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THE KENT NEWS.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1855.

AMERICAN TICKET.

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

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

FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS,
BENJAMIN LANKFORD,
of Somerset county.

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

County Nominations.

FOR THE SENATE,
EDWARD WILKINS,

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
WM. J. GRIFFITH,
EMORY SUDLER,

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES H. RICH.

FOR JUDGES OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,
GEORGE S. HOLLYDAY,
JAMES W. SKIRVEN,
EBENEZER WELCH.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
SAMUEL RILEY,
HENRY MASTEN,
NATHANIEL MEGINNIS.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY,
JOHN LEEDS BARROLL,

FOR SURVEYOR,
CHARLES H. BAKER,

District Nominations.

FIRST DISTRICT.

For Justices of the Peace,
JAMES E. BLACKISTON,
JOSEPH A. HARPER.

For Constables,
WM. A. ROLLISON,
SAMUEL B. WHEAT.

For Road Supervisor,
NATHAN VOSHELL.

SECOND DISTRICT.

For Justices of the Peace,
JAMES GRAVES,
JAMES ARTHUR,
JOHN W. CARROLL.

For Constables,
WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
JAMES A. SHAW.
JOHN W. DUYER.

For Road Supervisor,
SAMUEL H. HURLEY,

THIED DISTRICT.

For Justices of the Peace,
THOMAS P. DAVIS,
WM. A. MILLER,
M. V. BOYER.

For Constables,
JESSE K. HINES,
J. W. CLOTHIER,
L. S. VANSANT.

For Road Supervisor,
H. P. HUKEL.

Election Wednesday, the 7th of November.

LAND SALE.—The Farm near Chestertown, owned by John J. Henry, Esq., containing 482 acres, was sold on Thursday last, at public sale in this place, for $45 per acre, or $21,690. C. Reeves, Esq., of Delaware, purchaser.

STAMPEDE.—Another stampede of negroes occurred in this county on Saturday night last. Five negro men belonging to John Day Welch, one to Sam'l Comegys, Esqs., and one to Mrs. Warmsly. It is supposed they all went together. A negro man was committed to jail yesterday, charged with abducting said negroes.—But one thing is left for the slave owners of this county—if this underground railroad is not put a stop to, we advise them all to ship their negroes to the South.

P. S.—Just as we were going to press, we learn that eleven others runaway last night—eight of whom belonged to John Duyer, one Isaac Perkins, one to Miss S. M. Perkins, and one to Mrs. Catharine Ringgold.

MORE CORN.—Mr. Richard H. Harris has handed to us two ears of yellow corn, raised on a lot of ground which in 1840 would not produce more than two barrels to the acre, on which, during the past season, Mr. Harris raised twelve barrels to the acre. One of the ears contains 28 rows, with an average of 45 grains to the row, making 1260 grains on the ear; the other contains 22 rows, with 47 grains to the row, making 1034 grains.

The seed from which this corn was raised, was presented to Mr. Harris by John D. Welch, Esq., of this county.—

UNION TICKET FOR KENT COUNTY.

For Commissioner of Public Works,
HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
of Talbot county.

Senator,
DR. JAMES T. HEIGHE.

Delegates,
RICHARD H. HARRIS,
CORNELIUS J. SCOTT.

Orphans Court,
WM. CAMP,
SIMON WICKES,
SAMUEL COMEGYS.

Commissioners,
ABEL J. REES,
JOHN KELLY,
WILLIAM T. SPRY.

Sheriff,
JOHN GREENWOOD, (of B.)

Surveyor,
THOMAS P. GRESHAM.

State's Attorney,
EDWARD A. MOORE.

District Nominations.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Magistrates,
GEORGE LEARY,
GARRETT M. HART.

Constables,
GARY H. LEAVERTON,
ARTHUR B. WHEATLY.

Road Supervisor,
ROBERT H. LOUD.

SECODD DISTRICT.

For Magistrates,
WILLIAM WATTS,
JOHN RUSSELL.

