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KENT NEWS

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, May 23, 1846.

V. B. PALMER,

South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore--No. 59 Pine street, Philadelphia—No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York. and No. 16 State street, Boston, is our authorized AGENT for receiving advertisements for, and subscriptions to, the "KENT NEWS," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Strawberries.

We gathered from our garden on Wednesday last, a supply of ripe strawberries: Our peas were ripe enough to have furnished a dish, but we concluded to defer an attack upon them, until we could hear from our friend of the "Centreville Times," whether any of the progeny of his "big chickens" were in a condition to honour their appearance upon the table.

The Hessian Fly.

Many of our farmers complain of the ravages of this destructive insect. We have heard of as many as twenty fly in a single stalk of wheat. From the accounts that reach us, we have concluded that this destroyer has been much more numerous the present season, as well as more destructive, than for many years, and but for the latter rains, and favorable condition of the weather, the crop of wheat would be the lightest made in any single year, for a considerable period. The early seeding appears to have escaped much better than the latter.

WAR--A Battle and Victory.

We publish in another column, an account of an attack made by the Mexicans upon Fort Taylor, in the absence of Gen. Taylor, and when but a small force, comparatively, was left to defend it. The superiority of our men in the use of artillery was clearly manifested, and although no authentic accounts have been furnished of the number of killed and wounded among the Mexicans, the presumption is, it was not inconsiderable. The defenders of the Fort deserve imperishable honor—but we await with serious apprehension the next arrival of news. The Mexicans are represented to have concentrated in great numbers between Gen. Taylor and his Fort, and an attack upon the brave old commander by a vastly superior force, in a country where all the advantages are in favor of the assailants; or an assault upon the Fort by such a force, is a matter calculated to excite the liveliest feelings of interest and anxiety, in the mind of every American.—We have great confidence in Gen. Taylor and his troops, and hope, because we wish, for their complete success, but we consider his and their condition truly perilous, and were the enemy any but Mexicans, we should despair of success, and yet these people seem to fight with a bravery we did not expect, and to have pushed the war where we did not suppose they would tread a hostile foot. The future is enveloped in darkness and uncertainty.

The Militia and the Draught.

As it is probable that the Governor of Maryland will be required by President Polk, if he has not already been, to furnish a quota of draughted militia men, to prosecute the war against Mexico, we have thought it would not be unacceptable to our readers, to call their attention to the Militia Law, in force in our State.

In 1834 the Legislature revised the militia system, and made the following description of persons exempt from the performance of militia duty:

All officers, Judicial and Executive, of the United States Government; the members of both Houses of Congress and their officers; the Chancellor and Judges, and Clerks of Courts; Judges of the Orphan's Courts and Registers of Wills; the Register in Chancery and Register of the Land Office; Clerks of the Court of Appeals; members of the Legislature and their Clerks, when in session; Professors and Tutors of Colleges and Public Schools; Schoolmasters and Practising Physicians, Custom House Officers and Clerks; Postmasters and their Clerks; Stage Drivers carrying the United States mail; Ferrymen employed at any ferry on post road; Inspectors of exports; Pilots and their apprentices; Mariners actually engaged in trade or sea service; the Treasurer of the State; Ministers of the Gospel; Quakers; Menonists and Tunkers, persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms. All other persons above 18 and under 45 years of age, are required to perform Militia duty.

Whenever the Governor shall issue his Proclamation, a draught of one fifth or a less proportion, shall be made (volunteers to be taken into consideration in fixing the proportion) by lot, from all persons above the age of 24 years and under 45. The duty to be performed at any time within one year from the date of the draught, and a tour of duty to be three months.

The Governor is to select from among the Militia Officers, one Captain and two Lieutenants to command each company of Infantry and Riflemen, and the same for Artillery, &c. and from the field officers to select a Colonel, Major, &c. &c.

Any person draughted to have the power of hiring a substitute, to be approved of by the Commanding Officer—this privilege, however, is not extended to commissioned officers. Draughted men when in service to be subject to the rules and articles of war.

