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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The Army of the Potomac is once more in motion. At an early hour on Sunday morning the Fifth Corps, preceded by Gregg's cavalry, started out on the road to Ream's Station. About noon they reached Rowanty creek, over which they constructed a bridge, and then sent a cavalry force to make a connection with the Second Corps, two divisions of which had advanced on the Vaughn road to make a demonstration in that direction. At Hatcher's run a portion of the Second Corps carried a line of rifle-pits, advanced about a mile and there erected strong breastworks. A connection of the two Corps was effected before any heavy fighting had taken place. About four o'clock in the afternoon the enemy advanced in line of battle and made three attempts to dislodge the Union troops from their position but were driven back each time with severe loss. Firing was kept up a short time after dark, when the enemy fell back to their works. The Union loss is estimated at about one hundred. A few prisoners from the enemy were taken.

A despatch dated "Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Feb. 6," says: The result of yesterday's engagement appeared this morning in our advanced lines beyond Hatcher's Run, the capture of about 200 prisoners, a train of wagons and mules with their drivers, and considerable loss inflicted on the enemy in killed and wounded. Quite a severe engagement took place this afternoon between the Fifth Corps and the enemy on the Dabney's mill road, west of Hatcher's Run, the result of which was not favorable to us so far as position is concerned, but the enemy paid dearly for the ground he gained.

A dispatch from Cairo says that information brought by the arrival of a steamer from New Orleans confirms the reported evacuation of Mobile, Alabama. Refugees state that the evacuation commenced on the 16th of January, and that the guns and ordnance stores were sent to Selma. The garrison of Mobile, it is stated, was small, and composed of militia, and it was the impression in Mobile that no defense of the city had been intended.

Gen. Kelly reports to Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, that a cavalry scout of General Sheridan last Sunday defeated a force commanded by the notorious Major Harry Gilmor at Moorfield, and captured him and about twenty of his officers and men.

Advices from Mr. Webb, United States Minister at Rio, received at the State Department, bring the gratifying intelligence that the Government of Brazil has issued a decree excluding the pirate Shenandoah from the ports of that empire. At the date of these advices, Mr. Seward's answer in the case of the Florida had not been received at Rio.

Major Gen. Gilmore and staff sailed on Thursday for Hilton Head. Gen. Gilmore is appointed to the command of the new department of the South, which includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and a part, if not the whole of North Carolina. He supersedes Gen. Foster.

Numerous arrests of recruiting officers, mustering officers, substitute brokers, internal revenue assessors, and others connected with the enlisting business in New York, have been made in the past few days.

The Missouri Legislature has passed a bill providing that a person whose husband or wife has been engaged in rebellion against the government shall be entitled to a divorce on proper application to the courts.

CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, submitted the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the President to maintain in every constitutional and legal manner the integrity of the American Union as formed by the fathers of the republic, and in no event and under no circumstances to proffer or accept negotiations which shall admit by the remotest implication the existence of any other Federal or Confederate government within the territory of the United States.

The resolution was agreed to, seven members only voting in the negative.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in endeavoring to ascertain the disposition of the insurgents in arms against the authority of the Federal government, with a view to negotiations for peace and the restoration of the Union, is entitled to the gratitude of a suffering and distracted country; and that with a similar view he be respectfully requested to omit no honorable exertions hereafter which may lead to the desired object, to wit: peace and Union.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was disagreed to—yeas 31, nays 105.

A resolution has passed both Houses of Congress calling on the President for information in regard to the interview with the rebel commissioners, and his statement, which is looked for with great interest, was probably laid before Congress yesterday.

CONVENTION OF ASSESSORS AND ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.—A Convention of Assessors and Assistant Assessors for Delaware and Maryland will be held at Middletown, Del., on the 22d inst.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE NEGRO APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

The subject of amending the law in regard to negro apprentices is now before the Legislature. We are not advised as the character of the proposed amendments, but that body will best show its regard for this class of minors, and at the same time do an act of humanity, by passing a law requiring the Orphans' Courts to bind out all such whose parents have not visible means of supporting them. It cannot be denied that the disposition is general with negro parents to hold on to their children, without regard to their ability to provide for them; and unless the Legislature take the matter in hand, and give the courts discretion in the premises, these children will, in a majority of cases, be brought up in poverty and indolence, and become a burden to society and a reproach to the State. If the members of the Legislature would make a visit to our recent large slaveholding communities, and witness the difference between the condition of negro children who live with white people and those who are domiciled with their own parents, the contrast, in almost every instance, would be so marked as to convince them at once of the propriety of the measure which we advocate. By providing them good homes, where they would be properly fed and clothed, their general health would not only be much better, but they would contribute something to the aggregate labor of the community, and be taught habits of industry and economy that would be of great benefit to them when they should come to provide for themselves.

