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The Kent News.

PLUMMER & USILTON,.. Editors.

Chestertown:

Saturday Morning, Dec. 8, 1860.

Meeting of Congress—the President's Message.

THE second session of the 36th Congress convened at the National Capital on Monday last. There was a quorum of both houses present the first day. The President's message was submitted on Tuesday, read, and ordered to be printed. It is an elaborate document, and would occupy more space in our columns than we have to spare. Beyond the mere satisfaction of having learned the President's views, no other relief is experienced. The great question of secession is left without any clearly indicated remedy. He casts the responsibility of extricating the country from danger and destruction upon Congress, and to that body the people must now look for peace and union. We agree with a cotemporary, that taking the document as a whole, it is a most remarkable medley, exhibiting the work of a variety of hands, and showing unmistakable signs of having been pieced and patched, elaborated and cut down, to suit the conflicting opinions of different members of the Cabinet. The topics discussed in treating the disunion troubles may be grouped together thus:—

I. The grievances complained of by the slave States, their right to redress, and the insufficiency of their wrongs to justify secession. 2. An examination of the alleged right of secession, and an exposition of the nature of the government. 3. The duty of the President to enforce the laws, and the extent of his authority to use the military power of the government in enforcing them. 4. An examination of the constitutional right to coerce a seceding state. 5. The power of Congress to provide remedies for the present evils by proposing amendments to the Constitution.

Under the first of these heads the President recites the constant anti-slavery agitation at the North; the fact that this has produced a malign influence on the slaves; that the constitutional provision for the rendition of fugitive slaves has been palpably violated by many of the Northern States; and, lastly, the allegation that the Southern States are denied equal rights in the territories. On all these points, except the last, the President believes the South to have been grievously wronged, and entitled to redress; but he maintains that this redress must first be sought by peaceful and constitutional means. As the case stands now there is nothing to justify revolution, the constitutional means having not been exhausted.

The President says the Constitution gives no countenance to the assumed right of secession. Such a principle is declared to be wholly inconsistent with the history as well as with the character of the Federal Constitution. It was never advanced until General Jackson's time, and was then conclusively refuted by him. It was originally argued against the Constitution that it would endanger the States, but not that a State could ever destroy the General Government. The Government of the U. S. is a government in the *strict* sense of the term; and was intended to be perpetual. He declares that secession is neither more nor less than revolution. This portion of the Message is characterized by great ability.

Under the third head, the President acknowledges his responsibility and his obligation under oath, "before God and the country to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," but says he cannot enforce in South Carolina such as are administered by means of the federal judiciary, because the Judges and Marshals have resigned! The President then examines the extent of his authority to use force if the law officers are resisted. The acts of 1795 and 1807 authorize the President to call out the militia and employ the army and navy. But these, he says, are no use where there are no judicial authorities, and where the entire population would resist. He therefore thinks further legislation necessary. The same difficulties do not exist in relation to the enforcement of the revenue laws. He thinks no forcible attempt will be made to seize the property of the United States in South Carolina, but the officers in charge of it are instructed to defend it, and the responsibility will rest on the heads of the assailants. These portions of the Message are thought to be very weak.

In regard to the right to coerce a seceding State, the President, after much serious reflection, has arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, or any part of the Federal Government. He says that, so far from being delegated, it was expressly refused by the convention which framed the Constitution, and he quotes the journals of that body to the point, and also Mr. Madison's opinion, that the use of force against a State would be like a declaration of war, and might dissolve all previous compacts.

Lastly, is the recommendation of the President that Congress might originate an "explanatory amendment" to the Constitution on the subject of slavery, to be confined to a settlement of the true construction of that instrument on the following points:

1. An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist.

2. The duty of protecting this right in all the common territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe.

3. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and "delivered up" to him, and of the validity of the fugitive slave law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution and are consequently null and void.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, after the reading of the President's Message it was on motion of Mr. Sherman, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, except "so much of it as relates to the present perilous condition of the country:" and this was, on motion of Mr. Boteler, an American member from Virginia, referred to a select Committee of one from each State. This result was arrived at after several propositions of the same general tenor were made, and after considerable debate. The proceedings seem to have been marked by good temper throughout, though it is clear there is no such concert of action among the Union men as there should be. Conference and thorough understanding are sadly wanted. Several of the representatives from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida declined voting, on the ground that their States had called Conventions to settle the matter for themselves. Porcher Miles, of Charleston, also declined, on the ground that South Carolina was out of the Confederacy in every respect but mere form. This declaration, it appears, passed off in a jocular way. It gives us pleasure to note that two such man as George S. Houston and Williamson R. W. Cobb, of Alabama, felt it to be their duty to vote for a resolution, the object of which is to "accomplish great good for the country."

