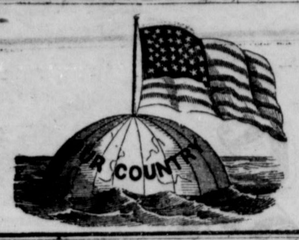
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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1865.

THE WAR NEWS.

Late arrivals from Hilton Head report that preparations for a movement were being made by General Sherman's army in Savannah, Ga. They also bring the regulations issued by General Sherman for the government of the city of Savannah, and an account of a meeting held by the citizens, over which the Mayor presided, and at which resolutions were adopted recognizing the authority of the United States, claiming protection under the terms of the amnesty proclamation, and requesting the Governor to call a convention to enable the people of Georgia to decide as to the continuance of the war. The Palmetto Herald, now published in Savannah, Ga., says that the steamer Julia, from Charleston for Nassau, with 400 bales of cotton, has been captured by the United States steamer Acacia. General Sherman receives the visits of hundreds of citizens daily. A grand review took place on the 29th. A blockade running schooner, with an assorted cargo, anchored near Savannah on the 29th, unaware that the city had been captured. One of the monitors had reached the city.

Hood seems to have made his escape across the Elk river through the efficiency of his cavalry, under the lead of Forrest. This body of troopers we find described in the correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial as armed with the Enfield rifle and the navy revolver, the use of the sabre having been discontinued. This latter, no doubt, arose from the fact that our cavalry training proved far superior to that of the rebels in the use of the sabre. As they are now armed and used, these cavalry regiments are little else than mounted infantry. They always go into battle on foot, taking care of their horses by sending them to the rear, and when on the defensive invariably fight behind intrenchments. Thus Forret's corps, though called cavalry, is practically to be reckoned also as infantry. All of Thomas' arrangements for preventing Hood from passing the Tennessee river appear to have failed. The question, therefore, is where will Hood make a stand, or where will Thomas be able to force him to give battle? Events must be left to decide this, and for the present Hood's policy is to retreat.

A new rebel steamer called the Shenandoah, and commanded by a Marylander, named Wardell, who says he was educated at the Annapolis Naval Academy, and formerly commanded the United States sloop of war Saratoga, is now at work destroying American shipping on the Atlantic. An account of the depredations committed by the Shenandoah was brought to New York last Sunday, by Capt. Hansen of the brig Susan, whose vessel was sunk by her on the 4th of November.

Dispatches from Admiral Porter reached Washington on Wednesday, reporting the destruction of a new English blockade runner by Lieut. Commander Cushing, commanding the gunboat Monticello.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says that General Thomas' whole army is moving, but in what direction is not stated.—All his sick and wounded were sent to Nashville preparatory to his starting on the march.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday last says: "Senator Sherman has received a letter from General Sherman, his brother, who writes on the 26th ult., that everything was working well, and that a large portion of his army was in motion. The results of his present operations promise to be very important."

The cotton captured at Savannah is to be sent to New York. Collector Draper has been appointed cotton agent, and left for Savannah on Thursday.

Hon. F. P. Blair, Sr., and Hon. Montgomery Blair returned to Washington on Monday, having been in General Grant's camps for a couple of days.

Petitions are being circulated in Delaware, to which many signatures have been obtained, asking Congress to adopt an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery in all of the States.

SALE OF A NEWSPAPER.—The *National Intelligencer* has been sold, and Colonel Seaton, its former proprietor, put on an annuity. John F. Coyle, A. G. Allen and Wm. R. Snow are the purchasers.

A NEW CARTEL.—There are 50,000 of our troops imprisoned in the South. It will be good news to their friends to hear that Col. Mulford will go to Richmond this week, authorized to negotiate a new cartel that will probably exchange the whole of them.

THE STATE LAW ON VACCINATION.

