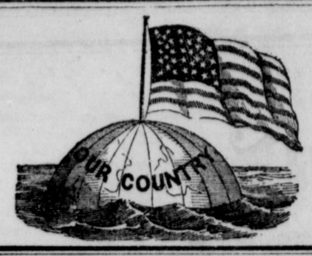
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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The holders of Confederate bonds have "come to grief." They recently held a solemn meeting in London, at which it was argued by the chief speaker that inasmuch as the Federal States had conquered the Confederate States, the dominant power was in duty bound to pay the Rebel debt, and the speaker explained that a certain English Vice Chancellor had so decided. The proceedings of the meeting are quite amusing.

The test oath of loyalty in the new Constitution of Missouri was declared violative of the Constitution of the United States a few days ago, in the Circuit Court of Ray county, in that State, by Judge King, in a decision delivered on a case brought before him involving its validity.

Frank Cheatham, late General in the Confederate army, has sent in the following application for pardon: "You know me, Mr. President—who I am and what I have done. I am sorry; and if you will pardon me I will be a faithful citizen henceforward. And, if there is any more fighting to be done, count me in whenever I may be needed."

Gov. BROWNLOW, in a recent letter to the Knoxville *Whig*, expresses the opinion that idleness, starvation and disease, will remove from the sphere of mortal existence the majority of negroes of this generation, and that the race will ultimately become extinct, like the Indians.

The Republican State Convention of New York met at Syracuse on Wednesday. General Francis C. Barlow was nominated for Secretary of State on the first ballot.

The President is still overwhelmed by pardon-seekers. People who call upon him for other purposes complain that the pardon-hunters monopolize all his time, and the seekers themselves do not make much headway.

Gentlemen who left Little Rock, Arkansas, a week ago, report that profound peace reigns throughout that State. Private citizens and soldiers can travel anywhere without molestation. The guerillas have settled down and gone to work.

The President has pardoned J. L. Orr, of South Carolina, formerly Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, afterwards a member of the rebel Congress.

The estimated cost of the monument to Mr. Lincoln, to be erected in Springfield, Illinois, is two hundred thousand dollars, and the sum thus far contributed toward it is fifty thousand dollars.

"Hero," the Russian bloodhound from Castle Thunder, and "Jack," the bloodhound kept at Andersonville by Wirz, are now on exhibition in Boston.

"Extra Billy" Smith, of Virginia, so-called because in the olden time he was always after extra appropriations from Congress, is on his way to Washington for a pardon.

Judge Bates, late Attorney General of the United States, is still lying dangerously ill at St. Louis, with but little hope of recovery.

All the new Southern Constitutions will be communicated to Congress. The President will not take action upon them.

Robert Jackson, a colored man, was on Monday, sworn in as one of the jurors of the City Court of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The people of Colorado Territory, in adopting a State Constitution, voted against negro suffrage.

Gen. Slocum has revoked his order interfering with Gov. Sharkey's Mississippi militia.

General Banks is on his way East, with the intention, so it is said, of running for Congress from the Bay State.

General Slocum has accepted the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State of New York.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes: "The time is not distant when there will be an entire reconstruction of the Cabinet. The members whose 'time will have come' are Messrs. Stanton, Harlan, Speed and Judge Advocate Holt. You may rely upon what I assert. It is the President's wish that his Cabinet shall be a perfectly harmonious one, or as nearly so as possible, and when all is ready the change will be made, and the new members duly announced."

FRIGHTFUL RAVAGES OF CHOLERA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The United States Consul at Constantinople, writing to the State Department at Washington, under date of August 14th, in speaking of the cholera, says:

"It is estimated that the victims of this dreadful scourge already number 20,000—the number of deaths in a single day having reached 1,000. It is said that probably 200,000 of the terror-stricken inhabitants have left the city."

APPEALING FOR THE RELEASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—Judge Pascall, of Texas, accompanied by several well known citizens of that State, has arrived at Washington, for the purpose of having an interview with the President, to urge the release of Jefferson Davis from imprisonment and trial.

