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THE KENT NEWS.

KENT NEWS.

1852 CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI 1854

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1855.

☞ The annual Commencement of Washington College, takes place on Tuesday next. See notice in another column.

LAND SALE.—The farm near Chester Town, belonging to the estate of Wm. S. Constable, deceased, containing 200 acres, was sold last Tuesday, at public sale, for $8000 or $40 per acre. Dr. T. H. Whaland, purchaser.

THE ELECTIONS.—We have reported returns from 34 counties in Kentucky, which are said to give Morehead, the k. n. candidate for Governor, a gain of over 3,000 on the Presidential vote, when Scott carried the State by 3,263. There can be, therefore, but little doubt of the election of Morehead.

In North Caoolina, Clingman, anti-k.n. is said to be re-elected to Congress in the 8th district, by about 1,000 majority.

We have nothing additional from Tennessee, beyond a report in the Louisville Journal that the k. n.'s have elected seven of the ten members of Congress.

The returns received from Alabama indicate the election of Shortbridge, the American candidate for Governor.

☞ After the lapse of nearly two weeks and when we thought every one had nearly forgotten the miserable farce enacted in the Court House, on the 17th ult., we are again called upon by R. W. Ringgold, Esq., to assist his torpid faculties in construing a portion of our remarks upon the proceedings of that famous meeting. We stated our meaning so clearly, that, as we thought, "the way-farer though a fool" might understand. But as the gentleman seems to prefer the method of laying down a proposition, contained in his old text book, with which he has become familiar from constant repetition, we will endeavor to gratify him.

On the 17th ult., R. W. Ringgold Esq. appeared before the people of Kent, in the Court-house in Chester Town.

On that occasion R. W. Ringgold, Esq. was not introduced to the audience by any one, friend or foe.

Therefore R. W. Ringgold, Esq., must have introduced himself.

We hope this is sufficiently plain to the logical perception of our correspondent, if not we will turn the "Arch-Bishop" over again, and try once more, by way of improvement in the syllogism.

We are a second time accused of placing the gentleman in a false position, in relation to his letter of the 28th. This letter and our remarks accompany each other in the same issue and speak for themselves; all he demands, is a "fair, open, manly combat."

We have received "five dishes," which we suppose we are to interpret, not five small stones, but five loaves, (the two small fishes, we presume he intends to add) with which this Joshua of America designs to feed the people of Kent and fill them full of "civil and religious liberty." He expresses some apprehension, lest the loaves be unpalatable—now, to relieve his embarrassment, we fully endorse his dishes, and underwrite, *true*, and so we presume does every sane protestant in the land.

The charge of religious proscription attempted to be thrown upon the American Order is unworthy any argument to be used against it. It is a mere straw, at which the drowning locofoco delights to catch. Neither do we believe in this great ebulition of zeal for the off-scouring of Europe; it proceeds from ambitious men who would sacrifice the interests of their own country. This European influence is a mighty machine, which the locofoco party part with as with their last leg. And with proverbial cunning they wish to seize upon the catholic citizen to supply its place.

The American order opposes no native born citizen, who disclaims civil allegiance to any foreign power; neither does it wish to abate one jot the liberties of the adopted citizen. We refer our readers to the speech of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, delivered at Frankfort, Ky., for a true exposition of the American principles.

We thank the gentleman for his advice, his expressions of sympathy and friendly regard, and think by way of preserving that "friendly intercourse," we had better postpone this discussion to that "great day of account," when "face to face" we can argue this great political question before that tribunal from which there is no appeal.

☞ Gen. Houston has written a letter publicly endorsing the principles of the

To the Editor of the Kent News:

Dear Sir:—Last week, I promised you another dish of General Washington's principles. I have sent five dishes, but I fear, you and my "hasty impulsive opponent" will not relish any of them. A disordered imagination, and clouded vision, may induce you and him to believe, that these five dishes are five "*small stones*," though "*the day of miracles has passed*." If they are thus metamorphosed, remember, I have chosen them from a pure "brook," that if small, they are *smooth stones*, and could they be slung by the unerring aim of a Shepherd of Israel, they might put a whole army of *Philistines* to flight.