The last General Assembly of Maryland passed a law creating a State vaccine agency, to be located in the city of Baltimore, and providing for the appointment of an agent or physician, whose duty, as set forth in the law, is "to keep always on hand a fresh supply of vaccine virus, two removes from the cow, for the use of the regular physicians of the State." In accordance with the provisions of this law, Governor Bradford some months since appointed Dr. John R. Muller, of Baltimore city, as the State agent. The papers of that city state that, since entering upon the duties of his office, Dr. Muller has, by the use of several healthy cows, procured an abundant supply of the virus, and has, for some time past, been supplying the city and county physicians with a pure article.

The same law enacts "that no teacher in any school shall, after the first of January, 1865, receive into such school any person as a scholar until such person shall procure the certificate from some regular practicing physician that such applicant for admission has been duly vaccinated." The penalty for non-compliance with this provision is a fine of ten dollars, and any public school trustee or commissioner giving a permit to any child to enter a school without such certificate, is made liable to the same penalty. The Boards of School Trustees should give notice that parents of pupils must provide the certificate of a physician for delivery to the teacher on the entrance of the pupil into the school, or the pupil will not be admitted. The law is understood to apply to pupils already attending the schools as well as those who may hereafter enter.

REVISION OF THE ENROLMENT.—A committee, consisting of Richard Hynson, Bartus Trew and Jesse K. Hines, Esqrs., has been appointed by Provost Marshal Stafford to revise the enrolment of the fourth district of this county. They have been in session at the Court House since Thursday, and will sit till two o'clock today. They have instructions to erase from the enrolment the names of aliens, persons over forty-five years of age, and those permanently disqualified for the performance of military duty. All such, and others who have lawful cause for exemption, are invited to appear before the committee, that the lists may be perfected according to the instructions received. The committee will be compelled to conclude their labors to-day on account of the limited time allowed for the revision.

A LARGE WATERMELON.—Mr. Thomas S. Wilmer has left at our office a watermelon measuring 30 inches in length, 38¾ inches in circumference, and weighing 64 lbs. It was raised from a replant, and was still growing when the frost killed the vines. Some persons think it a pie-melon, but Mr. W. is confident that it grew from watermelon seed. It certainly has every appearance of a watermelon; and to test the matter, Mr. Wilmer proposes to plant the seed the ensuing season, when we shall see what they will bring forth.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.—The ice in the Chester and Patapsco rivers has caused a suspension of steamboat travel between this place and Baltimore since Monday. The Isadore is reported to have made unsuccessful attempts on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings to get out of the Patapsco. The creeks and tributaries on the Kent side of the Chesapeake are tightly closed, and from present indication it will be some time before trade with the cities by water can be resumed.

HOMICIDE AT CHURCH HILL.—James Irons, a store-keeper at Church Hill, was shot and killed by Robert Lucas, a few days ago. It is reported that Lucas was creating a disturbance in Irons' store, and was threatened with ejection from the premises if he did not desist. Persisting in his course, Irons approached him with a hatchet in hand, when Lucas drew a pistol and fired, killing him instantly.

RELEASED.—Sewell Hepbron, Esq., of this county, who was arrested by military authority and taken to Baltimore a few weeks ago, was released on Tuesday upon taking the oath of allegiance, and giving $2,000 bond to report for trial when so ordered.

GOOD SLEIGHING.—There has been excellent sleighing in all sections of our county for the last four or five days. The sport, however, as a source of merriment, is much less indulged in than formerly, the *price* of horse-flesh making it prudent to jingle the bells more sparingly.

THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.—The Legislature of Maryland assembled at Annapolis on Wednesday. There was no quorum in the Senate. The House was organized by electing John M. Frazier, Esq., of Baltimore city, as Speaker; Wm. R. Cole, Esq., also of Baltimore, Clerk, and other officers.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Wm. B. Clark, Esq., State's attorney for Talbot county, died at his residence in Easton very suddenly, on Monday night of last week.

THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION.

