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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1863.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The rumors prevailing a few days ago that the Rebels, in variously stated force, had crossed the Potomac with the view of a second invasion or raid into Maryland, is proved to have had no substantial foundation. No considerable body of Rebels has been seen for some time along the Upper Potomac. Our forces hold all the country between Edwards' Ferry and Winchester, and find it more clear now of armed Rebels than it has been for a long time.

Jeff Davis has issued a long retaliatory proclamation, directed principally against General Butler and his officers. It contains a long preamble, reciting the many disdemeanors which he adjudges the said Butler guilty of, the principal of which was the hanging of Mumford for tearing down the American flag in New Orleans, and winds up by directing that Butler, "*in the event of his capture*, shall be immediately executed by hanging." He further orders "that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole, before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes." He also directs that negroes in arms be hanged when taken, and all Federal officers found with slaves to be also hung.

The steamship Ariel, which arrived at New York on Saturday night, with the California mails and passengers, on her outward voyage whilst off the east coast of Cuba, was captured by the Rebel privateer Alabama. The captain of the Alabama at first proposed to land the passengers and crew at San Domingo, and then destroy the steamer, but finally released her on a bond for $228,000, payable thirty days after the recognition of the Southern Confederacy! Some arms and ammunition on board were taken, and one hundred marines, passengers for Panama, were paroled. Eight thousand dollars in gold were also taken.

Official information has reached Washington that the condition of the French Army of Invasion in Mexico is most critical. Its ranks are being thinned by sickness and the want of wholesome food, and it is said that agents have been sent to this country to obtain supplies—the furnishing of which has been protested against by the Mexican Minister. It is understood, however, that Secretary Seward declines to interfere.

The Commissioner appointed by the Government to investigate frauds perpetrated upon the Treasury, in the raising and organizing of regiments in New York, has already discovered frauds to the extent of over $700,000, and the prospect is that double that sum will be detected before the investigation is concluded.

General Grant's communications having been interrupted by a Rebel raid on Holly Springs, he has fallen back to the Tallahatchie river, and the main body of his forces were again at Holly Springs. It is presumed that he will reopen the Charleston and Memphis Railroad and make Memphis the base of his supplies. On the 20th the Rebels made an attack on Davis' Mills, six miles from Grand Junction, but were repulsed.

The latest advices from Tennessee assert that General Rosecrans has advanced on the Rebel army at Murfreesboro', and that before this a heavy battle has probably been fought. Gen. Rosecrans commenced his advance on Monday. Heavy skirmishing ensued, in which the Rebels were driven back and several cannon captured by our forces. On Monday evening General Rosecrans' advance was within sight of Murfreesboro', and the Rebels drawn up in line of battle. A battle was expected to take place next day.

A Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Tribune makes a very important statement in connection with the present condition of affairs in the vicinity of Nashville. He states that General Rosecrans' entire army has, for some time past, been subsisted on forage gathered in the neighborhood of the city, and that not an ounce of the rations transported thither by rail from Louisville has yet been touched.—The supplies in the country around Nashville are by no means yet exhausted.

For the first time since the war opened the supply of arms is ahead of the demand. There are now at the Springfield Armory from 30,000 to 40,000 new rifles on hand packed and ready for shipment. The armory turns out about 1,000 muskets per day.

The president is reported to have stated on Tuesday, that Gen. Butler would be assigned to an important command immediately upon his return from New Orleans.

St. Louis papers announce that all steamers on the Mississippi are now in the employ of the Government, transporting troops and supplies toward Vicksburg, and are of the opinion that the expedition is already near its destination.

A fight has occurred at Murfreesboro', Tenn. The fourteenth army corps of Gen. McCook has had an engagement with the enemy, and pushed him back seven or eight miles. A general engagement is imminent, and may be expected at any moment.

From the Army of the Potomac we hear that an important reconnoissance in force has been sent out, which will be heard from before long.

The greater part of Lee's rebel army is reported to have gone up the Rappahannock.

The churches in Washington which were taken by the government for hospitals are to be restored to the congregations again.

It is reported, on the authority of the New York Tribune, that Major General John A. Dix has been assigned to duty as commander of the military department of New York, vice General E. D. Morgan, who has resigned.

