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THE KENT NEWS.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1855.

☞ Read the speech of Gen. Donaldson on the first page of to-day's paper.—We especially commend it to the attention of old Jackson democrats.

FOUND DEAD.—A negro boy, belonging to J. G. Maslin, in Broad Neck, was found dead on Wednesday last, near a stream of water, where he had been sent to obtain some. The boy was subject to fits, and it is supposed he was attacked with one, which caused his death.

THE CROPS.—Accounts from all parts of the country, represent the present harvest to be one of great yield. The corn crop is said to be in a most promising condition, and should the season continue favorable, the crop will be the largest that has been for many years.

A CASE OF POISONING.—We learn that a lady named Miss Mary Reed and two other members of the family, residing near Greensborough, Caroline county, were poisoned one day last week, by a negro employed as a cook in the family, by drugging the coffee with arsenic. Miss Reed has since died, and the others are not expected to live. The negro has been arrested and placed in Denton jail.

☞ The election in Louisiana, despite the premature rejoicing of the administration party, has resulted in the success of Merrick, the American candidate, by about 2000 majority. Notwithstanding the boast of the democrats that the Virginia election had annihilated "Sam," we hope the result of this election will convince them that he is still about, and that he has much work yet to perform, which fact his opponents will find out before the next Presidential election.

THE 12TH ARTICLE OF THE AMERICAN PLATFORM.

Politics make strange allies. The open and secret enemies of the American party, however sectional and conflicting their interests, coalesce upon the point of opposition to this formidable movement of the people, from whose prevalence they have nothing to hope. A short while since, the Foreign and Papal alliance South, upbraided the friends of Americanism and the Union, with their Abolition proclivities; since the withdrawal of the Abolitionists from the Convention and the adoption of the American Platform, this cause of scandal is avoided; but ingenious malice is not to be silenced, and the very fact, that ought to satisfy every Southern man, and assure every friend of the Union of its stibility, is turned by the anti-American alliance into a weapon against the party, which gives peace to the country and perpetuity to its institutions.—Thus it becomes a matter of gratulation to the foes of civil and religious liberty, that the breach between the Know Nothing and abolitionists, who would approve the Platform, save for its twelfth article, is irreconcileable, and their organ chuckles over the Eastern Platform of Massachusetts, and the rumored split in the Pennsylvania State Council with great merriment, founding thereon renewed prediction af "Sam's" speedy annihilation. But they are doomed to disappointment; their fundamental error has been to regard a great popular movement as evanescent.—Looking primarily to the spoils, they forgot that the intense sentiment of the people responds to the pulse of patriotism, and weary and indignant at the corruptions, into which party leaders have and would again seduce them, and above all, at the dangerous encroachments of foreign influence, longs for the establishment of a distinct American Nationality, to secure to the "Sons of Sires" the glorious privileges of a citizenship, more renowned than the world over knew, and to transmit unimpared to endlets posterity, institutions, that already make the land of Washington greatest among the nations.

We are deeply impressed with the momentous ordeal, through which this people are now passing, and have an abiding faith in the ultimate trimmph of American principles, though the agency of that Providence, which conducts the affairs of men, and has advanced us to the dignity of a great nation.

At every step of our progress some new manifestation of His interposition is given; and what, except the suggestion contained in the Twelfth Article of the American Platform, could save the Union from the perils of Slavery agitation? On this plank, more safely than any other, may the fortunes of the Republic be embarked; and we fervently trust, that long ere the next Presidential election, good and patriotic citizens, without reference to sectional distinction, will approve its prudence and wisdom, and unite upon it as the only truely national policy of the country. Even now the fearful breach is being repaired, and the very Pennsylvania State Council, which afforded so much uneasiness a few days since, and which ex-Gov. Johnston and others made such a powerful effort to abolitionize, has relinquished that fatal ground and finally adjourned, after adopting the American National Platform.—*Fred Examiner.*

Fourth of July at Washington.