Instead, therefore, of the unwise and visionary legislation on this subject, which has been urged in certain quarters—by parties who have no opportunities of judging what is necessary to be done for the good of the class under consideration—we hope the Legislature will give evidence of a desire to better their condition by the passage of such an act as will place them under the guardianship of persons who will see that they are properly cared for.

OUR QUOTA.—The announcement of the quota of Kent at *one hundred and ninety-nine*, under the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men, is a matter of astonishment to the people of our county, and all seem to concur in the opinion that an error has been committed somewhere. Acting under this impression, gentlemen of our county have visited Easton to examine into the matter, and after a thorough investigation became satisfied that the quota is correct, so far as the apportionment by the Provost Marshal of this district is concerned. As it is now too late to make enquiry at headquarters, and obtain the credits which are believed to be due us, the county will be under the necessity of furnishing the quota assigned. We see it stated that the draft is to be promptly enforced, and the best thing our people can do is to form themselves into draft clubs at once, and thus prepare for mutual assistance. The draft will fall heavily upon the county—about one in five, including the per cent.—and it will be dangerous to "go it alone" without a full purse.

Our quota of 199 has been apportioned to the respective election districts as follows: First district 57, second 36, third 35, fourth 32, fifth 39.

REMOVAL.—George Vickers, Esq., has removed to his new brick office on Court street, opposite the Court House Green.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Gov. Bradford has commissioned Capt. W. D. Burchinal, of this town, quartermaster of the Eleventh Maryland Regiment—the new regiment formed by consolidating the First and Second Eastern Shore. Capt. Burchinal has served three years in the army, and possesses the qualifications for, and will no doubt make, a good quartermaster.

CORRECTION.—Capt. Young informs us that the Chester was not injured by the ice in her trip from Baltimore on the 17th ult., as stated in our issue of the following Saturday. It was currently reported at the time that the steamer had sustained injury, and we supposed such to be the fact until informed by the Captain to the contrary.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The fourth and last Quarterly meeting, for the present conference year of the Methodist Protestant Church, Kent circuit, will be held in Christ Church, Chestertown, on this Saturday morning. Preaching at 10 o'clock. Services on to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

The meeting will be protracted through the coming week.

A LONG FREEZE.—Chester river has been obstructed by ice and unnavigable for nearly four weeks, during which time there has not been an arrival of a vessel at this place, and the weather still indicates a protracted close of navigation.

VENDUE.—Mr. Wm. H. Lambert, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at his farm in Quaker Neck, on Wednesday next, his stock, farming utensils, &c. "A very superior yoke of oxen" was accidentally omitted from his advertisement in our last issue.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

President Lincoln and Mr. Seward returned to Washington on Saturday morning last from their conference with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell at Fortress Monroe. It is positively stated by a number of journals that no result has been reached, the United States government insisting on the maintenance of the Union and the Southern deputation demanding independence; whilst other papers assert that a basis for future negotiations has been laid down. In the absence of anything official on the subject, the public are left to draw their own inferences.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times gives the following professed detailed account of the interview:

The conference lasted four hours, and was perfectly friendly and good tempered throughout. Not a word was said on either side indicating any but amicable sentiments. On our side the conversation was mainly conducted by the President; on theirs by Mr. Hunter, Mr. Stephens occasionally taking part.

The rebel commissioners said nothing whatever of their personal views or wishes, but spoke solely and exclusively for their Government; and at the outset and throughout the conference, declared their entire lack of authority to make, receive or consider any proposition whatever looking toward a close of the war, except on the basis of a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States as a preliminary condition.

