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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

General Thomas' despatches received at the War Department confirm and amplify the brilliancy of the victory in Tennessee, and the utter defeat of Hood's army. Nothing is left of the boasted army which was to capture Nashville, recover Tennessee and invade Kentucky but a broken, demoralized remnant, fleeing almost without arms to escape from our victorious soldiers. At the latest advices the rebels had retreated beyond Franklin, our forces pressing them on all sides.—Hood started out on his campaign with sixty pieces of artillery, of which number he now has one—General Thomas having obtained possession of fifty-nine. The number of rebel prisoners in our hands is reported at nine thousand, and the number constantly increasing as our army continues its pursuit, every town on the line of Hood's retreat being filled with his wounded. General Thomas' headquarters on Saturday night were at Franklin, twenty miles beyond Nashville, to which point the railroad had been repaired, thus furnishing the army with supplies and enabling the pursuit to be promptly pressed. In the whole history of the war there has been no more complete or brilliant victory than this gained on the banks of the Tennessee, and none, perhaps, so important in its bearings on the suppression of the rebellion. Forrest has made another dash on Murfreesboro, but was again repulsed by Rosseau. Stoneman has given Breckinridge a clearing out in East Tennessee, near the Virginia line, killing, wounding and capturing a large number, and capturing most of his artillery.

By arrivals at Fortress Monroe we have later advices direct from Georgia. Savannah was securely invested by Gen. Sherman, and vigorous preparations for its capture were being made. It was reported the assault would be made on the 19th. General Hardee's force, estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand men, were cut off from all possibility of escape, and their capture with the city was deemed a certainty.

We have no news of importance from the Army of the Potomac. An attack was made by the enemy last Sunday night on the pickets of the Second Corps. Six or eight men belonging to the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment were captured, one was killed and one wounded. The attacking party was soon driven back and the line of the Union army re-established.

The discharge of the St. Albans raiders by the Montreal magistrate is condemned by both the Government and rebel newspaper organs in Canada, and a majority of the people appear to be both alarmed and indignant at the critical condition in which the relation between the Northern States and the province have been placed by it. A large meeting, presided over by General John E. Wool, was held in Troy, New York, on Friday night, 15th, at which resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the Canadian authorities, and appointing a committee to confer with the national, State and local authorities in reference to the rebel border raids generally.

The demand of the Brazilian Government for reparation for the seizure of the pirate Florida is understood to have been insolent in tone. The reply of the Secretary of State, which has just been completed, is firm, yet conciliatory; not endorsing the seizure, and expressing a desire to have the matter fairly and satisfactorily adjusted between the two nations.

General Rosecrans has published a card in reference to some alleged aspersions of his character. He says whatever may have been the cause of his removal from the Department of Missouri, it was not that his campaign against Price was a failure. He asserts that it was successful and fruitful of good to the Union cause. Nor has the President ever intimated dissatisfaction with his management of civil matters in Missouri.

The President has modified Gen. Dix's order authorizing military commanders to pursue rebel raiders on the Northern border into Canada and arrest them. The Governor General of Canada has had several of the rebel raiders re-arrested, and they are now undergoing examination prior to extradition. A special messenger from Secretary Seward has arrived at Quebec.

The War Department has issued an important order calling upon every officer and soldier capable for duty to report in the field at once, and requiring Provost Marshals and Boards of Enrolment to use all their efforts to forward soldiers to the front.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the United States steamer Narcissa, off Mobile, a few days since. The vessel was struck by a torpedo, and soon after went down. The engineer was scalded, and several others on board were wounded.

A shotted salute of one hundred guns was fired in the Army of the Potomac at sunrise on Sunday morning in honor of the victories of Generals Sherman and Thomas.

Official orders issued by the rebel General Breckenridge have been captured, which show how straitened their armies are for small arms, ammunition and lead. Orders have been issued from Richmond declaring it of "vital importance" to husband these resources, directing that lead be gleaned from battle-fields, and that the lead should be drawn from guns required to be cleaned. The rigid enforcement of this order is strictly enjoined. Another order calls attention to the scarcity of forage and the absolute necessity of using economy in its consumption.

The Government has been officially informed that new warrents have been issued for the arrest of the St. Albans raiders, and that every effort will be made to re-arrest them.

