msa_sc2901_scm2354-0263 ©Maryland State Archives

at once the safe-guard and the pledge of his loyalty to his country!

The Committee dispair, in the absence of information upon that point, of being able to find either letter or spirit in any Constitution or law of this Country which was designed to rebuke the purpose which have fallen under the executive censure.

In reference to that portion of the message which is intended to express even a sharper reproof, upon what the Governor has characterized as "intolerance and proscription" of religious opinions, the Committee again recur to the 8th Article which they have quoted above, that article announces resistance to the aggressive policy, and corrupting tendencies af the Roman Catholic Church. The mode of this resistance is pointed out. It is in the simple, legal, authorized form in which an American citizen may resist whatever he thinks an abuse in the body politic—resistence by the constitutional weapon of the ballot-box and the equally constitutional exercise of the power of appointment.—It is declared that this resistance shall be made, by refusing to advance to any political station, any man who holds, directly or indirectly, civil allegiance to any foreign power whatever, civil or ecclesiastical.

If there be proscription or intolerance in this refusal, upon whom does it operate? Upon the Catholic citizen of the United States who does *not* acknowledge civil allegiance to a foreign power? By no means. Nothing was further from the intention of the National Council. The Committee are glad of the opportunity themselves to testify, in contradiction to a current slander which is as widely circulated as the malice of enemies can carry it, that it was because the American Party acknowledged and respected the patriotism, fidelity and intelligence of the large body of native born American Catholics, that they thought it necessary to make the qualification contained in the article referred to. They believed, and the Committee repeat it as their own personal convictions, that no intelligent American Catholic can be persuaded to the recognition of an allegiance above that he owes to his Country; or that any foreign power could control the conscience of such a citizen in a question that brought up a conflict between his duty to his Country and his obedience to the visible head of his Church. There is no member of the American Party who *may* not, and we presume none who would not, in a proper case, bestow his vote or confer official appointment upon a Catholic citizen who held no civil allegiance to a foreign power, as freely as he would upon any other class of citizens in the State.

We are proud to appeal to the History of our State for bright examples of patriots, statesmen and warriors of that faith whose names are associated with the glory of the past and the gratitude of the present time. We rejoice to be able to make this public avowal—which we are sure will be repeated and sustained by the House, as a refutation of a calumny which was intended to sow dissension amongst those who rightly understand each other, have every motive to be friends.

To Catholics of foreign birth, the principle of exclusion will apply only as it finds them. The question of their conflicting allegience has been variously discussed between themselves and others, and they have classed themselves on both sides of the principle. Our trust is measured by their own avowals. But holding all pretensions of a higher law in the regulation of a question of allegiance to our Constitution to be utterly inadmissible we compromise, upon that duty, with no citizen, whatsoever may be the complexion of his religious opinions.

We are not aware that in the indulgence of such sentiments as these, any citizen of Maryland is open to the denunciation with which the Governor's Message has visited him, much less that he can be made amenable to the penal legislation of the State exercised upon him for their suppression.

The Committee are in great part, themselves the witnesses for the American Party, so often referred to in this report, and can speak authoritatively in denial of the Executive accusation. They are the friends of civil and religious liberty; their attachment to this principle is the natural offspring of their veneration for the land of their birth and its Institutions. It is strengthened in their breasts by education habit, precept and practice. They claim to share in this sentiment in the same earnest appreciation as the rest of their countrymen. It is, therefore, one of the cardinal points expressed in their declaration of principles; and it holds a conspicuous place in that declaration, because the American Party have found foreign influences at work to impair it, and unfortunately not without aid from political interests leagued in support of those who are, if not positively hostile, at least naturally indifferent to it.

In declaring themselves the friends of civil and religious liberty, they acknowledge no separate advocacy of religious liberty at the expense of its ally, nor of civil liberty, subordinate to any ecclesiastical authority. In this conviction, they have adopted the 8th Article upon which the Governor has laid so much stress in the impeachment he has attempted of the fidelity and patriotism of the American Party.