The President presented the subject to them in every conceivable form, suggesting the most liberal and considerate modification of whatever, in the existing legislation and action of the United States government might be regarded as specially hostile to the rights and interests, or wounding to the pride of the Southern people—but in no single particular could induce them to swerve for a moment from their demand for recognition. President Lincoln informed them, at every point, that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question; that the United States could stop the war and arrest even temporarily the movement of its armies, only on the condition precedent, that the authority of the national government be recognized and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States. This point conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter of difference they would be treated with the utmost liberality, but without that recognition the war must and would go on.

The World's correspondent corroborates the above, and adds:

Whatever we may think of the condition and chances of the rebellion, the national executive now understands that the rebels still consider themselves strong enough to insist upon recognition and separation, terms which the Northern people will not concede; and they can only be brought to a more manageable temper by victories in the field more fruitful and decisive by far thon any we have yet won.

In opposition to this, the Herald's correspondent makes the following statement:

Those who are in a position to know the real facts in regard to the whole affair, and not the professions, look upon the result as being very far from a failure. It is unquestionably the policy of the government to have it go forth that the negotiation was a failure. It certainly would be if they desired its success. It is impossible for either Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Seward to say to what extent it has failed or succeeded until a reply to the report of Mr. Stephens and his associates at Richmond is received here.

That the consultation has brought us nearer peace is almost universally believed in official circles. It is also admitted that the negotiation progressed favorably as far as it went, and that it removed several obstacles which lay in the road to peace.

There is reason to believe that a new proclamation of amnesty is under consideration, growing out of the recent interview between the President and the Stephens party, and that it will soon be issued.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, after stating that persons usually well informed make utterly variant assertions, says:

The recent conference at Fortress Monroe was altogether informal, and not at all either immediately or final in its results. Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell did not come to offer conditions of surrender, or to ask for the recognition of the Confederacy. They were rather a committee of consultation, appointed by Davis to find out if there were any terms upon which they could return to the Union—These terms they learned from Mr Lincoln, and there is reason to believe that they were neither unworthy of the North, nor humiliating to the South. The commissioners have returned to Richmond, and we may perhaps hear further from the rebel authorities on the subject of peace during the present week.

The New York Tribune, editorially, says: The President and Secretary of State have returned from Fortress Monroe to Washington; the three eminent Confederates have likewise returned to Richmond, whereupon, a cloud of telegraphic witnesses proclaim the peace effort a failure. We take liberty, as on Mr. Blair's return from a like errand, to demur to this chorus of confident assertions. Knowing nothing whatever of what was proposed, on this side or on that, at this latest interview, we assume that our neighbors are just as well informed as we in the premises, that no revelation has been made of what passed between the parties who met on board a steamboat off Fortress Monroe. We can with safety infer, however, that Gov. Seward set forth and the President confirmed the conditions most favorable to the Confederates on which our government was willing to make peace; that there were countervailing propositions submitted by Stephens & Co.; that there was a free and earnest though courteous discussion, and then the conferees separated, to report what had been proposed and set forth to their associates at Washington and Richmond respectively. Such we judge to be the substance of what passed at the interviews in question; and we are quite willing that those who choose should stigmatize the result as a failure, so long as they permit us to enjoy our adverse opinion.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—The Senate, on Saturday last, passed the joint resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery—yeas 11, nays 10—being a strict party vote. It had previously passed the House. The Bounty Bill was passed with two amendments, fixing the State bounty at $300 for volunteers and drafted men, and authorizing county commissioners to pay an additional bounty of not more than $200. The bill was then sent to the House, where it was on Tuesday referred to the committee on ways and means, and finally passed on Wednesday night.

A TERRIBLE COAL OIL CONFLAGRATION. —*Heavy Loss of Property—Fifty Houses in a State of Wreck—Human beings Roasted Alive.*—A fire broke out early Wednesday morning in a coal oil shed, Washington street, above Ninth, Philadelphia, where was stored some three thousand barrels of coal oil, and before the flames were checked some fifty houses on Ninth, Ellsworth and Federal street were burned.—Ninth street was a sheet of flame from the burning oil, and a number of people perished in the street. The wife and three of the daughters of Capt. Jos. H. Ware, (brother of Mr. John Ware, of Chestertown,) were burned to death, and others of his children were considerably injured. The North American says:

Captain Ware's family consisted of himself, wife, five daughters and two sons.—They all rushed into the street just as they left their beds. Mrs. Ware had her youngest child, a girl of about five years of age, in her arms. She fell, and Lewis C. Williams, a member of the Moyamensing Hose Company, made a desperate effort to save her. He grasped her, but was compelled by the fierceness of the flames to abandon her to her fate. Mrs. Ware, her child and a daughter about fifteen or sixteen years of age, were burned to death in the street, and so horribly mutilated that their remains can only be identified by circumstances. Captain Ware and his two sons escaped; but three of the daughters are missing. Both himself and sons were badly burned. Six bodies in all were here recovered. Three were of the Ware family.