GENERAL BANKS AT NEW ORLEANS.

General Banks arrived at New Orleans on the 14th of December, and has taken command of the Department of the Gulf, to which has been added the State of Texas. The supersedure of General Butler occasioned considerable surprise at New Orleans, but the transfer of the command was accomplished in the most pleasant manner. Gen. Butler warmly welcomed his successor, commended him strongly to the troops, and used every exertion to facilitate the entering of himself and staff upon the duties of position. On the 18th Gen. Banks took command and issued a proclamation. It is a well expressed and forcible explanation of the policy which he intends to pursue. He promises to the people within his jurisdiction the enjoyment of every right consistent with the public safety; and at the same time warns them that all the rights of the Government will be unflinchly maintained. Gen. Butler issued a parting address to the troops, speaking highly of their soldierly qualities, and commending them to their new commander as worthy of his love.—General Corcoran with his Irish brigade had arrived below New Orleans. An angry Rebel had sent a challenge to General Butler, who put it in his pocket and sent word to the challenger that if he desired a fight to make an attack whenever and wherever he pleased

A later arrival from New Orleans brings some additional and interesting news. An expedition sent up the Chaffalaya river had captured two steamboats loaded with sugar and launch filled with arms and ammunition. General Banks had promulgated a number of orders, rescinding some of those previously issued by Gen. Butler. A portion of the vessels and troops attached to General Banks' expedition proceeded immediately up the Mississippi and recaptured Baton Rouge. The small Rebel force there retreated on the appearance of our troops. The Rebels have fortified Port Hudson, above Baton Rouge, and a severe engagement is expected there.—After taking this point the force will proceed up the river even so far as Vicksburg, against which an attack will probably be made in connection with Admiral Porter's fleet and General Sherman's expedition. Thus the movement for opening the Mississippi is fairly inaugurated.

APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Governor Bradford has appointed ex-Governer Thomas H Hicks as Senator to represent the State of Maryland in the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James A. Pearce. Gov. Hicks will hold his commission until the Legislature—that meets in January, 1864—elects a Senator to serve out Mr. Pearce's entire term, which does not expire until 1867.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Attorney General Bates has given an opinion adverse to the admission of West Virginia as a separate State. His objections are of a constitutional character. It is thought that the President will veto the bill, in which event it is intimated that Congress will pass it by the requisite majority over the veto.

☞ The hotel in Chestertown for many years kept by John McDaniel, Esq., has been rented by Mr. J. Osborn Rasin, by whom it will be hereafter conducted.—The advanced age and feeble health of Mr. McDaniel seriously incapacitate him for attending to public business, and render it necessary that he should retire to a more private life.

CHANGE OF PASTOR.—The Rev. Mr. Curtis, who has efficiently and acceptably performed the duties of pastor of Chester Parish for the past ten months, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening. The Rev. Gordon M. Bradly, of Maine, will be his successor.

REMOVED.—Dr. J. T. Twilley has removed his office and dwelling to the house on the corner of Main and Water streets, formerly occupied by Capt. Taylor.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

The whole country seem to look once more with anxiety as to the movements of General McClellan, and his return to the Army of the Potomac will be hailed with as much gratification by the people as by the soldiers of that command. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

It was stated this afternoon by persons enjoying intimate personal relations with Gen. McClellan, that that distinguished officer has been ordered to report at Washington; futhermore, that within the next ten days, people who are anxious to see him will have to "change their base," from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the banks of the Potomac. If there be any truth in these stories, it upsets the fact that only last week the General received instructions from the War Department to make New York city his headquarters for the present.

The Washington Chronicle of yesterday says:

Gen. Burnside is expected to arrive here to-day to testify before the Porter court, and Gen. McClellan on Friday.

Our own impressions are, that General Dix having been relieved of the command at Fortress Monroe, Gen. McClellan will be assigned to that post, and furnished with a force sufficient to enable him to assume offensive operations on Richmond by way of the James River. When that is done we shall once more have hope of the fall of Richmond.

THE LATE SENATOR PEARCE.