Are the Know Nothing leaders serious in claiming General Washington as an authority for their proscriptive principles? It cannot be, unless they have a record of his life and writings, not yet exposed to public examination. They assert, that in his Farewell Address, he warned his countrymen against "the insidious wiles of Foreign influence." It is true, he gave this warning, but he expressly confined it to "excessive partiality for one Foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another." This is his language, and it has no reference to adopted citizens from any foreign country. It was never so interpreted by any Statesman, or school-boy, until the Know Nothing *burlesque* upon all national parties was presented to the view of an astonished world. In the ancient days of Paganism, a distinguished Roman remarked, that one *Augur* could not look another in the face without laughing. In these days of Christian light and knowledge, I suppose one *Know Nothing Marshall* cannot look another in the face without a feeling of remorse for his *political heresy*, nor without a sense of shame for his *personal humiliation*. If so, his conscience needs awakening, for it must be buried in a lethargy, more profound than that produced by drinking the fabled waters of *Pluto's Lethe*.

In your Editorial notice of the political meeting held in this place, on the 17th of July, you remarked, that "the orator for the day was then introduced, or as it appeared introduced himself." In your next paper you remarked, in reply to my letter, "we reiterate, what he has not denied, that so far as we saw or heard, he was not introduced on that occasion." Now I would thank you to explain this riddle, for it is beyond my comprehension. It is not less confusing to me than Samson's celebrated riddle was to the Philistines. And as no one except himself could penetrate his concealed meaning, so, I suppose, that no one except yourself, can solves these enigmatical statements in your two Editorial effusions. Do you mean, that the orator for the day *was introduced*, or *introduced himself*, or *was not introduced?* Here are three propositions, the terms of which conflict directly with each other. If they can be reconciled, the art of reasoning contains more subtility than I have supposed.—You have yet had but little experience in polemical writing. I would, therefore, advise you to suspend your present employment, and turn your attention to the study of Arch-Bishop Whately's work on Logic, where you will find a full developement of the Syllogistic art.

Not contented with placing me in a false position at the political meeting abovementioned, you have made another statement, more culpable than the former.—In your notice of my letter to you, of July 28th, you remark, "he takes the glorious opportunity to throw down the glove to the Goliahs of the American party." My language was, "I am prepared to encounter the Goliahs of Know Nothingism, whenever they *may defy* the advocates and defenders of civil and religious liberty." So that instead of throwing down the glove, my position is the very reverse, that of taking it up whenever the *Goliahs* may throw it down. You are a young writer, and may be entitled to some indulgence for your carelessness. You would not be misemployed in devoting a little time to the study of the definitions in Webster's Dictionary. With this work, and Whately's Logic, you may possibly qualify yourself for a better performance at your next Editorial *debut*. I hope you will not receive this communication in a spirit of unkindness. My object is to place myself before the Public, in my true position. The day of retribution for your attack upon me, has arrived, but I hope that you and myself may ever be Americans in heart, Americans in sympathy, and Americans in friendly intercourse. I believe you possess a forgiving, magnanimous soul, and, like many others, that you have connected yourself with a faction, whose principles are uncongenial with the native feelings and impulses of your heart. I am sure, you would not wish to stand in the great Day of Account, face to face with a Christian of any Denomination, whose guarantied Constitutional rights you had solemnly sworn to repudiate and annul.

Respectfully,

R. W. RINGGOLD.

FIRST DISH.

From an Address to the American Catholics, 1789.

As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow, that all those, who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume, that you, fellow citizens will not forget the patriotic part, which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government, or the important assistance, which they received from a nation, in which the Roman Catholic religion is professed. May the members of your society in America, animated alone by the pure spirit of Christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of a free government, enjoy every temporal and spiritual felicity.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Sparks' Writings of Washington, Vol. XII.

SECOND DISH.

From an Address to the Methodist Bishops, 1789.

It shall still be my endeavor to manifest, by overt acts, the purity of my inclinations for promoting the happiness of mankind, as well as the sincerity of my desires to contribute whatever may be in my power towards the preservation of the civil and religious liberties of the American people. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Id. Page 153.

THIRD DISH.

From an Address to the Presbyterian Church, 1789.

While all men within our territories are protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of their consciences, it is rational to be expected from them in return, that they will all be emulous of evincing the sanctity of their professions by the innocency of their lives, and the beneficence of their actions; for no man who is profligate in his morals, or a bad member of the civil community, can possibly be a true Christian, or a credit to his own religious society.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Id. Page 152.

