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KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1857.

County Tax.—The County Commissioners closed the levy list on Wednesday last—the county tax is forty cents on $100; last year it was fifty cents.

Camp Meeting.—The M. E. Church, for Kent Circuit, intend holding a Camp Meeting, in Baker's woods near Chester Town, commencing on Friday the 21st of August.

Trial of Reaping Machines.—The committee appointed for the purpose, have selected Tuesday the 7th of July, for the great trial of Harvesting Machines, on the farm of Judge Chambers, near Chester Town.

Distinguished Arrivals.—Profs. Henry and Bache, of the Smithsonian Institute, arrived here in the steamer Champion on Thursday, and are the guests of Hon. J. A. Pearce.

Struck by Lightning.—The schooner Kent, belonging to Capt. Browne, and lying at Light street wharf, Baltimore, was struck by lightning during the storm Wednesday evening, and her foremast badly shattered. The Captain and crew were below at the time and escaped.

Ice Cream, &c.—We received from Perkins' Saloon a quantity of Ice-cream, cake, pickled oysters, &c., which we would pronounce excellent. Perkins has the best establishment ever kept in the place. See advertisement in another column.

Penmanship.—We would call the attention of readers to the advertisement of F. Sherbrooke & Son. These gentlemen bring with them the best of references, as to their ability to instruct all who may patronize them. The specimens exhibited are the finest we have seen.

American Meeting.

A special meet of Kent county Council was held in Chestertown, on Tuesday the 16th instant.

In the absence of the President, Nathaniel Meginnis was called to the Chair and John Frazier, Jr. appointed Secretary. On motion the Council selected the following gentlemen to represent the county in the State Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 23d July next: Edward Wilkins, James Arthur, John Frazier, jr. *Alternates*—Wm. Parker, E. F. Perkins, and Wm. F. Smyth.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the several subordinate Councils be requested to meet at their several places of meeting, and instruct their delegates in regard to the time and mode of nomination, and that they shall assemble in county convention, in Chestertown, on the 2nd Tuesday in July next to arrange and determine this matter.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Kent News.

On motion the Council then adjourned to meet on the day above stated.

N. MEGINNIS, Chm'n.

J. Frazier, jr., Secty.

Steam Boats.

Mr. Editor:—According to the published programme of the running of the Steamboat Champion from Baltimore to Chestertown, and from the latter to the former place, we discover that some of the days conflict with those on which the steamer Arrow sails, leaving some days, in which there is no boat from the Eastern Shore to Baltimore. This arrangement has the seeming appearance of opposition to the Arrow without a corresponding accommodation to the public.

We have patronised the Maryland Company, more than the Arrow, and have always thought that the public convenience would be best consulted, and the accommodations be better provided and sustained by patronizing both lines, and not give too great a preponderance to either.

If either line be run off the public must suffer, first by a diminution of the conveniences at present afforded and secondly, probably, by an increase of passage, &c. The people are therefore interested, not in breaking down one line to build up another, but to sustain both by a fair and liberal distribution of patronage. To do this, let the recent arrangement of the Maryland Steamboat Company be remodelled—affording increased facilities by running a boat on days on which no boat now starts. For instance: let the boat leave Baltimore for Chester river on Tuesday and return same day—let her leave Baltimore and return on Friday, for on the days no one can now leave this part of the Eastern Shore via Chester River, for Baltimore. The more trips a steamer can make the better. Only the same quantity of fuel is necessary to come to the E. Shore and return the same day, as would be required to come on one and return the next day, and two trips would be made instead of one.

It is hoped that the present arrangement will be altered voluntarily and before the current of patronage sets too strongly in on the small line, and it is much easier to prevent a channel being made than to stop it, after the water flows freely through it.

FAIR PLAY.

Riots in New York.

