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The Kent News.

PLUMMER & USILTON,..Editors.

Chestertown:
Saturday Morning, May 11, 1861.

Review of the Controversy—Position of Maryland.

Since November last, and more especially since the 20th of December, when South Carolina passed her ordinance of Secession—from motives of pecuniary interest, and not from any principle in regard to the territories and the negroes—this country has been agitated: that agitation increased as State after State in the South, called the Cotton States, seceded, until seven States were attempted to be stricken from the political galaxy. The declared policy of the seceding States was, not for a permanent organization, but to produce a reconstruction on an adjusted satisfactory basis. This idea of reconstruction became common, and many persons everywhere were for secession for the purpose of reconstruction. This was a sort of by-word, until after the Southern Conference met and organized a new Government, which became a rallying point for other Southern States and Southerners, when the disguise was thrown off, and restruction repudiated; then they assumed a permanent, independent attitude, and then the hue and cry was started, of a recognition of their independence and sovereignty. They appointed commissioners to negotiate about property and treaties with the National Government.

During the excitement different opinions were entertained. Some wanted secession on the border, others a convention to promote secession, others a convention to arm the State against the General Government, and others a convention to command the peace and oblige the contending sections to come to terms of adjustment. Others declared that Maryland must follow Virginia, and if she went into secession, our State *must follow!* One or more of these shades of opinion were arrogant in claiming patriotism almost exclusively; could not tolerate a difference of opinion that looked to the preservation of the country amid the tumult and din of contending and conflicting elements; they denounced Unionists as Republicans or Abolitionists; eschewed all charity for differences of opinion, and assuming to be the "Simon pure" lovers of country and State Rights, became offensive to others equally as intelligent, of equal interest in the question, and quite as patriotic. In the expression of opinions they used unjust and untrue epithets, and really appeared to monopolize all the chivalry and gallantry of the country!

There were others, more moderate, yet firm and respectful in their opinions and expressions of them. They were lovers of their country, her Government, history, fame, and flag. They loved the Union as essential to the support of the fabric of government, and the only security against anarchy, monarchy, and ruin. They clung to the pillars of the Constitution as the ivy to the oak, and while they were willing to struggle and contend for Southern Rights, yet they saw in secession, Revolution,—a conflict with a powerful Government, with the army, navy, and millions of men at its command, ready to blockade ports, and fight to the death for the Union. They saw Maryland, a small State, the scene of deadly conflict and strife—the battle-ground of contending forces—unable to prevent the collision, and she, if secession prevailed, a power in opposition to the Government, and first to be crushed.—They saw depression of prices, suspension of business, want, misery and ruin following in the train of revolution. They maintained a Union principle, established a Union platform, and manifested a Union policy, as the only proper and safe course for Maryland to pursue.

What is now the aspect of public affairs? Nearly 40,000 troops in Washington city, garrisons at Fortress Monroe, in our waters, at Annapolis, Perryville, the Junction, the Relay House, and soon other prominent places will be similarly possessed and occupied by troops. Norfolk and the Southern ports blockaded—troops innumerable almost going daily towards the Capital—the Navy Yard at Portsmouth (Va.) blown up, and with it six millions of dollars worth of property belonging to the General Government destroyed: three hundred millions of dollars offered by the North as loans to the Government, while the Press of the North is declaring that this country is not divided by mountains or rivers; that Providence designed it to be one nation, one people, living under a National Government, and that it *must continue so!* This is the posture of affairs, and the signs of the times, ominous of bloody struggles.

