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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The report of General Sheridan's grand victory over the Rebels under General Early in the Valley of Virginia is fully confirmed. Intelligence received by General Sheridan's scouts, who have reached Winchester, state that the battle took place near Waynesboro, beyond Staunton, on Thursday of last week. Early was completely routed, and the larger part of his force captured together with eight pieces of artillery and one hundred wagons. The prisoners captured, including forty officers, are on their way to Winchester. General Sheridan has undoubtedly before this captured Charlottsville, cutting off the northern railroad line from Richmond to Lynchburg, and has pushed on the latter point, which, General Grant's despatch intimated, was the ultimate object of his expedition. With Sheridan's known celerity and dash, backed as he is by a large and splendid force of cavalry, we regard the success of the movement as placed almost beyond doubt by this initial victory.

Officers arrived at Washington from Wilmington state that reliable information had reached that place, through scouts and others, that Sherman, on the 24th of February, was within one hundred and twenty miles of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and was advancing at the rate of fifteen miles per day.

A Newbern despatch, under date of March 1st, says that intelligence from a North Carolina paper indicates that both sections are concentrating their forces on her borders for the final struggle. A Raleigh paper says that the people of that city will hear the guns of the last and great battle of the American Rebellion.—The Raleigh *Progress* says the Federals are concentrating a force of 40,000 men at Newbern, which will soon be ready to strike General Lee's army in conjunction with Sherman's force.

The Navy Department has received the official despatch of Admiral Dahlgren relative to the occupation of Georgetown, S. C., and the capture of the Rebel work defending it. The Rebels abandoned the fort on the approach of our forces. It was found to be a strong work, mounting fifteen guns.

It is worthy of notice that all the deserters who now come into our lines in Virginia from Lee's army bring their arms and accoutrements with them. This is in response to Grant's offer to pay them for all the arms they thus bring with them from the enemy. The deserters are now much more ready to give information than formerly, and through their statements Grant is kept perfectly aware of the numbers and dispositions of all the various corps, divisions and brigades, and location of Lee's army.

DURATION OF THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The new Constitution of Maryland provides that the General Assembly "shall continue in session so long as in its judgment the public interest may require, and each member thereof shall receive a compensation of five dollars per diem for every day he shall attend the sessions, unless absent on account of sickness; provided, however, that no member shall receive any other or larger sum than four hundred dollars." Under this provision the members will cease to receive their per diem after the 24th inst., and both houses have agreed to adjourn on that day.

REMAINS OF SENATOR HICKS.—The remains of the late Governor Hicks were conveyed from Washington to Baltimore on Tuesday in charge of a military escort detailed by order of the Secretary of War. On their arrival at Baltimore the remains were received by the Mayor and City Council and conveyed to the Maryland Institute, where they remained till Thursday morning, when they were taken to Dorchester county for final interment.—On Wednesday the hall was thrown open to the public, and many resorted thither to take a last look at the familiar features of the deceased.

PASSES FOR VIRGINIA AND THE EASTERN SHORE.—Col. Woolley, Provost Marshal of Baltimore, has directed that persons desiring to obtain passes to visit the Eastern Shore of this State, or the lower portions of Virginia within the Union lines, shall apply between the hours of 6 and 7 A. M., and also from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., each day, except Sunday, when the hours are from 2 to 4 P. M. These hours are designated with a view of accommodating those desiring passes.

THE 7-30s.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan last week amounted to upwards of twenty millions of dollars, being about three millions a day. There was a single subscription from New York of $234,000.

A MAN named Clements had been arrested in Washington on the charge of having planned the assassination of the President, on inauguration day.

A WORD TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS. —*Demand for Tomatoes, Peas and Sorghum.*—We would advise all of our farmers and gardeners to plant freely of tomatoes, and plentifully of peas and sorghum, as they will have a good market for these articles almost at their own doors. Messrs. Ruth & Co. intend putting up tomatoes extensively, and will also have a sorghum mill capable of grinding large quantities of the cane. They intend also putting up peas and green corn, and will be generally governed, we learn, by the prices paid by the Baltimore packers for the same articles. Here is a chance for a home market. We hope our farmers and gardeners will improve the opportunity.