The National Intelligencer makes the following remarks in connection with the announcement of the death of Senator Pearce:

"As few have been the recipient of political honors so dignified and continuous, so few have discharged their public trusts with an ability and fidelity equal to that brought by Mr. Pearce to the performance of his responsible duties. The parliamentary history of the country will preserve in some of its most important pages the enduring record of his enlightened statesmanship and high-minded patriotism. As a Senator of the United States, he equally illustrated and adorned the station he was called to fill in the eyes of his countrymen, ever combining as he did with his Senatorial rank the gravity of counsel and dignity of demeanor which made him at once a light and an ornament of the American Senate."

Terrible Accident at Easton, Md.

A correspondent of the Balt. American writing from Easton, gives the following particulars of a distressing occurrence in that town, on Monday last:

About 5 o'clock, as the wife of Rev. Dr. Mason was engaged in filling a fluid lamp from a tin-can, assisted by a colored servant who was holding a lighted lamp in such a position as would enable the lady to determine when her lamp was full, a door of the room was suddenly opened, the draft from which blew the flame of the lighted lamp in contact with the escaping fluid. An explosion of the can immediately occurred, enveloping the clothing of the lady in a sheet of flame, and in less than five minutes life was extinct.

Dr. Mason has been rector of the Episcopal Church in this place for twenty-five years, and he and companion were beloved by a wide circle of acquaintances of every religious denomination.

Mrs. Mason had her tea-table set for visitors from the country, and was awaiting their arrival at the time of the accident. They drove up five minutes after she was dead to have their cup of anticipated happiness at the rectory changed thus suddenly to bitter grief.

Proposition for a National Convention.

The Union Democratic Association of New York held a large meeting on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of reopening their newly fitted rooms on Broadway.—Among the speakers was the Hon. James Brookes, member of Congress elect. He concluded by remarking that he liked to speak for practical purposes, and therefore he would present some resolutions to be submitted to this meeting, and to both the North and the South. He selected as a medium through which to convey these resolutions a State which has never been alien either to the North or the South, the glorious State of New Jersey. That State was a homogeneous one, and her voice would prove influential. He submitted the following:

Resolved, That the State of New Jersey, through her State government, be respectfully requested to interpose, in order to arrest the existing civil war:

1. By inviting the non-slaveholding States and the loyal slaveholding States—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri—to meet in Convention, in Louisville, Ky., on the —— day of February next.

2. By requesting the permission of the President of the United States to send commissioners to Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, to invite them also to meet in like National Convention; and,

3. *Be it further resolved*, That the President be requested by the State government of New Jersey to declare an armistice with or for such State or States as may accept this call for a National Convention.

Resolved, That a committee be created, on the part of this Association, to present these resolutions to the Governor and Legislature of New Jersey, and to urge upon that State that, in consideration of her revolutionary history and patriotic associations, she is entitled thus to lead in a National Convention for the restoration of the Union of these States.

MR. CRISFIELD'S SPEECH.

The following is a synopsis of the able speech of the Hon. J. W. Chrisfield, on the state of the country, recently made in the House of Representatives:

Mr. CRISFIELD differed in some degree with the extreme men of either party. He differed from them in this: If any should happen to question the propriety of any measure of the Administration, however he might be sustained by the Constitution, he is at once in certain quarters denounced as no better than a rebel, not to be trusted in any thing. If, on the other hand, he should express some sympathy with the President, and not be willing to break down the Administration at the sacrifice of the Constitution, he is in other quarters denounced as an Abolitionist—a destroyer of the rights of the citizen. He agreed with neither faction whose maledictions were laying waste the land, and whose resentments would probably fall upon him. He admitted that the secession of a State from the General Government was not the proper remedy for any supposed wrong under the Constitution. Any attempts, therefore, on the part of one or two or more States, or the people thereof, to withdraw from or overthrow the National Authority, are simply guilty of revolution; and if by force of arms it becomes treason. The ordinances passed by the insurrectionary States had not the slightest justification. Nor can these secession ordinances be justified or excused. With regard to the President's proclamation he in vain looked for any authority for it in the Constitution. No power is granted in that instrument for the exercise of such authority. Nor was it necessary to the execution of any power.