Where now are the Secessionists, Conventionists, armed neutrality men? Now Virginia has gone, where are those who were ready to revolt; to take down the national banner, the emblem of our Union and identified with our glory? Where are the intolerant and denunciating? the uncharitable, the gallant, the chivalrous? Could anything have occurred more appropriate and potent to vindicate the Union men and Union sentiment—the justness, foresight, and predictions of the conservative Union men of the State? Was there ever a closer fulfilment of prediction thus far? Now there is scarcely a dissentient. No one advocates secession or disunion. In Union we are now agreed. We do not retaliate and call hard names, nor evince uncharitableness. We are glad to receive such into the Union association, and our earnest wish and prayer are, that civil strife and bloodshed may be prevented; that peace, harmony, union and prosperity may be restored to our country, with such liberal compromises and adjustments as shall prove a second vindication of the Unionists and their policy, and leave us a great, happy and prosperous nation.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Governor Hicks has, by proclamation, designated Thursday, the thirteenth day of June, for the election of Representatives from this State in the extra session of Congress to convene on the 4th of July. The nominating Convention for this Congressional District will assemble in Baltimore on Thursday, the 23d of May. The Union men of this county, as far as we have been able to learn, favor the re-nomination of the Hon. Edwin H. Webster, our late talented and popular representative. We notice that the Harford Union County Convention has endorsed him.—The Bel Air American, commenting upon his selection, says: We have heard of no objection to him in any quarter, and we believe the people of this district will see the propriety and importance of returning him to the House, without any serious opposition.

The Board of Public Safety.

The indignation which was exhibited in every portion of our State, and the remonstrances that went up the Legislature, against the appointment of the proposed "Board of Public *Safety*," have put, we trust, an everlasting quietus on that infamous measure. It was, on Monday, at the suggestion of Mr. Yellott, the reputed author of the bill, recommitted to the committee. Seeing the universal indignation manifested against its passage, Mr. Y. very soberly remarked that he "*had never approved all the features of the bill*, and had intended to have *added material amendments* before the final vote in the Senate," when, at the same time, it is well known that he was making every effort to hurry it through in its original form. He now says that if any bill on the subject is again reported, all may rest assured that it will be in such form as will meet the approval of *every* Senator, and disturb the nerves of *no* citizen of the State. To *such* a bill there can of course be no reasonable objection.

J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, who was named as one of the board in the place of Mr. Winans, who declined, also refused to serve. He does not approve of the formation of the board, and thinks that Maryland's wisest policy is to accept her position, remain as she is, and to fulfil her constitutional engagements in good faith throughout.

Governor Hicks has issued a proclamation, which will be found in our advertising columns, enjoining upon the commissioned officers of the Second Division of Maryland Militia, not to obey the orders of "a certain Tench Tilghman, of Talbot County," who, he says, "does not hold a lawful commission in said Second Division, and is, therefore, without authority to issue any military orders whatever." It may be proper to remark, that this proclamation does not interfere with the enrolment and organization of the militia of this county, which was commenced by order of Col. Wickes, and before the issuing of the order to which the Governor refers.

The Special Election in Washington County.—An election was held in Washington county on Saturday for a member of the House of Delegates. The total vote of the county is 5,200, and about 4,000 votes were polled for Mr. Fiery, the Union candidate. The result indicates what is the sentiment of this State in reference to disunion.

Secession of Tennessee.—The proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature have just been made public. An ordinance of secession, and alliance with the Confederate States has been passed, subject to the vote of the people on the 8th of June.—Fifty-five thousand troops are called for, and large sums of money appropriated.

For the War!—The editor of the Wilmington (Del.) Commonwealth has raised a Company, and is about to start for the war. He calls upon delinquents to settle up, that he may be able to pay his debts, and *buy a uniform!*

Secession of Arkansas.—Reliable private despatches say that Arkansas, on Tuesday last, passed a secession ordinance by a vote of 69 against 1.

The Public "Safety" Bill.

We noticed last week, an attempt of the Legislature to pass a measure entitled "a Board of Public Safety." This bill was for the purpose of superseding the Governor, and placing in the hands of a Committee, composed of a majority of leading secessionists, the whole control and management of the military and arms of the State. It was also proposed to appropriate two millions of dollars, and place the same in the hands of this Committee, to be used as they thought proper. Coleman Yellott, of Baltimore, who is said to be the author of this most infamous measure, has been denounced by the people of that city, in the strongest terms, as a traitor, for his vote and advocacy of the bill. It was owing solely to the strong indignation manifested by the people of the State, that the bill after passing a second reading, was referred back to the committee on Federal relations. That our readers may understand who were the advocates, in the Senate, of this deep laid scheme, we give below the vote upon the second reading:

Ayes—Messrs. Brooke, Blackiston, Duvall, Franklin, Dashiell, Graham, Gardner, Heckart, Lynch, McKaig, Watkins, Townsend, Whittaker, Yellott.