We publish below a full account of the disgraceful riots in New York on Tuesday, growing out of the rebellion of Mayor Wood and his followers against the authority of the State Government. It seems that the Street Commissioner of the city died suddenly, and the Governor appointed his successor, Mr. D. D. Conover, but the Mayor, by means of his numerous body of police, prevented him from taking possession of the office. To effect this, he got the furniture of the office seized under a feigned issue, and the Sheriff, who is of his party, seized and held the office. Mr. Conover called in the aid of the Metropolitan police, and these on Tuesday made an unsuccessful attempt to instal him. A warrant was then issued for the arrest of the Mayor, and in the attempt to serve it, a scene ensued which baffles description. The U. S. Gazette, in alluding to the conduct of the Mayor, says:

Fernando Wood has earned for himself an immortality of some kind, but what it is destined to be events must determine, for success or failure modify the character of a man's fame so much as to make him great or infamous accordingly. Thus far he has carried his point, but how long he will be able to do so, depends upon the courage, firmness and decision of the Governor of New York State, whose forbearance has enabled him to pursue his lawless and despotic career. Mayor Wood seems to be haunted with the idea that to be Mayor of a city infers that he should be absolute master of all its affairs. To achieve this he has resorted to all kinds of expedients, and used his police as never police was used before. In his hands that body has become a terrible mob, rather than a corps of conservators of the peace. Instead of attending to the suppression roguery, they have become a partisan horde, overawing the citizens at the polls, carrying out the Mayor's behests, by nominating and electing his minions, and deciding by force of arms, cases of disputed titles to office. Such a police as this might be congenial to the Emperor of France or the King of Naples, but in this country, it is an appalling anomaly.

Everybody knows that for years past the elections in New York city have been a perfect farce, in which rowdies, ballot stuffers and political hacks cheated the people of their rights to subserve their own interests. The San Francisco doings revealed the outrageous extent to which these frauds were carried in the chief city of California, and the men who perpetrated these atrocious frauds were well known New York bullies. A number of them were sent back home, and now congregate there, anxiously awaiting the arrival of every stray member of the Vigilance Committee to beat and maim him.

Such are Mayor Wood's friends. He has filled the police with them, and there is no chance for equal rights there except by the aid of the State authorities. To attempt something like legal redress of these grievances, the legislature passed sundry laws which the Governor signed. These measures the Mayor of New York is engaged in forcibly resisting. The question arises whether the State authority is of any effect, or whether the much preached obedience to the laws means only obedience to laws enacted by Democratic authorities. The latter seems the theory upon which Mayor Wood is acting It is the rule or ruin policy. In his fanatical and desperate resistance he has insanely arrayed himself in hostility against the Superior Court, and there of course he must fall, as he appears at last to have found out.

The Municipal War in New York.

Bloody Conflict between the Rival Police Organizations--Exciting Proceedings Prevalence of Anarchy.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

Mr. Conover, by advice of D. D. Field Esq., and other counsel, procured a warrant from the Superior Court, for the arrest of the Mayor to answer a charge of assault and battery. Another warrant was, on complaint of Mr. Conover, issued by Recorder Smith, charging the Mayor with inciting a riot.

There seemed to be some apprehension on the part of the Mayor that such proceedings would be taken, and some 700 or 800 of his day and night watchmen were stationed in the City Hall. The crowd increased in the Park, and there was intense excitement in and around the Hall.

About 2½ P. M., Capt. Walling of the Metropolitan Police, went to the Mayor's office with the Recorder's warrant, and obtained admittance to the inner room, but the Mayor, refusing to recognize his authority as policeman, would not allow the warrant to be executed, and ordered his officers to put him out. Capt. Walling did not resist, being alone, and left the office. A few minutes afterwards Coronor Perry, who had possession of the civil warrant from Judge Hoffman, called at the Mayor's office, and was admitted as far as the railing. He sent word to the Mayor that he wished to see him, and an answer came out from the Mayor that he would not comply.