Extract of an Oration delivered by VESPASIAN ELLIS, Esq., who under old divisions of party, was a Democrat—but who is now Editor of the American Organ,—is a son of Mr. P. Ellis, formerly a Senator in the Senate of the U. S. from Mississippi:

The systematic measures of foreign governments to thow upon our shores the paupers and criminal of their countries respectively, must be resisted and defeated. Self-preservation is a law of nature, and applies as well to nations as to individuals. We must enforce this right of self-preservation at any and every hazard. *The United States must not become the common sewer of the world!*

Another and perhaps a greater evil threatens us and demands an efficient remedy. The secret aims of Jesuitism, to subject our country to the dominion of the Romish hierarchy, are now known and understood, and must be thwarted. The designs of that dangerous power upon the United States are not matters of suspicion, but of actual knowledge, and capable of palpable demonstration. The eyes and ears of the peple of the United States should be opened to the startling truth that the Jesuit emissaries of Popory succeeded, in 1852, in obtaining pledges of official station and executive patronage, in exchange for Roman Catholic votes for the Presidency! Americans should be on the alert, should arouse the people to a sense of their danger, that no such scheme of corruption may be re-enacted in 1856. Forewarned, the people will be forearmed. The Pope's Nuncio to Spain, before the Cabinet of the President was known to the public here, *declared, in Madrid, that the present Postmaster General, a Catholic, would be a member of the Cabinet of General Pierce!* There is other and abundant proof to confiam the opinion that this appointment was secured to the Romish hierarchy *before the Catholic vote was cast for the present incumbent!* Let these facts be known to the American people, and the "American reformation" will sweep from political power, in 1856, the aiders and abettors of the Romish hierarchy, with their followers and dependants, of all ranks and conditions.

Americans! our government *must* be purified. The ballot-box must be purified by the future exclusion therefrom of men who have no permanent interest in, nor attachment to the country. The public departments must be purified by the employment of native-born Americans *only* to perform the duties of the various posts therein. The day must come, if we would preserve our liberties, when the hordes of foreigners who throng the departments, and who neither understand the genius of our institutions, our laws, nor our language, must give place to the native-born citizens of the United States, and when, in the emphatic language of the American party, "Americans shall rule America." When that day comes, *then*, and not till *then*, will the Constitution of the United States stand vindicated as furnishing, in practice and in theory, the most perfect system of national government that could be devised—a government securing union, liberty, the rights of the States, and the happiness of the citizens, *through laws enacted, construed, and executed by American born citizens.*

In drawing towards the close of my remarks in relation to our system of government and our policy, allow me to call upon you, by every consideration that can influence Americans by birth or Americans by adoption, to cherish and to inculcate a holy reverence for the Constitution, and for that Federal Union which it secures.

Disciples of Washington! Citizens of this metropolis, which bears his honored name! Americans, who behold almost hourly that structure intended as a memento of pour reverence for his character and his virtues! Americans, who enjoy the fruits of his toils and sacrifices, I call upon *you* to read, to study, to adopt, and to practice the maxims contained in his farewell legacy—TO STAND BY THE UNION OF THESE STATES COME WEAL OR WOE!—Heed his warning words; treasure up his parting advice; teach it to your children and your children's children. Tell them that the Father of his Country proclaimed that "the American Union is the main pillar in the edifice of our independence;" that it is "the palladium of our political safety and prosperity." Tell them that George Washiugton taught his countrymen to "frown indignantly upon the first attempt to alienate any portion of the country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts;" and tell them, too, that the American party of the conntry *will stand shoulder to shoulder, arm linked in arm, hand grasped in hand, an endless chain of brothers, pledged to uphold, maintain and defend that Union, under all circumstances, through all time, and against all enemies!*

Fair daughters of America! We hail your presence. Your attendance and smiles on this, as upon all other occasions, give a zest to our enjoyments. Duly do we appreciate your influence upon the happiness of man in every condition of life.

