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KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1857.

New Route.—The steamer Champion will run exclusively to Chester River, stopping at the different landings. See advertisement in another column.

☞ A meeting of the American party will be held at the Court-house, in this place, on Tuesday next, the 16th instant, for the purpose of selecting three delegates to the State Convention to be held Baltimore on the 23d July.

Military.—A new military company has been formed in Chester Town, to be called the "Reed Riflemen" and numbering some thirty-five. They have elected the following commissioned officers; E. F. Perkins, captain; James Arthur, 1st lieutent; R. A. Stam, 2d do.; James T. Lassell, 3d do.

Barn Burnt.—During the thunder storm on Monday night, the lightning struck and set on fire the barn of Mr. B. F. Beck, in Broad Neck The barn contained about five hundred bushels of corn, a quantity of wheat, farming implements, &c., all of which were consumed. Mr. B. estimates his loss at about $700—no insurance.

Land Sale.—G. Vickers, Esq., trustee sold the following real estate, at public sale, on Wednesday last:

The farm belonging to the late James E. Howard, near Harmony, containing 200 acres, for $28.02 per acre, or $5,604. James Smith, purchaser.

The farm, formerly the property of Thomas Woodall, near Chesterville, containing 180 acres, for $20.50 per acre—sold subject to dower. A. Maulsberger, purchaser.

☞ The Charleston Mercury, in an article declaring the inability of the Democratic party to ward off northern aggression from the South, says:

"We do not believe that the Democratic party is competent to protect the rights of the South. It has been incompetent for forty years to give us a just constitutional tariff. It has been incompetent to defeat the plunder of internal improvements made by the general government It has been incompetent with a united South supporting them, to keep abolition agitation out of Congress by the 21st rule. It has been incompetent to give the South equal rights in California. It has been incompetent to secure to the South the recovery of the fugitive slaves in the North; and it has been incompetent to give the South fair play in Kansas But for adventitious circumstances, such as Mr. Fillmore being supported by a portion of the North, in the late Presidential election, it would have utterly failed to prevent the election of a sectional anti-slavery President!"

☞ The following verdict of the inquest on the body of one of the persons killed in the recent election riot in Washington, is given as an incident in the history of the times:

The jury summoned, sworn, and charged to inquire into the cause of the death of Cornelius H. Alsten, "do say upon their oaths, that the said Cornelius H. Alsten came to his death by a gunshot wound received while standing peaceably and quietly at the corner of Seventh St., opposite the Northern Liberties Market, (recently his place of business,) from a detachment of United States Marines, acting under the control of the Mayor of Washington; and the jury do further find from the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses, that the firing by the marines was all subsequent to the obtaining possession of the swivel." Signed by all the jurors.

The Case of Judge Vondersmith.—This personage, who is charged in numerous bills of indictment with fraud and forgery, is now at his residence in Lancaster, to which place he was taken on Wednesday last, by Col Wm. Saffin, keeper of the debtor's apartment of the Moyamensing prison. His bail was reduced from $35,000 to $15,000. His reception at Lancaster was cordial. He was met at the depot by a crowd of persons, who manifested deep sympathy for self-inflicted calamities. It is now said that the charges against him will be allowed to rest, and *nolle prosequi* be entered.—*Phila. American.*

☞ Lieut. Gen. Scott is to have a grand reception in Boston, when he goes thither, June 17th. Governor Gardner has ordered out the First Brigade to receive him, and to escort him to the State House, where, in behalf of the Commonwealth, he will receive an official welcome.

☞ Seth Kinman, the California hunter, who presented the buckhorn chair to the President, has received an appointment for assisting to remove certain Indians on the Pacific coast, at a salary of about $1800 per annum.

The Free School Spring.

Mr. Editor and the Board of Commissioners of Chestertown:

We have learned from reliable authority, that the house, erected last year, around the inestimable fountain of pure and limpid water, whose name heads this article, is kept in a filthy and unpleasant condition, affecting the water to some extent, and making a visit there disagreeable and disgusting. The building screens from view the children and others, who visit there, and unless specially inspected and cared for frequently by an agent or officer, *must* continue to get into a worse condition, and prevent the use of the water, which is now said from the association, to be unfit for drinking.

The house had at once better be demolished, for it has never been of any practical utility, or a keeper of the Spring had better be provided at once, to visit it several times a day, to preserve the cleanliness of the house and the pureness of the fountain. Penalties also being imposed upon all who shall offend.