The Norfolk New Regime, whose editor accompanied the expedition against Fort Fisher, attributes the failure of the attack to a lack of co-operation and the premature explosion of the torpedo at a time when, as he says, "the naval fleet was 16 or 20 miles away, and the army fleet riding out the storm in Beaufort harbor. It further says that Admiral Porter did not commence the bombardment till twelve hours after the explosion. Speaking of General Weitzel's reconnoissance after Admiral Porter had expressed to General Butler the opinion that there were no rebels within five miles of the fort, it states:

"He (Weitzel) found the contrary to be the case, and that there was a good deal to do besides throwing troops into what was supposed to be an empty fort. He discovered from the prisoners he had taken that there were eight hundred men in the work; that instead of thirty-six guns there were nearer sixty; that the men were snugly lying in their casemates and patiently watching the fast descending missiles of the fleet. We learned, too, that on Tuesday of last week Hoke's division had set out from Richmond, and that one brigade of it was then encamped within a mile of the garrison. Fortifying this story of the prisoners, came an attack behind him, upon the troops which were landing.

The Brooklyn defended the disembarking warriors in a manner worthy of all praise; still it was necessary for the soldiers to do something for themselves.—They pushed into the woods, and the "bushwhackers," or whatever they were, for a time disappeared. Things looked a little stormy just then. Our men were in the situation of soldiers striving to take Fortress Monroe, with the sea behind them, and six thousand men of all arms on their flank, with a regiment of South Carolina cavalry at Masonboro'.

General Butler moved down in the direction of the fort, and consulted with Weitzel. That gallant officer, though the prize was tempting—and if he had succeeded in capturing the fort his glory would be large—at once decided that the work could not, in view of surrounding circumstances, be carried by assault. The wind had, by this time, changed, and, after a short consultation, it was decided to re-embark the troops.

The writer says there was a general want of co-operation between the land and naval forces, and uncertainty of information, and concludes with the following description of Fort Fisher, which he states was uninjured by the bombardment.

Fort Fisher, from all I saw and heard, is a square bastioned field work, with fronts of about two hundred and fifty yards in length, and with strong relief, ditch and glacis on every side but the water front; a stockade running from the counterscarp of the north front to the water's edge. The only front of which I had accurate observation and report is the north front, and on this there is an elevated bastion next to the sea, and along the curtain flanks and faces were counted seventeen guns, with a traverse rising apparently six feet above the parapet, between each pair of guns.

These traverses are so large that they are believed to be bomb proof. The point is situated on the point of land between the sea and Cape Fear river, where the point has a width of about 800 yards, and about 100 yards from the ocean beach, the ground immediately around the work being well seen. A rebel pioneer states that the work is entered by a bridge about 20 feet long, over a ditch from 8 to 10 feet in depth. It is believed, from reports of naval officers, and what I saw, that on the sea front all of the guns are casemated. I believe the work to be fully garrisoned, as they had three regiments of Kirkland's brigade, Hoke's division, in reserve above Sugar Loaf Hill.

The proper method of defence of this work, subjected as it has been to a heavy shell fire, would be to put all the men into the bomb-proofs, excepting a few as look-outs and sentinels, and keep them there until the very moment of assault. This method seems to have been the one adopted, as the fire on our skirmishers, as long as the naval fire contined, was very light. The moment that ceased, the musketry fire became very heavy, and was accompanied by grape, canister and shell.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.—Reuben E. Fenton, who succeeds Horatio Seymour as Governor of New York, is a native of that State, though of New England descent, and was formerly a leading member of the Barnburner or anti-slavery wing of the democratic party. In 1852 he was elected to Congress as the representative of that sentiment. He, however, left, the democracy on the Kansas-Nebraska issue, and has since acted with the republicans, and from 1856 to 1862 was returned by that party to Congress. Mr. Fenton commenced his life poor, and has attained his present position without adventitious aid.

THE rich gold yield of California is forgotten amid the attractions of the El Dorado opened up in Colorado. Within the last fifteen months, not less than $40,000,000 has been invested in the purchase of gold claims, and in the erection of machinery in that region, and although the excitement of organization is passed, and Colorado is now no longer a strange, unknown name, yet, as the result of the large investments made last winter and spring, a process of development is going forward, which we have every reason to believe will, at no distant day, surprise the world by its immense yield of precious metals.

