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THE KENT NEWS.

THE NEWS.

CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday Morning, June 23, 1855.

LAND SALE.—The farm belonging to the estate of the late Rasin M. Gale, containing 150½ acres, unimproved, was sold at public sale on Tuesday last for $7,875½, or $29 per acre. John Gale, Esq. purchaser.

KNOW NOTHING MEETING.—A tremendous meeting of the American party took place in Baltimore on Wednesday evening last—the number present exceeded 20,000; and was addressed by Hon. Kendeth Raynor, of North Carolina and others.

HARVEST.—The early wheat will be cut during the ensuing week—the latter wheat will not be ripe before the 3d or 4th of July. The weather, with the exception of the last few days, has been fine upon the crop, and we except a larger yield than was first anticipated.

Cuba and Fillibusters.

The seizure of the bark Magnolia, freighted with military stores, in connection with the disbanding of the forces engaged in the projected Cuban expedition has led to some startling disclosures.—The New York Sun, whose Cuban affinities are well known, has brought forward a series of charges, which, if truthfully stated, are well calculated to cast a stigma upon the character of some of the most prominent men—citizens of the United States—who had engaged themselves to carry out the designs of the Cuban Juntas at New York and New Orleans. According to the Sun, the Junta regarded the enlistment of a certain number of American volunteers as essential to the success of the enterprise. These volunteers, to the number of four thousand, were to be transmitted in small detachments to a rendezvous previously selected in the Gulf stream, where they were to be armed and regularly organized, preparatory to their descent upon Cuba.

This duty, the Sun alleges, was undertaken by General Quitman, for a large pecuniary consideration. The chief command of this invading force, the Sun states was undertaken for a "very large pecuniary consideration by General Quitman," the subordinate command being filled by retired officers of the United States Army some of whom, it is reported, had received earnest money to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

It is further stated by a contemporary, that in order to render effective the plans of the conspirators in the United States, half a million of dollars was transmitted from Cuba, one moiety of which was employed by the New York Junta in the chartering of vessels and the purchase of arms and munitions of war; the other moiety being sent to New Orleans for those and similar purposes.

The steamers were chartered accordingly; the conditions made with their owners being that they should receive "$50,000 on concluding the agreement, $50,000, within thirty days thereafter, and $50,000, when the captain reported himself ready to sail; the whole to be forfeited if they do not start in thirty days from the time the ships were ready for sea."

The Sun alleges that after these terms were faithfully complied with, but before the time set for the sailing of the vessels had elapsed, our Government and the Cuban authorities were treacherously put into possession of the secret—the $150,000 became forfeited, and the plans of the Junta thoroughly disorganized. The Sun insinuates very broadly that the contractors and others, desirous of pocketing the money without risking either their vessels or their lives, were concerned in this infamous transaction, and that the Junta separated in disgust, from the chief-in-command, who was to have a million of dollars for his services when he had established Cuban independence.

The recent statement in the Herald differs from that in the Sun, in imputing the defeat of the plot to an emissary appointed by our own government, who made himself master of the secrets of the conspirators; and having obtained all the information he required, communicated it to the head of the State Department at Washington.

But the primary cause of the failure of the expedition, is attributed by the Herald to differences of opinion between the Junta of New York and that of New Orleans on the question of slavery in Cuba; however this may be, the revelations are of some importance, as affecting the honor of the citizens of the United States, who are charged with being guilty of as great a fraud as ever was perpetrated upon an oppressed people.

We have no sympathy with the fillibusters, and but little with the disaffected Creoles. The first were knowingly violating the laws of the United States; the second was calling for foreign aid and subsidizing foreign forces, instead of boldly taking up arms in their own behalf, and struggling for the liberty that they desire with all the might that is in them. Before calling upon Hercules, they should themselves put their shoulder strenuously to the wheel. At such time, when staggering beneath the weight of their endeavor, they might have been justified in calling for assistance; but to employ mercenaries to fight their battles, is purchasing liberty like a traitor, at a money valuation, rather than by personal sacrifices, like patriotic men.

