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THE KENT NEWS.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1855.

"Truth is one of the Cardinal Virtues."

R. W. Ringgold, Esq.—Dear Sir:

The reply to your letter of to-day shall be short. Having already declined to insult Mr. Rayner by defending him from your attack, that portion of your letter, and it is a large portion, will be unanswered.

In your speech of the 17th ult., you made an unnecessary attack upon our paper and upon us individually. When, in giving a description of the proceedings of your meeting, we asserted that you introduced yourself to the audience—you took pains to say that we had placed you in a false position; making it appear to the community that we had wilfully lied. A second time we said that you were not introduced by any one, and you professed not to understand. The third time we said you must have introduced yourself; you then thank us for our concession, and say "this was the exact position occupied by the orator," and are "anxious to see how" we "can show that he did not introduce himself."

All this may be very pretty logic, but we confess our inability to see, either, its beauty or sense.

Neither have we thought your attack upon the American Party, worthy of serious consideration. For you have affected to treat a large, perhaps you will not admit *respectable*, portion of the American people, as a sworn band opposed to civil and religious liberty. You see, you recognise nothing else, and you attempt to impress this idea upon the intelligence of Kent county. You attempt to cajole the DEAR *"Old Clay Whigs"(?)* "I beseech you, sir, do not deceive yourself longer"—the Whigs of Kent can never amalgamate with the pseudo-democracy. If it is truly the policy of the "Democracy" of this county to catch Whig votes, and we do not doubt it, we advise they change their *trumpeter*, their advocate will damn their cause.

It is wonderful what pains you have taken to give your portrait to the public.—Not only have you bellowed, brandished your horns, and thrown up the dust, but fearing we should not understand, you have underwritten *"Bull."* As the picture is now complete, and the community sufficiently understand you, and are heartily tired of this controversy, we respectfully decline any further communication, and shall close ours with the following letter:

RICHMOND, Va., July 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I duly received your note by the hand of our mutual and respectable friend, and have reflected over the long past, that I might give answer more correctly to your inquiries.

It was my good fortune in early life to make the acquaintance and friendship of Mr. J. A. C., a distinguished son of France, who was sent to this country as an agent of his government, and of many prominent citizens who had aided our Revolutionary struggles for independence, and was an intimate friend of Washington and Lafayette. It was at his house that I first met the illustrious Lafayette, in 1824. On several occasions I had the honor to dine with him, with the family of my friend, Mr. C.; the last time I think was in October, a short time before the fete at Yorktown.

While at dinner some sympathy was expressed by the family for "poor old Madam G——," who was quite ill, and in much trouble on account of the absence of her Priest, who had been called or ordered to some other congregation, I think.

General Lafayette, in a quiet, yet peculiar manner—distinctly remembered by me—said: "Her loss is small and a blessing, if she could know it; these Romish Priests are dangerous men, and will destroy the liberties of America if they can." These were his words as well as I can remember, lowly, yet emphatically expressed. In a short time after, I was one of the Masonic fraternity who invited him to a dinner, given at the Union Hotel, in this city, an occasion ever to be remembered. We first met him in Lodge; John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, and Past Grand Master of the State of Virginia, presided, and Gen. Lafayette was made an honorary member of this Lodge No. 19, having been a member of No. 22, at Alexandria, of which Gen. Washington was Master. The old parchment, charter, &c., with the signature of Washington, was introduced and looked upon by General Lafayette and Marshall, and all of us with deep interest.

I have frequently spoken of these incidents of my life, which has, I presume, called for this communication by you. I desire to offend no man; nor his religion. I am not a Romanist, but respect the religion of all who piously and conscienciously aim to do justice and love mercy and human liberty.

I know not why you have asked me for this communication, yet I give it without fear or reproach; remaining most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

CHARLES PALMER.

To SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, Esq., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Foul Murder.

Two Men Waylaid—One of them Murdered—The Other Badly Beaten.

