msa_sc2901_scm2353-0344 ©Maryland State Archives

Henri now left his place of concealment and hastened up to his friend.

"We must leave here immediately," he said. "Algeatha and Del Cado are now both in the house, and having learned by some means the route taken by Elphonzo, they have resolved to be off in the morning and follow up the pursuit with indefatigable zeal; so we had better start forthwith and use our best efforts to secure a seat in the coach that leaves G— at one o'clock in the morning, (it is now hard on to nine) and by this arrangement we can gain several hours in advance of Algeatha." He then related the conversation he had overheard. "And now," continued he, "what should prevent my going at this instant and blowing his plotting brains out without giving him a moment's warning"

"Henri," replied Edward, "will you never learn to reflect with calmness and deliberation? What, I ask you, would be the result of so hasty a procedure but danger and difficulty? Remember that this summary mode of taking away life is not the proper method to pursue; by so doing you would but involve your own. We will try to precede the movements of Algeatha and let events take their course; his race, I opine, is nearly run—for villiany cannot always be concealed. Your first plan is the best, and that we will pursue, come let us leave the village instanter."

"You are right, dear friend," said Henri; "we will be gone," and ordering their horses, they departed and proceeded directly to the town of G—.

(To be Continued.)

THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday Morning, July 15, 1854.

☞The County Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the 1st day of August next.

CAMP MEETING.—The Camp Meeting of the M. E. Church, will commence, at Baker's woods, near Chester Town, on the 14th August next.

☞We have been requested to say, that our druggists hereafter intend to close their stores at 10 o'clock on Sunday mornings, and let them remain closed until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞We are glad to learn through an Iowa exchange, that Thos. S. Briscoe, Esq., late of this county, a young man of considerable promise, has been nominated, by acclamation, by the Democratic party, as a Floating Representative for the counties of Clinton, Scott and Cedar. We are not apprised of the nature of the office of "Floating Representative," but have no doubt, judging from the qualifications of the gentleman, that it is one of high distinction and honor!

NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENT.—The Baltimore 'American' and 'Clipper' have been considerably enlarged and improved, which was rendered necessary to accommodate their increased advertising patronage. They are both well conducted papers.

The 'Delaware Herald,' which has for some time been conducted by Messrs. Poulson & Hoffecker, has fell under the exclusive control of Mr. R. D. Hoffecker, who has changed its name to that of 'SMYRNA TIMES.'

Farmer's Meeting.

At a meeting of the Farmers of Kent County, convened at the Court House in Chestertown on Tuesday the 11th day of July inst., Samuel E. Baker was appointed Chairman, and Richard L. Nicols Secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, viz: to take into consideration, the intention of the owners of the different vessels from the county, to increase the prices of freights on produce &c.

After a general consultation and interchange of opinions, it appeared that nearly all, if not quite all of the owners of vessels had concluded to adhere to the accustomed rules of charges, it was

Resolved, That this meeting are willing and ready to pay the freights as heretofore charged and no more, and it being the intention of the Captains of vessels to charge no more, that no further action at this time was necessary.

Resolved, That the chairman be authorised to call a future meeting if necessary.

The meeting then adjourned.

SAMUEL E. BAKER, Chairman.
RICHARD L. NICOLS, Sec't'y.

For the 'News.'

MR. EDITOR:—The frequent stops of the Steam Boats that ply between Baltimore and this place have become an intolerable nuisance, and neither should be born by the traveling public or the company. Now I propose that there shall be two regular stopping places on the Kent shore, say at the Landing of Mr. James Mansfield in the upper part of the Neck, and either at Mr. Lusbys or Mr. Currys in the lower part of it, these stops are amply sufficient for the accommodation of all, and it is really hoped that the citizens will concentrate at these points and accommodate themselves and the whole traveling public. Persons who cause the Boats to stop so often f rget that every stop they make delays them, at least, a loss of 3 to 4 miles in their run to Baltimore and hence their late arrival. I hope persons residing on the river will see the propriety of complying with the almost universal wish of the people, and take the Boats at either of the above mentioned places, they are the most convenient to the citizens and Boats, the water is bold and the steamers can approach very near the shore at each place, thereby expediting the Boats and lessening the danger of the passengers in boarding them from the shore, thereby abateing what is a great nuisance, instead of an accommodation of the travelling public.

