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THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday Morning, August 5, 1854.

SPEECH OF THE HON. J. A. PEARCE.—We will publish next week the speech of Senator Pearce, against the policy of making Federal grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners.—The argument is an able one, and we commend it to our readers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are pained to record the death of Mr. Benjamin Adkinson, a worthy young man, which took place on Monday and caused by careless use of fire arms. The deceased in taking his gun from a boat, seized it by the muzzle, when it exploded lodging the whole contents in his wrist and abdomen. He lingered about one hour when death relieved him of his sufferings.

For the News.

WEATHER-ALMANAC.

MR. EDITOR:—The subject of a change of weather is one that is as frequently introduced into conversation as almost any other, except "Good morning," or opening. In a climate like ours, so often changing and changable, it is not surprising that this topic is so common. A drive, ride, visit, farming operations, and all out door employments or amusements cannot be indulged without some reference to the weather.—Hence the 'signs" and omens that are consulted in regard to a continuation of any given state or change of it. Some of the signs or predictions that obtain, we subjoin. There are doubtless others as numerous and quite as infallible.

Signs of Rain in Dry Weather.

1 Three very full flood tides in succession.

2 Three heavy white frosts in succession.

3 A sudden rising of the water in springs.

4 Flies becoming unusually annoying

5 The notes of the little rain frogs on the trees or bushes.

6 The sudden changing of the wind against the course of the sun.

7 The appearance of white fleecy clouds coming from the North East.

8 A yellow sunset.

9 When the sun sets in a cloud or an obscure sunset.

10 A misty appearance under the sun at sunset, but no cloud.

11 A very red sunrise.

12 A sun-dog or mock sun in the morning.

13 A clear sunrise, but soon after the sun being hid under a cloud.

14 Thunder or a light shower before 7 o'clock A. M., indicates rain at a later period of the day.

15 At new and full moon, and at her entry into the intervening quarter.

16 A circle around the moon.

17 A bur or hazy appearance around the moon.

18 When the new moon hangs so perpendicularly that an Indian's pouch could not hang upon it.

19 A change of moon near 12 o'clock noon' acd 2 o'clock P. M.

20 In winter, change between 2 and 4 in the morning—cold, with frequent showers.

21 Do. between 4 and 6 in the morning—rain.

22 Do. between 4 and 6 in the morning—wind and rain.

23 An unusual number of "Shooting stars."

24 The firmament very full of stars in appearance, and much twinkling among them.

25 After a shower in the morning, and the sun shines out and the air is sultry, a gust is apt to follow in the after part of the day.

26 Dry sand found floating on the water near shore.

27 Wind South and no dew after heavy dews.

28 In winter, if sheep in the field are seeking a covering or shelter under woods &c., the storm is not distant.

29 An unusual number of the cobweb along the banks, on fences, or trees.

30 The Rheumatic by a return of his pain, is almost, if not quite, as good as an index, of the near approach of rain, as the peculiar feeling of the Grog-drinker, in the absence of a watch, admonishes him of 12 o'clock, Meredian.

Signs of Fair Weather.