We are called upon this morning to record one of the most cold blooded, deliberate murders that was ever perpetrated in this County, the particulars of which we learn from the most reliable source that at present presents itself. It appears that on Saturday last, Mr. William H. Porter, farmer, went to Church Hill for the purpose of meeting Capt. C. C. Story, and receive the due money accruing from the sales of some wheat which he had sent to market. The money was received by Mr. Porter, and a portion of it paid away—he still retaining between one and two hundred dollars, which he unfortunately exhibited in the presence of a crowd of negroes, and some white men of doubtful character. Between 9 and 10 o'clock at night he left the Hill in company with Mr. Thomas Potts, for his residence, which is about 1½ miles distant, and while crossing a ravine near his dwelling they were violently attacked by two negroes with clubs—they were both knocked down, and Mr. Porter was so badly beaten by the black-hearted wretches that he died about 5 o'clock the next evening. Mr. Potts was left for dead, he having received a number of heavy blows about the head and other parts of his body. The wretches then rifled the pockets of their victims and decamped.

It seems that Mr. Porter knew one of the negroes, and before he died made the fact known, and Mr. Potts, it appears knew them both. A warrant was thereupon issued by Esquire Booker and placed in the hands of Constable Dawson, for the arrest of Dave and Bill Seeney, both slaves one belonging to Mrs. Hewitt and the other to Capt. C. McCollister and John S. Elliott, Esq. They were soon arrested and taken before the Magistrate, where they were both identified as the murderers by Mr. Potts, who we are glad to learn was able to attend the investigation. They were lodged in jail on Sunday night by the officer who arrested them.—*Centreville (Md.) Sentinel.*

Since the arrest of the two negroes, we learn that Dave has made a full confession of the atrocious crime, and says that they were instigated to commit the deed by two white men, Edward Lucas and Eli Jarman, two notorious characters living at Church Hill. The negro says that Lucas cut the club with which he killed Porter, and was secreted near the spot where the murder was committed. Lucas and Jarman are safely lodged in jail.

A MARYLANDER TRAVELLING IN EUROPE.—The Rev. J. C. Eccleston, formerly of this town, but for some time pastor of an Episcopal church at York or Lancaster, Pa., is travelling in Europe for the benefit of his health, which is said to be much improved. A considerable portion of his tour has been performed on foot, in order that he might the more closely observe the character and customs of the people of the different countries he passed through. He was at Heidelburg, Germany, on the 6th ultimo. The York (Pa.) Advocate says:

He contemplates prosecuting his journey through Switzerland and the Northern Alps before October, when he will repair to the South, and pass the winter in Rome and the other Italian cities. On his way to Switzerland he will pass the celebrated watering place at Baden-Baden.

As an indication of the expenses of a traveller in the German cities, Dr. Eccleston writes that he is accommodated in an excellent hotel, with a commodius chamber, and a private parlor furnished in fine style, with a grand piano and other conveniences to correspond, commanding a most delightful view of the surrounding country, for all which he pays seventeen cents by the day. For fifty cents a day he says he can live like an Elector, and have a bottle of Rhenish wine in the bargain.

For the Kent News.

FAST DRIVING AND RIDING.

MR. EDITOR:—It must have been apparent to the most casual observer, that *Fast Driving and Riding*, through the streets of Chester Town, have increased very much, and to an alarming extent within a few years. The reason assigned, is, that a discovery has been made that Ordinance against this dangerous practice cannot be found upon record, although, it was understood by all, Commissioners and community, that such an ordinance existed. How it escaped the record, is not easily understood—but the practice, is conceded to be an evil of magitude, and calls aloud for redress.

The danger to children and Female Adults, is certainly imminent in many cases, and it is only by a good Providence, that they have been preserved. Our town is populous—the children are numerous, and the danger correspondingly great. If any one should be seriously or fatally injured, the whole town would rise up in vocal indignation, and in wonder why such a law had not been made and enforced. Let all difficulty be avoided by the enactment of a Law. Colored servants having witnessed the trial of speed, through our streets, have caught the contagion, and they too, drive and ride, frequently, at a high speed, reckless of peril or consequences. It is sincerely to be hoped that the commissioners will pass such an ordinance as will prevent the recurrence of the evil, while it will not inconveniently affect the rights of the citizen.