During the war of 1812 difficulties arose between the President and Governors of Connecticut and Massachusetts, relative to the powers of the President to determine when a call should be made for a draught, and the officers who were to command, and the Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided that the Governors of the State were to determine the necessity for the draught, and that the Militia were not to be subject to the command of any officer not of the Militia, except that officer was the President of the United States, who was the Commander in Chief.

Such embarrassing questions were not easily or soon settled. The Supreme Court of the United States however, eventually, decided that the President was the exclusive judge of the exigency of the call for Militia. That his orders were to be given to the Chief Executive Magistrate, under the acts of Congress of 1792 and 1795, or to any Militia officer he might think proper—a refusal or neglect on the part of such Militia officer subjecting the offender to trial and punishment by a Court Martial. That the Militia when called into the actual service of the United States, had the character of *National Militia*, and the authority of the General Government was conclusive over them.

The appointment of officers is reserved to the States. The Constitution of the General Government declares that Congress shall have power to call forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and to repel invasions.

In 1795 Congress passed a general law, to carry out, in part, the provisions of the Constitution, and which provides, that whenever the United States shall be invaded or be in imminent danger of invasion, from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the U. States to call forth such number of the Militia of the State, or States, most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of action, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion. It also provides that no officer, non commissioned officer or private, of the Militia, shall be compelled to serve more than three months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every other ablebodied man of the same rank in the battalion to which he belongs.

From this review of the legislation and decisions upon the subject, we conclude, that the Militia, once mustered into the service of the General Government, would become, in effect, regular soldiers, subject to the articles and rules of war, provided for such bodies—and that they could be marched to any point where the discretion of the Secretary of War, or commanding officer, might direct.

In Maryland, in most of the counties, we presume that the whole Militia system is completely disorganized. In Kent county, there is scarcely a sufficient number of field officers to appear at a regimental meeting. Companies are without Captains, Lieutenants or Ensigns, and we had almost have said, without men, for the time has been so long since there were parades, drills and discipline, that it would now be difficult for a militia-man to tell what his position truly is.

☞We have been favored with the first No. of a semi monthly periodical, called "The Talisman and Odd Fellows Magazine," published in the city of Washington, by Theophilus Fisk, Esq. which is devoted to the principles of Odd Fellowship. We have not had time to examine its contents, but yet we feel assured that in the hands of the editor the "Talisman" will truly reflect the beautiful principles of the Order—Friendship, Love, and Truth. It is very neatly gotten up. Price $1 per annum.

A duel fought at Carlisle, Pa., on Friday last, by Col. Armstrong Noble and Gen. Armour, resulted in the death of the former on the spot. Both gentlemen were officers of the 197th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and the cause of the duel was something said during a review on Wednesday by Col. Noble, reflecting on the character of Gen. Armour as a soldier. Gen. A. was committed to jail.

A wretch named Wm. Hudson, living in Pendleton conunty, Virginia, recently murdered his wife and two children and maimed four others; the lives of two of the latter were despaired of. He surrendered himself soon afterwards, and, in reply to an inquiry, said that he committed the deed in a fit of passion occasioned by improper conduct on the part of his wife.

LATEST NEWS.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM THE ARMY.

SEMI OFFICIAL NARATIVE OF THE ATTACK ON GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP.

From the New Orleans Delta of May 12th.

FROM THE ARMY.

The steam schooner Florida, Capt. Clift, from Brasos Santiago the 5th inst. arrived at this port last evening. We are indebted to a passenger for the following semi-official report:

On the 1st inst. the main body of the army of occupation marched from its camp on the Rio Grande, leaving as a garrison in the field work opposite Matamoras, the 7th Regiment of Infantry, and two companies of Artillery commanded by Captain Loud and Lt Bragg; the whole commanded by Major Brown of the Infantry. On the 2d inst. the army encamped at Point Isabel.—Early on the morning of the 3d a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Matamoras, which continued during the day and at long intervals through the night, and during the day of the fourth.

Owing to the difficulty of communicating with the fort, no intelligence was received at Head Quariers respecting the result of the cannonading until the morning of the fifth, when a party was sent forward to communicate and brought a despatch from Major Brown, announcing the particulars, a brief statement of which follows:

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, a fire was opened upon the fort from one of the Mexican batteries, and was continued with seven guns. The fire was immediately returned and the battery silenced by our guns in thirty minutes; two of the enemies guns were supposed to be dismounted. The enemy then commenced firing from the lower fort and mortar battery; a brisk fire of shot and shell was kept up, but without damage to the fort or garrison.