EBEN W. FRAZIER ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—The Delaware Gazette of the 3d inst. says:

E. W. Frazier attempted to break the jail at New Castle last Friday night. He had an iron jackscrew to raise the window bar of his cell, and went so far that he could got through, but he failed to make his escape over the wall. There was a mark of a rope in the snow on the top of the wall. He had written a note to the prison keeper stating that he was very sorry he had to leave while he was in charge. He also wrote on the wall: "This was Eben W. Frazier's headquarters from Dec. 10th, 1864, to Jan. 25th, 1865.

The screw was made at the extensive blacksmith shop of David Woolman, in this city, and must have been taken to Frazier by some of his visitors. It is said that Frazier has lived with several women beside his wife, one of whom recently visited the jail and insisted on seeing him, alleging that she was his wife, and appeared greatly attached to him. But the sheriff knowing that Frazier's wife lived in Wilmington, refused to permit the woman to go into the prison. We have not heard whether any of his female friends have been permitted to see him.

HON. H. S. FOOTE.—The Washington Star thus speaks of Hon. H. S. Foote in Washington:

The rebel Senator Henry S. Foote came down from Berlin by the train last night, under guard. Mr. Foote had been at Gen. Devins's headquarters at Lovettsville, Loudoun county for a week or ten days. It is reported that he declines to take the oath of allegiance to this government, but asks permission to join his wife at Nashville, with a view to emigrating to Sonora hereafter.

The Baltimore Sun says that the rebel Senator passed through that city for the North on Tuesday, in charge of an officer, but it was not ascertained whether he was to be placed in prison or not. It was positively stated that Mr. Foote had come into the Federal lines as a refugee.

OUR PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.—Returned Union prisoners state that the rebels are reducing our prisoners at the rate of 25 per cent. per month by starvation, and inducing them to enlist in their armies, in order that they may get food and avoid a lingering death. As to sending money or supplies, our returned prisoners say that though they know how much our poor fellows need both, they would send nothing of the sort, for the very good reason that what is sent will never reach them.

LARGE INCOMES.—The Cecil Whig publishes a list of incomes in that county, as returned under the internal revenue law. Among the largest we find the following names:—J. H. Rowland, $30,000; J. R. Bond, $10,169; T. C. Bond, $9,800; J. C. Groome, $8,053; J. J. McCullough, $10,262; S. Rowland, $10,686; J. Tome, $23,436, and G. P. Whittaker, $22,500.

IT is stated that there was manufactured in Harford county, Md., during the year 1864, twenty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-one gallons of sorghum syrup.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, 1130 Broadway, N. Y.,—read his advertisement in another column of this paper.

MARYLAND SORGHUM CONVENTION.

This body, composed of gentlemen from Maryland and other States, engaged in the growth and manufacture of sorghum, or sugar cane, assembled in Baltimore on Tuesday last, at Western Hall. Some fifty odd gentlemen registered their names as members of the body.

The object of the meeting was stated to be the furtherance of the progress of the new agricultural element known as sorghum, or Chinese and African sugar cane, from which is manufactured the purest quality of syrup. The following permanent officers of the convention were chosen:

President—A. R. Durbin, of Carroll co.

Vice-Presidents—Alexander Guthrie, of Baltimore county; J. Thomas Budd, of Cecil county; Adam Horn, of Harford co; H. B. Slaughter, of Kent co.; H. Thompson, of Talbot county; Jas. G. Smith, of Prince George's county; E. P. Thomas, of Montgomery county; John Layton, of Caroline county. Secretary—Dr. J. L. Flemming, of Worcester county.

After considerable discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the convention the planting of impure or carelessly selected seeds is the cause of needless loss and disappointment to the producers, and of injustice to manufacturers.