EXCHANGED.—Sergt. John W. Rasin, of this town, has been exchanged, and reached home on Monday. He was taken prisoner last summer during the retreat from Winchester, and has been confined at Danville, Va. He is much reduced in flesh, and states that the rations served to the prisoners were barely sufficient to maintain life. A box of goods forwarded to him from this place about the first of November, arrived in a damaged condition a few days before he started for home, being more than three months in transit, when with proper despatch it would have reached him in eight or ten days. The Sergeant states that some of the Rebel officers in charge of our prisoners were unmerciful and cruel, while others evinced feelings of kindness and a disposition to mitigate their sufferings; and some of them even expressed a desire for an opportunity to desert and cross into the Union lines.

Several other prisoners, from various sections of our county, who were confined at Danville, have also been exchanged and reached home.

FAILURE OF THE BALTIMORE MAIL.—*The Ice in the Susquehanna.*—The mail from Baltimore, due here at 8 o'clock, P. M., failed to come to hand on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the ice in the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace rendering it impossible for the ferry boat to make her way across. The vast accumulation of ice in the river above Havre-de-Grace commenced moving on Monday night, and on Tuesday and Wednesday was passing the town towards the Bay in immense masses. Some of the hummocks of ice, forced together and driven by the mighty current, it is said, were from ten to fifteen feet above water. Such a rush of ice down the river has not been equaled for many years.

THE FISHING SEASON.—The fishing season on Chester river has fully set in, and a large number of bunches are daily sent by steamer to the Baltimore market. The varieties now caught consist mostly of pike, yellow perch and catfish, but the usual time for the commencement of the run of herring and shad is near at hand.

SENATOR HICKS' SUCCESSOR.—The Maryland Legislature on Thursday elected Hon. J. A. J. Creswell as United States Senator for the unexpired term of the late Senator Hicks. Lieut. Gov. Cox withdrew from the canvas previous to the vote in caucus on Wednesday night, and Mr. Creswell was nominated on the first ballot. The vote stood: Creswell, 43; Alexander Evans, 11; J. Bozman Kerr, 11.

THE DRAFT.—The Baltimore papers state that Colonel Brown has received instructions to enforce the draft in this State on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and that it will certainly take place in every sub-district wherein vigorous efforts are not being made to fill the quota. If any of the districts of our county propose to make further efforts to finish filling their quotas, they should do so at once.

THE Maryland Legislature on Tuesday re-elected H. P. Jordon State Librarian, and Samuel Hindes Police Commissioner for Baltimore city.

The New Secretary of the Treasury.

President Lincoln has appointed and the Senate has confirmed the Hon. Hugh McCulloch as Secretary of the United States Treasury Department. Up to the date of this appointment Mr. McCulloch had filled with credit to himself and the country the post of Comptroller of the Currency. In that position his course had given general satisfaction, and his reports have exhibited a knowledge of finance and an original tone of mind which have earned for him general respect. He is not a politician. Previous to being appointed to the post of Comptroller of the Currency, he had been President of the State Bank of Indiana. He is opposed to any further issues of currency and in favor of restricting bank issues. He is a native of Maine, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and a lawyer by profession. He began as a banker and financier in 1835, and was the cashier of the Fort Wayne branch of the Indiana State Bank up to 1857. When the present State Bank of that State was authorized, with twenty branches, he was unanimously chosen President, and retained the post until made Comptroller of the National Currency.—*North American.*

A DISPATCH from Washington states apprehensions are expected in some quarters, that there is a deep design in the great influx of deserters from the rebel armies into the loyal States. It is surmised large numbers of these deserters are transferred to the heart of the loyal portion of the country to organize a raid on an extensive scale.

President Lincoln's Inaugural.

On Saturday last the Hon. Abraham Lincoln and the Hon. Andrew Johnson were duly inaugurated at Washington as President and Vice-President of the United States, in the presence of a large concourse of people. President Lincoln delivered the following Inaugural Address:

Fellow-Countrymen:—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then, a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war.—All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war. But one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest, was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease.—Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes.—"Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which having continued through his appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believer in a living God always ascribes to Him. Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Mr. Johnson's Remarks.

