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KENT NEWS.

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, June 21, 1845.

P. B. PALMER,

South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore—No. 59 Pine street, Philadelphia—No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No 16 State street, Boston, is our authorized AGENT for receiving advertisements for, and subscriptions to, the "KENT NEWS," and collecting and receipting for the same.

☞We return our thanks to the Hon. J A. PEARCE for a valuable document.

☞Mr. SAMUEL E. BRISCOE has left at our office a fine specimen of marl, from off his farm in the Uppper District.

Wheat.

G. VICKERS, Esq. has handed to us a head of Harshey (N. Y.) wheat, measuring 7 inches in length. It is a smooth wheat. He has also shown to us 76 grains obtained from a single head.

The Crops.

We should be pleased at any time to publish the experience of any of our Farmers—their mode of sowing, planting, cultivation, &c. We think the suggestion of our correspondent, "A Farmer," a good one, that the manner of preparing and cultivating lands, &c. when good crops are raised, if made known through the "News," would be very acceptable to our readers. We know that there is a diffidence among Farmers in coming before the public, but the initials of their names, or a private communication of them to the Editor, (where they do not wish to be known) would enable him to vouch for the genuineness of their representation. A good deal of practical and useful information might be imparted by the Agriculturist, and although some might think, that whatever they know, others know, and that their experiments or practice may not be worth the trouble of publishing, we can only say there is no man in the community but is able to instruct or furnish information to another in some particular. A hint, or suggestion, may sometimes lead to important results.

We are pleased to see specimens of crops and produce, of the field and garden, exhibited at our table. We generally refer to them without the knowledge of our friends, whose modesty would doubtless restrain us, if they knew our intention.—The practice, we think, is productive of more good than evil, as the prospect of "fine crops" is not generally calculated to affect the price—we mean the report of them in the papers, but the laws of "demand and supply" will regulate those matters. An improvement in seed grain can sooner be obtained by giving information to the public.

We agree with our respectable correspondent, that many crops of corn have been greatly injured. Some Farmers have replanted several times—some have recrossed their fields—while corn generally appears small. The oat crop must be short. Latter wheat has yet to pass through the critical season for "rust."

Death of Gen.'l Jackson.

GEN.'L JACKSON died at the Hermitage on Sunday, the 8th June, at 6 o'clock in the evening. He suffered a great deal from the dropsy during the latter portion of his life, but is represented to have borne his afflictions with exemplary patience— to have kept his Bible by him as his constant companion, and to have died a firm believer in its great truths.

GEN.'L JACKSON was as brave a soldier as Cæsar, Hannibal or Bonaparte. He was as successful, too—his undaunted courage and constitutional energy of character, enabled him to surmount difficulties of the greatest magnitude. His brilliant victory at New Orleans, eclipses the splendors of Waterloo. He was a remarkable man—and was no doubt, though sometimes mistaken, influenced by patriotic motives.

Public tributes of respect are being paid over the country, to his memory, and among the strongest expressions of admiration for his character and services, we select the order of the Secretary of War.

The following Order is copied from the Official Journal at Washington:

GENERAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1845.