Resolved, That if planters are unable to give the requisite care and attention to produce good seed from their own crop, they should in all cases procure a supply from careful and responsible producers or dealers.

Resolved, That planters should carefully watch their cane as it begins to mature, and destroy such stalks as manifest an unnatural and worthless overgrowth, thereby preventing the same from maturing their flower and contaminating the good seed; they should also notice, and, if possible, find out whether the conditions or accidents of soil and season have any effect in producing the peculiar phenomenal development commonly attributed to adulteration or impurity of seed.

The next question discussed was "soil and fertilization." A conversational debate ensued between a number of members, some conceding that clay or limestone soil was the best to be used and that phosphate or any other fertilizer generally used for small grain was most preferable, but that stable manure was injurious to the cane. Others contended for light soil, and guano as a fertilizer. Mr. Ball remarked that in his neighborhood light soil had proved the best for cane, and in one case over three hundred gallons had been produced to the acre. Mr. Brinton remarked that in his neighborhood, where iron prevailed, heavy crops of cane had been raised, but he was of the opinion that the lighter the soil the better for good crops. The question was most thoroughly discussed and informally passed over.

THE REBEL PEACE COMMISSIONERS.—A Washington dispatch says:

We learn that Mr. Stephens was the most liberal of the rebel deputation, and the most anxious for peace. To an army officer, while at Gen. Grant's headquarters, he remarked that "We are but one people, and should have but one common interest." He said the leaders who have brought on this contest cannot now say to their people, "We have drawn you into this war, and now that you have poured out your blood and treasure until want and woe sit by every fireside in the South, you must abandon it. That tens of thousands of graves would be dishonored if the maimed and emaciated soldiers who have followed the flag of revolution, impelled in every campaign by their wives and sisters, with the motto of independence upon their flag, should now turn back without having accomplished anything. As yet we have gained nothing but desolation and distress. You should not ask, you cannot think we must abandon all and turn back to our old allegiance. You say slavery is gone. I admit it holds its tenure upon a very slender thread; then there is the more reason why you should concede us something."

His theory was, if we would but treat with them as an independent nation, that such an agreement could be had as would practically unite both the North and the South. He did not seem to think that they could get through another campaign without fearful losses, but he thought ours would be as great, and though we would triumph in the end, it would be far better for both to cease this war and treat for peace.

COLORED PERSONS IN PASSENGER CARS.—The voting upon the question of allowing colored persons to ride in passenger cars in Philadelphia, was almost a one sided affair. On the Tenth and Eleventh street road, out of nearly four thousand votes, there were less than three hundred in favor of the proposition.

CAPTURE OF A SEAL.—Daniel M. Henry, Esq., on last Wednesday killed a seal in the Choptank river, near his residence.—It was six feet long, and weighed 308 lbs. It is quite a curiosity here, and its appearance in these waters is quite a mystery. Mr. Henry shot it four times with a gun before he killed it.—*Cambridge Intel.*

EXCITED CONGRESSMEN.—A Washington letter writer relates that the most amusing scene in the confusion attending the passage of the Constitutional amendment, was the hugging and kissing of Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut, and Mr. Spalding, of Ohio.

More than half the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase voted to remain in prison rather than be exchanged.

Delaware has rejected the proposed constitutional amendment by large majorities.

HON. W. T. WILLEY has been re-elected U. S. Senator from West Virginia.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "Sun," of Friday.

There was only 100 bushels of Wheat offered to-day. Nothing was done.

White Corn we quote at	184a190 cts.
Yellow do., at	170a172 cts.
Maryland Oats, by weight,	94a95 cts

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 31st ult., by the Rev. L. W. Bates, JAMES A. HAMILTON to Miss MARY A. CLAYTON, both of Chestertown.

On the 2nd instant, at the residence of Rudd S. Ford, Esq., near Chestertown, by Rev. W. M. Warner, DAVID S. CLARKE, of Kent Co., Del., and Miss SALLIE E ROLPH, of Queen Anne's Co., Md.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. L. W. Bates, SIMON H. MOFFETT to ANNIE E. FOWLER, both of this county.

$5 Reward.