For Constables,
PERE L. LYNCH,
THONAS A. MERIDITH,
JAMES H. LEWIS.

For Road Supervisor,
LEMUEL SKEGGS.

THIRD DISTRICT.

For Magtrates,
JOHN E. STEWART,
HENRY M. ROLLISON,
WILLIAM MEDDERS.

For Constables,
JAMES G. GRISFIELD,
JAMES SPEAK,
SAMUEL GOLE.

For Road Supervisor,
JAMES B. HANCH.

KENT COUNTY COURT.—The October term of this Court commenced its session on Monday last—the juries were discharged on Thursday. There was no business before the Court of any amount, nor has there been for the last four years.—There was only one jury trial during its session this term, and the party acquitted.

POLITICAL.—Politics is waxing warm here, and we advise all parties to keep cool.

On Monday last, Jas. C. Marriott, Esq. of Baltimore, addressed the people of Kent county at the Court House. His attempt to identify the American party with Ned Buntline and Henry Wilson, was received in very bad grace by his audience. The whole of his speech abounded in low personal abuse, devoid of all arguments, and will only result in injury to the party of which this itenerant scandal-monger professes to be a member.

On Wednesday afternoon, E. A Moore, Esq., the Union candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, also addressad the people upon the political topics of the day. The effort was a good one, and while the people of Kent will ever appreciate Mr. M.'s talents and gentlemanly bearing, we opine that he cannot pursuade them that the American party is not the best political party in the country.

SERIOUS RIOT.—We learn that a serious riot occurred at Warwick, in Cecil county, on Thursday week; the particulars of which we learn to be as follows:—A party of Irishmen who had been at work on the Delaware Railroad below Middletown, while on their way to the Catholic Church to bury a dead comrade, called at the store of Mr. Jump, and obtained some liquor. On their return from the grave they called for more liquor, which Mr. J. declined to sell, and the man who called for the liquor, commenced using abusive language, when Mr. J. put him out of the store. In a short time, the ejected man returned with two of his his comrades, who commenced using very abusive language, when Mr. Hayes, the clerk, threw a two pound weight and stuck one of them in the forehead, who died a short time after, when the whole party, about 30 in number, rallied, and attacked the store with bricks, &c. The citizens went to the assistance of Mr. J., and succeeded in driving the Irish off, after wounding four of their number so badly, that they have since died.

☞ Ice was seen here yesterday morn-

OURSELVES.—We understand that it has been rumored in this county, and by a certain individual in the 1st district, in particular, that we have been expelled from the American party, or at least, as he says, been "*kicked out of it.*" This we pronounce to be an unqualified falsehood. We withdrew from the order for reasons which is well understood in this community. We will add that we have not withdrawn from the party. We fully endorse the Philadelphia Platform, and shall stand upon it, perhaps, as long as we live!

Americans! Read and Reflect!

The Duke of Richmond formerly the celebrated Col. Lenox, was Governor of Canada in 1815–'16. The late Horatio Gates, a native of Massachussetts, was at that time an eminent merchant in Montreal, and was known and respected by thousands in Canada, and his native country. Mr. Gates reports the following remarks as having been made in his presence by the Duke of Richmond:

"The Duke, a short time before his death, in speaking of the government of the United States, said: 'It was weak, inconsistent, and bad, and could not long exist.' 'It will be destroyed; it ought not and will not be permitted to exist, for many and great are the evils that have originated from the existence of that government. The cause of the French revolution, and the subsequent wars and commotions in Europe, are to be attributed to its example; and so long as it exists, no Prince will be safe upon his throne; and the sovereigns of Europe are aware of it, and they have determined upon its destruction, and come to an understanding upon this subject, and have decided on the means to accomplish it; and they will eventually succeed by subversion rather than conqust.' 'As the low and surplus population of the different nations of Europe will be carried into that country; it is and will be a receptacle for the bad and disaffected population of Europe, when they are not wanted for soldiers, or to supply the navies, and the European governments will favor such a course.' 'This will create a surplus and majority of low population who are so very easily excited; and they will bring with them their principles, and in nine cases out of ten, adhere to their ancient and former governments, laws, manners, and religion, and will transmit them to their posterity, and in many cases propagate them among the natives.'