The exchange of prisoners at Charleston has been completed and the truce ended. Col. Mulford, the exchange Commissioner, has arrived at Fortress Monroe. Twelve thousand were exchanged.

THE NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

We have received from the Rev. L. Bokkelen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, appointed by the Governor under the requirements of the new Constitution, a very important circular requesting statistical information bearing upon the public free school system to be provided by the next Legislature. Mr. Bokkelen is anxious to have such assistance from the people of each county as will enable him to prepare such a bill as will meet the requirements of the occasion, and be of the highest value. He proposes to visit the several County Towns, for conference with the School authorities under existing organizations. Much valuable knowledge will thus be acquired, and the Superintendent will have the privilege of hearing the views of many friends of public education who have devoted their time and talents to the cause, and from long experience, understand what must be done to increase the efficiency and consequently the popularity of the new system. He solicits, to use his own language, "through letter or personal interview the fullest counsel and the most candid expression of the views and sentiments of all philanthropic citizens who appreciate the importance of laying deep and firm the foundation upon which we hope to rear, in process of time, a noble superstructure of Public Education from the Primary School to the State College, available for all classes of citizens and equal to the demands of those who seek the most thorough course of Elementary, Academic and Collegiate Instruction."

Mr. Bokkelen gives notice that the old school laws, school revenues, school authorities, &c., will continue in full operation until the day appointed by the next General Assembly for the commencement of the new system, which will not be earlier than the first of next July.

This matter is of vast importance to the people of the State, and should receive more than ordinary consideration.

DEATH OF JOHN A. ELIASON.—*Coroner's Inquest.*—John A. Eliason, who was shot on the 9th instant, by Eben W. Frazier, at Middletown, died on Friday, the 15th instant. Coroner Curry held an inquest on Saturday, the jury rendering the following verdict: "That the said John A. Eliason came to his death by pistol shots fired by Eben W. Frazier, on the afternoon of December 9th, 1864, between the hours of four and five o'clock."

The prisoner is now in New Castle jail awaiting trial. Mr. Eliason was a valuable citizen, and his loss is deeply lamented. He made a will, and appointed his brothers, Thos. W. and Wm. C. Eliason his executors.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The exhibition and concert given at the Court House on Tuesday evening last, by the female Primary School under the charge of Miss Redue, was in every respect a success. The Court room was filled to its utmost capacity by an intelligent and appreciative audience. The entertainment consisted of dialogues, tableaux, recitations, and instrumental music, the latter being furnished by the Band formerly attached to the 2nd E. S. Regiment.

CHRISTMAS.—Monday next, we presume, will be a general holiday, as Christmas comes on Sunday. We see that all the Baltimore Banks are to be closed on that day.

AUCTION SALES.—The attention of our readers is called to the following sales to take place on the days named:

Wednesday, Dec. 28th—Mrs. Dorothy E. Hubbard, adm'x, will sell the personal property of Thomas S. Murphy, dec'd, at his late residence in Piney Neck.

Thursday, Dec. 29th—John W. Carroll, auctioneer, will sell at the College, a large assortment of valuable Furniture.

Friday, Dec. 30th—Mr. S. W. Canady will sell at auction, at his residence in Chestertown, all his household furniture.

Tuesday, January 3, 1865—Annie E. Way, will sell at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, a Farm containing 120 acres, situated in the upper part of the county.

Wednesday, Jan. 4th—R. P. Stewart will sell at his residence, near Head of Sassafras, all his Stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c.

For particulars see advertisements.

SHERMAN AT SAVANNAH.

At length we have an official dispatch from General Sherman, announcing his arrival at Savannah, the capture of Fort McAllister, opening of the siege of the city, and outlines of his great march.—This dispatch confirms all that has been previously stated respecting the success of the expedition. General Sherman tells us that his army had not been molested by guerillas, that he had destroyed two hundred miles of railroad, lived on the stores intended for Lee's army, and got through to the seaboard with his whole wagon train intact, not losing a single one, and his stock in better condition than when he started. Sherman took Fort McAllister by storm, having detached a division to accomplish the work. This effected, he then established his lines for the siege of Savannah, the right resting on the Ogeechee and the left on the Savannah river, three miles above the city, having previously destroyed all the railroads leading into the place. He thus has Hardee shut up in the town with fifteen thousand rebel troops and a population of twelve thousand persons besides. As the city is completely cut off now from all supplies, it seems to be only a question of time as to its capture, but Sherman will, in all probability, force matters as rapidly as possible. Beauregard does not seem to have been able to reach Savannah before the railroad was destroyed.