The reflection which the Sun casts upon the character of General Quitman is, we have every reason to beleave, a base and malicious slander. We are well aware that General Quitman ardently desire the acquisition of Cuba, and we have no doubt that, under certain conditions, he was willing to assume the chief command of an invading expedition. The sum of money he was to receive for his services, in the event of liberating that island from the grasp of Spain, is very probably correctly stated—or rather we incline to believe that some such proposition was made to him—but that he either received a sum in hand, as earnest money, or betrayed the Cuban cause, either by sign, word or deed, we most emphatically disbelieve. General Quitman may be rash and hot-headed; his sympathies may have carried him beyond the limits of the laws of the United States, but he is too high-minded and too honorable a man to receive monies with one hand and beckon a betraying finger with the other.—*Balt Patriot.*

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The Rail Road meeting held in Easton on Thursday last, was respectable in size, considering the busy season, and the short notice given. Dr. Sam'l Harper was called to the chair, and Richard Arringdale and Wm. P. Leaverton, Esqs., appointed Vice Presidents; Mr. Thos. C. Nicols acting as Secretary. Gen. Tilghman made a brief address appropriate to the occasion, and concluded by introducing to the meeting S. M. Felton, Esq., President of the Philadelphir, Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad, who entertained the meeting for half an hour on the advantage of Rail Roads in general, and the practicability of the Md. and Del. R. R. in particular. He was satisfied from the fertility and the resources of the country that a Road on this Peninsula would be a paying road to the Stockholders. Hon. Chas. I. Dupont of the Delaware Senate, was next introduced, and expressed himself highly pleased with the country. He considered all that was wanting to make the Eastern Shore the most delightful spot in the world was a direct rail road communication with the Northern cities. Mr. Parker, superintendent of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington Road, at the urgent solicitation of the commissioners of the Md. and Del. Road, made some remarks on the cost and manner of builing rail roads. He was decidedly of the opinion that a road could be built here for less money than through any country he had ever travelled. Everything required to construct the road, except the iron and labor, might be had on the line; and so level is the country, that the cost of grading would be comparitively trifling. I. C. W. Powell and James Ll. Martin, Esqs., and Gen. Tilghman, also addressed the meeting in favor of the road, each advocating the immediate opening of the subscription books. The proposition to open the books was adopted unanimously, and near *ten thousand dollars* worth of stock subscribed by the meeting as an evidence that it was in earnest in the matter. At a meeting held at Greensboro', Caroline co., the day following, (Friday,) we learn that about *eleven thousand dollars* worth of stock was taken. We learn also that considerable more has been subscribed in this co. since the meeting on Thursday. We believe that nearly the whole amount of stock is now subscribed, required by the charter to authorize the organization of the company, which we presume will be done with as little delay as practicable.—We are informed that Queen Ann's county is very anxious to have the road, and will take a large amount of stock. We are now satisfied that the requisite amount of stock will be taken to build the road, and that the work will be commenced forthwith. Every farmer living near the comtemplated road should feel the liveliest interest in its success, as it will undoubtly more then quadruple the value of the lands in its vicinity. We hope to see our monied men identifiying themselves with this great improvement, and, by all means we want old Talbot not to be outdone by the adjoining counties in furnishing the means to construct the road. We boast of possessing more wealth than some of our neighboring counties, let us now give the evidence that we are not behind them in liberality in furthering this great enterprise.

P.S.—At the moment of going to press we have received the gratifying intelligence that the amount required to organize the company has been subscribed.—*Easton Star.*

FROM THE SUBLIME TO ——— —The removal of Mr. Secretary Guthrie, of Collector Bronson, if we recollect aright was couched in something like the following terms:

Treasury Department, June 14, '55.

SIR: Your services, as laborer in this department, are no longer required.

Very respectfully,
JAMES GUTHRIE,
Sec'ty of the Treasury.

RICHARD CARTER, Esq.

But Mr. Carter is,—what think you? why, door keeper of the Treasury Building, Washington. The only cause which Mr. Carter can assign for his removal is his having refused to vote an open ballot at the late election, in accordance with the decree of the Sag Nigts Association at Harmony Hall.