"These men will become citizens, and, by the constitution and laws, will be invested with the right of suffrage. The different grades of society will then be created by the elevation of a few and by degrading many, and thus a heterogeneous population will then be formed, speaking different languages, and of different religions and sentiments, and make them act, think, and feel alike, in political affairs, will be like mixing oil and water; hence discord, dissension, anarchy, and civil war will ensue, and some popular individual will assume the government and restore order, and the sovereigns of Europe, the immigrants, and many of the natives will sustain him.

"The Church of Rome has a design upon that country, and it will, in time be the established religion, and will aid in the destruction of that republic. I have conversed with many of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, and they have unanimously expressed these opinions relative to the government of the United States, and their determination to subvert it"

These remarks were made by the Duke of Richmond, nearly forty years ago—for he died in 1816—and the correctness of his assertions has, since that time, been remarkably verified.

Indeed no prophesy in holy writ has been more fully verified.

It is a well known fact that this "low, surplus population" has been sent to this country at the rate of from 450,000 to a half million a year, or to bring the matter to the full comprehension of every one, enough to people 60 cities like Frederick every year, and nearly enough to people the State of Maryland. Think!

It is a fact that these people are easily excited, as seen by the riots and murder of our citizens in Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, where native-born citizens have been pelted from the polls by foreigners with stones brick bats and clubs, and shot down like dogs in our streets. It is a fact that they have brought with them their foreign priests who use all their influence, which is immense, to perpetuate their principles, laws, manners and religion, and it is a fact that they have adopted their schools in all parts of our land for the purpose of propagating their principles, and proselyting our children to that religion which teaches that their allegiance to the Pope of Rome is above their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of their country.

The question now arises—shall this state of things continue? Shall the United States remain forever a recepticle for the ignorant, vicious, and disaffected population of Europe? Shall Europe be permitted for the future to vomit forth upon our shores annually, five hundred thousand paupers, criminals, and vagabonds of every grade and hue, to become, after the lapse of five years, American citizens, American law makers, and American office holders? This is the question which the American people are now required to answer. We say *now!* Because, if the settlement of this great question be postponed for five or ten years longer, it will be too late to answer it, as it should be answered. If postponed for a few years, the foreign party will become so strong that it will be impossible to effect the reformation in our naturalization laws, so imperatively required for the preservation and well-being of our republican institutions, they are fatal! Now or never is the time for action!

For the Kent News.

MR EDITOR:—Your correspondent last week "Bridge near African Church," has done me great injustice, he did not mention me at all in his communication. I have just learned that "Pile of Sand" has been removed;—this I regret exceedingly, for a proposition I was going to make, and they will at once see its benefits. Here I am exposed to the water and cold with no shelter over my poor head. If the supervisor would take "Mr. Bridge" and "Pile of Sand" and cover my nakedness, it would benefit me and be some accommodation to pedestrians.

MILL STREET,
where it has been dug up.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.

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

Wheat White	$2.05 a 2.12
" Red	1.95 a 1.98
Corn, Yellow	88 a 90
" White	87 a 90
Oats	37 a 46
Rye	1.08 a 1.10

PHILADELPHIA GRAIN MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 1855.

MR. E. MANSFIELD, Dear Sir:—We have a very firm market at following quotations:

Wheat white prime	2.10 a 2.10
" Red "	1,95
Corn white and yellow,	96
New Corn	65
Oats,	42 a 43

Your very truly, LEFEVRE, BLACK & Co.

DEATHS.

In Chestertown, on the 11th inst., HENRIETTA, daughter of Mr. Daniel Smith, aged 7 months and 2 weeks.