Slaves are held under the laws of the States every where—rights recognised by the Constitution of the Government. All concede—and none more unreservedly than the President himself and party—that there is no power in the Government to interfere with slavery in the States. It is said that the power of the President was extended in time of war. He denied this. He supposed that the Constitution was for all time and for every emergency; for peace and for war; unchangeable and unchanged; the same under all circumstances as it was yesterday, so to-day, and so will it be forever. He did not suppose that any internal or external circumstances could enlarge or abridge any of the powers of the Government. Such were the teachings of the fathers, and such was the universal faith till now. Whence comes the idea that the power of the Government is extended by war? Where in that instrument can the power be discovered? It cannot be found any where. The power the Constitution gives as well as that which it withholds is clearly defined. It was said the power was necessary for suppressing the rebellion. Necessity had no limits; it was broad and deep and limitless; and once the plea is admitted—once necessity is accounted a power in the Government, it will swallow up all power, it will become a despotism. The emancipation bill, then, is an invasion of the rights of the people. It was claimed that the right to issue the proclamation of emancipation was a power inherent in the President of the United States as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He denied this, and the President was unable to find a precedent for it. The States individually had their rights, and there can be no peace, no safety, no hope, till these rights separately are acknowledged. Peace requires no compromise, no concession to traitors, no yielding to pride, no humiliation. It requires only a simple recognition, a bona fide submission to the Constitution as our fathers made it. But the South, to obtain peace, must abandon the principle of secession—must yield the accustomed submission to the Constitution. The North must concede to the South the rights and privileges which properly belong to them. In a word, the North must abandon the dangerous doctrines of the Garrison and Wendell Phillips school.—There can be no peace till this is done; and it must be done, so that this great country, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, shall again recognise but one flag, one country, and one destiny.

AN ADDITIONAL ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.—A dispatch to the New York Herald, dated Washington, Dec. 29, says:

It is stated to-day in financial circles that a telegraph was sent to New York this morning advising that the Secretary of the Treasury had consented to the *further issue of two hundred millions of Treasury notes*. This will carry the circulating medium from three hundred and seventy-seven millions, the amount estimated on the 1st of November by Secretary Chase, to five hundred and seventy-seven millions of dollars. But the latter amount may be reduced by the withdrawal of bank notes from circulation, under Mr. Chase's policy of taxing bank notes.

THE INCOME TAX.—This tax is to be paid on the income of the year ending the 31st of December, and is payable on or before the 30th of June next. A man in business must make up the net profits of his business for the year, and pay the tax of three per cent. on the amount, less $500. A man may, outside of his business, spend all and even more than his profits in business; nevertheless, he must pay tax on all net business profits except $600. And so with a salary; all over $600 must be taxed, though personal or family expenses consume it all.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK, VA.—A letter from Norfolk says:

The first of January all residents here in trade are to take the oath of allegiance or close up their stores.

Everything in the way of living here is enormously high. Coal is twenty-one dollars per ton. Flour twenty-two dollars per bbl. Hams twenty to twenty-five cents per pound. Butter forty to fifty cents per pound. Sugars and teas are very scarce, and command a large price. Coffee forty to fifty cents per pound.

The People Sick of the Rebellion.

The Mangor (Maine) Whig publishes a letter written recently by a gentleman now residing in Charleston, S. C., of which the following are extracts:

"My opinion is that the majority of the residents of this city, at this time, would not mourn to see the old flag waving to the breeze over the town. The fire-eaters who are too old to be in the army have generally retired into the interior, where we trust they will remain. When the grand crash comes, it will find us not grieved, but glad. Sieges and storms have lost their terror to the people of this city. We have had so large a share of *liberty* under our new government, that we can cheerfully submit for a time to the oppression of the Federal Government. The bombardment of the city is not so great an evil as some others. More people will suffer this winter for want of fuel and food in Charleston than in all New England, unless the city falls into Federal hands.

