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# THE KENT NEWS.

## THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday Morning, June 16, 1855.


THE TOWN.—We are requested to state that during the coming week the Commissioners will inspect the town. Fines will be enforced and collected in every case where persons neglect to cleanse their premises.

HARVEST.—The early wheat will be ready for the reaper, week after next; the general harvest will not commence before the 2nd of July. The weather lately has been fine on wheat, and what is made in Kent bids fair to be well matured.

THE CASE OF EDWARD DOWLING.—The case of Edward Dowling, Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, charged with misconduct in office, has occupied the Criminal Court of that city, since Tuesday last. The accused, doubtless, will be honorably (?) acquitted.

☞ State elections will take place on the first Monday of August in Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas; in Tennessee on the first Thursday of the same month, and in North Carolina on the second Thursday thereof; in Maine on the second Monday of September, and in Vermont on the first Tuesday of the same month.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer Champion, on Saturday last, on her regular trip to this place, broke her main water wheel shaft off North Point. The accident was noticed by Captain Nelson, of the marine observatory, and Mr. Bryson, the agent, being informed of the fact despatched the steamer Pocahontus to the vessel, which took off the passengers and arrived here at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Champion was towed up to Baltimore, where she is undergoing repairs—the Osiris in the meantime, will take her place.

SELLING CORN BY WEIGHT.—For some days past, says the Baltimore Patriot, a large amount of corn has been selling by weight, fifty six pounds to the bushel.—The prevailing custom was to dispose of it by measurement, dealers depending upon their judgment as to quality. Now, however, there seems to be a desire, upon the part of many dealers to purchase and sell entirely by weight. They argue that such a custom universally established, will eventually tend to the benefit of our grain market, by placing it upon a more reliable, substantial basis, giving greater confidence to all parties—that prices can be better established, and a fairer equivalent obtained for every description of grain. Selling by weight may stimulate farmers to produce a better article. Owners of corn that comes up to the standard by measurement, or rises above, prefer selling at 56 pounds to the bushel; and hence, it is said, many who possess such an article send it to New York, or some of the Northern markets, where the weight rule prevails.

They are however, two sides to this question, and without committing ourselves at present to either, simply state that several large dealers are opposed to the first proposition, asserting that the measurement standard is best and most advantageous to our general trade.—They contend that to require fifty six lbs. to a bushel of corn, would force producers to other markets and otherwise injure the trade.

THE VEILED MURDERESS TO BE HUNG.—The Albany Evening Journal, of the 9th instant, says:—

"In the case of Henrietta Robinson, the veiled murderess, who is now in the Troy jail, the Supreme Court this morning affirmed the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer. She will, therefore, be again brought before that court, at its present term, and again sentenced to be hung."

ILLINOIS ELECTION.—The St. Louis Republican of the 8th inst., says:

It is supposed, also, that Judge Skinner is elected to the Supreme Bench in the Second Grand Division of the State, beating Judge Logan of Springfield, and that Turney is elected Clerk in this Division. Mr. Marsh is elected Circuit Judge in the Adams and Hancock Circuit. Judge Woodson is re-elected without opposition in the Greene Circuit and Judge Breese by a large majority, in the St. Clair Circuit.

☞ The Liquor Dealers' League in New York which has been formed since the passage of the prohibitory law in that State, now numbers 14,000 members, it said, in New York city: a fact which it is not difficult to credit, seeing that there are 7000 retail liquor shops in the city—and as all the employees in these, as well as the breweries, distilleries, importing and wholesale houses swell the roll of the league, the array is quite a formidable one. Each member pays an admission fee of $10, which has created a fund of $140,000.

### Sassafras Steam Packet Company

CHESTER TOWN, June 12, 1855.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the Sassafras Steam Packet Company was held at the Court House. On motion, Geo. B. Westcott, Esq., was called to the Chair, and E. Mansfield, appointed Secretary.

Some doubt having been expressed as to the legal organization of the Company, the opinion of counsel was asked, which was given, to the effect, that after due notice a majority of the orginal Corporators should have *assembled*, in pursuance of the provisions of the charter, and organized accordingly. A majority not having convened at the first meeting, the legal existence of the present meeting, without such majority, was consequently doubted.