In Chestertown, on the 21st inst., Mr. THOMAS CRAWFORD, about 44 years of age.

In Worton, on the 23rd inst., CHARLES, eldest son of Robert L. and Harriet Usilton, aged about six years.

Rest, rest in peace, a long farewell,
On earth we meet no more,
But we may meet with thee to dwell
Where parting days are o'er.

TO THE VOTERS OF KENT COUNTY:

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over your paper of Saturday last, I find a short article signed "A Voter," in which the writer states, that "the two political parties of Kent county having presented their nominees for the suffrages of the people at the ensuing election, it is proper and necessary that their views and intentions should be thoroughly known and canvassed." I agree with the writer, that the political views of each party should be well known to the people, and also the views of each candidate for the office of Legislator should be well understood by his party, and the people generally, in order that they may know for whom and for what they are voting. I therefore propose (as I am not a public speaker) to give my own political views on the topics of the day through the medium of your paper; and in order to do so satisfactorily, it would seem necessary to give my past and present political positions, with my reasons for the same; and in doing so, I wish to address myself to the voters of Kent county generally.

First, then, my past and present political positions, with my reasons for the same:—Under the former political arrangements of Whig and Democrat, I was a Whig—not one of those strenious politicians who thought all our own party did was right, and all the other party did was wrong—but truly believed that both parties were aiming for the good of the country, the difference between them being the manner in which this (the good of the country) should be effected. The Whigs contended for a high tariff, extensive Internal Improvements and a National Bank. The Democrats contended for a moderate Tariff and Internal Improvements, and no National Bank. In the course of policy pursued by those two parties I was best pleased with the whigs, and therefore united with them, and remained with them until this new party called Know-Nothing sprang up, being drawn from the ranks of both the old parties; but mostly from the ranks of the whig party, insomuch that it was entirely disorganized in our county. Consequently I must go with them, and be a Know Nothing, or unite with the democrats, or else I must stand off and have no party at all. I first enquired of myself whether or not I could be a Know Nothing. I soon found that I could not consistently with my views of a free, Republican government, (which ours profess to be) be a Know Nothing: First, because my views of Republicanism are that the people should be informed of the proceeding of their political leaders, while this new party meets in secret and does not allow the public to hear its proceedings: and secondly my views of a free Republican government, are that we shall at least be free to vote for whom we may choose, but this new party, we are informed, binds its members to vote for none except its own nominees. I therefore could not get the consent of my own mind to be a Know Nothing; consequently I was brought to the necessity of joining the Democrats, or standing off and have no party, which latter position I at first though I would take. But in the meantime the National Council of this new party met in Philadelphia, and formed their National Platform, in which it endorsed two principles that are not, in my opinion, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, namely—their religious test as a qualification for office, and their declaration to support none for office except those born, educated and trained in America. I therefore finding that, according to my understanding, should their measures be carried out, there would be an encrouchment on the Constitution of the United States and the free Republication form of our government, that would, in all probability, lead to the destruction of both; and finding at the same time a proposition among the remaining Whigs and Democrats to unite and form a party to be called the "Union Party," in opposition to the principles and practices of this new party called Know Nothings. Thus finding things as above stated, I felt it to be my privilege and duty to join said Union party, which I did forthwisht, and assisted in forming said party.

Having thus given my past and present political positions with my reasons for the same I will now endeavor to give my views in relation to the leaning political topics of the day, as I understand them; and first will say that the questions that used to agitate the country between the Whig and Democratic parties are settled, and those that agitate the country now, appear to be of a new character, and bear heavily, as above hinted, on the National Constitution, and Republican form of our government. My own private views (and I believe the views of our party are the same) are, first, that meetings held for public purposes, and designed for the public good and welfare of the country, (with very few exceptions) should be held with open doors, or free to all orderly citizens without regard to party or sect. Secondly, that all citizens should be free to vote for such candidates as they may think proper, without any restraint being laid upon them, either by bribery, threats of displeasure, or obligations laid upon them in any manner, shape or form.