A deliberate fire was now kept up by our 18 pounders upon the enemies' guns and the city of Matamoras; the Consulates flags being respected. The fire of the enemy was kept up without cessation until half past 7 o'clock. At 10 o'clock it was temporarily suspended, but we commenced and continued at intervals till 12 o'clock at night.

Although it is believed that some 1200 to 1500 shoit were fired by the enemy during the period, but one casualty occurred—a sergeant of co. B. 7th Infantry, being killed

Not one of our guns was dismounted, though the enemies fire was for some time concentrated on the 18 pounder battery, and the shot frequently struck the embrazures. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, firing was commenced by the enemy, and continued for twelve or fifteen shots, and kept up at long intervals during the day, but without effect.

The amount of damage done to the enemy beyond the silencing of their batteries, cannot yet be correctly known. Captain Walker and six others of the Texas Volunteers, brought the despatches to Point Isabel. It is supposed that 5000 to 6000 Mexicans attacked the fort, and the chapparel is full of them. Our boys dismounted one of their 18 pounders, and threw it fifty feet in the air!

General Taylor's troops are in fine spirits and in good health.

With great pleasure we see it mentioned in the Bulletin that the commander of the U. S. schooner Flirt having observed a small encampment of Mexicans on the island at the mouth of the Brazos Santiago, and knowing the great danger of the point at the entrance of the harbor being in possession of the Mexicans, landed with his men and dispersed the camp. The reader will recollect that the utmost fear was felt that the Mexicans might fortify a position here which would command the approach to Point Isabel.

We a e pleased to learn that Captains Thornton and Hardee, with Lieut. Kane and residue of the non commissioned officers and privates of Capt. T's command, are not dead, but prisoners of war in Mexico. It is said the enemy treat them remarkably well.

THE COMMAND.

It is now understood that General Scott will have command of the Army against Mexico, and that thirty thousand men will be placed under his command. If any blow is to be aimed at Mexico, it must be a heavy one. This allowing her little squads to pick off a few of our men, and to consider such a course a victory, must not be permitted Mexico, like the nettle on her own cactus, must be pressed boldly, firmly, and strongly, and her forces against us will be crushed. Lightly touched they will only sting. No better officer could enter any field than General Scott. Besides his military skill and experience, he has the feelings and knowledge of a civilian, which will enable him to appreciate the rights and feelings of the citizens, as well as the honor of the army He knows when to strike, and when to spare; how to turn a victory to the credit of the victors, and to avert disgrace by preventing excesses.—*U. S. Gazette*

From the New Orleans Delta, May 11.

REQUISITIONS FOR MORE TROOPS.

We learn from head quarters that Major General Gaines, commanding the western division of the U. S. A. has made a requisition upon the governors of the following States for additional troops, to proceed as soon as ready to the Rio Grande—viz:

Tennessee to furnish 4 regiments of 600 men each	2400
Kentucky the same	2400
Missouri two regiments	1200
Mississippi two regiments	1200
Alabama two regiments	1200
Total amount of men	8400

The above are all to be infantry and riflemen.

And one regiment to comprise 1000 mounted rifle men to be raised in Louisiana, under command of Col. Lafayette Saunders, an "old veteran," who was with Gen. Carroll during the last war, and performed most valuable services, add to the above 1000

Total of requisition 9400

From the N. Y. Evening Post, May 15.

An interesting letter is published in the Albany Atlas, dated from the American camp before Matamoras. It was written on the 21st of April, just before the late engagement between the Americans and the Mexicans. We transfer to our columns such parts of it as are impo tant.

"*West of the Nueces the people are all Spaniards.* The country is uninhabitable excepting the valley of the Rio Grande, and that contains a pretty dense population, and in no part of the country are the people more loyal to the Mexican Government.

