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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1856.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Andrew Jackson Donelson,

OF TENNESSEE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Eastern Shore.—COL. JAMES WALLACE,
Western Shore.—HON. J. DIXON ROMAN,
1st. Cong. Dist.—DR. R. GOLDSBOROUGH,
2nd. Cong. Dist.—EDWIN H. WEBSTER
3r Cong. Dist.—CORNELIUS L. L. LEARY,
4th Cong. Dist.—THOMAS SWANN,
5th Cong. Dist.—FRED'K A. SCHLEY,
th Cong. Dist.—HON. AUG. R. SOLLERS,

"*If there be those, North or South, who desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me. For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country.*"—MILLARD FILLMORE'S ADDRESS ON HIS LANDING AT NEW YORK.

"*I bequeath to my well beloved nephew, ANDREW J. DONELSON, son of Samuel Donelson, deceased, the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennessee, with this injunction, that he fail not to use it when necessary in support and protection of our glorious Union and for the protection of the constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by foreign, or domestic traitors. This bequeath is made as a memento of my high regard, affection and esteem which I bear to him as* A HIGH-MINDED, HONEST *and* HONORABLE MAN."—ANDREW JACKSON.

"*The foundation of my preference is that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conecientious.*"—HENRY CLAY.

"The Unkindest Cut of All."

We had heard repeated rumors of the intention of Senator Pearce, to publish a declaration to support Mr. Buchan for the Presidency, but knowing the antecedents of the Senator, we had ventured to discredit and contradict the report. It now appears that we presumed too much, and the predicted publication of a determination to vote for Mr. Buchanan, has been made, in the shape of several columns in the Natisnal Intelligencer. This to us, and the many friends of Mr. P., is a matter of deep regret, not because of any apprehended consequences to the American candidate in our State, but because it impairs the long cherished feelings of confidence of so many, in the political stability and sound judicious judgement of the Senator. Mr. P. concedes to Mr. Fillmore, wisdom, prudence, patriotism, in his administration, and a present, national, conservative, union position, but distrusts his chances of an election, because the sectionists of the North have abandoned his standard, and United with abolitionists in supporting Mr. Fremont, and hence his conclusions to support Mr. Buchanan!!

We will examine dispassionately the reasons of Senator P., and show the natural consequence of his course, if followed by others: Because of President Fillmore's support of national interests, the Compromise measures, the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston, and of a fair, just, patriotic course, in reference to all sections of the country, in the hour of her darkness and peril, when the heart of the Union loving in every portion, beat with emotions of apprehension for our safety, the Senator argues the loss of sectional voters in the North, why we of the South, who love our Union, and demand the protection of our peculiar institutions, should abandon this well-tried, faithful friend, who, for our sakes, periled his popularity; to support another and untried candidate, who, if faithful and true to the Union and the South, must endanger his popularity in the North, and diminish, if not destroy, all prospects of a re-election! If the South abandon her best friends in the North, because of their fidelity and consequent loss of interest there, will it be long that we can expect any Northern man, to imperil his politicol prospects for us? Is it a characteristic of the South, to desert her friends in the hour of danger? On the contrary, is not gratitude and an ardent devotion to our friends, a distinguishing trait of Southern character, and is not a Southerner bound to his friend by "ribs of iron and hooks of steel?" Should not the reasons assigned bind us more closely and unitedly to Mr. Fillmore, a tried man, true honest and just?

Mr. P. calls upon his old Whig friends not attached to any other party, to vote for Mr. B., because he thinks Mr. F. will not obtain the vote of any northern State!! But is there not a palpable defect in the argument of the two Maryland Senators? They assume the fact that Mr. F. will not obtain a single electoral vote in the North, and consequently they should vote for Mr. Buchanan? *Quod erat demonstrandum!* But is the conclusion a legitimate one from the premises? Can Mr. Buchanan obtain a Northern electorial vote? Can he obtain Southern votes sufficient, if added to a Northern vote to elect him?

