msa_sc2901_scm1621-0062 copyright Maryland State Archives

The Kent News.

PLUMMER & USILTON, . . Editors.

Chestertown:
Saturday Morning, March 9, 1861.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

We publish on our first page the Speech of the Hon. EDWIN H. WEBSTER, recently delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States. The speech is eminently conservative, conciliatory, and patriotic. His appeals to the conservative men of the North, are earnest and commendable. The composition, style, tone, and sentiment, do credit to our young and talented Representative. Though young, he has a good head and a good heart.

The Strength of the Constitution of the United States.

The authors, aiders, and abettors of the "Southern Confederacy," have proceeded to cast off their allegiance on the ground of State Sovereignty, and of the *right* of secession by States, without any regard to the General Government. With many both North and South, and particularly those who supported Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidency, this is a favorite view; and it calls for some attention, because of the number and character of its advocates, and also from the fatal consequences attendant upon its adoption. If it be true that any State or more than one, may at pleasure renounce all allegiance to the Constitution, our Federal *Union* would be a mere "rope of sand" and the Government powerless. Some six or seven States have already treated it with contempt, and others talk of following their example, which goes far in persuading themselves and their imitators, that the Government at Washington, its eagle and its flag, are not worth a passing thought.—We examine this subject calmly with the Constitution open before us, and we come to the irresistable conclusion, that past mortifying imbecility *was in our rulers*, and *not* in the Constitution.

That the Constitution is strong let the following extracts show:

Art. 1, secs. 7 & 8, provides for Congressional *power*, and points out modes of enacting all laws necessary and proper for executing all the "powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Art. 2, entrusts the President with the command of the "Army and Navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States," and requires that the President "*shall* take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Art. 6 declares: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, *shall be the supreme law of the land*, anything in the Constitution or laws of any *State* to the contrary notwithstanding."

Moreover, Art. 6, further *requires*, and as if purposely to guard against rebellion or secession, that "the Senators and Representatives of the United States, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and *all executive and judicial officers*, both of the United States and of the several States, *shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution*."

And further, the President has to swear solemnly before God and the people, that he "will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution." If this oath is broken, *what* is it?

In these extracts from the Constitution it is manifest to us, and we should think to every reader, that the Congress of the United States have plenary *power* to enact the *supreme laws of the land;* that the President has all the *power* of the army, navy, and militia of the country to aid him in the faithful execution of these laws; and that not only he, but all Governors, magistrates, and *State* officials, are solemnly *bound by their oaths* to *support* the Federal Constitution.

Can secession then be a "constitutional right," as many claim? We believe it to be a figment and a fraud, a violation of all right and justice, and an exhibition of *perjury* upon a scale of awful magnitude. Secession by one State or by States, is a lawless defiance of the supreme power both on earth and in heaven, because *all the authorities* of the States and the nation are sworn to support, protect, and defend, what the Secessionists are striving with all their might to overthrow and destroy.—Language cannot be plainer than that we have quoted. *Vigor* is manifest in every line of the Constitution; timidity, weakness, and vacillation in almost every act of the past Administration since the presidential election. If General Jackson had been the occupant of the Executive chair instead of James Buchanan when secession was first whispered, no such formidable treason as has already been *permitted* to fructify, would ever have accomplished its preliminaries, or the traitors been allowed to *seal* public property, and insult the national flag. With a determination equal to any trial, that iron will of his would have crushed out the monstrous dogma ere it had grown beyond South Carolina, and the people would have blessed him for killing it in its infancy.

It is written in the Constitution, that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation—keep troops or ships of war in time of peace—enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power." (Art. 1, sec. 10.) But the *ruling spirits* in the seceding States have openly done all these forbidden things in the face of the Constitution, the authority of the President, and the obligation of their oaths. They have dared to do what would and may yet cost them their lives; but the Constitution is strong, it is the rulers that have been weak. Six States *have* entered into a confederation; they keep troops, seize national vessels, and treasure: and if a word is said about enforcing the laws and punishing the treason by *defending* the Constitution, the air is instantly filled with cries of horror, and shouts against *coercion*, coercion!!