Before taking the oath of office as Vice President, Mr. Johnson made a short address, which is thus reported in the proceedings of the Senate:

By the choice of the people, he said, he had been made presiding officer of this body, and in presenting himself here, in obedience to the behests of the Constitution of the United States, it would perhaps not be out of place to remark just here what a striking thing the Constitution was. It was a Constitution of the people of the country, and under it here to-day, before the American Senate, he felt that he was a man and an American citizen. He had a proud illustration of the fact that under the Constitution a man could rise from the ranks to occupy the second place in the gift of the American people and of the American government.

Those of us who have labored our whole lives for the establishment of a free government, know how to cherish its great blessings. He would say to Senators and others before him, to the Supreme Court which sat before him, that they all got their power from the people of this country; and turning towards Mr. Chase, Mr. Johnson said, "and your Excellency, your position depends upon the people." Then turning towards the Cabinet Ministers, he said, "and I will say to you, Mr. Secretary Seward, and to you, Mr. Secretary Stanton, and to you, Mr. Secretary" (to a gentleman near by, sotto voce—"Who is the Secretary of the Navy?"—The person addressed replied in a whisper, "Mr. Welles.") Mr Johnson—"And to you, Mr. Secretary Welles, I would say, you all derive your power from the people."

Mr. Johnson then remarked that the great element of vitality in this government was its nearness and proximity to the people. He wanted to say to all who heard him, in the face of the American people, that all power was derived from the people. He would say in the hearing of the foreign Ministers—for he was going to tell the truth here to-day—that he was a plebian, and he thanked God for it. It was the popular heart of this nation that was beating to sustain the Cabinet officers and the President of the United States. It was a strange occasion that called forth a plebian like him to tell such things as these. Mr. Johnson then adverted to affairs in Tennessee, and the abolition of slavery there.

He thanked God that Tennessee was a State in the Union, and had never been out. The State government had been discontinued for a time—there had been an interrugnum—an hiatus—but she had never been out of the Union. He stood here to-day as her representative. On this day she would elect a Governor and a Legislature, and she would very soon send Senators and Members to Congress.

News from the South.

The following extracts are from Richmond papers:

THE EXECUTION OF BEALL.

The murder by hanging of Capt. John Y Beall, under the signature and by the authority of Lincoln, is exciting deep indignation in this community, where the deceased had many friends. The people have been disappointed so often in the retaliatory threat of the President that they have resolved hereafter to take the matter into their own hands. Threats were made yesterday looking to the hanging summarily upon the lamp post of any of the Yankee officers now on their parole and who might be found at large, and on the information being conveyed to them, they kept very close within the security of the Libby.—*Richmond Examiner, March 4th.*

NEW METHOD OF RAISING MILITARY FORCES.

The Richmond Sentinel says: We learn that the House of Representatives has recently passed in secret session, by a vote of forty to thirty-seven, a bill which not only authorizes the arming of negroes tendered for military service by their owners, but also authorizes the President to call on each State whenever he thinks it expedient, for her quota of three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary for purposes mentioned, to be raised from such classes, *irrespective of the color* of the population, in each State as the proper authorities thereof may determine. It is further provided that nothing in the act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation which slaves shall bear towards their owners as property, except by the consent of the owners and of the States in which they may reside, and in pursuance of the laws thereof.

The bill has not yet obtained the concurrence of the Senate; but it is said to have been framed with a view of obviating objections in that body to a proposition in another form of arming the slaves, and of obtaining a compromise of views on the subject.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Sentinel says that three thousand exchanged prisoners arrived in Richmond on the 3d inst., and that "the Federal authorities seem to be carrying on the exchange in earnest."

Plans of the Rebel Campaign.

An intelligent staff officer, who enjoys the best opportunities for observation near the headquarters of the army operating against Richmond, gives the following views in a letter:

He believes Richmond will not be evacuated until after a decisive battle. The defences of the rebels north of the Appomattox are being strengthened. Seventeen heavy guns have been mounted there already.

