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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

The latest Southern news appears to confirm beyond doubt General Sherman's rapid approach toward Savannah. A steamer direct from Savannah river brings a report that our advance cavalry was within a few miles of the city. The exchange of prisoners had been stopped on account of Sherman's interruption of railroad communication. There is but little doubt, from the admission of the southern papers, that in his march through the heart of Georgia, Sherman has met with but little opposition from the rebel forces, and that ere this he has probably reached the vicinity of Savannah. The rebel papers make the most of an alleged repulse of Kilpatrick and the capture of his hat. The details of his progress, obtained from rebel sources, show the effect of his destructive march through the country. It appears that he found supplies so plenty that great quantities of corn, wheat, &c., were burned, and horses, mules, sheep and swine killed on the roadside.

No general engagement has yet taken place in front of Nashville between the armies of Generals Thomas and Hood.—Despatches state that Nashville and the surrounding country for miles have been converted by the Union forces into fortifications of almost impregnable strength, and all apprehensions for the safety of Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga and Bridgeport have passed away. General Stanley, who was wounded in the battle of Franklin, says that the magnitude and importance of the Union victory on that occasion have not been in the slightest degree exaggerated by the published reports. The Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, under command of General Schofield, comprised the principal troops of the National army who achieved this grand success.—General Stanley states that the musketry fire delivered by our men was for an hour of the most intense character he ever witnessed. Besides this, twenty-eight pieces of artillery were playing on the Rebel columns, having perfect sweep of them. Four Rebel Brigadier Generals, in addition to those whose names have already been given, are reported to have been killed in the battle, and it is said that General Cheatham lost every brigade commander in his corps.

A successful cavalry expedition, under Gen. Merritt, was made last week to the Loudon Valley of Virginia. After being absent a week the Union troops returned to camp with 2,000 head of cattle, sheep and hogs. They visited the part of the country which Moseby and his guerillas generally occupy, and destroyed all the barns and forage of every kind that would be of service to him. About twenty rebel prisoners were taken.

In New York on Sunday about sixty Southerners were arrested by order of Gen. Dix. After an examination a portion were released, and the rest were sent to Fort Lafayette. The reason of the arrest has not been made known, but is reported to be on account of their having knowledge of the incendiary plots.

The intelligence from the Army of the Potomac comprises nothing of importance. Picket firing in the vicinity of Fort Sedgewick is still kept up, from which casualties are reported to occur almost every day.

Returned prisoners at Annapolis report having seen women and children, with guns in their hands, in the trenches about Savannah.

Detroit is again excited in consequence of information of preparations by Rebel refugees in Canada for a raid on that city. Vigorous measures are being taken for the protection of the city.

A dispatch from Washington announces that General Rosecrans has been relieved from the command of the Department of Missouri.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, late Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the position made vacant by the demise of Roger B. Taney.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky, has been appointed Attorney General of the United States, in place of Hon. Edward Bates, retired.

VENDUES.—Attention is called to the Vendue of Mr. John S. Constable, to take place on Wednesday next, and to the sale of the personal property of the late Samuel E. Baker, on Friday next.

THE DEFICIENCY DRAFT.

The draft for this county, for the deficiency on our quota after exhausting the former drawing, was made at the Provost Marshal's office at Easton on Monday last. The following are the names of the persons drawn in the net quota, those of the per cent. not having yet been made public. They have been notified to report at Easton on Friday, the 16th instant:

FIRST DISTRICT--Eugene Gooding, Geo. Blansfield, Joseph Mander, E. B. Neal, Robert Bailey, Wm. J. Roe, col'd, Wm. Walls, Jr., Jas. T. Britton, David Henry, James Crosby, col'd, Wm. White, col'd, David Donoho, Wm. Crosby, col'd, Levi Johnson, col'd, James Cooper, col'd, Wm. Bowman, John H. Baynard, col'd, Francis Loper, Moses Clow, James B. Ireland, Noah Daniels, col'd, John H. Bailey, Samuel Thompson, col'd, Wm. O. Shallcross, Adam Wilson, col'd, Wm. F. Davis, col'd, Samuel W. Cook, Nicholas Brown, col'd, James Green, col'd, John Johnson, Andrew Bordley, col'd, Eugene Derinzie, John Schadirich, James Cabbage, col'd, Patrick Patrick.

