msa_sc2901_scm2351-0352 ©Maryland State Archives

I am aware that this will be considered extravagant, especially after the expensive war in which we have been engaged, and more especially when we consider the fifteen millions to be paid for the cession, as many think, and as I think, of part of this very territory; still, taking a fair case is made out, on which every Senator could justify himself to his conscience for allowing the sum proposed. But there is another consideration, stronger with me than all these, quite as strong even as the claims of justice, though it may seem strange to say so; and that is the consideration of the peace and harmony of the country, which rests, I believe, on the proposition now before the Senate. I do not mean to say, nor have I the vanity to suppose, that any measures of mine is so important to the welfare of the country, and to its peace and harmony, but I do believe that the quiet of most of the discontent which pervades one portion of the country, and of the dissensions which disturb the harmony of all, cannot be hoped for until the passage of some measure affecting the object which I have in view. Neither can I doubt that the people of the United States will cheerfully give from their vast resources the sum which is proposed for an object so patriotic and so important to them. Sir, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that this territorial dispute of Texas has brought a state of things of the most alarming character. It cannot be denied that a feeling of great discontent prevails in Texas. It is useless to ask whether there has been any justifying cause for this. The fact is so. Right or wrong, there is a general belief that they have claims which are valid, though not allowed; and that the power of the General Government is interfering with their own vindication of their claims. The counsels of wisdom and moderation are not likely to subdue the exasperation of feeling to which various causes have brought the people of that State. Sympathetic feelings prevail in some of the southern States, and it is difficult to say how far the inflamed spirit may be diffused. This condition of things is threatening the peace of the Union. It should be terminated at once, unless we are willing to see discord prevailing, and the strength of the Government tried in the collision between State and general authority; which cannot now be avoided, except by some such healing measures as this. No one can doubt that we ought to arrest these evils at once, to relieve the country now from the agitating questions which impede the public business from day to day, which stop the ordinary current of legislation, and threaten to stop the wheels of Government, if not to result in a dissolution of those bonds which constitute us one people. Sir, I cannot be insensible to such considerations. I feel, as strongly as any one the absolute necessity of doing something to put an end to a question which menaces us with consequences so serious, if not fatal. I shall be perfectly satisfied if the bill which I have presented be modified by the Senate in any manner agreeable to them, if it will accomplish the purpose for which it was designed.

There is another subject to which I must ask the attention of the Senate for a few moments, and that is the proviso attached to the last clause of the bill. It has been proposed by some that the United States should reserve to itself the right of distributing the money we may vote to Texas among her creditors, but I have put no such provisions as that in the bill, and for several reasons. In the first place, I do not wish the United States to become a commissioner in bankruptcy for Texas; and in the second, I do not want to place Texas in the condition of appearing to be obliged to be placed in the hands of a commissioner of bankruptcy. It seems to me that while it would be impolitic in us to undertake that which we have not the means of doing properly, Texas can, with safety to her creditors and honor to herself, make this distribution. It would also be an indignity to the State of Texas. Sir, one of the highest affronts that could be offered to an honest man, would be to say when he has ample means to discharge his debts, that you suspect his honor, and will not trust him with the money devoted to this purpose. It is quite as offensive, undoubtedly, to a State, to suppose that she will be faithless and fraudulent in a settlement with her creditors. I am not willing to make such an imputation on Texas, to suspect in the least her honor of her Legislature. I am willing to submit the matter to her decision, and to let her settle with her creditors with the means with which we have provided her. But I admit, at the same time, that it is right to guard the Treasury of the United States from the contingencies which may flow from this measure, if Texas should not adopt this course, or if Texas were to settle with her creditors not in full, but upon a reduction of their claims for principal and interest due by them, even with their assent. It is possible that at some future time these creditors, even after having consented to take seventy-five cents in the dollar, if that can be supposed, may come back on the government of the United States and demand the full amount. I propose to guard against that, and for that purpose I have introduced the last proviso in the bill. It provides that of the ten millions of five per cent. stock, to be issued after the State of Texas shall have assented to these terms, and signified her assent in proper form to the Government of the United States, we shall retain five millions until such time as a full release shall be filled in the the Treasury of the United States, by the creditors holding those bonds for which the duties on the customs are pledged. The arrangement rendered necessary by this proviso may easily be effected by these creditors and Texas. On the presentation of these claims, (and I believe they all have been presented under the act of the Legislature of Texas of 1818, which called upon the creditors to exhibit their claims,) the amount of which is furnished to the statement I referred to not long ago, to the Treasury of Texas, it is perfectly competent for Texas to give them orders for stock on the Treasury of the United States, for the amount to which they may be entitled by an arrangement which may be agreed upon between them. And these orders being filed in the Treasury Department, will be ample security to the United States, and protect us from the possible demands to which I have referred. The necessary details can be prescribed by the authority of the Treasury Department.

