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THE KENT NEWS.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1855.

REMOVAL.—T. W. Eliason has removed his store to the old tavern house, which he has purchased and tastefully fitted up, opposite his old stand.

STRANGE.—Thursday last there was not a single pound of flour or meal for sale in this place, where there is a population of some 1500. This was owing to the fact that corn is scarce and flour is depreciating in price and retailers refused to purchase their supplies.

LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT.—John Gale, Esq., Worton Point, raised this year, one hundred and thirteen bushels of Gale Wheat upon two acres of land, and from three bushels seeded—being 56½ bushels to the acre, and 37½ for one. If any one in the State can beat this, let us hear from them!

FATAL RENCONTRE.—A desperate fight took place near Swantown Mills, on Wednesday last, between two free negroes, one named Tom Mander and the other Brown—the latter stabbed Mander in the abdomen, inflicting in all probability a fatal wound—Mander, after he was stabbed, seized an axe and struck Brown across the head splitting it open and causing immediate death. Mander is still alive but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Anti-Know Nothing Meeting.

The meeting of "all those in favor of civil and religious liberty and opposed to the Know Nothings," which was held here last Tuesday, turned out to be a complete failure. As so few of our citizens were present on this most extraordinary occasion, a few comments may not be altogether unacceptable to a portion of our readers.

Our age is truly a prolific one—but a defence of civil and religious liberty seems to be a figment of the brain of some Rip Van-Winkle. Such an idea, it seems to us, was very properly sustained and taken hold of by a country clique of the would be Democracy of our land. The united efforts of said clique succeeded in drawing together some sixty of our adult citizens, with about the same number of boys. Jacobus called the meeting to order, and after inducting the usual officers a set of resolutions were adopted, in perfect keeping with the call of the meeting. As the resolutions are in to-days issue they will speak for themselves.

The orator for the day was then introduced, or as it appeared introduced himself, in defence of the *great cause*. And his first effort being to "clear away the rubbish" from our columns, it seems but fair that the substitute should follow. It was gravely announced as a matter of astonishment in this enlightened age, that an editor of a newspaper should not know that the nephew of Andrew Jackson's wife, was not Andrew Jackson's nephew. We do not intend to combat the proposition, but it does not appear to us that a natural mistake of this kind, involves the hidden schemes insinuated.

An exposition of the "*secret order of Know Nothings*" was next attempted.—The sworn obligations of the Order were read in detail; which if they be true, prove the expositor a villian, a traitor and a perjurer; a man not fit to be handled with tongs, and yet the speaker embraced him, used him! "Pistols, bowie-knives and bloody papers"!! Oh! ye uninitiated—do you not tremble while you behold the machinations of the enemy? Why did not more of our citizens fly to the rescue of their Household Gods? A covert attempt was next made to identify the American Party with Atheism, and to array them against Methodism. Thanks sir, Protestantism and "Sam" are too well acquainted, your insinuations but fall harmless at our feet. The holy Scriptures were dissected, and a portion of them laid side by side with the perjured Know Nothings: "And if a stranger sojourn with thee in your land, ye shall not vex him." "But the stranger that dwelleth among you, shall be unto you as one born among you, &c.—Livit. xix, 33,34. The secret clubs were importuned to read these texts and ponder them.

This might also have been added—"and they shall eat those things wherewith the atonement was made, to consecrate and sanctify them; but a stranger shall not eat thereof, because they are holy." Perhaps the Jewish law is quite as well known to the American party as to the gentleman. Did the Gentile sit on the judgment seat with the Israelite? Did the Gentile bear the Holy Ark of the covenant?

Last and worst of all! The living-persecuted; the dead, *now* noble Clay, was disinterred to electrify the flagging spirits of the audience. Oh! peace to thy *manes* patriot Clay! Oh, woe-begone Democracy! thy lamp has gone out, and the preservation of *civil and religious liberty* will pass to other hands—unfortunately to "VILLIANS"!!!

State Nominating Convention.

The American State Convention met at Temperance Temple, in Gay street, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Comptroller of the Treasury and Lottery Commissioner.

The Convention was called to order by Dr. Reynolds, of Caroline county. The committee on credentials having reported the names of the delegates, a committee of one from each delegation were appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention. The following officers were nominated and unanimously elected:

President—Wm. W. McKaig, of Allegany.