The naval and military expedition which recently sailed from Fortress Monroe, passed Cape Hatteras on the 15th, and is believed in some quarters to be intended to aid Sherman by an attack on some place near his operations.

ANOTHER DRAFT---300,000 MORE MEN CALLED FOR.

President Lincoln issued his poclamamation on Tuesday, calling for 300,000 volunteers for one, two and three years, to fill the deficiency caused by credits allowed on the call for 500,000 men in July last. A draft is ordered to be made on the 15th of February next to supply all deficiencies in the quotas assigned by the Provost Marshal General that are not filled before that day, as will be seen by the following extract from the proclamation:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency, and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this my call, for 300,000 volunteers, to serve for one, two or three years.

The quotas of the States, districts and sub-districts under this call will be assigned by the War Department, through the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General of the United States, and in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so divided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under the call, which may be unfilled on said 15th day of February, 1865.

THE LABOR QUESTION.—The Farmers of several of the lower counties are taking steps toward the regulation of the wages of the free negroes, and we think it time that the farmers of Kent were moving in the matter. A meeting of the farmers of Talbot county was held a few days since and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to all employers of such labor the following rates for their maintenance, believing it to be amply sufficient:—For choice field hands not more than the sum of $150 per annum and board. For boys 17 years old and over from $60 to $90 per annum and board. For unincumbered women from $30 to $50 and board. Above which prices we believe we shall do ourselves injustice to give.

Resolved, That we recommend all persons not to engage such labor as regular field hands except by the year.

THE BALTIMORE SUN, the last "penny" or one cent paper of general circulation in the country, yesterday announced that its price has been raised to two cents—the cause the enormous expense of white paper. The proprietors say they have been furnishing The Sun for a long time back at but little more than one-third the actual cost of the white paper before it had received the impression of a single type.—The war and the government taxes are making a great change in the newspaper business. Journals which used to sell for two cents now sell at four. All the penny papers which existed a few years ago, and had any circulation or influence, have gone up in price; some selling at three cents per copy, as in Boston; and one in New York, with greatly reduced size, charging "two cents in currency." We believe that there are but four two cent papers now in existence in the United States, and these have gone up to the present price from one cent.

SENATOR COLLAMER OF VERMONT.—The oldest Senator in the United States is Jacob Collamer of Vermont, who was born in 1798. He is not only the oldest, but one of the ablest and best. Taken all in all, so far as we may judge him from his speeches, he is second to no man in the Senate. For soundness of judgment he is a Roger Sherman; for conservatism he is of the Webster school, which is strange enough, considering he represents Vermont; and for a clear understanding of the Constitution and the relations of the States and the General Government to each other, he is a sort of Silas Wright. If all the men in our Congress were like Judge Collamer, it would be the wisest Congress that even assembled from the days of the Jewish Sanhedrim to the present.—*Newburyport Herald.*

A RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. Ashley's bill introduced into the House provides for the appointment by the President of Provisional Governors of Rebel States, who shall see that the laws of the United States and of the State before the Rebellion are enforced. But no law or usage recognizing Slavery shall be recoguized by any officer or court in such State. It emancipates all slaves in such State and their posterity forever, and provides for the discharge on *habeas corpus* of persons held to service on pretense of ownership.

It provides for the punishment of attempts to re-enslave emancipated persons. It declars that officers of the rank of Colonel or higher in the Rebel service are not citizens of the United States. The seventh section is in these words:

"The United States, in Congress here assembled, do hereby recognize the Government of the State of Louisiana, inaugurated under and by the Convention of the people of Louisiana which assembled on the 6th day of April, 1864, at the city of New Orleans, and declare the same to be entitled to the guarantee and all other rights of a State Government under the Constitution of the United States."