In concluding this Report, the Committe think it their duty to the House to say that, regarding the portion of the Message that has been referred to them as an assault upon a large number of the people of the State represented in the Legislature by a majority of its members: these con t tuting a party as clear, as open and as specific in the assertion of its principles and aims, as any in the country; and which, upon the evidence furnished by the Governor himself, has only exercised the common privilege of all citizens in the free expression of of opinions it deems important to the good government of our country. It is difficult to find a

ill-will. To call it a breach of privilege, might perhaps describe it as the greater number of judicious and impartial citizens of the State would think most appropriate. To regret it as an unfortunate exhibition of ill-timed and undeserved discourtesy, is the milder and on that account the preferable judgment of the Committee upon an Act of official intercourse which for many reasons touching the dignity and harmony of the State Governnent, it is to be hoped may never hereafter be used as a precedent.

The Committee recommend to the House the resolution hereto appended.

A. KENNEDY, Chairman.

Resolved, That the select committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to Secret Societies, be discharged.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1856.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Andrew Jackson Donelson,

OF TENNESSEE.

☞ The steamboats have commenced their regular trips to Chester river. See advertisements in another column.

Our Paper.—Owing to the severe indisposition of the editor and the impossibility of procuring a supply of paper, the "News" did not appear last week. Every exertion was used to procnre paper but failed. While we deeply regret the disappointment to our readers, we hope it may never occur again.

Arrival.—The schooner Jenny Lind, Capt. Taylor, arrived here from Baltimore on Thursday last, to the great joy of our citizens. She was heavily ladoned with groceries, &c. which our merchants much needed. The cargo, we understood cost about $12,000.

Foreign News.—The steamer Persia arrivod at New York on Thursday with Liverpool dates to the 8th. She brings no tidings of the Pacific. There is no assurance that the conference will result in peace, though it seems to be generally anticipated.

Breadstuffs have further declined.

Death of Dr. Bond.—We regret to recerd the death of Dr. Thomas E. Bond, the venerable and talented editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal. He died at his residence in New York city on Friday last, in his 76th year. Dr. Bond was a native ci Harford county, in this State; as a clergyman, he was eminent for his piety, self-sacrificing devotion and learning.

APPOINTMENTS

OF THE METHODIST P. CONFERENCE.

The Methodist Protestant Conference which assembled at Salisbury, on the 12th inst. adjourned on the 19th. The following are the apppointments for the present year:

President—J. W. Everist.
Alexandria—J. T. Murray.
East Baltimore—W. Roby.
West " —S. B. Sutherland.
Bethlehem—Jas. K. Nicols.
Brickmakers—W. Reinick.
Salem—T. D. Valiant.
Cumberland—D. Bowers.
Charleston—D. E. Reese.
Georgetown—J. J. Murray.
Harper's Ferry—E. J. Drinkhouse.
9th st. Washington—P. L. Wilson.
Accomac and Friendship—J. M. Dennis.
A. Arundel—W. S. Hammond.
Alleghany—J. F. Whiteside.
Baltimore Circuit—R. S. Norris, A. Anderson.
Cecil—John Elderdice.
Caroline—H. J. Day.
Cambridge—J. A. McFaden.
Concord—J. M. Elderdice.
Deer Creek—H. Cushing.
Dorchester—R. Livingston.
Frederick—T. M. Wilson, C. Eversole.
Howard—D. W. Bates, A. Dick.
Jefferson—A. Hammond.
Newtown—L. Bates, J. Thompson.
New Market—W. T. Dumm, J. Ewell.
Potowac—O. Cox.
Prince William—G. H. McFaden.
Pipe Creek—Dr. Swetzell, N. S. Greenway.
Queen Anns—H. P. Jordon, J. Grayhill.
Kent—David Wilson, — May.
Reading—T. Lee.
Snow Hill—J. Morgan.
Sussex—T. A. Moore.
Trough Creek—W. G. Holmes.
Williamsport—J. Roberts, J. Clay.
S. Balt. Mission—D. Shermer.
Warwick Mission—T. Burton.
E. Balt. " —J. Shreeve.
Union—A. S. Eversole, E. S. Benson.