Vice Presidents—Dr. P. S. Reynolds, of Caroline, and Col. Anthony Kimmell, of Frederick county.

Secretaries—Benjamin F. Cole, of Baltimore city, and Thos. J. Wilson, of Anne Arundel county.

Col. McKaig, in taking the chair, made some pertinent remarks in regard to the duties of the convention.

On motion, it was then oadered that the reporters of the press be admitted to seats in the Convention.

Mr. George Ellis, of Baltimore was then elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Col. Kimmell, of Frederick county, addressed the convention at length, in favor of receiving the names of candidates for nomination at this time, and then to adjourn until the 18th of Sepfember next. After a protracted debate the motion was voted down.

It was then moved and carried that the convention now receive the names of candidates for nomination.

Dr. Robert Goldsborough, of Queen Anne's county, and Major Daniel H. McPhail were then nominated as candidates for Lottery Commissioner, and William H. Purnell, of Worcester, and John G. Mitchell, of Prince George, were nominated for Comptroller.

The Convention then took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

After dinner the Convention again assembled, when Col. Kimmell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is deemed inexpedient and premature for the American party of the State of Maryland, to make nominations at this time for Comptroller and Lottery Commissioner, and that this Convention do now adjourn until the third Wednesday in September next.

After considerable debate the resolution was laid on the table.

It was then moved and seconded that the candidate for Lottery Commissioner be taken from the Eastern shore, which was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made that the Convention receive further nominations, and then proceed to the ballot for Lottery Commissioner.

No other candidate being named for Lottery Commissioner, a resolution was offered requiring a two-third vote to nominate, which was decided in the negative.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for Lottery Commissioner, which resulted as follows:

McPhail 61; Goldsborough 25. On motion, Major McPhail was then declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

The name of John G. Mitchell having been withdrawn, Mr. Aza Bell, editor of the Cumberland Telegraph, was nominated for comptroller. The Convention then proceeded to vote, which resulted as follows:

Purnell 69; Bell 9, and blank 9. Mr. Wm. H. Purnell was then, on motion, declared unanimously nominated as the American candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by Mr. Crawford, of Montgomery:

Whereas, This being the first Convention, composed of delegates from the various counties of the State of Maryland, which has convened since the adjournment of the National Council, which recently met in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of forming a National Platform upon which every patriotic American might stand, therefore be it

Resolved, That we most cordially concur in and endorse every principle embodied in the Platform known as the Platform of the majority report, and that we pledge ourselves henceforth to use every honorable means to establish and incorporate those principles in the administrative policy of the National Government.

The thanks of the Convention were then voted the officers for the able manner in which they presided over the body.

Messrs. McPhail and Purnell having been waited upon and informed of their nomination, made their appearance in the Convention, and each of them returned their thanks for the honor conferred upon them, accompanied with some patriotic and eloquent remarks.

At about seven o'clock the Convention adjourned.

☞ In New Orleans, last week, there were 160 deaths, 32 being from yellow fever, and 19 from cholera. The previous week there were 30 deaths from cholera.

For the Kent News.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION.

MR. EDITOR:—The two parties, American and Anti-American, seem to be making preliminary arrangements for the October contest. We use these names without any disrespect, but merely by way of distinction—the term "Know-Nothing," it is said, being a mere nickname, and not significant of their principles. By Anti-American, we mean only opposition to the published principles of the American party, and their plan of operations. Without any connection with either, we may be permitted to say, we approve the policy of a material extension of the probation of foreigners, prior to naturalization—the prohibition of electing to office any one of any or no religious denomination who recognizes any civil obligation to any power, as higher than the allegiance which he owes to the Coustitution of the country. The settlement of the slavery question, upon the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as final, conclusive and never to be disturbed, (although we believe the repeal of the Missouri compromise line was highly impolitic and censurable,) and the imperative and inflexible duty, under all circumstances, and at all times, to maintain the Union inviolate.