Nays—Messrs. Bradley, Goldsborough of Talbot, Goldsborough of Dorchester, Miles, Nuttle, Smith, Stone, Kimmell.

MR. SEWARD'S LETTER TO THE MINISTER TO FRANCE.

The following letter of instructions from Mr. Seward to the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, who succeeds Mr. Faulkner as Minister to France, gives a more perfect insight into the purposes of the Government in respect to the course which it intends to pursue in the existing crisis, than anything hitherto published:

The instructions heretofore transmitted to you will show you the President's views on the subject Mr. Faulkner has discussed, and these will be your guide, notwithstanding any different opinions your predecessor may have expressed or left on record at Paris.

In the former conversation M. Thouvenal asked Mr. Faulkner whether there is not some diversity of opinion in the Cabinet of the President as to the proper mode of meeting the difficulty which now disturbs the relations of the States and the General Government. Mr. Faulkner in reply said that he had no information on the subject. The matter is of no great moment, yet it is desirable that there be no misapprehensions of the true state of the Government in the present emergency. You may, therefore, recall that conversation to M. Thouvenal's memory, and then assure him explicity that there is no difference of opinion whatever between the President and his constitutional advisers, or among those advisers themselves, concerning the policy that has been pursued, and which is now prosecuted by the Administration in regard to the unhappy disturbance existing in the country. The path of Executive duty has thus far been too gloomily marked out by sheer necessities to be mistaken, while the solemnity of the great emergency and the responsibilities it devolves, have extinguished in the public councils every motion but those of loyalty and patriotism. It is not in the hands of this Administration that this Government is to come to an end at all, much less for want of harmony in devotion to the country.

M. Thouvenal's declaration that the U. States may rest well assured that no hasty or precipitate action will be taken on the subject of the apprehended application of the insurrectionists for a recognition of the independence of the so called Confederate States is entirely satisfactory, although it was attended by a reservation of views concerning the general principles applicable to cases that need not now be discussed.

In the unofficial conversation Mr. Faulkner says that he himself expressed the opinion that force would not be employed to coerce the so-called Seceding States into submission to the Federal authorities, and that the only solution to the difficulties would be found in such modifications of the Constitutional compact as would invite the Seceding States back into the Union or a peaceable acquiescence in the assertion of their claims to a separate sovereignty.

The time when these questions had any pertinency or plausibility has passed away. The United States waited patiently while their authority was defied in turbulent assemblies and in seditious preparations, willing to hope that the mediation offered on all sides would conciliate and induce the disaffected parties to return to a better mind. But the case is now altogether changed. The insurgants have instituted revolution with open, flagrant, deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the Union. The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity. The constitutional remedies for all the complaints of the insurgents are still open to them, and will remain so. But on the other hand, the land and naval force of the Union have been put into activity to restore the Federal authority and to save the Union from danger. You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be, the least idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place, in any way whatever. There will be here only one nation and one Government, and there will be the same Republic and the same Constitutional Union that have already survived a dozen national changes and changes of government in almost every other country.

These will stand hereafter, as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the eve of your departure the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of the national Government, and the lavish devotion of the national treasure to this great cause. Tell M. Thouvenel, then, with the highest consideration and good feeling, that the thought of a dissolution of this Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
William H. Seward.

FROM FREDERICK.

EARLY ADJOURMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE—NO CONVENTION TO BE CALLED.

The probabilities now are that the Legislature adjourned yesterday (Friday,) to meet again on the 10th of July.

At a caucus of the House members, held on Wednesday night, it was almost unanimously determined to abandon the proposition of a Convention. The secessionists feel that they would be voted down so overwhelmingly that they are unwilling to give an opportunity for the expression of public sentiment by an election for a Convention.

COURT HOUSE BURNED.

The Court House of Frederick city was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Wednesday morning, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It is partly covered by an insurance of $5,000. The entire woodwork of the building, which is two story and attic high, was destroyed. The fire originated in the cupola, rendering it certain that it was designedly set on fire.—All the books of record, papers, &c., some of them dating back to 1782, were saved. The building is of brick, and was erected in 1746. A number of persons are suspected of having set it on fire.