SECOND DISTRICT—Lewis T. Anderson, John L. Wethered, Wm. T. Tomlinson, John Campbell, Frank H. Harper, Wm. Myers, Jos. Wilson, col'd, John Brown, Rochester Vansant, Wm. Goldsborough.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Henry Chambers, Wm. H. Copper, Noah Hurd, Wm. Kennel, col'd, John H. Cooper, Robert Wilson, col'd, Isaac Demby, Goorge Pearce, Gephart Sinclair, Jas. S. Jemmich, Jas. Johnson, col'd, Wm. W. Woodall, Edw. Johnson, col'd, James A. Bright, col'd, George Hutson, col'd, Perry Brown, col'd, Samuel Vannort, Wm. Brown, col'd.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—John W. Duyer, William Russell, David Warren.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Chas. Etleman, John Hadaway, James W. Coleman, Henry Bolter, Jacob L. Fisher, Henry Johnson, col'd, Chas. Wickes, John Morrison, John Blackiston, George A. Robinson, Wm. P. Jewell, John Beck.

MILITARY ARREST.—Sewell Hepbron, Esq., was arrested at his residence in Still Pond, in this county, on Monday last, by Deputy Marshal Trew, and lodged in the county jail, where he is still confined.—The charges against him have not been made public.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A lad aged about twelve years, son of the late Thomas S. Corey, and residing with his uncle, John W. Corey, in this county, was thrown from a horse a few days ago and received such injuries as terminated in his death a short time after the accident.

Maryland Sunday School Convention.

The Second Annual State Convention of the Sunday School Teachers of Maryland, met in Baltimore in the Central Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday last at 3 o'clock. Nearly three hundred delegates were present, representing every Christian denomination from nearly every section of the State.

The convention was called to order by Samuel Hindes, Esq., the president for the past year. Prayer was offered by the Rev. N. J. B. Morgan, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After the conclusion of religious exercises, a committee was appointed to select officers for the ensuing year. They named the following, who were elected by acclamation:

President—Wm. Woodward, (P. E.)

Vice Presidents—Rev. J. W. M. Williams, Baptist; John Steiner, German Reformed; James Fisher, Methodist Episcopal; Wm. B. Usilton, Methodist Protestant; J. Evans, Lutheran; Wm. H. Hopkins, New School Presbyterian; R. N. Janney, Orthodox Friends; Rev. J. P. Bishop, United Brethren; Rev. D. S. Burnett, Christian Church; James Howell, Old School Presbyterian; W. E. Cushing, Associated Reform; E. Otis Hinkley, New Jerusalem; C. J. Baker, Independent Methodist.

Secretaries—Dr. H. S. Hunt, (M. E.,) and Milton Y. Kidd.

Treasurer—Wm. B. Canfield, (Presb.)

Various committees presented their reports for the past year, and a number of statements were made by members from different parts of the State, showing a great increase of Sunday school scholars, and the general improvement of the children; the vast amount of good done by Sunday schools, &c.

The Convention continued its sessions during Wednesday and Thursday. The proceedings in full will be published in the Philadelphia Sunday School Times.

THE following facts and figures are gathered from the President's Message:

The number of naval captures since hostilities commenced, is 1,379—of which 267 are steamers. The proceeds of condemned prize property thus far reported is $14,396,250 51.

The postal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1864, amounted to $12,438,-258 78, and the expenditures to $12,644,-786 20—the excess of expenditures over receipts being $206,652 42.

The present number of army invalid pensioners is 22,767, and of navy invalids to 712. Of widows, orphans and mothers, 22,198 have been placed on the army pension rolls, and 248 on the navy rolls.

There have been 4,221,342 acres of public lands disposed of during the five quarters ending 30th of September last, of which 1,538,614 acres were entered under the homestead law. The cash received was $1,019,446. There is now open to settlement about $133,000,000 acres of surveyed land.

STANDARD FOR RECRUITS.—The minimum standard of height for recruits for the volunteer service has been fixed by the Secretary of War at five feet, instead of five feet three inches as heretofore established.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message was transmitted to Congress on Tuesday. We suppose it has been generally read, but for the benefit of such of our subscribers as may not have had an opportunity of perusing it, we give that portion which treats of the war and the subjects intimately connected therewith, which is as much as our space will allow. In discussing these points the President says:

The war continues. Since the last annual message all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our arms have steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in rear, so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and parts of other States have again produced reasonably fair crops.