The "Government Secretary," is indeed called upon to do very little, and a very dirty work.—*N. Y. Express.*

BOUND TO HAVE SATISFACTION.—A couple recently ran away, near St. Louis, and going up to Alton, Ill., were married.—The father of the young lady, after dilligent but unsuccessful search for her, met with the father of the bridegroom, and thereupon beat that gentleman most unmercifully.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Exciting News From the Seat of War—Bombardment of Sebastopol Resumed—Capture of the Mewelon and White Tower Batteries by the French—Heavy Losses on Both Sides—No Further Peace Negotiations, Unless Asked for by Russia—Austria Standing Aloof—Cotton Fluctuating—Flour and Wheat Unchanged—Corn Advanced, &c.

HALIFAX, June 20.—The steamer Asia arrived here this morning at half-past one o'clock, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, June 9th.

Her war news is quite exciting. The bombardment of Sebastopol was recommenced on the 5th inst., and the allies have achieved additional important advantages, the French having captured the Mamelon and the White Tower batteries.

ATTITUDE OF THE FOUR POWERS.

The Conference at Vienna having been formerly closed, at the instigation of the Western Powers, the negotiations for peace would not likely be renewed unless Russia shall apply to Austria for her good offices.

Austria it is said considers herself released from all engagements to the Western powers, the latter having refused to conclude a peace on reasonable terms.—Austria, however, still professes herself to be the ally of France and England, subject to article I. of the treaty of December 2d.

The Vienna papers advise that although the conference is closed the Russian plenipotentiaries still have the Austrian propositions under consideration; and say that Austria still desires to effect a mediation. In the meantime the military commissioners of France and Britain have left Vienna.

THE WAR NEWS.

The news from the seat of war is mostly confirmed in details of previously reported doings.

The government telegraphs an account of the affair before Sebastopol on the night of May 22d, which shows great galantry on the part of the French. It also shows that the victory was not in reality a further success but merely a successful attempt to destroy very dangerous works.

The Russian plan was to unite all their ambuscades by a line of gabions connected by a continuous covered way south of their present defences, enclosing in fact an entirely new space of ground. The French plan wss to carry this new defence and transform it into a French position, which was accomplished at immense loss.

The details of the allied advance on the line of the Tchemai says the allies force consisted of 20,000 men. The condition of the ground shows that the Russians never intended to maintain their position. New reconnossances had been made, and a further advance was expected. Telegraphic accounts, however, indicate that the allies were yet on their own side of the river.

The details of the capture of Kertsch has also been received. It appears that the tempests of last winter had washed away forty sunken ships placed across the mouth of the straits of Yenikale by the Russians, and thus the approach of the allies against Kertsch. The allies found 17,000 tons of coal at Kertsch, and 50 dismounted guns, but no powder or stores. The total number of vessels burned by the allies was 240. They propose now to fortify Yenikale and garrison it by Turks but they will not hold Kertsch. Steamers of light draft are cruising as near as possible to Taganrog.

Considerable discrepancy exist in the accounts of the allies' proceedings at Genitchi. Sidney Herbert, in Parliament, on the 8th, said that the press had drawn inferences from the successes of the allies that are not justified by the facts. For the editorials speak as if Arabat and Genitchi were already taken; but although the allies had bombarded one and destroyed stores at the other place, they are not yet in possession of them. It must not, therefore, be thought that we are masters of the Putrid Sea.

FROM THE BALTIC.

The British and French fleets on the 4th were close to Constadt. Admiral Dundas had made a reconnoissance and found that new fortifications had been erected since last year. Several vessels ladened with timber had been captured by the allies.

ASIA.

Marshal Pilessier telegraph under June 3d the Russians have evacuated Soujall Kale, destroying before leaving some sixty guns and six mortars. Their entire force was concentrated at Anapa.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs under date of June 3d, that the allies had lfet Genitchi and that part of the burnt stores would be saved. The allied steamers afterwards visited Arabat and burned a number of merchant ships. The allies had made no movement towards the interior of the Peninsular from Kertsch.

PRUSSIA AND POLAND.

Advices from Cracow, Poland, report that the insurrection before reported in Ukrane was not yet suppressed.

TURKEY.

Changes have occurred in the Turkish Cabinet.

