THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING AUGUST 12, 1848.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR SHERIFF

JOHN R. RICHARDSON.

FOR COMMISSIONERS

WILLIAM K. TRAVERSE,
FIELDER G. JONES,
THOMAS ANDREWS.

WHIG STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

WILLIAM L. GAITHER, of Montgomery,
JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, of Somerset.

For the Congressional Districts.

1st District.		J. M. S. CAUSIN,
2nd	do	J. P. ROMAN,
3rd	do	ANDREW G. EGE,
4th	do	J. MORRISON HARRIS,
5th	do	B. C. WICKES,
6th	do	J. C. DIRICKSON.

☞The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 21st day of August.

☞Both Houses of Congress have fixed upon Monday next as the day of adjournment.

STATE ELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The election in this State was for Governor and members of the Legislature. The vote for Governor is very close, and the result doubtful.

KENTUCKY.

The last dispatch from Louisville states that the impression was that Mr. Crittenden is elected by about 6,000 majority. His loss, as compared with the vote of Mr. Clay in the 25 counties heard from, is 782.

The returns from Illinois, Missouri and Indiana are incomplete, but the probability is that the first two named have gone for the Democrats and the last named for the Whigs.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—10 P. M.

Passage of the Oregon Territorial Bill.—The Oregon Territorial Bill has just passed the Senate, by a vote of 33 to 22. The Wilmot Proviso is inserted in the bill so far as it relates to Oregon and the Missouri Compromice of 36 30 in regard to all other territory.

The nomination of Gen'l Kearney, as Brevet Major General, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate, in executive session.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY have made a proposition to the Government to sell to the U. States all their rights and possessions in Oregon, on the South side of the line of 49 degrees North latitude. The subject was discussed in secret session of the Senate on Tuesday. Sir George Simpson, President of the Hudson's Bay Company of England, is now in Philadelphia.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.—The President, by message on Tuesday to Congress, in reply to the inquiry of the Senate, states that he has no information that any citizen or citizens of the United States is or are now preparing, or intending to prepare, within the United States, an expedition to revolutionize by force any part of the Republic of Mexico. The National Intelligencer says: "The first probably that our Government will hear of the affair officially will be a proposition from the Sierra Madre 'buffalo hunters,' some three or four years hence, to be annexed to our Union."

Another steamship, the "Oregon" was to have been launched at New York on Thursday, being the third vessel to run on the northwest coast of America—under government contract. The California, which is the pioneer, will take her departure for the Pacific, on or about the 25th of the next month. The Panama, for the same line, is receiving her machinery and will be ready to leave her destination in December.

Mammoths.—The Norfolk Herald speaks of a cantelope weighing twenty pounds eight ounces, and measuring thirty-six inches, of this year's Virginia growth; and the Macon, Ga., Times mentions a squash measuring five feet three inches in circumference and weighing eighty-four pounds, grown near Savanah. The Cecil, Md., Whig speaks of corn stalks sixteen feet high.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—*Another Battle—Defeat of Paredes—Execution of Jarata!* The Charleston Courier has received later advices from Vera Cruz. Intelligence had reached there that another engagement had taken place between the forces under Bustamente and Paredes, in which the latter was defeated.

Bustamente had entered Guanajuata, and all opposition to the Mexican government is entirely suppressed. The notorious guerilla chief Jarauta, had been taken prisoner and immediately executed, a fate he most richly merited. His atrocities to American soldiers have been avenged by his own countrymen.

Riot at Philadelphia.—We learn there was quiet serious riot at the wharf in Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, as the boat for this city was about leaving, in consequence of a number of abolitionists attempting, by force, to carry off two colored servants who were accompaning a couple of gentlemen. The servants boldly refused to leave their masters, who they implored to save them from the clutches of the abolitionists. They finally sought refuge in the cabin, and the boat took her departure, to the great joy of the servants and chargrin of the rescuers.

ONE DAY LATER FROM IRELAND.

The New York Sun has the following latest news from Ireland, received at Liverpool by express, just previous to the sailing of the America:

DUBLIN, Sunday night.