Has the United States *ever* had a Government? Have they one *now?* If these questions are answered in the affirmative, why is that Government insulted and defied, and its own guns obtained by rebellion turned against it? What has it ever done to justify such acts of unparalleled treachery as has recently been committed by one whom the country highly honored, but whose fair fame has been forever blasted? The plain stipulations of our organic law are trodden under foot, but who raises his voice in its behalf? If we do say a word in its favor, if we do stand by the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, the cry is instantly raised that we are for violating the peace of the country, and that the guilt is all on *our* side. The *innocents* who have done and are doing all they can to destroy the best government on earth, are left alone in their violence. They are given the largest liberty to transgress the supreme law, and the Government remains quiet. But there must come an end to all this treason; it may be by the *strength* of the nation; or perhaps *through suffering*. There are *powers* equal to the emergency if it *must* be so, and there are *powers* which may deprive the seceders of all commercial intercourse with the rest of the world, interdict postal arrangements, and keep the refractory in solitude long enough for reflection. A "sober second thought" is daily growing in the "seceded" States, the people are awaking from their dreams, and nothing is more likely than that they will in their own good time speak with a voice that shall sound the knell of the political and moral death of every traitor in the land.

DISUNIONISM IN MARYLAND.

We understand that the Secession Convention meets in Baltimore on the 12th inst., to renew the efforts of its movers and leaders to force this State, if possible, out of the Union. That secession is the motive with the majority, there can be no doubt, else why desire a Convention?—Unless it is to urge secession a Convention has no object, that we can see. Its advocates generally are also rank secessionists.

Mr. Lincoln's inaugural affords no pretext for any change in Maryland. *He occupies the same ground as Mr. Buchanan*, and whilst he has expressly declared that he has neither *the wish or power to interfere with Slavery in the States*, Congress has passed Corwin's amendment to the Constitution, which effectually guarantees Slavery in the States, and this was done by *a two-thirds majority in both Houses, many of the prominent Republicans voting with the South.*

THE TWO PICTURES.

UNION PICTURE.—Peace, happiness, liberty, moderate taxes, and the blessings of a good government, in which all have an equal voice.

DISUNION.—Civil war and bloodshed, discontent, reign of terror, pillage, triple taxes, and a government of the few, in which the people have no voice, and which requires a standing army.

THE INAUGURATION.—Abraham Lincoln of Illinois was on Monday inaugurated as the Sixteenth President of the United States, and the occasion, although the city of Washington was crowded to an unusual extent, and although apprehensions of scenes of violence were entertained by many, was not marred by a single untoward event. The ceremonies were similar in detail to those which have taken place at former inaugurations, and from first to last no token of disrespect to the new President was exhibited. The scene at the East Portico of the Capitol, where the Inaugural Address was delivered, was grand and impressive. When Mr. Lincoln made his appearance before the assembled thousands, he was greeted with a burst of applause, and as he proceeded with his Address, he was frequently interrupted with marked demonstrations of approbation. At the conclusion of its delivery, the venerable Chief Justice Taney administered the oath of office to the new President, and the ceremonies at the Capital concluded.

☞ Wm. L. Yancey, in view of his appointment as Minister to England, has resigned his seat in the Convention of Alabama.

THE INAUGURAL.

Never in the history of the United States has public anxiety been so intensely manifested as in the anticipation of the delivery of President Lincoln's inaugural address. That it will please or satisfy all men it is vain to hope. Some will denounce it, others damn it with faint praise, and many look upon it as deceitful, cunning, and prevaricating. As men wish, fear or hope, so will they commend or condemn this State paper.