It is not asserted by the Senator that Mr. B. can obtain Northern votes, nor is any estimate made of his strength. North or South? No table of votes, as a basis, for others to vote for Mr. B. is given! Try the Senator's argument in this form: If Mr. B. is friendly and true to the Union and the South, can he obtain northern electoral votes? If he cannot, then let the friends of Mr. Buchanan vote for Mr. Fillmore? Is not the argument as good for Mr. F. as for Mr. B.? It is conceded by Mr. P. that Mr. F. will get several Southern States. He does not say as much for Mr. B. and yet, without any reasonable data of chances, on which to base a vote for Mr. B., of any materi- strength, a call is made on us to vote for him?

But the Senator attempts to vindicate Mr. B. against the "bargain and corruption" charge, in reference to Mr. Clay, by quoting a part of Mr. B.'s letter. But is there not another part, which goes to implicate Mr. Clay, the publication of Mr. B. being designed to be taken for or against, at might suit the tastes of the reader, like the productions of Mr. Van Buren, who, through a Freesoil candidate in 1848, is now a supporter of Mr. Buchanan? But is not the fact notorious that Ex-Gov. Letcher, of Kentucky, has a letter of Mr. Buchanan's and is the depository of a confidence, which, if disclosed, would materially injure, if not blight Mr. B., and that Mr. B. will not remove the seal which he placed upon the lips of Ex-Gov. L.? We regret that Mr. P. has thought fit to defend Mr. B., because it was not necessary to illustrate the point, of who has the best chances of success, Mr. B. or Mr. F., and the opinions of Mr. P., as frankly expressed heretotore, in reference to the two gentlemen, has been decidedly and eminently in favor of Mr. Fillmore.

We regret Mr. P's course because he has gone counter to the judgement and wishes of nineteen-twentieths of his former political and personal friends, and because he must be aware that the course of Maryland is fixed, and the effect of his letter must, therefore, be to prejudice the claims and prospects of Mr. F. elsewhere. As the vote of any Marylander can count only in his own State, why should an effort be made to affect the chances abroad of Mr. F., a man of whom Mr. P. is constrained to say that his election would be a gratification to him?

Should the election go to the House of Representatives, the probabilities are, that Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Buchanan would be elected, although we deprecate an election by the House.

The American party is composed alike of those who were formerly Democrats and Whigs, but who met on common ground, anxious to preserve the Union, and check the ruinous tendency of foreign emigration, &c., and to bring the government back to its original purity—but a portion of the the old Whig party in Maryland cautiously stood aloof, waiting to see further developements, and holding themselves ready to act in concert as they they thought the best interests of the country required—a crisis having arisen for united action, they met in general State Convention, and resolved to cast their votes for Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Donelson for President and Vice President, believing that the safety of the Union and the best interest of the country required it at their hands. So far from Mr. Pearce having respected the opinions and wishes and admonitions of these, he is found in almost an isolated position, advising them to abandon Messrs. Fillmore & Donelson, and give their support to Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge!! The Senator advises those of his old Whig associates, to support Mr. B., consequently the members of the State Convention and those they represent, are virtually called upon to undo all their resolves—to reverse their reasons for the patriotic course marked out by them, and forgetting what is due to their action, to go in a direction precisely opposite!!—Can Mr. P. expect of intelligent men of self-respect, to do this? On whom, then, is Mr. P.'s letter to operate? Is it not designed to have an effect from home? Why did not Mr. P. address the State Convention, and urge his counsels upon them? Why await their action and then advise them to reverse it? They were his friends and assisted to place him in his present position.

We conclude by declaring the reasons of Senator P. unsatifactory, and inconclusive,, and so far from inducing us to desert a noble and unflinching friend, they but make us resolve to "nail our colours to the mast," and adopt the memorable language of Lawrence, "Never give up the ship!" "The signs of the times," are that Mr. Fillmore will carry New York, and several Northern States.—Withdraw his name, or give him but a cold support, and the election of Fremont is certain. He stands as a towering rock agatnst the election of Fremont, and as a beacon light to guide the grateful and patriotic South to victory. The masses are for him—the people are his advocates—and they will, we hope, by a great uprising, preserve the country and the Union by electing him to the Presidency

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT?