After some remarks by Edwin Wilmer Esq., and others, the meeting adjourned.

GEO. B. WESTCOTT, Chm.

E. MANSFIELD, Secty.

THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.—On Saturday last the Know-Nothing Convention, now in session in Philadelphia, went into an election of officers. The candidates were Barker, of New York; Ricaud, of Maryland; Colby, of New Hampshire; Gardner of Massachussetts; Bartlett, of Kentucky; and Dannehoover, of Illinois; all of whom received a respectable amount of support. At the sixth ballot, reinforced by the friends of Gov. Gardner, E. B. Bartlett of Kentucky, was chosen President of the Council, receiving ninety four votes, to fifty-two cast for Mr. Barker.—The inferior officers were filled as follows:

Vice President.—C. D. Freeman, of Pennsylvania, had 71 votes, to 22 for Ford of Ohio, 16 for Sperry, of Conn., and 27 for others.

Corresponding Secretary.—C. D. Desbler, of New Jersey.

Recording Secretary.—Mr. Stephens, of Missouri.

Chaplain.—The Rev. Henry W. Rugg of Massachussetts.

Treasurer.—Henry Crane, of Ohio.

A committee, composed of one delegate from each State, the number being thirty-one in all, was subsequently appointed to prepare a platform of principles, and entered at once upon their new and important duties. Appearances indicate that the platform will be based upon broad and national grounds; and its promulgation, which is expected to-day, will be looked for with some anxiety. Those who profess to know assert that it will attempt to set the slavery question at rest by a recognition of the Nebraska bill, a disavowal of the Missouri compromise, and a support of the proposition to permit the people of the Territories to make their own laws, and elect their own officers, with the exceptions provided for under the Constitution.

THE AMERICAN PARTY IN OHIO.—The American Party in Ohio, in annual session at Cleveland lately, issued a manifesto of principles which, with the exception of its fourth article, will be cheerfully endorsed by every true lover of his country.

They proclaim:

1st. Unlimited freedom of conscience in religious matters; hostility to ecclesiastical interference in political matters, and equality of rights to all naturalized emigrants thoroughly Americanized.

2d. Non-interference with the rights of naturalized foreigners, and a just consideration for all honest and well meaning emigrants.

3d. Opposition to all political and military organizations, composed exclusively of foreigners; and to all attempts to exclude the Bible from the public schools.

4th. *Opposition to the extension of slavery in the Territories, and to the admission of any new slave State into the Union. A recognition of the Missouri compromise, and a nullification of the Nebraska bill.*

5th. Non-intervention in foreign affairs beyond sympathy with the oppressed.

6th. Protection to American industry, and support of internal improvement.

7th. Perpetual Union of the States by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution.

Rule out your fourth clause, gentlemen and you will have no difficulty in finding supporters.

THE CASE OF ARRISON.—On Thursday the district Court of Ohio, in session in Cincinnati, granted a new trial to Wm. H. Arrison, of infernal machine notoriety convicted of murder, on the ground of misdirection in Judge Flynn's charge to the jury. The Court has remanded his case to the court of Common Pleas for a new trial. It is supposed that an act of the Legislature transferring the business of a criminal court to the Court of Common Pleas is so defective as to be null and void, and that Arrison cannot therefore be tried by that court; and the District Court having adjourned to September next, the order cannot be amended.—Should the act referred to be void, Arrison will probably be discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, and thus escape punishment.

☞ Mayor Dow of Portland, has published a defence of his course in the recent riots. He says that he and the Aldermen had information in the course of the afternoon previous to the outbreak, that a mob-attack on the city agency was contemplated. He adds that the mob spirit had been gathering force for a month before, that it had been stimulated by men of influence, that it had been in Portland early in May, in Boston two weeks previous to the outbreak, and in Saco, New Yarmouth, Gorham and Paris, on the morning of the fatal day; and that when he and the Sheriff successively warned the people to disperse they were answered by jeers, hootings, &c. The Rifle Guards had neither ammunition nor caps, nor could any be got in the city; and that the Light Guard were without cartridges.