"The world was sad, the garden was a wild,
And man the hermit sighed till women smiled.

Warriors who could conquer nations, statesmen who could influence courts, and orators who could guide the populace, have stood dumb and motionless at the shrine of female beauty. Death in every form the warrior could brave, a nation's councils the statesman could control, the passions of an audience the orator could arouse or calm, but the charms of female loveliness neither could resist!

"Without our hops, without our fears,
Without the home which plighted love endears;
Without the smile from partial beauty won,
Oh, what were man? *a world without a sun!*"

If such, then, is your influence upon man's destiny, how important is your duty and how vast your responsibility to the rising generatian!

"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

'Tis yours to bend the twig and give inclination to the tree; 'tis yours to instill into the youthful mind those precepts and principles, which will bear fruit for good or for evil in after life. How many thousands of men have borne witness, in their declining years, that the deep impressions made upon their youthful minds by a wise, a prudent, and a patriotic mother, had guided their footsteps to honor, prosperity and fame in manhood!

It is recorded of *him* who, in wisdom, in prudence, in patriotism, in valor, in honor, and in usefulness had no superior, if he had even a rival, that for all the attributes and qualities of his noble mind, he was indebted to the training, the discipline, and the precepts of his honored mother. I need not tell you that man was WASHINGTON.

Daughters of America! You have an arduous, but an honorable and an interesting duty to perform in your pilgrimage through life. Let me entreat you, if for no other cause, for the sake of that country which you love, (and no *American* lady has yet proved false to her country,) to exert your influence in the *right direction;* for, 'tis yours, as sisters and as mothers, to mould the minds and form the characters of the future heroes and statesmen of America.

Citizen soldiers! what say you? Shall the free born sons of America ever yield to foreign domination? Will you meet the enemy whenever he shall approach? [Loud responses from the millitary, "*We will.*"] I answer for you that *you will, and whip him when you meet him!* In the struggles of the Revolution your ancestors, the citizen soldiery, fought and bled and thousands of them died, in the cause of freedom. You will imitate their glorious examples, if your country should demand your services. The sons of such sires will be true to their country, to themselves, and to the memories of the dead. In your keeping, then, liberty will ever be safe, independence will ever be maintained, *and the union of these States will ever be upheld and defended!*

AMERICANS! May each return of this auspicious day, its proud associations, its cherished memories, its glorious history, and its bright anticipations, leave upon our minds a deeper, a more just, and a more lasting appreciation of the value of that rich inheritance, which was purchased by the labors, the toils, the sacrifices, and the blood of our revolutionary fathers!

LIFE IN THE SOUTH.—A picture of a most agreeable nature is presented in the following paragraphs from the Charleston Standard. Scenes similar to those described are by no means rare in the South, though they may differ somewhat from those usually described by northern fanatics:

"A gentlemen of great welth, and who has enjoyed some of the highest honors in the gift of the State, was on Wednesday last seen walking, with his family, in the procession which followed to its last resting place, the body of a favored servant; upon furthur inquiry, we learned that through all the weary hours of the night which terminated the existence of the slave, his gifted lady and himself were in attendance upon him, and soothing his last moments, gave directions concerning the sad offices becoming the occasion.

A scene exhibiting a different phase of negro life, and which would indicate the enjoyment among themselves of considerable social advantages, might have been witnessed the evening before the last.—Two young colored persons held in considerable estimation, were about to be married, and curious persons in the vicinity counted as many as twenty-five carriages in attendance upon the ceremony.'