The President has spoken, and as we think, some things are said well. At a time when everything looked desperate, and the hearts of the people almost despaired of relief from any quarter, it was to be expected that the sentiments uttered by the highest Government officer, would be looked for and pondered with the deepest concern. Regarding the Union as "perpetual," the President holds, that no Government ever made provision for its own destruction. He declares the Government to be one in fact and law, and that the Constitution is as vital to-day as it ever was. He denies that any State upon its own mere motion can lawfully go out of the Union; that *resolves* and *ordinances* to that effect are legally void; and that all acts within any State against the *authority* of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary. He declares that the "laws of the Union" shall be faithfully executed in all the States. It is not to those who would *destroy* the Union at all hazards that the President speaks, but to the millions of true and patriotic hearts who love and will defend it through good and evil report. Taking his oath without "mental reservation" and with no purpose to construe the Constitution "by hypercritical rules," the President declares that he *must* peform his solemn duty. To the "dissatisfied" he says, "in *your* hands is the issue of civil war."—There can be no conflict unless "*you are the aggressors.*"

His views of the illegality of secession and of the posture of the seceding States, are the same as Mr. Buchanan's. While he states the conviction that they are subject to the laws, in another place he declares that he will not force officers upon certain sections where they are obnoxious. As the laws can only be enforced through officers, it is to be hoped that such a policy as he indicates may not only prevent collision, but produce reflection among the people of the seceding States, and tend to bring them into their wonted amicable relations with the Government. We think that time and reflection, perhaps a year's probation, may, under a mild regimen, produce compromise and adjustment. To have relieved the President from the necessity of an attempt to enforce the laws in the seceding States, Congress might have suspended in those States the execution of the laws for a limited period, till the first of February next, or have invested him with the authority to do so. This would not only disembarrass the President and prevent collision, but the people of the South, in calmer moments, upon mature reflection, and with the cares of Government and weight of taxes upon them, and the belief that no Government in the world would act so benignly with refractory subjects, would probably seek to be restored to confidence and fraternal relations with the Government.

The President urges the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law; and favors the proposed amendment to the Constitution to secure by express declaration the institution of slavery in the southern States, beyond all possibility of interference, and which he believes is firmly secured by the Constitution as it is.

We utterly condemn Mr. Lincoln's views in regard to the Supreme Court, but no Breckinridge democrat has any right to find fault with it, because it is the doctrine of their party leaders. Mr. Jefferson entertained the same views, and it was a cardinal principle of General Jackson to obey the Constitution as "he understood it," without any regard to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Hunter, the secession Senator from Virginia, holds to the same doctrine.

The President avoids the territorial question, and expresses no opinion, consequently neither North nor South can complain of any express declarations on that score. The message might have been better—we expected it to be worse. His reference to the people as his master, and to future legislation, augurs, we think, a pacific policy for the present, and as he asks, so should all good citizens afford him, an opportunity of developing the policy of his administration.

☞ As the "Conservator" seems resolved to suffer martyrdom in a bad cause, we must even leave it to its fate. It will however permit us to say, that the repetition of an untruth does not render it in any degree less disgusting, or the utterance of low wit prove anything more than the perverted taste of its author.

☞ The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church meets at Philadelphia on the 20th of this month.

Passage of Corwin's Amendment to the Constitution.

The Senate of the United States, previous to its adjourning on Monday morning, adopted the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a vote of 24 to 12—a constitutional majority. This amendment had previously passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 133 to 65, and it has now to be sanctioned by three-fourths of the State Legislatures, when it will become a clause of the Constitution. It removes one of the most dreaded grievances of the South, and forbids Congress from ever abolishing or interfering with slavery in any of the States where it now exists. It was feared that the North would, when the free States shall number three-fourths of the States of the Union, so alter and amend the Constitution as to give to Congress the power to abolish slavery in the States. This is prohibited by this amendment, and so far as it can be accomplished by Congress, the prohibition of interference is perpetual.

The following is the joint resolution, with Mr. Corwin's amendment:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, viz:

Art. XII. No amendment of this Constitution, having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in section second of the first article of the Constitution as "all other persons," shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union.

Corwin's amendment:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

The vote in the Senate was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Foster, Grimes, Gwin, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson (Tenn.), Kennedy, Latham, Mason, Morrill, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Ten Eyck and Thomson—24.

Nays—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Foote, King, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—12.

THE NEW CABINET.

The Senate of the United States on Tuesday confirmed President Lincoln's Cabinet, as follows:

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, of New York, Secretary of State.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.

Hon. Gideon Wells, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster General.

Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General.

Hon. C. B. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior.

The votes were unanimous for all except Messrs. Bates and Blair, four or five votes being cast against each of these, objecting to them because unwilling that any gentlemen should go into the Cabinet from the slave States.