## The Know Nothing National Council.

The following correspondence we copy from the New York Herald of Tuesday. It will be read with interest:

THE PLATFORM.

*Resolutions on the Slavery Question.*

The following resolutions respecting the slavery question have been adopted by the platform committee:

Resolved, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in despite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has, therefore, become the imperitive duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union; that, as experience has shown, it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants; and, as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

Resolved, That, regarding it the highest duty to avow these opinions, upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of the National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of the social system, and expressly pretermitted any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, and that any interference of Congress with slavery, as it exists in the said District, would be a violation of the spirit and intent of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded it to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

Dame Rumor hath it that Lyons, of New York, had the honor to propose this measure, which, the same garrulous old Dame asserts, was adopted in the committee by ayes seventeen, and noes fourteen.

*The Sovereignty of Territories—Re-Affirmation of the Fugitive Slave Law.*

The two resolutions sent in to-day constitute the platform on the subject of slavery in the general sense. It will be added to and construed in substance as follows.

To the first resolution will be added this provision, viz:—Subject to the decision of the proper courts having judicial cognizance thereof, and such amendments as shall be needed to fully carry out their spirit and more fully give to the inhabitants of the Territories the entire power of local sovereignty, as the same is possessed by the people of the States.

After the second resolution will be added the following, giving the scheme of the American party for the solution of the problem of Union:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this National Council, that the people of the Territories of the United States should possess as full and actual sovereignty within the same as the people of the States do; that Congress, in passing the organic law for the organization of a Territory, should put therein no more provisions than will merely authorize the people of the Territories to act for themselves; and should empower them to create their own scheme of government, limited to a republican character, authorizing them to determine upon what officers, from Governor to the lowest subordinate, they will possess and to elect the same; to establish what courts they choose, appoint or elect the judges of the same as they may decide for themselves and give to their courts the power to adjudicate on their own laws, as the courts of States possess the power to do, subject to the laws of the States, and the decisions of the courts of the States to review by the Supreme Court of the United States in case of a conflict with the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. That Congress shall create within the Territories such courts of the United States as exist by the laws of Congress in the States; and the President of the United States shall appoint, with the consent of the Senate of the United States, the judges thereof, and the judges thereof shall hold office and possess jurisdiction, as all such judges do in the like courts of the United States in the States; that Congress shall create all such offices and officers in sad Territory as now exist in the States, and said officers shall be appointed by the President as the same are appointed by him, either alone or with the consent of the Senate of the United States; and that the Territories should in general possess like powers, rights, privileges and immunities as do the States, except a representative in Congress; they having neither Senators nor Representatives therein, but only a single delegate.

Whereas, the constitution of the United States contains the provision following, being the third clause of the second section of article four thereof, viz:—"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due—"

"Resolved, That this National Council recognize the full and binding obligation of this provision of the constitution upon the States of this Union and the people thereof, and that it is due to the constitution and to good faith in one State towards another that the proper laws should exist to fully, fairly and honestly carry out the said provision in letter and spirit, and that all the courts of this Union and of the States should fully, honestly and with alacrity enforce all laws made in pursuance of said provision of the constitution, and render at all times and in all places the said provision operative and effective, for the keeping of good faith of one State with another, and for the rendering of justice and the protection of property; and this National Council pledges itself to all just and proper measures to secure that this provision of the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be duly enforced, and that faith shall be kept and justice done in its regard.

The platform as sent was adopted in the committee of thirty-one on that subject by seventeen to fourteen. The abolitionists all standing in opposition on the one side, and the national men in support on the other. Its adoption was an overthrow to them—they will not strive in the Convention to carry their views, and failing in that will bolt. They came to abolitionize the Order, and when defeated will secede. Their departure will clear the skies and brighten prospects.