The case is one that requires immediate action—it is not one that can be delayed for a day as it affects too much and constantly the interests and convenience of the public. The finances of the town by the recent published report, are ample to afford protection in the premises.

June 11, '57. HOUSEKEEPER.

Bets on the Comet.—We ought to have long sice published the propositions of the Urbana (Ill.) Constitution concerning the comet. They have been extensively quoted and credited to a paper who stole them from the Constitution, and, late as it is, we'll do what we can to set the matter right. Zimmerman, after observing the "critter" carefully with the instruments of the Urbana Brass Band, come to the conclusions:

1st. The comet will not strike the earth; but—

2d. If it does strike it will never do it the second time.

In case, however, any gentleman has opinions different from the above and is willing to back his views to a limited extent, in order to arrive at the truth in this momentous matter, we hereby make the following propositions:

1st. We will wager $20,000, more or less, that if the comet offers to strike we will dodge before it does it; in other words that sum that it can't be brought to the scratch.

2d. A like sum, that if it does strike it will be knocked higher nor a kite.

3d. Twenty five times the above amounts that in case the comet strikes it won't budge the earth six inches by actual measurement.

4th. A like amount that after the comet strikes its tail drops.

5th. An optional sum that the earth can knock the comet further than the comet can knock the earth, nine times out of eleven

6th. That after the comet gets through striking the earth it will never want to strike any body else.

These propositions are intended to cover the case of any gentleman on this globe, or on the comet or elsewhere.

All wagers to be decided by the judges of the Supreme Court.

Money to be deposited in the Banks of Newfoundland.

Time of striking and other arrangements to be fixed by the parties.

Applicants for bets have a right to select any comet they choose.

Tarred and Feathered by Women.—We learn from the Marshall, (Michigan) papers, that on Tuesday night, 26th, that village was the scene of administration of summary justice, without the invention of the courts, such as has seldom been known in Michigan. A fellow named John Robbins, who kept a house of ill-fame in the village, was taken, tried and sentenced to a coat of tar and feathers, and to be ridden on a rail. The sentence was executed by the women of the neighborhood, who had been long annoyed by the disgraceful nuisance. The ladies had some time ago sent a committee to Robbins with a request that he must leave the village, or discontinue keeping such a house. Their request not being complied with, they proceeded to execute the sentence they had adjudged in his case. Two of them went to his house and knocked at the door, and when he appeared they threw a bucket of tar over his head, completely blinding him; and there proceeded to strip him, and cover his body with tar and an outer coat of feathers!

More Lynching in Iowa.—On the 28th u't, about mid-day, forty or fifty citizens of Jackson county, Iowa, made their appearance in Dewitt, the county seat of Clinton county, all armed to the teeth with muskets, revolvers, and knives, and demanded the prisoners confined in the jail there, who had been removed from Jackson county on a change of venue.—The sheriff resisted their demand, and summoned the bystanders to his assistance, who, for some cause not very apparent, refused to render him any aid.—After knocking the sheriff on the head with their guns, they succeeded in getting possession of the keys, and entered the jail and took out Bager, confined for murdering his wife, and an Irishman, also on charge of murder. The mob took the prisoners over near Maquoketa, where they hung Bager, and, at last accounts, still held the Irishman, intending to give him a trial. This mob was composed of the same men who lately hung Gifford in that county. They are thoroughly organized, and are said to number, all told, 400 or 500. The community is completely under their control, and there are few in that community found bold enough to openly censure their proceedings.

New Hampshire Politics.

Concord, June 10.—The Democratic State Convention held here to-day, nominated Asa P. Cole for Governor on the first ballot.

Letter from Andrew Jackson Donelson.

Tulip Grove, May 26, 1857.

Sir:—I regret that it is not in my power to attend the meeting of the American party which is to be held at Louisville on the 2nd of June. I regret this the more as I approve of the objects of the meeting and believe that much good will be effected by it. The local prejudices which have enabled the party, called by Gen. Jackson the "*sham Democracy*," to get possession of the Federal Government are rapidly losing their influence; and there are many reasons in other respects for saying that the people already comprehend the machinery by which the true interests of the country have been sacrificed to observe the purpose of a few sectional agitators.

We see in the formation of the present Cabinet, as we did in that which it superseded, a coalition of the most discordant elements, and a mockery of many of the most important landmarks established by our early statesmen.

Mr. Buchanan in 1852, unwilling to risk the displeasure of the nullifier and the abolitionist, professed to consider the maintenance of the Missouri Compromise as the panacea for the evils which had grown out of the slavery agitation—an agitation which he was amongst the first to start. He was so sensitive on this subject that he felt himself aggrieved when his name happened to be placed in the same list with the patriots who sustained the measures of 1850. He desired it to be understood that the line of 36 30 was his measure and that it was almost as sacred as the constitution itself.