LOST, on Saturday night, Jan. 28th, near the gate of Mr. Wm J. Maslin, in Quaker Neck, a large BUFFALO ROBE, made of two small Robes sewed together. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to the undersigned. FRANCIS D. LAMB,
feb11-3t. Quaker Neck.

MISS EARLE,

ON Monday, the 14th of February, will sell WINTER DELAINES and GLOVES at REDUCED PRICES for cash.

☞The Ladies are invited to call.

Chestertown, Feb. 11.—3t.

A Card.

GEORGE VICKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
has removed his Office to the New Brick Building on Court Street, opposite the Court House Green, and a few doors from the office of the Transcript.

Chestertown, Feb. 11, 1865—6t.

Club Notice.

A MEETING of the members of the Mutual Draft Club Association of the 4th District Kent county, will be held at 3 o'clock, on THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at the usual place, for the purpose of perfecting articles of agreement. The members will please be punctual in attendance, as the Draft will probably take place next week, and there is no time to lose.

☞A few more members will be received, but none taken out of the district.

Feb. 11, 1865—1t.

NOTICE.

FOR the purpose of keeping the enrolment list of our county as correct as possible, I am instructed by the Provost Marshal to visit each Election District once in every month, for the purpose of erasing names of persons who are over age, under age, non-residents, aliens, &c. Also, to add the names of all who have arrived at 20 years of age.

I will be at Galena, TUESDAY, 14th inst.
At Kennedyville, WEDNESDAY, 15th.
At Hanesville, FRIDAY, 17th.
At Chestertown, SATURDAY, 18th.
And at Gray's Inn Creek Wharf on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst.

The citizens of the respective districts are requested to give me all the information on the subject in their possession.

BARTUS TREW,
fel1-1t. Dep. Pro. Marshal for Kent Co.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY respectfully announces, that he may be found at his Office, next door below the residence of Miss T. Bradshaw, where he will be pleased to see all those requiring any thing in the line of his profession.

A STALLION AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale in Chestertown, on TUESDAY, the 28th of February inst, at 12 o'clock, M., his Stallion

Golden Cisco.

He traveled in Kent during last season, and was much admired.

GOLDEN CISCO was sired by Old John Cisco, imported Horse; his dam a Bustemental and Hickory Mare. He is eight years old this Spring, and was raised in Kent Co., Del.

Terms made known on day of sale.

SOLOMON PIPPIN.

Templeville, Md., fe11-ts.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

L. Mastbaum

Is now selling his Stock of WINTER CLOTHING at

REDUCED RATES,

having a large stock which he is bound to sell to make room for the Spring.

☞Now is the time to call at☜

L. MASTBAUM'S
FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER.

Feb. 11, 1865.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I HEREBY give notice that on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1865, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Market House, in Chestertown, I will offer at Public Sale for cash,

1 BLACK HORSE, 1 BAY MARE,
1 COLT, 1 CARRIAGE & HARNESS,
1 SADDLE AND BRIDLE, and
1 SOW and 6 SHOATS,

levied on as the property of Thomas A. Meredith, to pay the taxes due for 1862 and 1863, from the said Davidson, with interest and costs due and to become due.

PERE L. LYNCH, Late Col.

Feb. 11, 1865—ts. [$2.50]

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I HEREBY give notice that on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1865, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Market House, in Chestertown, I will offer at Public Sale for cash,

6 HEAD OF HORSES, 1 COLT,
One Gunning Carriage, 1 Top Wagon,
3 setts Double Harness, and
4 HEAD OF CATTLE,

levied on as the property of D. J. Davidson, to pay the taxes due for 1862 and 1863 from the said Davidson, with interest and costs due and to become due.

PERE L. LYNCH, Late Col.

Feb. 11, 1864—ts. [$2.50]

CONCERT.

A CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental will be given on

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 14th, inst.,

At Wesley Chapel,

M. P. Church, by the Choir of said Church, assisted by several Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged musical abilities.

The Programme,

which it is confidently believed has never been surpassed in this County, consists of ANTHEMS, CHANTS, QUARTETTES, DUETTS and SOLOS.

The proceeds to be applied to the benefit of the Sabbath School attached to said Church.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. [feb4-2t.]

Valentines! Valentines!

COMIC & SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES, a large and varied assortment, just opened, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

☞Call and see them.

JOHN H. REDUE,
Feb. 4. adjoining the Bank.