"The soil on the river is of great fertility, and, though imperfectly cultivated, produces considerable corn, cotton, and sugar. On the river are several fine towns, some on one side, some on the other. Matamoras 9,000 inhabitants, Remoso 1,500, Comongo 3,000, Mier 5,000, Guerrero 3,500, Loredo 1,500, Presidios 5,000, San Fernando 15,000; and, when you get higher up towards Santa Fe, there is another populated country. These people are all Spaniards, and actuated by a universal feeling of hostility towards the United States, and since our arrival nearly all of them have left this side of the river and gone over, leaving their houses and much valuable property, notwithstanding every assurance from General Taylor that all their rights and property would be respected by our Government. They quarrel among themselves, but against a foreign foe they are united."

GEOGRAPHY OF MEXICO.

The facilities for intercourse with our army and with the Mexican people are favorable to the rapid execution of military operations. From Galveston to Point Isabel is 320 miles by water; New Orleans to Point Isabel. 802 miles; New Orleans to Vera Cruz, 1500; Yucatan to the city of Mexico, 900 miles. The population of the city of Mexico is about 180,000.—High mountains rise in the distance on all sides of the city; but the location although under the Tropic of Cancer, is remarkable for its salubrity, and in summer the extreme heat is less severe than in New York or Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE VOLUNTEERS.

At a meeting of the 1st Co. Baltimore Volunteers now encamped in Howard's Park, and awaiting the order of the President to proceed to the Texan Line, the following officers were unanimously elected—James E. Steuart, Captain; Benj F. Owen, 1st Lieutenant; James H. Smyth, 2d do; Saml Wilt, 3d do; Jno. Hooper, Quarter Master; D. B. McLaughlin, Surgeon, and Chas. Hill, Assistant Surgeon. Col. N. Hickman was also unanimously appointed Treasurer, with the power to receive any contributions for the use of the Volunteers. The list is still open.

HURRA! FOR RINGGOLD AND WALKER.

The numerous friends of Major Ringgold will perceive that he has covered himself with glory at Matamoras. The great victory achieved over the Mexican forces, was accomplished under his command.—Capt. Walker, the gallant and fearless Texan, is a native of Prince George's county, Md. His conduct is deserving of the highest praise. It will also be seen that Lieut. McPhail, of Baltimore, has arrived out and joined Gen. Taylor.—*Clipper.*

A CALL FOR SOLDIERS.

The President has already made a call upon the Governors of several States for about 50,000 men. The quota for Maryland will be about 2000 men, for which, we learn, Governor Pratt has already received the requisition from the War Department.—*Balt. Pat.*

A CALL FOR MORE MONEY.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means has asked for $2,000,000, to feed and clothe 8000 men, just added by Congress to the Standing Army and for the Oregon regiment of mounted volunteers.

THE EFFECT OF WAR.

Not the least singular effect of a state of war is that which is produced by it on the eye sight. The last war made many persons blind who were very sharp sighted before. It has also a singular effect in producing lameness, spraining arms, and, indeed, of causing all sorts of aliments in those who before never "had a day's sickness." We see, by the New Orleans Picayune, of the 9th inst. from which we copy the following, that it is producing its usual results there:

UNACCOUNTABLE.

We don't know when we have seen so many people carrying their arms in slings as we did yesterday. Can it be that the *drafting* had any thing to do with it?

Here is another case of the wavering course produced by it:

DESERTERS.

A couple of men who had enlisted for Texas, and received their bounty and month's pay, were yesterday afternoon brought to the Second Municipality Police Office as deserters. They were kept some time, and then marched off to the Barracks to a pretty lively tune.

TO SWEETEN BUTTER.

By adding two and a half drachms of carbonate soda, to three pounds of fresh or salt butter, possessing a disagreeable flavor, renders it perfectly sweet. Soda produces the same result when added to other culinary greases, as dipping, lard, &c.

A NEW KIND OF GRASS.

A gentleman in Essex Co., N. Y., has recently important a kind of grass seed which is said to have yielded, in a single season, *five* clippings, an aggregate length of *twenty eight feet.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!

Grand Revolutionary Movement in the South!

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM YUCATAN!

By a vessel at this port which sailed from Havana on the 1st instant, we have private letters from correspondents in Merida, Yucatan, to the close of March, with private advices from other parts of Southern Mexico, to the middle of April, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the people of Southern Mexico, in imitation of the patriotic example of Yucatan, were concentrating their efforts, in unson with the Congress of Yucatan, then in session, for a grand revolutionary movement against the military depots of the centre. The Congress of Yucatan had refused to entertain any propositions from Paredes, and a courier, whom he had sent to Merida, to request only three hundred troops, narrowly escaped with his life.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 5½ P. M.