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS IN CANADA.—A law for the establishment of separate schools in Upper Canada, so far as they affect the Roman Catholic inhabitants, which was recently passed by the Provincial Assembly, is exciting bitter discussion in the newspapers. The Hamilton Banner says "it bears the stamp of infamy on its face, and is based upon a most unjust principle; in short, it is a side blow directed at our national school system, which may yet, unless twarted by a strenuous opposition, subver the whole 'fabric.'" The Banner contends that in passing this "horrid emanation of priestcraft," undue advantage was taken of the absence of Upper Canada (Protestant) members, and that for the purpose of preventing an expression of public opinion upon it previous to its enactment, the country was kept in profound ignorance of the scheme.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

TYPOGRAPHICAL DISTURBANCE.—As a procession was passing through the streets of Detroit, on the 4th inst., the members of the Printers' Union, who were in with a flag and printing press, were hissed, insulted, and finally attacked by the hands working in several printing offices, known as "rats," from their being opposed to the Union and its rules. A general riot ensued, which for a time broke up the procession. "Sidesticks," clubs, pistols, knives, &c., were freely used by the enraged printers of both parties; finally, the "rats," were worsted, several of them being taken into custody by the police, and bound over for trial.

LIQUOR RIOT IN MAINE.—On the 3d and 4th insts., liquor was freely sold at Old Town, Me., and in consequence of this unusual indulgence, disturbances and street fights ensued. On the evening of the 4th a crowd gathered in front of a hotel, where an officer had confined several drunken men whom he had arrested, and an attempt was mas made to libernte the prisoners. Stones and other missiles were thrown in showers, breaking all the windows in the vicinity, and entirely destroying tae fronts of several stores. None of the rioters were arrested, and they succeeded in rescuing one of the prisoners in whose behalf the attack was made.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Details of the Allied Losses in the Late Assault—Lord Raglan's Reported Resignation—Destruction of Infernal Machines by the Baltic Fleet—Sweaborg Bombarded.

The U. S. mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived at New York yesterday morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 30th of June.

The news by this arrival consists almost entirely of details of the intelligence already transmitted by telegraph, but correspondence does not come down so late as the 18th June, on which day the Allies made their unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The allied losses on that occasion were overrated, yet the official lists of killed and wounded foot up considerably over 5000 men.

Notwithstanding this check, the investing army keep in good spirits, and do not permit the repulse to stay the progress of the siege.

Lord Raglan is dangerously ill, and has asked to be recalled. Sir George Brown is also on the sick list.

THE WAR.

The Repulse before Sebastopol.

The repulse of the allies from before the Malakoff and Redan is confirmed, but (if we may credit the government's published accounts) the rumored loss was much magnified. Lord Panmure gives a nominal list, showing 93 officers killed and wounded, and 150 missing, (taken prisoners.) Pelissier names 37 French officers killed 66 officers wounded, 17 officers missing, (prisoners,) 1544 private men killed and missing, and 1,734 wounded. Total English *hors du combat*, 1434; French 3334—both, 4774 men. Generals Méyrian, Bonel and Brunet, were severely wounded.

The accounts yet to hand do not materially vary the first anhouncement of the repulse of the allies, excepting as regards the number of the slain. Details are anxiously looked for, inasmuch as sundry disagreeable rumors are in circulation. In Paris it was repeated that the failure was in a measure at least, owing to errors committed by the British commanding officers. Their errors are described as two fold—first, in not having had fascines provided for filling up the trench within the Redan; and next, not having immediately apprised the French commander that they found it necessary to retire. The British, on their side, say that they took the Redan, but could not hold it because the French failed to silence the Malakoff.

St. Petersburg, June 28th.—A report from Prince Gortschakoff brings the news in the Crimea, according to the Russian version, down to 24th inst.

The Prince states that the allies fire very little, and he avers that the troops which had crossed the Tchernaya had again returned to the left bank of the riveo.

On the night of the 22d the Russians had observed a great movement in the allied squadrons.

General Pelissier's latest despatches to his government are equally devoid of interest:

CRIMEA, June 24, 1855.—I have nothing new to announce. We are pushing our approaches against the Malakoff, and are hastening the construction of the advanced battery, which will complete the investment of the port. We are also drawing closer with our left attack.—There are still some cases of cholera.