ELECTION FOR STATE SENATOR.—The following is the number of votes cast for each candidate, at the election held in Dorchester county on Friday, 23d December last, for State Senator: Dr. H. G. Grieves, 284; J. L. Colston, 6; Dr. Thos. K. Carroll, 506; which gives by Dr. Carroll, the Union candidate, 216 majority over both the others.—*Cambridge Her.*

THE returns received at the office of the Provost Marshal General show that volteering is going on rapidly in several of the States.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN OHIO.

A terrible murder was committed at Deerfield, Warren county, Ohio, on Monday night. Harry and Alice Roosa, children, and Jesse Cousins, house servant, were killed, and Frances Roosa, a girl, was mortally, and Mrs. Sarah Roosa, the mother, was dangerously wounded. The Cincinnati Times of Friday has the following additional particulars of the shocking affair:

At eight o'clock the family retired as usual. The mother, with Frances, ten years old, and Harry, two years old, occupied one bed; Alice, fourteen years old, and Nette, eight, occupied another room; and a hired man named Jesse Cousins, slept in the kitchen.

It was, perhaps, one o'clock when Mrs. Roosa was awakened, and saw a man in his shirt sleeves and stocking-feet, with a lamp in one hand and a hatchet in the other, coming into her room. She did not recognize him, but knew it was not her husband. She afterwards learned that the hired man, Jesse Cousins, had before this been assaulted and left for dead. The fiend immediately struck her on the head with the hatchet, stunning her almost to insensibility, but she sprung out of bed and fell on the floor, he repeating his blows on her head and breast until she lay almost senseless. He then coolly slaughtered the helpless children, Frances and Harry, as he thought, but the latter only was killed. He then turned his bloodly steps to the room where Alice and Nettie were sleeping. He dragged Alice out of bed and told her to get him all the money in the house. She went to her mother's room, and there witnessed the horrible spectacle presented by the mother and her sister and brother, bathed in their blood.

Her mother told her where the pocket-book was, which she got and took to the man, telling him that was all they had, and he could have everything they had if he would only spare their lives. He took the pocket-book, which contained only eight or ten dollars, one dollar and twenty-five cents of which he left in it as he threw it aside, cursed her and slew her as he had the others. While he was doing so little Nettie came to the door to see what was going on, when he told her to go back or he would kill her. She hurried away and hid herself in the bed-clothes and was not disturbed. The murderer then went back to Mrs. Roosa, who meantime was conscious enough to keep still, and feigning death when he looked over her, he left her under the belief that she had expired. She, however, saw him leave the house by going out at the window, and on the sill of which were the bloody tracks of his feet.

After a fearful and horrible suspense of half an hour, Mrs. Roosa heard the breathing and moaning of the hired man, and ventured to call to him. He answered that he was dying, and could not come to her relief. He lived until near morning, when he became still in death. The child Nettie, however, crept from her hiding-place and, amid the blood, the dead and the dying, she watched until morning, when she ran down to the nearest neighbor, Mr. Scott's and told what had happened. Mr. Roosa and Frances at once received all the attention and relief that could be given. The man Cousins was found sitting up dead in a chair.

THE WASHINGTON TERRITORY DISCOVERIES.

Valuable mining discoveries of precious metals have been recently made near Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, the fact having been officially communicated to the Department of the Interior by the Surveyor General of the territory. From a long account of the matter, published in the Olympia Democrat, we gather some interesting details. It seems that the mines are of quartz, containing both gold and silver, and that they are in the western slope of the Cascade range of mountains, not more than forty or fifty miles distant from Olympia, and within twenty or thirty miles of water navigation on the sound. At the last accounts the excitement was spreading, and such a rush to the mines had occurred that about five hundred claims had already been located, with a prospect that several thousand would be before the opening of spring.—The ledge is described as being from seventy-five to one hundred feet in width, and as having been traced for a distance of three miles.