The next Annual Conference is to be held in Baltimore on the 13th March, 1857.

A Call Accepted.—The Rev. John C. Eccleston, late of Maryland, has formally accepted a call to the Rectorship of St. John's Church, at Clinton, Statem Island, N. Y., and will enter upon his duties about the first of April.

Democratic State Convention.—The Democrats of Maryland are to hold a State Convention in Baltimore on the 30th of April, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket for President and Vice President.

New Vegetables.—New tomatoes have been received in New York from Savannah, and are selling at $1 50 per box. String beans have also been received, and are selling at fifty cents a peck.

EASTERN SHORE RAILROAD.

To the Editor Kent News:

Sir:—In common with all others interested in improvements for the Eastern Shore, I regret the ioss of the Bill appropriating the $847,000 to that purpose. Sorrowful and disheartening as our situation now is, I do not despair of having justice done in this matter, tardy though it may be. It appears to me that the proper course now to be pursued, is to organize under the charter, get all the stock taken you can, (and certainly there are means enough in your county to do a great deal) locate your road, and do every thing as far as you are able. You can then show to the next Legislature that you are in earnest in the work of internal improvement, and that the amount you are entitled to will finish the road; and I do believe it will be had, if early and promptly asked for. In my intercourse with the Legislature at Annapolis this winter, I found that one cause of opposition to the appropriation, was the belief that nothing would be done on the part of the people towards making the roads upon the Eastern Shore, and that the amount obtained from the State, not being sufficient for the construction of the road, would cnosequently be lost. Now this objection may be overcome by a proper exertion on the part of the people in the several counties; and why should we not make this exertion? When you reflect that all the corn within a reasonable distance of a rail road (if you had had one) could have been sold, deliverable in January at 80 to 85 cents per bushel, the difference between that and the present and prospective price, would have gone a great way towards, if not entirely have constructed a road across your county.—Now this is only 'one' crop and only for 'one' year; and as this is the case almost every winter, it is difficult to calculate the loss we sustain by being shut up a portion of every year.

Besides, if we had a road, large quantities of fruit and other articles now neglected as valueless, would then be within a few hours of, and find a market, at remunerating prices. There is another branch of business not generally known because it is new. Quick lime from the Schuylkill is now delivered along the Delaware rail road at 14 cts. per bushel, and could be delivered in Kent county at 14½ to 15 cents; and in car loads of 200 to 300 bushels—which would enable every farmer to haul and spread it while in a proper condition; and not as it now frequently is when landed upon the river shore perfectly saturated with water before it gets upon the land. This to the farmer would be a saving in both price and quality; and to those living any distance from the water an immense saving also in hauling, It is by this advantages, and others that would if we had a rail road present themselves, that a large dividead would indirectly be divided. Of the convenience of traveling I have said nothing, because that will be appreciated by every one.

Let then every one put in his mite, go into the work with a hearty good will, and my word for it, you will have a rail road through your county; and when once done you will never have cause to regret it.

SASSAFRAS.

Rail Road Meeting.

The delegates appointed by the several counties of the Eastern Shore, to hold a Convention at Millington, Kent co., assembled on the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at that place. The conveniion was organized by electing Edwin Wilmer Esq. of Cecil, President, and W. E. B. Faithful, Esq., of Queen Ann's Secretary. On motion, the convention adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

The President called the convention to order, at 2 o'clock. On motion of Mr. Earle, of Queen Ann's, it was

Resolved, That Dr. Powers, (who was engaged in the survey of old Eastern Shore Railroad route, and then present,) be requested to state his views upon the route of the contemplated road, through the several counties of the Shore, with Elkton and Easton as the termini. Messrs. Earle, Wilmer, Clements, Downes, and others, presented their views upon practicability and importance of said railroad, without reference to any particular or sectional route. The best feeling pervaded the convention, and much unanimity and zeal was manifested, in favor of the commencement and prosecution of the Road to its final completion, at an early a day as possiblo.

On motion, a committee was appointed by the chair, to name delegates to attend a convention to be held at Easton, on the 8th April next. The following gentlemen were elected:

Cecil—Geo. Earle, Geo. R. Howard, B. F. May, G. W. Bennett, R. H. Bryan, G. M. Eldridge.