The President of the United States with heartfelt sorrow, announces to the army, the navy, and the marine corps, the death of ANDREW JACKSON. On the evening of Sunday, the eighth day of June, about six o'clock, he resigned his spirit to his heavenly Father. The nation, which it learns with grief the death of its most illustrious citizen, finds solace in contemplatung his venerable character and services. The valley of the Mississippi beheld in him the bravest and wisest, and most fortunate of its defenders. The country raised him to the highest trusts in military and civil life, with a confidence that never abated, and an affection that followed him in undiminished vigor to retirement, watched over his latest hours, and pays its tribute at his grave. Wherever his lot was cast, he appeared amongst those around him, first in natural endowments and resources, not less than first in authority and station. The power of his mind impressed itself on the policy of his country, and still lives, and will live forever in the memory of its people. Child of a forest region, and a settler of the wilderness, his was a genius which, as it came to the guidance of affairs, instinctively attached itself to general principles, and, inspired by the truth which his own heart revealed to him in singleness and simplicity, he found always a response in the breast of his countrymen. Crowned with glory in war, in his whole career, as a statesman, he showed himself the friend and lover of peace. With an American heart, whose throbs were all for republican freedom and his native land, he yet longed to promote the widest intercourse, and the most intimate commerce, between the many nations of mankind. He was the servant of humanity. Of a vehement will, he was patient in council, deliberating long, bearing all things; yet in the moment of action, deciding with rapidity. Of a noble nature, and incable of disguise, his thoughts lay open to all around him, and won their confidence by his ingenuous frankness. His judgment was of that solidity, that he ever tempered vigor with prudence. The flushings of anger could never cloud its faculties, but rather kindled and lightened them up, quickening their energy without disturbing their balance. In war, his eye at a glance discerned his plans with unerring sagacity; in peace, he proposed measures with instinctive wisdom, of which the inspirations were prophecy. In discipline stern, in a just resolution inflexible, he was full of the gentlest affections, ever ready to solace the distressed, and to relieve the needy; faithful to his friends, fervid for his country. Indifferent to other rewards, he aspired throughout life to an honorable fame, and so loved his fellow men, that he longed to dwell in their affectionate remembrance. Heaven gave him length of days, and he filled them with deeds of greatness. He was always happy; happy in his youth, which shared the achievement of our national independence; happy in his after years, which beheld the valley of the West cover itself with the glory of free and ever increasing States; happy in his age, which saw the people multiplied from two to twenty millions, and freedom and union make their pathway from the Atlantic to the Pacific; thrice happy in death, for while he believed the liberties of his country imperishable, and was cheered by visions of its constant advancement, he departed from this life in full hope of a blessed immortality, through the merits and atonement of his Redeemer.

Officers of the army, the navy, and the marine corps, will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords; and the colors of the several regiments will be in mourning, for the period of six months. At the naval stations, and on public vessels in commission, the flags will be worn at half mast for one week; and on the day after this order is received twenty-one minute guns will be fired, beginning at 12 o'clock. At each military station the day after reception of this order, the national flag will be displayed at half staff from sunrise to sunset, thirteen guns will be fired at day break; half hour guns during the day; and at the close of the day a general salute. The troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock, and this order read to them, on which the labors of the day will cease.

Let the virtues of the illustrious dead retain their influence, and when energy and courage are called to trial, emulate his example.

GEORGE BANCROFT.
Acting Secretary of War and
Secretary of the Navy.

OREGON.

The party that came in with Captain Finch states that the whole track from 15 miles beyond the Big Blue to the State line, was lined with emigrants to Oregon. In that distance they met at least 500 wagons and the usual proportion of emigrants and cattle. This is the way to fortify our right to Oregon. Actual possession and occupancy by the right kind of men, will be the best guarantee for our rights to that region. —*St. Louis New Era, June 4.*

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY.

On the 4th of July next, there is to be a grand military display in Philadelphia; all persons in every branch of the military department of the district is to be under arms, or show themselves. It will be thus seen, how many, in case of emergency, can be forthcoming. A good opportunity of ascertaining a valuble, and may be necessary fact thus presents itself.

THE BEAUTIES OF RACING.

The N. Y. Spirit of the Times, in speaking of Peytona, says:

"Barney informed us that on the 4th mile of 2d heat he was fearful the race was lost. He had been spurring his mare so incessantly that her lacerated sides became callous, and *he changed his seat in order to get a new flesh!* He could not have won the race by an ich more than he did!"

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

During the thunder storm of Tuesday last, the hotel of Samuel Colp, at Barren Hill, on the Ridge Turnpike road, was struck by lightning, and his son, Wm. Colp, a young married man, was killed while sitting in the bar room He was leaning back against the wall—no other persons were hurt; nor was the building injured, except that the top of the chimney and the mantle in the bar-room were demolished. —*Phila. Ledger.*

A NEW TELEGRAPH.

We understand, says the New York Commercial, that a new kind of telegraph, said to be far superior to the magnetic, will be soon exhibited to the public!