This important section, the accomplishment of General Bank's reconstruction policy, is said to have been agreed to by the reconstruction committees of both Houses. The conclusion to report this seventh section is said to have been reached through an interview with the President, in which it was intimated that his approval of the bill depended on its insertion. The bill further provides for the calling of Conventions in States whose Government have been usurped and overthrown, as soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed, and the people shall have sufficiently returned to their allegiance. The Conventions are required to provide that persons in Rebel civil or military service of and above the grade of Colonel, shall not vote for or be a member of the Legislature or Governor.

Involuntary servitude is prohibited, and the freedom of all persons to be guaranteed in the said States. No debt, State or Confederate, created, by the usurping power is to be recognized. If the Convention shall refuse to re-establish the State Government upon the above conditions, the provisional Government is to declare it dissolved, and another election of delegates is to be ordered.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The N. York papers are discussing our relations with England. The Journal of Commerce trusts that peace will be preserved between the two countries. The World says "neither the people of the United States or England desire a war, and yet the repeated humiliations to which England has been subjected in the European system will not improve her tone towards ourselves, at the same time our government or our people will not be more tolerant of the loose, provoking and positively injurious fashion in which multitudes of English subjects are disposed to interpret their obligations of neutrality towards this country."

The New York News, the peace organ of the opposition, comes out sharply for a war with England, and even the Times, supposed, through Mr. Raymond, to have intimate connection with Mr. Seward, in an article upon the "Hostility of Canada," says that "Canadian territory must be respected no more than Virginia or South Carolina territory. The guerillas which attack us at the North must be hunted down with the same vigor of pursuit as when they attack at the South; and the British flag must not deter us one whit more it the one case than the Confederate flag deters us in the other."

"If this," continues the editor, "leads to a war with England, let it come. Not ours the guilt; it will belong only to English malignity and lawlessness. We were never in better condition for a war with England. We have no commerce on the high seas for her to pillage; thanks to the piratical vessels she has built and manned for the rebels. But her own commerce whitens all the seas, and we could speedily make a clean sweep of it. We are fast completing the occupation of the rebel coast, so that the blockade will no longer have to be maintained. We have six hundred vessels that will need employment; and none could possibly be more profitable than scouring from pole to pole for British prizes. As for the British navy, it is a pasteboard sham. There is not a vessel that one of our prime iron-clads could not send to the bottom in fifteen minutes. There is not a gun that would be better than a swivel when pitted against our fifteen and twenty-inch Parrotts.—What there is of the British army is on the other side of the world, and is obliged to remain there to keep the stolen territory. Not a British soldier would ever tread a foot of American soil. The red squads that are in Canada, would be, before one of our corps of veterans, like yellow leaves before the whirlwind. There is nothing in Canada that could offer us serious resistance. So, too, of the British West Indies, which might be made invaluable appendages of our great republic.—Moreover, Ireland, if we pleased, could be detached from the British crown, or at least made worthless to it. Let war once be declared, and an Irish expedition once be named, a half million of Irishmen would spring to arms and crowd every transport to avenge Ireland's wrongs on Ireland's own soil. There is already an organization of Fenian Brothers, numbering more than a hundred thousand picked men, who are anxiously awaiting just that opportunity."

EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.—It is reported that the raiders who went East have been arrested. A proclamation has been issued offering a reward for their arrest. Much excitement exists in reference to the order calling out the militia, and there are large numbers of volunteers. Reports are afloat of intended outrages by Federals.

SLAVES FOR THE REBEL ARMY.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Friday, Dec. 16, in a semi-official editorial in favor of arming the slaves, contains the following:

"When we supplicate European nations for help, we must be prepared to receive it on their conditions, which will be the abolition of slavery. If we are prepared to abolish slavery, it will not be necessary to go to European nations for protection; they will give us not only recognition, but will follow recognition with such intervention as will secure nationality and liberty."

It goes on to state that General R. E. Lee has written a letter to the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, in favor of arming negroes. It argues that "Sherman, when he gets to the coast, will tarry there only long enough to rest and recruit his men, and then take shipping for City Point, to act in the spring as a moveable column upon our lines of communication, and this necessitates a like column on our part."