Although in 1844 and 1852 a Democratic President was elected because the vote was cast by States and not by the whole people directly, since 1836, the *Democratic Party never had a clear, unequivocal majority of the popular vote of the country.* Taking the average of the pluralities, it has not even had the plurality of the popular vote, and at this time it is in a minority of at least 300,000, and perhaps 500,000 votes. We have not now room to go into details to show these facts, but will in a few days present to our readers the statistical table from which every one can make the calculations for himself. In the State election last year in the Northern States, the Democratic Party were in a popular minority in that section alone of about 310,000. The only Northern States in which it had a majority then were Illinois, Indiana and New Jersey, and in these the majorities were very small. It is another important feature in Northern politics, that the great mass of what constitutes the Free-Soil Party, which, since the passage of the Nebraska bill, has grown into a positive element of political power, has come from the ranks of the Northern Democratic Party. This fact, if doubted or denied, can be conclusively shown. *It is not now contended that the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention can carry any Northern State, except, perhaps, Pennsylvania.* It is well known that throughout the whole North the indorsement of the Nebraska bill, the Kansas outrages, and the Sumner and Brooks affair have alienated from the Democratic Party there a very considerable amount of the strength which it had last year, and that *the defection from its ranks has been so immense as to increase the majorities against it in all the States in which it was then in the minority and to place it beyond question in minority in Illinois, Indiana and New Jersey.* The only pretence for the supposition that Pennsylvania would give a majority for Buchanan is the fact that he is a native of that State but the last elections there show a large majority against the Democratic party and the defection of the whole German population, which has hitherto been Democratic *but has now gone over to Fremont, rendars the prospect for the success of Buchanan utterly hopeless there as well as in every other Northern State.*

In the South his chances are better than in the North, but, even here, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, which give together sixty-three electoral votes, are certain to cast their votes for FILLMORE; while in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, giving forty-one electoral votes, there is a very fair prospect of Mr. Fillmore's success; so that out of the 196 votes in the electorial college, by *no probable contingency will Mr. Buchanan receive more than fifty-seven, and it may be that he will not get more than sixteen electoral votes.*

In the North, the opposition to the American Party is divided into a number of petty factions, all of which are purely sectional and scarcely any of which possess the strength and dignity of a great party Nearly all of that faction in the North which bolted from the American party on account of its adoption of a national platform have concluded to give their support to Mr. Fillmore. At the recent Convention in New York a large portion of the bolters from ten different States seceded from the Convention and placed in nomination Commodore Stockton. After the nomination of Fremont a number of others declared their intentions to support the National American candidates in preference to all others. The remnant of the *bogus* American Republicans, who have gone over to Free-Soilism, is very small and is composed of men altogether without influence and without followers. The nomination of Stockton and Rayner was merely intended as a compliment to them. It is understood that both of these gentlemen are in favor of Mr. Fillmore, and the faction by which they were tendered the compliment of a nomination will follow their footsteps.

In the North, then, the contest will doubtless be narrowed down to Fillmore and Fremont. New York, Massachusetts Vermont, and New Jersey having in all *sixty* electoral votes, are set down by the shrewdest and best informed Northern politicians as certain for Fillmore, and by the aid of the Old Line Whigs, who have generally declared in his favor, there is said to be but little doubt of his carrying Ohio and California, and that he will have a very fair prospect for success in Indiana and Illinois, making together, fifty one electoral votes. Thus Fremont cannot, with any probability, obtain more than one hundred and sixteen, and very probably not more than sixty-five electoral votes.

From these estimates, which we conscientiously believe may be relied upon as correct, it appears that *there is no possible chance for the election of Buchanan by the people, and that the contest is principally between Mr. Fillmore and Col. Fremont.* In this case our Southern readers will see for themselves that every vote which is given to Buchanan in the South WILL BE A VOTE IN FAVOR OF FREMONT.