Kent—Hon. E. F. Chambers, A. J. Reese, G. B. Westcott, W. F. Smyth, E. Wilkins, Dr. E. F. Rasin.

Queen Ann's—Perry Wilmer, D. C. Hopper, W. I. Gibson, M. George, J. Clements, J. T. Earle.

On motion, the convention adjourned to meet afiain at such time and place as the Commissioners appointed by the law may desiguate. By order,

E. WILMER, Pres.

Arrival of the Prometheus.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Walker's Movements in Central America.

FRIGHTFUL NEWS FROM JAPAN!

DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF JEDDO BY AN EARTHQUAKE!

30,000 LIVES LOST!!!

New Orleans, March 12.—The steamer Prometheus, from San Juan, with dates to the 5th, and San Francisco dates to the 20th ult., has arrived.

San Francisco markets had slightly improved. The mines were yielding largely.

The shock of an Earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the 15th, doing some slight damage. It was also felt throughout the State.

Some indignation was expressed at the appointment of Mr. Duffie, a professional gambler, to the office of Marshal of the Northern District of California. It was supposed to be the result of accident, or that the President had been imposed upon. Strong petitions for his removal were signed.

Oregon and Washington Territories were troubled by Indian depredations. Numerous volunteer companies were being formed to resist them.

The question of a State Government in Oregon was to go to the people at a special election in April.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Gen. Walker has seized all the boats of the Transit Company, annuled their charter, and granted one to another company!

Col. Kinney has published a letter in substantiation of his claim in Central America.

FROM JAPAN.

Jeddo Destroyed by an Earthquake.

The schooner Page had arrived at San Francisco from Japan, bringing inteligence that Jeddo was destroyed by an earthquake, on the 11th of November. One hundred thousand houses being destroyed and 30,000 lives lost!

Maryland Legislature.

Annapolis, March 7, 1856.

Senate.—Bills Prssed—Amending the act to extend the civil jurisdiction of magistrates. To authorise the County Commissioners to build bridges.

House—A bill was passed to enrol and organize the militia, and to encourage volunteer companies.

The bill to appropriate to the Eastern Shore the balance due it for internal improvements, under the act of 1835, chapter 95, known as the $800,000 loan bill; the balance claimed is $847-000. After a tremendous opposition it was passed by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. Travers, Speaker; Griffith, Dorsey, Neff, Waters, Cullings, Heath, Clark, Roberts, Toadvine, Lawson, Wilson, of Somerset, Daniel, Dail, Frazier, Thomas, Scott, Stubbs, Miller, Goldsborough, Rolph, Parker, Timmons, Smith, of Wor., Duvall, Whitby, Stack, Kennedy, Smith, of Balt. city, Abbott, Valiant, Hugg, Askew, Harrington, Tower, Wickes, Smith, of Carrol, Stewart, Rowles—39.

Nays—Plowden, Harris, Dowell, Stone, Raukin, Chilcort, Wright, Brooke, Bowling, Davis, Brengle, Grove, Hauver, Jarret, Silver, Fiery, Witmer, Reichard, Loughbridge, Corby, Haeding, Brown, Buffington—24.

March 8, 1856.

Senate.—A bill was passsd to prevent swine from going at large in the Head of Sassafras.

House.—Bills Passed—Appropriating $10,000 a year, for five years, to the House of Refuge—to provide a remedy against free negroes, who may live for a stipulated period, &c. Incorporating the Elkton and Sassafras River Railroad Companies.

March 10, 1856.

Senate—Bills Passed—To protect game—to repeal the Stamp tax, &c.—to regulate the licenses of trsders, ordinaries, &c.—to regulate the licenses of hawkers and pedlers—changing the name of the Wesley Chapel, &c. in Kent county—to make valid a deed to F. Waters.

House—The House resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill for 1857. The item proposing to give the simplifying commissioners $25,000 being under consideration, Mr. Frazier moved to strike it out and insert $15,000 Mr. Bowling moved $20,000—the latter motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Merrick, the unanimous thankso f the House were presented to the Hon. Wm. H. Traverse, for the courteous, dignified, able and impartial discharge of the duties of the chair.

