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is not our case. It never was so. When we were a people of but two and a half or three millions of souls, we maintained ourselves in a vigorous and prosperous independence, and found it unnecessary to throw our country open to all the world by free grants of land. It was not necessary for us even then to have such an infusion of foreign population as would overcome the native and make that portion *pars minima sui*. Still less is it necessary now. Nobody can doubt that the progress of this country in every element of national greatness is such, that it now stands without the fear of an enemy anywhere. Indeed, sir, we are apt to say, in that boastful spirit which I fear characterizes us a little too much, that we are "confident against the world in arms," and, extravagant as it may seem, I do not know but that it is true.

This being the case, sir, I ask some one to point out to me the motive for departing from the old established system, under which we have grown so great and been so prosperous, and introducing this new principle, which is new, I think, more especially in this; that it seems to treat this great national domain, as if it were a nuisance to be abated or a burden; not merely a worthless thing, but a positive burden, which we must cast off our shoulders and throw down for whoever is willing to take it up. Sir, I desire in our legislation here to facilitate the settlement of the new States, but I think they are settled quite as fast as any reasonable desire on their part could demand. Seeing no reason why we should depart from our old and well tried policy, I shall not give my vote for the bill in its present shape, or any modification which leaves the homestead principle pure, or the homestead principle with a sham or nominal price affixed to the land.

While I would generally adhere to our present system, there are certain portions of the country in which, from peculiar circumstances, it may be politic and proper to grant lands to settlers—as in New Mexico—whose sparse population and remote situation, whose generally barren soil, containing only spots of land cultivable by irrigation; and whose exposure to constant Indian forays makes it most undesirable to the settler. There it may be for the benefit of the common treasury of the the people, as well as the particular interest of the inhabitants to encourage such immigration as may give population and strength enough to secure the peace and protection of all. But, in the greater portion of the public domain, all the perils of the pioneer life have passed away. Men no longer have to plow with their guns slung across their shoulders, as was the case with the early Kentucky settlers. They break the wilderness and subdue the forest in the confidence of perfect safety.

I do do not mean to detain the Senate much longer, but there is one point to which I wish to call attention, and I do so because I am unwilling that the authority of the Senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass] should be given to a legal principle, which I consider entirely unsound. In the course of debate the other day, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Clay] made an objection to the bill, that under its provisions the land States might in certain cases which he specified, be restrained from exercising the taxing power as in other cases, and that the period within which the parties invored by this bill would be able to hold the land without being taxed, would be extended by its operation; and he relied upon the compacts made between the United States and the new State, and particularly with his own State, Alabama, which he mentioned as preventing the State from taxing lands while still held by the Government, and for which no patent had issued. The Senator of Michigan contested this principle. He thought there were but two States in the Union which had mape perfect compacts with the Government of the United States, in regard to the taxing power over the public lands,

Mr. Cass. I said fair compacts, without any extraneous force.

Mr Pearce. Without any extraneous force. Well, sir, I understand that the extraneous force which was used was this: Where the Congress of the United States have passed an act authorizing a Territory to form a State government, with a view of entering into the Union, they have imposed upon them certain conditions. Among others, there was the condition that they should not tax the lands belonging the United States within the limits of those States. These new State governments have generally or always been required to enter into such a compact, I believe, by resolution of their convention, agreeing to the stipulations on that subject in the act of Congress; and I believe that all the States have so agreed, where it has been proposed to them.