C. D.

☞Hon. Albert Constable died in Philadelphia on Thursday last.

ON THEIR KNEES.

The Democratic or foreign organs in this State, profess to be sanguine of electing their candidates at the approaching election; and yet the members of the State Convention seem to entertain no such hope or they would not go on their knees to supplicate for Whig votes. Hear how they beg:

"*Resolved*, That in the present state of public affairs, in the spirit, and following the example of the patriots of '76, we declare that,

"As our opposition to the insidious attack of Know Nothingism on the Constitution will be strenghted by a union of all ranks of men in this state, we do most earnestly recommend that all former differences about religion or politics, and all private animosities and quarrels of every kind, from henceforth cease, and be forever burried in oblivion, and we entreat, we conjure every man by his duty to his God, his country and to his posterity, cordially to unite in defence of our common rights and liberties."

Now, if they despair of success unless aided by the Whigs, they should at least have the liberality to place some Whigs upon their tickets, and to pledge themselves that their former opponents shall also participate in the distribution of honors and profits in case of success. But no; they would willingly be helped into power by Whig votes, and then kick their assistants out of their company. They want to use the Whigs as tools, and would despise them if they consented to the degredation. In the American ranks all former party distinctions are abolished, and Democrats and Whigs are alike chosen to offices of responsibility, merit being the chief consideration. The Democrats go for party, and a share of the spoils—the Americans for the country, and the promotion of merit. The country has experienced the proscriptive and intolerant policy of the former, and its preference for foreigners over natives; and the people have resolved to transfer their trust and confidence to the latter. The American party cannot do worse than their opponents have done, and it is hoped, will do much better. Let the experiment be tried.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

(*Correspondence of the Baltimore American.*)

WASHINGTON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

CHESTERTOWN, Aug. 16.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A passing visit to this ancieut place I have found to be particularly gratifying in affording me an opportunity of witnessing the exercises of Commencement Day at Washington College, probably the oldest literary institution of the sort in Maryland. The College, it is said, is in a state of the most successful resuscitation, numberiug in its annual catalogue 70 students, or more, from different parts of the State. Indeed, it was stated by Judge Chambers, in an address to the audience, at the close of the exercises, that the Institution had not been so prosperous as now since its decline, when the funds were withdrawn from it by the Legislature, somewhere about the year 1805. Three young gentlemen received the degree of A. B., and eight of former classes that of A.M. The exercises passed off with great interest and pleasure to a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen that the occasion had brought together. The addresses of the graduates were very creditable to them indeed, evincing no ordinary power and grasp of intellect, enriched by much varied and appropriate information, and ornate with stirling beauty and taste of rhetorical elegance and finish. The subjects were:—The Future of Eastern Maryland, by J. T. Lassell; Popular Education, the Basis of Free Civil Institutions, by M. Bannon; Christian Ethics Essential to Character, by W. E. Hart.

In the afternoon of the same day there was a number of chaste and beautiful recitations by the Junior students of the College. The selections were judiciously made, chiefly from distinguished statesmen of our own country, and in their delivery showed on the part of the speakers, great felicity of talent and manner.

The site of the College is a commanding eminence North of the town, overlooking a wide and extensive surface of country, and comprising as picturesque and beautiful views as can be found. The situation is said to be very healthful, as might be inferred from its natural position, and the fact in addition that there has been no sickness amongst the students during the whole summer.

There are three large buildings, a spacious and magnificent centre, and one East and West of it. all new and beautiful, the East and West having been but recently finished. The private accommodations for the students, in respect to study, dormitory purposes, &c., appear to be admirable; and every good citizen can but rejoice at the present prosperity, and the still more flattering hopes of such an Institution of learning in our midst, and so easy accessible from every direction by steamboats and stages each day of the week.