I have now, Mr. President, noticed briefly all the features of the bill which I have presented. I hope it will pass, because I feel sure that its passage will immediately remove the most troublesome of the causes which have distributed our legislation during this long and weary session. That out of the way, we may hope to dispose of the others speedily, and give quiet, content, and harmony to the country.

KENT NEWS,

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, August 17, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR

WILLIAM B. CLARKE,

OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Election, Wednesday the 2nd of October

FOR THE CONVENTION.

JOSEPH T. MITCHELL,
EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS,
JAMES B. RICAUD,
JOHN LEE.

Election, Wednesday 4th September, 1850

Whig Nominations.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings in another column that the Whigs completed their Ticket for the Convention, and have presented to the people of our county for their support, JOSEPH T. MITCHELL, JAMES B. RICAUD, JOHN LEE, and EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS. These gentlemen are well known to the citizens of Kent county, are identified with the best interests of the county, are intelligent, competent, of strict personal and political integrity, and the interests of our county may be safely committed to their hands. While they subscribe to the principles and policy set forth in the preamble and resolutions, adopted by the Whig Convention, on the 13th instant, and are thus entitled to the undivided support of every Whig in our county, they have strong claims to the support of every thinking and reflecting man in the community, irrespective of party distinction.

The great and momentous fact, that a powerful effort will be made to ingraft into the new Constitution, a provision to give representation according to population, and thus to permit a single City to wield the destinies of the State, cannot lie hid from the eye of public scrutiny. In some places, where the doctrine is popular, they openly avow it, while in others, where it is odious, it is carefully concealed. But the truth cannot be disguised, that this principle of representation, or one approaching it, is to be forced upon the Convention, and thus the Eastern Shore of Maryland and the smaller Counties of the Western Shore, are to be politically annihilated, and their interests made entirely subservient to the city of Baltimore and the upper or Western section of the States. We cannot believe that the people of the Eastern Shore can be so blind to their own safety, so indifferent to their own security and preservation, as to sell their dearest interests, and surrender all power of defence, to the ephemeral interests of party success. The deed once committed, can never be revoked, and every man, who has an interest in the soil, in mechanical, or commercial pursuits, must see the suicidal course of such a surrender, and they should rally around a Ticket, which will present a strong and unbroken front against this destructive principle, and against every attempt to impair our influence. Let us then as Eastern Shoremen, support a Ticket on Wednesday the fourth of September 1850, that will preserve, protect and defend the true and best interests of our Shore.

Washington College.

The duties of Washington College we understand, are to be resumed on the last Monday of September next.

We are requested to announce that the duties of Mr. and Mrs. Town's Seminary will be resumed on Monday September 23rd inst.

PUB. DOC.—Hon. Alexander Evans, will accept our thanks for a valuable public Document.

☞ The whigs of Queen Anne's county have nominated Madison George, John Brown, Clinton Cook and Thomas H. Kemp, Esqrs., as candidates for the State Convention.

Whig Reform Convention.

The Whigs of the respective election districts in Kent county, convened at their respective places of holding the Elections, on Saturday the tenth day of August, 1850, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in pursuance of notice issued by the committee of arrangements: In the first district, Doctor Jacob Fisher was called to the chair and William Harris, Esq. was appointed Secretary: The meeting unanimously nominated *Joseph T. Mitchell, Esq.* to represent Kent county in the Convention to reform the Constitution, and appointed a committee of ten to meet similar committees from the other districts to nominate a fourth, or county candidate for that Convention: In the second district, George Vickers, Esq. was called to the chair, and George N. Hines, Esq. was appointed Secretary: *James B. Ricaud, Esq.* was unanimously nominated for the Convention, and a committee of ten was appointed. In the third district, Thomas Walker, Esq. was called to the chair, and Thomas K. Stephens, Esq. was appointed Secretary: *John Lee, Esq.* was unanimously nominated for the Convention, and a committee of ten was appointed.