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

Mention was made yesterday of a report that the Hon. Louis Mclane of this city had been offered the mission to the Court of London. The report, we have now good reason to believe, is strictly true, and we think we may add, with equal certainty, that the mission has been accepted. Report however, was incorrect, in styling it a special mission. Mr. Mclain, we have heard, will take the place of Mr. Everett, who is to be recalled, and the prominent matter which the new Minister will have in charge will be the satisfactory and final adjustment of the Oregon question. Report further says that Mr. Mclane will depart from London early in the ensuing month. From the circumstance that he will go with "leave of absence" from the Rail Road Company over which he presides, taken in connction with the contemplated appointment of a President *pro tempore* in his place it may be inferred that his residence abroad will not be protracted. That he may succeed in the early and happy accomplishment of his important trust, must be the earnest prayer of every good citizen.—*Balt. American of the 19th June.*

The Washington Journal of yesterday evening has the following annunciation:

MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The Hon. Louis Mclane has been offer the mission to England, and it is understood that he will accept it.

LAY CONVENTION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN KENTUCKY.

The Christian Intelligencer of Georgetown, (Ky.) a Methopist paper edited by a clergyman, contains a call for a Convention of the laity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to consider the propriety of the action of the ministers at the Louisville Convention in relation to the separation of the body into Northern and Southern divisions. This movement is an extraordinary one for that body of people, but is one of the characteristics of the times.

CHARACTERISTIC.

The Pittsburg Chronicle, whose editor has just returned to the city, after an absence of a month, notices the new buildings and the increased business in the same squares where smoke still ascends from the smouldering ruins. It says: "Our people are like their own steam engines *the more fire that is applied to them the faster they work.* Their energy and perseverance is like their iron—it was not made to be burnt."

We find the following paragraph in the Richmond Complier of yesterday—

GREAT FIRE IN FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

We learn by a passenger in the Southern Cars yesterday morning, that a Fire occurred in Fayetteville, N. C., Thursday night, by which half the place, principally the business portion—was destroyed! He could not give particulars further than the calamity was attributed to an incendiary.

THE FEAT FINISHED.

Ellsworth the Pedestrian completed his performance of walking one thousand miles in one thousand consecutive hours over the Eclipse Course at Carrollton the eighth instant, at eight o'clock, it being the third time within the last few years that he has accomplished this feat. He won his wager, and appeared as fresh as if he had taken his regular rest like other people for the last six weeks.

A STRANGE OPERATION.

A New York paper says that a curious operation has lately been successfully performed in Barclay street, below the American hotel. A two story house has been screwed up, and two lower stories as it were let into it; and it now has become a handsome four story brick house, No straining of any part was experienced in conducting the plan.

THE QUEBEC FIRE.

It has been ascertained that the whole number of houses destroyed by the late fire in Quebec is sixteen hundred and thirty. The insurance of these buildings amounted to $411,340. The insurance companies have made arrangement with the banks to meet all claims against them for losses.

FASHION AND PEYTONA.

The New York Spirit of the Times says that Fashion and Peytona will doubtless meet "to fight their battles o'er again" next October, both having been temporarily turned out—Fashion at Madison, N. J., Peytona at Mr. Hare's stables, at the New Market course, Petersburg, Va.

CHURCH DIFFICULTIES.—There is quite a stir in Steubenville, Ohio, caused by a difficulty in getting out of church after service. As usual, there are two parties to the quarrel—one contends that the church doors are too small and the others that the ladies' dresses are too large.

LIBERALITY.

A youth in Zanesville, Ohio, saved the court house from destruction recently at the risk of his life. The commissioners of the county presented him with a silver medal, valued at $5, and voted him a presen of *five dollars in money.*

A GOVERNOR BURNT IN EFFIGY.

The New York Evening Gazette states that Gov. Wright has been burnt in effigy by some of his own political friends in Alleghany county in that State, in consequence of his veto of the canal bill.

HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA.

There were 159 death in Philadelphia last week—53 adults and 156 children—by consumption 15; cholera infantum 18; cholera morbus 2; scarlet fever 10; and inflammations 20.

The search instituted for George Guess the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, has resulted in the certainty of his death.

COMMUNICATED.

THE CROPS.