KENTUCKIANS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

About 400 Kentuckians of Col. Blanton Duncan's command, it is thought, arrived at Harper's Ferry on Wednesday. They were unarmed.

U. S. TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

A Cavalry force of four hundred men, from Carlisle Barracks, encamped near Emmittsburg, in Frederick Co., on Wednesday night. They were *en route* to Washington and were expected to pass near Frederick city on Thursday night.

The Southern Congress—Declaration of War.

On Tuesday last, an act was passed by the Confederate Congress, from which secrecy is removed, recognizing the existence of war with the United States, and conferring letters of marque and reprisal.

A proviso announces the doctrine that "free ships make free goods."

Thirty days is allowed for Federal vessels to return home.

The Montgomery Confederation says that over three thousand applications have been made to the State Department for letters of marque.

Congress held a short open session on Tuesday. The Ordinance of the Virginia State Convention uniting the Old Dominion to the Confederate States, and the treaty concluded by Vice President Stephens and the Commissioners of Virginia were presented. An ordinance was adopted ratifying the action of these Commissioners, and recognizing Virginia as one of the Confederate States. J. W. Brockenbaugh and Walter R. Staples, members appointed from Virginia, were sworn in and took their seats as members of the Congress. The other Virginia delegates were not present.

A Vigorous Blockade.—A writer from Washington says: "I have been informed by one of the officers in command of the blockading squadron that it is the intention of the Government to enforce the most vigorous blockade. He says all the vessels will have a large body of troops on board, and in many instances will land them at various points. It has been decided to retake the Navy Yard at Gosport, the Armory at Harper's Ferry, and hold Norfolk. Also, to take possession of Alexandria, and establish their headquarters at Richmond. It is the intention of the Administration not to go farther South than this for the present. To insure the safety of the capital, troops will also probably be sent to Western Virginia, where the people are anxious for their arrival.

Advanced posts are to be established at once within a circuit of 20 miles round Washington, extending into Virginia, in order to protect the agricultural districts which supply the city with provisions, a picket guard of Secessionists having been intercepting supplies at the long bridge."

Threatened Secession of Allegany County.—The Frostburg Gazette of Saturday gives expression to the following declaration:

We declare the fact and pledge ourselves that it will be confirmed by a large majority, if not by the entire body of *this*, and the adjoining *districts*, that if the Legislature of this State, now in session, will pass an act of secession—that the citizens of the mining districts will trample upon it—and in their sovereign capacity apply to the proper authorities of Pennsylvania to receive them as citizens and their territory as part and parcel of the territory of the noble *Keystone State*.

A Veteran in the Field.—Ex-Governor Gorman is to head a regiment from Minnesota. He is the Major Gorman of the Indiana volunteers who brought on the action at Buena Vista—afterward joined General Scott, and was engaged in most of the battles in the valley of Mexico.

General Scott.—On the 6th inst. Gen. Scott, again, for the third time, voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. The members of his staff, who were present, followed his example.

Commander of the Southern Army.—The Charleston Courier says: "We learn from the most reliable source that President Davis will take command in person as General-in-Chief of the forces gathering in Virginia."

The Great Eastern.—The steamship Great Eastern was expected to arrive at New York on the 10th inst.

Maryland Legislature.

Frederick, May 6.—The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature—Hon. Robert M. McLane, Otho Scott and Wm. J. Ross, Esqs—to visit the President of the United States, &c., appeared in the Senate Chamber this morning and presented in person the following report:

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of Maryland:

The undersigned Commissioners have the honor the report to the General Assembly of Maryland that they waited in person on the President of the United States on the 4th inst., and presented to him a copy of the joint resolutions adopted by your Honorable bodies on the 2d inst. They were received by the President with respectful courtesy and they made such representations as were necessary to convey to him the sense of the General Assembly of Maryland in relation to the occupation of the capital of the State by the Federal troops, and the forcible seizure of the property of the State by the Federal troops; and the forcible seizure of the property of the State and of private citizens in the Annapolis railroad and in the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. And, in this connections, his attention was called to the suspension of intercourse between Baltimore and Washington and of all parts of the State with Annapolis, and to the indignity put upon a State while still in the Federal Union by such an interference with the private rights of its citizens, and by such an occupation of its soil and ways of communication by the Federal Government.