There is another strong element in our county, which, if judiciously employed and directed, will be a powerful one. We mean TEMPERANCE! A large portion of our people are the avowed advocates of a Prohibitory Law, which shall combine all the good, and avoid all the evil features of the "Maine Law." They believe that the essential interests of the State is involved in the subject—whether viewed in a moral, social, pecuniary or political aspect. Believing this, and looking to the example of other States that have adopted the principles of the law, the subject assumes a grave importance in the minds of many. Doubtless, a number who think thus, are embraced in the catalogues of supporters of the parties named;—but it is presumed, that in the plans and arrangements about to be made for the campaign, which is commencing, they will so qualify their adhesion, or if impracticable, renounce it, for the purpose of electing persons to the Senate and House of Delegates; who will sustain a prohibitory law. If the parties alluded to, shall, in thesr selection of candidates, be indifferent to the claims of so large a number of the people, who look upon a restrictive law as of paramount importance, then a crisis will have arisen for ulterior action by those who consider the best and essential interests of society dependant upon an abandonment of the policy which licenses individuals to retail liquid poison, to steal away the brains—ruin the physical health—corrupt the moral faculties, and bring poverty, trouble and anguish to many homesteads.

As far as we have been able to ascertain the sentiments of the true friends of Temperance and Prohibition, they are averse to a seperate organization, under existing circumstances—but their object is not intended to be abandoned, and events within the control of others, may yet change their position and course of action. It may be as well at a convenient time, to call a County, or District meetings, to concentrate sentiment and action, and we make the suggestion, that consultation may be had.

The people of Maryland are entitled to a fair experiment of Prohibition—to the operations of a law which shall contain the principle, without the appearance of rigor and harshness, which ultraists sometimes incorporate in the symtom. But our State, which is distinguished for prudence, moderation, and conservatism, will not be likely to run into extremes, and she can surely be trusted where so many others have ventured. The public mind has so long been agitated on the subject, and the determination to agitate is so fixed, that they will never cease to bring this subject before the people. Let the experiment be fairly made, and if it fail, abandon it. We believe that it will bring peace and comfort to many a family circle—will clothe many children, dry the tear in woman's eye, and load the scanty table with many comforts; that in society—in the Halls of Legislation—in the Courts, and even in the Churches, an improvement will be so distinctly manifest, that a Law, once enacted, to banish the Monster from stores and hotels, steam boats and packets, will become so popular that no one would risk a motion to repeal.

A, B.

LORD RAGLAN, whose death in the Crimea was announced in the foreign news received by the Arago day before yesterday, was perhaps the most distinguished general in the English service. He was in the 68th year of his age. He was known as Lord Fitzroy James Henry Somerset till 1852, when he was created Baron Raglan. He was the eighth son of the fifth duke of Beaufort, born in 1788 and entered the British army in 1804 as Cornet in a Dragoon Regiment. In consequence of his high birth, he was rapidly promoted, and in eight years had passed through the various ranks up to that of Colonel, which appointment was given him in 1812. He early joined the Duke of Wellington, to whom he became Secretary, and accompanied him in all his mportant engagements.

Immediately after the peace of 1814, he became Secretary to the British Embassy in Paris, but shortly after returned, and married Lady Emily Pole, neice of Wellington. He was with the latter some months afterward, at the battle of Waterloo, where he lost his right arm. He was made Major-General in 1825, Lieutenant-General in 1838, and Field Marshal in 1854. He was highly respected and honored wherever he was known, and it is intimated that his death was hastened by anxiety of mind in consequence of the want of being properly sustained by his government in the Crimea, and the manner in which his want of success was condemned by the English Parliament and

POLITICAL.

At a meeting, held in the Court House of Chestertown, on last Tuesday; in pursuance of a notice for all persons in favor of civil and religious liberty, and opposed to the Know Nothings, and for the people of Kent county of all parties to attend, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, It is a principle coeval with the formation of our Republican Government, and eminently in harmony with the basis of the sovereign power of that government, that the people should assemble together in popular meetings,—openly and freely discuss all political measures; and express their sentiments as independent citizens, therefore

Resolved, That under a Government like ours, founded on a written Constitution, which is regarded by every true American as the supreme law of the land;—a Government in which every citizen has a voice;—by which the liberty of speech and the press are guarantied and unrestrained; a Government under which the humblest citizen is permitted to express his opinions openly and with entire impunity upon all subjects appertaining to the formation and principles of political parties; a Government whose officers are elective, and are alike open to all trades and professions, to all classes and religions, the formation of secret political associations, whose object is to control by clandestine means, and under the pressure of oaths, the destiny of the country, its numerous industrial pursuits, its army, its navy, its flag, its honor, its patriotism, its morals, and its religion is uncalled for, unnecessary; and highly represensible, being subversive of manly independence and honest action, and therefore alike dangerous to the true interests of the nation, and the individual liberty of the citizen.