MR. EDITOR:

SIR: I have several times seen in the Kent News that some of our citizens have handed to you fine, large and full heads of wheat, to be reported, I suppose, as samples of their crops. There can be but little doubt they were selected with great care, to get the largest and most prolific from a large field, unless the gentlemen will state that they are fair samples of their wheat crops, and that it was their intention to spread abroad the impression that the wheat crop in Kent will be enormously large—(would that it was the fact; it would be highly pleasing to the wheat growers and all interested.)

Now, suppose the gentlemen will go in the same fields, and cull from the smallest and most barren, and hand to you to report, would it not make a very different impression upon the minds of the public.

I do not pretend to say the gentlemen's entire crops are not like the samples, I sincerely hope they are; but I can truly say they are of the most fortunate. It is very clever for gentlemen to publish to the public, for its benefit and their praise, the heavy product of their farms, caused by their skill, industry and attention. They ought, however, at the same time, to give a statement of the manner they prepared their land for such heavy crops. If the heads referred to are not a fair sample of their crops, there certainly cannot be any credit for culling a chance good stalk from thousands of small and unproductive ones. but on the contrary a disadvantage to themselves as well as to their brother farmers, by causing the price to be much lower in anticipation of a remarkable heavy harvest over the country.

Having rode over a large portion of the county, and conversed with many farmers, I have ascertained and can speak with truth, that there are many fields that have been seriously injured by the Hessian fly and worm and frost and drought, and in the lower part of the county where the recent storms have visited the wheat fields, a good deal of damage has been sustained. It is true, upon some fields the wheat is good, and will yield more than a usual crop, but they will not do to estimate the general crop by.

While I am writing I will say a word with regard to the prospects for corn, which I think never were more gloomy within my recollection. The cut and grub worm, together with the bud and wire worm, and frost, have destroyed many fields almost entirely. I know of many farmers who were so much injured that they were obliged to run out their fields and plant them over again, and could not get them to stand.

As it respects the oats, the most casual observer must see there cannot be more than half a crop reaped this season, they having been so much injured by the drought and frost. In short, the farmers prospects are not flattering, but very discouraging, having before them small crops and low prices offered for the fruit of their labours.

Very respectfully,
A FARMER.

June 17th, 1845.

REMEDY FOR THE SUMMER COMPLAINT.

Put three fourths of a teaspoonful of powdered rhubarb, and one tea-spoonful of magnesia into a tea-cup, and pour it full of boiling water, let it stand till it is cool, and then pour the liquid off, to which add two tea-spoonfuls of good brandy, and sweeten well with loaf suger; give a child of from one to three years old a teaspoonful five or six times a day. For food, take a double handful of flour, tie it up in a cloth and boil it three hours; when cold. take off the outer covering of paste, and grate the hard white substance in a sufficient quantity to thicken with milk, boil it a minute or two, stir it with a stick of cinnamon and sweeten it. Both the medicine and food are quite palatable, and together, rarely fail of a perfect cure.

DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

We learn from the Constitutionalist, that in Vicksburg they have thieves, robbers, summer heat fine cabbage, plums, and, what is beter than either, ripe tomatoes!

They have steamboats in Arkansas, intended to run in very shallow waters. The Little Roch Intelligencer, speaking of the "Lucy Long," says it can "run anywhere that the *ground is a little dump!*"

APPOINTMENT.—Cornelius W. Lawrence has been appointed collector of the port of N. York, to take effect on the 1st of July next, in place of C. O. Van Ness, resigned.

The Naval Court Martial at Washington, for the trial of Capt. Voorhees, is still engaged in hearing testimony in the case.

The McNulty case is yet pending in the U. S. Circuit Court at Washington.

4th July Celebration.

The Vestry and members of St. Paul's Parish in Kent county intend to celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence with appropriate religious and patriotic services.

The Declaration of Independence will be read and two or more orations will be delivered. The ceremonies will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. and take place in the grove on the estate of Horatio Beck, Esq. The steamboat "Boston" has been chartered and will cross from Baltimore on that day with a large but select company.

A sumptuous dinner, with cake, ices and other refreshments will be prepared.

The proceeds will be devoted to the repairs and expenses of the Parish Church, and all are invited to attend.