The Northern papers talk about the absence of Union feeling in the South.—There is daily growing love for the old Government. It is daily growing stronger rather than weaker. But the power of that Government must be shown to be strong enough to occupy and possess the territory. Once give us a chance, and the pressure of the peril off, and the welkin will ring with joy at the downfall of the Confederate Government. But as long as the Confederate Government is the one which exercises exclusive power over us—as long as Virginia stands defiantly in front of the Federal army—so long will all men hesitate to take the risk of openly espousing the Union cause. It is hard now to find any man who will avow that he was an original Secessionist. But their pride is engaged in the conflict. That will yield to hard blows this winter. Then let Jeff Davis & Co. look out for a peace party at the South. They have been straining their eyes to see one at the North; they may see one in the South before they want it. There is no single grievance of which the Southern States complained at the hands of the Federal Government (except the one in connection with slavery) which has not been aggravated by the Confederate Government, and the common opinion here is, that whatever the result of the war so far as connection with the Federal Government goes, the axe has been laid at the root of slavery."

THE ADMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA.—*The Bill to be Vetoed.*—It is stated that the Cabinet met on Tuesday two hours earlier than usual, and was principally occupied in discussing the admission of West Virginia. A special dispatch to the New York Times says:

In response to questions proposed by the President at a late meeting, and which we gave last night, each member had prepared a written opinion, which was to day submitted. These opinions, though materially differing in regard to the probable results of the admission of the new State, were nearly unanimous in opposition to the dismemberment of the "Old Dominion," and the establishment on its ruins of two distinct Commonwealths, with two sets of Senators in Congress. The measure was opposed by several members, on the ground that it was a virtual acknowledgment of the legality of secession. It was argued that if Virginia was still a State in the Union, the division was illegal, and that an admission of the new State would concede the claim set up that the old State, by its secession, was absolved from its allegiance to the Union. Mr. Blair is understood to have opposed the admission on the ground that a division of the State would retard the development of its resources. He believes that the emancipation of the slaves would make the people of both sections homogeneous, and prevent a conflict of interest—while by the division the inhabitants of West Virginia would become isolated, and their condition made the worse. The President also signified his opposition to the measure, and will probably send in a veto on Monday.

On the other hand a special dispatch to the Tribune says:

The impression among those interested in the admission of West Virginia is that the President will sign the bill. He is still consulting gentlemen for whose opinion he has respect, out of his Cabinet as well as in it.

LATE FROM NEW ORLEANS.—A business letter from New Orleans, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, gives the following interesting items of news:

"I saw General Banks to-day, and had a long talk with him. The Expedition has gone up the river, and it is said that Vicksburg will be taken and the Mississippi opened in less than sixty days. Then we shall have a fair business here, as the country is destitute of everything, and goods of all kinds will be in demand here and bring large profits. All the goods you can bring out will come to a good market. General Hamilton is now getting up an organized expedition for Texas. It is to leave here in a few days. I think there will be a chance to make some collections there soon. If Texas is opened for trade many persons here will make fortunes."

CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS TO BE HELD.—A special Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

Col. Ludlow, agent on the part of our government for the exchange of prisoners, has arrived here, and is preparing for another extensive exchange.

It had been nearly arranged for an entire exchange, sutlers, citizens and all, but the proclamation of Davis, which is a direct violation of the cartel, has changed our action. The first impulse of the administration was to let the cartel go, but they have formally telegraphed to all points to retain all commissioned officers until it is determined what is meant by Davis' proclamation against Butler. The exchange will, therefore, go on, excepting commissioned officers.

The Armies of the World.

We think it a great thing to maintain an army of a million of men—and it is—but when we look at the armies maintained by European nations in time of peace, we shall see that we are by no means subject to heavier burdens than other nations.—The peace establishment of Austria consists of 740,000 soldiers, and yet Austria has a population only five million larger than that of the United States, counting in all its provinces. Prussia maintains a still larger army in proportion to her population, having 720,000 soldiers in time of peace in a population of 17,000,000. France, with a population of 37,000,000 has a military peace establishment of 630,000 men. The army of Russia is relatively the smallest, being but 850,000 in a population of 70,000,000. These European armies are not militia; occupied in productive pursuits in times of peace, but professional soldiers, kept in constant equipment and preparation for service.—They are so many thousand men taken constantly from productive labor and maintained by labor of the remainder of the people. When we consider how expensive are the civil governments of Europe; how large a portion of the results of public industry goes to support the aristocracies, the great church establishments, and the numerous non-producers of all classes; and that the rewards of labor are much less in Europe than in this country, it would seem that the popular burden borne here in time of war is actually less than that which the people of the old countries endure constantly. It is so, although the expense of maintaining our armies is much greater than any of the armies of Europe. If we could find means of protecting the treasury against the army of plunderers, we could stand under the burdens of such a war as this and feel it no more than the people of Europe feel the burden of their peace establishments.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Thursday.