Resolved, That those clearly expressed provisions of the Constitution, which guarantee to slave-holders of the South that "no person held to service, or labor, in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another State, 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 shall be due," and to every citizen of the Union that no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States, "and that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof" enunciate great national principles, and contain fundamental stipulations, for the protection of civil and religious rights, in entire harmony with the genius and theory of the Government, vindicated on all occasions by the Fathers of the Republic, and vitally essential to the continuance of this Union; and that the efforts now in progress, for the destruction of these sacred guaranties of the Constitution, if successful, will lead to anarchy and civil discord, unparralleled in the history of the world.

Resolved, That the late Act, consummated by the Know Nothing Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, designed to obstruct and prohibit the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law—a law clearly in accordance with a plain provision of the Federal Compact;—and the resolutions of other Know Nothing Legislatures, declaring their fixed purpose to defeat the execution of said Fugitive Slave Law, as also to prevent the admission of any additional Slave State into this Union, demand on the part of the South the adoption of such firm and judicious measures as may be necessary to secure union and co-operation for their safety.

Resolved, That while we are ready to recognize among the members of the Know Nothing Order, many whom we esteem in private life, yet we are constrained to declare our uncompromising hostility to the principles and tendencies of that party, and for the following reasons:—

1st. Because its proceedings are conducted in secresy;

Because its candidates are enveloped in mystery and shun the test of free discussion and scrutiny;

Because (as we have the best reason to believe) its members are bound by *oaths to a* blind obedience to the dictates of *others*, in their political relations;

Because it enjoins the denial of its objects, and stifles the bold, open, and manly conduct which (we think) should characterize the freeman.

Because its tendencies are destructive of social confidence, and calculated to excite distrust and suspicion between members of the same community;

Because it makes religion a test of qualification for office, in violation of the Constitution, to the engendering of ill-will and strife, among religious sects, to the detriment of religion itself, and to the disturbance of the public peace.

Because it excludes all persons of foreign birth of every grade and character from every political right and preferment, repudiating the policy of the Founders of the Republic, and proclaiming that America shall no longer be a refuge for the oppressed of all nations;

Because it seeks to unite Southern men in filial party bonds, and political organization, with the worst elements of Northern fanaticism, and force them to yield countenance to the dangerous, destructive, and disgraceful movements of Northern Abolitionists.

Because (as we understand this party) its organization and mode of proceeding, its aims and objects, its form and spirit, are subversive of the great principles of civil and religious liberty, which *have* ever been, and we trust ever *will* be, the pride and boast of the American people;—Therefore,

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every *patriot*, who loves the Constitution and the Union—of every *citizen*, who regards the peace, good order, and dignity of society—of every *Christian* who advocates the liberty of conscience and religious worship, to unite in the maintainence of the fundamental principles which we have herein avowed.

July 21, 1855.—1t.

Missouri Slavery Convention.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The Convention of the friends of Slavery in this State met at Lexington on the 12th. A large number of delegates were present, and after a temporary organization Senator Atchison and Col. Doniphan were called on to address the Convention. They declined, however, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, expressed themselves in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas by all lawful means. The Convention having been permanently organized by the choice of W. T. Wood as presiding officer resolutions were introduced requesting the Legislature of Missouri to pass acts retaliatory upon and discriminating against the products of the States of Massachussetts, Vermont and Michigan. President Shannon, of the University, by invitation, delivered an address setting forth the Scriptural arguments in favor of slavery. The speeches were very ultra and inflammatory. Much excitement prevailed.—Some propositions were strongly objected to. The convention was still sitting at last accounts.

JUDGE CONSTABLE.—The Cecil Whig says:

We learn that the health of Judge Constable has improved during the past week, but his friends are not sanguine in their hopes that he will be again able to attend to his official duties. His sickness is not the consumption, as has been generally understood, but disease of the heart, from which there is little probability that he will ever entirely recover.

Serious Charge.

Providence, July 17.—Henry Tucker and John Tucker have been arrested on the charge of blowing up their father's house with gunpowder, and endangering the lives of the family.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Nothing Decisive yet from the Seat of War—Lord Raglan Dead—The Tennessee, from Baltimore, and other steamers arrived out—Napoleon not going to the War—Breadstuffs Lower.