THE RAILROAD.—It is hoped that the railroad meeting to be held at Kennedyville next Tuesday will be attended by all persons who feel an interest in the early construction of the road. A united effort on the part of those interested is all that is necessary to secure subscriptions to a sufficient amount of stock to justify the commencement of the work. The benefits which would enure to our county from the proposed road are so universally admitted as to make it a matter of surprise that there should longer remain a doubt on the part of any as to the practicability of its construction. It would be difficult to find a section of country where the wants and interests of the people more imperatively demand a railroad, or one which would promise a more certain return to stockholders. Let the people then come up to the meeting in a liberal spirit, and with a mind to do what is is necessary to secure the speedy construction of the road.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES OF THE 1ST DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.—The following is the amount of the Annual Assessment of the First Collection District of Maryland, composed of the eight Eastern Shore counties, as shown by the lists returned to the collector. These amounts will be further increased by assessments made after the annual lists were sent in, some five thousand dollars having been so returned from this county alone:

Worcester county, except 1 district	$6,279.03
Somerset county, and 1 district of Worcester county	12,184.35
Dorchester county	8,820.55
Talbot county	21,457.30
Caroline county	5.441.77
Queen Anne's county	20,496.57
Kent county	31,470.27
Cecil county	39,346.77
Total	$145,496.61

The monthly assessments will amount to nearly as much more.

RELIGIOUS.—A protracted meeting has just closed at Hynson's Chapel which had been going on ever since the close of the M. E. camp-meeting, during which quite a number of persons professed conversion. Very interesting meetings are now in progress at the Union M. E. Church, on Still Pond circuit, and at the Methodist Protestant Church, Kennedyville.

FESTIVAL.—The ladies connected with the M. P. Church at Galena will hold a festival at that place, commencing Thursday evening next, and to continue three evenings. The proceeds are to be devoted to improving their church edifice, and we bespeak for them a liberal patronage from the generous people of that section of the county.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Hon. Jas. B. Ricaud has sold to William Lamb, Esq., three hundred acres of his Swan Creek farm, including the buildings, at $60 per acre.

EASTON DISTRICT S. SCHOOL CONVENTION.—To the Preachers and friends of the Sunday School cause within the bounds of the Easton District, Phila. Conference:

At the Convention held in this place on the 14th and 15th of June last, it was determined to hold another to commence on the first Wednesday in October next—the 4th of the month—in Dover. It is hoped the preachers from every part of the District will be present, and that delegates from all the schools will accompany them. The Convention will meet in the M. E. Church at 9 o'clock in the morning. Let this notice be read from the pulpits.

C. COOKE.

Smyrna, Del., Sept. 19, 1865.

DEDICATION OF THE WILDEY MONUMENT. The monument to the memory of Thomas Wildey, founder of Odd-Fellowship in the United States, was dedicated at Baltimore and presented to the Grand Lodge of the United States on Wednesday. A large number of members of the Order from all parts of the country participated in the ceremonies. The following is a description of the Monument:

The entire height of the structure is 52 feet. The shaft or column is surmounted by an exquisitely chiseled representation of "Charity," consisting of a graceful female figure, nine feet in height, grouped with two small children. The group rests on a globe on the cap of the column. The cap is of the Doric style of architure, and the column beneath is fluted. On the four sides of the frieze beneath the cap are elaborately wrought emblems of the Order, consisting of a globe, open hand, bundle of rods, and three links. On the die on which the column rests are four beautiful and very large medallions, chiseled from pure Italian marble.

On the main front is the seal of the Grand Lodge, on the right side Faith, on the left Hope, and on the rear a tablet setting forth that the Monument "commemorates the founding of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in the City of Baltimore on the 26th day of April, 1819, by Thomas Wildey."

The Monument is made of Maryland marble, with the exception of the statuary and other ornamental work, which is entirely of Italian marble.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A convention was held in Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday last to nominate delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were passed endorsing President Johnson's and Governor Holden's course, recognizing the abolition of slavery as a fixed fact, and protesting against negro suffrage and the deprivation of the elective franchises to those who have taken the amnesty oath or been pardoned by the President.

For the Kent News.

THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Messrs. Editors:

Availing myself of your kind permission, I propose through your useful columns to correct some misapprehensions in regard to the New School System now going into operation.

Some of these misconceptions arise, no doubt, from ignorance of the provisions of the bill; others, I am constrained to believe, grow out of sheer chagrin that any good thing should come out of the Nazareth of a political creed to which these captious persons do not assent. To the former class an explanation is due—the latter merit only the contempt they will receive.

The error of greatest magnitude is the allegation that there are no funds to pay the teachers employed and to be employed, and as under the old system it was not presumed that any teacher could lay up a few dollars, they are unable to pay board, and none seem disposed to trust them on the faith of their present engagements.