It was in this attitude that he made terms with alien squatter sovereignty, throwing overboard his sacred 36 30, as he had previously done his 54 40, and suddenly became the medium through which the Buffalo platformists, the Nashville-Hartford conventionists, and all the other ultraists that have disturbed the peace of the country for the last seven years, have gained a momentary triumph and have now a potential voice in the Federal Administration.

We are indebted to Mr Buchanan and his alien squatter sovereignty for the composition of a Cabinet which represents nothing national, and which can do nothing but reward the ultra partisans who were the most active in arraying one section of the country against another. We see in one of the Departments a Secretary who but a short period since denounced in terms of the coarsest billingsgate the whole State's Rights party of the South, declaring their doctrines and designs false and traitorous to the Union. By the side of this Secretary sits one of the most notorious of the leaders of this Southern rights party. There too sits the man who declared that his heart would break sooner than approve of the compromise of 1850; and he is in cordial fellowship with the Cabinet Minister whose chief pretension to public favor rests on the fact that he united with Messrs Clay and Webster in giving that compromise a cordial support. The natural result of such a compound of contradictions is, that every corrupt faction in the land looks to the Administration for protection and countenance.

Hence, like the preceding Administration, it has a Northern and Southern face on the slavery question, and is provided with Cabinet Ministers to speak with forked tongues to both questions.

Let it be our purpose to hold up to public scorn this shameful feature of party degeneracy and corruption. Let us constantly contrast it with the ennobling examples left us by the early founders of the Republic.

There is no longer room for humbuggery on the slavery question. This "*sham Democracy*" with the blood which it has shed in Kansas has lost this portion of its capital; and it is now obliged to submit to the tests it has provoked in numerous other intrigues equally fatal to the true and lasting interests of the people.

Are aliens, without naturalization, still to be recognized as squatter-sovereigns, and in this character to decide what shall be our organic laws and who shall be our public officers? Are the public lands to cease to be treated as the common fund of the Union, and to be hereafter given away in utter disregard of the principle of equality which entitles all the States to share alike in this great inheritance of wealth? Is the question of internal improvement to be settled according to the views of sectionalism which have formed the cabinet, or according to the practice and recommendation of those patriots who have looked to the preservtion of the Union as our greatest political blessing? Are we to have new attempts at filibusterism in Cuba and the other West India Islands, in accordance with the sentiments of the Ostend Conference? Are Americans to be still proscribed for daring to uphold the doctrine of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, and for repeating their admonitions against the dangers of foreign influence and the counsels of those demagogues who would lessen the attachment of the people to the Constitution and the Union?

The principles involved in these questions are forced upon our serious attention by the practices of the modern "*sham Democracy*." Their discussion will show that the American party occupies the only safe ground and furnishes the only means of extrication from the disasters which have sprung from the counsels of the demagogues who have not hesitated to embroil the country in civil war in order to make political capital out of the excitement necessarily produced by such an event.

Trusting that your deliberations will be marked by the moderation and forbearance necessary to the union of all our friends, and that no unnecessary issues will be created on the slavery question or any other local one, I conclude by assuring you of my undiminished faith in the justice of our cause and in its ultimate success. All that is necessary is action, firm and uncompromising action, against the monstrous coalition of factions which has been organized in the name of Democracy and which is destroying all political morality. This and a zealous defense of the principles embodied in our platform is the duty of every American in the present crisis. I am, very respectfully;

Your obd't servant,
A. J. DONELSON.

B. Duncan, Esq., Sec'y Ky. S. C.

Latest Intelligence from Utah.

We have, says the Washington Union of this morning, some interesting revelations in regard to the true state of affairs in Utah, from a government official who arrived in this city last evening direct from Salt Lake City. From his statements published in the St. Louis Republican, the condition of affairs in Utah, at the last accounts, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. That the Mormon legion is composed of some five or six thousand indifferently armed men, including a few squadrons of cavalry—about as well drilled and as effective as the ordinary militia of the States.

2. That the Mormons ridicule the idea of the federal government sending an armed force to the Territory to execute the laws.

3. That Brigham Young's commands as the head of the church, are omnipotent with all *good* Mormons, and hence the resistance to the laws of the United States.

4. That the presence of one thousand United States troops in the Territory would secure obedience to the laws, and that no resistance would be made by the Mormons to so large a force.