A FREQUENT TRAVELLER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Change in the Aspect of the War.

Austria Ready to March 200,000 Troops into the Principalities.

Loss at the Siege of Silistria.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamer Asia reached her wharf at 8 o'clock this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to 1st July.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The whole aspect of the war has undergone an entire change, and it is difficult to forsee what new complications may arise. Austria is ready to march her army of 200,000 men into the Principalities, thus interposing between the combatants, and preventing futher hostilities there.

Austria has not yet received the Czar's official reply, and cannot receive it before 3d, and will not act decisively until received. The action of Austria is in accordance with the convention between herself individually and the Porte.

The whole Anglo-French force is now at Varna, preparing, it is supposed, for the expedition under St Arnaud in person into Crimea.

The whole Russian army of occupation is falling back in good order, with all its stores, into Sereth and Pruth.

The garrisons of Ismail, Galatz, &c., are already on the march to the Crimea, and all disposable force will immediately follow, as that is expected to be the next battle field.

Nicolas is on his way to the Crimea from Kien.

Admiral Napier was in the Baltic June 27th, concentrating the whole force 25 miles from Constadt, in a manner that would indicate an attack.

Four British ships had bombarded Bomersund.

The White Sea will be blockaded from the 1st of August.

Two hundred transports were preparing to take the Anglo-French troops from Varna to Crimea.

Both armies in Asia are motionles at Kars.

Greece is quiet.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Napier's force near Constadt, consists of 12 screw line of battle ships, 9 frigates, 5 French ships of the line and several French corvettes.

The London Times says that it is probable that Napier wished to offer battle to the Russian fleet, or reconnoitre the defences of Constadt, rather than make a regular attack on that place.

ODESSA, June 17th.—It stated at this date that there was no blockade, and that ships were getting cargoes as usual.

BOMBARDMENT OF BOMBERSUND.

The bombardment of Bombersund in the Baltic began at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 21st—by 7 o'clock the masked battery was dismantled and abandoned, and at 10 o'clock the Russian magazines were in a blaze.

One account says that the English lost three men, another 4, and 7 wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The position of Austria is looked upon by England and France with great scrutiny and caution. Many shrewd persons believe that her object in taking possession of the principalities is fully understood by Russia, and that her ultimate object is to aid the Emperor when a favorable opportunity arrives. This fact has given decided concern to the allied powers.

The French and English had 60,000 troops between Varna and Shumla.

It is stated that in the siege of Sillistria, the Turks lost 10,000, and the Russians 15,000 men.

Turkey has consented to open her ports to the Greek flag.

The Pontoon bridge at Kalarach was recently destroyed by storm and 500 Russians drowned.

Mehemend Pasha was marching on to the relief of Rasova with 20,000 men.

The work of fortifying St. Petersburg was going on.

The Turkish troops were moving to Triscaston.

ENGLAND.

The conclusion of the fishery treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been officially announced in Parliament.

In the House of Lords the Canada bill had passed through the committee.

FRANCE.

France was quiet, and without news of importance.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte fell from a horse and fractured his leg, Wounded not serious.

A rumour prevailed at Paris that Dromyn L. Hugo would retire from office, and be succeeded by Thouvenel.

Considerable rain had fallen through out France. Preparations for war were still going on with great activity.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.—The electric fluid played many fantastic freaks during the severe thunder storm on Wednesday evening evening last. It struck the stable belonging to the stage company and knocked down three horses which were in the stable, one of which, belonging to a gentleman who sells wheat fans, was instantly killed—the other two were much stunned, and one of them, a valuable animal, in the fall injured his right eye to such an extent that the sight will be entirely lost. The lightning struck the combing of the stable and passed down the middle of the roof scattering the shingles in every direction, and what is remarkable, it was not set on fire, notwithstanding the loft was filled with dry hay.