The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase in our relative strength that our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet to detach a well-appointed, large army, to move on such an expedition. The result, not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of moulding society for durability in the Union. Although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction that twelve thousand citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal State Governments with Free Constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them.

The movements in the same direction, more extensive though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, should not be overlooked. But Maryland presents the example of complete success.—Maryland is secure to Liberty and Union for all the future. The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery throughout the United States passed the Senate, but failed for lack of the requisite two-thirds vote in House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress, and nearly the same members, and without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session. Of course the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure if this one does not, hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, and as it is to go at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better.

It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or their votes any further than as an additional element to be considered how far their judgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people now for the first time heard upon the question. In a great national crisis like ours unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable—almost indispensable—and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority simply because it is the will of the majority. In this case the common end is the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that end, such will through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass and its result, the purpose of the people within the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm, nor more nearly unanimous, than now.

The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met and mingled at the polls, give strong assurance of this. Not only all those who supported the Union ticket, so called, but a great majority of the opposing party also may be fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument to this effect that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motives and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause; but on the distinct issue of Union or no Union, the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another and to the world this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the National cause.

The election has exhibited another fact, not less valuable to be known—the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of national resources—that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and carried mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know that, compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. While corps and divisions and brigades and regiments have formed and fought and dwindled and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service.

The election returns prove this. So many voters could not be found. The States regularly holding elections, both now and four years ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes now, against 3,870,222 cast then, showing an aggregate now of 3,982,011. To this is to be added 33,762 cast now, in the then States of Kansas and Neveda, which States did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,015,775, and the nett increase during the three years and a half of the war to 145,551. To this again should be added the number of all soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois and California, who by the laws of those States could not vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than 90,000. Nor yet is this all. The number in organized territories is triple now what it was four years ago, while thousands—white and black—join us, as the National arms press back the insurgent lines. So much is shown affirmatively and negatively by the election.

The National resources then are unexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union—precisely what we cannot and will not give. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft-repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily reaccept the Union; we cannot voluntarily yield. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him, he is beaten. Either way, it would be the victory and defeat following war.—What is true, however, of him, who heads the insurgent cause is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot reaccept the Union, they can. Some of them we know already desire peace and re-union. The number of such may increase. They can, at any moment, have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the National authority under the Constitution. After so much, the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes, operating only in constitutional and lawful channels. Some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the Executive power to adjust, as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeitures, however, would still be within Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised, can be fairly judged of by the past.

A year ago general pardon and amnesty upon specified terms, were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still in contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied. Thus practically the door has been for a full year open to all except such as were not in condition to make free choice—that is, such as were in custody or under constraint.—It is still so open to all. But the time may come, probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the National authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to Slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation; nor shall I return to Slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it.

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXHIBITION.

THE Female Department of the Public School of Chestertown, under the pupilage of Miss J. E. REDUE, will give an Exhibition at the Court House, on

Tuesday Evening, December 20th,

commencing at 7 o'clock.

The Exercises will consist of Recitations, Dialogues, Plays, Tableaux, &c., interspersed with Instrumental Music.

Admission: Adults, 50 cts. Children 25 cts.
Dec. 10, 1864—2t.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
Forest School Vocal Gymnasium.

THE Students attached to the Forest School Vocal Gymnasium will give a

Grand Rehearsal

on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13th, 1864, if fair, if *stormy*, then on Thursday, Dec. 15th.

☞ Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cts.

The Exercises will consist of selections from the best American, English, and Continental authors, interspersed with amusing Dialogues, Attractive Scenes, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The public are respectfully invited.

THOS. H. HARRIS,
d10-1t. Teacher Forest School.

TURNER'S AXES, for sale by
Dec. 10, 1864. T. W. ELIASON.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Friday.

Common to fair white wheat	270a275
Good to prime, do.	278a280
Common to choice Red,	253a258
White Corn we quote at	165a168 cts.
Yellow do., at	175a178 cts.
Maryland Oats, by weight,	95a97 cts

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."—We call the particular attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. L. MASTBAUM. He has just opened a fresh arrival of Men and Boys' Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, "all of his own make." Mr. M's goods have been favorably tried, and have always proven to be exactly as represented. His Stock for the coming Holidays has been selected with unusual care, and is the largest in this town; and the prices are lower than the same class of goods can be purchased on this peninsula. We would therefore advise our readers not to forget to call at Mastbaum's during the Holidays, and suit themselves in Garments, which for style and durability, cannot be surpassed. . . .