The officer who brought out out the refusal said it was the order of the Mayor to eject the Coronor from the office, and proceeded to carry such direction out.—The Coronor made no resistance, and left.

He then went to the Recorder's office, where Mr. Field was waiting, and took legal advice as to his course of action.—The criminal warrant was put in the hands of Sheriff Willet, who reported that he could not execute it, the Mayor's office being so strongly guarded by policemen.

Major General Sandford was then at the Recorder's office, and a requisition having been made by Coronor Perry for the calling out of the military, the necessity of it was for some time taken into consideration. A riot having been anticipated, companies of the National Guard had been in readiness at the Arsenal most of the day.

It was deemed advisable for the Coroner to make another effort to serve the process, and he was accompanied by about fifty of the Metropolitan Policeman, under command of Lieutenant Sebring, of the ninth precinct. The men marched over to the City Hall with the Coroner, and on arriving at the rear steps of the hall, which were strongly guarded by the Mayor's police, they were rushed on by over a hundred ruffians, who commenced a most furious assault upon the officers of the law, and were stimulated and set on by oaths and yells from the Mayors watchmen.

Clubs and other weapons were used by the rowdies, and prominent among those who figured in the attack were Ald. Wilson, of the 1st Ward, Eugene Sullivan, a fighting man from the 4th Ward, and Councilman Hughes, from the 6th Ward. Many of the mob climed trees breaking off the limbs to use them as clubs against the Metropolitan officers. The most fiendish oaths and threats were uttered, and the whole demonstration was one of the most savage that was ever attempted in the city.

The Mayor's watchmen, instantly after the attack was made by the mob, rushed out upon the Metropolitan officers, beating them while down with their clubs and kicking them in the face. A small force of fifty men against the Mayor's force of nearly 1000 watchmen and fighting men, had therefore no chance, and they had to retreat to the Recorder's office, as quickly as possible.

They were followed most of the way by the savage mob, who, being of the lowest grade, brought from the vilest haunts of the city, were incapable of reason, and would let their brutal instinct lead them, under their Mayor, to any extent. The Coroner fortunately escaped injury, but upwards of a dozen of the Metropolitan police were severely wounded. The Recorder's office soon presented the appearance of a hospital. Five of the wounded men were brought in bleeding profusely from their wounds, and the Coroner reported that his attempt to serve the process had again been resisted, and, with the Recorder, urged the necessity of having the Military immediately in the Park.

Generals Sandford and Hall were present, and were readily convinced that the services of the military were required.—The 7th regiment of the National Guard were soon marching to the Park. In the meantime, Deputy Superintendent Carpenter arrived with over a hundred men, and expressed his readiness to go to the City Hall and serve any process put in his hands, at all hazards. Capt. Speight Hartt and Turnbull, and Lieut. Hutchings, were also present with their forces, and there were over two hundred Metropolitan police ready to act. The Recorder, however, thought it would be madness to send them against the Mayor's forces, which were augmenting continually from all the disorderly resorts of the city, and waited until the military arrived in the Park.

The appearance of the National Guard somewhat cooled the ardor of the mob and the Mayor under their influence, allowed himself to be visited by the Coroner and taken into custody. Counsel were present, however, with sureties, and the Mayor was bailed without leaving his office, his brother Benjamin Wood, and John Fitzpatrick, becoming his bondmen in $5000. The writ being served, the Sheriff went into the Mayor's office with the Recorder's warrant, and declared the Mayor under arrest. A *habeas corpus* had, however, been prepared by City Judge Russell, and requiring the Sheriff to keep him in his custody until the matter was passed upon. Judge Russell took care to be out of the way, that the writ could not be argued, and the Mayor could not be lawfully taken before the Recorder on that warrant

The Sheriff reported this state of the case to the Recorder, and said he would keep the Mayor, who was still in his office in custody until Judge Russell disposed of the writ.