FOURTH DISH.

From an Address to the Quakers, 1789.

The liberty enjoyed by the people of these States, of worshipping Almighty God agreeably to the dictates of their own consciences, is not only among the choicest of their *blessings*, but also of their *rights*. While men perform their social duties faithfully, they do all that society, or the State can with propriety demand or expect; and remain responsible only to their Maker for the religion, or modes of faith, which they may prefer, or profess.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Id. Page 168.

FIFTH DISH.

From three Addresses.

I had always hoped, that this land might become a safe, and agreeable asylum to the virtuous and persecuted part of mankind, to *whatever nation* they might belong. Let the *poor*, the *needy*, and the *oppressed* of the earth, and those who want land, resort to the fertile plains of our Western country, the *second land of promise*, and there dwell in peace, fullfilling the first and great commandment. In this enlightened age, and in this land of *equal liberty*, it is our boast, that a man's *religious tenets* will not forfeit the protection of the laws, nor deprive him of the right of *attaining* and *holding* the highest offices that are known in the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Id. Vol. IX, Pages 368, 113. Vol. XII, Page 202.

☞ Lest the feast of the "*five dishes*" prepared above, should fail to satisfy the appetites of the "hasty impulsive opponents" of the American party, we will furnish them with the following DESSERT, which "a disordered imagination, and clouded vision," may induce them to receive as the

SIXTH DISH,

which has also been taken "from the same abundant table" as the others, and not from any "writings of Washington, not yet exposed to public examination."—*Ed. News.*

"Against the insidious wiles of Foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is the most baneful foe of a Republican Government."—*Washington's Farewell Address.*

"These men (foreigners) have no attachment to the country further than interest binds them. * * Their effrontery will take no denial. It is by the zeal and activity of our own people that the cause must be supported, and not by a few *hungry adventurers*.—*Washington's letter to R. H. Lee.*

"The impolicy of entrusting a department, * * * to a *foreigner*, who has no other tie to bind him to the interest of the country than honor."—*Same to Same.*

"The appointment of *foreigners* * * * will become a means of pouring them in upon us like a torrent, and *adding to our present burden*. * * * I do must devoutly wish that we had not a single foreigner among us, except the Marquis de Lafayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest.—*Same to Gov. Morris.*

"My opinion in respect to immigration is that except of useful mechanics and some particular descriptions of men and professions, there is no need of encouragement.—*Same to John Adams.*

"It is not the policy of this country to employ foreigners, either in the civil or military walks of life."—*Same to Same.*

"It does not accord with the policy of this government to bestow offices, civil or military, upon foreigners to the exclusion of our own citizens."—*Washington.*

To complete the feast, we append the following sentiments of the most eminent Statesmen of the country, which we design shall constitute the

SEVENTH DISH,

with the belief that the friends and allies of the foreigners and Jesuits, could not look these men in the face, "without a sense of shame for their own *personal humiliation*."

"I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from Foreign Influence—political, commercial or in whatever form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Deane, that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world."—*Jefferson.*

"They (foreigners) will bring with them the principles of the Government they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness; passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. * * * In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us in the legislation. They will infuse into it their spirit, their principles, its direction, and render it a heterogenous, incoherent, distracted mass.

"Foreign influence to America, is like the Grecian Horse to Troy; it conceals an enemy in its heart. We cannot be too careful to exclude its entrance."—*Madison.*

"If ever the liberty of this Republic is destroyed, it will be by the Roman Catholic Priests."—*Gen. Lafayette.*

"It is time that we should become a little more Americanized; and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves."—*Jackson.*

"Foreigners will make our elections a curse instead of a blessing."—*Van Buren.*

"The people of the United States, may they remember, that to preserve their liberties, they must do their own voting and their own fighting."—*Harrison.*

"There is an imperative necessity for reforming the Naturalization laws of the United States."—*Daniel Webster.*

"Lord, preserve our country from all foreign influence."—*The last Prayer of General Jackson.*

Election in Kentucky.

Fearful Riot Between Americans and Irish—Several Americans Killed—One Irishman Hung by the Mob.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—The election in this State yesterday for Governor. Representatives and members of Congress was warmly contested. The majority for the American ticket in this city is about 1,660.