While it is lamentably true that the school fund is not as ample as the friends of a high standard of education could desire, nor sufficient for the necessities of the service, yet it is estimated that the tax now in process of collection of fifteen cents per $100 will yield to this county $8000 (say eight thousand). To this may be added $2625 assessed by the County Commissioners for the settlement of arrearages due teachers up to July 1, 1865, but not needed for that purpose. To this add the State fund payable in July, and now in hand, understood to be about $3200, and we have an aggregate of $13,825. But there is no just reason to doubt that the County Commissioners will at their next meeting make the further appropriation of $2625, (in all $150 to each school district,) as the law manifestly requires: this would give the schools $16,450, or to each school $470.

But the School Board are now paying out of the State fund the arrearages, for which the County Commissioners had provided, which so far as yet shown amounts to about $400, and the whole fund is liable to a further deduction for the incidental expenses of the Board, and the indispensable repairs of houses, fuel, &c.

At all events the Board of Commissioners do not feel so utterly impoverished that they cannot guarantee the payment of the board of their teachers as long as they see proper to employ them; the gloomy forebodings of a few malcontents to the contrary notwithstanding. After this year, we hope that a more just assessment of the property of the State will give us at the present rate of 15 cents a fund amply sufficient to place our schools on a par, in every respect, with the very best in the world.

A mistake has been made also in reference to the power of the Commissioners of Schools to place teachers in situations where they are not desired. That we are not obliged to consult the wishes of every ignoramus and every soured, disappointed politician, is fortunately true, but that we do consider the wishes and *fitness* of our teachers, and the wishes of the people as far as made known to us, is equally true; and, so far as I know, not a single complaint has been made by the people who pay the taxes to support the schools. In this respect, however, it is not easy to see the essential difference between the present system and the past. Under the old order of things the power to select and locate a teacher was in the hands of five men, often less, and in many cases of one, and I have never seen or known of any effort to ascertain the views of the taxpayers, unless in case of a difference of opinion among the trustees almost invariably ending in a political squabble.

To some friends of the School System we are now seeking to establish, and who are a little disappointed that so many of our former teachers should have been retained, I deem it proper to say, that the difficulty of procuring first-class teachers at present is very great; I have sought for such in the city of Baltimore and elsewhere, and learn that such now is the demand that at least one hundred could find immediate employment in this State alone.* Yet such is the need to have our schools organized and in operation that we have been compelled to accept the services of a *few* who under other circumstances would have been displaced. These however are mostly young persons, with good opportunity for improvement, of which, if they fail to take advantage, they will most assuredly be rejected upon a second and more critical examination. It has been thought best to give them this chance to reach the standard adopted throughout the State. In a short time, however, the Normal School will, I trust, give us an abundant supply of teachers fully qualified for the work; while the Teachers' Association and Institute will give opportunities to those now engaged, and who are ambitious of the distinction, to take equal rank among the best of their brethren of the Normal School. Give them a fair trial, and liberal compensation, and I have no fear for a majority of them. At present they are laboring under peculiar discouragements. Owing in part to the universal prevalence of sickness, and in part to the apathy of parents, and scarcity of labor, their schools are thinly and irregularly attended; in most cases the houses are open, dilapidated and unattractive; in nearly all the furniture is old and wholly unsuitable; while the high rate of labor, with the scarcity of material for paper, renders it difficult to procure the full supply of text-books to supplant the heterogeneous collections heretofore in use, and which is so essential to the pleasant and profitable management of their schools. In a little while these difficulties will, no doubt, be obviated.

I propose in a future article, if it be not too great a trespass upon your courtesy, to discuss other objections, and especially that which has been urged against the mode of procuring books.

Yours truly, HOWARD MEEKS.

* I have not advertised for teachers, knowing from experience, that the only effect would be a deluge of the very poorest kind.

THE POLICY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND HIS POSITION.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

The President will fight this radical war to the bitter end. Within one month after the inauguration of our new President, I advised you on high authority, that in no event would the radical element be favored, and the whole course of Mr. Johnson since has proved the correctness of that assertion. There is no colder quarter of the city to the destructive faction than the White House. Representatives therefrom have called and called, sent in card after card, but in most cases the President is too "busy" to attend to them; he is "engaged!" Their calls are less frequent of late, and they have opened the war outside.