But, sir, what I mean to say is, that the authority of the Government of the United States to reserve its lands within the new States from taxation, does not depend upon compact. I meant to say, that it has been so decided by the highest tribunal in the land. I know the Senator from Michigan thinks otherwise. He thinks the opinion is a doubtful authority, and may, perhaps, think it was a mere *obiter dictum;* but I believe I can show that it is not an *obiter dictum*, that it was the opinion of the court upon a point necessarily involved in the decision of the case. There is a case reported in Third Howard, which came from Alabama, in which the title to certain laud that had been overflowed with water was contested—one party claiming it under the United States, and another denying that title. Mr. Justice McKinley delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court and I find that opinion contains this language:

"We will now inquire into the nature and extent of the right of the United States to these lands; and whether that right can in any manner affect or control the decision of the case before us." * * * * * "We therefore think the United States hold the public lands within the new States by force of the deeds of cession, and the statutes connected with them, and not by any municipal sovereignty which it may be supposed they posess, or have reserved by compact with the new States, for that particular purpose. The provision of the Constitution above referred to, shows that no such power can be exercised by the United States within a State. Such a power is not only repugnant to the Constitution, but it is incons stent with the spirit and intention of the deeds of cession."

He says: "The argument so much relied on by the counsel for the plaintiffs"—which argument, was based on the right of the Government on compact between the State and the United States is not sound, and adds that it "cannot operate as a contract between the parties, but is binding as a law;" and he gives the reason for it:

"Full power is given to Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory 'or other property of the United States.'—This au thorized the passage of all laws necessary to secure the rights of the United States to the public lands, and to provide for their sale, and to protect them from taxation.

"And all constitutional laws are binding on the people in the new States and in the old ones, whether they consent to be bound by them or not. Every constitutional act of Congress is passed by the will of the people of the United States, expressed through their representatives, on the subject-matter of the enactment; and when so passed it becomes the supreme law of the land, and operates by its own force on the subject-matter, in whatever State or Territory it may happen to be.

"The propositions submitted to the people of the Alabama Territory, for their acceptance or rejection, by the act of Congress authorizing them to form a constitution and State Government for themselves, so far as they related to the public lands within that Territory, amounted to nothing more nor less than rules and regulations respecting the sales and disposition of the public lands.

"The supposed compact relied on by the counsel for the plaintiffs, conferred no authority, therefore, on Congress to pass the act granting to the plaintiffs the land in controversy."—*Pollard's Lessee vs. Hogan et. al.*, 3 *Howard*—212. &c.

Congress have a right, under the Constitution to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States; and, therefore, according to the justice who delivered the opinion of the court in this case, they have a right to make enactments having the same force as any compact would have. Such an enactment is found in the provisions of the laws authorizing the Territories to form Constitutions with a view to admission into the Union as States upon the terms mentioned, and those terms are equally binding and obligatory upon the States as though the agreement were really and truly a compact, and had all the force which a compact can have.

Sir, I only mention this because I understood the authority of the Senator from Michigan to be the other way.—He intimated a doubt whether these lands were not taxable by the States except where a compact had been made between the States and the United States, which was a fair and proper compact. I suppose, indeed he intended to say that where a State was admitted into the Union by an act of Congress, which imposed upon it certain conditions, those conditions were invalid unless the State assented to them in some very precise form.

Mr. Cass. I stated that was the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Mr Pearce. The opinion of the Supreme Court, from which I have read, signifies the contrary, and it is the opinion of the Court though delivered by a single judge, for it was not dissented from except by Judge Catron, (who, as I understand him, held the compact between Alabama and the United States to be valid and conclusive,) and it was essential to the determination of the question, and must be therefore taken to be the law of the land as expounded by that Court. I shall not further trouble the Senate.

Member of Congress Robbed.—Col. McMullen, member of Congress from Virginia, was robbed of about $1,600 on Monday Evening, on the Fredericksburg train. An individual implicated in the theft has been arrested, but none of the money was recovered. It appears that the colonel was in a hand car, twelve miles from Richmond, and unexpectedly, a freight train was met, too late to prevent a collision. To save himself he jumped out, leaving behind his carpet-bag, containing the money. The collision occasioned no serious damage, and after the excitement, on looking for the carpet bag, it was missing, but soon found a short distance from the track, cut open and the money gone. It is supposed the collision forced it open, and that the money was instantly picked up by the thief. The man arrested had $20 of it in his possession, and says it was given to him by another man.