I regret to add that terrible riots occurred in this city. In the first and eighth wards several persons have been killed and many wounded. Two blocks of buildings have been fired and the most intense excitement prevails.

The Irish fired from their windows upon the mob, and killed three Americans. In retaliation the Americans have hung one Irishman. Several others have been killed or captured.

The mob moved up towards the Times office, but were stayed from further violence by speeches from Prentice and Purcell, of the Journal.

The returns thus far indiate the success of the Know Nothings throughout the State.

It is conceded that Cox, Know-Nothing has been elected in the 9th Congressional District.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—The election in the Kentucky towns opposite this city passed off quietly. The results as far as received favor the Know-Nothing ticket.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The mob dispersed last night after setting on fire and burning the office of the "Signs of the Times," which paper made no issue this morning.

As far as can be ascertained there appears to have been about twenty persons killed and many wounded. Twelve buildings were burned before the flames could be subdued.

The first shot was fired by foreigners at some distance from the polls.

The accounts from the scene of the riot are horrible. Parts of human bodies are to be seen charring in the smouldering ruins.

A large crowd is now around the court house, where the dead bodies are being collected

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

Further Details of the Riot—Terrible Scenes of Violence and Bloodshed.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The following are, in brief, the details of the lamentable riot last night. The disturbance commenced in the First ward, where an American named Burge was stabbed and beaten nearly to death by a party of Irishmen. The assailants of this man were arrested, but afterwards three Americans were fired upon while quietly passing by a German brewery.

A gentleman riding in a carriage with his wife was fired on at the same time.—Then a complete shower of shot and bullets was rained from some German houses on the crowd below, by which many were wounded. By this time a mob of armed foreigners began to collect in the vicinity, and an indiscriminate slaughter of Americans commenced. Other Americans quickly crowded to the spot, when the firing was continued. The Americans set fire to the Brewery, and sacked several houses from which guns had been fired.

About 6 o'clock, in the eighth ward, three Americans were attacked by a mob of Irish, with fire-arms; one of the Americans was killed and the other two wounded. The Irishmen now took refuge in a house, from which they continued to fire upon the crowd, killing two more Americans. After a desperate struggle the house was forced, and the murderers within were captured. One of them was forthwith hung by the exasperated crowd, but a policeman cut him down while he was still living. He was afterwards shot, however, and died this morning.

For some time longer a regular discharge of rifles and guns were kept up from a row of Irish houses on Eleventh street on all passing Americans, several of whom were wounded. Finally the Americans attacked the houses, but failing to dislodge the Irish, fired the buildings. Reinforcements of Americans soon arrived with cannon and muskets. Some of the Irish were shot in the burning buildings and others were captured.

No attempts were made to stay the flames, and some two or three blocks of buildings were burned.

Several other fires occured in different parts of the city, adding to the terror of the night.

This morning more disturbances occurred. At 11 o'clock a large mob proceeded to the Levee and attacked a row of Irish houses, whence it was reported that some shots were fired this morning.

LATER.

Louisville, Aug. 7—3 o'cl'k P. M.—The city is now quiet. Fifty extra police have been sworn in, and Judge Bullock and others are making speeches at the court house to the citizens urging them to maintain the peace. Public feeling has become considerably calmed.

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The steamship Baltic has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 28th ult.

It is rumored that General Simpson and Omar Pasha have resigned their commands.

The French continue to approach the Malakoff but there have been neither sorties or assaults.

The position occupied by the Allies and the Russians in the open field, are unchanged.

The British fleet in the Sea of Azoff has destroyed the bridge of boats at Genitsch without incurring any loss.

The preparations for a campaign in the Danube continue.

The Bashi Bazonks at Constantinople had mutinied and committed great excesses

A formidable insurrection has occured among the Arabs in Sinope.

The Russians remain near Kars but have not invested the city.

The French loan has been all taken.

ENGLAND.

The British Ministry having made a narrow escape from defeat, on the question of the Turkish loan bill, will be able to retain their positions. The bill is progressing.

Sir William Molesworth has been definitely appointed Coloniel Secretary, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Lord John Russell.

THE LATEST.

The Russians made a sortie on the 24th of July, but were repulsed. The loss is not mentioned in the dispatches published.

It is rumored that a secret expedition is preparing, which is to attempt to force a passage into Seabstopol harbor, at the same time a grand assault will be made by the land forces.

