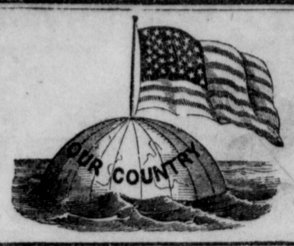
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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Major General Benjamin F. Butler has been relieved of the command of the army of the James, and Major General Ord, commanding the twentieth army corps, has been appointed for the present as his successor. Gen. Butler is ordered to proceed to Lowell, Mass., and to report to the War Department by letter. The immediate cause of his removal is not stated, but it is presumed to be on account of the unsatisfactory manner in which he conducted his part of the late expedition against Wilmington, North Carolina, as well as his general inefficiency as a field officer. It is stated at Washington that his removal was made by the President at the request of General Grant. Gen. Butler has published a bombastic farewell, in which he states that he has been removed from his command because he refused to sacrifice the lives of his men, alluding, of course, to the affair at Wilmington.

General Sherman is reported to be moving. The Seventeenth Corps had been sent to Beaufort, S. C., to co-operate with Foster's troops on the Pocotaligo. Sixty transports laden with troops had left Savannah.

It is freely stated in the Western papers that General Thomas contemplates a gigantic expedition across Alabama or Mississippi, or both, and that eventually he will not stop short of Mobile. Such a march presumes that he shall cut loose from all bases and seek for new ones on the coast, as Sherman did. To co-operate with such an advance, a strong force is reported to have already left Vicksburg under General Dana.

A meeting of the merchants and leading men of Boston was held on Monday, over which the Mayor presided, and one in Philadelphia on Tuesday, for the purpose of devising some means for the relief of the suffering people of Savannah, Ga. Committees to receive contributions were appointed, and much sympathy manifested. A movement to this effect is going on successfully in New York.

The Kentucky Legislature has adopted resolutions in favor of emancipation, the consent of the owners being obtained, and compensation made.

The State Convention of Missouri, on Wednesday last, by a vote of sixty to four, passed an ordinance of Emancipation, prohibiting slavery in that State, and declaring all persons held to labor or service as slaves free.

Hon. James Guthrie has been elected to succeed Senator Powell from Kentucky. His opponent was Gen. Rousseau.

Hood is reported to be going into winter quarters at Corinth, Mississippi. Sherman is said to have sent a corps to co-operate with Porter, and there are unreliable statements concerning army movements in the Southern journals.

Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden was on Wednesday elected U. S. Senator from Maine for six years, from March 4, 1865.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

No business of importance has yet been transacted in either branch of the Legislature. On Wednesday the inauguration of Hon. Thomas Swann, Governor elect, and Hon. C. C. Cox, Lieutenant Governor of the State, took place in the Senate chamber, in the presence of the entire Legislature. The Lieutenant Governor then took his seat as presiding officer of Senate, and immediately announced the following standing committees:

Finance—Messrs. Tome, Davis, Whitney, Earle and Jones.

Judicial Proceedings—Messrs. Maund, Trail, Clarke, Whitney and Stevenson.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Ohr, Billingsley, McNeal, Lansdale and Jones.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Harwood, Turner, McNeale, Earle and Stevenson.

Invalid Deeds—Messrs. Clarke, Philpot, Whitney, Earle and Jones.

Insolvent Laws—Messrs. Stevenson, Davis, Whitney, Harwood and Mackall.

Library—Messrs. McNeale, Davis and Jenkins.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Turner, Davis, Whitney, Mackall and Landsdale.

Pensions—Messrs. Davis, Philpot and Maclin.

Colored Population—Messrs. Maund, Tome, Davis, Clarke and Maclin.

Corporations—Messrs. Carroll. Tome, Turner, Jenkins and Mackall.

Elections—Messrs. Ohr, Maund, Trail, Davis and Lansdale.

Agriculture—Messrs. Davis, McNeale, Stevenson and Billingsley.

Printing—Messrs. Whitney, Philpot, Turner, Maclin and Stevenson.

Education—Messrs. Trail, Carroll, Maund, McMasters and Harwood.

MARYLAND FINANCES.