1 If the moon changes near 12 o'clock at night and 2 o'clock A. M.

2 Do. between 10 o'clock P. M. and midnight.

3 Do. in winter 4 to 6 o'clock afternoon.

4 Do. in winter 6 to 8 o'clock, afternoon, if wind N. W.—(Rainy if wind S. or S. W.)

Dr. Lardner in his lectures on this subject, contends that the Moon has no influence on the weather, and exhibits a table of the state of it for a limited period, showing that the idea of a change of weather producing rain at the new and full moon during that time, was erroneous, the changes being as frequent between as at those phases of the Moon. He admits the old, venerable, superstitious belief of the influence of the Moon in effecting or indicating changes in the weather at the new and full—but asserts its utter want of foundation in philosophical principles. But mangre all the Doctor's declarations, many will continue to think, as the world in ages past thought, and as Virgil in his Eclogues taught—and which we may hereafter refer to. He was a wise Roman in his day—wrote about 710 years of Rome, and before the Christian era. He asserted that the Sun and Moon, in their appearance, and birds in their movements, indicated material changes in the weather. The observation and experience of many, and particularly of sailors confirm the popular and traditionary notion; that those planets, and other appearances, generally, indicate changes in the weather—although, the adage is admitted to be true, that, "in dry weather all signs fail," and another equally true, that an infallible sign of rain is, when the clouds are very thick, dark, and low—immediately above and —— big drops of water falling, quite fast upon you!!!

Q IN A CORNER.

Powder Mill Explosion—1 Man Killed.

On Saturday evening about half past seven o'clock, our citizens were startled by three quite heavy explosions, which shook their houses, and broke a few panes of glass. The immediate supposition was that one of the powder mills at Garesche's works had exploded, and the fire companies with their appartus and hundreds of our citizens hastened that direction. We understand the mill was running as usual when the explosion took place, blowing it down, killing James Lynch, the watchman, and slightly wounding James Cannon, the engineer. Two other persons were in or about the mill at the time but fortunately escaped uninjured. Mr. Lynch had his head taken off. He was between 60 and 70 years of age, had worked at the business some thirty years, and had an arm broken by an explosion which took place eight or ten years ago. He leaves a wife and three or four children to deplore his untimely end. The three discharges were caused by the explosion of the mill, the drying and packing room, all being under one roof. We believe no other damage of any consequence was done.—*Wilmington Republican.*

Fatal Affray at a Hotel.

NEW YORK, August 2.—An affray with Bowie Knives took place last night at the St. Nicholas Hotel, between Dr. Graham, a Southerner, and a Californian named Lawrie. The rencounter resulted in the death of the Californian, he having lingered but an hour. Both gentlemen have families, who were boarding at the hotel.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

August 2.—The murder at the Saint Nicholas Hotel was committed by Dr. R. M. Graham, of New Orleans. Col. Loring of California, was his victim.—The former was drunk and making a noise in one of the corridors. Mr. Loring requested him to desist, as it annoyed his wife. Dr. Graham continued his conduct, when Col. Loring came out and requested him to desist the second time. Dr. Graham turned upon him, drew his sword from his cane, and plunged it into him, and he died almost instantly.

An inquest was held this evening on the body of Col. Loring, and one of the hotel servants who witnessed the affair testified that the deceased struck the prisoner, when the latter raised his cane and the deceased seized it. The sheathe came off and the prisoner ran the sword into him.

The coroner's jury in the case of Loring returned a verdict that he came to his death by a wound inflicted on his person by means of a sword cane in the hands of Robert M. Graham. Graham was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

☞On the arrival of the Northern Stage in this place on Saturday night the stage driver, George, on alighting before the Hotel, was attacked by two strangers, who from some cause expressed a grudge against him, and made a few passes at him with their fists, but without doing him hurt. They, however, succeeded in frightening him to a considerable degree as the full exercise of his lungs fully testified, and as soon as relief went to his assistance, he made an effort to have them arrested, and when in the clutches of officer Jump, they avered that it was all a joke, and George, having a goodly share of the milk of human kindness in his breast, allowed them to go Scott free. As soon, however, as they left town, he changed his mind again, and said he "wished he had hold der d—d fellers arrestted."—*Cent. Sentinel.*

THE NEW ENGLAND Emigrants for Kanzas who have reach St. Louis, write back to their friends in Boston, that they have met with a most hospitable reception from the people of St. Louis, many of the most intelligent citizens calling daily to assure them of their warm interest in the movement, and adding that throughout the State the same feeling prevails. This does not look much like the antipathy and excitement against Northern settlers of which we have read so much in the newspapers.