Petersburg will, doubtless, be evacuated in order to shorten the rebel lines and enable Lee to hold Richmond against the grand attack.

Danville will be held, if possible, in order to secure their supplies of powder.

Lynchburg is to be held to secure supplies of food and forage.

Gordonsville is to be held for the sake of the salt-works and lead mines beyond the mountains.

Lee is bound to organize colored troops, and expects to have 150,000 before the spring campaign is fairly opened. His white troops will form his Mobile force, the blacks to be held behind fortifications.

Johnston is expected to get enough troops together to delay Sherman's advance but he will fall back continually when pressed by Sherman, until he unites his forces with Lee's, somewhere near the "last ditch."

MORE REBEL DESERTERS.—The steamer Daniel Webster, which arrived at Washington a few days ago from City Point, brought up one hundred and twenty deserters, the majority of whom are from North Carolina regiments. Quite a large number of deserters are still at City Point awaiting transportation North.

THE proprietor of the Charleston Courier remonstrated with the military officer who confiscated his office, urging that he "opposed nullification in 1830." The soldiers say this is the nearest approach to loyalty which has yet been met with among the white population of Charleston.

MILLINERY GOODS.—The attention of Milliners and Merchants is invited to advertisement of Brooks & Rosenheim, No. 431 Market Street, Philadelphia, in this issue.

FERTILIZERS.—The attention of Farmers is invited to the different Fertilizers manufactured by Tasker & Clark, 8th and Washington Sts., Phila. Read their adv. in this issue.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "Sun," of Thursday.

WHEAT—2750 bushels white and 3250 bushels of red offered; sales of white at $2.75a$2.82; red at $2.60 for good, inferior $2 50.

CORN—19,400 bushels offered; with sales of white at $1.58a$1.62 for good to prime, and 1.50a1.55 for damp; prime yellow 160a161, inferior yellow $1.54.

Oats, 96a98 cts. by weight.

RECONSTRUCTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

There was a very animated question of debate in the Senate on Tuesday, involving the status of States which went into rebellion, and from which, afterwards, Senators and Representatives may seek admission into Congress. There is evidently a wide division among leading republicans on the subject, and the retorts to-day were sharp as between even radicals who happen to have got on opposite sides of this question. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, is the special champion of the *returning* States, or those, rather, from which Senators and Representatives have been returned, as he claims, by the loyal people; and it was on his presentation of the credentials of Mr. Snow as a Senator from Arkansas that the hot debate of to-day sprang up. No result is as yet reached on the subject of the credentials, or the giving of pay and mileage to the Louisiana and Arkansas senatorial claimants, as proposed by resolution of Mr. Lane, who have been here during the winter.

MARRIAGES.

At the Rock Hall M. E. Church, on the 9th instant, by Rev. E. Miller, JOHN R. PEARCE to Miss ANNIE SAPPINGTON, both of Eastern Neck Island.

In Baltimore city, March 1st, by Rev. Wm. S. Hammond, Mr. SOLOMON START to Miss LOUISA JANE COHEE, both of Kent county Md. [Caroline and Talbot papers please copy.]

In Baltimore, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Fletcher Marine, WM. G. BRASHEAR, formerly of the 1st Md. Infantry, to Miss MARY E. PATTISON, of Baltimore city.

DEATHS.

In the city of Baltimore, on the 4th instant, LEMUEL COMEGYS, aged 76 years, one of the Old Defenders in 1812.

OBITUARY.—Died at his residence, near Still Pond, on the 22d of February, after a protracted affliction, BENJAMIN HOWARD, in the 79th year of his age. The deceased was one of our oldest and much respected citizens. He possessed naturally a strong mind and a sound judgment; indomitable energy and unfailing perseverance. He was truly "diligent in business," and sought to "redeem the time." Being naturally industrious, he despised indolence; possessing a high sense of honor, he abhored dishonesty and meanness. He was very liberal, but could not tolerate profligacy. He was a good neighbour, a kind husband, an affectionate father.