The report of the retiring Comptroller of the Treasury, Hon. H. H. Goldsborough, is published in the Baltimore papers of Thursday. The exhibit of the present fiscal condition of the State is highly satisfactory. It indicates an encouraging degree of prosperity, notwithstanding a deficit of $157,988.25, occasioned by a decrease of the taxes from twenty-five to fifteen cents on every hundred dollars worth of assessable property, and by the large amount of bounty claims during the past year. The receipts from various sources and the disbursements necessary to sustain the machinery of State government during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1864, are all carefully stated. It is estimated that the receipts for the corresponding period in 1865 will reach the sum of $1,550,000, and that the expenditures will overbalance that amount at least $525,000. To meet this overplus there is now in the Treasury the sum of $876,899.23, so that we shall have more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in our favor at the close of the year.

The Comptroller recommends a general re-assessment of the property of the State, as more than eleven years have elapsed since the last assessment was made.

ANOTHER DEFICIENCY DRAFT.

Another draft for deficiencies still existing in the first and third districts of this county was made at Easton last Saturday. The following names were drawn:

FIRST DISTRICT.—Wm. D. Stoops, Jas. Gibbs, c., James S. Asy, John Pennington, Robert Emory, c., Wm. A. Miller, David B. Griffith, Holden Spry, Edward World c., Joseph Hamilton, Jos. S. Usilton, Charles H. Little c., Chas. G. Ross, Samuel Lively c., Lewis Kennard, Wm. R. Sutton, Alfred Jervis, Jas H. Mason c., Edwin Crouch, Jos. H. Boyer, Sam'l Harris c. *Per centage*—Wm. Johnson c., Jas. Flannegan, Edw. Thomas c., Henry Hall c., George H. Brown c., Ezekiel Brown c., John Hurlock, Geo. Blackiston, Emory Bordley c., Joseph Robinson, Alfred L. Jones, N. T. Gilpin, Samuel Riley c., Wm. Shadwick, Comegys B. Peacock, Wm. Jones, Jas. H. Dyre, John McCaid, A. Ruth, J. E. Gilpin, Thomas H. Craine, Thomas Walls.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Andrew Patterson, Alexander Frisby c., Jos. Cooper, Wm. Thomas of Thos., Enoch A. Moffitt, Henry Davis c., Jas. H. Thomas, Geo. Fowler. *Per centage*—Geo. Lee c., Chris. C. Hynson, John Holley c., Philip Anderson c., Charles Carter, Samuel H. Timms, John Spence c., Robert L. Usilton.

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a paper called the "Crumpton Gazette," published by Messrs. Herrick & Sheppard, at the thriving town of Crumpton, Queen Anne's county. Its position, politically, is thus set forth by the editors: "We do not receive especial patronage from any political party, hence we are under obligations to *none*, and shall not interfere with the political quarrels of the vicinity, reserving to ourselves, however, the privilege of expressing our views at all times, upon any question where the interests of the State or the country are at stake. Hoping, but not expecting, to please all, we make our bow." We wish them success.

THE BLAIR PEACE MISSION.

The New York papers all concur in stating that Mr. Blair, Sr., has really gone to Richmond on a peace mission.—The Tribune, which is supposed to enjoy special facilities for information upon this point, says in its Washington correspondence:

Francis P. Blair, Sr., went on his second mission of peace to Richmond on Saturday. His son, Montgomery Blair, did not accompany him. Passes from the Confederate authorities—civil and military, (delay in the receipt of which at Grant's headquarters had induced Mr. Blair last week to return to Washington)—had been transmitted to him here, and will enable him to continue his journey to Richmond without interruption. He is doubtless in that city. It is known here that Mr. Blair will propose to the Davis government a scheme of pacification, resting fundamentally on a return of the rebellious States to the Union. Whatever political and moral advantages may be derived to us from this tender of the olive branch, no hope is entertained here that Mr. Blair's mission will have the success of initiating negotiations for peace. The condition of reunion will be fatal to his or any other envoy's labors. * * *

Editorially, the Tribune says:

We did not feel at liberty to state what we have known for some days with regard to Mr. Francis P. Blair's second journey toward Richmond, but, since other journals have been permitted to receive and print telegraphic advices thereof from Washington, there can be no reason for withholding the truth that Mr. Blair started afresh last Saturday for Richmond, and is probably by this time a sojourner in that city. If there be any who wish to believe that his sole object is the recovery of certain title-deeds and other papers taken from his house at Silver Spring when the rebels had temporary possession of it last summer, they are at liberty to do so, but we cannot share their conviction. Mr. Blair certainly lost documents on that occasion which he desires to recover, but his visit to Richmond has other and higher ends. And knowing what we do of the passes with which he was provided, we cannot see how he can have encountered any impediment on either side of the hostile lines.

Let us say again that we cherish no expectation of peace as an immediate result of this overture. We presume Mr. Blair visits Richmond only as an eminent and honored citizen, who is familiar with the views and enjoys the confidence of the President, and who is sincerely desirous of stanching the current of fraternal bloodshed. He does not (we infer) go clothed with power to make peace, but authorized to ascertain and competent to judge whether any true peace is now attainable. And this, we presume, he will be able to do.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor Bradford was transmitted to the Legislature on Thursday of last week, but was received too late for notice in our last issue. It is quite lengthy, and reviews in a frank and comprehensive manner the various matters of State interest, and such suggestions are made to the Legislature as seem to require the attention of that body. We give some extracts:

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND THE CHANGE IN OUR SYSTEM OF LABOR.

You have assembled in conformity to the provisions of the Constitution lately adopted, one year before the time heretofore appointed for your session, but not too soon for the important duties which, under that Constitution, will devolve upon you. I venture to express the hope that you will approach the discharge of these duties in a calm and dispassionate spirit, freed from all prejudice or partisan bias, and that whether heretofore favoring or opposing that important provision in our new organic law by which a most material change in our system of domestic labor has been introduced, now that this change is accomplished, no vainglorious spirit on the part of those who have advocated it, nor rankling animosities of those who opposed it, will be allowed to interfere with the legislation necessary for its successful inauguration. Let every true friend of the State, forgetful of past differences, unite in promoting her interests by perfecting as far as possible the new system introduced, and in repairing, as far as they constitutionally can, any damage, and allaying any irritation which its sudden introduction may possibly have occasioned. If the legislation which the subject requires is undertaken in this spirit, a prosperous future is undoubtedly before us.

Our State unquestionably possesses natural advantages which entitle her to rank with any other of equal size in the Union; with a genial and salubrious climate, a soil naturally fertile, parts of it abounding in mineral wealth, situated on the very suburbs of the National Capital, connected both with the ocean and Western States by direct communication, and possessing in her ample bay the advantages of tide water navigation in immediate connection with three-fourths of all her counties, there is scarcely a State in the Union possessing such guarantees of prosperity. Yet from some cause she has hitherto, in population, production, and many other evidences of public thrift, fallen far behind others inferior to h r in nearly all the advantages above enumerated. I will not say that slavery has been the sole cause of this tardy progress, but it has unquestionably been the most prominent, if not the only feature particularly distinguishing her from other States, that have outstripped us in the race. For nearly fifty years after our existence as a State there were but few of our prominent public men who denied that slavery was a radical evil; the policy so long observed by the State sufficiently proves this; even her *bona fide* residents were for a long time denied the right of bringing from any other State a slave within her borders, and afterwards only allowed to do so on payment of a *bonus* on each one imported, appropriated to the use of the Colonization Society; and it was not until the question of slavery had become an element in our party politics that this interdict was removed and slaves were allowed to be introduced without restriction and their manumission prohibited. If for no other reason than that this inflammatory topic will be hereafter in this State excluded from the political arena, I feel that I may congratulate you that the subject is forever extinguished within the State.

The immediate results of that extinction, and the question of how the advantages expected from it can be best realized, and its temporary inconveniences obviated, are subjects that will undoubtedly challenge your earliest attention. That so complete and immediate a revolution in a system long interwoven with our social life and habits can be accomplished without some personal inconvenience, is not to be expected, but judicious legislation may do much towards a remedy. We shall for a time experience the evil, and witness the wants of an ignorant and dependent class, perhaps generally averse to labor, and now at least for a time more averse than ever, from the fact that they are for the first time relieved from all coercion, unaccustomed to think or act for themselves, suddenly thrown upon the community, whose duty it will be, as well from justice to themselves as humanity to the liberated race, to think and act for them.