On the same day, a shock of wheat in the field of Pere Handy, free negro, was struck by lightning; so also, was the barn of Mr. Wm. H. C. Roe, near Roesville, but we are happy to state that no serious damage was sustained.—*Centreville Sentinel.*

Horrid affair in Tennessee—Murder of two White persons by a Negro—Attempted Rape—The Negro burned Alive!—A letter from Dandridge, Tennessee, to the Knoxville Register, says:

"On last Wednesday night, whilst Elijah Moore, his wife and sister-in-law, Miss Loispeech, were at home, a servant stole quietly into the room, in which they were sleeping, and murdered Mr. Moore with an axe. The murderer then violated the person of Miss Loispeech. The murderer was apprehended and tied to a tree, in sight of his murdered master's house, a large pile of rich pine was built around him, and then set on fire and burned to ashes, in the presence of 1500 persons, who did not leave the spot until he was completely reduced to ashes.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 13, 1854.

Wheat, white,		$170 a 1 84
" red		1 70 a 1 76
Corn white		75 a 76
" yellow		75
Oats		58 a 61
Rye		90 a 95
Flour—Howard St. bbl		8 00 a 8 50
City Mills,		8 00
Guano—		
Peruvian	1 to 5 tons	60 00 cash
	6 to 10 "	59 50 "
Mexican		30 a 33 00 "
African,		34 a 36 00 "

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—Our Market to-day stands as follows:

Old White wheat,	$1 90
New do	1 80
" Red do	1 65 a 1 70
Yellow Corn,	75
White, do	73
Oats,	57 a 60
Rye	1 05
Superfine flour,	8 25 a 8 50
Extra do	9 00 a 10 00

The new Wheat arriving, is all out of Condition. Good samples would command 5 a 10 cts. per bushel more than above quotations.

LEFEVRE, BLACK & Co.

LIST OF MANAGERS of the Camp Meeting to be held in S. E Baker's Woods on the 14th of August next.

Nathan Wiley,	James H. Edes,
John N. Usilton,	Thos Strong,
B. B. Perkins,	John W. Jones,
Wm Conyer,	Isaac Cordray,
Jas E. Jurney,	Benj. F. Beck,
A. M. Russell,	Geo. Leary,
Jas Merchant,	James Kendall,
John F. Ringgold	Sam'l Riley,
Chas E. Tilden,	Garey H. Leaverton
Rob't Wilson,	Abel Merritt
Sam'l E. Baker,	Wm. W. Parks,
J Greenwood of W	Jas. H. Rich,
Isaac S Rogers,	Thos Toulson,
Wm. H. Godwin	Alex Parks,
John H. Bowman	Sam'l H. Hurley,
J. A. Harper,	G. W. Grossly
I. C. Taylor,	Henry Kelly,
H B Warren	James Gale
Wm L Godwin	Henry Masten
Thos Baker	Jos M Carrow
Edward Wilkins	Jos E Weer
S W Chambers	Ephraim Clark.
C M Riley	

The above managers will please meet on the ground on Saturday, July 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M.—or, if the weather prevent on that day, at the same hour on the following Monday.

J. A. MASSEY.

July 15, 1854.

Notice.

AN experienced MILLER wanted immediately, to take charge of a grist and merchant mill at St. Georges, Del. Also a Lad who has had some experience in running an engine.

GEO. W. TOWNSEND.

St. Georges, Del., July 1854—3*

Marriages.

On the 3rd inst., by Rev. Mr. Massey Mr. JOSEPH G. COOPER to Miss GEORGETTA KNOTTS.

On the same day, by Rev. Joseph Aspril, Mr. ALFRED H ROCKWELL to Miss SARAH STEWART.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. Mr. Massey, Mr JOHN D. ASHLEY to Miss MARY J. SCOON—all of Kent county.

In Baltimore on the 3d inst., Mr. SAMUEL ARMSTRONG to Miss AMANDA WALLS—both of Queen Ann's county.

Deaths.

Near Sudlersville, Queen Ann's co., on the 24th of June last, Mrs. ELIVA GAMBLE, aged 70 years, widow of Robert Gamble, sr., of Kent county, and daughter of Col. Richard Keene, of Caroline county.