He was not a member of any branch of the Christian Church, but he was uniform in his life and upright in his deportment. He had strong proclivities toward the M. E. Church, and upon her ministrations he was a regular attendant while in health.

For six years or more prior to his death, while full of energy and activity, he was suddenly and unexpectedly stricken down with the worst and most painful type of inflammatory rheumatism, rendering it impossible for him to move his body or even a limb without the most intense suffering, which he endured with the utmost patience, without a murmur or complaint. This dispensation of Divine Providence, though severe, doubtless proved to be a blessing in disguise. It turned his thoughts from earth to Heaven—from temporal to spiritual things. He frequently and earnestly engaged in prayer throughout his affliction, and at times realized such a sense of the Divine favour as to enable him to rejoice, and excite the desire to depart and be with Christ.

In the latter part of his life, the rheumatism being complicated with other diseases, rendered if possible, his suffering more severe, yet he evinced the same patient endurance. And although the suffering of his body was so great as to affect and becloud his mind in his last moments, yet we have good reason to hope that he rests in peace.

He leaves a widow and children, and many friends to mourn his loss, yet they "sorrow not as those who have no hope."

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, as Clerk in a Store. For further particulars apply to E. CROUCH, JR.

Millington, March 11, 1865—6t.

SPRING GOODS

AT THE

People's Popular Store,

FOR FARMERS

And Housekeepers,

WE would respectfully call the attention of our old and new friends to the fact that we are now receiving, every week,

NEW SPRING GOODS,

which will be sold at a moderate profit. We return our thanks to our friends for their liberal confidence and esteem for the past year, and trust that our efforts for the future will be as satisfactory to them as the past.

We expect to offer them an assortment to make their selections from not surpassed by any store in Kent county.

Respectfully,

W. A. VICKERS.

March 11, 1865.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

BALTIMORE, March 1, 1865.

THOMAS NORRIS, for ten years past engaged in the sale of Agricultural Implements and Machines, Field and Garden Seeds, etc., respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has this day associated with him Mr. JOEL PUSEY, of Havre de Grace, very favorably known to many of the farmers of Maryland. The business will be continued under the name and style of

NORRIS & PUSEY,

at the old stand, No. 141 PRATT STREET, (near Light.) The senior partner tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his many friends who have so liberally patronized him, and solicits for the new firm a continuation of their favors. In addition to the old business, the subscribers will be prepared to transact, in an extensive way, the

Lime, Plaster and Cement Business.

Yielding to the solicitations of many friends in the country, they beg to offer their services as

General Commission Merchants

for the sale of GRAIN and all kinds of Country Produce.

By a faithful attention to business, they expect to merit a good share of public favor, and ask a continuation of the patronage of old customers, and a fair trial by new ones.

They will continue the sale of

Woods' Prize Mower, Woods' Self-raking Reaper, Westinghouse's Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, Bickford & Huffman's Grain and Guano Drills, Van Wickle's Grain Fans,

and many other Implements and Machines, of superior merit.

They assure their customers that they are prepared to furnish any article in their line on as good terms as they can be supplied by any house in Baltimore.

Circulars, Catalogues, etc., giving descriptions, prices, &c., will be furnished on application. Respectfully,

NORRIS & PUSEY,

141 Pratt Street, near Light,

March 11, 1865. Baltimore.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned from the city with another large and well selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, purchased at the lowest cash prices, all of which will be sold very cheap for cash, or to punctual paying customers. His stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

DELAINES, CHALIES, ALPACAS, GINGHAMS, BLACK SILKS, CALICOES 25 cents, Bl'd and brown Muslins, 3-4, 4-4 6-4, 8-4 and 16-4 wide, Osnaburgs and Drillings, Shirting Stripes and Checks, Domestics and Tickings, Canton Flannels, Spring Cassimeres, Cloaking Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Red Flannels, White do., Brilliants, Irish Linens, Bishop Lawn, Swiss, Cambric and Mill Muslins, Table Linen, bl'd and bro. table Napkins, Oil Cloth covers, floor and step Oil Cloths. Curtain Linens, paper Curtains, Lace Curtains, &c., &c.

BOOTS and SHOES.