We are almost in a state of siege in this city. To-day a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, for both the county and city of Dublin, calling on all persons to deposit and leave at the respective police stations, on or before the 25th of July, instant, all guns, pistols, and other fire arms, and all swords, cutlasses, pikes and bayonets, and all gunpowder and ammunition, on pain, if convicted, of being imprisoned two years with or without hard labor.

The police, who are armed with cutlasses, took up a number of pikes and guns to-day throughout the city.

An application having been made to Judge Perrin, presiding at the Tyrone Assizes, to admit Mr. John Martin to trial, he refused the same, and strongly censured the conduct of the government for allowing Mr. Martin the privilege of writing from Newgate to the Felon.

The Nation makes its appearance again tomorrow. Its leaders are as usual to the point and equally spicy as to "Felony."

Mr. C. G. Duffy, from his cell in Newgate, furnishes an article headed, "*Casus Belli*," in which he reviews the course adopted by the Government for suppressing the demand for Repeal, and observes, "It is a solemn and a terrible responsibility to advise a nation to peril its hopes on the battle-field. To permit them to fall to pieces by the fatal dry rot of inaction; to see them lost without honor or sympathy, or the chance of redemption, lost by some fatal cowardice or incapacity; that is the hell in which there is no consolation."

Referring to the revolutions which have taken place in the memorable year of 1848, and glancing at the results, Mr. Duffy proceeded at length with clear deliberation and full knowledge of all the peril and all the responsibility, "but with assured faith in your prudence and the justice of our cause, we bid England choose speedily between concession and the sword. We formally proclaimed a war of independence, *and the time now when that pledge must be promply fulfilled, or as formally dishonored.*"

The article concludes by expressing a wish for transportation rather than live in Ireland, if the Club be supine in the hour of action, and are defeated by the military force of England.

The Nation also continues its political instruction in the military affairs, and among other directions explains how arms are to be preserved in a damp or under-ground position, suggestions as to window grounds, how to break down a bridge, or to rebuild one, and how to blow up a bridge, with practical remarks on gunnery.

A letter from Waterford states that that city is greatly excited by the proclamation issued against it. The notices are torn down as soon as put up. Mr. Meagher has issued a counter proclamation, in which he calls upon his fellow citizens to imitate the men of Limerick and Tipperary, to be firm and steady and to organize calmly, *speedily* fearlessly. Mr. Meagher in mockery of the Castle proclamation, put at the foot of his address—

"GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE!"

"The Irish Felon" had not made its appearance.

MONEY MATTERS, TRADE, &c.

The Boston Atlas of Wednesday contains the following remarks on the business of that city—

The signs of the times are more propitious.—The current of specie is turning North again from Mexico, while the demand for Europe has almost ceased. It is said that the imports for the last quarter of the fiscal year, ending June 30, do not much exceed $21,000,000—a great falling off from the $57,000,000 of the previous quarter.—Our exports, even at the present low prices of our staples, ought to be sufficient to cover such a sum, and the fact that Exchange cannot now be sold at a higher rate than 9 1-2 per cent. indicates that they are sufficient. A continuation of the same caution on the part of our importers, which appears to have governed their movements since April, will soon restore the equilibrium, unless heavy shipments are made on foreign account—an occurrence not likely to take place immediately, for the reason that the manufacturers of England appear to have a sufficient demand for their goods at home, while the productions of France have been very much lessened by the revolution, and will not soon recover the extent of creating a surplus which cannot be disposed of without forced sales abroad. Still, the enormous import of the third quarter will have an injurious effect for some time to come, both upon business and money affairs. $57,000,000 worth of merchandise cannot be disposed of very readily in the present state of our markets, without producing great depression in prices and a long, hard strain upon the currency.

