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The Kent News.

PLUMMER & USILTON,..Editors.

Chestertown:

Saturday Morning, Jan. 19, 1861.

☞ The "*Conservator*" has of late manifested very decided proclivities towards the rankest political heresies, and is full of grief at its want of success in convincing the people of the extent of its regard for the "safety, honor, and welfare" of the State. Something has gone wrong with it, soured its temper, disturbed its equilibrium, and given prominent indications of a disordered imagination. The plunge made by South Carolina into the gulf of secession and all its attendant miseries and woes, seems to have fascinated our conservative neighbor and given direction to his thoughts and opinions, as to seal his vision to the startling incidents and events now daily transpiring, and brought him to the conviction of no other *necessity* for Maryland, than to call a Convention of her people, to determine we suppose upon *chivalric* principles "the mode and measure of redress" for her past grievances and wrongs. The perceptive faculties are limited to the supposed risk we are running of tarnishing the honor of the State by our policy of *quietude* amidst the clashing of discordant opinions and dangerous counsels, all tending to still further difficulties, and but too well calculated to complicate embarrassments already profoundly alarming. Maryland's sentinels are upon the watch-tower, looking yet calmly upon the wreck and ruin going on around her. They are intensely gazing into the future, and scrutinizing closely every point of the political horizon, ever mindful that they have a *country* to serve as well as a State, a *Union* to rescue from appalling dangers, and a *Constitution* to support and defend against the destroying hands of despotic madness.

The meeting on Tuesday the 8th inst. was called for the purpose of "expressing" opinions, and "*consulting*" together upon the issues now before us. It was not a *party* convocation, was not influenced or controlled by *party* dictation, or in its deliberations determined by *party* animosity. Because a "large majority" of the people preferred the resolution offered by Mr. Vickers to the original draft embodied in the series of Judge Chambers, the "*day*" stands recorded in the Conservator as one "*of discord*," and "*patriots*" are to "*deplore*" it for its exhibition of "*animosity*" and "*party feeling*." Because this "large majority" did not wish to hear the extended remarks of one of the speakers upon topics wholly irrelevant to the purposes of the meeting, we are to be persuaded they were "drilled for the work" of "hissing and insulting" those who advocated the "summoning of the Legislature." Because these *advocates* were in a *minority*, they tried the dodge of an adjournment *before* the vote was announced, and indulged in the not very honorable intimation of impropriety on the part of the gentlemen who acted as tellers. Because, as we believe, a portion of the minority did not and could not precipitate the meeting into a revolutionary channel, imitative of and designed to correspond with similar movements in the "cotton States," the proceedings are to be denounced and the Governor of the State complimented for his "imbecility," and "obstinacy in disobeying the public voice." Because Maryland cannot be just yet appended to the caudal extremity of the fast and furious "Kingdom of South Carolina," her truly conservative men are to be stigmatised as Abolitionists, and insinuations thrown out that they are opposed to State Rights. We deprecate disorder in all public meetings, or any course of proceeding designed to distract the free expression of opinion, but this is as often caused by the speakers, as by any spontaneous efforts of the people. The orator who *will* talk in defiance of public sentiment, had better study himself before deciding the question of offence, and fixing it where it does not belong.

What "is the political condition of this county?" Precisely that of the State. A very decided majority of the people are opposed to an Executive summons of the Legislature, even though that body be restricted *on paper* from doing anything but the *unconstitutional* act of calling a Convention to look after Maryland's rights.—It is not regarded as "blind submission to the proclamation of an imbecile Governor," to yield assent to what is known to be the truth, nor are the people yet prepared to follow either the precept or example of those who would lead or drive them into the commission of *crime*, though dignified with the name of "*secession*." It is not believed that our oppressions are now so great, or the government of the Union so despotic and unendurable, as to justify a resort to the "extreme right of revolution." Maryland has a duty to perform to all the States; she has complaints to make, and by no means trivial ones; but her inclination is "rather to bear the ills she has, than fly to others that she knows not of." Maryland believes that we yet are living under a national Government, and *in* that Union, which has made her and all her sister States prosperous and powerful.—Why shall she too plunge into the abyss of disunion? Why assist in the unhallowed work of destroying the temple of Liberty, and rending into fragments the profound architecture of the old republican fathers? Who talks of imbruing her hands in the blood of her brethren of the South, or of *coercing* them into submission? It is the very spirit of wickedness and folly that suggests it. Traitors *are* abroad in every Southern State, and *they* are the men who use this language to *create* a feeling they dare not openly avow. They would monopolize *all* the patriotism that is floating about just now, and professing an ardent attachment to the Constitution and the Union, they would rescue both from destruction, by *abandoning both to the tender mercies of political madmen.*