Continuing in an attempt to show that their present army is unable to stem the torrent, it says:

"Shall we prolong the war for the sake of our negroes? Shall we sacrifice our children to preserve our slaves? Shall we exhaust our country, destroy our noble defenders, and endanger every institution rather than test an experiment that may give us the means of recruiting our army, of assuming the offensive, and of conquering a speedy peace? Neither rhetoric or argument nor authority can determine whether the negroes will make for us faithful soldiers. The experiment must test and decide the question. Gen. Lee asks that the experiment be made.—For us this is sufficient. Never will we put our prejudices against his deliberate judgment and advice. He is a rash man that does. He is not a wise man that imposes responsibilities and yet withholds means for their accomplishment."

A Sad Scene at Annapolis, Md.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing from Annapolis under date of Dec. 20th, says:

To-day will be witnessed a scene here sad enough to touch the sympathies of the most hardened rebel in the country, and convince him of the cruel and barbarous treatment which the Union prisoners receive at the hands of the *chivalry* of the South. No less than seventy victims of their barbarity are to be borne to their last resting place, and seventy more horrid looking corpses never were seen by human eye. To such a state had they been reduced by starvation and exposure in open stockades that their remains resemble Egyptian mummies, and can be kept any length of time, there being nothing to decompose but the frame and a cadaverous skin lightly drawn over it; and I regret to say there are many more who will soon follow them, for all of the hospitals are filled to their utmost capacity with similar cases.

THE NEW DRAFT.—A dispatch from Washington, says:

It is thought and intended in the War Department that the new call for men shall produce the number called for. The last call produced but forty per cent. of the amount. The balance was lost in credits and other contrivances and accidents to which this new draft will not be liable. Cutting and running to Canada and elsewhere was a very large leak in the last endeavor to recruit the army.—Plenty of time to do this was allowed the unwarlike and knavish. The drafted will be fetched up with a short turn this time. It is understood that a system of passports, to be rigidly enforced at Detroit, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Sacket's Harbor, will be invoked to hold men to the sacred duty of fighting for their country.

The Hon. William L. Dayton, the United States Minister to France, died at Paris on the 2d inst., of apoplexy.

Charles L. Foxwell, for some years past one of the book-keepers of the Bank of Baltimore, is alleged to have become a defaulter to that bank to the amount of about $23,000.

Another serious explosion took place at Dupont's powder works near Wilmington, on the 15th. Six of the mills blew up, killing ten men and wounding others.

About 1,200 Southerners have registered their names in New York, in compliance with the order of Gen. Dix.

Senator Sumner, it is said, will lead off against the bill recognizing Louisiana under her new constitution.

Estray.

CAME to the subscriber's during last Summer, a YEARLING BULL, of dark brown color. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs and take it away. [d24-3t.] C. H. BAKER.

WANTED,

A FARM or TRACT OF LAND, for which the cash will be paid. Address L. KIMBLE, Box 580, Baltimore, Md.
dec24y.

Christmas Goods! Christmas Goods!

Just received at JAS. R. CHANCE & SONS'.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

CHRISTMAS GOODS!!

Just received a large assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. Prices—$3.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00 and $7.00, at JAS. R. CHANCE & SONS'.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Received a handsome invoice of SILVER PLAITED WARE, in part viz;

Rich silver plaited CASTORS,
" " " Table and Tea Spoons,
" " " Butter Knives,

by JAS. R. CHANCE & SONS.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Just received a large addition of all kinds of our regular stock of Goods, as Gents' and Ladies' Winter Wear, brown and bleached Goods, Zephyr Wool Goods, Superior Shawls, Gloves and Hosiery, Boots and Shoes.

Also, all kinds of GROCERIES, SPICES, EXTRACTS, &c., for sale by JAS. R. CHANCE & SONS.

Chestertown, Dec. 24, 1864.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned, intending to retire from active business, will sell at his residence in Chestertown, at Public Sale, on

FRIDAY, the 30th of Dec., 1864,

(if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,) the whole of his

Household & Kitchen

FURNITURE,

among which there are

Three very superior FEATHER BEDS and BEDSTEADS, and a large amount of BEDDING, BUREAUS, TABLES, CHAIRS, CARPETING, Knives and Forks.

A large assortment of **CHINA and STONE-WARE,** and various other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M, when the terms will be made known.