From Major Anderson.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Secretary of War received last evening a despatch from Major Anderson, dated Feb. 28.

He contradicts the statement that President Davis had been in Charleston. He says that the report that he had been sick is without a particle of foundation. He is in good health, as is also his little band of soldiers.

Affairs in Charleston harbor are arriving at a point when further delay on their part will be impossible. Their extensive works of defence and attack are nearly if not quite completed.

The feeling between the authorities and himself continues to be friendly, and he is allowed all the facilities that he could expect. Fresh provisions and marketing are supplied in abundance. He experiences no difficulty in sending or receiving his mail matter.

GOVERNOR HICKS AND HENRY WINTER DAVIS.—We are authorized, says the Baltimore *American*, to state that the stories afloat in the newspapers that Gov. HICKS has, in any manner, sought to obtain for Mr. Davis, or for any other person, a Cabinet appointment under Mr. Lincoln, are wholly untrue. He visited Washington solely for the purpose of aiding, as far as was in his power, in the work of conciliation and compromise, and returned to Annapolis as soon as he found he could be of no further service.

A SENTIMENT OF JAMES K. POLK.—The McMinnville (Tennessee) *People's Paper* places at the head of its columns the following motto, which it credits to ex-President POLK:—"No treason to mankind, since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy the Union."

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION—Returns from sixty-two counties show the election of 65 Unionists and 33 Secessionists. The vote for the Convention will require the official vote to decide whether that body is to assemble or not.

CLOSING SCENES of CONGRESS.

The closing scenes of Congress were interesting and exciting. The Senate, after continuing in session on Saturday until midnight, met again on Sunday evening, and continued in session until 7 o'clock on Monday morning. The whole session of twelve hours was consumed in an excited debate, the subject under consideration being the House amendment (Corwin's) to the Constitution, which was finally passed by a two-third vote. This is the only portion, of all the various propositions and plans of compromise proposed, that received the sanction of both Houses of Congress. The after proceedings were merely incidental to the adjournment.—Vice President Breckinridge made a brief farewell address, and declared the Senate adjourned without day. The Vice President elect, Mr. Hamlin, then took the oath of office, read the proclamation of President Buchanan calling an extra session, and took his seat as Vice President. The new Senators were sworn in, and the body remains in session to attend to such executive business as President Lincoln may place before it.

In the House, Speaker Pennington responded to the usual complimentary resolution with an earnest farewell address, in which he took occasion to emphasize his devotion to the Union and his anxiety for an adjustment of the national difficulties.

All the Appropriation Bills were passed and signed before the adjournment. The most important act of a general character which failed was the Pacific Railroad Bill—it was never exhumed from the load of amendments under which the Senate buried it. The Force Bills of Mr. Bingham for the collection of the revenue, and that of Mr. Stanton for the calling out of the militia of the States, were both abandoned by the Republicans in the House. Except the act for the suspension of postal facilities, no bill was passed with special reference to the seceding States.

SHIRT BOSOMS for 10 cents, at
mh9. I. FRANK & BRO'S.

WANTED—Live Geese Feathers by
mh9. I FRANK & BRO.

AN assortment of very fine Neck Ties, just received by I. FRANK & BRO.

WOOL WANTED in exchange for Goods by
mh9. W. A. VICKERS.

SYRUP MOLASSES—a fine article for table use; a cheap Molasses for servants, for sale low by (mh9) W. A. VICKERS.

WANTED—5,000 lb. Rags, 500 lb. Butter, 5,000 lb. Bacon, 100 bus. Potatoes, 500 doz. Eggs, 2,000 lb. Wool, 500 lb. Lard.
mh9. A. W. SPARKS.

WANTED,

A COLORED WOMAN, a good cook and washer. A slave preferred Apply to
mh9-3t. J. A. BURTON, Chestertown

Came Adrift,

ON the shore of the undersigned, a short time since, between one and two hundred white Pine LOGS. The owner or owners of the above Logs are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.
mh9-4t* GEO. S. DEAL.