"Where is Maryland to go upon the disruption of the Federal Union?" He who asked this question answers it satisfactorily to himself, and doubts not *where* the State will go. Maryland is now occupying a position of "masterly inactivity," suggested by the wisdom of her counsellors, and approved by the great body of her people. Her Governor is calmly awaiting the further developments of that spirit of destruction so recklessly striving to involve us in civil war. When the hour of trial comes, if come it must, then will the people realize the fearful responsibilities of their position in determining the question of their political life or death.—They must and will decide it calmly, regarding the occasion as too solemn for precipitancy, too hazardous for their interests to be disposed of without *profound* consultation.

We believe events are fast hastening the development of the most astounding combinations to overthrow the Government, and that the great body of Southern Senators and Representatives are the leaders of the movement in the great act of treason. It has been for some time a secret, but the fact has at last come out.—On Saturday night the 5th inst. a caucus was held in Washington of the secession Senators from Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas, and the resolve made to assume to themselves the political power of the South; to seize the forts, arsenals, and custom houses, and for all these States *at once* to secede. They also ordered or directed the assembling of a convention from these seceding States at Montgomery on the 13th February, thus *usurping* the powers of the people. They also resolved to force the other Southern States to follow them, and to make such *appeals to popular passion in Maryland*, as may lead her to unite her fate with theirs. People of Maryland are you prepared for this? We trust in God you are not. Stand by the Government, stand by the Constitution, cling to the Union. Traitors are bent on their destruction, will you *permit* them to do it?

We tell the people danger is at their very doors; let them therefore WATCH!

☞ An anonymous writer has inquired of us, if we endorse an article that appeared in the "*News*" several weeks since which, it is alleged, endorsed Mr. Lincoln's Administration. We might take offence, if we pleased, at the interrogatory, because our position is known to every reader of our paper. No one desired Mr. Lincoln's defeat more than ourselves, and no one regretted his election more than we did. He has no *administration* yet to approve, and seems not to have foreshadowed what it will be. But, there is one sentiment in the communication alluded to, that we do endorse, which is, *that the election of no one, according to the forms of the Constitution, can, of itself, be a sufficient cause for Revolution.* The South has grievances which must be redressed, but every peaceful effort *in the Union* should be first made and exhausted, before recourse is had to revolution—for resistance is revolution,—and, as Senator PEARCE has recently said, secession is no remedy under the Constitution, but it is revolution. A peaceful revolution is an anomaly. Let us therefore exert every possible means to restore union, harmony, confidence, and justice to all sections, before we plunge our State into the vortex of revolution.

VIRGINIA.—The legislature of Virginia has authorized an election to be held on the 4th of February for delegates to a State Convention. The Convention is to meet on the 13th Feby. A vote is to be taken at the time of the election of delegates, to determine whether the action of the Convention shall be submitted to the people or not.

FIRE.—We understand that the Temperance Hall at Church Hill was destroyed by fire on Monday last.

☞ Gen. Dix, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, vice ex-Gov. P. F. Thomas, of Md.

For the Kent News.

Humbug.