No answer has yet been received to the remonstrance sent home by Lord Stratford against M. Benedetti, the French Charge, whose intrigues effected the fall of Redscdid Pacha. Napoleon opposed Benedetti's proceeding, and appointed him nominal minister to Persia, a step in promotion, but does not remove him from Constantinople. Some persons see in this the commencement of larger differences between France and England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament the adjourned debate on the conduct of the war ended, after a protracted discussion, in Sir Francis Baring's motion being permitted to pass *nem con.*, namely: That the House having seen with regret that the conferences at Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it a duty to declare that they will continue to give every support to her Majesty in the prosecution of the war, until she shall in conjunction with her allies, obtain for the country a safe and honorable peace.

Sir James Paxton proposes to Parliament the construction of a magnificent boulevard around London, eleven miles long, and to cost £32,000,000 sterling.

The Imperatice, a steamer belonging to the Liverpool and Brazillian line, used as a transport, was wrecked in the Downs after a collision with another vessel.

FRANCE.

A decree has been issued extending a free importation of breadstuffs from England during the present year.

The King of Sardinia will probably meet Queen Victoria at Paris in August. Perhaps the Sultan will also come.

The French Exposition is more flourishing.

SPAIN.

The government represents that the Carlists insurrection has been entirely suppressed, but the province of Catalonia has been placed in a state of siege, and troops continue to leave Madrid, leading to the inference that trouble still exists.

There has been another break up in the Spanish ministry.

A compulsory loan of two hundred millions in anticipation of taxes has been imposed.

ITALY.

Maximilian, the brother of the Emperor of Austria had a private interview with the Pope and the King of Naples.—There is considerable speculation afloat as to the object.

Numerous political arrests have recently been made in the Roman States.

The Kinney Expedition.

COL. KINNEY has addressed a card to the public in relation to his Expedition to Nicaragua, in which he expresses his gratitude that the dear public have manifested so much concern about him, and avers that a great principle of constitutional right is involved in his success. He proceeds to say:

The late news from Nicaragua is of a character that makes our presence in that State at once necessary for the management of our affairs. The revolution continues without abatement, and our private advices assure us that the property of absentees is in jeopardy. At this moment when future success in our business seems to depend upon the promptitude of our movements, we find the Government of the United States blockading our ship with three war steamers and a revenue vessel. Our departure by the steamship we had chartered being, thus, prevented by a strong naval force we have been compelled, at great pecuniary sacrifice and personal inconvenience, to seek other means of transport. We invite our friends to follow by the first conveyance for Nicaragua.

The above high-handed measure to oppress private citizens in the pursuit of lawful business has been undertaken by a most extraordinary coalition, that of the government of the United States and the Accessary Transit Company of Nicaragua.

The latter party to the alliance is a rival of ours in the project sending settlers to Nicaragua. They to whom the trust of administering temporarily the affairs of this nation is confided, have presumed to interpose the strong arm of the navy to place a check upon lawful commerce, when no public exigency demanded it, when no public interest was in danger, but merely to protect one class of its citizens to the ruin of another.

We do not desire, however, at this time to indulge in useless criminations, or pour private complaints into the public ear. It is because the great constitutional right of voluntary expatriation has been invaded, because we have been unable to obtain either a hearing in our courts of law, or a response to our demands upon the government for a cessation of those persecutions, that we address ourselves directly to the American people. The charges we herein make, we have abundant testimony to substantiate by proof when the day arrives. Until then we ask that the verdict in our case may be deferred. Our best defence against the accusations of our enemies, will be our future deeds in the land of our adoption.

We claim the right to plant, amidst the wilds of Nicaragua, upon our own legally acquired property, the school-house and the church, to live there as becomes orderly, industrious and law-abiding citizens to encourage agriculture, establish commerce, and cultivate the arts which embellish life. In so doing, we violate no law, either human or divine. And if, in the fullness of time, political changes should occur, if a respectable, responsible and permanent government should be established, where anarchy now reigns; if the unhappy wars that now desolate the land should give place to peaceful labor, and the State rise again, purified by her trials and prepared for the place destined by the God of Nations for her, we shall still be ready to hear the verdict pronounced upon our enterprise. For that verdict we shall not appeal to the government, but to the sovereignty of that public sentiment before which the government itself must bow.