On Tuesday the 13th August, 1850, the committees met in Convention at the Court-House in Chester Town, at ten o'clock, A. M.

From the 1st district—Jacob Fisher, Richard Smith, George Copper, John Lusby, Thomas Baker, L. M. Strong, R. Gudgeon, Luther K. Handy, Sam'l. C. Ozman and William Harris.

From the 2d district—George Vickers, George N. Hines, Richard Hynson, Isaac Parsons, Daniel Haines, Daniel Jones, Hugh Wallis, Sam'l W. Spencer, John Gale, Jno. L. Stam.

From the 3d district—William Miller, William Gooding, George W. Spencer, C. W. Spry, William Moffett, Ebenezer Welch, B. E. Jester, W. T. Spry, Jas. L. Davis, W. Merritt.

The Convention was organized by calling Dr. Jacob Fisher to the chair, and appointing Daniel Jones Secretary.

The object of the assembling of the Convention having been fully stated by the chair, and the great importance to the State of nominating an able and efficient candidate to the Convention. On motion of Hugh Wallis, Judge EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, was unanimously selected as the fourth or county candidate to represent Kent county in the Convention to form a Constitution.

On motion, a committee of three persons, composed of, Hugh Wallis, George W. Spencer and Sam'l C. Ozman, was appointed to notify Judge Chambers of his nomination and solicit his acceptance.—The committee retired, and afterwards reported to the Convention that Judge Chambers was out of Town, but was expected to return soon. The Convention, after adopting a preamble and resolutions relative to reform adjourned to meet at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. At half past 2 o'clock, the Convention re-assembled, and the committee, accompanied by Judge Chambers, entered the room, when the Chairman, prefaced by an appropriate address, announced the unanimous selection of the Judge as the Candidate.

The Judge arose, and in accepting the nomination stated his reasons for doing so, and made an excellent and appropriate address upon the subject of reform, and holding in his hands the preamble and resolutions of the meeting, (hereafter inserted) stated that he agreed with and concurred in them. The preamble and resolutions referred to, and unanimously adopted by the meeting before Judge Chambers arrived at the place of meeting and placed in his hands prior to his acceptance of the nomination, is as follows:

WHEREAS, the Whigs of Maryland, have always been favorable to judicious and liberal Reforms, and although opposed by many who, for political purposes styled themselves Reformers. They have so changed the Constitution, as to secure the election of Governor by the people—the election of a Senator from each county and the city of Baltimore—the abolition of the life tenure of office, of Clerks of counties, Register of Wills, of Chancery, and Clerks of the Court of Appeals, and limiting their tenure of office to seven years—secured the election of the Levy Court by the people; the abolishing of the Executive Council,—and at the last Session of the Legislature caused a bill to be passed to elect Clerks and Registers by the people against the opposition of many self-called Reformers. These Reforms having been desired by the people, and the Constitution having provided for its amendment without expense or excitement. They were cheerfully and promptly made by the Whig party of Maryland; and many of them believing that all needful Reforms could be made in the same manner and to avoid the great expense of a convention, in the embarrased condition of the Treasury of the State voted against the call of a Convention, whilst other Whigs voted for that call, but a majority of those who voted having declared in favor of a convention, the whigs bow with deference to that mode by which Reform is to be secured, and cordially adopt the plan thus selected, to carry out their own objects—therefore

1. *Resolved*, That as whigs we are favorable to all suitable, safe and judicious reforms, in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the Government which are called for by the progress of our institutions, and will best conduce to the happiness, interest and prosperity of our people.

2. That we are in favor of so reducing the number of representatives as to curtail the expenses of the government, without impairing the present relative influence of the Eastern Shore and smaller counties of the State.

3. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of all safe and proper modifications of the Judiciary which, while they will preserve the talents, independence and integrity of the Judges, will hold them sufficiently amenable to the Law, and curtail as far as practicable the expense of this branch or department of the Government. The life, reputation and property of every one, is dependent upon having an honest and faithful Judiciary, which cannot be moved from its plain sworn duty by fear of punishment or promise of reward. A pure intelligent Judiciary, is essential to every good government, and the surest bulwark of every man's rights.

4. *Resolved*, That we are favorable to the election of Registers of Wills and Clerks of counties by the people for a term of years.

5. *Resolved*, That a representation according to population would give to Baltimore city about fourteen or fifteen representatives to one from Kent county. Such a representation would be utterly destructive of the rights of the small counties, of the E. Shore—of their influence in the councils of the State, and might subject them to utter hopeless and ruinous taxation, to build up and sustain the interests of a single city whose population have not views interests and sympathies congenial to the great Farming interest of the country, but consists in a large proportion of Foreigners, but recently naturalized, unacquainted with our language and laws, and therefore unable to legislate wisely for the Agriculturists and yeomanry of the country.

6. *Resolved*, That the integrity and interest of the Whig party with all their conservative principles and influence, can only be maintained, by preserving the present scale of relative representation in the House of Delegates, and that every true whig is called upon by the highest claims of duty and of interest to oppose the high demands set up for the city of Baltimore by many of the democrats, for the purpose of securing a triumph in the State and permanent ascendency, although, it would be a surrender of all our interests, a community to be taxed wherever, and to any extent, to effect any schemes of improvement, which that city might originate.

7. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to all further taxation of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to carry on and complete the works of internal improvements in progress and for all future works of that character on the Western Shore, which the interests of that section alone may require to be completed.

8. *Resolved*, That we will advocate the insertion into the Constitution of a provision, against the creation of any other State debt, without an alteration of the Constitution, being first made, and the measure being supported by two-thirds of the vote in the House of Delegates, from the Eastern Shore.

9. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to any encroachment upon the present fund, set apart to redeem the debt of the State called the Sinking Fund and after the State shall be freed from debt we will insist that the revenues derived from the canals and rail roads, to construct which the Eastern Shore has been so heavily taxed, shall be applied to the cause of education—the support of Schools in every section of every county of the State, and to the improvement of the public roads, so as to relieve the people of taxation, and to produce by such application of the funds, highly beneficial results to the country and that no part of such proceeds or income shall be appropriated to the construction of other rail roads and canals on the Western Shore.

10. *Resolved*, That as whigs we are the advocates of a fair and proper retrenchment in the salaries and emoluments of office—of a just accountability of public officers, and of all such measures of reform as the best interests of a well regulated community may need.

11. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of having the Laws of Maryland, revised and codified, so as materially to reduce their number, to simplify and make them cheap and accessable to all, and of diminishing the expenses of Judicial proceedings.

The address of the candidate, was received with cordiality and applause by the Convention.

The Convention, in justice to one of our Senators in Congress adopted the following preamble and resolutions by a unanimous vote.

WHEREAS, The course which our Senator and esteemed fellow citizen, James A. Pearce, deemed it his duty to pursue upon the Compromise Bill has been hastily and unjustly assailed by some of his political opponents. Therefore

1. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Whigs of Kent county, in view of the ungenerous and unmerited reflections upon Senator Pearce, deem it proper to express in emphatic terms, their unlimited and undiminished confidence, in his integrity, purity of motive and patriotism, feeling assured that his course was the result of conscientious dictates of duty and of judgment to advance the best interests of his country.

2. *Resolved*, That although we deplore the loss of the Compromise Bill, our regret has been diminished by the passage of the Bill in the Senate, settling the Texan Boundary, the most difficult of all the questions which threatened the peace of the country, and to our own Senator Jas. A. Pearce who introduced this bill, and those who sustained him in adjusting that difficulty, the thanks of the country are eminently due.

3. *Resolved*, That we feel a just pride in our able, faithful and distinguished Senator, and cannot withhold our admiration of his course, in refusing a place of high distinction, patronage and power, because of our unwillingness to vacate the trust reposed in him by the Whigs of Maryland.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions signed by the President and Secretary of this meeting be forwarded to Senator Pearce at Washington.

