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THE KENT NEWS.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1855.

AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
WILLIAM H. PURNELL,
of Worcester county.

FOR LOTTERY COMMISSIONER,
DANIEL H. McPHAIL,
of Baltimore city.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES B. RICAUD,
of Kent county.

THE NOMINATIONS.—On Tuesday next the American party will nominate their ticket for Kent county. On the same day the Pierce-ocracy will finish their ticket—*if they can!*

FOR CONGRESS.—The Foreign party convention which assembled at Havre de Grace on Tuesday last, nominated Dr. Jacob Shower, the present member of Congress from this district, for re-election. The Dr. during the time which he has represented this district, has never been heard from but by his votes, which have been in support of the administration.—We opine the people of the district have become tired of the Doctor and will not need his services any longer, and in his stead will send Col. RICAUD, the popular and talented son of Kent, who will do honor to his State, his party, and his constituents.

The Meeting at Georgetown.

The meeting at Georgetown on Saturday last was largely attended, and characterized by the greatest enthusiasm.

The meeting was organized by calling David Stewart, Esq., to the chair, and appointing L. S. Vansant, Esq., Secretary. Dr. Boulden, of Baltimore was introduced to the audience, and entertained them for about three-quarters of an hour in defence of the American Platform, dwelling particularly upon the necessity which exists for a modification of the naturalization laws, and making a masterly vindication of the party from the charges of Abolitionism which have been made against it by would be demagogues, who—in the face of the declaration by the party, through the National Council, that they "deem it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance,"—dare insult the intelligence of the people by asserting that the American party is "the legitimate off-spring of abolitionism." The doctor was frequently applauded in his address, and was presented by the ladies, a large number of whom were present, with a beautiful boquet, as an evidence of their wishes for the success of the good cause which the doctor was advocating.

Major McPhail, our candidate for Lottery Commissioner, was then introduced, who, in a clear and argumentative style, entertained the audience for about an hour and half, driving as chaff before the wind, the many false charges which have been made against the party, and invited any who might wish to reply to his arguments, to do so, stating at the same time, that he then and there, and in every other portion of the State, challenged his opponent to meet him on the hustings, and discuss the principles of their respective parties; a challenge which has not, as yet, been accepted—a fact somewhat to be wondered at, as Col. Gale is represented by a cotemporary to be "a most interesting public speaker," and the Colonel himself has declared his intention "to go from the cabins of the Eastern Shore to the hamlets of Western Maryland, and talk to all who would listen to him." We presume the Colonel does not wish to be troubled, in his interesting speeches, by the presence of his opponent, and will, therefore, make his electioneering tour "alone in his glory." The ladies also presented Mr. McPhail with a handsome wreath of flowers, which he accepted in the most graceful manner, paying a high eulogium to the fair sex. Addresses were also delivered by several other gentlemen, and everything passed off in the most agreeable maner.

Too much praise cannot be given to George W. Oldham, Esq., and other gentlemen of the Upper District, for the sumptuous dinner prepared upon the occasion. Our prospects are bright in Kent, and in November, she will roll up a large majority for the American ticket.

RECOVERED.—The carriages and horses taken by the runnaway negroes, which was mentioned by us last week, have been recovered. They were found in Sassafras Neck, Cecil county, where it is supposed the fugitives abandoned them.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SUFFERERS AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—In our last week's issue we inadvertently did injustice to those who have so actively engaged in this charitable object. It seems that beside the Rev. gentlemen named by us—Mr. Stokes and Mr. Quigley—the Rev. Mr. Roberts, of the M. P. church, was engaged in taking around the subscription paper. Injustice, also, was done to the contributors, who, it seems, have answered the appeal more generously than stated, We now learn that the amount is little short of three hundred dollars, and as the money will not be forwarded for a day or two, it is hoped that that amount will be fully reached. Let all who have not availed themselves of the privilege offered them to extend comfort ta the afflicted, lose no time in doing so.

[Correspondence of the American Democrat.]

CUMBERLAND, Sept. 21, 1755.

Mr. Editor:—I find the following language, in an editorial in Thursday's paper which I desire to make a remark or two upon, with the view of correcting a misstatement relative to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The following is the extract: "He (Senator Pratt) roundly asserted, that while the Methodist Church, North, had become thoroughly abolitionized," &c.

Upon this I remark first, that there is no "Methodist Church, *North*," as contradistinguish from a Southern Church as the Hon. Mr. Pratt would seem to assert, but the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is the one the Hon. Senator alludes to in his letter, extends in its jurisdiction and interest, *South* as well as North, and comprehends within its bounds Slave as well as Free States. The true title is "the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U. S. of America." The term "*North*," is not only an interpolated appellation which the church discards, but it is also false as a relative, or geographical term, inasmuch as the Church embraces within its limits and fold *Southern* as well as *Northern States*.