June 25th.—The works indicated are progressing.

June 26th.—Nothing new to communicate.

(Signed) PELISSIER.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

A despatch dated the 25th ult. states that Sweaborg had been bombarded and all the stores destroyed. It also corroborates a statement that a large number of infernal machines had been cast up most unexpectedly.

The Russians admit that the Cossack's boat showed a flag of truce, but state that they feared treachery, as soundings had been taken by the English of other ports under the disguise of a flag of truce.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

Dantzic, June 29.—The Vulture has arrived with the mails. The fleet is off Cronstadt.

Forty-six infernal machines have been discovered and destroyed. One of them exploded on the poop of the Exmouth.—Admiral Seymour and Capt. Louis, who were examining it at the time, were severely injured. Lieut. Pierce was slightly injured.

POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

The Austrian alliance, it is now evident is a rope of sand. She wishes well to the Western Powers, but is disbanding her army. She sends felicitations to Paris and to London when fortune favors the allies, but will not fight. She has possession of the Principalities, and shows no present or proximate intention of giving them up, while the harshness of her rule over the unfortunate natives is crying to heaven for vengeance.

ENGLAND.

The news of the repulse at Sebastopol only had a momentary effect on the funds, and none on business generally. Confidence remains unshaken that no long time can elapse until Sebastopol shall be in the hands of the besiegers, when strong hopes are entertained that the termination of the war will speedily follow, and thus dstroy the causes of dullness in trade. The harvest prospect every where continue most cheering.

FRANCE.

The Monitieur announces the safe arrival of the Empress of the French at Pau, where she she received a hearty welcome from the inhabitants.

The number of persons who visited the Exhibition on the 25th is stated to be over 70,000.

The number of sick and wounded French soldiers embarked at Kamiesch from the begining of the war to the present time, amounts to nearly 43,000.

Marseilles, June 23.—Orders have been received here to prepare an additional *corps d'armee* of 50,000 men. Government has, moreover, chartered 60 of the steamboats plying on the Rhone, which, it is said, are to be despatched to the Sea of Azoff, with a view to ulterior operations which will carry the war farther into the enemy's dominions. The Emperor Napoleon III. is determined to spare no sacrifice of men or money in order to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, and to compel the enemy to sue for peace.

RUSSIA.

The Northern Bee of St. Petersburg, of the 14th, publishes an order of the day addressed by the Hettman Adriandoff to the Cossacks of the Don, in which he calls them all to arms, great and small, old and yovng, with their standards and the sacred images of their respective parishes at their head.

A SINGULAR FREAK OF LIGHTNING.—During a thunder storm on Suuday evening last the lightning struck a post in front of Mr. Platt's house, in Pen Yan, N. Y. The fluid descended in the shape of a ball and shivered the post to atoms. A small particle of the fluid separated from the ball and passed through a window in which sat Mr. Platt and his daughter, and thro' the room into the kitchen, and striking Mrs. Platt, who was standing near and directly in front of the stove, in the mouth passing down the entire length of her body and left leg, and out at her big toe. She was struck perfectly senseless, and remained so for some fifteen or twenty minutes, when she partially recovered, and complained of violent pain in the breast, side and leg. She is still in considerable pain, and it is impossible as yet to determine what the result may be.—*Troy Times.*

"OMAHA CITY" is the capital of the territory of Nebraska, and a letter writer thus speaks of it:

"Omaha city can now boast of some forty houses such as they are. There are four stores, one hotel, three boarding houses, two drinking houses, one blacksmith shop, one steam saw mill, one printing office, twenty lawyers, nine doctors, one minister, one hundred and fifty speculators, twelve government officials, thirteen babies, seventy-five legislative aspirants, thirty congressional aspirants, forty gentlemen about town, and a few more persons generally. Of course the place is improving, progressing, advancing, going ahead, and will eventually be a place of considerable importance."