It will be futile! though not without probable serious embarrassment to the President in carrying out the work of "restoration" he has so nobly commenced. This is the "new danger that threatens us." As long ago as the 4th of July, the Executive saw the cloud of opposition to his policy rising, and then used the above words. His sagacity—far-seeing and penetrating—saw it all. The meet the contest he armed at once and planted himself square upon the bulwark of the Constitution. To a well-known Southerner, last week, he said, "My chart is the Constitution; I shall not deviate from it a hair's breadth if I can help it. On that Constitution the States must be restored, and the privileges which it confers must be theirs. They are entitled to them and they shall have them!"

The President is firmly anchored there, and it is because he has so fast a hold upon the helm of the National ship, that the waves of fanaticism and discord dash about him. They would beat him from his position, but it will be "thus far and no farther," and they who think otherwise do not know the pilot they are dealing with.

The list of radical complaints thus far made out, and to be presented immediately after the opening of Congress, is as follows:

1st. Refusal to extend negro suffrage.

2d. The appointment of Southerners as Provisional Governors.

3d. The free exercise of the pardoning power, wherein were included many who should have been hanged.

4th. The introduction of arms into the Southern States.

5th. The disbanding of the colored regiments.

6th, The refusal to order a sweeping confiscation.

7th. The restoration of the Southern churches.

8th. The refusal to arraign Lee, the leader of the Rebel hosts, after he had been indicted for treason.

9th. The refusal to try Davis by a military court.

10th. The apathy shown in the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine as applicable to Mexico.

Such is the list so far, as there is no disputing that it is quite formidable; but I repeat, the President is ready, not only for the opening gun, but for all the terrible fire that is expected to follow. That the conservative masses—those who love their country and their whole country—will sustain him in solid column, there can be no question, and this is all the President asks. Grant him this support and he will hand this name down to posterity a second Washington.

ELECTIONS SOUTH.—The political condition of the lately seceded States is as follows:

Virginia—Congressional and Legislative election, Thursday, October 12.

North Carolina--Delegate election, September 21; Convention meets Oct'r 2.

South Carolina—Convention in session.

Georgia—Delegate election October 4; Convention meets October 25.

Florida—Delegate election October 10; Convention meets October 25.

Alabama—Convention in session; election November 6.

Mississippi—Election for all State officers and members of Congress October 2.

Louisiana—Congressional and Legislative election November 7.

Texas—Election not yet ordered.

Arkansas—Congressional and Legislative election October 9.

NO MORE CONFISCATION.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, United States District Attorney of Virginia, made a speech at Dinwiddie Court House on the 18th, in which we find the following paragraph, as reported by a correspondent of the Petersburg *Express:*

Some one here asked Mr. Chandler for some information about confiscation. "I am," said he, "United States District Attorney, and have had something to do with all the confiscations that have been made. I rejoice to tell you, my friends, that all confiscation is at an end. I have received orders to suspend all confiscation." This announcement was received with the liveliest evidences of satisfaction.

THE COTTON LOAN.—A letter from Secretary Seward to Minister Adams has been made public, which, in general terms, sets forth that the United States has never and never will assume any of the debts contracted by the rebels. This is in consequence of the late ruling by the British Vice-Chancellor, in a suit in which the United States was a party, that we are bound to assume and pay the rebel cotton loan. Mr. Seward has directed Mr. Adams to repudiate this decision, and, if necessary, to bring the matter to the notice of Earl Russell. The United States will insist on its claim to the restoration of cotton held by the English merchants as security for their advances to the "Confederacy."

INDIANA.—The next Legislature of Indiana has a United States Senator to elect to succeed Henry S. Lane. Governor Morton, Speaker Colfax and his colleague, Godlove S. Orth, are already named for the position. Daniel W. Voorhees is said to be the Democratic candidate.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The South Carolina State Convention has passed an ordinance repealing the ordinance of secession. Three delegates voted in the negative.

Governor Perry, in his message to the Convention, acknowledges the death of slavery, and counsels a wise, just and humane treatment of the freedmen, by which they may become as strongly attached to the whites as whilst they were slaves.—Legislation, he says, will be required to regulate the relative duties of employer and employee.

The Governor suggests changes in the State Constitution, making it more popular and republican in form. It is the reproach of South Carolina that it is less so than any other State in the Union. He is opposed to the extension of suffrage to the freedmen in their present ignorant and degraded condition, as little less than folly and madness. He contends that this is the white man's government, and the white man's only; that the Supreme Court has decided that negroes are not citizens; and that each State has the unquestioned right to decide for herself who shall vote. He suggests the election of the Governor, members of Congress, the Legislature and Presidential Electors directly by the people, and that the Legislature should be elected and convened in season to order an election for Congressmen before the first Monday of December.