The prospect for the export trade is bad. If the Cotton crop of the present year equals that of the last, its value will not exceed 60 millions, of which 45 millions may go abroad; and the crops of Tobacco and Bread Stuffs will probably touch a lower figure than they have ever before reached, while of the latter but little will be wanted in Europe, even at very low prices. It is estimated that Great Britain consumes 17 millions bushels of wheat more than she produces, and that Sicily, Germany, Poland and Russia produce more than that quantity over their own consumption; and we think it will be found that the deficiency in Great Britain, under ordinary circumstances, will be supplied by the excess of the other countries named, in a great measure, leaving but little room for our surplus. The exports of domestic productions, for the year ending June 30, '47, were $150,000,000, but from this should be deducted $41,000,000, according to Mr. Secretary Walker's estimate, as the extra demand created by the short crops of Europe, and we have $109,000,000 as the amount which would have been exported under ordinary circumstances. At the same prices the exports of this year would probably reach about the same amount, but we shall not obtain those prices.

THE SLAVE-STEALING CASES.

United States vs. Daniel Drayton.—The second case against Drayton came to a close on the 8th, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. After the rendition of this verdict, the district attorney ordered a continuance in the other cases, and proposed to proceed in one of the cases against Sears, (the captain of the schooner.) The counsel for Drayton demanded that the United States be forced to proceed in the remaining cases against their client. The district attorney claimed the right to try the cases in such order as he thought proper, and the court sustained him.—Messrs. Mann and Carlisle then filed a protest against such continuance.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9—10 A. M.

A large gathering, amounting to over 5,000 men, assembled in a meeting this morning, and will have completed their organization about noon. The business of selecting a Free Soil candidate for the Presidency will then probably be entered into. It is supposed generally that Mr. Van Buren is to be the nominee.

Multitudes, collected some by curiosity and others by sympathy with the movement, are swarming into the city. Buffalo is literally a moving mass of humanity.

BUFFALO, August 9—6 P. M.

The Buffalo Convention assembled at noon, and temporarily by the appointment of the Hon Nathaniel Sawyer, Esq., of Ohio, Chairman.

Committees were then appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

After reading the platform of principles, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Not less than fifty thousand persons are assembled here.

Letters from Gerritt Smith and others, will be read this evening, advising the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, as the candidate of the convention for the Presidency.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9—9 P. M.

The convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when the committee on organization nominated Hon. Cas F. Adams, of Massachusetts, as President of the convention, who was then elected by acclamation.

Messrs. George Rathbun, of New York, and S. P. Chase, of Ohio, were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Adams and inform him of his election as President of the Convention.

Mr. Adams soon appeared, and took his seat amid the most vociferous and repeated cheering of the multitude.

The following Vice Presidents were then nominated by their respective State delegations:

Moses A. Cartland Bradbury, N. H.
John Mills, Brainard, Mass.
David L. Rodgers, N. J.
E. D. Gazzana, Pa.
S. Low, Illinois.
John Wright, Indiana.
Byron Kilbourn, Wisconsin.
William Miller, Ohio.
Robert Wilson, Michigan.
Robert Gardiner, Maryland.
George Craig, Virginia.
Walter Danforth, R. I.
A. H. Dickson, Delaware.
L. B. Noble, North Carolina.

The delegation from New York not having agreed upon a name to be presented for Vice President, are to meet at 8 o'clock to-night to make a selection.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10—4 P. M.

The convention has just nominated ex-President Van Buren for the Presidency. The excitement that prevails in the city is intense.

BUFFALO, Au. 10—11 P. M.

The vote in the convention on the nomination of a candidate for President, stood as follows—Martin Van Buren, 154, John P. Hale, 129.

Charles Francis Adams, of Massachussetts, has just been nominated by acclamation as the free soil candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Correspondence of the Phila. "City Item."

FREDERICK, July 20, 1848.

The annual commencement of St. John's Literary Institution, took place on Tuesday the 18th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. and on no former similar occasion, was there so large and highly respectable an audience assembled. The exercises were in the highest degree interesting, and the proficiency exhibited by the young gentlemen, speaks favorably for the solicitude and attention of the faculty. The speeches and dialogues delivered on the occasion were of the finest order of composition, and many of them were maiden efforts of the young orators. Not one of the speeches can be said to have failed, but as several were made by students in the elementary classes, they could not be expected to perform more than their *duty*, and as that consisted in saying what was to be said, they were not particular in noticing the rapidity with which they discharged their task.—Time will mend that fault, and they will speak slower and be more coherent as they become more advanced in practice. Among the best speeches delivered were those of Mr. JOHN W. SHIELDS, of Frederick, Md., on "Language"—Mr. BENJAMIN G. TUBMAN, of Cambridge, Md., on "Literature and Works of Fiction"—Mr. J. W. RICE, of Frederick, on the "Republic of San Marino"—and Master SAMUEL A. TUBMAN, of Cambridge, Md., an original subject in poetry, "Voice of St. John returning from Olivet." The efforts of these young gentlemen were the most successful, and may well be pronounced excellent, nor would it be doing any injustice to particularize, when we say that the most eloquent and happy effort of the day, was that of Mr. B. GAITHER TUBMAN, whose manner was the most prepossessing, and his voice, elegant gesture and dignified appearance, was admired by all present.