A MURDEROUS OPERATION.—On Saturday morning about half past seven o'clock, an altercation occured near the north entrance of the Centre market house, between two women—Eliza Simpson and Margaret Hamilton—which may result in the death of the latter. From what we learn, there has been a feud between the two for years standing. On several occasions threats have been made on the part of the first named against the latter—cowhides have been shown, and it is said, pistols have been fired by Simpson at Hamilton. The occurrence on Saturday morning came near depriving the latter of life, and it is not a sure thing now that such will not be the result. It is stated that on the morning in question Simpson approached the other, and with menacing words attacked her. A cowhide was then drawn by the opposing party, and some blows were struck. The affair occured near or about Mr. Samuel Feast's flower stand. He endeavored to separate the combatants. Simpson having her hand tightly clinched in the hair of the head of the other. While in this position Simpson drew a pistol, and presenting it to the face of the other, fired, the load taking effect on the left cheek bone, glancing and passing downwards into the mouth. The muzzle of the pistol must have been very close, or the shot would have scattered, and not presented the single hole as exhibited by the surgical examination.

Eliza Simpson was immediately arrested and taken to prison—we learn that she has since been released on bail for trial, in the sum of $2,000.

The wounded woman was taken to Dr. Laroque's, where Drs. Morris and Stevens attended to her and extracted eleven shot, about the size which gunners recoguise as "Double B" shot, and some of them were perfectly flattened by contact with the jaw-bone. The bone was somewhat fractured and the teeth knocked out. All of the shot was taken from the moth, being deposited in the integuments. The wounded woman was yesterday evening at four o'clock, doing as well as could be expected, though suffering great pain.—*Balt. Sun.*

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF THE "VEILED MURDERESS."—When news was brought to Mrs. Robinson in the jail at Trow, N. York, that the Supreme Court at Albany had confirmed her conviction for murder, she became violently excited. She walked the floor like a caged tigress, stamped her feet, abused every one from the governor to the sheriff. Next she sent her washerwoman to buy food and candles, which having been bought she built up a roaring fire in her stove, and commenced cooking the food the woman had brought. The illumination soon attracted the attention of persons passing in the street and a crowd quickly gathered opposite the jail. That was the first intimation the sheriff had of what was transpiring. He immediately repaired to the room occupied by Mrs. R., but found her in such a violent and excitable condition that he concluded to let her alone, as no danger appeared to be likely to result from her strange vagaries. She finally quieted down, and remarked that she was glad they had refused her a new trial, and that she intended to have a feast and illumination in honor of the occasion. After night she placed a number of lighted candles in each window of her cell.

Sentence of death will be passed upon her in a few days.

THE 'FILIBUSTER' VESSEL AT MOBILE.—The vessel seized on the coast of Florida and brought to Mobile is the barque Magnolia, which cleared some time since at New York for Mobile. It is said she was freighted with arms and ammunition for the Kinney expedition. She was captured by the U. S. revenue cutter McLelland, Capt. Ottinger, in St. Joseph Bay, while getting ready for sea. Had the cutter been delayed 12 hours, the Magnolia, it is supposed, would have made her escape. Another vessel, the Amelia, also suspected, sailed four or five days previous, but may yet fall in the hands of the government officers. The Kinney expedition has truly a "hard road to travel."

ABOLITIONISTS AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington Union says:

We learn by a private letter from Martinsburg, Va., that some abolition emissaries succeeded on Friday evening last, in enticing from the residence of Hon. C. J. Faulkner, six of his slaves. After the slaves had been run off, the telegraph wires east and west of Martinsburg were cut, to prevent the transmission of intelligence.

## Arrival of the Atlantic.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

*8,000 men killed before Sebastopol—Steamers and transports burned—loss of immense quantities of Russian supplies—refusal of France and England to negotiate further.*

The news by the Atlantic, which arrived at at New York, Wednesday morning, is not only of a more startling description than any which has been for a long time received, but it is also deeply significant of important events which must now be rapidly developed. With the advent of Pelissier, a change appears come over the Allies, and we hear that a series of desperate conflicts have taken place which have not been paralleled since the battle of Alma.

In several desperate assaults, which would appear to have almost constituted a single battle, the French on the 22nd May, captured and held an important position, known as the Place d'Armee, before Sebastopol. The fierceness of the combat may be inferred from the despatch which states altogether, on both sides, not fewer than 8,000 men were killed and wounded, principally by the bayonet.