Liverpool, July 8.—There has been a slight decline in cotton.

The quotations are—Fair Orleans, 7d; Middlings, 6¼d; Fair Uplands, 6¾d; Middlings 6 1-16d.

Liverpool, July 28th.—Breadstuffs.—Messrs Brown & Shipley quote Breadstuffs as generally unchanged, except White Corn, which has advanced 2 to 3s. Provisions are quiet. Consols closed at 91.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The brig Ocean Bird, which sailed from San Juan, carried out a portion of the Kinney expedition. Among the officers were Col. Young, late of Texas, and Mr. Llewellyn, late editor of the American Sentinel, who has with him the materials for a printing office.

The Evening Post contains letters from the Kinney expedition, which states that the Colonel was enthusiastical received by the inhabitants of Greytown, and had exchanged courtesies with the British authorities, and attended a ball given in his honor.

A letter from San Jose says that twenty of the Leonese recruits who joined Walker's expedition, and afterwards fled to Costa Rica, had been taken by General Chamora's troops, who invaded the territory for that purpose. The authorities of Costa Rica had demanded an apology for this invasion. In case of refusal, a force of 1500 men will march to Grenada to dictate terms. In anticipation of hostilities, a levy of 5000 troops has been ordered.

Mr. Fabens, Capt. Swift and others of the Kinney expedition, left in the steamer George Law, for Nicaragua, via Aspinwall. The other steamer refused to sell them tickets.

Mr. Nelson, U. S. Consular Agent at Turk's Island, joined the expedition there, and proceeded with it to San Juan.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Protestant Episcopal Church at Queenstown was struck by lightning on Wednesday last, and damaged to the amount of several hundred dollars.—*Centreville Sentinel.*

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.

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

Wheat White new	$1.87 a 1.96
" Red "	1.86 a 1.87
Corn, Yellow	89 a 91
" White	94 a 98
Oats new	35 a 40
Rye,	102 a 1.04

The Public Annual Commencement of Washington College

WILL take place, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., in the New College Chapel.

Exercises to begin at 9 o'clock, A. M.

August 11, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle their respective claims as I wish to close my books.

PETER BROES.

Kennedy Ville, Aug. 11, 1855.—7t*

REMOVAL.

TINWARE CHEAP AS EVER!!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have moved up town, to the new store house lately occupied by John Russell, where they are always prepared to manufacture to order in the best manner, every description of TINWARE, and to do all Roofing and Spouting at the shortest notice. All who wish to save 25 per cent., can do so by patronising the subscribers.

BENJAMIN ELLIOT & CO.

Chestertown, August 11, 1855.—tf.

STORE AT PRIVATE SALE.

Good Chance for any one wishing to invest a Small Capital in Business.

THE subscriber wishing to settle on his farm, will dispose of his entire stock in trade at private sale. The chance will be open until the 20th of September. If not disposed of by that time, the business will be continued at the old stand.

DANIEL HANES.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me by note or book account, will please to call and pay the same, as I wish to close up my business.

Still Pond, Aug. 51, 1855.—tf. D. H.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

THE undersigned, Collector of the County, State and School Tax, and also of the Dog Tax, for the First Election District of Kent County, gives notice that his books are now ready, and for the accommodation of tax payers, he will be at the following places, on the days named, until further notice:

Mondays at Richard Hodges' store.
Wednesdays at Chestertown.
Thursdays at Isaac Rogers', at Bel Air.
Saturdays at Wm. A. Rollison's, at Trappe.

ISAAC GALE, Jr.,
Col. 1st Election District, Kent Co.

Aug. 11, 1855.—tf.

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to all persons whom it may concern that they intend to apply to the County Commissioners for Kent County at their first meeting thirty days after the date of this notice, to alter, open, widen and straighen Cherry Lane. To widen the said road and to alter it, so as to run a straight course from the mouth of said lane, where it intersects the new public road from Washington College to Millington, till it reaches the top of the hill near a Sassafras tree, and running from thence a straight course to the public road leading from Perkins' Hill to Chester Ville, at some point between the present intersection of said road with the public road, and Chester Ville.

WM. T. BURGESS, JOSHUA COVEY,
R. I. LUSBY, ROBERT H. ROUSE,
JESSE WILSON, JOHN D. WELCH.

Kent County, August 11, 1855.