☞ The six degrees of crime are thus defined: He who steals a million is only a financier. Who steals a half million is only a defaulter. Who steals a quarter of a million is a swindler. Who steals a hundred thousand is a rogue Who steals fifty thousand is a knave. But he who steals a pair of boots or a loaf of bread is a scoundrel of the deepest dye, and deserves to be lynched.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of A. M. Russell, which may be found in another column. He keeps constantly on hand the best variety of goods in the market, which he sells very cheap. We advise all wanting any thing in his line—*particularly fly nets*—to give him a call, as we believe he will please them both in his goods and prices. 3t

DEATHS.

Died at his residence in George Town Cross Roads, in Kent county, on Saturday evening the 7th instant, Capt. JESSE MEDDERS, in the 83 year of his age.—Cayt. Medders had enjoyed, during life, a remarkable share of good health. About a year prior to his death he found a difficulty in walking had come upon him; this increased, when about nine months since he had to resort to an additional supply of canes to enable him to move about town. About a month prior to his decease, he became comfined to his house, and from that time he gradually declined. He had no pains, nor fever, nor any disease, bnt the energies of his physical nature gradually weakened and wasted away till death come to translate him to the world of spirits. His funeral was attended on Monday last by one of the largest concourses of people that had ever assembled in the town. The hotel and stores were closed in respect to his memory. He was kind, benevolent, and just in all his relations. His character for veracity and integrity, was like hard tempered steel—sincere and honest, he maintained a character among his fellow citizens that nothing could injuriously affect. His servants mourned loudly for their departed master, while his family and friends, and the community have to lament his demise. Thus has passed away anather of the venerable, esteemed and respected citizens of the county. The aged, middle-aged and young, are alike called to pay the last solemn debt, and in comtemplating the vicisitudes and uncertainty of life, and the solemn realities of the future, we are again admonished that we who survive, should, while it is called to-day, "make our peace, calling and election sure."

In this town on Wednesday last, the 11th inst. Mrs. ADALINE E. FIDDIS, wife of Mr. Levi Fiddis, aged 41 years, after ter a lingering affliction, which she bore with christian fortitude. She has left, beside her husband, a number of small children to deplore her loss.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned for the years 1853 and 1854, are respectfully solicited to call and settle their respective accounts.

JOHN L. BOWERS.

Kennard's Corner, July 14, 1855.

FOR SALE.—A first rate young milch Cow and Calf. Apply to

JNO. L. BOWERS.

By Last Night's Mail!

Disbanding of Foreign Military Companies.

Cincinnati, July 12.—Gen. Sargeant tosday made a formal demand on each of the military companies composing the Irish battalion to deliver up forthwith all the army appendages and accoutrements in their possession, which order was obeyed only by one company.

General Sargeant then served out writs of replevin, and the sheriff took possession of the entire accoutrements of the other companies

A similar demand is to be made on the German companies. The cause of these demands is alleged insubordination on the 4th July.

Trial for the Murder of a Wife.

Philadelphia, July 12th.—The trial of Schlagel, for the murder of his wife, whose mangled body was found about 3 months since in the woods near the city, has occupied the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the last three days and will be completed to-night. The evidence is through and the arguments grogressing. The witness brought forward testified to seeing Selagel and his wife in the street on Saturday evening after she was alleged to have disappeared, contradicting Schlagl's previous statement as to going home early on Saturday evening ahd finding his wife gone and a letter left by her. This letter has been proved to have been written by himself.

New Hampshire Legislature.

Concord, N. H. July 12.—The House of Representatives has removed Police Justice Hunt, of Nashua, by a party vote. The U. S. Senators were instructed to support any bill that may come before the Senate for the extension of the period for the naturalization of foreigners to twenty years.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.