Billy Bowlegs Retaininining Fugitive Slaves.—It appears that Billy Bowlegs, the Seminole warrior, recently had in his poesession two fugitive slaves from Alabama, and having refused to give them up, two of his braves, who lately visited Fort Myres, in Florida, were made prisoners whereupon Billy gave up one of the fugitives, and demanded one of his. This was not only refused, but the fugitive sent in by him was taken into custody and retained. As a rescue was feared, (Billy with seventeen warriors being within two miles of the fort,) the troops were preparing for a flight. There are three companies of U. S. Troops at the fort.

☞Hon. Wm. A. Graham has been elected to the State Senate of North Carolina.

THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday Morning, August 12, 1854.

☞The weather continues very dry here, and the corn is suffering greatly for rain.

Camp Meeting.—The Camp Meeting, of the M. E. Church, will commence in Baker's woods, near Chester Town, on Monday next, and close the Saturday following.

Excursion.—The Independent Greys of Baltimore, accompanied by their Band, and quite a large number of persons visited our town on Monday last, in the steamer Lancaster.—We regret to say that among them, (we do not mean any in uniform) were a number of rowdies who conducted themselves in a very disreputable manner. They landed and left our wharf fighting like Kilkenny cats. For the reputation of the city it is high time that these excursions were put an end to, unless indecent persons could be prevented from accompanying them.

☞The Cattle Show and Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, will be held near Baltimore, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th 1854. The annual meeting of the Society will take place on Monday evening October 2nd. The American Farmer says:

"This exhibition, it is expected, will far exceed any that has preceded it in this State, and as the time has been changed from the last to the first week in October, more favorable weather may be anticipated than has been enjoyed on some occasions heretofore.

What Congress has Done

Congress adjourned on Monday last, after a session of eight months. The following are among the most important bills passed:

The regular Appropriation bills; the Kansas and Nebraska bill; the bill providing for six first class war steamers; the Ten Million bill of the Gadsden treaty; the Homestead bill for Kansas and Nebraska; the bill extending the Warehousing system; the bill to give effect to the Canadian reciprocity treaty; the bill repealing the Minnesota Railroad Land bill.

The following treaties have been made by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate:—The Gadsden treaty; the British Colonial Reciprocity treaty; the Commercial treaty with Japan; the Neutrality treaty with Russia; sundry treaties extinguishing the Indian titles in Kansas, Nebraska and other Territories.

The following measures and schemes have failed:—A batch of many millions in amount of land jobbing railroad schemes; the French Spoliation bill of five millions; the Pacific Rail Road scheme—postponed; the Senate bill of eight million for the relief Texas; Mr. Olds' Administration bill for the increase of the rates of postage, the bill for a line of steamers between San Francisco and China, &c &c.

Excitement at Denton, Md

Another Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.—The quiet citizens of Denton, Caroline county Md., have, within a few days, been in a state of no little excitement. It appears from the "Denton Journal" that in March last, a young Englishman 25 or 30 years of age, made his appearance there, and through letters of recommendation, purporting to be Abel Stevens, of New York, editor of the National Magazine, and from John Giles, Principal of Bergen Academy, N. J., he procured the situation of teacher in the male school in that village. Subsequently he informed the members of the M. E. Church that he was a regular licensed preacher, and presented a license dated at Richmond, Va., signed by the Rev. Thos. C. Hayes.—He was thereupon invited to preach, and by his eloquence attracted large crowds. A vacancy occuring he was appointed to fill the place of "young preacher," when he procured a handsome sulkey and a $165 horse, and soon became a favorite with the ladies. All went on well, until it turned out he was engaged to be married to two respectable girls. One of them, however, unfortunately for him, wrote to Mr Stevens, to ascertain something about him, and received for answer that he knew no such person as John Howard, the name under which it is alleged he has passed himself off. When this letter reached Denton, the Journal says he attempted to elope with the other girl to whom he was engaged, but fortunately her friends saved her from his grasp.