Lost,

IN Chestertown, on the 22nd February, a six-barrelled CAVALRY PISTOL. It was taken sometime during the day from McDaniel's Hotel, where it had been left with others belonging to members of the "Columbian Hazzars." A liberal reward will be given for its recovery. [mh9-3t.] GEO. W. JONES.

$20 Reward!

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves who entered the Meat House of the undersigned, in Chestertown, on Wednesday night last, and stole some 900 weight of Meat.
mh9-3t. B. H. GARDNER.

Notice to the Public.

THE subscriber will purchase at all the wharves and stopping places of the Steamer ARROW on Chester River, on and after Wednesday, 13th of March, all descriptions of MARKETING, such as POTATOES, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, FISH, GAME in season, and everything else of a marketable character. The highest market price will always be paid.
mh9-3t* A. IRONS, Purchaser.

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Chestertown, one RED HORNED COW, with white streak down her back, with ear marks not recollected A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to her recovery.
mh9-3t. SARAH J. RAWLEIGH.

NEW GOODS—This Week.

W. A. VICKERS has opened during the week a large assortment of plain and Twilled Osnaburgs, Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. Hardware, Woodenware, Groceries Brilles, Collars, Traces, Rope, &c. We shall endeavor to please our friends in cheap goods, and all others that may see proper to examine our stock. All kinds of Trade wanted. [mh9.

Dr. J. T. TWILLEY,

FROM CENTREVILLE, MD.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kent Co. that he proposes visiting Chestertown on each and EVERY THURSDAY. He may, during business hours, be found at his rooms in the Dwelling of Mr. H. H. Simms, near McDaniel's Hotel. [mh9tf]

County Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners will at their regular session on THURSDAY, 21st inst. take final action on the Greenland Road and also on the road leading through Lampson, Price, Moffett and others. Persons interested are requested to attend. By order,
DAVID ARTHUR,
mh9-2t. Clerk to Co. Commissioners.

NOTICE.

ALL persons, without distinction, are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands or premises of the subscribers, near Chestertown, with either dog or gun. We have suffered so much from this cause, that we are resolved to put a stop to it, and all violators of this notice will be proceeded against and the law rigidly enforced.
JAMES B. RICAUD,
JOHN N. USILTON,
mh9-3t. WILLIAM MORRIS.

Taxes.

IN order to protect my official bond from suits I am compelled to urge the speedy payment of all now due to me, and to give notice that

After the 1st day of April next,

I shall proceed to collect according to law, all taxes then unpaid

To promote the convenience of those persons who owe me Taxes, I shall make it a point to be at Kennedyville on Mondays, and at Still Pond X Roads on Wednesdays, at Chestertown on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
mh9-tf. P. L. LYNCH, Collector.

Vendue.

THE undersigned, administrator of William Armstrong, dec'd, will offer at Public Sale at his late residence, near Galena, on

TUESDAY, the 19th of March, inst.,

all his Personal Property, (negroes excepted,) consisting of

FOUR MULES.
2 HORSES, 5 MILCH COWS,
Farming Utensils,
35 bushels of Wheat seeded; Corn Blades, Clover Hay, and
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. TERMS.—All sums of $10 and under cash, all over that amount, a credit of six months, with note and security.
E. E. MILLER,
mh9ts. Administrator.

For Sale,

I will sell at Private Sale

3 HOUSES,

situated on High Street, the Brick House, occupied by Mr. W. Maxwell, also the Frame House occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Toulson, and the one occupied by myself.
mh9-tf. JAS. W. PHILLIPS.

Wanted!

WANTED every person in Kent and Queen Anne's counties, who have heretofore doubted the fact that there is a first class Store in Chestertown, to call on our friend WM. A. VICKERS, under our office, where can be found a large and varied stock of Goods, adapted to the wants of this community. He has just received SPRING GOODS this week, for Farmers and servant's wear, which will be sold at low prices. We believe every one that has patronised Vickers have been pleased. His trade is increasing, and it should be the case for his exertion and endeavors to please this community.
mh9.

Seeing is Believing!

THE undersigned having purchased the Dwelling and Store room formerly occupied by Mr J. H. Burchinal, and more recently by Mr. J. H. Smith, informs the citizens of Kent and Queen Ann's counties, *and any other place*, that having had his room neatly fitted up he has just returned from the city with a well selected Stock of Goods, and will sell

At Prices to Suit the Times!

