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The Kent News.

PLUMMER & USILTON,..Editors.

Chestertown:

Saturday Morning, Nov. 24, 1860.

SECESSION.

The condition of our columns and the novelty of our position have prevented us from saying much this week on the subject of Southern secession. The doctrine of peaceable secession, we repudiate, as inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Constitution, with the teachings of the Fathers of the Republic, and the genius of our Government. Gen. Jackson's proclamation denounced it—and the best and wisest and safest of American statesmen, have always discarded it. The inflamed condition of the public southern mind should not be permitted to embarrass the sober judgment and patriotism of our people. The duties of allegiance and constitutional obligations, should never be affected by appeals to our pride, or sense of injury, or wrong. The constitution provides safeguards to the States, and they can be applied, under it, to our protection. There is no more cause for disunion now, than there was previous to the late election of President. There may be grounds of apprehension, to many, but no real cause of secession. The new administration may not commit any act of aggression—nor adopt any policy inimical to the Southern States, or their interests—and it is the duty of every good citizen to await the future development of Mr. Lincoln's administration—to watch and scan the annunciation of the principles of his Inaugural Address, and his initiative proceedings. We went into the fight—the election was a fair one, and we have been beaten; but is it not the conduct more of children than of men, to break up the Government, because we have been defeated? The simple fact of an election, in opposition to our wishes and opinions, may be ground of regret and mortification, but none for resistance or dismemberment. If a Governor of Maryland were elected in opposition to the views of many, would the counties rebel, call a convention, and remodel the frame of our political State fabric? Shall this great and glorious Union be broken up upon a mere theory—a mere opinion or abstraction? Sensible men do not go to war for abstractions. We are a sensible, practical people, and if we war, it must be for some act of violence or oppression. The war of 1812 was not declared upon the mere principle of sailors' rights; and the protection which our national flag gave to our seamen. That was a correct principle, but the war was for the actual impressment of our seamen. Great Britain probably holds the same views of her right of impressment of seamen from our vessels, that she always did. Let her hold them! That is no cause for war; but let her *act*, and take them forcibly from our ships, and then comes the "tug of war."

We are as friendly to the South, her rights and institutions, as South Carolinians—and we denounce as strongly the conduct of the North, in reference to our fugitives from service; but that policy existed before the election; we agreed to stand by the Union notwithstanding, and to do every thing we could to bring them to a sense of reason and of duty. We did not, nor did South Carolina, make that a pretext for secession. Why then should ruin, political and financial, be brought upon a great nation, because the unpatriotic and disunion State of South Carolina chooses to make a pretext of the Presidential election, to go out of the Union, or to attempt it? She has long wished to go off on the Tariff question—selfish to the last—and finding no aid on that subject from the States, she has made the recent National election the ostensible reason for her conduct. She is not and has not been true to the Union for many years, and were General Jackson now President, she would be taught a lesson never to be forgotten.

Let the disaffection of South Carolina but draw closer among us, the bond of fellowship and of Union. Let us cultivate an affection for it, and come weal or woe, stand by the work of our Fathers, and the best Government the world has ever known.

Two Religious Services, having special reference to the threatened dissolution of the Union, were held in Baltimore on Monday last. The burden of the prayers offered up was that God, in his infinite wisdom and mercy, would overrule the passions of men for good, and preserve the Union of States.

The Baltimore Banks suspended specie payments on Thursday last. The proceeding itself is not regarded as any additional cause of excitement, and is expected to be temporary.

☞ Bell has about 300 majority in Virginia, over Breckinridge.

For the Kent News.

Messrs. Editors:—A correspondent of the "New York Times," writing from Baltimore, says:—"Intelligent men of all classes aver, that nothing but the Northern States repealing, on the first opportunity, their acts interfering with the 'Fugitive Slave Law,' can save the Union. This is Maryland's universal sentiment, and she will join the South *in demanding that*."