"BILL NEBRASKA."—The first white male child born in Nebraska since the passage of the organization bill was born at Dr. Clark's Hospital, Nebraska Centre, in June, and was christened *Bill Nebraska Kinney.* His father, the Hon. J. F. Kinney, chief justice of Utah, has taken the lead in sustaining the "Douglas bill" in a very forcible manner.

Spain and the United States.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following message was sent to the Senate this afternoon, in reply to a resolution of inquiry adopted by that body this morning:—

To the Senate of the United States:

I hasten to respond briefly to the resolution of the Senate of this date, requiring the President to inform the Senate if, in his opinion, it be not incompatible with the public interest whether any inquiring has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives of the 15th of March last, concerning our relations with the government of Spain, which in his opinion may dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess of Congress affecting those relations."

In the message to the House of Representatives refered to I availed myself of the occasion to present the following reflections and suggestion:

"In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever be to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long exist with peaceful relations.

"In case the measures taken for the amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provision I measures as the exigency may seem to demand."

The two Houses of Congress may have anticipated that the hope then expressed would be realized before the period of its adjournment and that our relations with Spain would have assumed a satisfactory condition, so as to remove past causes of complaint, and afford better security for tranquility and justice in the future.

I am constrained to say that such is not the fact. The formal demand for immediate reparation in the case of the Black Warrior, instead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has only served to call forth a justification on the Local authorities of Cuba, and thus to transfer the responsibility for their acts to the Spanish Government itself.

Meanwhile, information not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character, was received to the effect that preparation was making within the limits of the United States, by private individuals, under military organization, for a descent upon the Island of Cuba, with a view to wrest that colony from the dominion of Spain. International comity, the obligation of treaties, and the express provisions of law, alike required in my judgement that all the constitutional power of the Executive should be exerted to prevent the consummation of such a violation of positive law, and of that good faith on which mainly the amicable relations of neighboring nations must depend.

In conformity with these convictions of public duty, a proclamation was issued to warn all persons not to participate in the contemplated enterprise, and to invoke the interposition in this behalf of the proper officers of the Government. No provocation whatever can justify private expeditions of hostility against a country at peace with the United States. The power to declare war is vested by the constitution in Congress, and the experience of our past history leaves no room to doubt that the wisdom of this arrangement of constitutional power will continue to be verified whenever the national interest and honor shall demand a resort to ultimate measures of redress.

Pending negotiation by the Executive, and before the action of Congress, individuals could not be permitted to embarass the operations of the one and usurp the powers of the other of these depositories of the functions of government.

I have only to add, that nothing has arisen since the date of my former message to dispense with the suggestions therein contained touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, August 1, 1854.

The message was read in executive session. The lukewarmness of the House of Representatives on Spanish affairs will, it is thought, render it ineffective in its object. No appropriation can be got from Congress to operate with during the recess. The war fever is entirely defunct in the House.

FOUR OF THE WARD JURYMEN INDICTED FOR PERJURY.—The Grand Jury of Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ky., have found a true bill for perjury, against four of the Ward jurymen, and they are held to bail in $1000 each to appear at the next Circuit Court to be held at that place. It is said that several other jurymen who served on the Ward trial would have been indicted on the same charge, but the Grand Jury could not get the Sheriff to bring up the witnesses. This may lead to the discovery of the whole affair.

THE CHOLERA AT NIAGARA—SHOCKING PARTICULARS.

BUFFALO, July 23.—We learn from the most reliable sources that the ravages by cholera at the Suspension Bridge, on the Canada side is far worse than first represented. Our informant visited the locality yesterday, and found almost every soul capable of moving deserting the vicinity of death, leaving the dead without burial. He discovered in one shanty, a woman so far gone with the disease as to be unable to move, whilst the dead body of her child, seven years of age, was lying by her side in an advanced state of decomposition! In another tenement he found two men, the other dying without attendance. In another shanty he found three bodies so much decayed that he could not venture to disturb them, and he set fire to the building in order to consume the bodies.