In regard to those who from their tender age are unable to maintain themselves by their labor, an article in our Code of General Laws which provides for the mode of indenturing such children, suggests, as it seems to me, a proceeding the best adapted to the wants of their condition.—This provision of the Code will however probably require some modification or explanation; I have been informed that, acting under its authority, some of the Orphans' Courts of the State have bound out as apprentices those who, although minors, were obviously old enough to support themselves by their labor; such a proceeding is not warranted, I think, by the spirit and object of the law referred to; its intent, according to my construction of it, was to provide a home and a support for those who were without parents capable of supporting them, and were too young to support themselves; and to shield them from the suffering consequent on such a condition, as well as to prevent their becoming a charge upon the community, the Orphans' Courts were authorized in the manner indicated by the law referred to, to bind them out as apprentices. A modification to this effect in the terms of that law, will make them, in my opinion, conform to its spirit and intendment, and with other alterations which may be suggested by your examination of it, and especially in that clause which exempts the master of such apprentice from all obligation to provide him with any education whatever, will supply, probably, as well as legislation can, the necessary provision for the infant class in question.

So far as concerns those who are able, but unwilling to work for a livelihood, resort will probably be had to another article of the same Code relating to "Vagrant Free Negroes," but I doubt whether it is applicable to our present condition, or can be made of much avail by any modification. It is very difficult to make any compulsory system of labor valuable or available, and a more certain proceeding towards an adequate remedy, and one that will be more likely to supply the employer with the labor he needs, as well as to stimulate to greater exertion the colored race, will be found in promoting by every proper encouragement emigration from other States and from abroad. To the accomplishment of this object I would earnestly invite your attention. * * *

THE OYSTER LAWS.

Several considerations induce me to submit to you the propriety of an entire change in the character of these laws.—They at present prohibit the taking of oysters by any who are not residents of the State, and as the law has heretofore stood, the taking by any person whatever except by particular instruments allowed for the purpose. I am inclined to think that the effect of the act of 1864, ch. 333, contrary probably to the intent of the Legislature, has abolished all prohibition on what is called dredging, and that no penalty could now be enforced for taking oysters in that manner. Be that, however, as it may, the penalty for a violation of the law in any case is the forfeiture of the vessel engaged in the taking, and every thing found on board of her at the time of her seizure. The importance which the oyster trade has attained, and the profits it realizes, present strong inducements to continue the prohibited traffic, and the extent of the penalty is such that even when the vessel is seized, a sympathy is excited for the owner, and a compromise is doubtless, in most cases, effected between him and the captor, and the former continues to pursue the same business, taking the chances of eluding another arrest, or of making another compromise with the next one who arrests him.

In this way the laws of the State fail almost entirely in their object in confining the trade in oysters to our own citizens or obliging them to pursue it in any particular manner.

I have endeavored, but have been unable to procure in time for this communication, some statistical information on the subject of this trade that would enable you to form a proper idea of its magnitude; I am satisfied, however, that it greatly exceeds in extent and importance any estimate that one casually adverting to the subject would be likely to make. The difficulties to which I have referred in the execution of existing laws, as well as the obvious propriety of making all the resources of the State contribute a fair proportion of the revenue she requires, have suggested the expediency of substituting for these laws others that shall, by a moderate tax on all oysters taken from the waters of the State to market, introduce a policy far more advantageous than any we have yet attempted to establish in the premises.

The justice of such an imposition can indeed be scarcely questioned, and whilst a moderate tax of, say one or two cents per bushel upon all oysters taken in the waters of the State and carried to market, would produce a very large revenue, a provision to that effect would, in my opinion, be very cheerfully accepted by those engaged in the trade, in lieu of the policy we have heretofore pursued.

THE STATE MILITIA.