The Recorder then, on the complaint of Coroner Perry, issued another warrant for the Mayor's arrest, on a charge of resisting a civil process. Capt. Speight went over to make the arrest, and was admitted by order of Gen. Hall; but the Mayor refused his authority, and would not consent to accompany him. The Captain was dispatched on the same errand again, and would have insisted on the Mayors going before the Recorder. Sheriff Wallet while expressing his intention to enforce the law and protect the public peace at all hazards by the assistance of the military, advised that the Mayor be left in custody until this morning, when the last warrant could then be executed as well. If executed last evening he thought it might create a riot, there being such an immense gathering in the Park.

General Sandford and Hall also advised that a little time be given, for fear of having to resort to more stringent action, and thought this warrant could as well be served in the morning. This conference was communicated to the recorder, and he assented. General Hall promised to keep a portion of the military on duty at the Arsenal all night, and in the morning to order out five regiments if deemed requisite.

The Park mob having made threats to burn the Recorder's house, as well as his office, and Mr. Conover's house, &c., it was thought advisable to keep a military force in readiness during the night, which was done

The indignation of citizens against the the Mayor and his political watchmen and shoulder-hitters was intense during the day, and last evening it almost amounted to the formation of a Vigilance Committee.

The board of Aldermen met in the afternoon at 5 o'clock, and confirmed the Mayor's nomination of Charles Develin, as Street Commissioner. Mr. Develin is the leading street contractor, and has now very heavy contracts with the city. His fitness for the office and the motives in placing him there will be seen from that circumstance. Mr. Develan was escorted by some of the Mayor's watchman, immediately after being sworn in last evening, to the Street Commissioner's office and declared by the mob to be duly inaugurated: Mr. Conover will contest his right.

A Mammoth Furniture Establishment.

We had occasion a few days since to call at the furniture establishment of Mr. A. Mathiot, Nos. 29 and 31 North Gay street, between Fayette and Frederic, and in the course of a tour of inspection were both surprised and gratified at what we saw. In truth, we found out what we had never before dreamed of and what probably few of our citizens know, that this is one of the largest furniture warehouses in the United States. We very much doubt it there is any similar establishment near as large, unless it is one where the workshops, show-rooms, &c., are all comprised in the same building, which is not the case with this.

Mr. Mathiot's Warehouse possesses several other interesting and peculiar features, besides the space it occupies, which we will notice in their respective order in the course of our description. The building, or rather the two buildings, which are thrown together by the partition wall being removed, have a front of upwards of 40 feet on Gay street, and extend back 170 feet to Frederick street. They are six stories high, and devoted solely to show-rooms, except three small apartments, which are used as a finishing room, an upholstery shop, and counting room.

The lower story is on a level with Frederick street. It is devoted solely to ordinary chamber bedsteads, kitchen, kitchen furniture, &c., of which there is an immense stock, comprising a great many varieties of style and description.

The second floor, that on a level with Gay street, contains a great variety of furniture, which is placed here, we believe, more as samples of styles and descriptions than for purposes of sale. Here found fancy bedsteads, sofas, rocking-chairs, wardrobes, tables, stands, &c., from the very finest descriptions to ordinary cherry or maple furniture which the most economical housekeeper is almost compelled to possess.

On the third floor is a magnificent display of parlor furniture, comprising splendid rosewood, walnut and mahogany tete-a-tetes, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, in coverings of richest brocatelle, plush and hair cloth; also, every variety of eteger or "what nots," and some very handsome wardrobes, escritoires, bureaus, hat and umbrella racks, &c. Some of these are of descriptions sufficient to gratify the greatest lover of luxury and disply, while others wear the appearance of untility and durability, and are held at prices more suitable te the purse of the man of moderate income.

The fourth story contains an astonishing variety of chamber furniture in setts, varying from $30 to $175, and of course from common to magnificent. We also found here a variety of cane seat chairs, rocking-chairs, washstands, tables, &c., &c.