On Thursday evening last, after a protracted illness, Mrs. PINKFIELD, relic of the late Thomas Pinkfield.

At Cumberland Md., June 24th WM. T. WICKES, in the 4th year of his age son of Jos. A. and Anna M. Wickes, formerly of this place.

On Saturday P. M., July 1st, at the country residence of his father near Centertown, B. CHAMBERS WICKES, Esq., in the 31st year of his age.

To those who best knew the subject of the above notice, a simple announcement will constitute the most touching and eloquent Obituary. It needs no studied encomium to recall the memory of his frank and manly bearing, or of his sparkling and commanding intellect, of the earnest and impassioned elocution, of the hightoned and inflexible honor, or the prompt and cordial courtesy, which distinguished his intercourse with his fellows. The hearts of many have instructively responded to memory's suggestions, and he who *living* was thus admired and beloved, is now embalmed in the inmost chambers of the soul.

Yet an early friend sthe companion of his boyhood, the associate of his youth and mature manhood, whose intercourse extended almost from the cradle to the grave, would express a tribute to his memory. And what a torrent of sad emotions crowd upon the soul! What a host of long-forgotten incidents rush before the memory! Who does not at times recall his school boy days, and summon up the image of his lost and loved companions—the partner of his sports, the sharer of his hopes and joys the recipient of his childish cares and troubles! Who would forget his school boy days? or cease to revive them as the green and sunny spots of life!

The early youth of the deceased gave abundant promise of that mental superiority, which was so strikingly illustrated in his manhood. With a quick and just perception, a patient and energetic application, and a memory faithful and retentive, he easily and thoroughly mastered the preparatory branches of education and at an early age entered the Sophomore Class of the College of New Jersey, in which time-honored institution, he at once secured a rank alike gratifying to his friends, and honorable to himself.

Graduating at an early age and with well-earned honors, he at once turned his attention to the Study of the Law.—For this profession, his mind was peculiarly fitted, and with that diligence and energy, which were displayed in all the enterprise of his life, he laid firmly the fountains of Judicial knowledge, thoroughly analyzing and digesting the wise and benign provisions of Common Law. Not content until he could fully comprehend and appreciate their entire harmony with the suggestions of human reason, and their peculiar adaptation to the necessities of mankind. His mind was preeminently logical and discriminating and to these he added the habit of profound and untiring study and investigation. Hence he became a devotee to his profession, and thus we fear, greatly overtaxed the capabilities of a frame by no means vigorous or robust. With a mind thus disciplined for the noble calling of his choice, it was confidently anticipated that he would win for himself an enviable rank among his professional brethren. Now was the expectation disappointed? Among those familiar with his legal effort, it is unnecessary to refer to the ability with which he uniformly conducted his causes, the thorough and sagacious preparation of his plan, the skill with which he developed the law and facts necessary to his purpose, the cogency of his arguments, the aptness of his illustratons, the felicity of his diction and the earnest, impassioned grace which attended and distinguished every glance and jesture. In his forensic efforts he eminently illustrated, that cardinal rule of Rhetoric, that the speaker should by his entire manner, convince his audience of the earnestness and sincerity of his declarations, and that he is himself solemnly persuaded of the truth of that which he utters. No one could listen to the breathing thoughts and burning words of this youthful orator, and fail to be satisfied that he was *conscientiously*, religiously, persuaded of the justice and importance of his cause.

But the crowning honor of his brief career as a public speaker, whether in the halls of justice, in the deliberative body, or before assemblagas of the people, was the high-toned, chivalric fairness with which he advocated his cause. Relying upon its real merits, he sought not to substitute technical refinements, or subtle distinctions, for sound and legitimate reasoning. This uniform and scrupulous honor, won for him a most enviable position in the Legislature of his State, of which at the early age of 23 he was a most distinguished member, and was alike illustrated in his subsequent political canvass as a Presidential Elector, on behalf of the lamented Taylor.