But secondly, the most material, and therefore the most injurious *error* in the honorable gentleman's statement is, "That the Methodist church had become thoroughly abolitionized." A more vile and reckless misrepresentarion of a large, and worthy denomination of Christrians has seldom appeared in print. 'Tis without the shadow of a foundation to rest upon, either in the theory or practice of the church. The law of the Methodist Church and the practice of the Methodist Church both secure, and protect its members in their rights to Slave property against Abolitionism; and at this very hour, and in the honorable gentleman's own county, and in every Southern State, where the M. E. church exists, he will find members of the Methodist church, *holding Slaves* under the sanction of ecclesiastical law the rules of the Church.

I have no objection to Senator Pratt's defending the Roman Catholic church against Abolitionism, but it is neither generous nor brave in him, while achieving this victory for the Catholic, to thrust his "union" sword in the vitals of the unoffending Methodist church. To charge the M. E. church with Abolitionism, when both her laws and practice are in direct antagonism to it, is unworthy so great a man as the Hon. Mr. Pratt, or the cause for which he so enthusiasticalty contends.

If the "preservation of the Union," for which Senator Pratt seems so solicitous, and laudably so, cannot be secured upon its own intrinsic merits, I very seriously question whether false charges against the Methodist church's loyalty to the Union and Southern institutions, will strengthen the failing hopes of the Hon. Senator, for its perpetuity. He should not drag an *innocent* and *loyal* church into the dark plot of treason against the Confederacy, merely to give strength, by contrast, to the devotion of another church to its preservation. I say nothing of the Abolition or Pro-Slavery sentiment of the Catholic church; it may be the one or the other, as best suits its policy, but I do repel, with emphasis, the charge which the Hon. gentleman has, either through ignorance or something worse, made against the M. E. church. Thousands there are, in the Methodist church, in the State of Maryland and elsewhere, who in earnest devotion to this great Union, and all the constitutional rights of the South, would not yield the palm even to the Hon. Senator himself; and for the Hon. gentleman to publish, or charge them with want of devotion to either, in the face of truth and fact, is a foul libel upon their well earned and ever sustained reputation as true and loyal citizens of the glorious American Union.

That there are Abolitionists in the M. E. church, is as true as that there are Abolitionists in the United States; but this no more proves the church to be "thoroughly Abolitionized" than it does that the United States is so. There was a traitor among the Apostles, and an Arnold in the American camp; but neither proves the defection of the Apostles from the truth, or that the American army were disloyal to their country. Nor does the presence of Abolitionists in the church prove the church to be "Abolitionized." 'Tis the constitutional or fundamental laws of a church or State which gives ecclesiastical or political character to the one or the other; and he who should judge of either by isolated cases of departure from constitutional principles, would inevitably do great injustice to the organization. Now if the M. E. church be judged of by her disciplinary law, which, in its application, rules both the *North* and the *South* on the subject of Slavery, the Hon. Senator will see at once the injustice his incautious letter has done the M. E. church; and from his known magnanimity, will be prempted to correct his judgement of its characters and repair the injury done the reputation of a large and influentiat body of Christians. CLERGYMAN.

American Platform.

At a regular meeting of the National Council of the American Party, begun and held at Philadelphia, on the 5th of June, A. D. 1855, *the following was adopted as the Platform and Principles of the Organization:*

I.—The acknowledgement of the Almighty Being who rules over the Universe;—who presides over the councils of nations,—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our constitution, and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the Union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2nd. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3rd. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interest and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full reeognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidunce, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights, by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its party and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollory of the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmenship which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigraut who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seek an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transportation to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws:

The repeal by the Legislature of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retractive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of parties have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterize the age.

These on the one hand. On the other:—

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule, that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country, by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education, and training—thus fulfilling the maxim: "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church, to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals and more unselfiish patriotism.

X—The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities, and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and, as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the Schools thus established in the States.

XII—The American Party, having arisen upon the ruins and in despite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties, having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has, therefore, become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants; and, as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws on the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions, upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States, where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognise the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territories of the United States and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

XIII—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward every where openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no concealment of the place of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of National Council.
C. D. DESHLER, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary.
JAS. M. STEPHENS, of Maryland,
Recording Secretary.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.

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

Wheat W hite	$1.88a 1.92
" Red	1.75 a 1.80
Corn, Yellow	85 a 87
" White	85 a 88
Oats new	35 a 40

PHILADELPHIA GRAIN MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1855.