Messrs. Editors:—Was ever a people more gulled than the Americans? Was there ever a greater set of "humbuggers" than is to be found in our country, or a people more easily lead off, a portion of them, into error and folly? South Carolina and her peculiar friends, who seem to think that all the wisdom and patriotism of the country are in their heads and hearts, are filled with sympathy and praise for that State, and would readily link old Maryland to the revolutionary car. Our people are told that the non-execution of the fugitive slave law, justifies South Carolina in her course, and that we ought to go into revolution because of the non-execution of that act. I send you some extracts taken from debates in the recent revolutionary Convention of that State. From them it will be perceived that secession has been brewing for thirty years—twenty years before the Fugitive Slave Law was enacted, and that they considered that law unconstitutional. Maryland and the South are to be dragged into hostility to their Government, because of the secession of South Carolina! She, disbelieving in the Constitutionality of the Act, and we fighting for its execution;—she seceding avowedly from thirty years concoction of a scheme, and we denouncing the North and forcing disunion, because South Carolina does not go out upon the Fugitive Slave Law! They go out on an old grudge against JACKSON, and the desire to have *free trade* and the *slave trade*—and we are kindly invited to go with her on a ground she deems unconstitutional! South Carolina has not left because of the Territorial question, nor does she profess it, and we shall be able to shew that that question is employed to excite and drive a sensible people to desperation, by designing politicians. All our wrongs can be redressed in the Union, and surely, we need not wait to be told by South Carolina, how much we are injured, and what our redress should be! We are quite as patriotic, and intelligent, and a little more interested in Union, than that rebellious State.

FAIR PLAY.

Here are the extracts, taken from the National Intelligencer: "Equally significant are the declarations made in the open session of the "Sovereign Convention" now assembled in South Carolina. A few extracts from the debates had on the passage of the ordinance of secession, and other proceedings, will set this point in a clear light:

"Mr. PARKER. Mr. President, it appears to me, with great deference to the opinions that have been expressed, that the public mind is fully made up to the great occasion that now awaits us. It is no spasmodic effect that has come suddenly upon us, *but it has been gradually culminating for a long series of years*, until it has at last come to that point when we may say the matter is entirely right.

"Mr. INGLIS. Mr. President, if there is any gentleman present who wishes to debate the matter, of course this body will hear him: but as to delay for the purpose of discussion, I for one am opposed to it. As my friend (Mr. Parker) has said, most of us *have had this matter under consideration for the last twenty years*, and I presume by this time have arrived at a decision upon the subject.

"Mr. KEITT. Sir, we are performing a great act, which involves not only the stirring present, but embraces the whole great future of ages to come. *I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life.* We have carried the body of the Union to its last resting-place, and now we will drop the flag over its grave. After that is done, I am ready to adjourn and leave the remaining ceremonies for to-morrow.

"Mr. RHETT. *The secession of South Carolina is not an event of a day. It is not anything produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It is a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years.*—The election of Lincoln and Hamlin was the last straw on the back of the camel.—But it was not the only one. The back was nearly broken before. Now, in regard to the fugitive slave law, I myself doubt its constitutionality, and I doubted it on the floor of the Senate when I was a member of that body. The States, acting in their sovereign capacity, should be responsible for the rendition of slaves. That was our best security."

Any persons, therefore, in the Border Slaveholding States, or elsewhere, who are urging a co-operation with South Carolina at this juncture, on the presumption that she is endeavoring to meet a new and startling emergency in our civil history, will clearly see that they entirely mistake the impetus as well as the drift of the movement in which she has taken the lead.

Union Meeting in Caroline County.

In regard to a Mass Meeting recently held in Caroline county, the "American Union," published in Denton, says:

It was the largest meeting ever assembled in the county, and without regard to past political differences of opinion. This meeting in the most emphatic manner endorsed the course of Governor Hicks.—The court room was densely crowded, and judging from the tone of the resolutions and the spirit manifested by those in attendance upon the meeting, there can be no mistaking the Union sentiment of the people of this county.

☞ The rumors and statements afloat represent the condition of affairs in Charleston as most lamentable. Letters are passing about from citizens of Charleston, describing forced loans, and asserting that law and order has been overthrown by the crowds of military flocking into the city from the rural districts. They are represented as going into the stores and helping themselves, and even quartering on private families without asking the consent of their hosts. The city is represented as ruined, and many are gathering up the remnants of their property and flying to other States.

Mr. Crittenden's Resolutions Substituted.

Mr. Crittenden's compromise resolutions were taken up in the U S. Senate on Wednesday, when the following substitute offered by Mr. Clark, republican, of New Hampshire, was adopted—yeas 25, nays 23:

Resolved, that the provisions of the constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union, and the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended; and that an extrication from our present dangers is to be looked for in strenuous efforts to preserve the peace, protect the public property and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees for particular interests, compromises for particular difficulties, or concessions to unreasonable demands.