By a rapid advance the Allies have obtained the Russian lines on the Tchernaya, while the much talked of secret expedition to Kertsch, has given them the Sea of Azoff. The grand depot of Russian stores has thus been captured. On the approach of the Allies the Russians blew up the fort and burnt four steamers thirty transports and over six hundred thousand sacks of breadstuffs.

A Paris rumor—announced as doubtful, though highly possible under the circumstances—says that Pelissier has attacked and routed Liprandi. Pelissier enjoys, to the fullest extent, the confidence of the army, among whom his reputation for unscrupulous ferocity has merely had the effect of inspiring popularity, and nothing is more probable than that he has availed himself of the *prestige* of a success to push on at the proper moment.

The rumored appearance of the cholera among the British troops is of fearful significance. In this respect, however, the Russians will suffer far more than the allies, to judge not only from report but precedent. The most important report by this arrival is, that "the new Austrian proposals have been preremptorial negatived, and that the Vienna correspondence has not been resumed," as we were led to anticipate by the last arrivals.

The reform movement is still popular in England, if we may judge from the fact that addresses have been extensively voted by working men to Mr. Layard.

Cotton is firm—breadstuffs unchanged.

BURNING A NEGRO AT THE STAKE IN ALABAMA.—We have already recorded the murder of Miss Thornton, a respectable young lady, near Gaston, Ala., by a negro man. The horrible affair created the greatest excitement, and subsequently the murderer was forcibly taken from the custody of the civil authorities by a mob, and put to a terrible death, an account of which is thus given in the Marion Republican of the 28th ult:

On Friday last, after due preparation, they carried him to the spot where he so cruelly murdered his innocent victim, and burnt him alive at the stake. About three thousand persons were present, who witnessed, with various emotions, the horrible spectacle. We were present, but hope that we will never again witness a scene like it. The pile was composed of several cords of light wood, in the centre of which was a green willow stake, selected in consequence of its indistructibility by fire.

On the top of the pile of light wood the criminal was placed, and securely chained to the stake. While in this situation he confessed his guilt, stating that he had no accomplice—that he was actuated by his alone—that he had attempted to violate her person, but had failed, and to conceal the attempt he had cruelly murdered her by beating the poor innocent creature with a stump that while he was doing this she implored him to carry her home to her father, and that she would conceal the violence he had inflicted. He then left, but soon returned, and after again beating her he concealed the body in the very hole where the stake was planted to which he suffered.

After this confession was made the match was applied, and in a few moments the devouring flames were enveloping the doomed negro; his fearful cries resounded through the air, while the surrounding negroes who witnessed his dreadful agony and horrible contortions sent up an involuntary howl of horror. His sufferings, though excrutiating, were short; in a few minutes the flames had enveloped him entirely, revealing now and then as they fitfully swayed hither and thither, his black and burning carcass, like a demon of the fire, grinning as if in helish triumph at his tormentors. Soon all was over—nothing was left but the burning flesh and charred skeleton of this human devil, who could thus deliberately perpetrate so foul a crime.

GEORGIA.—A public meeting was held at Columbus, Ga., on the 26th ult., adopted the resolutions of the Georgia Convention of 1860, and repudiating all connection with Whigs, Democrats or Americans, issued a call for a State Convention to nominate independent candidates for State officers. The tone of the resolutions look to the formation of a general Southern party, in opposition to all others. The democratic State Convention of Georgia, which met recently, adopted resolutions approving the principles of the Kansas bill, recognizing no affiliation with any party that does not do the same, and declaring that they are in favor of disunion, in case of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or refusal to admit any new slave State, or the inter-State slave trade, or the modification of the fugitive slave law.

## By Last Night's Mail!

*The American Council—Secession of Fifty-three Northern Members.*

Philadelphia, June 11.—After the adoption of the majority report of the platform committee yesterday by the National Council of the American party—the resolutions refusing to recoguize the restoration of the Missouri Compromise as the platform of the party on the slavery question—the Council adjourned amid much indignation and confusion.

This morning fifty-three members from twelve free States seceded—eight from Ohio, six from Indiana, two from Michigan, four from Illinois, seven from Massachussetts, three from New Hampshire, five from Vermont, seven from Maine two from Iowa, three from Rhode Island, three from Connecticut and three from Wisconsin.