It is gratifying to hear this news, and especially as it comes through a paper such as the "Times." Believing that our State is far from approving the reckless proceedings of South Carolina just now, and that she can as well redress in the Union as out of it her grievances, all must rejoice at the prospect of the South *unitedly* demanding the repeal of all "Personal Liberty Bills," or State acts in direct conflict with the Constitution. It is desirable that some movement be made to bring about a State Convention for this purpose, and that Maryland's voice be heard with that of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, inviting co-operation by *all* the other Slave States, *in solemnly demanding the repeal of every law interfering with the reclamation of servile fugitives*. In *this* respect the time has come to vindicate the Constitution, and to *insist* upon the fulfilment of its obligations. If the Northern States accede, it is well, but if they *refuse*, it will *then* be for Maryland to decide calmly but resolutely upon her future course. Let Maryland speak. Jefferson.

Letter from Mr. Douglas.

Judge Douglas, in response to a request from a number of the citizens of New Orleans, without respect to party, has written a letter defining his position in regard to secession. He says:

These are not the times for patriotic men to affect indifference or to degenerate into despondency, or to rush madly into violent or extreme measures. Just in proportion as our common country is environed with peril, it becomes the imperative duty of every patriot in the land to increase his efforts and exert his utmost powers and energies to rescue the republic from the disasters which threaten its integrity.

No man in America regrets the election of Mr. Lincoln more than I do; none made more strenuous exertions to defeat him; none differ with him more radically and irreconcilably upon all the great issues involved in the contest. No man living is prepared to resist, by all the legitimate means sanctioned by the constitution and laws of our country, the aggressive policy which he and his party are understood to represent. But while I say this I am bound, as a good citizen and law-abiding man, to declare my conscientious conviction that the mere election of any man to the Presidency by the American people, in accordance with the constitution and laws, does not of itself furnish any just cause or reasonable ground for dissolving the Federal Union.

He then goes on to show that Congress, in both branches, being against Mr. Lincoln, he is powerless, and can do nothing to injure the South.

Letter from the Son of Henry Clay.

The following letter from the Hon. Thomas H. Clay will be read with interest:

"Mansfield, near Lexington, Ky., November 11, 1860.

"My Dear Sir: The Presidential election is over and Mr. Lincoln is elected constitutionally the next President of the United States, and it beomes every good citizen to submit to the will of the constitutional majority as declared at the ballot-boxes. The moment Mr. Lincoln shall have taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution, he will stand upon the Union Platform, and I am assured from all quarters that his Administration of the General Government will be national and conservative.

"I rejoice in the conservative attitude which Kentucky, in common with Tennessee, Virginia, and Missouri now occupies. We are of the border States, and as long as we maintain our present position the Union is safe, in spite of the black cloud of Secession and Disunion which hangs over some of the cotton growing States.

"The resignation of the Federal officers in South Carolina is misprision of treason. Messrs. Magrath, Colcock, and Conner are giving aid and comfort to the contemplated revolutionary proceedings of which they must have had knowledge.

"There is no man in all my acquaintance in Kentucky who justifies South Carolina in her course. She will yet mourn over it.

"But what course in this emergency will the corrupt and imbecile administration of James Buchanan take? Is there not cause for grave and serious reflection? If we were convinced that the president would do his whole duty, we might look hopefully ahead.

"But, alas! for the country, we are fallen upon evil times. A corrupt Democrat sways the destiny of this fair heritage of freemen, and into what unnumbered perils may we not be cast by it!

"We are not sufficiently advised as to the course which Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi may adopt. It is devoutly to be prayed that they may not be precipitated with South Carolina into secession.—Should the Federal officers in those States resign, would you not think the clouds were deepening, and that they portended a terrible storm? And what a pilot we have at the helm! Would he call around him the wise and the patriotic to save the ship of State?

"I confess I have but little hope in him. He is not equal to the crisis, and nothing but a protecting Providence can save our beloved country from a bloody revolution.

"I shall be pleased to hear from you.—It is a time when lovers of their country should be in constant correspondence.—Believe me, truly your friend,

THOS. H. CLAY."

"John B. Fay, Esq."

Secession Movements at the South.

Our exchanges in all parts of the country come to us filled with reports of the secession movements in the South. The following we take from the Baltimore papers of Thursday:

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in view of the impending crisis at the South, has set apart Wednesday, the 28th of November, to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Meanwhile the State is being put in a condition of defense. On Monday 180 cases of Sharpe's patent carbines, containing 10 pieces each, amounting to arms for 1,800 men, and forty cases of conical balls, each containing 1,000 bullets, were shipped to Georgia from Hartford, Conn.