Such is a most feeble reflex of his brief professional career, but what shall be *adequately* said of his social and domestic qualities? Those who knew him within the social precincts of home alone understood how warm and gushing were his sensibilities; how tender and gentle and confiding his affection; how pure and blameless his life; how high-toned and inflexible his honor; how constant and devoted and self-sacrificing his attachment. In the service of a friend all the faculties of heart and mind were at once aroused, and forgetting health, interest, comfort, nay even life he applied himself at once with steady singleness of purpose, to the accomplishment of the end to be attained.

But the strength and ardor of his emotions were pre-eminently exhibited in his immediate, social and domestic relations. Here was elicited a prodigality of tenderness of almost *feminine child like* affection which we never knew equalled. It was his happy fortune to be encompassed by a host of kindred ties, and how earnestly and constantly he responded to such attachments, the writer had peculiar opportunities to know. It was his delight to discourse of the care and affection lavished upon him, from infancy, throughout his brief and eventful life. With such sentiments his very existence was bound up. Love for his family and his few chosen friends was the very atmosphere in which he breathed.

To love and to be loved was his chief delight, a joy beyond the triumphs of ambition. Esteemed as the most precious reward of all his intellectual toil, and in it he forgot the gratifications of professional success, and the admiration and applause, so often and so cordially bestowed upon him. If he had unhappy moments, from these who in this chequered life is exempt? they were chiefly, caused by the occasional apprehension (an apprehension suggested by his nature), that the affections of those whom he loved and cherished, had been temporarily alienated or suspended

Thus did his character at once illustrate the highest order of manly courage and self reliance, and the extreme of gentle and tender sensibility constituting the most perfect and most attractive harmony of the head and the heart.

Man, in his weak and finite judgment, would claim that one so pure and noble, so loving and beloved, so gifted with intellectual superiority and adorned by moral graces, should have been spared as a blessing to his family and friends, and as a bright example to his fellows. But a celestial intelligence had otherwise decreed. The flashes of intellect and fancy are extinguished—the heart once throbbing with warm and delicious emotion, is now stilled—the bright and speaking eye, has paled its lustre—the eloquent tongue is hushed. "Death loves a shining mark," and here he found it. Could the admiration of multitudes have averted the blow, it had been stayed. Could the love and care, the hopes and prayers and entreaties of friends or kindred have availed, he would yet be among us. But the silver cord is loosed, the golden bowl is broken, the dust has returned to the earth as it was, but the spirit has ascended to the God who gave it.

"The pomp of heraldry the pride of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth ere gave
Await but the inevitable hour,
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

The fair earthly tenement is indeed abandoned to decay, but as the immortal principle, even in life, seemed day by day to shine with a brighter and purer flame, so "he being dead yet speaketh." In the memory of his graces and virtues he still lives and as we fondly trust and confidently believe, in a brighter and more joyous sphere

The sun and planets pursue their courses; the seasons roll on in order; the earth is still green and bright with its carpet of verdure and its garniture of flowers—but to him they speak not. No longer do they bring freshness to his cheek or gladness to his heart,—But he has been transported to a realm whose rivers and fountains flow in perennial brightness, and rejoice under a sun whose splendors know no waning, to a land whose verdure is unfading neither parched by desert heats nor withered by nipping frosts and snow, where music gladdens the heart unceasingly, and falls not on the senses. There the affections of his soul may cling to its loved ones, nor ever be sundered by the relentless hand of the Great Destroyer, and there may he be reunited to those whom on earth he cherished, and over them may his disembodied spirit hover and keep vigil with an interest and devotion, unfatigued and unceasing.