The gentleman who sold him the horse, not having been paid, then pursued him and found him a mile from Denton, with the horse, which he gave up, hitched in the woods. In a day or two he started for Baltimore and returned in about a week, but being threatened with lynch law by the citizens, again left for that city. On Wednesday last, however, he went down again and stopped at the house of a gentleman seven miles from Denton, where he was arrested the same night by the sheriff and a posse, and committed to jail to default of bail for his appearance at the next term of the Caroline county circuit court.

The Journal states that letters have been obtained within a few days showing that he is the same person who figured last year at South Groton, Mass., under the name of James Cooper, where he married a Miss Fletcher; subsequently he created a sensation at Rockland Lake, Mass., and in January last came near securing the charge of the Clay street chapel at Richmond, Va. The facts were published in the Sun at the time of the flare up at Richmond, together with certain charges preferred against him in relation to the death of his wife in England.

For the Kent News

THE WEATHER-ALMANAC.

Mr. Editor:—A reference was made in your last paper to various prognostics of the changes of weather, and allusion to Virgil, an old Roman Poet, who flourished about forty years before the christian era. As Homer excelled in the Greek, so did Virgil in the Latin, classics. In comparing them, it is said, "Homer boundless and irresistible as Achilles, bears all before him, and shines more and more as the tumult increases. Virgil, calmly daring, like Aeneas, appears undisturbed in the midst of the action, disposes all about him, and conquers with tranquility." "Homer seems like his own Jupiter in his terrors, shaking Olympus, scattering the lightnings, and firing the heavens; Virgil, like the same power in his benevolence, counselling with the Gods, laying plans for empires, and regularly ordering his whole creation." Virgil was said to be of a swarthy complexion, tall and athletic—was bashful when people crowded to see him, and would "slip into some passage or shop to avoid them." His life was as chaste as his style and those who criticise his poetry can never find a blemish in his morals." Such was the man who published in his Georgics, when about forty years of age, his belief of the signs in the Heavens, &c., indicating changes in the weather.

Shooting Stars is said to augur a change—Virgil says very beautifully of them:

"Oft shall you see, ere brooding storms arise,
Star after star glide headlong down the skies,
And where they shot, long trains of lingering light
Sweep far behind, and gild the shades of night."

In the actions of beasts and fowls, &c, he discovered signs of change and handsomely described them as follows:

"The heifers gaze aloft where vapours sail,
And with wide nostril drink the distant gale,
The twittering swallow skims the pool around;
Along the marshes croaking frogs resound;
Ants, from roofed cells, bear out their eggs to day,
And wear, each following each, their narrow way.
But o'er dry sands the crow stalks on alone,
Swells her full voice and calls the tempest down."

He saw, too, in the light of the lamps occasional appearances which foreboded the storm:

"Nor yet unconscious of the threatening gloom,
The Virgin labours o'er the nightly loom,
When sputtering lamps flash forth unsteady fire,
And round the o'erloaded wick dull flames expire."

He exhibited the appearance of the Moon as ominous in his usual interesting and attractive style:

"If when the moon renews her refulent beam,
Through the dark air her horns obscurely gleam,
Along the wasted earth and stormy main,
In torrents drives the congregated rain;
Or if, with Virgin blush, young Cynthia blaze,
Tempestuous winds succeed the golden rays;
But if (unerring sign) the orb of night,
Clear wheel through heaven her fourth increasing light,
Rain nor rude blast shall vex that hallow'd day,
And thus the month shall glide serene away."

In the sun he finds lessons of instruction, and furnishes them to us in language as brilliant as that beautiful orb:

"Alike with Orient beams or western rays,
The prescient sun each future change displays;
Signs that can never deceive, the sun attend,
At day's first dawn or when the stars ascend.
When many a spot his rising lustre shrouds,
Half-hid the disk beneath a vale of clouds,
Beware the showers that from the south wind sprung,
Foam the strown corn, and herds, and woods among.
If dull at morn, with many a scatter'd beam,
Through the dense clouds the rays diversely gleam,
Or if Aurora, with dank mists o'erspread,
Leave with pale brow Tithonus' saffron bed,
Lo shall the leaf the ripening grapes surround,
While rattling hail-stones from the roof rebound;
But most at sunset mark what tints prevail;
If dusky, dread the rain; if red, the gale;
If spots immingle, streak'd with gleams of fire,
Rain and fierce wind to vex the earth conspire;
But if the orb, at dawn that brightly rose,
The threatning cloud thy fear shall vainly move,
And the clear north shall rock the sounding grove.
Last, what late eve shall bring, what winds prevail,
And all that Auster plans with hurried gale,
Behold the sun's prophetic signs display,
Who dares mistrust the God that gives the day?"

If any of our young men are desirous of becoming Seers of the Weather, we would recommend to them especially that sign which the Poet calls the damp mists of Aurora, or the morning twilight, to study and examine the first blush of the morning, which is usually denominated the "breaking of day." A misty "day break" tinged with yellow light, is ominous of the storm. How few, we fear, study this sign. They are not aware how much is lost to health; to time; to study; to business, to meditation; to usefulness; by late rising. The description of the morning light by the Poets, should incite the young to behold it—they call it the Goddess of the morning, "rising out of the Ocean in a chariot, with rosy fingers dropping gentle dew." The season has arrived when exposure to the night is hazardous to the health. August dews are freighted with Malaria—and while they imbue the system with the causes of disease, exposure to the burning sun will enervate it and produce an earlier developement. We have nowhere seen a more exquisitely beautiful caution and personification than that found in Moore:

"The dews of the evening be careful to shun,
They are the tears of the day for the loss of the sun."

Q

Election in Missouri—Defeat of Thomas H. Benton.

Louisville, August 9.

A private despatch from St Louis says that Luther M. Kennett (whig) has been elected to Congress over Thomas H. Benton, democrat, in the first district. The entire American ticket triumphed in the city, and the dispatch says that a riot was then taking place.

Iowa Election.

New York, August 9.

A despatch from Muscatine, Iowa, to the Tribune, says that the election in that State has resulted in the success of the Whig, anti-Nebraska and Prohibitory Liquor law ticket. The Whigs have chosen a Senator and two representatives, and their whole county ticket in Muscatine and given 128 majority for Grimes for Governor.

Death of Mrs Watson the Vocalist.—Mrs. Ann Watson, the well-known vocalist, died very suddenly in Philadelphia Monday, on board the steamer R. F. Stockton. She, in company with her daughter, hurried to the boat and fell dead just after reaching it.—Mrs. Watson was a large stout woman, and her death was probably caused by apoplexy or disease of the heart.

Baltimore Market.

(FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF FRIDAY.)

Wheat, white,	$1 60 a 1 62
" red	1 40 a 1 50
Corn white	62 a 72
" yellow	68 a 70
Oats	35 a 40
Flour—Howard St., bbl	7 81
City Mill,	7 00
Rye	75 a 90

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 hold 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 Willington,
And by Druggists generally on the Eastern Shore and in Baltimore city.
July 29, 1854—1m 3

Deaths.

Near Chester Town, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Rachel Brower, aged about 50 years.

On the 9th inst. at Turner's Creek, Mrs Neal, widow of the late Thomas Neal

In Springfield, Illinois, on the 19th ultimo, Mr. D. J. Snow, Sr., in the 76th year of of his age.

A devoted christian, he left to his children the example and holy influence of a pious life, and in death the assurance of immortality and the counsel to meet him in Heaven

Dentistry

R. P. GIBSON will return through Chestertown during the next week. Those who may desire his professional services are requested to leave messages at the Post Office or at McDaniel's Hotel. If he finds any engagements awaiting him, he will stop to attend to them. Aug 12, 1854.—1

To Merchants & Builders,

SASH WEIGHTS and SHUTTER FASTENINGS, for frame or brick houses always on hand, and made to order in the best manner and of the best materials, as cheap as the lowest city prices, and with prompt despatch. Also Wagon Boxes of every description, neatly manufactured at the Farmer's Foundry, Chestertown.