Closing Scene of a Legislature.—The Legislature of Nebraska Territory adjourned on the 25th ult., after repealing a law giving women the right to vote, which they had passed the day before. A letter from Omaha City gives the followiog account of their adjournment:

"One member called for music, another for 'drinks all around,' some shouted 'go it boots,' 'go it,' 'such is death,' 'let me go to the Governor and tell him he must not fool with us any longer,' 'I move a committee be appointed to inquire after the dignity of the House,' 'I move the gentleman from Otoe be declared a brick,' 'Mr. Speaker, will a game of poker be in order?' 'I move we take a recess for fifteen minutes to drink,' 'I move the medical members be requested to take the pains (panes) from the windows, and extract the tooth of Time,' &c. One member set the clock going at railroad speed to bring the hour of adjournment around. Members were mixed up with outsiders inside the bar, some talking, some smoking, some walking, some perched on the tops of the desks and chairs, and everybody enjoying themselves about as nature dictated. The House had more the appearance of a public bar room than the halls of legislation.

"About midnight the Council sent in word they were ready to adjourn. Resolutions commending the clerks and officers of the House, down to the fireman, were passed; but not a word was passed for the Speaker, whom a few members took occasion to abuse in bitter and unbecoming language. In the midst of confusion, worse confounded, the House adjourned."

Sentiment of the Ememy.—The Free Press, Charlestown, Va., in an article in reply to its contemporary, the "Spirit of Jefferson," has the followiug paragraph which is a clincher:

"Little did the Democratic press, and Democratic orators, think, when eulogizing Millard Fillmore during the the campaign of 1852, that they would be obliged to swallow their words so soon. Little did Governor Wise that Millard Fillmore would be our next President, when he said in a speech here, last May, that the Administration of Mr. Filllmore was 'Washington like."

☞ Why is Horace Greely like a field of damaged wheat? Because he has been *struck* by

A Magazine of Death.—The ground belonging to the United States Arsenal at Baton, Louisiana, embrace an area of 57 miles. In the three magazines there are 30,000 pounds of powder and 9,000 rounds of cartridges for small arms and cannon. The store houses contain 35,000 muskets, rifles, carbines, and pistols; 2,500 sabres, 100 cannons, 600,000 cannon balls and shell, 30,000 pounds cannister, and accoutrements for 100,000 men. The total value of the land and buildings, with contents, is over $64,000,000.

For the Kent News.

VERY.

"O Kate, I am very glad to see you! Your cheeks are very red and you must have had a very long walk. Walk in; why you are very cold; our rooms are very uncomfortable, although the stove is very full of coal. We have had a very great deal of difficulty to keep our rooms warm, the winter has been so very severe. Are you not not very cold?"

"Yes, very. The pavement is very slippery, and my gums are very smooth and I had to work very hard to keep the wind from blowing me away.—As I was walking round that very windy corner you know, I had a very great deal of difficulty to keep on my feet. I happened to look across the street, and saw through the window, a very impudent lot of clerks, watching me like very geese as they were, and seeming to have a very great deal of sport at my very uncomfortable situation. I was very much provoked, indeed I was. It was very ungentlemanly in them to say the least—Were you at the sewing society last evening, Bell?'

"No, I was not. I was very sorry to be absent, for you know we were to have that very interesting story read, with which Lucy was so very much pleased.—It was not very long you know, for I very much hate a long story even though it be very well read. Were you not very much interested Kate, in that very delightful poem?'

"Yes, very much, indeed I was. But the room was so very full that we had hard work to hear in the back part of the room on account of the distance you know, and on account of the very sly gossip that was going on in very subdued whispers. O, you ought to have been at church last Sunday night. The singing was very delightful, and then Mrs. B. had on such a very sweet pretty bonnet, and the minister was so very eloquent and earnest and had such a very attentive audience. Indeed I think we ought to be very proud of our very talented townsman. But I very much fear that I am keeping you from your duties. *Au revoir*, Bell."