H. L. KINNEY.

New York, June 5th, 1855.

FROM MEXICO.—Accounts from Mexico are quite contradictory. The official accounts in the Mexican papers represent that Santa Anna's late expedition against the revolutionists has been completely successful, and that he has returned in triumph after vanquishing the enemy. The correspondents of the New Orleans Bee and Delta say that this is all fudge—that the two rebel leaders were too strong in force, and too skilful in manœvers to be overcome, and that Santa Anna returned because he could not go on.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Edmund Lafayette, grandson of the Marquis De Lafayette, so distinguished as the brave and generous champion of American Independence, has been spending a few days in Delaware with the Duponts, who were the early friends of the General. The Wilmington Journal says:

In company with a few friends he has visited all the places of interest in the vicinity; one of his earliest visits being to the scene of the battle at Chadd's Ford, in which his ancestor first shed his blood in our cause. The very spot upon which the General was standing when he was wounded was pointed out by some of the old residents.

Mr. Lafayette is about 28 years of age, of fine countenance and engaging manners. He bears some resemblance to his grandfather, though a much handsomer man.

A NEW DISEASE.—Some noise is making among the doctors about a new and strange disease which has just made its appearance in this city, and which has already had a number of victims among families of wealth and position. It first developes itself in a single discolored spot on the face, and unless it pass off in suppuration, death speedily ensues. It was thought to be a kind of ery ipelas first, but the best medical authorities says it has no affinity whatever with that malady. Its external symptons and rapid progress with its victims are thought to resemble the plague, but however that may be it is probable a medical investigation will be had in a day or two, in which case the result will be official announced.—*New York Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.*

CHEERING PROSPECT.—Cheering reports come from all parts of the Union, of the condition of the grain crops. The drouth in the early part of the season seemed to indicate an approaching famine. The recent rains have been general, the earth has been thoroughly saturated, and the consequence is the crops of the country promise an abundant harvest. The prospect of the approaching abundance of the prime necessaries of life, and the arrival in this country of several cargoes of wheat from California, give a sure indication of a cheaper market. In view of these facts we see it noticed that the St. Nicholas, Claredon and New York Hotels, have reduced their charges from $3 per day to $2,50.

A MISSOURI HURRICANE.—A Missouri paper reports the whime of their latest visiter of this kind. Hear it: "Great numbers of birds, rabits, &c., were found torn to pieces in its course, and we are informed that the poultry of Mr. Young, which were not killed, were stripped as if they had been scalded and picked for the frying-pan." This statement would make a readable adenda to the Arabian. Knights.

A CLERGYMAN MURDERED.—The Alexandria, (La.,) Republican of the 2d inst., says:

"The Rev. J. J. Weems, residing above the Gray's Creek settlement in the Pinewoods, was killed by a negro boy who was living with him an belonged to a ward. Frank chopped his head off with an axe! Only a little white boy was present. Mr. Weems was an industrious, kind hearted and estimable man."

PREACHING.

REV. J. W. EVERIST, President Md. Annual Conference, M. P. Church, will visit Kent Circuit and preach to-morrow (Sunday) at Wesley Chapel in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in Chestertown in the evening at 8 o'clock. He will also preach at St. James' on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and at Welsh's Chapel on Friday evening at the same hour.

JOHN ROBERTS, Supt.

DR. F. WATERS will preach in the M.P. Church Chestertown, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Subject—"The Existence and Attributes of God."

Saturday, June 23, 1855.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

ON and after Monday next, 25th inst., the stock of Goods now on hand in the store of Jacob F. Fisher, at Forktown, in the 1st Election District of this county, will be sold off at cost, with the view of closing the affairs of the concern. The stock consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

is well assorted, and bargains may be obtained.

All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment in cash, or settlement by note, to Jacob F. Fisher, or to the undersigned.

EDWARD A. MOORE,
Trustee for J. F. Fisher.

Chestertown, June 23, 1855.

On the Equity side of the Circuit Court of Kent county.