The situation of the town is more than usually attractive, and it appears strange that it is not more stirring and prosperous as a place of business than it is. Directly on the banks of a bold and navigable river, with a country all around it not surpassed in the State for natural beauty and agricultural resources, and a wealthy and thriving community, with the proper enterprise and force of character, Chestertown ought to be one of the leading places in Maryland. Nor is the day distant when such a state of things will probably be realized.

CIVIS.

St, Mary's Democratic Nominations. The Democrats of St. Mary's county have made the following nominations:—For the House of Delegates, Benjamin G. Harris, Oscar Wiles. For Judges of the Orphans' Court, Dr. John W. Forrest, Joseph Spalding, Geo. H. Morgan. For County Commissioners, John A. Dundar, Thos. O. Spencer, Matthew A. Stone, Richard Colton and Chander Shaw.

Firemen's Riot.

It is with great pain we record the occurrence of a riot in our midst. It is a deep stab to the reputation of the city, and must fill the hearts of all lovers of good order with sadness. There are at all times a set of pestilent fellows in all large cities who combine only to do evil. These voluntary fire organizations, on the beneficiary system, furnish a fine opportunity for them to unite with some color of authority, and thus communities are formed in the bosom of a larger community, over whose membership—either as regards their character or numbers—the larger community takes no authority. What can be expected in such a state of things but what has taken place heretofore, and took place again on Saturday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock. A feud springs up between these rival communities. How is it to terminate but as it did terminate, on the occasion alluded to—by a fight, aiming at extermination, conducted with fire arms and death-dealing missiles. It seems that, by previous concert, the New Market and United companies were to attack the Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company, to gratify some feeling of animosity between them which has for some time past required the utmost vigilance on the part of the police to prevent breaking out into riot. The New Market Company, it is said, gave a false alarm, to which the Mount Vernon responded; and that they came into collision on Franklin street, between Eutaw and Howard, when perhaps fifty pistol shots were discharged and brick bats thrown in every direction, apparently without any regard to consequences. The contest lasted but a short time, but, brief as it was, it is amazing that there was not a greater destruction of human life. The number of the wounded is not accurately known. A young man of the name of Charles Ellis, a member of the United Company, received, it is supposed, a mortal shot, accidentally, as the pistol was fired by a member of the same company. A young man by the name of Kemp, who resides in Franklin street, also received, it is supposed, a fatal shot. It is supposed that there were some twenty persons wounded seriously, whose names are not known. The rioting was not confined to the Western section of the city, nor to the two companies named. At the corner of Baltimore and High streets there was a sharp encounter between the Vigilant and Lafayette companies, but they were separated by the prompt intervention of the police before any serious consequences resulted to either party. Another attempt at riot was made by the last mentioned companies at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, but it was also prevented. Several arrests have been made, and a further examination is to be had into this disgraceful affair, which will enable us to give a more satisfactory account of the origin of the disturbance and as to who were the aggressors.

Action of the Mayor.—The Mayor has directed notice to be be served on the following copmanies that they would not be allowed to go beyond the square in which their respective houses are located: United States Hose, United, New Market, Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder, Lafayette and Vigilant. At the same time the companies were notified that their annual appropriations will be withheld. It is to be hoped that the other companies will co-operate with his Honor the Mayor in this effort to promote the good order of the city, by resolutely refusing membership to any of those connected with the companies on which the above restriction has been placed.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Arrival of the Pacific.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Bombardment Renewed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The steamship Pacific arrived this morning, from Liverpool, with European dates to the 11th instant.

The general aspect of the news from the seat of war is unsatisfactory, and the most important item is that the bombardment of Sebastopol was resumed on the 10th.

Omer Pacha has been appointed to the command of the Turkish troops in Asia.

The siege of Kars continues, without any definite result.

Berdianak has been again partially bombarded.

It is reported in Paris that Revel has been successfully bombarded, but the truth probably is, that the fleet is assembling in the Baltic for the supposed immediate attack upon Helsingtors.