"But you are not going? If you are not very much occupied come round this evening and bring your crochet work and beau along. I shall be very glad to see both, especially the crochet work. Impudence! for that gentleman to call them "lamp-nets" when they are so very pretty and very becomings and give such a very *recherche* appearance to the face."

"Good morning."

"Good morning, and a very pleasant walk to you." C.

Proscription.—The city government of Charlestown, Mass., on Monday evening beheaded a number of persons suspected of holding American sentiments. *A* very criminal affair, this being an *A*merican.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.

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

Wheat White	$1.75 a 1.80
" Red	1.49 a 1.50
Corn, Yellow	56 a 58
" White	54 a 55
Oats	34 a 36
Rye	1.00 a 1,02
Clover Seed,	$8.87½

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. Mr. Pierson, Mr. John L. Crew to Miss Harriett R. Hurley, both of this county.

[The happy pair will accept our thanks for the cake we received with the above notice.]

Preaching

In the M. P. ghuech, Chester Town, to-moarow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

March 22, 1856.

ETHERIAL OIL 70 cents per gal. for cash only. A M. RUSSELL.

WANTED some person or persons to build a Wharf on the Chesapeak Bay, for particulars address ABEL J. REES, Rees' Corner, Kent county, Md.

March 22 1856.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILL, DYE STUFFS, &c.. &c., also a full assortment of the most popular Patent Medicines, just received and for sale unusualy low. by SIMON WICKES.

March 22, 1856.

ETHERIAL OIL.—The best Etherial Oil, just received and for sale at only 75 cts per gallon, by SIMON WICKES.

March 22, 1856.

A FEW more left of those $16 double spout *CORN SHELLERS;* if those Shellers can be beat I will give you one for nothing. SIMON WICKES.

March 21, 1856.

LOST,

In Chestertown on Tuesday last, 18th inst., a *GOLD BREASTPIN*, with the initials "S. A. T" inscribed on it. A liberal reward will be given for its recovery, if left at this office.

March 22, 1856.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having made a purchase which requires considerable funds he is under the necessity of calling upon all persons indebted to him to call and make payment by the 10th or 15h of April. He would not make his call, if it were not absolutely necessary to do so.

RICHARD SMYTH.

March 22, 1856.—3t.

Americans Attention!

THE several subordinate councils of Kent Co., are requested to meet sometime before the 25th inst., and appoint *five Delegates* from each council, to the county council, to meet in Chesteriown on Tuesday the 1st day of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The meeting is one of great importance and it is to be hoped that every council will be represented.

JOHN FRAZIER, Jr., C. C. Kent County.

March 22. 1856.

WHIG MEETING.

THE Whigs of Kent county, are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House, in Chester Town, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selecting three delegates to meet a Whig State Convention in Baltimore, on the 31st March inst. A full attendance is desired.

SUNDRY WHIGS,

March 22, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE Quaker Neck Council will meet at the lower School house on Saturday March 24th at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the President.

March 22, 1856.

FOR SALE by A. M. RUSSELL,
1 large bay Horse, kind and gentle in harness.
Also one gray Stalion.
2 second hand Family Carriages.
2 york Wagon, in good order.
1 Buggy Wagon.
☞ Horses and Carriages for hire.
March 22, '56.

THE ARROW,
Capt. E. S. L. YOUNG
WILL leave Light stre't Wharf, Baltimore, every Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock for Chester River, stopping at the different Landings. Returning leaves Crumpton every Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, touching at Chester Town, Rolph's Wharf, Corsica and Grevs Inn Creek. Passage $1—meals extra.

March 22, 1856.

Sixty Lives Lost by the Burning of the Steamer!

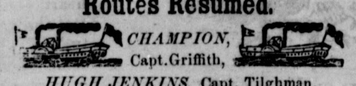
I HAVE received and for sale per Capt. Taylor coffee, sugar, candles, malasses and salt, candys, fruit, nuts, &c. with a fresh supply of brandies and comon Liquors—and will receive per Capt. Emory, superfine extra and family flour, bacon, Lard, apples and many other articles.