In the 5th story are all kinds of dining-room furniture, of various prices and styles, is displayed, among which are extension tables of every size, lounges, settees, dining-room chairs, &c.

The sixth story is devoted exclusively to common Windsor chairs, rocking-chairs, &c., &c.

One striking peculiarity of this establishment is the facility with which any single piece of furniture contained in it can be shown without disturbing any other piece. This affords the purchaser a fair chance to examine all and select to suit his own taste or judgement. And any one wishing to make purchases in this line, who could not be suited here, must certainly be most extremely fastidious.

Another advantage offered here is the fact that there are a sufficient number of polite and obliging salesmen to wait on all who may come in; and it is made the duty of these, too, to show the establishment throughout to any who may call and express a desire to pass through it, even though they should not be purchasers.—This establishment is frequently visited by strangers from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, some of whom are engaged in the same business, and all agree in pronouncing it the most extensive as well as the best managed furniture warehouses in this country.

We have already said that no manufacturing is done in this building. Mr. M.'s furniture is manufactured by his own employers, but in several different shops, each under the supervision of an excellent and competent foreman. The relation he occupies to his workmen is such that any piece of bad work may be thrown back upon their hands, without detriment to his interests, and the result is that complaints are seldom heard of any article of furniture sent from this mammoth furniture warehouse.

Another great desideratum to the purchaser is the low prices at which Mr M.'s system enables him to furnish any article in his line. In this respect the inducements he offers are fully equal to those of any other competitor either here or in other cities. And, again after the purchasers have concluded their bargaining, they may repair to the spacious observatory, which surmounts the building, and enjoy a splendid view of the city.—*Balt. Republican.*

From Kansas.—The Free State Legislature and Convention—St. Louis, June 16—The St. Louis Democrat learns that the Free State Legislature met at Topeka, on the 9th inst., with no quorum. On the 10th, the members went into a secret session to discuss the propriety of immediately organizing and putting into operation the new government. On the 11th inst. the Senate elected W. A. Phllips, United States Senator, in place of Col. Lane.

The Legislature almost unanimously resolved to sustain the Free State Convention.

The Convention met at Topeka on the 9th inst. Col. Lane presiding.

A resolution was adopted disowning the Territorial government, and declaring admission into the Union, under the Topeka Constitution, as the only method of adjusting difficulties; also pledging to pursue the application before Congress, believing the measure so just and accordant with the principles of the past legislature of the country, as eventually to be conceded that its duty to the Legislature was to complete the State organization.

Other resolutions, recommending the Free State party to disregard the approaching election, and casting suspicion on any man who consents to become a candidate to the Constitutional Convention, were passed.

The Convention then adjourned.

☞ Some important evidence was elicted yesterday in the Burdell case. J. S. Ware, a dentist, living at 29 Bond street, testified that he saw Dr. Burdell on the evening of the 28th of October, in Bleecker street, about 8 o'clock, *in company with two ladies attired in black dresses.* [This agrees with the theory of the marriage.] The party were going towards the North river (in the direction of Rev. Dr. Marvine's residence.) This is important testimony for Mrs. Cunningham. Of course it is concluded that the two ladies seen by the witness were Mrs. C. herself and her drughter Augusta, then on their way with the doctor to be married. The furthor examination of the case was terminated for the day growing out of the disputed office of street commissioner, the particulars of which you will doubtless publish in detail.

Affairs in Worcester County.—We copy the following from the Snow Hill Shield:

Money Digging.—It is rumored that the people residing on the beach in the vicinity of Phonix Island are reaping a golden harvest in the way of digging up gold and silver coin out of the sand. It is supposed to have been deposited on the beech from the wreck of a Dutch galliot, lost on "Dead Man's Shoals" nearly century ago, and which is said to have drifted on Phœnix Island. The galliot, besides a valuable cargo, of merchandise, had over a million of dollars on board at the time of her loss.