MARRIAGES.

At the Episcopal Church, in this place, on Tuesday morning, the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Hubard, FRANK C. COSBY, U. S. Navy, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss LOTTIE M. SPENCER, only daughter of Col. S. W. Spencer, of this county.

DEATHS.

At his residence in Quaker Neck, on the 2d instant, JOHN HADAWAY, Jr., aged about 36 years. The death of this estimable man will be deeply deplored by all who knew him. He was a kind and affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, a true friend, and a good Christian. Although his illness was brief, death found him not unprepared. He told his wife he was going to die, and raised and sang a most beautiful hymn a short while before he died. For several years he was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and at the time of his death a class leader. Fidelity to his engagements and punctuality were distinguishing traits of his character. Nothing but sickness or some providential and unforeseen contingency detained him from his class. If by any chance he failed of being present when he was expected, his well known character was a guarantee that there was a good reason for his absence. His distressed companion and helpless children will miss him, his sorrowing friends will miss him, and the Church will miss him; but while they mourn for him, he is rejoicing with the good and holy that have made their peace with God in that bright and heavenly land.

Thou art gone, der husband,
But we will not deplore thee;
Thou art gone to a home
Far brighter than ours—
Where the soft strains of music
Forever are gushing,
And thy path will ever
Be strewed with bright flowers. * *

On the 11th of November, J. A. PARSONS, only child of John A. and Juliet Parsons, aged 13 months and 20 days.

Precious JIMMIE, darling boy—
An angel to us given,
But God, in his all-wise care,
Hath taken him to heaven:
There to live and bloom forever
Where all things are bright and fair.
Would we, would we, have thee with us,
In this world so full of care?
Never, darling, would we have thee,
In this world with us again—
Thou wilt never know a sorrow,
Never, never, feel one pain.
Precious gem! to live in heaven
With the Saviour, bright and fair:
Oh! what joy to thee is given—
Darling, may we meet thee there!

For Sale.

A LARGE lot of OVER-COATS, from $3 to $5 each. PANTS and JACKETS, $1 to $1 50 each, suitable for farm hands and servants. Also, Bed Quilts, Ticking, Stockings, Shirts, &c., at low prices, at

36 Lee street, Baltimore.
Head of Light st. Wharf.

Also, will purchase RAGS, IRON, &c., at highest cash prices.

d10-5t.* C. E. SAVAGE.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

CAN HAVE THEIR CLAIMS
For BOUNTY, PAY and PENSION
PROMPTLY COLLECTED.
ALSO,
PRIZE MONEY for Seamen, and arrears of pay due heirs of Officers of the Army and Navy by
WM. B. HILL,
Government Claim Office,
No. 70 W. Fayette street, Baltimore.
Full information given without charge. Letters must inclose stamp. [d10-y]

PRIZE BEEF.

THE subscriber has butchered, and will have for sale at his Stall in the Market House this (Saturday) morning, a three year old Heifer, raised by Mr. R. Ll. Nichols, which is admitted by the Butchers, and all who have seen it, to be superior to any Beef ever before offered in this market.

Another Heifer, equally as good, and raised by the same gentleman, will be butchered by me on some convenient day next week.

Dec. 10—1t. J. E. JURNEY.

TAX PAYERS
TAKE NOTICE.

THE Tax Payers of the First Tax District of Kent County are hereby notified that their Taxes for 1864 are now over-due. Some persons are under the impression that Taxes are not due until the first of January, but this is a mistake. They are due and collectable on the first day of July in each year, and interest is demanded of Collectors on the entire amount of State Tax not paid in by the first of January.

Persons having claims against the County, levied in my hands, are pressing me for the money, and unless Taxes are paid in more promptly, I shall be under the necessity of proceeding at once to levy and collect them according to law. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient to induce immediate payment, and that I may be saved the unpleasant duty of resorting to the law in any case. The change in the Constitution which forbids an extension of the time for collecting taxes, renders long indulgence, as heretofore, altogether impracticable.

For the convenience of Tax Payers I will be at the following places on the days named:

On Tuesdays, at the Register's Office, Chestertown.

On Thursdays, at Gray's Inn Creek Steamboat Landing.