WM. BACCHUS.

March 22, 1856.

SELLING off my stock of clothing cheap to close. Wm. Bacchus.

Routes Resumed.



CHAMPION, Capt. Griffith,
HUGH JENKINS, Capt. Tilghman.

ONE of the Eastern Shore Steamboat Co's boats will leave their wharf, Light street, Baltimore, every MONDAY and THURSDAY Morning at 7 o'clock, for Kent Island, Corsica, Harrison's and Chestertown, returning same day.

☞ Passage $1.50. Meals 50 cts.

WM. J. BRYSON, Agent.

March 22, 1856.

M. MYERS,

5 *N. Charles Street, Baltimore,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he will have at all times on hand a seasonable supply of the choicest kinds of English and French

MOURNING GOODS,

exclusively of his own importation consisting of *DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, BONNETS*, family mourning Orders solicited. A Suit of Mourning made complete at eight hours notice. *Cloaks, Bonnets* and *Mantillas*, made exclusively from the Paris patterns of our own Importation.

March 22, 1856.y

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED BY

W. N. E. WICKES.

A VARIETY of spring
DRY GOODS,
Hardware,
Queensware,
Hats,
Caps,
Boots & Shoes,
Stoneware,
Groceries,
Wines,
Brandies,
Whiskey,

received by late arrrivals, now open and for sale at moderate profits for cash or its equivelant.—The assortment of goods will be found full and purchasers will find it to their interest to call before making their selections;—full prices allowed for produce. [March 22 '46.

READ THIS

AND PROFIT THEREBY.

I have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of GOODS of the best quality at low prices—the following comprises part of the stock of goods usually kept on hand.

Article No. 1—Crushed, clarified and brown Sugars; Laguyra and Java Coffee; imperial o. hyson, and black Tea; casteel, variagated, shaving and brown Soap; powder and shot; soda, water, and butter Crackers: Cheese; Molasses; Vinegar; Herrings; Mackarel; Bacon, Flour, Lard; Mace; Cloves; Alspice; Nutmegs; Mustard; Pepper; Salt; Chocolate; Coco; extract of Coffee; adamantine, mould Candles; Ginger, Salaratus., bread and washing Soda-cod fish.

CONFECTIONARY.

No. 2—Almonds, Figs, Rasins, Prunes, Dates Citron, eag Walnuts, Butternuts, Filberts, Oranges, French and common Candies, Lemons, cakes, taffy.

CIGARS &c.

No. 3—A fine assortment of good and common segars and tobacco.

SADDLES, &c.

No. 4—Saddles, Bridles, Martingales; wagon, carriage, cart and plough Harness; carriage, cart and wagon Whips; cowhides, collars, blind bridles, hames, rope and chain traces, halters, hitch reins, cruppers, bridlebits, curb chains, halters, chains, girths and sirsingles.

CLOTHING.

No. 5—A large assortment of clothing—fine cloth, dress, sack and business Coats; satin, cassimere, cloth, tweed, silk, plush Vests; fancy, plain, casimer and casinet Pants; a variety of Shirts, Draws, Shirt Collars, Hose, Gloves, pocket and neck Handkerchiefs.

HATS, &c.

No. 6—A variety of Hats and Caps, of different quality, colors, sorts and sizes.

BOOTS & SHOES.

No. 7—A good variety of Boots, children Shoes Ladies Gaiters, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 8—Clocks, Looking Glasses, Umbrelas, Window Blinds, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Wash Boards, Mats, Matches, Baskets, Penknives, Razors, Spurs, hair, horse, blacking, tooth, white-wash and dusting Brushes; Combs, Pocketbooks; Pens, Ink, Paper, Envelopes, Suspenders, Table-covers, a variety of Toys, Watch-keys, Varnish, Cod-liver Oil, white Lead, Window Glass, Putty, Linseed, Neats-foot and lamp Oil, Turpentine, Mouse-traps, Currycombs, Gun fixtures, Roberts' Embrocation, Lamps, Slates, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention. If you will give me a call I will try to suit you in quality and prices.

March 22 '56. A. M. RUSSELL.