If the whole vote of the South were given to Mr. Buchanan still he could not be elected, and if, at the same time, the whole vote of the North were given to Col. Fremont he would be elected the President of the United States, representing not the whole country but the sentiments and prejudices and detestable policy of one section and favoring legislation in favor of the North is against the South. The American party, with Mr. FILLMORE in the field, is the only hope of the South to prevent this direful catastrophe.—*Louisville (Ky.) Journal.*

The American Platform,

Adopted at the Session of the National Council, February 21, 1856.

1st. An humble acknowldgement to the Supreme Being for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulkwark of American Independence.

3d. *Americans shall rule America*, and to this end, *native* born citizen should be selected for all State, Federal and Municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others; nevertheless,

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description, to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions, (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintainance of the reserved rights of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native born and natualized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, to regulate their domestic and sovial affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite poulat on for one Representative in Congress. *Provided always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United State, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of natualization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years of all not hereinbefore provided for, an indispensible requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime from landing on our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintainance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be decl red null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in reopening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnatualized foreigners the right o suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vascillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptness which pervades some of the departments of the government; as shown in disgracing mer torious naval officers through prejudice or caprice and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore to remedy, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated.

15th. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions, so as to abolish the several degrees, and institute a pledge of honor, instead of other obligations for fellowship and admission into the party.

16th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. BUCHANAN.—Some of the newspapers are asking, in all seriousness, whether Mr Buchanan will decline the nomination for the Presidency. His public avowal, made some time since that he is no longer James Buchanan, but a platform, an inanimate *thing*, has caused troops of friends to withdraw from his support, because of their unwillingness to trust the destinies of this country to a man who has consented to sink his indentity for the sake of office. The popular feeling everywhere is against him, and there is no staying the tide. In view of this fact, it is asked, "Will Mr. Buchanan withdraw?" He is too shrewd not to know and feel that his political sins for the last twenty-two years are too numerous to be wiped out by a nomination obtained through cliques and clubs, who set public opinion at defiance; and it requires no great stretch of the imagination to surmise that he will not much longer oppose the current of popular sentiment by remaining in the field to suffer an inglorious defeat.

☞Gov. Gizzard-foot Wise, of Va., gives solemn worning to his friends that the Old Dominion is in danger. He tells them that TWENTY THOUSAND OLD WHIGS, who voted for him for Governor WILL VOTE FOR FILLMORE IN NOVEMBER! Then what earthly chance has Buchanan for the vote in Virginia?—*Clipper.*

☞Mr. Ganaway, the editor of the Brownsville. Tenn., Journal, has abandoned the Democrtaic party, and declared his adhesion to Fillmore and Donelson. So it spreads.

☞The Southern Watchman, publis d at Athens, Geo., says.—"Let our friends cheer up every where, Mr. Fillmore is ten or fifteen thousand votes stronger in Georgia than was the American party at the last election."

CORN EXCHANGE.

Philadelphia, Aug, 7, 1856.

Editor Kent News:—Our grain market is better and prices, to-day as follows:

Wheat—white—$1.73 a 1.75
" red—1.63 a 1.65
Yellow corn—75
White. " 70
Rye—75 active
Oats—12 wanted

Yours; &c. LEFEVRE, BLACK & Co.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.

[*Corrected from the Democrat of Thursday.*]

Wheat White	$1.55 a 1.63
" Red	1.50 a 1.60
Corn, Yellow	63 a 65
" White,	60 a 65
Oats	38 a 40

DEATHS.

In Worton on the 6th instant, ROBERT JAMES, son of John E. and Araminta Hudson. "Suffer little children to come unto me for of such is the Kingdom of heaven."

In Worton, on Thursday last, Mr. JAMES S. ARROWSMITH, aged about 52 years.

At his rasicence in this county, on the 6th inst, Mr. JACOB ALLEN. [Philadelphia papers please copy.]

RAG CARPETS and Grass Matting, will be sold very cheap by
aug. 9, '56. PRICE & FOWLER.

BAREGE AND LAWNS—a few left on hand which will be sold very low, by
aug. 9, '56. PRICE & FOWLER.

FOR SALE.