Ordered by me, James F. Gordon, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, that the sale made and reported by Thomas W. Eliason, trustee for the sale of the Harris Lot, late the property of Edward Ringgold, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, on or before the 1st day of September next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 1st day of August next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $870.

J. F. GORDON, Clk.

True copy
Test,
JAS. F. GORDON, Clk.

June 23, 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'clk. A. M.

June 16, '55.

By Last Night's Mail!

ACQUITTED.—Edward Dowling, the Clerk of Superior Court of Baltimore city, charged with misconduct in office, was acquitted by Judge Stump, on Thursday.

Views of the Russian Minister on the Late Foreign News—Our Diplomatic Relations with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Russian Minister laughs heartily with his friends over what he regards the exaggerated accounts from the seat of war. He says that the people of France and England required the manufacture of victories to satisfy their clamors, and as to the reported number of vessels destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, he remarks that it far surpasses all the Russians ever had there.

Accurate and reliable accounts received here from Mexico represent that Mr. Gadsden, our Minister to Mexico, is in bad odor with the Mexican government, which regards him as a nucleus around which gather the revolutionists of that country. It will not be surprising if Mexico shall soon refuse to have diplomatic relations with Mr. Gadsden, as complaints have been made to our State Department.

American Meeting in Washington.

Washington, June 21.—A large and enthusiastic American meeting was held at the City Hall to night. Joseph N. Bradly presided, and there was quite a display of flags, transparences, pyrotechnics, bonfires, &c. A band of music was in attendance, and many ladies were present.

Resolutions were adopted ratifying and adopting the Philadelphia platform, after which Jacob Broome, Kenneth Raynor, Messrs. Bruce, Bouldin and others addressed the meeting. Mr. Brooms allusion to the purity of Millard Fillmore was enthusiastically applauded.

FAMINE IN TEXAS.—A letter from Palestine, Texas, dated May 28th ultimo, says:

"We are on the brink of famine. Last night I went supperless to bed, so as to save a teaspoonful of meal for breakfast. Mr. —— (the head of the writer's family) spent nearly all the day on Saturday hunting for meal without success. To-day he managed to borrow a peck from a lucky neighbor. The drought has been so severe that no one has raised any vegetables. Meat is scarce, groceries are out of the question. Half of our merchants are on the brink of failure. There is no transportation for cotton. Money never was so scarce."

IMPORTANT SUIT DECIDED.—In the U. S. Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., on Wednesday—Chief Justice Taney and Judge Halyburton presiding—the suit involving the sum of $74,000, brought by F. Bareda & Bro., of Baltimore, on behalf of the Peruvian government, against Solomon Masters & Son, was decided in favor of the plaintiff. Counsel for defense filled a bill of exceptions, and the case will probably be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Col. Kinney's Vessel.

Washington, June 21st.—Wm. Fabens and Fletcher Webster are here, it is said for the purpose of getting the Treasury Department to have a clearance issued to Col. Kinney's vessel, now claimed at New York by the authorities. The order was probably obtained to day.

Prohibition in New Hampshire.

Concord, June 21.—It is said the committee on the Maine law in the legislature have refused instructions from the State temperance association as to the adoption of the prohibitory law approved by that body, and will report a bill less stringent and more in accordance with public feeling.

Against Prohibition in Illinois.

Chicago, June 21.—Returns from all the counties in this State have been received, which show a majority of 13,005 against the prohibitory liquor law. The total vote was 167,336—the largest vote ever polled in this State.

Reported Defeat of Santa Anna.

New Orleans, June 18.—A letter received here dated city of Mexico, June 5th, says that Santa Anna encountered General Comenfort, at Aria, on the 27th ult., and was defeated and driven back to Meretia.

DEATH OF A VALUABLE HORSE.—The valuable stallion "Litigation," belonging to Messrs. Ruth, Emory & Co., died suddenly at Centreville, on Thursday last.

FIRE.—Laurel Factory, about 21 miles from Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on Thursday. Loss $100,000.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.

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

Wheat White	$2.35 a 2.40
" Red	2.25 a 2.35
Corn, Yellow	1.00 a 1.02
" White	1.00 a 1.05
Oats	60 a 64
Rye,	1.60 a 162

GOOD 6¼ 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.

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.