The French Government publishes an inflated account of a discovered Legitimist conspiracy to excite an insurrection in Spain, and so further the ends of Russia. It is definitely stated, but still seems questionable, that Spain will supply 25,000 troops, to be in the pay of the allies.—Portugal, it is also said, will supply 10,000 troops.

The Italian General Pepe is dead.

The weather had been favorable for the crops in the early part of the week, but was again unfavorable.

Breadstuffs had declined.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS is rapidly on the increase, if the anouncement of 394 fatal cases there last week, be correct. This is an increase on the previous week of 103, fifty-three over the highest number in 1854, and precisely the same as the largest number in any week in 1847. It is feared that before September comes and goes the record will be one quite as meloncholy as that of the dreadful fever of 1853.

FOR CONGRESS.—The American Party have nominated Dr. W. W. Watkins, of Howard County, as their Candidate for Congress in the 6th Congressional District.

☞The city councils of Louisville have passed resolutions declaring that the foreign population provoked the recent riots.

Death of Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, whose feeble health has for some time given his friends fears of approaching dissolution, expired at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. His disease is said to have been congestion of the liver. This sad event will be regarded with much sympathy throughout the country, for the deceased was undoubtedly a man of great mark both in private and public life. Mr. Lawrence was born in 1792, in the village of Groton, Mass., and was therefore, at the time of his death, about 63 years of age.

His father was a respectable farmer of Middlesex county, whose means were too limited to allow him to give his children any more than a common village school education. In 1808, Abbott went to Boston, whither his elder brother, Amos, had preceeded him, and started in business as a retail dealer. In the course of a few years he was so successful that he was enabled to enter into partnership with Amos, as an importing merchant. The firm did an extensive business in British fabrics, and Mr. Lawrence resided for some time in England, superintending the interests of the concern. He continued in this branch of trade until the establishment of manufactures in New England, when he invested a large capital in the mills of Lowell. He displayed high energy and business capacity, and as Lowell grew in size and importance, he amazed a princely fortune. For many years, he was at the head of the firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co. Lowell is much indebted to his enterprise and liberality for its wonderful progress.

Mr. Lawrence first entered public life in 1835, as a representative from Boston in the twenty-fourth Congress. He served in that body with ability and industry until 1839. In 1843 he was selected as one of the Commissioners for the settlement of the Northwestern boundary question—a very honorable appointment, considering the importance of the interests confided to the Commissioners. In politics, Mr. Lawrence was an ardent Whig, and for many years he was a firm supporter of Daniel Webster. In 1848, however, he separated from that statesman upon the question of the fitness of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. Upon the accession of Gen. Taylor to the Chair of State, Mr. Lawrence was offered the post of Secretary of the Navy, which he declined, and was subsequently appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, in which position he continued until after the edath of President Taylor. From the time of his return to Massachusetts, Mr. Lawrence was almost entirely engaged in supertntending his business affairs.

Mr. Lawrence was married many years ago to a daughter of Col. Bigelow, of Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Besides his widow, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are married, survive him. He was a man of commanding presence, pleasing address, and unbounded hospitality. He leaves a splendid monument of his liberality in the Lawrence Scientific School, attached to Harvard University, which he gave $100-100 to endow. He will be remembered as a generous and public-spirited citizen, a firm friend of American manufactures, and a man of great business tact and skill and perseverance, who has set an admirable example to his younger countrymen by the integrity of his conduct, and the judicious uses to which he applied his great wealth.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.

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

Wheat White new	$1.70 a 1.77
" Red "	1.60 a 1.70
Corn, Yellow	88 a 91
" White	85 a 88
Oats new	38 a 42
Rye,	100 a 1.05

PHILADELPHIA GRAIN MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 23 1855.

Wheat Red	180 a 182
" white	1.95 a 1.98
Rye	1.18
Oats	40
Yellow Corn	95

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pierson, Mr. JOSEPH MANN to Miss MARY E. MEEKS—both of Kent county.