To day we learn as a reliable fact, several bodies partially consumed, are being devoured by hogs!

THE AFFLICTION OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The New Haven Journal state the following incident:

The telegraph on Friday announced the sudden death of the amiable daughter of ex-President Fillmore, and to-day we hear the news of the death by cholera of his brother, Charles Fillmore, at St. Paul, Minnesota. About a month ago we were coming down the Mississippi on the Golden Era, in company with President Fillmore and his daughter when we were met by an upward bound boat having Charles Fillmore on board, and the two boats rounded to, for the purpose of allowing the brothers to meet for a moment. The interview was probably their last. Within a few weeks the daughter and brother are gone—both stricken down within a few hours from each other of the same disease, though hundreds of miles apart—Then they were in perfect health and enjoying to its fullest extent the pleasures of a magnificent excursion; now they both sleep in the tomb, and their father and brother is left to mourn almost alone the loss which can never be replaced.

I'LL SEE THAT ONE AND GO FIVE BETTER.—If the following, which we clip from the last "Spirit of the Times," is not from the pen of the author of "The Arkansas Gentleman," we lose our guess:—

D——, being in the West, and short of cash, could not tell where to get the necessary Wilmont provisor for *internal* improvement, but finding a widow who had shot one husband dead, and wounded several others, he concluded to marry her in order to get a boarding house.

Shortly after the yellow garlands of Hymen were faded, D—— came in one night slightly *muggu*, as the Choctaw poets express it, and found his new spouse awaiting his arrival. She pitched into D. like a thousand of brick, and spread herself like a fan tail pigeon, drawing a single-barrelled pistol upon D. who instead of travelling, pulled out a revolver and, and remarked, as gently as the sigh of an Æolian harp—

"Mrs. D, I see that one (nic) and go five better!"

Baltimore Market.

(FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF FRIDAY.)

Wheat, white,	$1 60 a 1 70
" red	1 56 a 1 65
Corn white	73 a 75
" yellow	70 a 72
Oats	35 a 38
Flour—Howard St. bbl	8 00
City Mill,	7 50

☞The quotations of the Philadelphia market from some cause failed to come to hand this week.

Deaths.

Near Turner's Creek on Tuesday last, Miss LAURA, eldest daughter of Dr. T. C. Kennard.

At Turner's Creek, after a protracted illness of dysentery, Mr. THOMAS NEAL.

In Chester Town, on Thursday evening the 27th ult., after an illness of two weeks, EMILY ANNA, only daughter of John E. and Mary Lawrence, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Jesus hath taken our Emily dear,
From this world of sorrow and pain,
Up to his blissful chmes afar,
Where she shall forever reign

'Twas hard, dear one, to part with thee,
To part to meet on earth no more;
We feel this world can never be
The place it was before.

Oh! thou sweet and lovely child,
Thou from us hast been riven;
Though we miss thee here the while,
Yet we will meet thee up in heaven.

At Capon Springs, Va., on the 30th ult., Mrs. WALL'S, relict of the late Philip Wallis, of Q. A. county

HATS!

A GOOD supply of fashionable Hats may be found at the cheap store of A. M. RUSSELL.

aug.5,'54.

Confectionary!

JUST received at the Cheap Store of A. M. RUSSELL, a large supply of choice confectionary.

aug.5,'54.

A GOOD assortment of Tin-ware always on hand and for sale at low prices A. M. RUSSELL.

Aug. 5, '54.

JUST received, a good supply of Shad, Mackerel, Herring, and dried Beef A. M. RUSSELL.

August 5, 1854.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR LUNGS!

IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO DIE OF THE CONSUMPTION.

Pittsburg, April 18, 1847.