Reception of Gen Walker at New York. New York, June 16—Gen. Wm. Walker was received with a salute on his arrival in this city, this evening. He was escoterd in a barouche, drawn by six horses, to the City Hall, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. He was welcomed by Judge Phillips, and then escorted to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where apartments had been prepaed for him.

Confession of a Murderer.—Edward W. Hawkins, who was hanged at Irvine, Ky., on the 29th ult., wrote a letter on the day of his execution to the editors of the Louisville Democrat acknowledging that he had murdered four persons and married six wives—one of whom committed suicide on discovering the character of her husband. The attrocious villain was not quite 21 years of age at the time he was hanged.

Strange Case of "Breach of Promise."—At the Marylebone County Court on the 10th ult., an action (Redfarn vs. Murry,) was brought to recover £10, of moneys lent, and caused no little merriment.

Miss Redfern stated that she had been on terms of intimacy with Mr. Murry for five years and she had now an action pending against him for breach of promise of marriage. He had used her most scandalously. Beside keeping company with her for five years, he had at various times got from her various presents.

The rings on his fingers and the watch in his pockets were her gifts. She lent him two £5 notes, and when he cooled toward her, she wrote him a letter, demanding her presents and money back, or to fulfil his promise. In reply she got,—

"Go to Putney on a pig, grease its tail and the devil won't catch you. [Laughter.] No, no, it won't do. [Renewed laughter.] There is an old border sonnet to your tune—

There was a criminal in a cart,
Agoing to be hanged;
Reprieve to him was granted;
The crowd and cart did stand,
To see if he would marry a wife,
Or otherwise choose to die.
Oh, why should I torment my life,
The victim did reply;
The bargain's bad in every part,
But a wife's the worst—drive on the cart.

[Roars of laughter.] Yours, as you behave yourself, Alexander Murray.

Mr. Murray: Woman, lift up your veil, not that *I* want to see your face, but I should like his honor to pass an opinion upon your frontispiece—[laughter]—and say, whether he would not drive on the cart in preference to marrying you. [Roars of laughter.] Did I not take you to all the amusements; was not this money expended in it? Now answer that, you darned old conglomeration of bile. [Roars of laughter.]

Miss Redfern: Oh Sandy, you know I most always paid for your tickets.

Mr. Murray: Admitting that, who stood Sam in the liquor trade? [Laughter.] Just tell his honor on your oath how many little goes you had at the Crystal Palace. [Laughter.] Lord love you she can toss off a dozen of little brandies and fill both eyes after with the mountain dew. [Loud laughter.] I hope your honor will not order me to pay this money for I assure you I spent it all down her throat. [Renewed laughter.]

The Judge was of opinion that a gentleman had a bounden duty to stand treat for his lady love, and made an order upon Sandy to pay the debt and costs in two instalments.

"Twists of Cotton."—The Frenchman who said that the friendship between the United States and England was "not a chain of flowers, but simple twists of cotton," was not far from the mark. Out of 900,000,000 of pounds of cotton imported into Great Britain last year, no less than 700,000,000 pounds were from the United States. A rise of one penny in the pound of the price of cotton involves a national loss to England of $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. The dependence of England on the United States for the supply has increased from 45 per cent, of their consumption cotton in 1801 to 80 per cent, at the present time. "Twists of cotton" which bind such extensive interests as these, make a chain of iron which cannot be easily broken.

☞ A young lady says that 'if a cart-wheel has nine felloes attached to it, it's a pity that a girl like her can't have one!

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

[CORRECTED FROM THE "SUN" OF THURSDAY.]

Wheat White—good to prime,	$1.80 a 1.90
" Red " "	1.70 a 1.76
Corn, Yellow, " "	85 a 87
" White, " "	88 a 91
Flour—extra,	$9 00
" Super	$7.12½
" Family	10.00
Oats	58 a 60
Rye,	1 10

For Havre De Grace, Port Deposite, North East, Elkton, Wilmington, Chester, Philadelphia Harford co., Baltimore &c.