On the 23d inst., by Rev. Mr. Aspril; Mr. JOHN P. MEEKS to Miss SUSAN A. BIGGS—both of Kent county.

In Charleston, S. C.; on Tuesday evening, July 17th, by Rev. John J. Murray, Mr. THOMAS C. PINKIND, late of Chestertown, to MRS. ANELLA N. TEMPLE, of that city.

A FARM FOR RENT.—For furthur particulars apply to the subscriber.

WM. AYARS.

Still Pond, Aug 25, 1855.—3t.*

A CARD.

GEORGE VICKERS expects to be absent on the 30th and 31st inst., and on the 1st September. Persons having business with him will be pleased to defer calling on those days.

Chester Town, Aug. 25, 1855.—1t

JAMES L. BEWLEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 78, South Wharves, Philadelphia.

Will attend to sales of grain, &c., &c.

Aug 25, 1855.—3m.

GRAIN! GRAIN!—Cash advances made on Grain consigned to James L. Bewley, or the highest market price will be paid for the same at REES' CORNER, by ABEL J. REES.

Aug. 25, 1855.

BRICK! BRICK!—100,000 BRICK, a prime article, for sale by *Abel J. Rees.*

Rees' Corner, Md., Aug. 22d, 1855.

FISH! FISH!—Mackeral, New No. 2 and 3 mackeral just received and for sale low at REES' CORNER.

Aug 25, 1855.

THE SCHOONER MARY REBECCA.

The undersigned will run the schooner MARY REBECCA regularly to Baltimore from Travilla's Landing, up Chester River, for the purpose of carrying Wood, Grain, &c.

All freight put on board, the subscriber will be personally responsible for. No pains will be spared to please all who may patronize him.

The public's ob't sev't,

LEVI ROGERS.

aug 25, 1855.—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing my son CHARLES H. CALDER, as I am determined to proseccute any who may either harbor or employ him.

B. F. CALDER.

Aug 25, 1855.*

Boarding School for Young Ladies

At "Corydon," near Dover, Del.

THIS is a Family School, under the personal supervision of Rev. Thos. G. Murphey, A. M., and Mrs. Murphey, assisted by competent and experienced teachers. All the branches of a thorough and accomplished education are taught. The next session commences on the 3d Wednesday of September. For circulars and other particulars, apply to Rev. Thos G. Murphey, Dover, Del. References, M. W. Bates, Esq, Judge Harrington, Dover. Judge Johns, New Castle, Del. J. C. Backus, D. D, Baltimore, Md.

aug 25, 1855:—4w

FIRE AND WATER PROOF

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING!

THE undersigned having made arrangements with James H. Johnson & Co, New York, are prepared to put on Fire and Water Proof Roofing at the shortest notice. These roofs are warranted against either fire or water. They require an inclination of only one inch to the foot. The cost is less than any other roof in use. The materials are non-nonductors and do not expand and contract with the heat and cold. In case of injury, no roof is so easily repaired. The preparation for these roofs is sheathing-boards laid closely and smoothly on the rafters, as for tin.

They would refer the public to James Frisby Gordon and Josiah Ringgold, Esqs., who have already roofs of this description.

SMITH & LAMBERT.

Chestertown, August 25, 1855.

NOTICE.

Chester Town, August 14, 1855.

ORDERED by the Commissioners for Kent County, that the following advertisement be inserted once in each week, for and during four weeks successively, in the Kent News, printed in Chester Town, and the Patriot printed in the City of Baltimore.

Test, A. W. MELVIN,
Cl'k to the Commissioners for Kent county.