Mr. R. E. SELLERS—Sir:—I have on several occasions expressed to you personal, the high estimation in which, from having made use of it for several years in my family, I held your your "Imperial Cough Syrup." I have never known it to fail in relieving coughs, colds, or oppressions of the lungs, when used promptly, and according to your directions. I have given it to infant children with highly beneficial effects; and so far as my own case is concerned, a dose taken at night before retiring has invariably relieved me from Cough or any disagreeable feeling of the chest. I always keep it in my house, and would not, on any account, be without it.

Every person who may use it, will pronounce it an agreeable, mild, yet highly effective cough medicine, which, in a climate as changeable as ours, cannot fail to prove a great benefit to all who may give it a trial.

I am, sir, respectfully, your friend,

WM. H WHITNEY,

Editor Pittsburg Daily Chronicle.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS & Co., Pittsburg, Pa,

And for sale by

Simon Wickes, Chester Town.
Abel J Rees, Rees' Corner.
M. V. Boyer, Millington,

And by Druggists generally on the Eastern Shore and in Baltimore city.

July 29, 1854—1m 3

Notice.

HAVING moved to Baltimore, all persons having occasion to write to me, will please address to '*Madison Avenue Baltimore, Md.*' I shall attend the Kent and Queen Ann's Circuit Courts, and shall be often over at Chestertown at other times. All wishing to pay me money professionally or on private account, can send me checks on the Farmers & Mecanic's Bank, of Kent Co., marked good by one of the Bank officers, and I will by return mail send a proper receipt. My private claims, unless settled soon, will be placed in a train for collection.

JAMES E. BARROLL

Chestertown, Md., August 5, 1854. } 3t.

Vendue.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, the undersigned will sell at the late residence of William Lyzar, at Worton Heiguts, on

Thursday,

the 10th day of August, all the personal estate of said dec'd, consisting of

HORSES CATTLE. HOGS,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. FARMING IMPLEMENTS, BACON, CORN GROUND. &c, &c, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. when the terms will be made known

BENJ. H. STARTT. Ad'mr.

Aug. 5, 1854.—tds.

NEW GOODS!!

A. M. RUSSELL,

HAS just returned from the city with a good assortment of goods, which, for quality and prices cannot be surpassed. He will name in part:

Crushed, pulverised and Brown Sugars, Rio Laguyra and Java Coffees.

Rice	Flour	Soap
Candles	Lard	Bacon
Meal	Molasses	Vinegar
Pepper	Salt	Mace
All-pice,	Starch,	Mustard.
Nut-megs,	Cheese,	Crackers,
Saleratus,	Blacking,	Powder,
Shot,	Mackerell,	Herring,

and many other articles, all of which will be sold at city prices, for cash or country produce.

August 5, 1854.

For Sassafras and Chester Rivers.

THE STEAMER OSIRIS will commence her regular routes for the above Rivers on Tuesday, August 1st, 1854, leaving her wharf Light st., every TUESDAY morning at 7 o'clock, for Crumpton, touching at Kent Island, Queenstown, Gray's Inn Creek, Corsica, Chester Town, and all intermediate landings; returning by the same route on WEDNESDAY.—Leave Baltimore every SATURDAY morning a 9 o'clock, for Georgetown and intermediate landings on Sassafras Rivers, returning by same route on MONDAY. Leave Baltimore on THURSDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Georgetown and intermediate landings, return same day. Friday lay day.—Fare $1. E. G. STURGEON,

Aug, 5, 1854—tf. Captain

Notice.

THE subscribers to the Monument to the late Gen'l PHILIP REED, are requested to meet at the Court House in Chester Town, on Tuesday the 22nd of August at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Aug. 5, 1854.

Tobacco, Segars, &c.

THOSE who chew and smoke can rely upon getting good tobacco and Segars, as I have a large assortment of choice brands now on hand, which for quality and price cannot be surpassed.