General Millson, one of the ablest and wisest of the Virginia members, will probably be Chairman of the House Committee.

In the Senate, immediately after the reading of the message, an ugly speech was made by Mr. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina. He found fault with the message: said that the President elect was known to be a dangerous man; that if a foreign nation had done as much against the South as the North has that there would have been war long ago; and that the wisest thing Congress could do would be to divide the property of the country between the two sections, preparatory to separation. This Clingman is an officious, conceited gentleman, who is much given to fault-finding and snarling, and we have no doubt misrepresents the spirit of his State.

He was replied to, in very mild and patriotic style, by the veteran colleague of HENRY CLAY, CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, who hoped the friends of the Union would come together, and that no one would follow the example of the Senator from North Carolina by indulging in angry debate.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the very thing happened which it was universally hoped would not occur, after the patriotic speech of Senator Crittenden on the day before, viz: an indiscreet and irritating speech from a Northern Senator. To Mr. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, the country is indebted for this malapropos harangue. This man has, by some unaccountable freak of the citizens of his State, got into, and kept in, a seat in the United States Senate, when his true position would be in the sawdust of a circus, crowned by the jester's cap and bells. He is the mountebank of the Senate, possessing neither dignity, prudence, nor proper appreciation of his high duties. He was followed by Senator Iverson, of Georgia, who is as strongly characterized by unreasoning violence as Hale is for his incessant follies. Iverson's speech was marked by implacable hostility to the Union. This sort of discussion having commenced, no one can conjecture where it will stop.

Madness seems to rule this trying hour in the destinies of our country. Would to God that there were more such patriots as CRITTENDEN in the National councils now!

VIEWS OF A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR.—Mr. Curtin, the Governor elect of Pennsylvania, made a speech in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, during which he referred to the nullifying laws of that State. The speaker doubted whether any of her legislative enactments interfered with the statutes of the United States; but, if they did, the principle was maintained that they should be immediately repealed. While Pennsylvania thus yielded to the national government, she expected every State, both North and South, to be as faithful as herself to constitutional obligations.

INTERESTING LETTER.

WE have permission to publish part of a letter from one of our oldest and most prominent citizens, to an old friend, a distinguished Judge in a Northern State, who had written to ask his opinion of the times, and particularly what would probably be the conduct of Maryland and Virginia in the existing crisis. After some personal matters, the letter proceeds:

You say truly time has made sad destruction with our old associates, whose companionship was so delightful. I fear their places are occupied by those who are *not* their superiors in those virtues which adorn the Christian statesman. Personal ambition—the love of self—the lust of office—these have occasioned a resort to all manner of means to ensure success. Love of country—even constitutional obligations—assumed with solemn appeals to Heaven—have not governed the lives and conduct of men in search of preferment. The result is as you say, the prospect of most alarming evils impending. It is difficult to give any reasonably satisfactory solution to the questions you propose, at least to those which respect any remedy. With regard to the action of Maryland and Virginia, in certain events, I feel very well assured. The first blow that is struck—the first actual collision between the General Government and *either* of the Southern States—leading to the effusion of blood, will put them in union with the slave States. They will not go out otherwise, until every effort is exhausted to obtain a recognition of and security for their rights.

It is unfortunate that the conduct of a few malcontents in the extreme South—in South Carolina perhaps alone—who have long anxiously desired to separate, has misled the North. The paucity of their numbers and the failure to enlist partizans, has deluded the North into the mistaken idea that others did not feel the injuries and insults they suffered, because they did not express their feelings in the same violent language or concur in the same violent modes of redress. It is certain, however, that there has been all along a regularly growing and increasing sense of these injuries. We have not only been made to feel the pecuniary inconvenience—never borne very patiently—arising from the loss of our property—property which the Constitution promises to protect—but we have witnessed the most public exhibition and encouragement, by whole communities, in violently seizing and arresting from its owners, this property, in open day, in the public street, in the face of the Court and its officers; and instead of rebuke for these outrages by the constituted authorities of States, we find personal liberty laws and such like legislation, designed, actually avowed—to aid these violators of our rights, to perpetrate these crimes with impunity.