Virginia.

J. H. Brisbane, of Pa., a few days ago wrote a letter to Gov. Letcher, of Va., ridiculing the threatened secession at the South. The latter in his reply, expresses his surprise at receiving such a letter, and advises his correspondent, and all other Northern men, to cease their taunts of the South—to correct public sentiment at home—to discharge their constitutional duties, and they will find no cause of complaint against the South.

South Carolina.—Vigilance committees are formed in several Southern towns. A man named Finley, from Philadelphia, has received notice from the committee at Lexington, Ga., to leave, for expressing anti-slavery sentiments.

Although the delegates elected to the South Carolina convention will all favor secession, there will, doubtless, be two parties—one not for immediate secession, and the other more calm and deliberate.

Incidents at Charleston.—The little steamer Osiris (formerly belonging to the port of Baltimore) has run up the Palmetto flag. She runs as a ferry-boat between Charleston and Sullivan's Island. The flag bears the motto—"Upward and Onward—South Carolina will do her duty."

Baltimore made boots and shoes are noted in the Charleston papers as superseding similar Northern manufactures. The Courier has received a rosette of the Palmetto leaf, filled in with cotton and moss, accompanied by the following note:

"Accept this small offering—the protection of our State. For her service I offer my five sons, who, like the Palmetto, will never yield to a foe. A Mother."

Views of the Governor of Kentucky.

Governor Magoffin has written a long letter the sum and substance of which is, wait for an "overt act." He says:

"This, it seems, to me, is the course of moderation and prudence and wisdom, certainly so, because neither Mr. Lincoln nor his party can pass any law, if the opposition remain true that will violate our rights. He can't even get an appropriation bill through Congress to carry on the government. He can't appoint his cabinet officers who may be offensive to the democratic party and to the slave States. He can do nothing, with the present House of Representatives and Senate, backed by the Supreme Court, to violate our rights. Let the anti-republican members of the opposition firmly resolve not to discuss the question of slavery any more, and when the republicans have done let them vote down their measures and proceed to business upon the other important interests of the country. The question has been discussed too much already, and let them resolve they will discuss it no more. It only produces discord, strife criminations and recriminations, and sunders all those fraternal ties, socially, politically and religiously, which bind us together."

The Governor then bitterly complains of the conduct of Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, in not surrendering, on his requisition, a fugitive from justice, charged with assisting a slave to run away. Here is what Gov. Magoffin proposes to do on that subject, in lieu of secession:

"I shall take this violated rights to the courts for the remedy. Failing there, I would take it to Congress, as there is an anti-Republican Congress, and if they give the remedy, Mr. Lincoln will be called on to sign or veto the bill. We will test the question whether or not we have remedies. We will test the question whether or not our rights are to be respected under the laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Failing there, I shall tell the people of Kentucky, in the last resort: Here is your violated right. I have done all I can do to obtain the remedy. You are a State's rights people, and now, falling back upon your reserved rights, I will advise such action as I am sure you will take."

The late Judge Eccleston.—The York (Pa.) Advocate, in noticing the death of Judge Eccleston, says:

Judge Eccleston was well-known here. Year after year, since 1844, he and his estimable family have been sojourners in our borough, and all who have had an opportunity of meeting them have become their friends. They have formed friendships here which death alone can sever; and we feel that in commingling our regrets with those of his mourning family in this their sudden bereavement, we are not intruding upon their sorrows, for while they have lost their head—a husband and a father—we have been bereft of one for whom we have ever entertained the affection and esteem due to a father.

Meeting of Congress.—The last session of the 36th Congress commences one week from next Monday, that is on the 3d of December, and expires on the 4th of March next.

☞ The Worcester county Shield, published at Snow Hill, Md., renominates Stephen A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson for President and Vice President in 1864.

The complete census of Indiana gives the State a population of 1,347,000. In the year 1850 the population was 990,288, being an increase of 356,742 in ten years.

The census returns show that Virginia will have three additional representatives in Congress.

Official Vote of Maryland.