MR. E. MANSFIELD, Dear. Sir:—With very light recepts, and a good demand for wheat, our market is very firm: Prime samples are in demand as follows:

Wheat white	2.00 a 2.05
" Red	1.88
Inferior Samples,	1.50 a 1.80
Yellow Corn	92
White "	95
Oats,	41 a 42

No change in Guano.
Your very truly, LEFEVRE, BLACK & Co.

MARRIAGES.

In Baltimore city, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. Adams, WAYNE ANTHONY, of Kent County, to MARGARET R. BROWN, of that city.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Quigly, JOHN P. EDES to LAURA A. STAVELY, both of this county.

On the 26th inst., by Rev. Mr. Dale, BENJAMIN JONES, of Kent county, to MARGARET BATEMAN of Baltimore city.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. Mr. Quigley, JOHN W. DOWNES, of Queen Ann's county, to EMILY CHAMBERS, of Kent.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having completed his Wharf and Granary, informs the public that he is prepared to receive grain for shipment to either Baltimore or Philadelphia, as may be desired, with dispatch, at 3 cents per bushel on oats, and 4 cts on wheat, corn, &c., to Baltimore, and 4 cents per bushel on oats, and 6 on wheat and corn to Philadelphia. Persons shipping may rely on having justice done them, by good vessels and responsible captains.

He has also on hand and expects to keep a stock of Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Fence Boards, &c. Hardware, as nails, locks, hinges, screws, cutlery, &c., &c. Glass, oil, paints, and Building materials generally. Also Coal, Salt, Flour, &c. All of which having been purchased for cash, and at low rates, he is prepared and willing to sell at city prices.

R. T. TURNER.
Betterton, Sassafras River, 9mo. 29th, '55.3m

Arrival of Steamer America.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

SEBASTOPOL TAKEN!!

30,000 MEN KILLED!

HALIFAX, Sept. 27th.—The Steamship America arrived this forenoon from Liverpool, with European dates to the 15th instant.

The Steamship brings most important news from the Crimea, announcing in fact the fall of Sebastopol, so long and anxiously expected.

On the 8th after a bombardmnnt of three days and six repulses, one being a severe repulse of the French with terrific slaughter, at the Redan fort before the Malakoff tower, in which the English and French troops lost about 20,000, and the Russians more than half their number, the enemy evacuated the town after blowing up the defences, sinking all their ships and firing the city, leaving nothsng but a mass of smouldering ruins.

The total loss in this terrific affair is not less than 30,000.

Five French Generals, inaluding General Bosquet, are among the killed.

A large allied force is marching along the coast to intercept the inland retreat of the Russians.

The Allies have captured an immense amount of the mateaials of war.

It is reported that the Allied Generals have demanded the unconditional surrender of all the Russian troops, stores and defences in the Crimea, including the town of Odessa.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Napoleon.

TO RENT.



For the ensuing year (1856) the House and Lot of Land now occupied by Mr. Joseph Ford, in vicinity of Chester Town.
GEORGE VICKERS,
Sept 29, '55—3w Agent for Mrs. E. Walker.

NOTICE.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet at their office in Chestertown, on *Wednesday*, the 3d Oct. Persons wishing to make returns on roads or any other business are requested to attend.
A. W. MELVIN, Cl'k,
to Com. Kent County.
Sept. 29, 1855.

TRUSTEE'S SALE POSTPONED.

In order to gratify the wishes and convenience of partics interested, the undersigned has indefinitely postponed the sale of the Deputy Farm, near the Head of Srssafras, which was advertised to be sold on Monday, the 8th day of October, 1855. This farm is still in the market, and will, in all probability, be sold in the course of 6 or 8 weeks; of the time and place of the sale, prior notice will hereafter be given by advertisements.
RICH'D HYNSON,
Trustee.
Sept. 29, 1853.

STEAMER LADY WILMER.

REGULAR TRIPS RESUMED.



On and after Saturday, the 29th September, the LADY WILMER will run as follows:

Leave Race St. Wharf, Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock, P. M., every Saturday for Havre de Grace and Port Deposit, returning will leave Port Deposit on Mondays at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Philadelphia and intermediate landings.

Leave Philadelphia at 4 o'clock P. M., every Wednesday for Wilmer's Point, touching at Port Herman and Fords, on the Elk, and Turner's Creek, Fisher's, Georgetown, and Fredericktown on the Sassafras.

Returning leaves Wilmer's Point at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, and Fredericktown at 2 o'ciock, P. M.

All freight to Turner's Creek must be prepaid For freight and passage apply to Capt. Wm. Wilson on board the boat.
Sept. 29, 1855.—tf.