A LOT or piece of *LAND* on the West side of Still Pond Creek, containing about
25 Acres,
occupied by Messrs Wheeler & Woodall. The Land apjoins Mr. Richard H. Harris. The improvements are,



Two Dwellings,
Kitchen, Meat House, Stable, Corn House, &c. The garden paled. The Land has been Limed and a quantity is now on the premises to be spared.

The Terms will be accommodating. Apply to GEORGE VICKERS,
Agent for Mrs. Ann Hawkins.
Chestertown, aug. 9, '56.—2w.

Kent County, To Wit:—

I HEREBY certify that Thomas Slaughter of Kent county, brought before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county this second day of August, in the year of our Lord 1856, as a Stray trespassing upon his enclosures a



Red horned OX, not marked, of tolersble size. Given under my hand. M. V. BOYER.
aug. 9, 1856.

KENT COUNTY, To Wit:—

I HEREBY certify that James Shelton, farmer of said county, gave information to me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county that he has taken up as astrays trespassing on his enclosures, two white



SOW SHOATS,
with a crop in the right ear.
Given under my hand this 5th day of August, in the year 1856.
JAMES GRAVES, [s.s.L.]

NOTICE.—The owner or owners of said Shoats, are requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away.
JAMES S HELTON.
Whaland's Mill, aug. 9, '56.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell his FARM, containing

504 acres,

MORE OR LESS, lying on the public road from Chestertown to Worton Hights, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Sparks, Parsons, Fenimore and others, within 3 miles of Chestertown. The farm has



100 ACRES
OF
Woodland,



mostly white and black oak. There is a never-failing stream of water running through the farm. This property is convenient to churches, schools, and public landings. Two-thirds of the farm has been limed over once, and part of it twice. The land is of good quality, there being no waste land on the farm.



The BUILDINGS consist of a 1½ story Brick Dwelling, with the usual outbuildings; a pump of excellent water near the dwelling.

A bargain may be had for the cash. If not sold by

Saturday,

THE 20th of SEPTEMBER NEXT, it will on that day be offered at public sale at the tavern porch of Mr. John McDaniel, in Chestertown.

Possession given on the 1st of January next, the purchaser having the privilege of seeding wheat this fall.

JOSEPH WALRAVEN.
Aug 9, 1856.

ESTATE OF JAMES WEER.

Maryland, Kent County, Orphans' Court, August 5th, 1856.

ON the application of Joseph E. Weer Executor of James Weer late of Kent county, deceased,

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid. I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 5th day of August, 1856.

(SEAL.)

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Register of Wills for Kent County.

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 Testamentary on the personal estate of James Weer, 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 16th day of March 1857, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of August, 1856. JOSEPH E. WEER,
Executor of James Weer, dec'd.
aug. 9, 1856.—4w.

To Travellers and Others.

THE undersigned has now sufficient *STABLING*, and can accommodate the public. Strict attention will be paid to Horses.
J. L. POSTON.
Chestertown, aug. 2, 1856.

NEW
LUMBER YARD

THE undersigned has opened a N LUMBER YARD in Chesterto which contains one of the most varied extensive assortment of LUMBER before offeerd here, consisting of both and seasoned

COMMON CULLINGS,
PICKED CULLINGS,
SELECT PANEL, &
COMMON SIDING,
HEMLOCK RAI
HEMLOCK BOARDS,
JOISTS & SCANTLIN,
BILL STUFF for Frames,
BRACES,
CORNER POSTS,
ARK BEARERS,
SHINGLES,
LATHS, &c.,

This Lumber has been purchased the most favorable rates; can be sold the lowest prices, and on accommoda terms. Residing at Port Deposit, uncersigned has facilities of selecti Lumber Yard at the lowest figures.

Mr. S. W. SPENCER will act as agent for the sale of this Lumber, to w all persons desirous of purchasing fe ferred for prices, terms &c.

EDWIN WILMER
Chester Town, aug. 2, '56.—3t.

A lot of Hemlock Rails and Boa have just been landed and can be s very low.

Drills! Drills!!

KUHNS & HAINES' IMPROVED

GRAIN DRILL.