I have nothing new to send you to-day of importance. The news from the South received last evening has greatly added to the anxiety and interest a really felt for the Army of General Taylor. This news, although in some respects wanting confirmation, is fully credited here.

The public meeting held last evening to raise a company of volunteers for Mexico was wanting in public spirit, though pretty well attended. Col. Johnson presided and spoke briefly. Three members of the House of Representatives also spoke, Messrs. Martin and Staton of Tenn., and Mr. McConnell of Ala. A Mr. St. John of Buffalo, and Lieutenant Porter of the Navy also addressed the meeting, the latter with some touching allusions to his brother Lieutenant Porter of the Army, who had been killed upon the frontier by a party of Mexicans. He had received, he said, as the sole bequest of his father, a sword, with which he would avenge his brother's blood or die in the attempt to do so; and from his Spartan mother a letter which told him to come not to her, but to go where his br ther fell to avenge his death and defend his country.—There were 35 names down for volunteers when the meeting broke up; another meeting will be held to morrow. On Wednesday, it is expected, that a full company will be obtained and their services will be at once tendered to and accepted by the President,

The Messrs. Wethered, the Santa Fe traders, who were on the Boreas No 2, when she was burnt, arrived last evening on the steamer Missouri Mail They have recovered from the wreck a part of the money left on her, which, with the keg they saved amount to about twenty nine thousand five hundred dollars, leaving about five thousand five hundred dollars which is probably entirely lost.

A gentleman, whose name is not recollected, left the ladies' cabin, on the alarm being given, with his trunk, containing fifteen hundred dollars in gold, in one hand and his sick wife in his arms, and when about midway of the cabin, he was so stifled with the smoke as to be obliged to drop his trunk in order to save himself and wife. The trunk and contents were lost.

The boat is burnt to the water's edge, but the lower tier of the cargo, consisting of pork, lard, and bacon, will probably be saved without having received much damage.—*St. Louis paper.*

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.

Death of a Mother and three Children. The following is from a letter dated Pickneyville, Ga. 25 ult:

Mrs. Sarah Donaldson, (formerly of South Carolina,) drowned herself and three children in the Chattahoochee River in Dekalb County, a few days ago, in the following manner. She first tied the two older ones together, and threw them into the river; then she tied the youngest one to herself and plunged headlong into the agitated waves. It is said that an individual was standing on the opposite bank witnessing the scene, but found his situation unable to prevent its occurrence. The reason assigned why she thus terminated the existence of herself and children, is said to be a dread of starvation. She had been heard to say that she would rather die with her children, than that they should die for lack of bread.

The Alexandria Gazette of Thursday says—

We continue to hear gloomy accounts of the condition of the Wheat crops in some sections of Virginia, consequent upon the ravages of the fly. We hear from Goochland, Chesterfied, Cumberland, Powhatan, Buckingham, Prince Edward, Amelia and Charlotte, that the ravages of "*the fly*" have appeared to an extent heretofore unprecedented. The crop was considered unusually promising; but within the last ten days the wheat in many fields seems to be almost destroyed. In this quarter the wheat, generally, looks very well, and promises a fine yield.

DIED.

In Baltimore, on the morning of the 18th inst. Mr. JOHN B. McCANN, in the 33d year of his age.

MR. EDITOR:

I take the liberty, through your paper, to inform the person who took a batteau load of WOOD from the public wharf near Rolph's granary, in Queen Ann's county, that unless he come to the owner and pays for the wood and the advertisement, he will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. QUEEN ANN'S.

May 9th, 1846. 3w

POSTSCRIPT

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL!

By sloop Gen. Washington, Capt. Browne.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday contain no further intelligence from Gen. Taylor's army.

Paredes, President of Mexico, has issued a proclamation, saying, among other things, "I solemnly announce, that *I do not declare war against the Government of the United States,*" but then he directs the Mexican army to repel the invasion by the army of General Taylor, of what he terms the Mexican territory. He appeals to the sympathy of other powers.