I would earnestly invite your co-operation in maturing and perfecting the militia system and the militia organizations of the State. It is a singular fact that though every Constitution under which we have lived has placed peculiar stress on this part of the organized power of the State, and declared a well regulated militia to be the proper and natural defense of a free government, no such regulations as a practical and effectual use of that power requires have ever existed. This neglect has doubtless been chiefly caused by the long season of profound and uninterrupted peace which our country has enjoyed; our people have been slow to believe that a hostile invasion or an open resistance of the laws of such a character as to require the whole military power of the State for its suppression was a probable occurrence under such a government as we possessed, and hence the provisions of any militia law we have ever had have rarely been of such a character as were adapted to the state of things that now exist.

None will, however, in view of our present condition, question the indispensable necessity for such provisions; the subject has been more than once urged upon the attention of the General Assembly, so far without any such legislative amendment of the law as the exigency of the case demands. That demand becomes every day more imperative; since the adjournment of the last Legislature, predatory bands from the rebel army have frequently made their way into several counties of the State, especially in the neighborhood of the Potomac river, and inflicted extensive injury upon their inhabitants, as humiliating as it was destructive, and we are daily liable to like inflictions. We possess no safeguard against these outrages but in a complete organization of our own militia.

MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR.—Several of the papers in Western Maryland are urging the election of ex-Governor Francis Thomas (at present a member of the House of Representatives) to the U. S. Senate, in case Gov. Hicks resigns his seat.

TERRIBLE COLLISION IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, the steamer Georgiana, Capt. Pierson, of the Norfolk line, when about fifteen miles below Smiths Point, on her way to Fortress Monroe, during a dense fog, was run into by the schooner John Wells, from York river for Baltimore, and terribly damaged. The schooner struck the steamer at the forward gangway on the front bow, and swept off nine state-rooms, making a perfect wreck of that side of the vessel. There was no damage done to the hull or engine.

The most meloncholy part of the affair was the loss of life, there being five victims, all employees on the boat. Mr. Samuel Copper, of this city, with his wife and wife's sister, passengers, were rescued from the wreck, Mr. Copper being so badly injured as to cause his death, as was yesterday learned by telegraph from Fort Monroe. Some five or six passengers received injuries, but not of a serious character. Among the passengers was Major Gen. Meade and an aid. The night was intensely dark, and neither boat saw the other until just in the act of striking.—The schooner was uninjured, save the loss of her bowsprit.—*Balt. Sun.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Friday.

Common to fair white wheat	270a275
Good to prime, do.	278a288
Common to choice Red,	268a278
White Corn we quote at	163a165 cts.
Yellow do., at	168a127 cts.
Maryland Oats, by weight,	97a99 cts

MARRIAGES.

In Chestertown, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. E Miller, JOHN F. HOWARD to Miss EMMA L. LUSBY, both of this town.

In Kennedyville M. P. Church, Kent county, Md., January 10th, 1865, by Rev. A. D. Dick, GEORGE W. WILLIAMS to Miss MARY A. THAWLEY.

In Baltimore, on the 5th inst., by Rev. L. F. Morgan, D. D., Capt. JOHN J. BRADSHAW, 6th Md. V. I., to HELEN A., eldest daughter of Capt Frederick Tomlinson, all of Baltimore.

DEATHS.

At his residence, near Locust Grove, on the 30th ult, SAMUEL A. RUTHVIN, aged about 33 years.

In Worton, on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, GEORGE M. D. BUCHANAN, son of Susan and the late James Buchanan, aged about 20 years. The deceased served three years during the present war, being a member of Co. A, 2nd E. S. Vol. Infantry.

In Easton, on the 28th ult., of pneumonia, WILLIAM MAXWELL, late of Kent county, aged eighty years. Mr. M. passed his life in this county, and was well known to our people. He had outlived nearly all his youthful friends and companions. He lost his wife about a year since in Chestertown. He was a noble specimen of integrity and truth. No one ever lived among us who had a higher character for these qualities. He was kind, mild, gentle, and with a free and generous flow of spirits, he carried the sunshine of amiability and good humor wherever he went. He had no enemies, and no one, with his good qualities, could have any. May he rest in peace.