Resolved also, That the aforegoing resolutions be published in the Kent News, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Patriot and Baltimore American.

On motion, resolved, that the Whigs of Kent county assemble at their several places of holding the Elections, on Saturday the 7th day of September next at 3 o'clock P. M., to nominate a committee of ten persons from each district to meet in Convention at the Court House on Tuesday the 10th September at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for the Senate of Maryland, and also a candidate for the Levy Court.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

JACOB FISHER, Chairman.

DANIEL JONES, Sec'y.
August 13, 1850.

Passage of Mr. Pearce's Bill.

The Texas Boundary Bill brought forward by our Senator, Mr. Pearce, passed the Senate on Friday last. This is the first move toward the settlement of the national difficulties: this bill disposes of the boundary question between Texas and New Mexico—it appropriates ten millions of dollars compensation to Texas.—The following is the vote upon the passage of the bill:

Yeas—Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Cass, Davis, of Ma., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Felch, Foote, Greene, Houston, King, Morris, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Shields, Spruance, Smith, Sturgeon, Wales, Whitcomb, Winthrop—30

Nays—Atchison, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Davis of Miss., Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Hale, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Seward, Soule, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Yulee.—20

THE FULL CABINET.—The Hon. Thomas M. T. McKennan, of Western Pennsylvania, having been appointed to the Department of the Interior, and the Hon Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana, to the War Department, and having accepted, the cabinet is now complete, as follows: Secretary of State, Mr. Webster; Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin; Secretary of the Interior, Mr. McKennon; Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Graham; Secretary of War, Mr. Conrad; Postmaster General, Mr. Hall; Attorney General, Mr. Crittenden.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA

3 Days Later from Europe.

Advance in Cotton—Flour Unchanged—Decline in Corn, &c.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

HALLIFAX, August 14—10 A. M.

The royal mail steamer Niagara arrived at her wharf here at 9 o'clock this morning. She brings dates from Liverpool to August 3rd, and for London to the 2d.

The political news is no very important.

The steamer Atlantic sails on the 21st inst. Every berth in her has been taken. Jenny Lind has positively taken passage in her for New York.

MONEY—AMERICAN STOCKS.

Money continues abundant, discounts are easy, Consols closed Wednesday at 97, Thursday and Friday at 96¾—Bullion in the bank is about 16,000,000 pounds.

American Stocks, steady, but business rather limited; U. S. Stocks unvaried; Pennsylvania 5's, 84 a 85; Maryland 5's, 90 a 91.

STATE OF TRADE.

There is an increased activity in the manufacturing district at Manchester. On Thursday there was an active inquiry for Yarns, and the quotation of Tuesday consequent upon the Europa's advices, could be obtained without difficulty. The demand extends to Yarns of almost all qualities. Cloths have partaken only to a degree of the improvement in Yarns, but there is more business doing, and descriptions of goods suiting the market go off at [illegible]. From the Woolen districts in York [illegible] it is announced that [illegible] is good, and a profitable autumn trade is anticipated.

MR. EDITOR:—We wish it publickly understood, through the medium of your paper that the subjects of the orations of the last Graduating class of Washington College were not given according to their standing in the class.

A PART OF THE CLASS.

Chestertown, Aug. 13, 1850.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.—The following gentlemen have been nominated for the Reform Convention by the Locofocos of Queen Anne's county: Dr. Enoch George, Henry E. Wright, Wm. A. Spencer, and Ex-Governor Grason.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.—The Whigs of Prince George's county have nominated the following ticket for the Convention—Thomas F. Bowie, Wm. H. Tuck Samuel Spriggs, John S. McCubbin and John D. Bowling, Esqrs.

ACCIDENT.—While master Wm. C. Spencer, son of Wm. A. Spencer, Esq., and master George P. Keating, were out gunning the other day, the former was accidently shot by the latter; one or two shot taking effect in his right eye. It is uncertain whether he will loose the sight of his eye or not.—*Centreville Sentinel.*

Markets.

Baltimore August 16, 1850.