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

Wheat White new	$2.37 a 2.37
" Red "	2.25 a 2.28
Corn, Yellow	97 a 98
" White	1.02 a 1.03
Oats	48 a 52
Rye,	1.30 a 140

STRAYED

From the subscriber some 2 months since, *Five Yearling Calves*, 3 red & white, 1 white, and 1 spotted on the sides. Were last seen near Turner's Creek. Any information will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded by

N. T. HYNSON,
Still Pond X Roads.

July 14, 1855.

Joshua Clark, vs. Geo. Hinson, fn. & John Wilson. } Judgment before W. S. Lassell, Justice of the Peace for Kent county. Debt $70.31; interest thereon from 1st January, 1851, till paid, and cost.

I hereby give notice that I shall apply to the next Circuit Court for Kent county for a ratification and confirmation of the sale of the house and lot of land purchased by George Hinson, (fn) of Joshua Clark, lying and being in Kent county, adjoining the lands of said Joshua Clark, which said sale of said house and lot of land was made and returned by William H. Hamilton, one of the Constables for Kent County, under a fieri facias, issued by W. S. Lassell, one of the Justices of the Peace for Kent county, upon the judgment above referred to, and purchased by A. HINSON, f.n.

July 14, 1855.

PUMPS! PUMPS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public in general, that he has taken the agency and is prepared to supply persons with LIFT and FORCE PUMPS that will, with sufficient quantity of hose, carry water to any distance, water gardens, wash windows, carriages, &c., put out fires at a distance of 100 feet, and as far as the hose will reach, but with 3 feet of hose pipe will throw a constant stream 50 feet perpendicularly, and 75 feet horizontally. I have one in use at my house. Persons wishing can call and see for themselves. There is no humbug in it—perfectly simple. Persons wishing them, by sending the depts of well, can have them furnished at short notice. Price of pump and three feet of hose at my house, $25. Pipe and hose extra.—Any quantity of hose can be ordered to the distance required to carry the water.

THOS. C. RINGGOLD.

Millington, July 14, 1855.—4t.

A Remedy for Hard Times.

"NOW Hezekiah, you should always hope for the best." "Why so, Ezekiel?" "I will tell you. The other day I went to town, and I had but little money, so I went into the *Variety Store* of A. M. RUSSELL, where goods are sold cheap, and after I had bought all I wanted I still had money left."

"Well, Ezekiel, I shall go there, too, for I never have any money left."

"Oh, that's because you run about from store to store."

"Yes, but you can't get all you want at one store."

"Well, I will tell you as much as I can recollect what A. M. Russell keeps:—Sugars, coffees, rice, flour, soap, candles, lard, bacon, meal, powder, shot, soda water, butter crackers, pepper, salt, vinegar, spices of all kinds, mackerel, herrings, ethereal oil, a large assortment of choice segars, tobacco, snuff at low prices; fly nets.

ALSO

Tubs, buckets, brooms, baskets, willow chairs, for children, shoe and horse brushes, mouse traps, curry combs, chairs, sugar and flour buckets, wash boards, water kegs and *fly nets.*

A large quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING—coats, pants, and vests, as low as fifty cts. also, shirts, drawers, pocket and neck handkerchiefs, suspenders, shirt collars, walking canes and FLY NETS.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Come and suit yourself in a hat of any size, quality, or color, or price. Also men's, women's shoes, fine quality, and low prices, with a large lot of FLY NETS.

CONFECTIONARY.

Candies, prunes, oranges, lemons, almonds, rasins, figs, gum drops, filberts, walnuts, butter nuts, lemon syrup, a variety of toys and fly nets!

A variety of clocks, looking glasses, castors, knives and forks, spoons, umberrellas, carriage and riding whips, carpet bags, fly nets, tacks, fishing tackel, wash bowls and pitchers, candle sticks, snuffers, matches, castile soap, penknives, spurs, razors, scissors, stockings, gloves, cotton, thread, slates, table covers, sassaparilla, mineral water and fly nets.

I still continue to manufacture saddles, bridles and harness at city prices.—*Fly nets.*

A. M. RUSSELL.

July 14, 1855.