The Bay Line run by the steamer Cecil from Sassafras River to Havre de Grace in connexion with the Rail Road (see regular advertisement) furnishes a conveyance to the above named places—and to most of them more pleasantly, cheaply and expeditiously than any other route.

LOST

OR MISCARRIED a small box containing a sett of white handle Knives and Forks—also a Carving Knive and Fork—the box was in Granary at the wharf. A liberal reward will be paid on the delivery of the box at the Store o B. B. Perkins. june 20, '57.

6¼ CTS. REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on 22d May a NEGRO GIRL, named Eliza Hopkins, about 16 years old, slave for a term of years. I will give the above reward for her apprehension if lodged in Chestertown jail.

jun 20, 1857. J. A. SHAW.

EXCURSIONS, EXCURSIONS, EXCURSIONS.

The Steamer Cecil makes excursions to Havre de Grace, on Tuesday's, Tursday's and Saturdays, leaving Turners Creek at 12 M, Geo. Town at 1 P M, and Betterton at 2 P M, returning reaches Betterton about 6, Turners creek 6½, Georgetown about 7 P M.

Tickets from Sassafras river 50 cts.
" " Chestertown and back $1 25.

This pleasure trip is particularly adapted to family parties,—being run in the day time and within seasonable hours, it will be foond interesting and healthful. June 20,'57.

Chester Town Commercial Academy. In the Court House.

F. SHERBROOKE & SON, are now prepared to instruct in PRACTICAL and ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP, BOOK KEEPING by single and Double entry.

TERMS, $5 for twelve Lessons in Writing, exclusive of stationary, one half in advance.—No discount for neglect of Lessons on part of pupils.

Rooms open from 11 o'clock, A M, to 1 P M exclusive for Ladies—from 2 to 9 o'clock P M for Gentlemen.

All who wish to avail themselves of the services of successful and experienced teachers will do well to make early application as their engagements at their Commercial Academy in Washington, D C., will make their stay in Chester Town, limited. Numerous highly respectable references given. All interested will please call and examine our specimens of Penmanship and mode of instruction;

June 20, 1857—2w

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Surveyors of Kent Co., it was unanimously determined after this date to regulate their fees according to the Act of Assembly, passed March 9th 1850, allowing a per diem of $4; and the Surveyors agree to allow chain carriers $1.25.

Com. C. J. SCOTT,
C. H. BAKER,
June 20, 1857. E. F. PERKINS.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c.

THE undersigned has just received from the city a variety of

Paints, Oils, and Glass,

also a large quantity of Putty, paint Brushes, &c, which he will sell at the following *city prices*, viz: Linseed Oil $1,12½ per gallon, Machine 87½ do., Venition Red Paint 8c per lb, White Lead 12½ do (by keg,) Crohme Green 37½ do, Chrome Yellow 37½ do, Prussiad Blue 1 25, yellow Ochee 6c, Lampblack 6c, Paiut Brushes at city prices, Whitewash brushes.

The above articles and almost everything else which one can call for can be had at No. 3, Cheap Side, Brown Building opposite the Market House. JOHN BORDLEY.

June 20, '57.

FOR RENT.

THE house occupied by the subscriber is for Rent for the balance of this and next year—possession given on the 1st July. There is a large Garden, Stable and Carriage-house, and both room in the yard—this is one of the most desirable houses in town. Rent $175; in the absence of the subscriber, Capt. Emory or T. W. Fisher will show the property to any one wishing to look at it.

june 20 B. B. PERKINS.

NOTICE.

CAME adrift on the shore of the subscriber, on the 16th inst., a BATTEAU, painted up and with a hole forward for mast. Also a SCOW, medium size. The owner or owners are hereby notified to prove property, pay costs and charges and take them away.

R. E. WALLIS.

Howell's Point, june 20