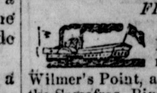
ROAD NOTICE.

IN compliance with a commission from the Honorable Commissioners for Kent County, authorizing the undersigned, as Examiners, to determine upon and locate a public road in the 2d election district of said county, beginning at the most convenient point on the lands of Joseph Usilton, on the Main road leading from Worton Heights, to Worton Point, running through the lands of the said Usilton and the lands of Mrs. Adaline Hammond to the most eligible point on Worton Creek—the undersigned hereby give notice to all persons concerned that they will meet at the said place of beginnig on Wednesday, the 5th of September, 1855, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., to execute the duties required of us by the above mentioned commission.

HUGH WALLIS,
GEO. B. WESTCOTT,
JOHN KELLY,
Examiners.

Kent County, Aug. 11, 1855.

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR THE SASSAFRAS ROUTE.



The Steamer CECIL, Captain F. A. Sturgeon, will hereafter run between Baltimore and Wilmer's Point, and all intermediate places on the Sassafras River, as follows: Leave Light street wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock A. M. Returning leave Wilmer's Point on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M., George Town and Fredericktown at 9 A. M., Turner's Creek at 10, A. M., Betterton (Turner's new wharf) at 10½ A. M., Kennard's Landing at 12 M. The present owners have determined thus to devote the Cecil to this route, and by this schedule of running, afford the greatest possible facility for the accommodation of freight and passengers, and confidently appeal to the public for a liberal support.

N. B.—All freight prepaid. Aug. 11, '55.

ESTATE OF JOHN E. GALE

Maryland; Kent county, Orphans' Court, August 13th, 1855.

On the application of James H. Gale, administrator of John E. Gale, late of Kent county, deceased;

ORDERED, That he gives the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks, in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 13th day of August 1855. {SEAL}

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice that the subscribers of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal astate of John E. Gale, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 12th day of March, 1856, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 13th day of August 1855.

JAMES H. GALE.
Adm'r John E. Gale, dec'd.

August 11, 1855—4t.

The Attention of Farmers

IS requested to a new Fertilizer, prepared from the night soil collected from the sinks and privies of New York City, by the Lidi Manufacturing Co., and manufactured without any adulteration whatever, into an inodorous and powerful manure, something like Guano, but less caustic, and less exhausting to the soil.

It is called "Tafeu," from the Chinese word signifying prepared night soil, and is the only article of the kind ever manufactured in this country. It is warranted to be 95 per cent pure night soil; and from its ease of transportation and application, and the small quantity required to produce the same results as heavier manures, it is the cheapest manure ever offered for sale.—For Grass in the fall, Winter Grain, or for Garden Vegetables, it has no equals. From 300 to 600 lbs. per acre is all the dressing required for the poorest soils. A fair trial in competition with other manures is respectfully asked. Packed in barrels of 240 lbs. or bags of 125 lbs.—Price $35 per ton, or 1¾ cts. per lb.,—delivered free of cartage on board of Vessels or Railroads in the City of New York.

For further particulars address

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
60 Cortlandt st. N. Y.

Aug. 4, 1855.—2m

HARD AND FREE-BURNING

ANTHIACITE COALS.

R. M. JANNEY & CO., Baltimore, (Md.,) dealers in every description of *hard and soft coals*, from the most approved Mines, would inform the residents of Chestertown, that they are prepared to answer all orders for coals *best adapted for domestic purposes*. These coals will be delivered at the Chestertown packets at Baltimore, screened and free from slate and impurities, by the *long ton*, 2240 *lbs.*, during August, at $5.75 and $6. Persons desiring coal should address CENTRAL COAL OFFICE, Cor. Baltimore and South streets, Baltimore, Md.

Aug. 4, 1855.—1m.

NOTICE.

TO RENT for the ensuing year, my Grist and Saw Mills, with the land attached, now occupied by A. S. Sappington. For terms apply to

W. BACCUS.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

One that can do plain sewing, and has been used to children. Apply to W. BACCUS.

PAY UP AND BUY MORE.

All persons indebted will call and settle their accounts. "The harvest is past and I am not paid"—no further notice will be given.

Goods of all kinds in his line on hand and for sale low for cash. W. BACCUS.

Just received, Super and Family Flour, at reduced prices. W. BACCUS.

Aug 4, 1855.—tf.