A. M. RUSSELL.

Aug. 5, '54.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

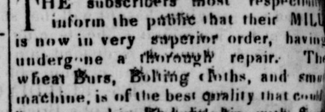
THE subscriber intending to leave the State will sell at public sale on

TUESDAY,

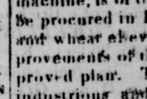
the 12th day of September next, at 1 A. M., at Chesterville, Kent county Maryland, his farm lying on Chester River, in said county, adjoining the lands of Wm. T Spry and others, containing

301 ACRES, more or less.

situated on the new road leading from Millington to Chester Town, four miles from the former and eight from the latter place. The farm is divided into six fields, and under good fencing. 210 acres are in arable land, of kind soil and well improved; adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. The remainder, 60 Acres, is in WOOD & TIMBER.



The buildings consist of a new



two story Frame Dwelling and Kitchen The out houses—corn houses, granary, stabling, carriage house, &c.—are all new and in good order.

There is on the farm a thriving peach orchard of 2300 trees of the best budded fruit—a part of the orchard is in full bearing. There is a good Fishery on the farm. Lime and other fertilizers can be landed immediately on the farm. There has been 10,000 bushels of lime put upon the farm in the last three years besides guano and other fertilizers.—This farm is convenient to churches, mill and market, and in one of the best neighborhoods in the county.

THE TERMS OF SALE

are ONE-FOURTH CASH; the balance of the purchase money is to be paid in three equal and annual instalments, one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale—the purchaser giving bond with approved security, as the case may be, when a good and sufficient deed will be given for the premises. The purchaser can have the privilege to break up a field of fallow this fall if required. Full possession will be given on the first day of January, 1855

Persons wishing to purchase will view the premises before the day of sale.

J. T. PALMATARY.

Chestertville, Md.

Aug 5, 1854.—tds.

☞Del. Republican copy law tds. and send bill to this office for collection.

RATCLIFFE MILL.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the public that their MILL is now in very superior order, having undergone a thorough repair. The wheat Burs, Bolting Cloths, and smutting machine, is of the best quality that could be procured in Philadelphia, with flour and wheat elevators, and all the improvements of the most modern and approved plan. They have a good miller, industrious and attentive to business, polite and accommodating to customers. We have every facility, and there can be no good reason why we should not be able to do the work as well as it can be done in the State or elsewhere.

We also expect to have in full operation in a short time, a Plaster Mill, Clover Mill &c., detached from the grist mill, and shall be highly gratified to accommodate all who may see proper to send, the most strict attention shall be paid to all branches of the business, as we are determined that there shall be no cause for complaint, if any should arrise we would like to be notified.

THOS. H WHALAND.
JOHN W. WHALAND.

August 5, 1854.

Notice.

The Steamer "LADY WILMER," Captain W. R. WILLSON, Will, until further notice, run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock P. M., for Wilmer's point and intermediate places on the Sassafras.

Returning, leave Wilmer's Point on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock A. M; George Town and Fredericktown at 12 o'clock M; Cassady's and Turner's Creek at 4 o'clock P. M.

Leave Philadelphia on Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M., for Port Deposit. On Mondays leave Port Deposit at 12 o'clock M. for Philadelphia, via Cassady's and Turner's Creek, leaving those places at about 4 o'clock P. M. During the fruit season the communication from the Sassafras to Philadelphia, will be tri-weekly, viz—on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and from Philadelphia direct to Sassafras, twice a week viz—on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Every attention will be paid to the convenience and comfort of passengers, and to accommodate and promote the interest of those having fruit or other marketing, or grain to ship to Philadelphia. The patronage of all is respectfully solicited.

EDWIN WILMER.

Aug 5, 1854—tf. President

FOR SALE:—A Beautiful *Stallion*, 5 or 6 years old, iron grey, and will go any kind in harness, or anything else—he is of fine form and action. Apply to W. F. ROEDER.

Kennedy's Farm, Kent Co., Aug. 5, '54 }

WASH SODA just received at the "CHEAP GROCERY," and for sale at 6 1-4 cents per pound.

Aug 5, 1854. A. M. RUSSELL.