The annual Address before the Tullipheboian Society, connected with the College, was delivered by JOHN A. CLEMSON, Esq., of Liberty, Md. who selected for his theme "The Literature of England." This address was not successful in its stile or language, as in the manner of delivery—it partook too much of the didatic, and was rather in the nature of a review, and wanted originality in its conception. The selection of the subject was injudicious—had some other topic been essayed, the speaker would doubtless have been more fortunate.

The Tullipeboian Society is a literary and debating association, founded in 1835, and numbers among its members many distinguished and talented gentlemen. The Hon. JAMES A. STEWART, of Cambridge, Md. we have understood was unanimously elected their next Orator, and from the high reputation of that gentleman, we are confident the Society will be ably represented.

THE PALMETTO REGIMENT met with a grand reception at Charleston on Friday. There was a grand reception, presentation of swords to officers, dinner, &c. In the afternoon there was a regatta; in the evening a torch-light procession, display of fire-works, &c.

A PROFITABLE TRIP.—The American steamship Herman, which arrived at New York. on Friday, from Southampton, had the large number of 179 passengers of both classes, besides 30 children and about 400 tons measurement goods on freight, a considerable quantity of which is from Bremen and Havre. The total value of the cargo reaches nearly £250.000 sterling. the goods from France consisting of merchandise of the most costly character.

A UNITED STATES VESSEL DESTROYED—*Terrible Explosion.*—At New Orleans, on the evening of the 31st ult. a terrible explosion took place on board the U. S. schooner Maria Thomas, Captain Knox, in consequence of the bursting of a bomb-shell. The Bulletin gives the following particulars of the accident:

The Maria Thomas arrived at this port about ten days ago from Brazos Santiago, freighted with 656 boxes of "fixed ammunition," or in other words, so many boxes of loaded bomb-shells, each box containing eight shells, packed in hemp, a plan used to protect the fuses and to keep them dry. Not being allowed to come up to the Levee in consequence of the character of her cargo, she remained out in the stream, and yesterday the steamer Chalmette went along side for the purpose of receiving it. A portion was discharged on the deck of the steamer, when, without any preparatory warning, a bomb exploded in the hold, scattering its fragments in every direction, and severely injuring two of the hands, who were engaged below in slinging the cases. The cry of fire was immediately raised, a rope was let down to the men, who grasped it and were hauled up, and the crew of the schooner escaped on board of the steamer Chalmette, which they cut loose, and drifted below as fast as possible. In a few moments the schooner was entirely enveloped in flames, and for at least an hour, at the fire reached the bombs they went off in every direction, crushing through the sides and deck in the most terrific manner, until the whole mass became ignited. A quick, sharp, explosion then took place, which raised the vessel for a moment quivering in mid air, from whence she plunged into the river and disappeared beneath the waters. We speak truly when we say that we have never witnessed a more exciting scene. The two men who were injured appear to have been badly burned, although one of them has a heavy bruise on the right temple, made probably by the fragments of the shell which exploded first.

The vessel of course is a total loss. There were two 18 and two 12 pounders on board, which were lost, together with other Government stores and unfortunately all of the Captain's private property. How the fire originated is entirely unknown, although the most reasonable supposition is, that it proceeded from a spark let fall from a passing steamer. It is a subject of much congratulation that no more persons were injured. Luckily it was pay day at the Quartermaster's Department, and just before the accident happened over 300 of the men were in the office receiving their wages, and but for this happy circumstance we would now be recording in all probability, a score of deaths.