The future, he says, will be bright and glorious. As long as civilization continues this great Republic will flourish and increase in numbers, wealth and grandeur. In less than ten years we shall realize in the loss of slavery a blessing in disguise to ourselves and to our children. He notifies the Convention of the re-establishment of the civil law and courts, and the withdrawal of the negro troops from the interior to the garrisons on the coast. The presence of white troops will, he says, be necessary for some time to enforce the relative duties of freedmen and employers.

SOME COMFORT FOR THE RADICALS.—A Washington despatch to the Boston *Journal* says:

A few days since a distinguished New England Senator, noted for his plainness of speech, said to President Johnson it was published and extensively believed that he (the President) intended in his future policy to ignore the radical element, and asked if such was the case.—Mr. Johnson in reply declared that he never at any time had even intimated that he intended to cut radicals; that he allowed the largest latitude of opinion in regard to the right of colored people to vote; that all he had done or was doing toward the reorganization of the South was on experiment that might be successful and might not; and, if unsuccessful, that no one would be more ready to altar his course than he would; that of one thing the radicals and others may be satisfied, namely, that the freedmen of the South should be fully protected in their freedom and rights.

Baltimore Price Current.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21, 1865.

White Wheat, per bushel	. .	$2.00a2.50
Red " "	. .	1.80a2.25
White Corn "	. .	78a86
Yellow " "	. .	78a85
Oats (weight) "	. .	44a46
Rye, "	. .	82a85

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Smith, of Philad'a, at the Eutaw M. E. Church, Baltimore, GEORGE W. SMITH, Esq., of Queen Ann's county, brother of the officiating clergyman, and ELIZA A. CACY, of Baltimore.

DEATHS.

Near Bell Air, in this county, on the 14th inst., SUSAN FRANCES SKIRVEN, daughter of the late Wm. T. Skirven, in the 30th year of her age.

On the 20th inst., HALLA, daughter of John and the late Isabella Bordley, aged 5 years and 20 days.

At "Redbourne," his residence, Queen Ann's Co., on the 15th inst., HENRY HOLLYDAY, in the 68th year of his age.

In Spaniard's Neck, Queen Ann's Co., on the 16th instant, SALLIE, infant daughter of Mr. William Emory.

THERE WILL BE SERVICE at St. Dennis' Catholic Church, near Galena, on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 1st, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. A collection will be taken for the poor of the South, by direction of the Archbishop of Baltimore. [sep23-2t.]

KERSEYS, FLANNELS, AND YARNS, received from Mallalieu's Mills, and for sale or exchanged for Wool, by
Sept. 23, 1865. W. A. VICKERS.

Notice to Farmers.

THE Large and Celebrated Malteese Jack, "*PETER SIMPLE*," is now travelling through the County making a Fall Season.
sep23-3t. D. A. BENJAMIN.

To the Farmers of Kent.

THE undersigned respectfully gives notice to the Farmers of Kent county, that he will FURNISH THEM WITH HANDS for the consideration of Three Dollars and Fifty cents, ($3.50,) payable on delivery.
J. C. BOWIE,
No. 16 South Gay St., Baltimore.
Sept. 23, 1865—3t*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of James L. Pryor against Samuel R. Hines, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Hotel in Masseys' X Roads, in Kent county on

Saturday, the 14th of October, 1865,
at two o'clock, P. M.,

ONE HORSE,
ALSO, ALL THAT
LOT OF GROUND

in Massey's X Roads, where the said Hines resides. The IMPROVEMENTS are a DWELLING, Out-Buildings, Shop, &c., and which was purchased David C. Blackiston, Esq., trustee of R. Downing, to pay and satisfy the said execution, debt, interest and cost due and to become due.
SAMUEL W. CALEB, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Chestertown, }
Sept. 23, 1865. } tds.

Festival!

THE LADIES connected with the M. P. Church at Galena, will hold a Festival at that place on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., commencing at 6 o'clock, P. M., to be continued on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.—The proceeds are to be applied to the painting of the Church. Oysters, Ice-Cream, Cake and other delicacies, will be provided in abundance. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [sep23-1t.]

Strayed,



A RED and White COW, rising four years old, with horns and a hole in her left ear. Any information so I can get her will be suitably rewarded.
SARAH J. RAWLEIGH.
Chestertown, Sept. 23, 1865—3t.