WHEAT.—The receipts to-day at the Corn Exchange were 2,000 bushels Wheat. Sales reported of good to prime white at 168a175 cts., common to fair sound do. at 155a165 cents, good and very prime red at 140a146 cts., common and ordinary do. 145a149 cts. per bushel.

CORN was in fair request. Sales of common to good old white at 79a80 cts.; prime do. at 81 cts., and ordinary to good and prime yellow at prices ranging from 73a75 cts., new white 70a75, fair new yellow 73a74 cts. per bushel.

OATS.—Sales of Maryland by measure at 42a48, and by weight at 70a71 cts. per bushel.

RYE—fair to prime 87a88 cts. per bushel.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 30th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, JOHN W. JUDEFIND to Miss SARAH F. BRUFF, all of this county.

January 1st, at the M. E. Parsonage, by the same, REUBEN S. BATEMAN to CATHARINE ALEXANDER, all of this county.

In Philadelphia, on the 14th of Sept., 1862, by the Rev. Geo. Durborrow, JOHN W. SHEPHERD of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNE E. RILEY, of Kent county, Md.

WANTED

TO HIRE for the present year a SERVANT WOMAN, a good cook, washer and ironer, to serve in a family in Chestertown.

Also, FOR HIRE, a SERVANT WOMAN, without children. Apply at the "Kent News" Office. [Jan. 3, 1863—3t.]

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons owing me for Taxes for 1860 or 1861, are hereby notified that I have commenced advertising this week, and shall continue to do so, without respect to persons, until my books are settled up.

RICHARD F. MOFFITT,
Col. Third Dist., Kent Co., 1860 and 1861.
Jan. 3, 1863—tf.

AXES! AXES!

W. A. VICKERS has just received the celebrated Turner or Jersey Axe, which has given such great satisfaction in this market. We warrant them for 30 days. Now is the time for Bargains at the PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE All kinds of trade wanted, Meat, Poultry, Peaches, Apples, Butter, Lard, Rags, &c., by W. A. VICKERS.
January 3rd, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

WILL MEET at their Office, in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY, January 6th, 1863,

for the purpose of settling with the

SUPERVISORS

of the PUBLIC ROADS, and request the attendance of Supervisors on that day.

C. T. LUSBY,
Clerk to Commissioners Kent Co.
January 3, 1863—1t.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that on *MONDAY, the 12th day of January*, 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., at Galena, I will offer at Public Sale, for cash,

ONE HORSE,

Levied on as the property of John Ruthvin, to pay the Taxes due for 1860 and 1861, from the said John Ruthvin, with interest due and to become due thereon.

RICHARD F. MOFFITT,
Collector Third District, Kent county.
Jan. 3, 1863—ts. (1.87)

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that on *TUESDAY, the 13th of January*, 1863, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., at Millington, I will offer at public sale, for cash,

ONE COLT,

Levied on as the property of James Mason, fn., to pay the Taxes due for 1860 and 1861 from the said James Mason, fn., and also to pay the Taxes due from John Green, fn., deceased, for 1863, with interest due and to become due thereon. RICHARD F. MOFFITT,
Collector Third District, Kent county.
Jan. 3, 1863—ts. (1.87)

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that on *WEDNESDAY, the 14th of January*, 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., at Chesterville, I will offer at Public Sale, for cash,

One Horse and Dearborn,

Levied on as the property of James Boyer, fn., to pay the Taxes due for 1860 and 1861, from the said James Boyer, fn., with interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

RICHARD F. MOFFITT,
Collector Third District, Kent county.
Jan. 3, 1863—ts. (1.87)