THE subscribers would respectfully call t attention of the Farmers of Kent coun to the above justly celebrated Machine, it been thoroughly tested, and wherever introdu has met with the most flattering success, and fast superceding all others. The follow qualities *combined* establish its superiority, a renders it the most desirable Machine for farmer.

The application of the cupped wheel fe in combination with the slides, secures m *certainty* and *equality* in sowing the grain, will sow equally well, wheat, oats and all ki of small grain with the same hopper and fixtu requiring but a moment to change it to sow any kind of grain and any desired quantity acre, which is done by a single screw at one of the hopper.

It is of light draft—exceedingly simple in construction, and not liable to get out of rep All that want Drills of the subscriber the pr ent season will please send in their orders w out delay. Every Drill warranted to wo well. M. J. HAINES.
Delaware City, Del.

CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations of t Cupped Wheel Feeders as there was some co terfeit machines put out last Fall; they proved complete failure Refuse all professing to be t Kuhns & Haines' Machine, and made at De ware City, unless made by the subscriber a having his name upon them.

☞All orders left with the Editor of Kent News, will be punctually attended to.
Aug. 2, 2m. M. J. HAINES.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing b tween the undersigned, was this day d solved by mutual consent.
MICHAEL BANNON,
ISAAC PERKINS.
July 28, 1856.

☞All persons having claims against t firm and all indebted are requested to call M. Bannon for settlement.
aug. 2, 1856 ISAAC PERKINS.

Geo. C. Hollis, vs. Wm. B. Hollis, & Mary M. Hollis. | In the Circuit Court Kent county—in Equity. July Term, 185

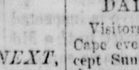
THE creditors of Mary Ann Hollis, late Kent county, deceased, are hereby notified to their claims duly proven with the Clerk of K county, on or before the 1st day of Decemb next ensuing. RICH. HYNSON,
aug 2, 1856—3w Trustee.

CIDER MILLS.

500 KRAUSERS patent improved portab Cider Mills. We are now manufac turing these unrivaled *Cider Mills*, greatly im proved and strengthened since last year and ca supply orders at wholesale and retail. Mill shipped to any part of the Union.
PASCHALL MORRIS & Co.,
Whole sale and Retail dealers in
Agricultural Implements and Machines
7th & Market St. Philadelphia
aug. 2, 1856.

For Cape May,

DAILY LINE TO AND FROM.



Visitors may reach the Cape every afternoon (except Sundays,) by taking the steamer PIONEER from Betterton wharf. Returning from the Cape, passengers connect with this Line at New Castle arriving at Betterton about 5 o'clock, P. M.

The above is the Regular Cape May Line from Baltimore. WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.
Betterton, aug. 2, 1856.

WAS STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber on the 13th of June, a HORSE, SADDLE AND BRIDLE, the Horse has been recovered, the saddle and bridle has not; a liberal reward will be paid for any information, so that it may be recovered.
DAVID BIDDLE,
aug. 2, 1856. Near Chestertown.

TURNIP SEED.

1500 LBS. Prime fresh Turnip Seed, consisting of Purple top, white *flat* Dales' Hydria, white Norfolk, Purple to Ruta Baga, Green top do. at wholesale and retail.
PASCHALL MORRIS & Co
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Cor. 7th and Market Sts. Phila.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE undersigned hereby notifies the tax payers of the *first Election District of Kent county*, that his books are now ready, and in justice to his sureties and himself, he shall close his books at the earliest possible moment. After the first of September next, he will commence to close his books, without respect to persons—5 per cent will be aken off State Tax, if paid by that time if not, interest will be charged from the 1st July.
WM. PARKER, Obl.
aug 2, 1856. 1st Election District.

PROVISION STORE.

THE undersigned will keep on hand and for sale, in Market Space, near the jail

Corn Beef, Bacon, sausages, Vegetables, &c, S. TOMLINSON.

☞His books and accounts have been left with James Graves, Esq., and those indebted will please settle. july 26.

RUTA BAGA TURNIP SEED—a fresh lot,—just received and for sale, by
j y. 12, '56. PRICE & FOWLER.