School Notice.

FORMER TRUSTEES of Primary Schools of Kent county, are hereby notified to meet the new Board of School Commissioners, in Chestertown, on
Tuesday, the 3rd of October next,
for the purpose of adjusting accounts with Teachers employed from January 1st to July 1st, 1865. The Trustees are requested to present their bills and accounts, properly authenticated. By order of the Board.
JOHN W. HINES,
sep23-2t. Sec'y and Treas'r.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned intending to leave Town the coming year, will sell out his LIVERY BUSINESS, consisting of his entire Stock of
Horses, Carriages, Harness,
And Stable Fixtures,
or any part thereof to suit the purchaser.
The DWELLING and STABLES are also for rent. For further particulars apply to
D. A. BENJAMIN.
Chestertown, Sept. 23, 1865—3t.

VALUABLE FARM
At Private Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale his FARM in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, adjoining the lands of Messrs. James Urie, John Kibler and Budd S. Ford, lying directly on Chester River, and about one mile and a half from Chestertown, containing

146 ACRES,

forty acres of which are in PEACH TREES of fine size, and in a thrifty condition; the remainder of the land is arable.

THE PEACH ORCHARD

has cleared this season a trifle over $1,500.—There is also a YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD, 4 years old, of 150 trees. Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Quinces, Damsens, Plums, Grapes, Currants and a variety of other fruit.

THE IMPROVEMENTS



are a comfortable FRAME DWELLING, Meat House, Barn, Stable, Carriage house and Poultry house. There is a Well of good water at the door, also a good Spring a short distance from the house.

The Farm lies convenient to Mills, Schools and Churches. Fencing in good order.

For further information apply to the undersigned on the premises, or by letter to Chestertown, P. O., Kent county, Md.
sep23-4t. EUGENE DIEHL.

UNITED STATES
Internal Revenue.

FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT, State of Maryland, Collector's Office, Elkton, Maryland, }

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 28, of an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt," approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3rd, 1865,

Notice is Hereby Given

to all persons liable to pay Duties or Taxes under said act, for

Licenses, Incomes, Carriages, Piano Fortes, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate,

in the First District of the State of Maryland, comprising the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his Annual Collection List, pursuant to the provisions of section 28 of said act; that the Duties and Taxes assessed by the Assessor have become due, and are hereby demanded; that the said Collector will attend to the collection of said Duties and Taxes assessed for KENT COUNTY, at CHESTERTOWN, on and after

MONDAY, the 9th day of October, until the 13th of October, 1865;

and that all persons in said county, who neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector or his Deputy, within the time above specified, may be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof, with a fee of twenty cents and mileage for the service of the notice. These penalties are mandatory, and will be enforced without respect to persons.

Taxes payable only in Treasury Notes and National Currency.
JAS. T. McCULLOUGH,
Collector First District, State of Maryland.
Sept. 23, 1865—3t.

FALL GOODS.

JUST received a large stock of Goods, suitable for the Fall trade, which we are selling at Low Figures.

BOOTS and SHOES,

a Splendid Stock, direct from the manufacturers East, at low figures. $2.50 for a good article of coarse Boots, and other Goods in proportion, at REES' CORNER.

A CARD.

BUSINESS in Baltimore and other places, will demand a large portion of my time, and compel my absence from the county.
Mr. J. W. VANLEAR and JAMES A. BURGESS will attend to any business during my absence, and will purchase anything that may be offered for sale at fair market rates.
Sept. 23, 1865. ABEL J. REES.

Wanted to Buy,

ONE hundred head of YOUNG CATTLE, either for market or Stock Cattle.
Sept. 23. ABEL J. REES & CO.

COAL.

HAVING contracted for several cargoes of Coal, we are prepared to deliver at any of the Landings on the Chesapeake or tributaries, or Chester River or Creeks in quantities.
REES & BURGESS.
Orders received at Rees' Corner, by
Sept. 23. ABEL J. REES & CO.

KENT COUNTY, To Wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that Josiah Jones, farmer of Kent county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 18th day of September, in the year 1865, as estrays trespassing upon his enclosures, ELEVEN HOGS and SHOATS, three of them spotted, one without ears, and two with short tails. Given under my hand. HENRY W. EARNEST, J. P.

NOTICE.—The owner of the above described Hogs is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.
sep23-3t ($2.00) JOSIAH JONES.