Resolved, that all attempts to dissolve the present Union, or overthrow or abandon the present Constitution, with the hope or expectation of constructing a new one, are dangerous, illusory, and destructive: that in the opinion of the Senate of the United States no such reconstruction is practicable, and therefore to the maintenance of the existing Union and constitution should be directed all the energies of all the departments of the government, and the efforts of all good citizens.

The yeas and nays on the adoption of this substitute were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitch, Green, Gwinn, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury and Sebastian—23.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were then laid on the table.

The following Southern Senators did not vote on the motion to adopt the substitute: Iverson, of Ga., Slidell, of La., Wigfall and Hemphill, of Texas, and Mason, of Va. Mr. Douglas was absent when the vote was taken, but subsequently came in and asked that his vote be recorded.

Mr. Cameron, of Pa., afterwards moved the reconsideration of the propositions of Mr. Crittenden. It is to be hoped that the Senate will ultimately adopt them, as they evidently embody the most satisfactory plan for the adjustment of our national difficulties.

Arrival of Lieut. Hall and Col. Hayne from Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Lieut. Hall, direct from Fort Sumter, and Col. Hayne on the part of South Carolina, arrived here this afternoon. The precise object of their mission has not transpired, further than that it has reference to an understanding between the two parties, so as to avoid a conflict. It is ascertained that the Government will not at present send reinforcements to Fort Sumter.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y. 16.—Lieut. Hall left here to-day for Charleston, with instructions to Major Anderson. Their exact character has not transpired, but it is ascertained from a reliable source that the troops will not be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, as demanded by the South Carolina authorities, and that important post will be defended. Such, at least, is the present condition of affairs.

Such being the case it now remains to be seen whether the authorities of South Carolina will put their threat into execution and assault the citadel.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—We can scarcely conceive of a spectacle which has in it more of the moral sublime than this brave old man struggling for the salvation of his country. If "*pius Æneas*" excites our admiration in bearing old Anchises from the flames, how much more this venerable Father of the State struggling to rescue from the scorching blaze of sectional fury the precious deposite of the Constitution and the Union. Oh, "old man eloquent," a thousand blessings on thy venerable head! Surely the spirit of Henry Clay has descended on Crittenden, the mantle of that Elijah has come upon Elisha and invested him with tenfold power. As we see this aged and patriotic statesman pleading day after day for the salvation of his country, it is no great stretch of the imagination to suppose that one of the sages of '76 has risen from the dead and is interceding for the salvation of the Republic with those who are more dangerous enemies of its peace and liberties than the minions of George the Third. Whatever betide the Union, the noble efforts of Crittenden, will command the respect of mankind and the admiration of posterity. If this grandest structure of human wisdom shall survive the storm, the people of America will enshrine in their deepest hearts the name of this second Saviour of his Country, and even if it shall perish, if that old line-of-battle ship, heaving and pitching in the tempest-tossed deep, shall go down beneath the engulphing waves, long, long as mankind will remember that most melancholy wreck in all the tide of time, they will remember the grey-haired and high-souled seaman, faithful among the faithless, whose last words were, "Don't give up the ship," and whose last act was to wrap the Stars and Stripes around his manly form, determined that they would "sink or swim, "survive or perish together."—*Baltimore American.*

IMPORTANT NAVAL ORDERS.—*New Orleans, Jan.* 16.—Consul Pickens started for Vera Cruz this morning, bearing important dispatches from Washington to the American commander of the squadron. It is rumored that the orders are for the concentration of the American fleet at the mouths of the Mississippi and Pensacola harbor.

Senator Pearce's Letter.

The fact that Senator Pearce had written a letter despairing of any Congressional adjustment of the present national troubles, and advising the calling of the Legislature, was noticed in our last issue. We find in his letter nothing impugning the motives of the Governor, which is so popular with some of the press and people of the State. The letter (which was addressed to Bradley T. Johnson, Esq., of Frederick) is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1861.

Dear Sir—I acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th, and regret that I was not at my lodgings when you called. I would readily have presented to you my views of public affairs at that time.