These met at the Girard House, when J. W. Foster, of Massachussetts, presented an address to the people which was adopted and signed by all the seceders, after which a committee of correspondence, consisting of one delegate from each State named above was appointed.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE IN ENGLAND.—We notice that some of the English papers have taken occasion on Mr. Fillmore's arrival in England to denounce him because he signed the fugitive slave bill, and otherwise manifested his determination to enforce the provisions of the constitution, while he was President of the United States. Their strong anti-slavery feeling blinds them to the courtesy due to a stranger.

*Election of U. S. Senators.*

Concord, June 14.—The Senate to-day voted for United States Senators, and elected James Bell for the long term, and John P. Hale for the short term, who were yesterday chosen by the House.

THE FAILURE AT LANCASTER.—We learn from the Lancaster (Pa.) Daily, that the trustees of the Lancaster Saving Institution have determined upon a plan of action, which if agreed to, will enable the trustees to continue the business of the institution. The plan proposed involves the relinquishment on the part of the creditors of thirty per cent of their deposits, which would equalize the gross liabilities with the assets.

☞ The trial of Edward Dowling, in Baltimore, is still progressing.

*BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.*

[*Corrected from the Baltimore Sun of yesterday.*]

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|---|---|
| Wheat White | $2.50 a 2.55 |
| " Red | 2.40 a 2.45 |
| Corn, Yellow | 1.04 a 1.05 |
| " White | 1.05 a 1.06 |
| Oats | 62 a 67 |
| Rye, | 1.45 a 150 |

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER GONE. The Utica Herald has a letter from Holland Patent, which records the death in that town, (Trenton, Oneida county,) on the 27th ult., of Mr. Samuel Rockwell, aged 104 years. He was a native of Wethersfield, Conn., and removed to Oneida county in 1800. He was at the battle of Saratoga, and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne.

MURDER.—Three women named Hess, a mother and two daughters, were, on Tuesday last committed to jail on the charge of murdering an infant child.—They resided in the vicinity of Elkridge Landing, in Howard county, (Md.) and are aged respectively, twenty and sixteen years. The murdered child belonged to the youngest sister. We could obtain no further information. They stand committed to answer the charge at the next session of our Court.

The jail now contains nine prisoners, to answer their several charges at the September term of our Court.—*Howard Co. Gazette.*

☞ Mr. Perry, the U. S. Charge at Madrid, whom Mr. Soule charges with cowardice, is a native of New Hampshire and behaved with distinguished gallantry in the battle fields before the city of Mexico, as a volunteer aid of General Worth. He received his appointment as Secretary of Legation at Madrid from Gen'l Taylor in 1849. Instead, therefore, of his being Mr. Soule's Secretary, as that gentleman seemed to fancy, he was the Secretary appointed under a previous Ambassador. Since his appointment he has several times performed the duties of Charge ad interim creditably. His private resources have been much impaired by the increased expenditures rendered necessary by his temporary promotion, and a bill providing compensation for his previous services as Charge' passed the Senate at its last session, but failed in the House.—Probably Mr. Perry's political affinities had something to do with his recall by the Administration.


GOOD 6 ct. SUGAR—for sale by T. W. ELIASON.

June 15, 1855.

*NOTICE.*

THE County Commissioners will meet at the Court House in Chester Town, on Thursday next the 21st instant.

A. W. MELVIN, Clk.

June 16, 1855.

*LAST NOTICE.*

ALL persons desirous of establishing a Steam Packet Line from the Sassafras River to Baltimore, are requested to meet at the Hotel of Mr. John Pennington, in George Town X Roads, on *Tuesday*, the 26th inst., at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

June 16, '55.

*LUMBER.*

T. W. ELIASON has a good stock of *Boards, Plank, Pine and Hemlock Fencing Boards, Siding, Shingles, Scantling, Joists and Lathe*—which he will sell at moderate prices.

He has moved his yard to the lot back of the Tavern-house, recently occupied by Mr. James Clayton.

June 16, 1855.