In speaking of those two points where I think the opposite party is infringing on our National Constitution, I shall endeavor to keep close to the letter and spirit of said Constitution, which reads in the latter clause of the sixth article as follows—"But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the United States." Now, this being the express language of the Constitution, I cannot see how any man or set of men can say I or we will not support for office any man simply because he is of such a denomination, it matters not whether it is Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Quaker, or Roman Catholic—the principle is just the same in one case as it would be in another, with regard to the different denominations. I say I do not see how any man or set of men can thus proscribe an individual simply because he belongs to any of the above or any other religious denomination, and say they have not violated the Constitution. Now, if a man be a bad citizen, then we can constitutionally reject him, no matter to what religious denomination he may belong, but not because he belongs to this or that class of religionists.

With regard to the difference to be made between natualized and native born citizens the Constitution is so plain that I need only say that my views are a strict adherence to said Constitution, and when ever we wish it amended, it provides a way for that purpose, so that I think we have a most excellent Constitution, and wish to adhere to it until we are very sure indeed that we can make it better.

In writing the foregoing I have treated the whole subject in a national character, from the fact that those questions which now seem to agitate the two political parties are of a national character; I therefore thought it best to treat them as such. And now, fellow citizens of Kent county, I have endeavored to lay before you my past and present political positions, with my reasons for the same, and also a brief statement of my own private views in relation to the leading political topics of the day; which, I think, are the views of the Union party, who have constituted me one of their candidates for a Representative in your State Legislature. I am, therefore, now before you, my fellow citizens, for your suffrages, on Wednesday, the 7th of November next, and should you cast a sufficient number of your votes for me on that day to elect me to said office, I shall endeavor most faithfully and cheerfully to discharge the duties of said office.

Yours, most truly,
RICHARD H. HARRIS.

Oct. 24, 1855.—2? 1t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on

THURSDAY,

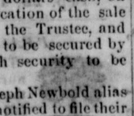
the Fifteenth day of November, 1855, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Tavern Porch of John McDaniel, Esq., in Chestertown,

A LOT OF LAND,

Containing 30 Acres, More or Less,

called "Arcadia," and "Tower Hill," adjoining the property of the late Joan H. Tilden, between Battersbell Hill and St. Paul's Church, formerly owned by Mr. James S. Butler, and now owned by the heirs of the late Joseph Newbound, alias Joseph Newbold, deceased.

There is a



Frame Dwelling

on the premises.

THE TERMS OF SALE

are, Four Hundred and Fifty dollars cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the sale by the Court, at the option of the Trustee, and the balance in twelve months, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

The creditors of the said Joseph Newbold alias Joseph Newbound, dec'd, are notified to file their claims, duly authenticated with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, within four months from the day of sale.

GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.

Chestertown, Oct. 27, 1855.

ASTRAYS.

TAKEN up as strays trespasing upon the enclosures of the subscriber, near Millington, two red *CALVES*, one a bull and the other a heifer, both have white in the face and one has white on the hips, one horned and the other buffalo. They are both last spring's calves.



MICHAEL NEWBOLD.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Oct, 27, 1855.—4t.*

SHINGLES, LATHS, &c.

A Lot of good Shingles and Lathes, just received and for sale cheap by

CHARLES H. WICKES.

Oct. 27, 1855.

N. B.—A full assortment of DRY LUMBER, also on hand.

Saddles, Bridles, Cart & Wagon Harness.

I Have now on hand a good assortment of the above articles of my own manufacture at city prices.

A. M. RUSSELL.

Oct. 20, 1855

SHAD, Mackeral and Herring now in store and for sale by A. M. RUSSELL.