June 21, 1845. 2w

1,000 bushels of corn or meal, on hand and for sale, at 40 cents, **CASH.** by

WM. BACCHUS,
Fairlee Mill.

June 21, 1845.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

DISEASE OF THE POTATOE.

MR. EDITOR:—In perusing the last number of your paper, I noticed an article over the signature of CHEMICO, purporting to give a correct reason for the cause of the disease in potatoes—and, also proposing a remedy.

It is a well known fact, that the disease in potatoes is of recent origin, and, it is also well known, that the soil in which they grow, contains the same quantity of alkali, and no less nitrogen than formerly. If a want of the alkalies, or a renundant supply of "nitrogenous matter," can be the only cause, then, the disease might be confined to one district alone; but observation, reports, and evidences from well authenticated sources, affirm that the whole continent is alike affected; even in Europe the potatoes have not escaped the contagion. Lands, which now yield but a poor and sickly crop of potatoes, a few years ago brought an abundant harvest. It has furthermore, been ascertained, by men of high professional repute, that potatoes contain properties capable of accumulating the alkalies, and repelling a redundancy of nitrogen. Hence, it is easy to be seen, that they are formed in such a peculiar way, as to reject and throw off every substance detrimental to a vigorous and healthy growth.

Where, then, lies the true cause? It must be some uninfestigated agent, so powerful in its nature, as to destroy the capability of the repulsive properties, and so poisonous in its effects, as to paralize the cellular organs, so as to prevent their performing their allotted task. Now, whatever may be the cause of the disease, it certainly cannot be the want, or the redundancy of the above mentioned properties, to which CHEMICO attributes it.

I have noticed, particularly, that the first indications of the disease, commence in the stalk; and, by an examination, I have found that the potatoes are fit for all culinary purposes, even when the stalk assumes a dark, rotten color, and emits a putrid odour. As the disease follows down the stalk, the potatoe is at length affected, its health destroyed, and it becomes a useless vegetable. I have heard learned men say, it is caused by an unusually large quantity of caloric coming in collision with a sudden and severe shower of rain; thereby creating a large quantity of hydregen and sulphuric acid gas. How far these doctrines are correct, I will not vouch—but suffice it to say, they seem to me plausible,

A FARMER

Honesdale, Pa., June 2.

From the American Agriculturist.

GUANO.

INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF GUANO.

Many of our farmers have been deterred from making use of guano, from an apprehension that the supply might fail, and that so powerful a stimulus would injure the soil, unless the same substance could be annually applied. Erroneous as this last notion is, it will perhaps be more or less entertained until repeated experiments shall have shown in this country, as in others, that its tendency is permanently invigorating.

The fear that there will not be found an ample supply on the coast of Peru *alone*, for the wants of Europe and the United States, will cease with those who can give credit to an official report made to the Peruvian Government, in 1842, and published at Lima, under the authority of the Treasury department, (*Ministerio de Hacienda.*) This report gives the result of a survey made by order of the Peruvian government, of three islets, near Pisco, in latitude about 14 deg. South, called the Chicnhas, where is found *one of the many* deposits of guano, which abound on the coast of Peru and Bolivia, to an extent of 800 miles. The surveyor, after some remarks upon the origin and nature of guano, states that, from measurement, he found the superficial extent of the deposits on these three islets to be 1,554,406 square varas—(the vara is computed at 33⅓ inches, English,) and the depth to vary according to the irregular surface of the rock upon which it is based; but making liberal allowance for the points of rock rising above the bed of the general mass, he calculates an *avarage depth* of 60 varas, which gives the sum total of 93,264,360 cubic varas. The report adds, "The cubic vara of guano as found in these deposits weighs more than half a ton; but taking no account of the excess, we have here 46,632,180 TONS—which, if extracted at the rate of 50,000 tons per annum, would last more than 900 years; and valued at $50 per ton, amounts to $2,331,509,000 a sum such as no mine has as yet produced."

Making every reasonable allowance for errors of survey, and over estimate of depth, I think here is abundant evidence that Peru, from these islets alone, can supply the world with guano for many generations.

EDWIN BARTLETT.

New York, May 12, 1845.