Velocity of Electricity.—It is not unfrequently a subject of wonder, that the velocity of electricity has been so accurately measured, when its speed is so incredible; and many persons express entire disbelief in the correctness of any such measurement. It has nevertheless been accomplished, and *that* by a contrivance so ingenious and yet so simple, as to be within the understanding of a child, and at the same time incapable of committing an error. A small mirrior, one inch long, by a half inch broad, is made to revolve on a pivot, and attached to a spring and cog-work which gives it a swift revolution.—It is of course perfectly easy to regulate this velocity to any required number of revolutions per second. Coils of wires of various lengths are provided. A coil is taken, say for example, twenty-five miles in length. The two ends of this are brought near each other and fastened on a board, on the flat surface of which is left a break in each end of the wire, so that the passing electricity shall make a spark as it crosses each break. A Leyden jar is charged, and a spark sent through the coil. To the eye this appears to cross both breaks at the same instant, although there are twenty-five miles of wire between. The experiment is made in a room which has an arched celing, in a precise semicircle, carefully measured and divided into sections. If, then, this board be so placed that the revolving mirror may reflect the spark, and (the room of course being darkened) the mirror be put in motion and the charge sent along the coils of wire, the first break in the wire will be marked by a reflection of the mirror on the arch, and the spark at the second break will be a little further along on the arch. Thus, if the mirror be makign one hundred revolutions per second, and the reflections of the two sparks be one-eightieth part of the circle distant from one another, it is obvious that the mirrior has made one-eightieth part of a revolution while the electricity was passing twenty-five miles; and the time occupied is of course one-eight thousandth part of a second, which would give a velocity of 200,000 miles per second.

After repeating the experiments with coils of wire of various lengths, from five to a hundred miles, and finding the distance between the reflections on the arched wall to vary in precisely the same ratio with the lengths of wire, and the final result to be unvarying, it is evident that the problem has been solved, and the velocity of electricity ascertained.

DESCRIPTION OF LIBERIA.—We take the following description of the extent of the Republic of Liberia, its extent, population, settlements, products, &c., from a phamplet just issued in Philadelphia:

Extent.—Liberia extends from Digby at the mouth of Poor river, on the north-west, to Cavally river, on the south-east, between 4 deg. 20 min. and 6 deg. 40 min. north latitude, and 7 deg. 30 min. and 11 deg. west longitude, from Greenwich. The length of coast between Digby and the Cavally river is about three hundred miles. The territory of Liberia extends from twenty to thirty miles in land. The right of possession and jurisdiction over all this line (with the exception of Young Sisters, has been purchased by the American and the Maryland Colonization Societies, and farther purchases have since been made.

Population.—The inhabitants of Liberia, emigrants from the United States and their children; number three thousand five hundred; and seven hundred occupy the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. To these may be added about five hundred natives, civilized and admitted to the privileges of the polls and the rights of citizenship in general. The natives residing on land owned by the Colony, and directed amenable to its laws, are estimated from 10,000 to 15,000, The population of the allied tribes in the interier, who are bound by treaty to abstain from the slave trade and other barbarious practices, is not accurately known, but may be estimated at 150,000.

Towns and Settlements—Monrovia on the south side of Cape Mersurado, near the north western boundary of Liberia, is the capital and chief place of trade. Population 1,000. The other ports, not counting those in the Maryland Colony, are Marshall on the Junk river, Edina, Bexley on the St. John's river, Basso Cove, and Greenville, on the Sinoe river. The more inland towns and their adjoining settlements are Caldwell, New Georgia and Millsburg.

Productions of the Soil.—Coffee, sugar cane, rice, cotton, indigo, Indian corn, potatoes, yams, cassadas, bananas, arrow-root and nuts may be produced in any quantity; fruits are various and abundant. These are all grown in Liberia.

Exports.—The chief exports are camwood, palm oil and ivory, to the amount of $123,690 in two years, ending September, 1843, according to the official returns. These are brought from the interior.

Imports.—The imports for the two years, as above, amounted to $157,830.

Religious Aspect.—Churches 23; communicants, 1,500; of whom 500 are natives and recaptured Africans.