These injuries have been brought home to the experience of every vicinity in our land. They cannot fail to have effect.—But this effect is magnified beyond measure by the added insults continually accompanying them. We are denounced in every form in periodicals, newspapers, by stump orators, on the floor of Congress, and in pulpits—as the worst of sinners—unfit associates for the pure and righteous. That Holy Gospel which teaches obedience to his master by the *slave*—and which says he is accursed who teaches otherwise,—is made to mean just the reverse of what it declares, and in some cases, religious communion denied to the slave holder. How can it be, that with such discordant views and actions, men can live in harmony in the same household? It is certainly true that ever since the commencement of this crusade against our system—and it is not of very ancient origin—the necessary result has been developing itself—the fruits more bitter and abundant as the virulence of the aggression increased. With the exception of here and there a person, whose northern education and associations govern him, there is not an individual who does not know and feel these indignities. Most of us have been willing to hope for redress in the Union. Judge, can you say that there *was* any probability of this? This last act—a northern President—selected and elected exclusively by northern men—because he was a northern man—hating and pledged to hate our slavery system as a curse and as a sin—sustained by every anti-slavery State in the Union—does this leave a ray of hope, unless something else be tried—other steps than those which have conducted us to this conclusion?—South Carolina has said *no*. She has taken the most ultra steps to rid herself of these grievances. We, in Maryland and Virginia, regret it. We would she had counseled with her sisters in suffering—made still further efforts in the Union—and only acted in concert. But, in common with all the South, we know the North has oppressed and injured her and us; if fighting comes of it, success to the North can but rivet the chains which now gall our necks, and we cast our lot with the South. Thenceforth not an anti-slavery man can find a resting place in the South—not one. Horrible will be the strife—no imagination can picture its enormity—and how enduring! Yet it is as impossible for Maryland and Virginia to remain with *such* a North, as for oil and water to unite.

You ask what remedy. I am not sure there is any. There may be at least three divisions. The extremists, those who have taken the lead in liberty laws, &c., may form one. New England may be this one. A portion of the West may go with the South. Pennsylvania and New York will separate from us most reluctantly.

The action of the present Legislature of Vermont is most mistaken. Of this, you may be well assured, that without a repeal of these obnoxious and unconstitutional enactments in the States where they have obtained, there is no more doubt of a secession of all the slave States than there is of the recurrence of seed time and harvest. There ought to be consultation. What positive guarantees for the future may be asked it is difficult to conjecture, but repeal of existing offensive legislation is by every man in these parts deemed a sine qua non. May an all-wise and all-merciful God save us from the horrors of a civil war, is the ardent prayer of

Your friend,

* * *

For the Kent News.

TWO THINGS.

Messrs. Editors:—As Winter is upon us, there are two things that require especial attention, and which, if punctually attended to, would add to the comfort of many persons. The first is, "Shut the door." How many doors, and how often are they left open by a person entering a house or room, sometimes by members of the household, and at other times by friends and acquaintances? The person expects to remain but a short time, or to return immediately, but their departure is unexpectedly delayed, and the cold air is all the time annoying and making the inmates uncomfortable. Sometimes Church doors are left open, thoughtlessly or for some other to walk in, which he declines doing, or if he does, not having opened, he does not close the door! How much comfort and good feeling would follow the "shutting of the door" by every one!

Another thoughtless practice sometimes exists. A few persons select seats in a church, near the stoves—they desire to be personally c[illegible] They become a little too warm, [illegible] fter opening the stove doors, to removing from their seats; and thus, by removing the heat to a degree that comports with their own comfort, they leave other persons in distant portions of the church to suffer with cold. Perhaps at no time do stoves produce too great a degree of heat [illegible] two-thirds of the congregation; bu[illegible] the doors are opened the heat is sensibly diminished, and many suffer from cold. It would be better to "shut" or leave "shut" the doors, and either to suffer a little too much heat for the general good, or to remove to more distant parts of the church. A SUFFERER.