We are enabled to-day to present the official vote of the State:

Counties.	Breck.	Bell.	Doug.	Lin.
St Mary's	918	261	198	1
Baltimore Co.	3307	3388	449	37
Cecil	1507	1792	391	158
Talbot	897	972	98	2
Howard	530	830	159	
Frederick	3170	3617	439	103
Balt. city	14950	12605	1505	1087
Anne Arundel	1017	1041	98	3
Washington	2475	2567	283	95
Char'es	724	431	38	6
Carroll	1797	2295	330	59
Caroline	615	711	100	12
Dorchester	1177	1265	31	35
Worcester	1428	1059	90	
Somerset	1339	1536	89	2
Prince George's	1047	885	43	1
Alleghany	980	1521	1208	522
Kent	693	853	73	42
Montgomery	1125	1155	99	50
Queen Anne's	879	908	82	
Calvert	387	399	43	1
Harford	1526	1866	82	80
	42497	41777	5873	2294

Breckinridge's majority in the State, 720.

Lincoln in the Slave States.—The vote of Lincoln in the slave States, thus far reported, is as follows:

Missouri, (estimated)	17,000
Delaware,	3,751
Maryland,	2,198
Virginia,	1,500
Kentucky,	2,150
Total,	26,599

The 100,000 votes claimed by Mr. Lincoln's friends from the States holding Slaves, and the forty thousand conceded by most of his opponents, mainly from the foreign vote, bids fair to be made smaller than any of the estimates.

Local Matters.

Job Printing.—Having added to our Office an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful Job Type, we are prepared to execute every description of Job Printing, at short notice, and on very reasonable terms.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

For the information of Subscribers we would state, that by arrangement with the former publisher, his charge for subscriptions terminates with the 1st of November inst., and consequently all of the present subscribers *commence with us from that date*. Those who have time remaining on *advance payments*, will be furnished with the paper as usual, until the expiration of their year, at the expense of the late proprietor.

☞ Subscribers are reminded that our terms are $1.50 per annum, Payable in Advance; or $2.00 if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.—These conditions are exceedingly reasonable, easily complied with, and greatly to the advantage of both ourselves and subscribers. We ask any reader if he would be willing to publish a paper at this low figure, and wait until the expiration of the year for pay? Most merchants demand the cash for their goods when purchased, and none give more than a few months credit;—farmers generally receive the cash or its equivalent for every article they sell;—and there is no valid reason why a newspaper should not be paid for in cash, as well as any thing else that is purchased. We desire—and there is no doubt of its practicability—to bring up the business of the office nearer the cash standard, and at the same time give our customers all the indulgence that we can afford. In fact, it has been intimated to us by subscribers themselves, that this course ought to be pursued, and we believe that it will commend itself to the judgment and good sense of our readers generally. If we could purchase printing material, and procure every thing necessary for the maintenance of ourselves and families, on a credit of twelve months; or if some of our country friends would loan us for the space of a year the proceeds of a good crop of corn; then we might afford to indulge our subscribers for that length of time; but as this cannot be asked, it is unreasonable for them to expect credit for their subscriptions until the expiration of the year. In local matters alone, the paper is worth [illegible] to every individual that [illegible] in the affairs of the County; and it is our intention to use every effort to make it generally attractive, desirable, and interesting. We hope that this plain statement will commend itself to the favorable consideration of our subscribers, and that we may be saved the always unpleasant task of soliciting money for subscriptions. Our books are now open, and we are prepared to receive new subscriptions and advance payments.

Cosmopolitan Art Union.—*A beautiful Engraving.*—We have received from J. L. Stam, Esq., honorary secretary of the Cosmopolitan Art Union, the subscribers' engraving for the current year. It is a finely executed picture representing Falstaff reviewing his recruits. The well-known Shakespearian characterization is reproduced with admirable effect, and the figure of Falstaff is such a personification of the oleaginous knight that every eye will at once consent to its fidelity.

Mr. Stam is now receiving subscriptions for the ensuing distribution of the works of art, the list including a choice variety from approved sources, and all adopted by a committee whose rule of action is directed by intrinsic merit in the accepted works.

Any person can become a member of the Association by subscribing three dollars, for which sum they will receive, 1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30-38 inches, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits." 2nd.—One copy, one year of that elegantly illustrated magazine, the "Cosmopolitan Art Journal." In addition, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, a large number of beautiful works of art.

Sad Affair.