EARNEST, BENJAMIN & Co
Aug 12, 1854.

FOR SALE.—*A BUGGY WAGON AND HARNESS*, newly repaired and in complete order. Apply to
W. N. E. WICKES.
Aug 12, 1854.

Valuable Kent County (Md.)

FARM

AT PUBLIC SALE,

SITUATED directly on the road leading from Millington to Chestertown, and about two miles from the village of Chesterville, adjoining the lands of Arthur J. Wallis, Joseph Boyd and others, convenient to churches, schools, and within one and a half miles of Chester River; containing

305 *Acres*,

30 of which is WOODLAND, and from 40 to 50 acres of rich meadow and bottom land. The farm is divided into five fields, with meadow lot and orchard of thrifty apple trees. Two of the fields are now in clover. A large portion of the fencing is chestnut. The natural quality of the land is unsurpassed by that of any in the county, and the land is easily worked, being neither too flat nor too rolling. This situation is perfectly healthy—water fine; society excellent.

The Building is of Brick, with two rooms down and two up stairs, with adjoining Kitchen and good cellars. The out-buildings consist of Granary, Stabling, Meat-house, Corn-house &c. The Baltimore and Philadelphia markets are convenient for the conveyance of grain and produce by water.

The farm will be exposed to public sale at the Hotel of Jeremiah Cosden, in Chesterville, on

TUESDAY,

the 12th of September, 1854, at twelve o'clock M

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—$100 on the day of sale, one half the purchase money thereafter and the residue in one, two and three years, with interest, and well secured. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. The ground for wheat will be broken by the tenant, and one half the seed wheat will be sold with the farm; and the tenant will seed the entire crop (of about 40 acres) without expense to the purchaser.

C. F. HUFFELD, Jr.,
187 Chesnut St, Phila.

Aug 12, 1854.—tds

☞The Delaware Republican will copy twice and send bill to this office for collection.

Plenty of Water!

HE subscribers would inform the public that he has plenty of water with which to manufacture good flour and meal and hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of the patronage of the public in this drying times.

JOS. E. WEER.

Providence Mills,
Urieville, Aug. 12th

Notice.

THE County Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the 5th of September next.

A. W. MELVIN,
Clerk to Commissioners

Aug 12, 1854.

☞Persons having busines with me as Clerk to the Commissioners are hereby notified that I will be in Chester Town every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 9 to 12 o'clock, until further notice.

A. W. MELVIN.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
In the First Election District.

THE undersigned having been appointed Deputy Collector for said District, is now ready to receive the taxes for 1854. He can be found at the office of C. T. Lusby, Esq., in Chestertown. Persons wishing to save 5 per cent on State tax, *must* call and pay their taxes during the month of August.

JOHN N. McDANIEL.

N. B.—He would say to persons who have not paid them for 1853, that after the 1st of September I shall proceed to close the books according to law.

J. N. McD.

Aug 12, 1854.

HIDE, LEATHER & OIL Establishment.

GRUPY & STANSBURY,
(SUCCESSORS TO S. H. BLEAKLEY.)
Corner of South & Water Streets,
BALTIMORE, Md.

HAVE on hand a large and full assortment of every article that can be called for in the leather line, from the finest morocco to the heaviest sole, harness, brush, &c. We have likewise made arrangements with one of the largest Finding stores in Baltimore to furnish to our customers any bill of findings, embracing every variety, at as low a price as can be bought in Baltimore when ordered through us. Boot Makers and Saddlers, or Trunk manufacturers

N. B.—The highest *cash* price paid for Hides, both green and dry, at all times. ☞All communications in regard to business promptly attended to.

Aug. 12, 1854—3m*

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle the same. No further indulgence given. WM. BACCHUS.

Aug 12, 1854.

CLERK WANTED.

THE subscriber wants an active, well-disposed Boy, of good moral character, 15 or 17 years of age—to raise in his store. T. W. ELIASON.

Chestertown, Aug. 12, 1854.