The distance to the mines is but short, the roads good, and speculation therefore runs riot. We have given the actual dimensions of the known gold and silver deposits, but it is claimed that the whole mountain is of the same quartz, a distance of eight miles. A town has been laid out at the foot of the mountain, and a half ton of the quartz has been sent to the assay office in San Francisco to be tested. Of the existence of the precious metals in this quartz there does not seem to be a doubt, and good judges speak highly of its richness, but as yet the relative value of the deposit is not ascertained. Still the prospectors push out their explorations all along the mountain range.

OPINIONS ABOUT THE REBEL STATES.—A correspondent of a New York paper telegraphs from Washington thus:

"Parties here fresh from the cotton districts represent the rebel armies to number 100,000 veterans, 50,000 militia (not equivalent to 5000 veterans), and 100,000 exempts, ready under the law to be ranked into the service, and available as soldiers at the end of six months. They say that this force will gradually be backed up by the progress of the war into Virginia, and probably compacted at Richmond. They declare that there will be no planting in the south this year, none whatever except in gardens and patches about the houses. Sherman's march and Hood's defeat, and the uncertainty of negro labor, having utterly discouraged agriculture on a large scale, they predict the speedy disappearance by emigration of the white population of the cotton, rice and sugar States, and the population of the whole of them by blacks."

DEATH OF HON. GEO. M. DALLAS.

Hon. George M. Dallas died suddenly at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday morning last, aged 72 years. In the past forty years he has filled a very considerable space in the political conflicts of his State and country. Mr. Dallas graduated at Princeton College in 1810, came to the bar in 1813, went in the same year to Russia as private secretary to Mr. Gallatin, in 1814 returned and was with his father for a time, who was Secretary of the Treasury. In 1825 he was Mayor of Philadelphia. Was District Attorney under Gen. Jackson, and in 1831 elected to Congress—declined re-election, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1837 went Ambassador to Russia under Mr. Van Buren, and in 1844 was elected Vice President of the United States. In 1856 he was appointed minister to the Court of St. James by Gen. Pierce, and continued in that exalted place under Mr. Buchanan. Though not holding the highest rank among the great American statesmen of his time, he was a man of very considerable powers, as he was eminently a successful politician. His casting vote while he was Vice President, which defeated a protective tariff measure, disappointed and gave much umbrage to the people of his State, but it is just to regard that act as the result of honest convictions. He was a dignified gentleman, courteous in his bearing, correct in his private life, and has left a fair name behind him.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD.—The exports of specie from New York for the calendar year 1864, were $50,108,746, against $49,754,000 in 1863. The customs revenue (in gold) received through the New York custom house in 1864, was $66,993,842, against $58,921,648, in 1863. The interest on the funded public debt of the United States, paid (in gold) from the New York office of the treasury of the United States, was $33,126,874, which, with $5,231,720 not called for makes the entire amount paid and appropriated at New York, $38,358,600. The gold customs at all other ports than New York, (where 75 per cent. of the whole amount is received,) amounted to about $22,331,280, and the payments on gold interest at Washington and all other treasury offices than New York are estimated at about $10,000,000. The entire gold interest for the new year is estimated at $63,000,000, as against $48,358,000 in 1864. The deliveries of gold from California in 1864 were $12,597,967, against $11,847,286, in 1863.

A Terrible Disaster at Sea.

The steamer North America left New Orleans on the 16th December with 203 sick soldiers and twelve cabin passengers and crew of 44 men. She sprung aleak on the 22d at two o'clock P. M. and sunk about one A. M. the same night. Sixty-two persons were rescued by a passing bark and 197 lost.

REVENUE TAX ON SPIRITS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is sending out instructions for the collection of $2 per gallon on all spirits that may be distilled and sold or distilled and removed for consumption and sale, on and after the first of January, in accordance with the bill recently passed by Congress, which has been approved by the President.