Mr. Benjamin Cann aged 26 years, son of Francis Cann, Esq. formerly of this county, and now living near Wilmington, Del., was drowned while crossing the bridge near that city, on Friday night, 16th inst, about 11 o'clock. Mr. Cann was a young man highly esteemed by all who knew him and his sad fate will be deeply regretted by his many friends in this county.—We learn the following particulars of this sad affair from our Wilmington exchanges: In company with two young men, the deceased had come into Wilmington, in the afternoon, in a carriage, and were returning home. When they arrived at the Bridge, they discovered that the draw was partly off, and Mr. Cann alighted for the purpose of examining it. He found that there was just space enough for a person to walk on to the draw, which he accomplished, and passed on to the extreme southerly end, when he lost his footing, and fell into the Christiana river.—There were several workmen engaged in driving piling at the time, who had four lights—besides those regularly on the bridge—burning. Young Cann was seen almost immediately after the occurrence, floating on his back up the stream, with his head beneath the water. A boat was procured, and they succeeded in overtaking him a short distance above the bridge. He was taken to Tatnall street wharf, where Dr. White was soon in attendance, who had him conveyed to Foster's Hotel. The Doctor applied the usual remedies known to medical science, with all hope of restoring him to consciousness, but all proved unavailing, as the "vital spark" had fled. It is supposed that he was rendered helpless by a severe blow which he received over the right eye, by coming in contact with some portion of the bridge in the fall, as that portion of his face was badly bruised.

☞ We call the attention of readers to our advertising columns. Persons visiting the city, should examine the list of Baltimore cards, now published in our paper. Nearly every kind of business is therein enumerated.

Public Sales.—Farms.—D. W. Gemmill, Esq., will sell on Tuesday next, in Chestertown, a Farm of 520 Acres, situate in Kent county. Geo. Vickers, Esq., as Trustee, will sell at public sale, in Chestertown, on Tuesday, the 11th December next, a valuable Farm, situate near Hanesville, in Kent county, containing 180 Acres more or less.

Personal Property.—Mr. J. Levin Gale advertises his personal property, consisting of valuable stock, &c., at public sale on Wednesday, 12th Dec. Mr. Thomas H. Massey will sell on Tuesday, 4th Dec., all his stock of Horses, Mules, Farming Implements, &c. Thomas Lusby, Esq., as administrator, will sell at public sale on Monday next, all the personal property of Robert Wilson, fn., dec'd.

Military.—By invitation from the citizens of Urieville, and vicinity, the Reed Rifles will visit that place on Thursday next, where a Dinner will be provided for them, and we have no doubt, will be entertained there, as they have always been elsewhere, in the most hospitable manner. The Reeds have succeeded in procuring new arms and equipments, and a new winter uniform, which will add greatly to their appearance.

Disgraceful.—About two weeks since a gun loaded with shot, was fired through the bed-room window (over his store,) of Mr. I. Frank, clothing merchant. Since then his place of business has been attacked some two or three nights in succession, by bricks being thrown thro' the windows. This outrageous conduct needs no condemnation from us, as the whole community should be interested in ferreting out all such offenders against the law.

☞ We notice that our neighbor of the *Conservator* has changed his day of publication from Thursday to Saturday. If we were to judge from the time we have received his paper for a week or two back, we should infer that it had already been changed. But, we hope the editor will not understand us as attempting to disparage his success. "Accidents will happen."

Thanksgiving Day.—Thursday next has been set apart by the Governor of Maryland, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and should be generally observed. In Chestertown, we presume, there will be service in the different churches, as usual, and the stores and places of business closed.

Pork.—But little Pork has been offered here yet, and we are unable to give any standard price. We have heard of sales at $7, $7.50, and $8.

☞ We understand that Mr. John W. Rasin has purchased of Mr. A. M. Russell his interest in the livery business in this town.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Grain.—Some 10,000 bushels Wheat were offered on 'Change this morning, and prices were steady at our quotations of yesterday, ordinary to prime white selling at 95a$1 10, and choice at 1 35a$1 45 per bushel; red sold at 1 10a$1 20 per bushel for ordinary to strictly prime—demand fair. Some 8,000 bushels Corn offered, and old white sold at 60a64 cts, and do. yellow 60a63 cts for good to prime—new white sold at 45a50 cts, and and do. yellow at 50a55 cts per bushel for fair to prime. Of Oats 3,500 bushels offered, and Maryland sold at 28a32 cts per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA.