Education.—Schools, 16; scholars, 560;—of whom 200 are native Africans. The Sunday schools embrace a far larger number.

The statistics of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas are not given in this statement.

A Traveller.—The Chicago Democrat notices the arrival in that city of the canal boat John Drew, from New York. It came up the Hudson river and Erie canal to Buffalo—from Buffalo to Erie through the Lake—from Erie to Pittsburg by canal—from Pittsburg down the Ohio to the Mississippi—up the Mississippi to the Illinois—up the Illinois to the canal, and down the canal to Chicago—thus making an inland voyage of about two-thirds the distance from this country to Europe.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Aug. 9.

The supply of Flour is light, and we hear of only some small sales Howard street at $5.00, at which price it is generally held. Some sales of City Mills were made to-day at $5.12.

GRAIN.—The grain market is a shade better, sales of good to prime red wheat at 85 to 95c; white Wheat at 95 to 105c. Corn, white, 44a46; yellow 52c. Oats 18 a 23c. Rye 70c.

DIED.

In this town on Wednesday evening last, after a protracted illness, JOHN JAMES REA, eldest son of William Rea Esq., in the 20th year of his age.

$150 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Thursday the 27th ult., a negro man called JOHN, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, chesnut color, square built, large eyes, and stammers sometimes when spoken to. He took with him a black hat and a variety of clothing not recollected. I will give $50 for the above named boy, if taken in the county; $100 if taken in the State and out of the county; $150 if taken out of the State—in either case to be delivered in Cambridge jail.

ELIJAH HURST,
Aug. 12,—3w near Cambridge, Md.

Truth is mighty and will prevail.

☞Read the following Certificate of Cure performed by the use of Ross's EXPECTORANT and say if you will longer neglect your cough, or doubt its efficacy

BALTIMORE, March 12, 1847.

Mr. JAMES F. ROSS.—Dear Sir—About three weeks ago, my wife caught a severe cold which troubled her a good deal and gave her great uneasiness; she prepared a great many articles which were recommended to her by her friends, but without receiving the least benefit from any of them; her cough was getting worse every day; her appetite was fast failing and to sleep was impossible, the pains in her breast and side became so severe that she had to go to bed, and my friends advised me to call in a Physician. I thought I would call in the store where you were engaged and see if I could not get something that would relieve her, when you gave me a bottle of your Expectorant, assuring me that it would cure her. She commenced taking it that night, not, however, without great opposition on the part of some of her friends, who said it was only some "Quack Medicine," and would do her more harm than good. But I determined to take your advice, and now let all know the Result! From taking the first dose she felt easier, though unable to sleep on account of the quantity of phlegm that loosened and would almost choke her, but which she could spit up with but little difficulty; the following day she continued it according to the directions and that night, for the first time for nearly two weeks she enjoyed a good night's rest and by the time she had finished the bottle, she was entirely cured!! Make what use of this you think proper, for such an invaluable medicine should be made known to the afflicted every where, with my best wishes for your success,

I remain yours, &c.,
CHARLES PASSWAY.

☞CAUTION.—In consequence of the many preparations now before the public under the names of "Extracts," "Balsams," "Syrups," &c., and even of a similar *name* the proprietor deems it necessary to caution the afflicted against counterfeits. Each bottle of the *genuine* has the words "*Ross's Expectorant—Improved—Baltimore, Md.*" blown in the glass; the initials "J. F. R." in connected capitals stamped on the seal, and my *Written* signature on the wrapper without which it cannot be genuine.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Prepared only, by JAS. F. ROSS,
Druggest, Baltimore, Md.

For sale by SOLOMON RUTTER, *Cambridge.*
August 12, 1848. 1y

To Rent

For the ensuing year, 1849, the Farm where I now live, situated in Blackwater, and formerly the residence of the late Levin H. Wall, deceas'd. It is divided into three fields of 130,000 cornhills each. The dwelling is in pretty good order, with all necessary out houses.

Also to rent, a Lot of ground containing about 3-4 of an acre, situated in the village of Church Creek. For terms apply to

RICHARD COLSTON.
Aug. 5, 1848—3w