His Stock consists in part of the following:
Bl'chd and Brown Muslins,
at 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 cts. Bl'chd and brown Drills, 10 and 12½. Osnaburgs, Muslins, Heavy Duck, Shirting Stripes.

DOMESTIC GOODS
of all kinds for servants. Calicoes, Delaines, Alpaccas, black Silk. Ginghams and Checks; Red Ticking, Blue Drilling, white and colored Flannels, white and colored Cantel Flann'ls. His stock of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes,
cannot be beaten in town, *or any other place.*—Ladies' heeled Morocco Slippers, only $1, city made heeled Boots $1.50 and 1.75: stout heeled Boots for only 75 cents. His stock of women's and children's shoes for strength, beauty and low prices cannot fail to please all the citizens of this *or any other place.*

GROCERIES.
On hand a large stock of Groceries; Brown Sugar, a good article for 7 cents, Clarified do. 9¼ cts., Crushed do. only 11 cts, Laguyra Coffee only 15, good Java do. 18 cts. Teas of all kinds. A fine lot of

TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
as can be found in town *or any other place.* A fine stock of

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
Tinware and Woodenware,
and everything that is commonly found in a country store, *or any other place.*

Come one come all, give us a call, and see for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.

☞ These goods were bought for cash, and will be sold cheap for the same or to punctual paying customers.
A. W. SPARKS.
Chestertown, mh9.

Telegraphic News.

THE VERY LATEST!

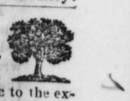
DOINGS AT WASHINGTON—A Peaceful Adjustment of the Present Difficulties Anxiously Looked For.

PAPER MONEY!

OWING to the many sudden fluctuations in the money market, and the large discount which holders of paper money are subjected to, MASTBAUM, at the Established Phila. Clothing Emporium, offers as an additional extra inducement to buyers to take all kinds of *Paper Money at Par* for any article selected from his large stock of Goods, which will be sacrificed rather than carry them over to next season.

☞ Take Notice, that Mastbaum is prepared to furnish Uniforms and all kinds of Military Goods at the shortest notice. Our work, in this branch, also in custom work needs no recommendation. It speaks for itself.
MASTBAUM,
mh9. Nearly opposite the Armory.

TREES! TREES!
Fruit and Ornamental.



THE subscribers invite the attention of their friends and the public to the extensive stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c., for sale at their Nursery, Concordville, Delaware county, Pa. They have now ready for Spring planting, a large assortment, embracing all the new and valuable varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Almond and Nectarine Trees, which are of healthy and vigorous growth, and the buds have been selected from bearing trees, free from disease. Also 15,000 Silver Leaf Maple Trees, Evergreens, &c., of large size and handsomely furnished. Catalogues may be obtained, gratuitous, by applying to the proprietors.

☞ Orders sent to the Nursery, will be promptly attended to.
W. H. & CHAS. P. PETERS,
mh9-6t. Concordville, Del. Co., Pa.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County.

MARCH 6th 1861.

ORDERED by the Clerk of said Court, that John P. Hoffman, an Insolvent Petitioner of Kent county, give notice to his creditors, endorsers and sureties to file interrogatories or allegations against him in the said Court, on or before the second Tuesday of July next, that being the time appointed by the Court for the said insolvent debtor to appear and answer all such interrogatories or allegations as may be proposed or alleged against him, and that a copy of this notice be inserted once a week for three successive months in some newspaper printed and published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, prior to said second Tuesday of July next.
JESSE K. HINES,
Clerk Circuit Court for Kent county.
True Copy, Test—
mh9-3m. JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

Road Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice, that they intend to petition the County Commissioners, at their first meeting, thirty days after the date of this notice, to widen the road in Still Pond, commencing at Col. J. H Gale's gate opposite Mr. N. T. Hynson's and running in a straight line to Mr. E. Miles' Blacksmith shop.
JAS. H. GALE,
LOUIS HEPBRON,
GEO. W. COVINGTON,
JOHN KELLY,
mh9-5t. and others.