☞The following article we publish by request:

An old citizen a resident of Baltimore for the last sixty-five years, asks leave to say a few words—the result of a few leisure moments of calm reflection. The issue of the late election for President terminated much against my wish and against my vote, but I am not for dissolving the Union in consequence of Bell and Everett not being elected. I am strongly in favor of giving to Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, an opportunity to place before the people the views that will shape his Administration. I have no acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln, but from all I hear, I believe he will act for the whole country, and not interfere with the rights of individual States. Going back to the period of 60 years, the writer of this article took a great interest in the election of Thomas Jefferson, though not a voter, yet attended political meetings that were called to promote his election. It was then contended his election would dissolve the Union; our country would be overrun by paupers and criminals from other countries; our religion would be destroyed; our churches closed, and Bibles burnt. None of these occurred.

Mr. Jefferson proved to be one of our most popular Presidents, the rights of each State protected; no Churches closed, and no Bibles burnt. Such I dare believe will be the course of Mr Lincoln; and if I don't greatly err in my judgment, he will prove to be one of the safest and best Presidents we ever had. I am no office seeker and would not take one if offered me. But there will be many who want office, and no doubt many that expect will be disappointed. I would suggest that no one should be gratified that cannot produce "*a clean bill of health*," in other words, that is not entirely competent to a *faithful* discharge of *all* required duties, possesses a good moral character, and will not interfere in elections, but *strictly, attentively and diligingly discharge the duties confided to him.* Such officers we greatly need, and I hope we shall have. W.

DEATH OF JOEL VICKERS, ESQ.—*Meeting of the Corn Exchange.*—As has been announced, Joel Vickers, Esq., died on Saturday at his residence on South Sharp st., at the advanced age of 87 years, after a life of great activity and usefulness. In 1800, Mr. V., then 27 years of age, came to this city, and engaged in business as a master of marine, and for many years was successfully engaged in trading to the various countries of the world. He then began as a merchant, and at the time of his death was the oldest merchant in the city. While trading on the sea he several times visited St. Petersburg, and on one of those occasions was present at the coronation of Nicholas, late Czar of Russia. He was a native of Kent county, in this State; and during the whiskey riots of Pennsylvania enrolled himself as a volunteer and offered his services to the Governor of that State to assist in the suppression of the outrages. In all the pursuits of life the deceased was highly respected.

Yesterday morning, after the close of change, Henry M. Warfield, Esq., President of the Corn and Flour Exchange, called the members of that body together to give some expression to the feeling entertained for Mr. Vickers, and of the loss to the community by his death. He adverted in appropriate terms to the life of the deceased, and paid a proper tribute of respect to his memory.

William Crichton, Esq., followed the President, and referred to the long and useful life of the deceased, to his standing as a merchant, and the good example he left for the emulation of those who have grown up in the trade in which they are engaged. His life had been a success, and it had been brilliant for its probity and uprightness. He concluded by moving the appointment of a committee of three to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the body of the death of Mr. V. An additional resolution was adopted, that the members attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.—*Balt. Sun, Dec. 4.*

☞Banks are suspending everywhere, but the greatest case of suspension, is in Texas, where the vigilance committee have hung two hundred men this season!

Judge Douglas on the Crisis.

Judge Douglas, who was serenaded in Washington on Saturday evening, made a brief speech, during which he observed that the federal government had no power to interfere with slavery anywhere except in causing the return of fugitive slaves agreeably to the law and constitution. He held the fugitive slave law to be binding upon all good citizens; and if it had been carried out in good faith the republic would not now be in peril and danger. Referring to Hon. A. H. Stephens' late speech, Judge D. said he endorsed every sentiment it contained, and it inspired him with the hope that there was a party yet strong enough to save the country. He accepted the Georgia platform in all its features. The personal liberty bills should never have been upon the statute books of any State. He believed Congress had power to remove all obstructions to the fugitive slave law, whether resulting from State or any other legislation.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW IN VERMONT.—The final action of the Vermont Legislature, before its adjournment on the 27th ult., was to refer this whole subject to the Commissioners on the revision of the S[illegible] instructions to report whether t[illegible] law upon the rendition of fugitive slaves is in conflict with the constitution of the United States. The commissioners of revision who are to take the matter in charge are ex-Judges Milo L. Bennet, Pierpoint and Isham, and Hon. Andrew Tracy, formerly member of Congress, all known to be men of strong conservative tendencies.

THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—The N. York Journal of Commerce thinks it would probably be no exaggeration to estimate the number of persons thrown out of employment since election day at 25,000, a large proportion of whom are young woman. One clothing establishment in New York has discharged 1,000 workmen; a hat establishment has discharged nearly 1,000; a saddlery firm has reduced its force about 500; and curtailment is very general. At Newark, especially, the crisis is severely felt, on account of their extensive connections with the southern trade.

TESTING AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—The celebrated Chicago fugitive slave case promises to bring about a decision on an important question—the subject of slavery in the Territories. The abettors in the release have been indicted, and the Louisville *Journal* suggests that the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Hon. John Bell, C. C. Memminger, Esq., of New York, be employed as counsel, to test the question before the Supreme Court. The Louisville *Democrat* suggests the addition of Mr. Breckinridge to the gentlemen mentioned.

Local Matters.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A poem by "Olivia," is entirely too long—if revised and reduced to about one-half its present length we may publish it. An original article from "M. A. R." will receive attention next week.

NEW STEAMER.—The Eastern Shore Steamboat Company has purchased the steamer Balloon, lately running from the port of Philadelphia, which will be at once placed on the several routes to the Eastern Shore, in conjunction with the Hugh Jenkins and Champion. The Balloon is said to be handsomely fitted and furnished, and a very fast boat.

MONEY LOST.—Mr. Jas. Clark, living near Rees' Corner, while on a visit to this town on Saturday last, lost his pocket-book containing about $180. The money is generally supposed to have been stolen, although no clue to the theft has been obtained sufficient to cause the arrest of any one. We hope the money may yet be recovered, as we believe the loser is illy able to bear so heavy a loss, and that the thief may receive the punishment he so justly deserves.

IRON RAILING IN FRONT OF THE COURT HOUSE.—The project of erecting an Iron Railing with stone base, in front of the Court House, extending from the Masonic Hall to the Protestant Episcopal Church, a distance of about 160 feet, is being agitated in the community, and we learn every where meets with favor. It is estimated that the cost would be less than twenty-five cents to the largest tax-payer in the county. The neat and attractive appearance which such an enclosure would present, together with its superior durability and ultimate economy, would more than doubly compensate for the trifling outlay which it would incur. The expense of building and keeping in repair the present old plank fence, has already exceeded perhaps twice the cost of an iron railing. The undertaking has our hearty approval, and we hope to see it soon accomplished.

LECTURE.—The Rev. Dr. E. Y. REESE, of Baltimore, will Lecture in the Methodist Protestant Church, in Chestertown, on Saturday evening, the 15th December, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Subject:—"The elements of greatness in every day life."—The price of tickets will be 25 cents, to be had at any of the offices and stores in the town, and at the door of the church. The reputation of Dr. REESE as a Lecturer in Baltimore and other cities, is of a high character, and we can promise both instruction and entertainment to the audience. The proceeds of the Lecture are to be applied to the liquidation of a debt upon the Parsonage of the M. P. Church, in Chestertown. We bespeak the generous patronage of the town and country. They will be amply repaid.

HEAD SASSAFRAS.—A correspondent of the Smyrna Times, writing from Head Sassafras, in this county, says:

"There is some talk about changing the name of our village. Some persons, not having the fear of God before their eyes, and in view of the changed character of the place, propose to call it "*Saint's Rest;*" others think "Arlington" as the most proper. The last meets with your humble correspondent's views best. A new feature among us is the creation of a Debating Society and Lyceum. No doubt all the intellect of the neighborhood will be brought to bear upon the questions arising before it."

☞A correspondent sends us the following piquant item, and vouches for the truth thereof:

NOT BAD.—A blooming young widow, living in one of the Southern States, which is strongly in favor of secession, sends word, through a lady friend, to a spry widower of this city, but who is not in very robust health at present, that "she is for UNION." To which he replied:—"*And so am I, but due regard* must be had to the *Constitution.*"

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6th.