ROBERT MORRIS NIXON, who died on the 29th ult. at the residence of Mr. Bartus Trew, in Quaker Neck, was a grandson of the celebrated Robert Morris, of revolutionary memory. He was educated to the bar, and practised a short time in Philadelphia For some years he was a farmer in Still Pond, but subsequently became a teacher in the Primary Schools of the Connty. He was a man of good education and fine sense, with a great flow of humor and pleasantry. He unfortunately had a weakness of resolution against the tempting evil of intemperance, and but for this want of strength of will to resist its influence, might have been distinguished in his profession or in Literature.

For Sale,

A LATROBE STOVE nearly new, and two first rate COWS, one fresh with a calf by her side, the property of Mrs. M. W. Woodland.
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS, Agent.
Jan. 14, 1865—3t.

Carpets! Carpets!

JUST received from Philadelphia, a lot of all Wool and Wool Filling CARPETS which we will sell at reasonable rates.
Go to the People's Store to buy your goods,
Jan. 14, 1865. W. A. VICKERS.

NOTICE.

SHOULD the other Election Districts of this County fail to meet in County Convention as has been proposed by many gentlemen of various portions of the county, the Fifth District will raise a fund to aid those who may be drafted in February next in procuring Substitutes. By the revision of the enrollment as well as by some persons having voluntarily furnished substitutes, the quota of this Election District will be very much reduced in the next draft. MANY VOTERS
OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.
Edesville, Jan. 14, 1865—1t.

THE DRAFT!

Important to the Citizens of Kent.

THE subscriber, a regular Licensed Substitute Broker, will guarantee exemption from the coming draft for the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, deposited in Chestertown Bank All those enrolled please take notice.
ALIEN SUBSTITUTES will be furnished for enrolled or drafted men, or contracts for Districts made on as reasonable terms as can be secured in any part of the country.
B. H. GARDNER.
Chestertown, Jan. 14—5t

MORO PHILLIPS' GENUINE IMPROVED Super Phosphate.

THE attention of Farmers is called to the superiority of MORO PHILLIPS' GENUINE IMPROVED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME. It is a

Standard Fertilizer,

and produces a larger yield for the money invested, than any other manure in the market. As the price is likely to advance, farmers and others would do well to order as early as possible. For sale by
E. T. EVANS,
General Produce Commission Merchant,
and Agent for Moro Phillips' Super Phosphate,
NO. 14 BOWLY'S WHARF,
jan14-3m. BALTIMORE, MD.

COME OUT OF THE DRAFT!

WM. T. HARDESTY,

A REGULAR Licensed Substitute Agent, Easton, Md. All persons depositing with him the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, before the coming Draft, will, if drafted and not exempt, be furnished with acceptable Substitutes.
Easton, Jan. 7, 1865.
P. S.—Substitutes will be furnished for drafted or enrolled men on reasonable terms, and contracts to fill the quotas of counties will be taken on terms equally reasonable.
jan14—5t. W. T. H.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on
TUESDAY, the 24th instant,
at his residence at Turner's Mill, near Millington, the following property:

4 Head of HORSES,

1 LOG WAGON, 1 FARM WAGON, 1 pair TIMBER WHEELS, with chains, screws, blocks and falls; 3 Cross Cut Saws; 2 Cart Hooks, 2 Crow Bars, and a lot of Log Chains;
Plows, Cultivators, Plow Harness,
4 setts WAGON HARNESS,
1 CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,
1 BUGGY WAGON and Harness,
6 or 8 Tons of Hay, 1 Hay Knife,
1 Cutting Box,
Household & Kitchen FURNITURE,
and Lease on Saw Mill and Farm for the present year.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
TERMS:—All sums of $10 and under cash, and all sums over $10 a credit of six months will be given.
JAMES H. SMITH.
Jan. 14, 1865—ts.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.