White Wheat—1 00 a 1 10.
Red do —75 to 1 05.
Yellow Corn—62 64.
White do—62 63.
Rye—62 61.
Oats—28 a 32.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, August 11th, after a long and protracted illness, MISS MILLICENT TOULSON, aged about 59 years.

Obituaries.

On the 21st July, Mary Ellen, Daughter of Mr. John W. Jones, formerly Somerset county, Md., in the 20th year of her age.

Born of religious parents, and brought up under the fostering influences of the gospel, and the example of practical piety her mind became early impressed with the moral precepts of the scriptures. Amiable in her natural disposition, courteous and kind in her manners, and virtuous in her conduct. She secured the respect and affection of her relations and acquaintances, and the true spirit of penitence, she evinced by fervent prayer to God, and firm trust in the atoning merits, and prevalent intercession of Christ, has left the happy assurance on the minds of her bereaved parents, that while her rosy cheeks have been bleached in the paleness of death, her happy spirit has gone to bloom in virgin sweetness and beauty in the kingdom of Heaven.

S. T.

On the 5th of August, Elizabeth Warren Stokes, eldest daughter of the above, in the 22nd year of her age. Thus in less than one short week have two lovely sisters, the daughters of worthy christian parents, passed into the receptacle of the dead and now lie side by side in one of the most naturally beautiful rural burying places we have ever seen.

Mrs. Stokes had been a worthy member of the M. E. Church about four years and but a short time previous to her dissolution was seen and heard exulting in the favour of God, and in prospect of the reward of the righteous. She has left a husband and two small children to mourn their early loss.

C. Town, August 15th 1850.

N. B.—The Baltimore Sun will please copy.

TRINITY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

That our daughters may be as corner-stones polished after the similitude of a palace.—Ps. CXLIV. 12.

Rev. EDWIN M. VAN DEUSEN, Rector of Trinity Church, Visiter.
Miss HENRIETTA DAVIS, Principal.
Miss H. S. GILBERT, Associate Principal.
Mrs. AMELIA FOOTE, Teacher of the Piano and Guitar.
Prof. AUGUSTE D'OUVILLE, Teacher of French, &c.

Trinity School will be re-opened, as a boarding and day school, on Monday, September 2nd. The situation is one of the most elevated in the city—proverbial for its healthfulness, and being removed from the business part of the town, is quiet, and yet central and convenient. The boarding pupils will be accomodated with well ventilated dormitories, and always under the immediate care of their instructers. They will have all the advantages of a home in a Christian family; the great design of the institution being to train up the young in the faith and fear of God, and prepare them to fill their various situations in life, not merely as *of* and *for* this world, but as living members of Christ's body, the church, and children of immortality. The government will be based upon religious principle, appeal to the moral sense of the child, and aim to check and control the influence of that corruption of our nature out of which spring all our sufferings. As uniformity and system in the discipline and instruction, are essential to the success of the school, it will be expected that all pupils will conform to its regulations. The Rector of the Church, as Visiter, conducts the devotions, and examines the pupils weekly, on Tuesday morning, when parents and others are respectfully invited to be present at 9 o'clock.

The Vacations are, one week at Christmas and the month of August.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition $150 for the Scholastic year—$3 per week during vacation if the pupils remain at the institution.

DAY SCHOLARS' TUITION—$3 per quarter for Reading and Spelling—$4 for Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic—$6 for all higher English Branches.

MUSIC—$10 per quarter; use of Piano $2 per quarter.

FRENCH at Professor's prices—not over $5 per quarter.

Each boarder is requested to bring their napkins, a silver fork, and spoon.

REFERENCES;

The Rector of Trinity Church, Joseph H. Price, Mrs James E. Price, Mrs. N. Trimble, Mrs. J. E. Driver, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Gosewich, Mrs N. Green, Mrs. L. Rice, patrons, Wilmington, Del. E. F. Chambers, Judge Eccleston, [illegible] Wroth, Chestertown, Md.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 17, 1850.

The Centreville Times will please copy the above advertisement till 1st October next and send bill to H. Davis.

For Sale.

THE Chew property, occupied by Joseph Brydener and Mrs. Ridgway [illegible]

For terms apply to
GEORGE VICKERS, Agent.

Chester Town, June 21, 1850.