SANDY HOOK, July 16.—The steamer Arago, from Havre, has just passed this place, going up to New York. She brings dates to the 4th instant, four days later than the advices per steamer Pacific.

The news is not of special importance. There is nothing decisive from the Crimea.

Lord Raglan is dead.

General Simpson succeeds Lord Raglan in the command of the British forces in the Crimea.

A disturbance had occurred at London, in consequence of the Sunday trading bill. The bill was subsequently withdrawn from Parliament.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Liverpool, July 3.—Cotton.—The market has been dull and prices are easier, but not quotably lower.

Breadstuffs.—Prices have slightly declined, and the market is dull. Buyers demand a reduction. The market closed dull.

Provisions.—The market is generally unchanged.

Money Market.—Consols quoted at 91¼ a 91⅜.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

New York, July 26,—2, P. M.—The Arago has just reached the city. She brings 126 passengers.

The steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 1st.

The steamer Washington arrived at Bremen on the 2d, and the Tennessee, at Southampton on the 3d inst., from Baltimore.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

On the 21st ult. the British screw steam frigate Amphion whilst reconnoitering off Sweaborg mistook the channel and ran ashore. While her boats were afterwards employed in taking soundings the fort commenced a brisk fire on the ship and on the boats. The Amphion returned the fire and blew up a large Russian powder magazine, and did much other damage to the fort.

It was reported at Stockholm that the English had destroyed Nystadt, a town on the gulf of Bothaid.

St. Petersburgh and Odessa have been united by a line of telegraph.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

The remaining portion of the town of Kertsch, on the strait of Euikale, was destroyed by fire on the 14th of June.

ENGLAND.

The King of Belgium is visiting Queen Victoria.

A "Sunday trading bill" meeting was held in Hyde Park on the 1st, which was Sunday, when upwards of 100,000 persons assembled together. The police assembled in force, to preserve order, and much excitement prevailed. The carriages of the nobility were hooted at as they passed through the Park, when many of the ringleaders of the demonstration were arrested.

FRANCE.

An extraordinary session of the French Legislature commenced on the 2d July. Napoleon opened the session with a speech in course of which he said that important questions abroad and at home, had caused him to abandon going to the Crimea.

The new French loan is stated at 750,000,000 francs.

ARRIVAL OL THE CANADA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Nothing Important from the Seat of War—Loss of Life by the War Estimated at Half a Million Lives—Operations in the Crimea and in the Baltic—Cotton and Breadstuffs Declined.

HALIFAX, July 18th.—The royal mail steamer Canada arrived here to-day, with Liverpool dates to July 7, her regular day of sailing.

The advices by this arrival, though interesting, are not possessed of much importance.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

Lord Raglan was buried on the third of July, with great pomp and circumstance.

Rumors prevailed that Pelissier, the Commander in Chief of the French Army would be suspended.

The allies were strengthening their advancing against Malakoff. A telegraphic despatch dated July 4th, says: The works of the allies are progressing satisfactorily. A French battery of 30 guns has been nearly completed in front of Careening bay to keep off the Russian ships.

The Vienna papers say that Prince Gortschakoff has sent for 24,000 additional troops.

Genl. Liprandi's army has been reinforced with another division.

The Sardinians and Turks under Omar Pacha have made excursions to the interior from Tchernaya without any resistance.

Numerous works of art have been captured and the Kertch Museum is now on its way to Paris.

A careful estimate shows that the war has already cost half a million of lives.

FROM THE BALTIC.

Russian accounts to June 19th say that the allied flotilla with 180 guns fired eight hours against the batteries at the north of the Narva river on the southern shore of the Gulf of Finland, without effect and then withdrew.

The allies afterward madea descent on Kotka Island and destroyed the government stores there.

Subsequently an attack was made on the fort of Revel without effecting anything.

The bulk of the allied squadron was off Constadt on the 5th inst.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Roebuck had been refused a committee of inquiry in the House of Commons, into the brutal conduct of the policemen in the Sunday trading bi riot.

Milner Gilson asked an explanation Lord Russell's statement recently in Vienna, "that England never contemplate the restoration of Hungary and Poland." Cobden, Roebuck and D'Isareli all attacked Lord Russell on this score, after which the matter was dropped.

Lord Elgin, it is said, will be Postmaster General.