John H. Morgan,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to a varied assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., now in store at his stand up town, one door below the residence of H. W. Earnest, Esq., consisting in part of
WHISKEY, BRANDY, RUM, GIN, WINE, CORDIAL, &c.
GROCERIES, of all kinds,
BROOMS, Buckets, Soap, Candles, Crockery-Ware, Meal and Flour,
SEGARS, Tobacco and Snuff,
Candies and Nuts, Coal Oil,
SUGAR, COFFEE, Molasses, Lard and Bacon, Mackeral, Herring, &c.
Those in want of anything in the above line are invited to GIVE ME A CALL, as I am determined to sell goods at the VERY LOWEST PRICES for cash.
jan17y. JOHN H. MORGAN.

BREAD and CAKE BAKEBY.

THE undersigned returns his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him, and would respectfully inform the citizens of Chestertown and others, that he may still be found at his NEW STAND UP TOWN, and is prepared to furnish
Pound Cake, Sponge Cake,
FRUIT CAKE, JUMBLES, SUGAR CAKE, JELLY CAKE, LEMON CAKE, and every other description of Cake, at the lowest prices. Also, always on hand,
BREAD, RUSK, BUNS, PIES,
Biscuits, &c., &c.,
FRESH FROM THE BAKERY, for sale at the very lowest prices. BAKERY on Main St., Up Town, opposite Mrs. S. E. Barrett's.
He respectfully asks a continuance of the public patronage. JOHN WAIBEL.
Chestertown, Jan. 14, 1865.

United States INTERNAL REVENUE.

FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT,
STATE OF MARYLAND,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, ELKTON.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
to all persons in the First District of Maryland, comprising the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, liable to pay the
Special 5 Per Cent. Tax,
imposed upon their Gains, Profits, Incomes, by the Joint Resolution of Congress, approved July 4th, 1864, that the lists of said Tax have been delivered to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said Tax is now due, and the same is hereby demanded.
Payment may be made by persons residing in Kent county, at Chestertown, to me or my Deputy, on or before
The 27th day of January, 1865,
and all persons who neglect to pay the said Tax as aforesaid assessed upon them by the time specified will be required to pay an additional penalty of Ten Per Cent., and a fee of 20 cents for service of notice.
I will be in Chestertown from the 24th to the 27th of January, 1865, inclusive.
J. T. McCULLOUGH,
jan14-2t. Collector.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office Chestertown, January 14, 1865.

Apsley, Wm. R.	Holden, John F.
Butler, Lucinda	Hamilton, Eliza M.
Brown, Peter	Johnson, Harriett
Brown, Wm. T.	James, Frances
Bell, Henrietta	James, Sallie Ann
Briscoe, Mary Ann	Kennard, Joseph
Brooks, Lizzie	Kemp, John
Barton, Geo. A.	Mander, Thomas
Barroll, Rebecca	Morris, Jos. A.
Brown, Mary A.	Morrison, Jessie
Brown, Amer	Merrick, George
Brown, Isaac	Newnam, Maggie
Caviler, Charles E.	Pierce, Maria
Can, Harriett	Pots, Charlott
Cavender, Charles	Rumere, Jesse H.
Cutley, Lucy	Rankin, Montgomery
Crow, Charles W.	Slagel, Wm.
Crawford, Samuel	Sarsens, Hetty
Comegar, Maria	Saunders, James
Corsey, Henrietta	Sinton, Margaret
Constable, Philip S.	Sloot, Darky
Dolan, Michael	Thompson, Wm.
Dockerty, Lydia A.	Thomas, Sophia H
Davidson, W. R.	Thomas, Rebecca M.
Edwards, James W.	Thomas, Frances
Edwards, Thomas	Tillman, Harriet A.
Fuller, Mollie N.	Tatman, Emoly
Frisby, July Ann	Tume, Rohoime
Gale, James H.	Wilber, James
Griffin, Mary E.	Williams, Augustia B.
Godam, Maria	Wheat, Susan A.
Gooding Thomas O.	Whitehill, Samuel H.
Gorden Maria	White, Mrs. James
Hutthins, John	Wooley, Manda J.
Hanson, Harriett.	Wilson, Mr.
Huggins, H. H.	Walker, Samuel W.

jan14—1t. JOHN W. COLLINS, P. M.

OVER-COATS,

GOTTEN up in good style, and made of superior material, a few left on hand and now offered for sale at reduced prices, by
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