5. That it is undoubtedly true that there is a serious defection among the Mormons and that if the disaffected could be protected by the United States authorities they would gladly sever their connexion with the church and its head.

6. That Salt Lake City bears the outward evidences of Mormon oppression, and that business of all kinds is literally at a "stand-still." Many who desire to leave for the States cannot do so for the want of means.

7. That not more than fifty "Gentiles" were in the Territory, and although it was forbidden that they should be supplied with the necessaries of life, they were enabled to procure provisions thro' the cupidity of some of the less scrupulous of the saints.

8. That Brigham Young admitted that he could, by a word have prevented his followers from violating the laws of the United States, but that he did not choose to interfere, and would not interfere.—*Union.*

Sale of Durham Cattle.—Ths following short horn Durham Cattle, from the herd of James Gowen, Esq., was sold by Charles J. Wolbert & Co., yesterday at 11 o'clock, at the farm of Mr. Gowen, Mount Airy, Pa.:

Beauty, light roan, 10 years old, bred by Mr. Gowen, sold for $100; Victoria, light roan, 11 years old, bred by Mr. Remsen, $110; Annie, red and white, bred by Mr. Sheridan, $80; Isabella, white and red, 7 years old, bred by Mr. Gowen, $300; Young Nell, white and red, mottled yellow roan, 5 years old, bred by Mr. Sheridan, $100; Daphne, (Sallie) red and white, mottled roan, 5 years old, bred by do, $160; Lilly, white 4 years old, bred by Mr. Gowen $160; Moss Rose, light roan, 4 years old, bred by Mr. Duckett, $190; Grace Darling, red, 6 years old, bred by do, $210; Fairy, roan, 3 years old, bred by Mr. Gowen, $180; Violet, red and white, slightly roan 6 years old, bred by Robert M. Carlisle, Esq., $100; Miranda, roan, 8 years old, $190. Young Heifers—Blossom, white and red spotted, bred by Mr. Duckett, $75; Ruby red, bred by Mr. Gowen, $110; Miss Model, mottled roan, bred by do, $210; Flora, red and white, bred by do, $120; Cleopatra, roan, bred by do, $220; Bessy Bell, red, bred by do, $90; Creampot, mottled roan, bred by do, $60; Minnie, red and white, bred by do, $95; Miss Ellen Kirby, light roan, bred by do, $75; Fair Star, light roan, bred by do, $130; Primrose, mottled roan, bred by do. $95; Dahba, light roan, bred by do, $140; Cinderella, red and white, bred by do. $110. Calves—Cate, red and white, bred by do, $55. Bulls—Montgomery, light roan, bred by do, $270; Dashwood, red and white, bred by do, $120; Bramble, red and white, bred by do, $120; Comet, light roan, bred by do, $130; Roderick, mottled roan, bred by do, $130; Glenroy, white and red, bred by do, $80; Mountjoy, red and white, bred by do, $35; Allegheny, red and white, bred by do, $40.

The Captive Women Rescued.—Capt. Sencerbox, of the Equator, down from Redwood, informs us that all the three white women, not of the four who remain alive, that were captured at Spirit Lake by the outlaw Sioux, have been rescued from captivity; and when the Equatoo left the last two of them that came in were at Yellow Medicine, under the protection of Agent Handrau The next thing to be done is to get hold of the rascals themselves, and stretch their necks in the most prompt and summary manner.—*St. Paul Times.*

Gen. Walker at Louisville.

Louisville, June 10.—General Walker received the calls of citizens this morning at the house of Mr. Richardson, his brother-in-law. His father was present as well as the elite of the city. He will attend the theatre this evening, in company with his staff, and leave for Cincinnati to-morrow.

Death of John C. Stephens.

Hoboken, June 10.—John C. Stevens Esq., brother of the late Robert L. Stevens, died at his residence in this city, at 9 o'clock, to day, of heart disease. He was about 73 years of age, and leaves a property valued at nearly three millions of dollars.

From Washington—Appointments, &c.

Washington, June 10.—Col. Pickens, of South Carolina, has received the appointment of Minister to St. Petersburg, vice Governor Seymour recalled at his own request.

Col. Cummings has again been tendered the Governorship of Utah, and, it is believed will accept it.

There are eight or ten applicants for the Utah Judgeships.

Wm. B. Gore has been appointed U.S. Marshal for Minnesota, vice Irwin, resigned.

Hon. Jonathan S. Jenkins will be superseded as Consul for the Navigator's Islands.