Full explanations were exchanged between the undersigned and Secretary of War and the Secretary of State—who were present and participated in the discussion—as to the facts and circumstances that rendered necessary the extraordinary incidents accompanying the passage of Federal troops through Maryland *en route* to the city of Washington, and especially in reference to those acts of the authorities of the city of Baltimore which arrested the progress of the troops by the railroads leading from Pennsylvania and Delaware into Maryland; and of the opposition to the landing of the troops subsequently at Annapolis, by the Govenor of the State; and in connection with this action of the authorities of the State the hostile feeling manifested by the people to the passage of these troops through Maryland was considered and treated with entire frankness by the undersigned, who, while acknowladging all the legal obligations of the State to the Federal Government, set forth fully the strength of sympathy felt by a large portion of our people for our Southern brethren in the present crisis, although many of the incidents and circumstances referred to were regarded in different lights by the undersigned and the Federal Government, even to the extent of a difference of opinion as to some of the facts involved, yet, in regard to the general principle at issue, a concurrence of opinion was reached.

The President concurred with the undersigned in the opinion that so long as Maryland had not taken, and was not about taking, a hostile attitude to the Federal Government, that the exclusive military occupation of her ways of communication and the seizure of the property of her citizens would be without justification; and what has been referred to in this connection, so far as it occured, was treated by the Government as an act of necessity and self-preservation. The undersigned did not feel themselves authorized to enter into any arrangements with the Federal Government to induce it to change its relations to the State of Maryland, considering it proper under the circumstances to leave the entire discretion and responsibility of the existing state of things to that Government, making such representations as they deemed proper to vindicate the moral and legal aspects of the question, and especially insisting on its obligation to relieve the State promptly from restraint and indignity, and to abstain from all action in the transportation of troops that can be regarded as intended for chastisement or prompted by resentment. The undersigned are not able to indicate to what extent or to what degree the Executive discretion will be exercised in modifying the relations which now exist between the State of Maryland and the Federal Government, and in the particular matter of the commercial communications between the city of Baltimore and other parts of the country, brought to the attention of the General Assembly by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. But they feel authorized to express the opinion that some modification may be expected.

The undersigned feel painfully confident that a war is to be waged to reduce all the Seceding States to allegiance to the Federal Government; and that the whole military power of the Federal Government will be exerted to accomplish that purpose, and though the expression of this opinion is not called for by the resolutions of your Honorable bodies, yet having had the opportunity to ascertain its entire accuracy, and because it will explain much of the military preparations and movements of troops through the State of Maryland, it is proper to bring it to your attention.

(Signed) Otho Scott,
Robert M. McLane,
Wm. J. Ross.

The Senate has filled the resolution to appoint Commissioners to visit President Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, and the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia, with the names of Messrs. Brooke, Yellott, McKaig and Lynch—all friends and advocates of the Committee of Safety bill.—The object of the visit is to endeavor to obtain a truce to hostilities till after the meeting of Congress in July, in hope that something may then be done to settle existing difficulties without a further resort to arms.

Governor Hicks sent a message to the Senate on Wednesday, declaring emphatically that he did not assent to or approve of the destruction of the bridges on the Northern Central and Phila. Railroads.

The Court House at Frederick, Md., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

DELAWARE.

The press of this State are unanimous in favor of the Union and of sustaining the Government at all hazards. The Wilmington Commonwealth, which so bitterly opposed the election of Lincoln, and which up to this time has so ardently advocated the rights of the South, in its last issue says:

"From all that we can see, hear, read, and learn, we believe the excitement of the last few weeks has settled down into a steady Union sentiment, in this city, and indeed in the State; and there appears to be a universal determination on the part of all, to maintain the Union at every and all hazards. There are many persons, no doubt, hereabout, who sympathize with the Southern people, and would go for them with all their hearts, as far as it is right; but, notwithstanding this sympathetic feeling, these persons cannot consent that our government shall be overturned. We know what our present form of government has done for us in the past, and can do for us in the future; and therefore, we may rest satisfied in that respect; but we do not know, and cannot know what ills or blessings a new one may bring upon us. Besides, we have no guaranty as to what Jefferson Davis will think proper to do. He and his advisers might take into their heads to set up a Military Dictatorship, or a Despotism, and reduce us all to the position of serfs. He is a talented, bold, brave, but *bad* man, and it were well not to trust ourselves within his grasp.—The American flag has always secured to us and our ancestors the blessings of Peace, Prosperity, and Happiness at home, and been respected and honored abroad. Let us therefore, stand by the flag of our country. Let us uphold its glorious stars and stripes! Let us sustain, support, and battle for the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws! Let us hand them down, unimpaired, to our posterity, as our brave Revolutionary forefathers have handed them down to us. In standing up for these, we *know* we will be right: by forsaking them, we know not where we may drift."

The Vote in Virginia.—We are able to assert, positively, that the test vote by which the Virginia ordinance of secession was passed was—yeas 88, nays 55. That is on the decisive question. It is not wonderful, therefore, that an effort was made by the disunionist managers to compel secrecy relative to its adoption. The story that there were but seven or eight negative votes is, as a matter of course, utterly untrue. After the ordinance had virtually passed by this majority of thirty-three votes the all-pervading reign of terror compelled acquiescence on the part of those of the 55 nays.—*Washington Star.*

The Philadelphia Railroad.—The stationing of picket guards on the Philadelphia road, this side of Havre de Grace, was commenced Wednesday. Five hundred troops for this purpose crossed the Susquehanna on Tuesday night and were Wednesday moving towards Bush river, to protect the workmen to be engaged in re building the bridge.

The Baltimore City Council have made an appropriation to rebuild the Canton Bridge, which is a move in the right direction, and will be regarded by the Government as an indication that the bridges will be protected when built, and all constitutional rights maintained.

The Defensible Line.—We have on more than one occasion argued that in any war between the North and the South that the Potomac would be made by the latter the line of defence. The Richmond *Examiner*, whose secession proclivities go far beyond anything that even South Carolina can furnish, acknowledges this fact in the strongest language:

"Even if the South shall be forced to abandon Maryland, there is this consolation, that we will not have on our hands *the almost hopeless task of a defence where the laws of strategy furnish no defensible line.* The line of the Potomac and the Ohio could be easily maintained against all the force of the North. But Maryland could be kept only as the field of victory.'

The Virginia Convention.—This body adjourned on the 1st instant, but did not remove the injunction of secrecy on its recent proceedings. The people of Virginia are, therefore, left in ignorance respecting the names of those who voted for the ordinance of Secession, and for the extraordinary measures by which it has been followed.

U. S. Recruiting Office in Baltimore.—The *Exchange* says: The National Hotel, on Camden street, has been engaged as quarters for the recruits now being enlisted by Captain McConnell, at the United States Rendezvous, in Baltimore. Since the opening of the office, about two hundred and fifty have been enrolled.

Major Anderson.—Major Anderson, with the consent of the President, has accepted the command of the Kentucky Brigade, which will be composed of about 2,000 troops.

A CARD.—The undersigned most respectfully asks permission to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to an examination of his handsome assortment of spring and Summer Goods, selected with much care from the best houses in the city, and bought for the cash. The public's ob't serv't,
my11 A. W. SPARKS.

UNION CONVENTION
Of the Second Congressional District.

The Delegates of the several Counties composing the Second Congressional District of Maryland, will meet in Convention in the city of Baltimore, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, to nominate a candidate of the Union Party for Congress. By order of the
my11. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Crisis.

THE Crisis being very great in the cities, business suspended—and especially about the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th of April, in Baltimore—W. A. VICKERS purchased a fine assortment of all kinds of Goods very cheap for cash. He respectfully informs his old friends and the community generally to examine, as it will ensure him still an increase of trade.

Vickers wants all kinds of Trade in exchange for goods. Wool wanted as usual, at the People's Cheap Store. W. A. VICKERS.
Chestertown, May 11, 1861.