GRAIN.—Some 6,000 bushels Wheat were offered on 'Change this morning, and prices were steady at the quotations of yesterday, ordinary to prime white selling at 110a$1 20, and choice at 1 40a$1 45 per bushel; red sold at 1 08a$1 18 per bushel for ordinary to strictly prime—demand fair. Some 13,000 bushels Corn offered, and old white sold at 58a63 cts, and do. yellow 58a62 cts for good to prime—new white sold at 50a55 cts, and and do. yellow at 50a58 cts per bushel for fair to prime. Of Oats 1,000 bushels offered, and Maryland sold at 20a33 cts per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA.

White Wheat is selling at $1.31a1.34; red, $1.20; old corn 64, new 55, and mixed 64a66 cts. per bushel.

MARRIAGES.

At the Delaware House in Smyrna, Del., by the Rev. J. C. Thompson, Mr. SAMUEL A. ANTHONY to Miss SARAH A. DILLAHUNT, of Galena, Md.

DEATHS.

In Baltimore, on the 29th of November, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, JAMES H. WHITLOCK, in the 18th year of his age.

GO TO B. H. GARDNER'S
d8 and get your ALMANAC for 1861.

EVERY kind of PRODUCE wanted by
W. A. VICKERS.

RAG, List and Ingrain Carpets, very cheap, at W. A. VICKERS'.

POWDER, Shot, Powder Flasks and Caps, of every variety, by E. MANSFIELD.

FAMILY MEDICINES, for sale very low,
d8 by E. MANSFIELD.

PORK WANTED.
5,000 Lbs. or more wanted, by
W. A. VICKERS.

Christmas Goods!
WE would call the attention of our readers to the very large and beautiful assortment of Christmas Goods now opening at
d8 3t. A. M. RUSSELL'S.

Bakery!
To Families, Traders, & Others.
S. FRANKLIN SMITH,
WOULD inform the public that he has taken the Bakery lately owned by Mr. Jno. W. Dwyer, and is now prepared to bake
BREAD, CAKES, PIES, &c.,
and furnish the same to Families and others at the lowest prices. CAKES of every description made from the Bakery, will be kept in store and furnished to traders at low rates.
CAKE for wedding parties, &c. gotten up in the best manner and furnished cheap, and *guaranteed to give satisfaction*
He respectfully asks the patronage of the public, being determined to do all in his power to give general satisfaction. Store opposite the residence of the late Judge Eccleston
d8. S. FRANKLIN SMITH.

Ho, for Christmas!
CONFECTIONARY—Raisins Plums, currants (of every description;) Dates; coconut; Tamarinds; Figs; citron; candy; Oranges; Lemons; cocoanuts; Jujube-Paste; Gum Drops; Taffey; chesnuts; Ground Nuts; apples; almonds and Nuts of every description for sale very low for cash or produce, by E. MANSFIELD.
BUCKWHEAT.—Flour and Meal at reduced prices by E. MANSFIELD
BOOTS AND SHOES and CAPS—a large lot for for sale *very low* (call and see) by E. MANSFIELD.
GROCERIES—a varied assortment at low rates.
HARDWARE and WOODENWARE—at low prices.
CIGARS and TOBACCO—a large lot at reduced prices by E. MANSFIELD.
POWDER AND SHOT—and Notions and Trimmings of every description at very cheap prices.
d8. E. MANSFIELD.

LIQUORS.
PURE French Brandy, Cognac, Catawba, Wild Cherry, and Domestic BRANDIES. Holland and Domestic GIN. WHISKEY, of every description and the best Brands in the market. JAMAICA SPIRIT and N. E. RUM. Lisbon, Madeira and Port WINE a first rate article. PORTER and ALE. These Liquors were purchased with care, and are the best ever offered to the citizens of Kent, and will be sold at the very lowest figure. An examination is solicited. E. MANSFIELD.

Important Notice.
One Month of Low Prices!
WE intend this month, in view of the hard times which are upon us, to sell
MEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
servant's Clothing, Boots and shoes, Hats and caps at *Prices to suit the Times!* Purchasers will please consult THEIR INTERESTS by calling before looking elsewhere.
MASTBAUM'S
d8 Old Established stand, on the corner.

The Halls of Congress are Opened.
ECONOMY is *discussed*, and the citizens of Kent and adjoining counties should *practice* it in making their purchases in the Clothing line, at the
Cheap and Popular Establishment,
called the SOUTHERN CLOTHING STORE of
I. FRANK & BRO.,
Next door to B. H. Gardner's Tobacco store,
d8 and News Office.