VENDUE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Kent county the subscriber as Administrator of John E. Gale, dec'd, will sell at public sale at the Bay Side Farm, on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of November,

1855, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, all the Personal Estate of said dec'd, (Negroes excepted,) consisting of

3 Mules, 6 Horses, 1 pair of match Horses, 1 Colt, 4 yoke Oxen, 40 head of Cattle, some fine milch cows, 75 head of Sheep, good stock Hogs, Blades, Timothy Hay, wagon, Carriages and Harness, Carts, Farming Implements of all kind, one Hussey's Reaper, 1 Little Giant Corn grinder, good wheat Thresher and Horse Power, Corn Shellers, and *Household & Kitchen Furniture.*

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Credit will be given and terms fully made known on the day of sale.

JAMES H. GALE, Adm'r.

Oct. 27, 1855.—tds.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will sell at his residence in Fairlee, on

MONDAY, the 5th day of November,

all his stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of

8 head Horses,
1 three-year old Colt,
3 yearling Colts, 29 Sheep,
17 head Cattle including 3 yoke Steers, Milch Cows, &c., 1 lot hogs and pigs, 2 tons Peruvian Guano,
Carts, Ploughs, Fans, Corn Shellers, &c., one ducking Gun,
Household & Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS.—For all sums under $10 cash—for all over that amount a credit will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. S. WALKER.

Oct. 27, 1855.—tds.

Geo. C. Hollis vs. Wm. B. Hollis & Mary M. Hollis. } In the Circuit Court for Kent County. In Equity. October Term, 1855.

ORDERED that the sales made and reported by Richard Hynson Trustee for the sale of real estate of George D. Hollis, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the first day of December next, and provided a copy of this order be inserted in some paper printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of three sucessive weeks, before the first day of January next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $7050.

P. B. HOPPER,

True Copy—Test:

JAS. F. GORDON, Clk.

Oct. 27, 1855.—3w.

TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons who broke into the female primary school room in Chestertown, on last Thursday night, for the purpose of gambling, that if such proceedings occur again, they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law, as all the parties, both from town and country, are well known and there is evidence sufficient to convict them.

THE TRUSTEES.

Oct. 27, 1855.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued by Charles T. Lusby, Esq., to me directed, at the suit of Peter Stokes Administrator of Joseph Middleton, against William R. Benson, I have seized and taken into execution, all the House and Lot containing

Five and a half Acres,

called part Maslin's Possessions, lying in Broad Neck, also one Horse, two Heifers, and one four wheel Carriage. And I hereby give notice that on *SATURDAY, 17th November,* at Mr. Mc Daniels Hotel, in Chestertown, at 12 o'clock M. I will sell the said property to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, interest and costs thereon due.

WM. H. HAMILTON, Constable.

Oct. 27, 1855.

ESTATE OF MARIA WRIGHT, (fn.)

Maryland; Kent county, Orphans' Court, October 23, 1855.

On the application of Thomas Wright, fn., administrator of Maria Wright, fn., 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 (SEAL) Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office affixed this 23rd day of October, 1855.

JACOB FISHER,
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

Test,

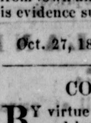
In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice that the subscriber of Kent county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Maria Wright, fn., late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 29th day of April, 1856; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of October, 1855.

THOMAS WRIGHT, fn.,
Administrator Maria Wright, fn., dec'd.

Oct. 27, 1855—4t.

DELAWARE FRUIT TREES!



The subscriber has for sale a large assortment of Peach Trees; Apple, Cherry, Pears, Almonds, Apricots, Plums, Silver Maple and Evergreens; letters promptly attended to.

M. C. REYBOLD.

St. George, Delaware.

Oct. 13, 1855.

P. S.—Trees delivered on the steamer for Wilmer free of charge.

SAM'L LEWIS, Superintendent.

WANTED.—Two Boys about 15 years of age to learn the Tailoring business; boys from the country preferred, good recommendations necessary.

JAMES ARTHUR.

Chestertown, Oc. 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons whomsoever are hereby forewarned from trespasing on my property with Dog or Gun, or in any other manner whatever.

DANIEL [illegible]

Swan Point, Oct. 27, 1855.—3t.*