There was no authority for the public report which you refer to, that I had fully endorsed Gov. Hicks' course, inasmuch as I had not proclaimed my opinion on the subject. But I do not hesitate to say to you, that when the demand was made upon him for a call of the Legislature, I was not satisfied of its necessity. I preferred that time should be given to Congress to accomplish an adjustment, which I hoped the patriotic and conservative feeling of the country would sanction, and indeed require. In this hope I have been disappointed; and the prospect of such an adjustment becomes more faint, while the progress of events is so rapid and threatening that I now think that the Legislature ought to be soon called. We cannot, by remaining quiet, escape the storm which now seems likely to burst upon us. Anxious as I am for the preservation of the Union, the value of which to all the States has been immense and most precious, I think the dangers which threaten us may be best averted, if at all, by the action of the people through their representatives. I hope, therefore, that the Legislature will be called together by the Governor, whose sincerity I do not in the least question. If Congress cannot recommend some adjustment to the Conventions of the States, I shall fear the dissolution of the Union, unless the people of the States in their conventions can find that remedy for which Congress is at a loss.

I believe that the South would accept the propositions submitted by the eloquent and eminent Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) whose noble character is a guarantee of his honest and patriotic purposes. If the representatives here of the non-slaveholding States will do nothing to allay the agitation which distracts the country, our only hope is in the people of their States acting through other representatives.

I shall myself sustain any plan of adjustment which promises peace to the country.

I should be wanting in frankness if I did not add that I do not believe secession to be a constitutional measure, but revolutionary, and that I should deplore the secession of Maryland, especially at an early day, as certain to direct upon our State the storm of civil war.

Very respectfully, truly, your servant,

J. A. PEARCE.

Bradley T. Johnson, Esq.

Inauguration of Gov. Curtin, of Pa.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.—The inauguration of Governor Curtin took place this morning. In his address, referring to the political troubles, he pledges himself to stand between the constitution and encroachments instigated by hatred or ambition, fanaticism or folly. He says the election of President Lincoln is made the pretext of disturbing the peace of the country by wresting from the federal government the powers which the people conferred on it when the constitution was adopted. There was nothing in the life or acts of the President elect to warrant the excitement. Blinded judgment on the part of the people was now precipitating them into revolution.

He says if Pennsylvania has any laws infringing on the rights of any of the states, or which contravene any federal law or obstruct their execution, they ought to be repealed. She has never faltered in a recognition of all the duties imposed by the national compact, and she will, by every act consistent with devotion to the interests of the people, promote fraternity and peace between the States. When her trade was prostrated and industry paralyzed by the adverse legislation of the general government, Pennsylvania waited patiently for redress. No voice of disloyalty or treason nor one arm was raised to strike at the sacred fabric of the national Union.

It will now, he says, be our duty to unite with the people of all loyal States in just and honorable measures of conciliation, and if they are just and moderate, the impending danger may be averted. Ours is a national government, having all the attributes of sovereignty. Among those rights is that of self-preservation, and no State or combination of States can secede nor absolve themselves from the obligation of the Union. Pennsylvania never can acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine involving the destruction of the government. If it is to exist, it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law in every State. It is the first duty of the federal government to stay the progress of anarchy, and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania will give the government a united, honest and faithful support to this end. Her people mean to preserve the integrity of the Union at every hazard.

☞ A letter in the N. Y. Tribune dated Springfield, Ill, says the family of Mr. Lincoln will leave toward the close of February, and proceed to Washington as quietly as possible, avoiding our Northern cities where formal receptions would be likely to take place. A niece of Mrs. Lincoln—a beautiful and accomplished young lady of eighteen—will grace the Presidential party on their journey, and will become a member of the family at the White House. It is said that Mr. Lincoln has engaged rooms at the National Hotel, for the time he remains in Washington previous to the 4th of March.

A NOBLE SPECTACLE.—Senator Douglas has set a noble example of disinterested patriotism to the Northern politicians who are standing in the way of their country's peace. While others are holding back and quibbling under the selfish pretense of personal pride and consistency, the Senator from Illinois has the moral courage and manly patriotism to ignore himself and go alone for his country. He is reported to have said, in his recent speech, that he was "prepared to do anything which the necessities of the case may require, without reference to anything he may have done, or any opinion he may have advanced, in past." He is not afraid to be called inconsistent; he has loftier purposes than personal advancement when the Union is in danger. Were a majority of Congress constituted of such men, every State would get her rights in the Union, and we should have universal peace in thirty days.—*Richmond Whig.*

MONARCHY FOR THE SOUTH.—The Liverpool Post publishes a letter from a Scotch gentleman in Mobile. The following is an extract: "I hope Queen Victoria will land us twenty or thirty of her men-of-war ships to assist our commerce. If she keeps good faith with us there is no telling what might happen. I would not be surprised to see a good, sound constitutional monarchy her in three years. We are a republican aristocracy already, and sooner than allow the country to be destroyed by emancipation of the negro, we boldly look to a strong government, and who would suit so well as one of Queen Victoria's sons? You then would be our friends out and out. Our eight States are as all Europe, save Russia, and here is the foundation of a great people, negroes and all. We want foreign commerce, the establishment of the useful arts, and we want liberalism, the arts and sciences, and we have riches enough for all this.