Official and private advices assure the Administration that there is no probability whatever that the present peace in Kansas will be interrupted, and that the pending controversy promises a happy termination.

More of the Famine in Michigan.—*Distressing Scenes.*—The Michigan famine is sadly pictured by a writer from Detroit, who says that in Gratiot county he saw a woman who sustained her sick husband and two children on maple sugar and leeks several days before she could get other relief; she then had to carry the provisions several miles on her back.—This woman had taken care of her sick husband since last August, and her family of two children, beside which she made 100 pounds of maple sugar, cleared the ground and hoed in two acres of spring wheat, and planted some corn and potatoes. She was habited in tattered garments.

Another family of a father and three daughters, aged fifteen, twelve, and ten, said they lived on milk, maple sugar and leeks for a week after they could borrow nothing more, before supplies reached them. Two other families, consisting of four grown persons and seven children, and who considered themselves well off, had no breadstuffs except two bushels of spring wheat, and a like quantity of oats, which they had got for seed. This they mixed together and ground in a coffee mill. Milk, and a few fish they had caught, constituted their supplies.

A Bewitched Girl.—We find in the Grenada (Mississippi) Republican the following singular superstitous narrative:

"We are credibly informed that there is now in this county a girl, ten years old, who is very singularly afflicted. It appears that she labors under the impression that she is bewitched. Her case is certainly a remarkable one. She wears a piece of gold around her neck, and if the gold is not watched, the string will twist to suffocation. She thinks if the gold was removed she would die instantly; on one occasion it was removed while she was asleep, and immediately there were signs of strangulation.

Another remarkrble feature connected with her case is this; cut off a piece of her hair and throw it into the fire, and she will show evident signs of pain or uneasiness by screaming. Her hair has been burnt half a mile distant, and at the very instant of burning she manifested the same sign of pain. Another strange feature in this case is, if the picture of the individual whom she believes to be the cause of her sufferings is drawn upon paper, and shot at with load, it makes no impression upon her, but present a gun loaded with silver, and she is thrown into spasms—fire, and she is calm again.

Death of Gen. John B. Walbach.—Gen. John B. Walbach, the oldest officer in the United States army, died at his residence, in Madison street, opposite St. Ignatius' church, at quarter before nine o'clock last night, in the 93d year of his age, after an illness of three days. Gen. W. was born at Alsace, on the Rhine, in October, 1764. At an early age he entered the Austrain service as a hussar, and was in the company appointed to receive Louis XVI. at the frontier when he made the attempt to flee from France. He subsequently joined the French army, and was detailed to service with his regiment in the West Indies. Nearly the whole of the regiment died, and in 1796 he came to this country, landing in Philadelphia. His father was the possessor of a large estate in this country, located in the city of Philadelphia and in Virginia, and the son, then a young man, determined to study law, and for that purpose went into the office of Alexander Hamilton, in New York.—*Sun.*

Arrest of Hon. John Wentworth.

Chicago, June 9.—Hon. John Wentworth, Mayor of the city, was arrested this morning by the United States marshal, charged with having mail bags in his possession, and was held to bail in the sum of $3,000 The mail bags were found on his premises, but an examination held in the afternoon Mr. Wentworth was discharged from custody by Judge Drummond. He decided that Mr. Wentworth, in his official capacity of Congressman, received the mail bags, and that unless a special demand was made for them he had a right to keep them.

To Prevent Smut in Wheat.—Wash the wheat thoroughly till the water becomes clear—or in other words, till it will no longer dirty the water; then take blue vitriol, an ounce for every bushel of wheat you have washed, and dissolve it in hot water and pour it into the tub, cask, or whatever your wheat is in, as the wheat must be covered with clear water at the time, and let it soak in this vitriol water for not less than six or more than twelve hours. This process should be carried through in the morning, and at night drain off the water, and the wheat will be fit to sow the next morning. It will be necessary to stir the wheat occassionally with a shovel while it is soaking in the vitriol water, as it tends to scour it and make it look bright. If this is done thoroughly, it will be a permanent cure for smut, either in spring or fall wheat.

AN ADMIRABLE LETTER.

☞ The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore to his young relative, now residing in New Orleans:

BALTIMORE, January 11, 1851.