On Saturdays, at Roland's Store, Bell Air.

JOHN P. EDES,
Dec. 10-3t. Coll. 1st Dist. Kent Co.

INFORMATION FREE.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case.—Sufferers wishing to profit by the remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail. Address

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable. [d10-3m.

LAND SALE.

THE undersigned will sell her Farm at PUBLIC SALE, on

TUESDAY,
The 3rd day of January, 1865,

at the "Voshell House," in Chestertown, at 12 o'clock, M.

THE FARM,

is situated in Kent county, Maryland, on the public road from Chesterville to Galena; one of the finest and most healthy neighborhoods in the county.

It is convenient to places of Public Worship, Schools, Mills, &c.,—very near the villages of Chesterville and Galena, and but a few miles from the public landing at Georgetown.

It contains

120 Acres,

of which at least 115 are arable, and the balance is in WOOD.

It is divided into FIVE FIELDS, and under good Fencing; nearly all the outside or line Fences are New.

Four of the fields are in CLOVER, and the other in WHEAT. All of the fields, with the exception of a few acres recently cleared, have been LIMED.

The purchaser, on complying with the terms of sale, will be put in possession of the Farm, with the growing crops.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

are a Frame Barn of good size, nearly new, with a Corn Crib; Stabling for five horses attached, and a detached Stable for two horses.

TERMS OF SALE are as follows:—One-third part of the purchase money cash on the day of sale; the residue in equal instalments of one and two years. The remote payments to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

For further particulars consult RICHARD HYNSON, Esq., my attorney, at Chestertown.

ANNIE E. WAY.

Dec. 10, 1864—ts.

N. B.—This farm is positively for sale; and if the above terms shall not suit the convenience of any one who may desire to purchase, they will be modified.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864,

if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of SAMUEL E. BAKER, deceased, about four miles from Chestertown, the Personal Estate of said Samuel E. Baker, deceased, consisting of

HORSES,
CATTLE,

SHOATS; TWO YOKE OF OXEN, well broke; HEIFERS, 1 BEEF OX, 4 Stacks of Hay, lot of short Corn, 1 Wagon and Harness, 2 Carts, One Dearborn, REAPER, MOWER, Corn Shellers, Scythes, Little Giant, Rollers, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Sleigh.

1 New Carriage and Harness,

Lot of Locust Posts, lot of Chesnut Posts, do. White Oak.

Lot of Old Iron and Tools.

☞ Sale to commence precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS OF SALE:—All purchases under Ten Dollars, cash. All over that amount, note with approved security, payable in six months, with interest. No property to be removed till the terms are complied with.

If any purchaser fail to comply, property to be resold at his risk without notice.

GEORGE VICKERS,
MARY ANN BAKER,
Exec'rs of Samuel E. Baker, dec'd.
Kent county, dec10—ts

VENDUE.

THE undersigned intends to change his business, and will sell at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, the 20th of Dec., 1864,

if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, at his Hotel in Chestertown, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Household & Kitchen
FURNITURE,

and other property, comprising

17 BEDS AND BEDDING,
17 BEDSTEADS,
5 STOVES,
8 CARPETS,
BAR FIXTURES AND LIQUORS,
14 HEAD OF HORSES,

and three two-year old COLTS.

Several of the horses are well broke to harness, and are good travellers. Among them there is a Stallion and a very fine Mare and Colt. One VERY SUPERIOR MILCH COW.

There is much other property, to mention in detail is not deemed necessary.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A.M., when the terms will be published.

JOS. O. RASIN.
Chestertown, Dec. 10, 1864—ts.

MARYLAND, *Kent County Orphans' Court*, December 6, 1864.—On the application of George Vickers and Mary Ann Baker, Executors of Samuel E. Baker, late of Kent county, deceased:

Ordered, That they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, in Kent county, Md., and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks, in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 6th day of December, 1864. Test, JOS. P. IRELAND, (SEAL)
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel E. Baker, late of Kent county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 21st day of June, 1865; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 6th day of December, 1864.

GEORGE VICKERS,
MARY ANN BAKER,
d10-4t. Exec'rs of Samuel E. Baker, dec'd.

Wanted,

BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as Clerk in a town or country Store. Salary not so much needed as permanent employment.—Enquire at the Kent News office. d10-3t.

LATEST STYLES of Hats and Caps at City prices, by I. FRANK.