We would not intrude within the sacred precincts of a keed kindred sorrow. It is too profound, too poignant, to be reached by human sympathy, or calmed by human solace. In the touching language of another, it is "a sorrow from which the heart refuses to be divorced—an affliction cherished and brooded over in solitude." The mother would not forget the infant that perished from her arms, tho' every recollection is a pang. The child would not forget the most tender of parents, tho' to remember be but to lament. Who, in the hour of agony, would forget the friend over whom he mourns? Who, when the tomb is closing upon the remains of her he most loved, and he feel his heart crushed in the closing of its portal, would accept consolation to be gained by forgetfulness? The love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it has also its delights, and when the burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection, and the convulsive agony over the ruins of all that we most loved is softened into pensive meditation on that it was in the days of its loviness, who would expel such a sorrow from the heart? There is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song, a recollection of the dead to which we turn even from the charms of the living. The grave of those we loved is the place for meditation. There we call up in long review tee whole history of virtue and gentleness—the thousand endearments lavished upon us, and almost unheeded, in the daily intercourse—then it is that we dwell upon the tenderness, the solemn awful tenderness, of the parting scene—the couch of death, with all its stifled griefs, its noiseless attendance, its mute, watchful assiduities, the last testimonies of expiring love, the feeble, fluttering, thrilling—oh, how thrilling!—pressure of the hand; the last fond long ng glance of the glazing eye, turning upon us even from the threshold of existence; the faint, faltering accents, struggling in death, to give one more assurance of affection.

Such was the closing scene with him whose departure we mourne; and to all these was added the confident, hopeful, joyous assurance that he met the ordeal clad in the armor of a religious faith, for upon investigation of this, the most absorbing of all themes, he had seriously and earnestly bestowed the best faculties of his mind and unreservedly recognized the solemn and momentous reality of a Divine Revelation.

Thus he passed away, having as we are fully assured, the testimony of a good conscience, in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable religious and holy hope, in favor with God, and in perfect charity with all mankind.

This is the inestimable, the celestial solace to those who loved him. Thus were his last hours consecrated,—thus was that couch of pain and death gilded by a calm, and clear, and living light, for

There he taught us how to live and (Oh! too high
The price for knowledge) taught us how to die.

M

"I am Prepared to Recommend your Pills."

JOLIET, WILL Co., Illinois, Feb. 25, 1854.

MR. R. E. SELLERS:—When I resided in Pittsburg, I was cured of an attack of Liver complaint, which had preyed upon my system for eight years, and reduced me so much that I was compelled to quit work.

During the time of my suffering, I had the advice of several physicians but their treatment failed to accomplish a cure. A friend recommended the use of your "Liver Pills," and after using two boxes of them, I found my entire cured. Whilst suffering from Liver Complaint, I was also afflicted with the Piles, which I never felt afterwards. As my wife and eldest son are now very much afflicted with a deranged state of the liver, I am very anxious to have you make an agency for the sale of your Liver Pills at this place.

After the cure of my own disease, I am prepared to recommend your pills, and very many persons in this section would freely try them if they had a chance.

Yours, respectfully,
ANDREW SARVER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The *original, only true and genuine* Liver Pills are prepared by R. E. SELLERS, and have his name in *black* upon the *lin of each box*, and his signature on the outside wrapper—*all others are counterfeits or base imitations.*

R. E SELLERS & Co.,
Proprietors,
Pittsburg, Pa

And for sale by
Simon Wickes, Chester Town.
Abel J Pees, Pees' Corner.
M. V. Lowe, Millington,
And by Druggists generally on the Eastern Shore and in Baltimore city.

June 24, 1854—1m 2

JUST received at the CHEAP GROCERY and for sale, a hogshead of the light brown SUGAR, which is now going off at 6¼ cents. Call soon, for it will soon be gone. A. M. RUSSELL.

July 15, 1854.

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

BY virtue of a power of Attorney, the undersigned will expose to public sale, at the tavern porch of Mr. James Clayton in Chester Town, on

SATURDAY,

the FIFTH day of August next, at eleven o'clock, A.M., the HOUSE and LOT OF LAND in Chester Town now occupied by Mr. Wm. Frazier, and lying on Front or High street, said town. The lot is 29 feet on High street, and extends back towards Cross street 9 perches. An Alley 5 feet wide and 40 feet long, between this and the property of Mr. Collins, is in common to the two properties.

The Terms of Sale are one-third the purchase money on receipt of the deed, and the balance in two equal instalments in four and eight months, with interest and well secured by mortgage or otherwise.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Agent & Attorney
for Mrs S C

Chestertown, July 15, 1854.—tds

MACHINE OIL and Lamp Oil for sale by T. W. ELLIS.

July 8, 1854.