White Wheat is selling at $1.35a1.45; red, $1.25; old corn, 68, new 55, and mixed 60 cts. per bushel.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. B. Walton, William G. Trew and Miss Martha A. Wilkins, all of Kent county.

DEATHS.

In Baltimore, on the 16th inst., after a long and painful illness of eighteen months, which was borne with a Christian fortitude, Mrs. Henrietta Skinner, widow of the late Philemon Skinner, of Kent county, Md., in the 61st year of her age.

On the 15th inst., in Baltimore, Mrs. Mary Rebecca Rasin, consort of Robert W. Rasin, and daughter of the late Edward Ringgold, of Kent county, after a protracted illness of several years, leaving a bereaved husband and three sons to mourn their irreparable loss.

5,000 LBS. PORK WANTED.
nv24. W. T. PEARSON.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

A new and beautiful supply opening this Saturday morning by WICKES & BRO.
Nov. 24, 1860.

WANTED,

FOR the year 1861, a COLORED WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron.
Chestertown, n24-3t. W. T. PEARSON.

Notice.

THE County Commissioners will meet at their office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. to attend to such business as may be presented for their action.
By order, DAVID ARTHUR,
nv24-1t. Clerk to County Commissioners.

For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT,

Near Hibbs' Mill, containing ONE ACRE, more or less, and now in the occupancy of Henry Butcher Apply to
nv24-3t. JAMES GRAVES.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Chestertown Md., November 20th, 1860.

Black, James	Maine, Daniel
Black, J. N.	Miller Wm. B.
Bruff, John	Moore, Wm.
Carr, H Wm.	Parsons, Annie
Craig, Delgan	Peacock, R.
Crew Mrs. L	Furren, Rev Wm.
Cormicle, S.	Porter, Charles L
Diehl, Daniel	Perry, Thomas
Hutchinson, V.	Ridgely, Sally
Hague, Thomas	Sutton, James
Johnson, Julia & Thos.	Smith Robert M
Kirby, Capt. Theo.	Stevens, J Clayland
Leverage, Nath. Thos.	Tholden, Rebecca

nov24-1t. JOHN L. STAM, P. M.

New Clothing Store!

Jas. H. Smith,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Kent and the adjoining counties, that he has opened in Chestertown, at the store room recently occupied by Mr. John Burchinal, next door to Mr. A. M. Russell, and opposite the Court House, a large and well selected stock of

WINTER CLOTHING,

made in the best manner, and will be sold as cheap as they can be purchased on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Winter Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.

An excellent supply of

FINE LINEN SHIRTS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Scarfs, &c.,

to which an examination is respectfully solicited. It will be his endeavor to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

JAMES H. SMITH.
Chestertown, Nov. 24tf.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of six writs of Venditioni Exponas, of the State of Maryland, issued by Wm. R. Turbit, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Kent county; at the suits of Hurst & Berry, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of H. M. Rollison, to me directed. I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said H. M. Rollison, of, in, and to all that

FARM,

AND TRACT OF LAND,

or part of a Tract of Land, where said H. M. Rollison now resides, being a part of a Tract of Land formerly the property of P. B. Travilla; called

"HOPEWELL,"

or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, adjoining the lands of A. J. Wallis and others, situate in Kent county, on the right side of the public road, leading from Millington to Chestertown, also

4 Head of Horses,

ONE WAGON AND HARNESS

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

of the said H. M. Rollison, consisting of Chairs, Tables, &c.,—and I hereby give notice, that on

SATURDAY, 17th December, 1860,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., before the Tavern door of Mr. James Morris, in Chesterville, I will sell the said property so seized and taken in execution at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said debts, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

JOHN T. HURTT,
Late Constable.
Kent county, nov24—ts.

WILLIAM W. FOSS,

Practical Cabinet Maker,

No. 30 N. Howard st. 3d door above Fayette,
BALTIMORE,

MANUFACTURER of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs and Mattresses. Work made to order, on reasonable terms. n24 6m

MILLER WANTED.

THE undersigned desires to employ the services of a Miller for the year 1861.
Apply to WM. BACCHUS,
nv17-3t* Near Chestertown.