Ladies' Balmorals, Morocco Boots, Lasting Gaiters and Slippers. Men's and Boys' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Children's do.

HATS and CAPS.

Men's black Cassimere, fancy do., fine wool do., Boys' Hats of all kinds and prices.

GROCERIES of all kinds.

Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Wood Saws, Gilling Twine, Collars and Bridle, Rope and Chain Traces. HARDWARE, Axes, Hatchets, Saw Blades, Hings, Locks, &c.

Queensware, Tinware, Hollow-ware, Ironware and Woodenware.

A fine assortment of LAMPS and Lamp Fixtures, with a general assortment of

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

to which the attention of the public is invited, feeling confident that it will be to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing.

A. W. SPARKS.

Chestertown, March 11, 1865.

NOTICE TO TAX-COLLECTORS.

THE period has arrived when it is absolutely necessary that former Collectors of Taxes should settle with the County Commissioners; and notice is hereby given to all such persons, that they are required to appear before the Board of Commissioners, at their office in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, the 11th day of April, 1865,

with their books and accounts, and a list of the property in their respective Districts upon which no taxes have been paid,—prepared to make a final settlement.

☞ Collectors failing to comply with this notice, will subject their bonds to prosecution. Persons to whom the County is indebted must be paid, and in order that this may be done, it is indispensably necessary that former Collectors should settle.

JAMES H. EDES,
JAMES L. DAVIS,
JOHN H. GEMMILL,
Commissioners.

By order,
CHAS. T. LUSBY, Clerk.

March 11, 1865—tm.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Kent county will meet at their office in Chestertown, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

Every Tuesday and Wednesday until the 23rd day of May next.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since the twenty-fourth day of May last, are particularly requested to attend at an early day and have their Tax accounts adjusted.

After TUESDAY, the 16th day of May next, no alteration in the assessments will be made during the present year.

Persons making application for transfers of property will be required to comply with the following sections of Article 81, of the Code of Public General Laws:

SECTION 18. Whenever any person shall make application for an allowance or deduction on account of the sale, transfer, alienation, loss or removal of any property, or the collection or payment of any public or private security for money, the County Commissioners, or Appeal Tax Court, shall interrogate him on oath in reference thereto, and the disposal of the same, and especially inquire of him to whom the same has been sold or transferred, and the amount of the purchase money, or the money collected, and how the same has been invested.

SECTION 19. They shall also interrogate said person on oath in reference to any acquisition or investments made by him, and not already assessed, and the amount of all such acquisitions and investments shall be added to his assessable property, and if he refuses to answer, no allowance or deduction shall be made on his assessment.

THE COLLECTORS,

(one from each Tax District,) and

STANDARD KEEPER,

will be appointed on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April next. The salary of the Standard Keeper has been fixed at $30 for the present year.

All persons having ACCOUNTS AGAINST THE COUNTY are requested to bring in the same on or before

TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May next,

otherwire they will not get into this year's levy. All accounts presented to the Court will be required to be under oath.

All new applications for Pensions must be in writing, stating the residence, condition and circumstances of the applicant, and signed by two or more persons having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

CHARLES T. LUSBY, Clerk
To Commissioners for Kent county.

March 11, 1865—tm.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 431 MARKET ST., north side, Philadelphia, have now open their usual handsome variety of

RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,

FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,

and all other articles required by the Millinery Trade. By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

Particular attention paid to filling orders.

March 11, 1865—3m.

Farmers Take Notice.

TASKER & CLARK,

STILL continue to Manufacture those MANURES, which for the last seven or eight years have given such general satisfaction to those who have used them; we refer to the

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

made from finely ground Bones, Peruvian Guano, and other fertilizing ingredients,—and sold at the rate of $65 00 per ton of 2000 lbs.

Also, to the MEAT and BONE COMPOST, made from refuse Meat, Bone and other offal from the Slaughter House. Price $40 per ton.

N. B. A superior article of BONE DUST, at market prices. Address,

TASKER & CLARK,
S. W. Cor. EIGHTH & WASHINGTON STS.,
mar11-3m. PHILADELPHIA.