The Cunard steamer Persia was launched on the Clyde on the 3d inst.

FRANCE.

On the 5th of July the Legislature voted a loan of 750,000 francs in addition to the recent loan. An increase of taxation has been proposed which it is expected will yield 70,000,000 francs per annum.

SPAIN.

Advices via Marseilles state that a rising had taken place in Catalonia, nominally about wages. Two manufacturers had been assassinated in Barcelona. The National Guard refused to march against the insurgents, and the Captain General shut himself up in the citadel with a few faithful troops and sent mediators to the insurgents, who received them with shouts of vive Espartero.

A carlist leader had been defeated at Perpiguan.

The London Times' correspondent says that the Spanish Minister at Paris had a long conference with the Emperor on the state of Spain. Napoleon expressed a determination to prevent any attempt to unseat Queen Isabella.

PRUSSIA.

The King is recovering from his recent sickness.

RUSSIA.

The English papers are manufacturing the statements of revolutionary movements in Russia, in favor of Constantine—but they are mere inventions, without any foundation in fact.

Burning of the steamer John Stephens, of Philadelphia—Three Lives Supposed to have been Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The splendid steamer John Stevens, belonging to the Camden and Amboy Line, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning, while lying at White Hall landing, below Bordentown. The entire woodwork was consumed, but the hull being of iron, it is probable, with the machinery, not seriously damaged. The J. S. was the largest and the most expensive boat in the Delaware River. She was built in 1846. The cook and steward are reported missing.—The other hands saved themselves by leaping overboard.

The origin of the fire is not known.—Six persons were sleeping on the boat. So far, the Pilot, one deck hand and the chamber maid, are all that are known to be saved. Three females, cooks, are missing, who are supposed to have jumped overboard.

Falling of a Bridge—Three Persons Killed.

Philadelphia, July 16.—This afternoon as a number of workmen were engaged in erecting a bridge over Ridley's Creek on the West Chester Railroad, a temporary framing gave way and fell, carrying with it the entire superstructure and five workmen employed on the upper chord. The foreman and two workmen on the lower chord perceiving that something was giving way, sprang to the nearest pier, a distance of fifteen feet and escaped uninjured. Three of the five who fell with the bridge were killed, and the other two are so much injured that no hope is entertained of their recovery. The names of the killed are Dickson Dotey, James Russell and George B. Stille. George Jones and Thomas Zeason are mortally wounded.

MARRIAGES.

Married on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Wm. J. Dale, Mr. GEORGE W. SCONE to Miss MARTHA COLLIER, all of this county.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. Dr. F. Waters will preach at St. James' M. P. Church, Worton, (Providence permitting) at 10 o'clock, to-morrow (Sunday) morning. His appointment in town for that hour is withdrawn. Preaching ih the M. P. Church in Chestertown at 8 o'clock, P. M. July 21, 1855.

LOCKS! LOCKS!!

THE undersigned is prepared to make Locks or Keys, or mend them to order. All kinds of Blacksmith work done.

GEO. P. ROEDER.

July 21, 1855.

GARDEN SEEDS.

PRIME RUTA BAGA and other Turnip Seed, Turnip Drills, also seed Buckwheat, for sale wholesale and retail by

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Corner 7th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

July 21, 1855.—tf.

FOR SALE.

102 ACRES OF LAND, under new fencing—heavily limed, and now growing oats and corn finely. A fair proportion is in WOOD & TIMBER, with a quantity of chesnut growing. Adjoins the lands of Mrs. George B. Westcott, N. B. Appleton and others. For terms and further description apply to the Editor.

July 21, 1855.

FOR SALE.

A TEN ACRE LOT OF LAND, situate in Broad Neck, lying adjoining the lands of Benj. F. Beck and Isaac Gale, Sr., (on the public road leading down to Cackle Point,) which was formerly a part of the "Stepny Farm." It is all in cultivation, with the exception of 1½ acres, which is in thriving young chesnuts. It has been limed heavily, and is kind and productive, well enclosed with chesnut rails and locust posts and caps. For terms apply to

E. MANSFIELD.

July 21, 1855.

SHAD, Herring and Mackerel for sale in barrels, by

T. W. ELIASON,
in his new store.

July 21, 1855.

PICKETS or Poles, and Plastering Laths, for sale low by

T. W. ELIASON.

July 21, 1855.