A List of Tracts and Lots of Lands in Kent county, chargeable for the payment of Taxes due to William Moffett, Collector for said county, for the year 1851, together with the names of persons chargeable with the payment of the same, and there being no personal property in said county liable for or chargeable with the payment of said Taxes, as by return of said Collector to the said County Commissioners will appear viz:

Names	Tracts of Lands	Taxes Due 1851.
	FIRST DISTRICT.	
Browne, James Tu.	House and Lot in Lower District,	90
Browne, Maria fn.	House and Lot in Lower District,	90
Bennet, William R.	Lands, 20 acres pt. of Stepny,	3 77
Elias, George fn.	6 acres, part New York,	5 11
French, Thos. hrs	House and lot in the Swamps	1 89
Johnson, Lydia fn	Lands 20 acres part Stradfords Manor	4 84
Maslin, Michael M.	Lands, 100 acres, part New Key,	10 73
Maslin, John	Lands 273 acres pt. Maslins Possessions	22 85
Porter, John	House and Lot at Worton Heights	3 00
Pearce, James fn	House and lot near Belle Air,	4 53
Pearce, Jacob fn	10 acres, bot of Wm S. Constable,	1 67
Taylor, Abraham	Lands 85 acres, part Bounty, Tillers Addition, and Beck's Content,	26 32
	SECOND DISTRICT.	
Anderson, Geo. fn hrs	Lands 1½ acres in Still Pond Neck,	1 68
Bowers, James L.	Lands 285 acres, pt. Everetts Purchase, Everetts Discovery and Rich Meadows	21 75
Buchanan, James	Lands 31 acres, part Worton Manor and Budds Discovery	2 12
Chalmers, Alex. hrs	Lands 660 acres, pt. Warners Levels and Hermitage,	30 22
Hawkins, John fn	House and lot and Blacksmith's Shop in Chester Town	4 25
Lyser, Mrs. Maria	House and lot at Worton Heights	3 83
Pearce, John fn	Lands 10 acres, and House, near Bell's Saw Mill	1 22
Rose, Daniel	1½ acres bought of Wayne Anthony	40
Smith, G.W.P.&B.F.	Lands 240 acres, pt. Trulocks Adventure Nancys Choice, and Ricketts Farm	13 57
Stanley, James	Lands 18 acres, part Poole	1 09
Taylor, Thos.	Lands 6 acres, part Canells	3 70
Thompson, Wm. fn	2 acres, bought of E. T. Massey	67
Wallis, John H. (min.)	Lands 102 acres, ½ Maxwell Purchase, formerly J. Maxwell	14 02
	THIRD DISTRICT.	
Briscoe, Alexander hrs	Lands 50 acres part Ringgolds Manor	5 09
Brown, Charles fn	House and lot 6 acres	1 41
Browne, Pere fn	Lands 11 acres part Smith's Plains	1 09
Cunningham, Isaac	Lands 75 acres part Ringgold's Manor and Adventure	3 02
Conway, John R.	1½ acre lot in Millington and 12 in the Forrest	3 83
Comegys, Isaac	Lot of land 2 acres bought of J. Maslin	40
Carroll, Pere fn	Land 5 acres boug. of A. Webster	67
Howell, Wm.	Lands 7 acres bot. Augustus Nowland formerly to James Boon	1 09
Johnson, Wm. & P. Jones,	Lands 454 acres, Phillips Neglect	10 43
Ireland, Wm. F. hrs	Lot in Georgetown X Roads	3 44
Mann, Abe fn	House and lot	51
Miller, Sarah E.	House and lot in Millington	2 42
		51
Shurlock, Joseph fn	Lot of land	
Trenchard, Sam'l W hrs	Lands 150 acres part Partnership	6 87
Weer, James	Land 8 acres part Bennets Bridge	1 26
Woodall, Sarah	Lands 47 acres, part Smiths Plains, Forrest and Riley's Addition	4 31
Wilmer, John fn	House and lot bot of A. Webster	1 01

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That unless the charges on said lands shall be paid to William Moffett, Late Collector of said county, on or before the

18th day of October,

or within thirty days after this notice is completed, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same pursuant to the *Act of Assembly*, passed November Session, 1797.

By order of the Commissioners for Kent county.

A. W. MELVIN, Cl'k.

august 25, 1855—4w