RE-ARRESTED.—L. L. Waters, State Senator from Somerset county, arrested a few weeks since upon the charge of disloyalty, has been re-arrested charged with having violated his parole of honor. He was locked up in the military prison for a hearing.—*Somerset Herald.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Friday.

Common to fair white wheat	270a275
Good to prime, do.	278a280
Common to choice Red,	258a270
White Corn we quote at	163a165 cts.
Yellow do., at	165a168 cts.
Maryland Oats, by weight,	93a94 cts

MARRIAGES.

In Quaker Neck, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. E. Miller, JAMES J. GOODMAN to Miss MARGARET ANN, daughter of Capt. Robert Hadaway.

At the M. E. Parsonage, in Chestertown, on the 4th inst., by the same, SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER to Miss ANNA W. THOMPSON, late of Gloucester, New Jersey.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. L. W. Bates, Capt. CHARLES H. WICKES to NETTIE, daughter of Dr. Thos. H. Whaland.

DEATHS.

In Chestertown, on the 3d instant, of croup, JAMES RINGGOLD, son of Joseph V. and Henrietta W. Smith, aged 3 years 1 month and 5 days [Centreville and Denton papers please copy.]

His parents can only repeat the language sang at his funereal service, and say—

"Go to thy rest in peace,
And soft be thy repose;
Thy toils are o'er, thy troubles cease,
From earthly cares, in sweet release,
Thine eye-lids gently close.

Go to thy rest: and while
Thine absence we deplore
One thought our sorrow shall beguile,
For soon, with a celestial smile,
We meet to part no more.

Farewell! our souls will weep
While mem'ry lives,
From wounds that sink so deep
No earthly hand relieves.

Farewell! our stricken hearts
To Jesus fly,
From Him we'll never part,
On Him our hopes rely.

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of Primary School No. 7, Quaker Neck, desire to procure the services of a competent Teacher immediately. Address, "Trustees of Primary School No. 7, Chestertown, Md." jan7-3t.

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of Primary School No. 11, Second School District, desire to procure the services of a competent teacher for the Winter quarter. The school house is situated about two miles from Chestertown, on the road to Worton. Application may be made to either of the undersigned Trustees, if by letter directed to Chestertown.

JOHN R. GRAY,
S. LEGATES,
R. S. THOMAS,
T. C. PARSONS,
JOS. WALRAVEN.

Jan. 7, 1865—3t*

Draft Notice.

ALL persons of the Third Election District interested in the coming Draft, are requested to meet at Hanesville on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to clear said District from said draft. A full attendance is desired.

MANY CITIZENS.

jan7-1t.

Club Meeting.

A FINAL MEETING of the "Mutual Draft Association of the Fourth District of Kent County" will be held at the usual place of meeting on this (Saturday) evening at 7 o'clock.—A general attendance of the members is desirable. [Jan. 7-1t.]

REMOVAL.

I AM now occupying the Office next door to the one formerly occupied by me.

J. A. WICKES.

Chestertown, Jan. 7, 1865—3t.

For Rent,

THE ROOM formerly occupied as an Office by Dr. WM. H. METEER. Apply to

CHARLES STANLEY.

Chestertown, jan7-3t.

NOTICE.

THE Sub-Supervisors and all other persons who have done work on the Public Roads in the Second Election District of Kent county since the first of January, 1864, are requested to present their accounts to the undersigned at the office of the County Commissioners, in Chestertown, on TUESDAY NEXT, Jan. 10, 1865.

JOHN MATTHEWS,
Road Supervisor, 2nd District.

jan7-1t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned not to trust my wife, KITTY PEARCE on my account, she having left me some two years since. I will pay no debts of her contracting.

SIMON PEARCE, (col'd)

jan7-3t.

JANUARY 7, 1865.