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale,

160 *ACRES of LAND,*

adjoining Harmony. This land lies immediately on the public road, is highly improved, and in the most desirable section of the county; lies convenient to churches, schools, mills, post offices, &c.

All necessary Buildings will be sold with the farm. Persons desirous of purchasing will apply to I. L. PRICE,
Near the premises,
or to EDITOR KENT NEWS.
Sept. 29, 1855.

☞ Del. Journal, Doylestown Democrat, and Salem Banner will publish three weeks and send bill and paper to this office.

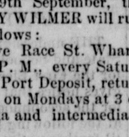
VALUABLE LAND
For Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale, about

50 or 60 Acres of Land;

situated in Broad Neck, adjoining the lands of Jacob Maslin dec'd. It is all in

WOOD,



(except 3 Acres.) Twenty Cords of Wood to the Acre could be cut from the land. It lies upon the navigable waters of Langford's Bay—has a small House upon it. Any one disposed to purchase that quantity of land could not make a better investment.

For Terms address Jacob G. Maslin, Caulk's Field Post Office, Kent county, Md., or
EDITOR KENT NEWS,
Chestertown, Md.
Sept. 29, 1855.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to W. N. E. Wickes are requested to call and make payment. The circumstances under which long delays were allowed, no longer exist, and parties disregarding this notice need look for no further indulgence.
Sept. 15, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Comptroller of the Treasury,
WALTER W. W. BOWIE,
of Prince George's county.

For Lottery Commissioner,
GEORGE GALE,
of Kent county.

For Congress,
DR. JACOB SHOWER,
of Carroll county.
Sept. 22, 1855.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of A. M. RUSSELL, which may be found in another colum of to-day's paper. He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of all kinds of goods sold in this market (except dry goods), all of which he sells on accommodating terms. Call and see him. Sept. 22.

A VALUABLE NEGRO GIRL
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber owns a valuable Negro Girl, about 14 years old, raised in the upper part of Kent county, where her mother is believed to reside, and will dispose of her for life, to a kind and acceptable master, who will enter into a covenant, not to resell her outside the counties of Kent and Queen Ann's. He would prefer to sell her in the upper districts of either of the said counties. Any person desirous of purchasing her, will please address the subscriber, Georgetown, D. C., postpaid, stating the terms of purchase. He refers all persons desirous of purchasing, for the general character of the girl, and her physical health and constitution, to Dr. Rasin and Hon. John E. Cacy, of Millington. He will add, that she is sound, and healthy, and of robust constitution.
WM. McKENNEY OSBORN,
Georgetown, D. C.
Sept. 29, 1855.—4t
☞ Centreville Times copy 4w.

Hannah W. W. Ireland, and John B. Woodland, vs. Henry Brown & others. — On the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Kent County.

September 27, 1855.

Ordered by me, James F. Gordon, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, that the sale of the real estate, made and reported by George Vickers, trustee in the above case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first day of December next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland once in each of three successive weeks, before the first day of November next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $6000.

JAMES F. GORDON, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
JAMES F. GORDON, Clerk.
Sept 29, 1855.—3w.

Virginia C. Lockwood and others, vs. David Lockwood and Elizabeth Lockwood. — On the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Kent county.

Sept. 27, 1855.

Ordered by me, James F. Gordon, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, that the sale of real estate, made and reported by George Vickers, trustee in the above case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn or before the first day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of November next.

The reports states the amount of sales to be $3500.

JAS. F. GORDON, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
J. F. GORDON, Clerk.
Sept. 29, 1855.—3w.

Richard C. Johnson and Agnes R. Johnson, against Jacob G. Malsberger and others. — Bill on the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Kent county.

September 28, 1855.

Ordered by me, James F. Gordon, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, that the sales made and reported by George Vickers, trustee in the above case, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the first day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be $50567.17.

JAS. F. GORDON, Cl'k.
True copy—Test:
JAS. F. GORDON, Cl'k.
Sept 29, 1855.—3w.

Eliza Maslin & others vs. Jacob G. Maslin and others. — On the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Kent county.

September 28, 1855.

Ordered by me, James F. Gordon, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, that the sale made and reported by George Vickers, trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Maslin's devisees and heirs at law, on a Bill filed by Eliza Maslin and others against Jacob G. Maslin and others, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the the first day of December next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be $2800.00.

JAS. F. GORDON, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
JAS. F. GORDON, Clerk.
Sept. 27, 1855.—3w.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Confectionary, Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c., just received and for sale cheap, by
C. H. KENTON.
Chestertown, Sept. 15, 1855.