SAMUEL W. CANADY.

Chestertown, Dec. 24, 1864—ts.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

HEAVY STAPLE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
Light and Heavy Groceries,

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

all opened this week, and now offered for sale by WICKES & BRO.

Chestertown, Dec. 24, 1864.

WICKES & BRO. call attention to their present stock of CLOTHING, to which they have just been making some accessions. They can also show their Lady acquaintance a beautiful line of WINTER SHAWLS, both mourning and in fancy colors, and at most satisfactory prices. Dec. 24, 1864.

BUCKWHEAT, in 25 lb. bags, and of choice Family Brand, on hand and for sale by Dec. 24, 1864. WICKES & BRO.

CHOICE LIQUORS, purchased previous to the present enormous advance, now on hand at WICKES & BRO.'S.

Chestertown, Dec. 24, 1864.

To Farm and Land Owners.

WE have a great demand for FARMS and Lands in Maryland and Virginia. Persons wishing to dispose of their Farms and Lands will do well to give us a call, or address

TOWNSEND & KIMBLE,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
and Commissioners for the State of Pa,
Room No. 8, Law Building,
dec24y. St. Paul Street, Baltimore.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the undersigned is the whole and sole owner of the FAIRLEE SAW MILL, in Kent county, Md., and the business is conducted in the name of the undersigned, and the only person authorised by me and through my express order to do business for me is J. B. FENNIMORE, Jr., at the Mills. He will receive bills for Sawing and collect the same in my name. Sawing must be cash on removing of the Lumber.

J. B. FENNIMORE, Sr.

Odessa, Del., Dec. 24, 1864—tf.

KENT COUNTY, To Wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that Perrigran Gears, farmer of said County, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, this 20th day of December, in the year 1864, as a Stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a Red, horned STEER, with a slit in the left ear, and a piece out of the under part of the right ear, supposed to be two years old next Spring.

Given under my hand.

HENRY W. EARNEST, [J. P.]

NOTICE—The owner of the above described Steer is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.
dec24—3t. PERR. GEARS.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office Chestertown, December 24, 1864.

Brown, Joseph	Josephine, Miss
Boyer, Betsy	Jones, John P.
Blake, E.	Kinnel, Wm.
Blackston, Henry	Kilpatrick, Aorton
Bowser, Francis Ann	Kinsey, Thomas
Brown, Wm. H.	Long, Wm.
Bradway, Mary E.	Legg, Charles
Berryman, George	Meeks, Margaret
Chaplin, Mary E.	Murry, Clayton
Cassell, Mrs. James	Martin, W. J.
Chambers, Louisa	Piner, Temple Ann
Chorse, Lavinia	Pierce, Wm. H.
Cooling, B.	Ringgold, Jane
Curtis, John	Robinson, S. A.
Crossley, Emily A.	Ringgold, Margaret
Chaney, Rachel	Reason, Annie J.
Cosden, George T.	Reiner, Joel
Cardner, Benjamine	Scott, Mary A.
Cooper, July	Sudler, Deby
Corey, Capt. A. L.	Tilman, Annie E.
Davis, Wm.	Thompson, Mary
Dairy, Joseph	Toomp, John
Downey, John R.	Toomy, Jacob
Dumpson, K.	White, Margaret
Ford, Budd S.	Walder, Isaac R.
Forman, Martha	Wheeler, Theadrick
Gale, James	White, James M. 2
Goodrich, Mrs. Chas.	Wood, Mary E.
Gwinn, Samuel	Walock, Geo B.
Glage, Hannah	Wilson, Lizzie
Hamilton, Wm. col	White, D.
Helb, Harriet	Walcott, J.
Hanely William	Wible, James B.
Harris, Robers	

dec24—1t. JOHN W. COLLINS, P. M.

MARYLAND, *Kent County Orphans' Court*, Dec. 20, 1864.—On the application of Richard Peacock, Administrator of Jane Peaker, fn., late of Kent county, deceased;

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, 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 {SEAL} I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 20th day of December, 1864. Test, JOS. P. IRELAND, Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jane Peaker, fn., late of Kent County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of July, 1865; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1864. RICHARD PEACOCK,
d24-4t. Adm'r of Jane Peaker, fn., dec'd.

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]