SIGNIFICANT.—The following paragraph from the Charleston (S C.) Courier concedes the alleged fact that many of the best families of the State are fleeing from it as from the plague, in consequence of the lawless tyranny now exercised by mob rule there. The Courier of Saturday, January 12, says:

"The removal of many excellent families from the capital is regretted, but nobody proposes to stop them from managing their own domestic affairs in their own way."

Sleigh for Sale.

A NEAT NEW SLEIGH, used once or twice for sale cheap. Apply at the People's Store. W. A. VICKERS.

Chestertown, j19-3t.

Encourage Home Industry!

THE undersigned is still prepared to weave RAG CARPETING in the best manner at short notice. He solicits the patronage of the public. Residence near I. U. Church.

j19-3t. JAS. BECK, (of Jno.)

Local Intelligence.

CITIZENS of Kent and Queen Ann's counties that are compelled these hard times to purchase Dry Goods and every thing else generally found in a first class store, should not fail to examine the large and varied stock of NEW GOODS, that are to be sold at Reduced Prices, to make room for Spring Trade, at the People's Store, W. A. VICKERS. We would advise all those who have not called to do so at an early day. (j19.)

Notice to Debtors.

MESSRS. IRELAND & ASHLEY have executed to me, for the benefit of their creditors, a Deed of Trust, in which they have assigned and transferred all of their store goods, book accounts, notes, &c.

All persons indebted to them are hereby notified to settle with me at once, as it is necessary to collect the debts and close the Trust without delay. Unless the claims are promptly paid, I shall be compelled to sue in every case.

j19-4t. J. A. WICKES, Trustee.

NEW GOODS.

MISS EARLE would inform her friends and the public that she has lately opened at her store (on Main street, formerly occupied by Miss Eliza Smith,) a large assortment of Goods, suitable for the season—GRISSELLS for Dresses and Dusters; MANTILLAS, COLLARS and SLEEVES, EDGE and INSERTING, LAWNS, Hoop Skirts, Paper and Envelopes, Double Skirts, Lawn Robes, and many other articles, which she would invite her friends to call and examine. [j19y.]

Notice

To Tax-Payers of the 3rd District.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned for Taxes, in the Third Election District, for the years 1858 and 1859 are hereby notified to settle the same on or before

Saturday, the 2nd of February, 1861,

as I shall, after that date, proceed to advertise and sell in every instance where payment is not made. ISAAC GALE Jr.,

j19-3t. Collector.

Vendue.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court the undersigned will sell at public sale at the late residence, on Chester river, of the late Isaac Elbert, Sr., on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1861, if fair, if not the next fair day, all his personal property, consisting of

3 HEAD OF HORSES,

6 head of Sheep; 7 head Hogs; 1 Cow and Calf; 1 two-horse Wagon and Harness; 1 Dearborn and a lot of FARMING UTENSILS.

3 feather Beds, and other articles of HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also, a large Batteau and Sieney 11 bus. wheat seeded.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known.

JOS. ELBERT,

j19ts. Adm'r of Isaac Elbert, dec'd.

dec. 8, 1860.

ck Female Seminary.

DERICK CITY, MD

exercises of this Institution will be Monday, the 3rd of Sept. next.

ently believed that this School offeducational advantages and perss as any Young Ladies Seminary Northern or Southern States. Be-a Southern State it is in all its Southern Institution.

rs, &c., address

H. WINCHESTER, *President.*

—6m

dow sash, ready made, and also d glazed, and ready for immesizes and kinds, and Glass, put by C. H. WICKES

A VARIETY of ku for sale cheap, b

j12.

RASINS.—A larg quarter box, at

jan12.