WOOL CARDING AND MANUFACTURING.

The subscriber respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is carrying on the Woollen factory at Providence Mills, belonging to Mr. James Urie. The factory is now in operation and the machinery in good order. Those who do not live convenient to the factory can leave their wool at Mr. Wm. Godwin's, at Shaw's Mill or Mr. J. Russell's, in Chester Town, where the kersey will be returned when done, or will exchange kersey for wool. JAMES F. TAYLOR.

June 21, 1845.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH RHEUMATISM.

We dislike turning physicians by prescribing medicine; but our natural antipathy on the premises, must give way to the good we may do in recommending Clickener's Sugar Coated Pills, the virtue of which have been tested in a remarkable manner. The patient (an intimate friend of ours) was laboring under a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism, for which he had surfeited himself with medicine, until the very name sickened him, but without any visible improvement. His wife then, (induced by the name, and their wide-spreading reputation) procured a few boxes of Clickener's Sugar Coated Pills, which the patient took without objection (no taste but that of sugar being apparent) and from that time began to mend so rapidly, that with the exception of a little stiffness in the joints he was as well as ever in less than a fortnight.—The patient felt from the first dose that the physic was doing him good, because his stomach did not reject it, as was the case with nearly all the other remedies he had taken. We will add for the benefit of whom it may concern, that at the commencement the patient took from six to eight pills at a dose; then went down to three; and again up to six or seven, graduating the dose according to the effect produced on his system. We never before saw medicine operate so visibly and decidedly for the better; indeed, it manifested its good effects from the first hour; and in recording this notice of the fact, we feel that we are performing a duty that is incumbent on us, and which may be the means of effecting a great deal of good.

For sale in Chester Town by John Russell & Co. and by agents published in another part of the paper.

MARRIED,

On the 11th inst by Rev. Dr. Crane, Mr. JOHN C. WILLIAMSON to MARY AMANDA HENDRIX—all of Queen Ann's county.

DIED,

In Worton, on Monday last, Mr. BENJAMIN B. GEARS, of a pulmonary disease.

Near Goose Hill, on Wednesday morning last Mrs. SARAH URIE, consort of Mr. James Urie.

At his residence near Millington, on Sunday last Mr. WILLIAM M. REDGRAVE, leaving a wife and several children to lament their loss.

At Stoneton, in this county, on Saturday last Mr. EDWARD STOOPS.

Markets.

Baltimore, June 17, 1845.

Wheat white—95 a 1.03.
" red—85 a 99
Corn, white -37 a 38.
" yellow—40 a 41.
Oats—25 a 27.

The Portland Argus of the 11th inst says another atrocious attempt to burn that city was made on the evening before.

In Chancery,

13 June, 1845.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of William Gilleland, made and reported by the trustee George Vickers, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 23d day of August next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 23d day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $640 00.

True copy,
Test,
LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Reg. Cur. Can.

June 21, 1845.

MILL SEAT FOR SALE.

The subscribers have attached to their farm in Worton, about six or seven miles from Chester Town, about 35 or 40 acres of land, through which a copious and never failing stream of water runs, supplied by numerous springs, with a suitable seat for a Mill, Mill Pond, &c.

The upland is sufficient for several farms. The site would be a very handsome one for a mill. The neighbourhood abounds with very fine and valuable Timber, and the wants would sustain a good grist mill.

If a sale can be effected the title will be made indisputable. For terms apply to

JOHN C. EDWARDS,
Worton,

or by line left in the Post Office at Chester Town, directed to him—or at the Printing Office in Chester Town.

June 21, 1845. 3w

Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Kent county, the subscriber will offer at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day at the late residence of MRS. Josephonsa J. A. Blake, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted,) consisting of

Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, a good Library, looking Glasses, 1 Sideboard, Bureau, book Cases, and a great variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture,

four or five hundred pounds of very fine Bacon, a quantity of Lard, a small quantity of Corn in the ear, one young

MARE, 1 COW,

1 Heifer, 2 old Gigs and Harness, and a variety of other articles too numerous to specify. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning—terms made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL,
Admr. J. A. Blake, dec'd.

June 21, 1845.