Dear George—Your mother has shown me the letter she received from you, from which I am pleased to learn you had at last succeeded in getting a situation in a store extensively engaged in business.—On hearing of such good luck, I offer my congratulations. Perseverance is a good trait in the character of male and female, and should never be lost sight of. Your prospects are decidedly good, and I hope you will persevere in maintaining a character for industry, patience and economy; and lastly, though not least, *strict and rigid morality.* Keep clear of forming acquaintances with young men of idle and dissipated habits, such as hard drinkers, gamblers, and resorters to houses of ill-fame, which will be sure to destroy the health, the character, and the fortunes of those that indulge in them. Remember the Sabbath day, and keep it as it should be kept, by loving and serving our Heavenly Father, and setting a good example to evil doers. In all cases, when you speak, *speak the truth.*

Abstain from profane swearing; let your speech be kind, gentle, and free from passion, yet firm. Show a prompt and willing disposition to carry out the instructions of your employers, and in every case exert both mind and body to please those that give you employment.—By attending strictly to those instructions you will never be without friends and some money in your pocket, and stand a good chance to preserve your health and the sweet solace of a contented mind.—Whilst you are young improve all your leisure time in reading approved works of history, geography, travels, voyages, and religious publications, such as liberal and well-written sermons, memoirs, and lectures and, *by all means, your Bible.*—By giving occasionally a glance at these hastily written hints, I hope and trust you will be nothing the worse, and may be a little better. In conclusion, I hope you will pay strict attention to your health and self-improvement, not forgetting your hand-writting.

I remain affectionately yours,
N. F. W.

Nominations.

Harrisburg, June 10.—The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention met here yesterday, when William Strong, of Berks county, and Jas. Thomson of Erie were selected as the party nominees for the vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, caused by the expiration of the term of Judge Lewis, and the resignation of Judge Black. A letter was read from Judge Lewis, declining the nomination which had been conferred upon him by a previous State convention.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

[CORRECTED FROM THE "SUN" OF THURSDAY.]

Wheat White—good to prime,		$1.90 a 1.95
" Red " "		1.74 a 1.77
Corn, Yellow, " "		88 a 89
" White, " "		88 a 90
Flour—extra,		$8 00
" Super		$7.62½
" Family		10.00
Oats		59 a 60
Rye,		80

PHILADELPHIA GRAIN MARKET.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1857.

Editor Kent News:—We have to note an active inquiry for all descriptions of grain, at following quotations:

Wheat—white—	$1.90
" red—	1.80
Yellow corn—	90 a 91
White " —	90.
Rye—	110c.
Oats—	60 a 61

Yours; &c. LeFevre, Black & Co.

MARRIED.

On the 9th instant by Rev. David Wilson, Mr. John Coleman to Miss Julia Ann Benton—all of this county.

DEATHS.

Far away in the emigrants home, in Iowa, sleeps Amanda, the beloved wife of Jacob G. Maslin, late of Maryland, aged 28 years, on the 6th of May, 1857. She was called from earthly love and a husband and two children left alone in the strange land. A fond mother and the friends of her childhood days will suffer deeply at this irrevocable fate of one who so recently left them in high hopes.

Ye weep and it is well,
For tears befit earths partings,
Yesterday joy was on the lips of this pale clay
And sunshine seemed to dwell
Where ere she moved—the welcome and the blest
Now gaze; and lear the loved one to her rest.

Ella.

BOOTS and Shoes for sale at low rates for cash at C. H. Kenton's Cheap Store. june 13.

HATS and Caps for sale at C. H. Kentons. june 13.

FRESH supply of Clothing just received and for sale by (ju.13) C. H. Kenton.

R. STARTTS VENDUE NOTES.

THE above notes are now due, and within the hands of the subscriber; and if not paid within 20 days from this date, will be put in a legal train for collection.

June 13, '57. R. HYNSON.

New Arrangements.

The STEAMER

CHAMPION

Capt. Griffith,

has changed her routes and will run exclusively to Chester River, as follows:

Leaves Baltimore on Mondays at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at Kent Island, Queenstown, Greys Inn Creek, Corsica, Harrisons, and Chestertown, returning same day.

On Tuesdays leave Baltimore at 8 o'clock, stopping at Kent Island, Queenstown, Greys Inn Creek, Corsica, Harrisons and Chestertown.

Returning leave Chestertown on Wednesday, at 8 o'clk, A.M., stopping at all the above named landings.

On Thursdays leave Baltimore at 8 o'clk, for all the above named landings. Returning leave Chestertown on Friday at 8 o'clock, stopping at all of them.

Leaves Baltimore on Saturday, at 7 o'clock, stopping at Kent Island, Corsica, Queenstown, Greys Inn Creek, and Chestertown, returning same day.

G. CHESNUT, Agent.

June 13, 1857.