Volunteering is still progressing in Baltimore.

The reported duel between Gen. Armour and Col. Noble, of Pennsylvania, turns out to be a hoax.

Gov. Shunk, of Pa. has been required by the Secretary at War, to hold six regiments of troops in readiness for Texas. It is said that two regiments have been required of Gov. Pratt.

The great National Fair has opened at Washington. It is to last three weeks. Mr. Gough is lecturing in Washington, near the fair.

The New Orleans papers of the 14th inst. contain no later news from the army.

The citizens of New Orleans have despatched to Point Isabel in the steamship Alabama, a fine steed for Captain Walker, the gallant Texas Ranger. They have also opened a subscription to procure him an elegant sword.

Volunteers from the country were still arriving in New Orleans, and would be sent off to the scene of action as fast as possible.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, May 20, 1816.

Red Wheat—90 to 95.
White wheat—105 to 110.
White corn—58.
Yellow do.—58 to 59.
Oats—39 to 40.
Rye—70 to 73.
Beans—80 to 85.
Mercer potatoes—87½ to 100.
Super fine flour—$425 to 437½.
Family flour—$600 to 650.
Best family flour —650 to 700.
Clover seed—$600 to 675.

AN ORDINANCE

To peevent the throwing of Stones within the limits of Chester Town, and to prevent trespesses or injuries to the Public Property:

Whereas, great damage has been done to vacant and unoccupied houses, and great inconvenience and danger experienced by persons on the streets from the wanton throwing of stones and other missiles, by boys and others; therefore, to prevent and restrain the said evil and dangerous practice;

Be it enacted and ordained, by the Commissioners of Chester Town, That no person or persons shall wantonly cast or throw any stone or other missile, within the streets of Chester Town, or on the public grounds thereof, under a penalty of 25 cents.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if any slave shall violate this ordinance, upon conviction thereof before the Board of Commissioners, and upon failure of his or her master or owner to pay the said fine, said slave or slaves shall be punished with five stripes to be inflicted by one of the bailiffs of the town.

Sec 3. And be it enacted, That any person or persons who shall cut or injure, or in any way deface the fencing enclosing the public square, or the trees, or any of them, growing thereon, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than 25 cents or more than five dollars, unless the actual injury shall exceed that amount, and in that case the fine to be equal to the cost of repairing the said damage, and in case the offender be a slave, he or she shall be subject to the penalties of the said second section of this act.

Sec. 4. Be it enacted, That this Ordinance shall take effect from and after the 20th day of May instant.

Test. DAVID ARTHUR, Clerk to the Board of Commissioners.

Chester Town, May 23d, 1846.

For Sale,

A *FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE,* in good order, brass mounted; door at the side—together with a double set of HARNESS. Apply to

T. & O. P. JONES.

Chester Town, May 23d, 1846. } 3w*

VOLUNTEERS.

All persons disposed to serve their Country in the present contest with Mexico, are requested to assemble at the Court House in Chester Town, on Saturday next, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., when books will be opened for Volunteers, to march at their Country's call, and subscriptions received to defray the expenses incident to the patriotic enterprize.

No Volunteer will be received under 18 and over 55 years of age. All must be in good health, capable of bearing arms and the fatigues of a military campaign.

Kent County, May 23d, 1846.

FOR CENTREVILLE AND CHESTER TOWN.

The steamer MARYLAND will leave Baltimore, on MONDAY, 9th of May, for Centreville, and thence to Chester Town, leaving Chester Town at 12½ o'clock, for Baltimore. She will start from her usual place, lower end Dugan's wharf, at 7 o'clock. She will not stop at Corsica returning.

N. B. All baggage at the owners' risk.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

May 23d, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will attend with the Standard of Weights and Measures at the following places, on the following days—on Wednesday, the 20th of May, at George Town X Roads and at the Head of Sassafras; Thursday, the 21st, at Massey's X Roads, Millington and Chesterville; Friday, 22d, at Stullville, Still Pond X Roads and Worton Heights; Monday, 25th, at Shaw's Mill, Rock Hall and Bell Air; and on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th, at Chester Town—the balance of the year at the subscriber's.

THOMAS CARROLL.

Chester Town, May 16th, 1846.