A. W. SPARKS,

WILL on this Saturday morning, commence closing out his large Stock of Goods at

REDUCED PRICES,

consisting in part of the following articles:

BLACK CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATTINETS, Domestic, Kersey,
FLANNELS, red, white and yellow,
Grey and Solferino Sack do.,
Heavy Twilled do.,
10-4 bro. & white Muslin,
5-4 Bleached, 4-4 N. Y. Mills, Plaid Domestics,
Shirting Stripes, Bed Ticking, Canton Flannel
50 to 75 per yard, Kentucky Jeans, Prints and
Ginghams, Checks and Tweeds, Table Linen.
HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE,
HOLLOW-WARE, TIN-WARE,
IRON-WARE, WILLOW-WARE,
Shovels, Spades, Axes, Hatchets, Wood Saws.
Ladies' Heavy double SHAWLS,
" " single do.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES.—A large assortment of all kinds at reduced prices.

GROCERIES.—Brown and White Sugar, Molasses, Teas, Coffee, Rye, Maryland French and Baltimore Coffee in papers, Coal Oil.

All persons in want of Goods will do well to call and examine the large stock at

A. W. SPARKS'.

Jan. 7, 1964.

Daily's Ventilated Trusses,

FOR the cure of HERNIA, or RUPTURE, has relieved more suffering than, probably any invention of the age. The most skillful inventors of our own country, as well as of Europe, have tried to furnish an article that would not only make the wearer comfortable, but perform a cure. An examination of my ventilated Truss will prove its superiority over all others, no matter where invented. I would refer to every Physician in Baltimore where the Truss is known, and who have applied it to their patients.

W. F. DAILY,
11 Light St., 2 doors below Fountain Hotel,
jan7-2m BALTIMORE.

CRAIG MICROSCOPE $2.50, Novelty Magnifying Glass $2, Pocket Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Reading Glasses, Nose Glasses, Spectacles, Magnifying Glasses, Thermometers, Barometers, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, Galvanic Batteries, Microscopic Views, Lord's Prayer, Washington, Generals, Pocket Compasses, Pocket Knives, Razors, Knives and Forks, together with Surgical Goods of every description. Call and see them.

W. F. DAILY,
11 Light Street, Baltimore,
jan7-2m. 2 doors below Fountain Hotel.

NOTICE!

PRINCIPALS CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH

SUBSTITUTES,

in Navy or Army, in or out of the City of Baltimore. Contract will be taken to fill quotas by volunteers.

All orders promptly attended to.

R. M. SMYTH & CO.,
No. 43½ South Gay St., Baltimore.
Jan. 7, 1864—3m.

COX & CO.,

FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM

190 *Baltimore St., 2d door West of St. Paul,*
BALTIMORE,

HAVE in store the latest style of HATS.—Gentlemen in want of a superior article, which for beauty of finish, &c., cannot be excelled, would do well to call. Soft Hats, Caps, &c., in all their varieties. Always in receipt of the latest fashions. jan7-3m.

TAKE NOTICE!

To the Citizens of Chestertown and surrounding Country.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE
PAID FOR
OLD LETTERS,
OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS,
RECEIPTS, PAMPHLETS,
Congressional Works, Newspapers, &c., at
KNIGHT & JOHNSON'S,
No. 21 S. Charles St., Baltimore.
☞ Cash paid for Rags. jan7tf.

WHEELER & WILSON

HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK STITCH

Sewing Machine!

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM at the WORLD'S FAIR, just held in London, England, where all the Machines of Europe and America were in competition. Also, at the Industrial Exposition, Paris, France, and at every United States Fair, at which Sewing Machines were exhibited.

The principal Companies making Sewing Machines are Wheeler & Wilson, I. M. Singer & Co., Grover & Baker.

Of the Machines made there were sold during the year last reported—

By WHEELER & WILSON	21,305
By I. M. SINGER & Co.	10,953
By GROVER & BAKER	10,280

Showing Wheeler & Wilson's sales to be double those of any other Sewing Machine Company in the country.

Office 214 Baltimore Street,
jan7-] BALTIMORE.