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KENT NEWS.

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 12, 1845.

V. B. PALMER,

South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert srreets, 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.

PUBLIC
Meeting.

The Whigs of Kent County are requested to meet in their several election districts, on Saturday the 26th instant, at three o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nomi ating three persons from each district to meet similar committees from Harford, Cecil, Queen Ann's and Caroline counties, in the town of Millington, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, for the fifth Congressional district of the State.

The meeting of the lower district, will be held at Stone's Spring; in the middle, at the Court House; in the upper, at James T. Dunbar Esq's. Hotel.

Committee of Arrangements,
appointed in 1844.

Kent County,
July 12, 1845.

☞The communication of "Coaster" has been crowded out this week. It is too long for the present crowded condition of our columns, and we should be pleased if the author will condense it.

☞The steamer Rappahannock was got off on Sunday morning, from near Melton's Point. The Sydney had been sent to take off the passengers and on Saturday night accomplished her purpose, carrying with her a supply of provisions to the hundreds on board the Rappahannock.

The Crops.

Our farmers have generally succeeded in securing and stacking their wheat. From various accounts we are inclined to believe that the yield from the straw will be good. G. VICKERS, Esq. has informed us that he cut 52½ bushels of the German (Dr. Muse's) wheat from a two acre lot. About 1¾ acres actually in wheat.

Corn has a healthy appearance and is growing, but will need rain in a few days.

Oats are beginning to change colour and will be cut sooner than usual. The crop must fall short of an average one. It is impossible to conjecture what the crop of corn will be, until after the tenth of August.

The Whig Party and Oregon.

It has been, for some time, a part of the Democratic system of tactics, to charge upon the Whig party a want of regard for American institutions. Its gross injustice and palpable absurdity, is equalled only by the reckless mendacity of those who make it—confined, we believe, to a portion of the most violent. Never did a party give such positive proofs of their patriotic purposes as the Whigs have; or pursue so consistent and steady a course in trying to consummate measures for the good of the whole country. On the subject of the Tariff, who but the Whigs advocated American interests? While a large portion of the "Modern Democracy" was straining every nerve to break down the industrial classes of the country, by a reduction of the Tariff, (which in effect would,) playing as it were into the hands of British manufactures; the Whigs, ever anxious to promote the welfare and prosperity of the nation, stood by the protective policy, demonstrating its advantages so clearly as even to convince many of its opponents No question has ever been agitated, on which the Whigs have not boldly shown their American spirit.

Since the Oregon affair has been before the public, the official paper at Washington has taken every opportunity to taunt the Whigs for the pacific tone they have all along manifested on the subject. Forsooth, because the Whigs, regarding war as a national calamity, are not willing to rashly involve the country in such a calamity, while there remains any honorable way of preventing it, they are to be charged with a want of patriotism!! A very strange doctrine indeed! The view of the subject taken by the Whigs is such as all lovers of peace, good order and justice, upon reflection, must take. Before resorting to arms, before destroying the commerce of our cities, and bringing upon the States all the ills of war, they advised a recourse to negotiation, rightly supposing that, by peaceful means, all might be acquired that war could invest us with. Late accounts from Washington give a rumour that the Whig views of the matter have been verified.—It is reported that the Oregon question is settled by compromise. Our Secretary of State and Mr. Packenham have, it is said, agreed upon the 49th degree of latitude as the basis of a boundary line between the British and American possessions. This is all we could desire; it gives us entire control of Columbia river and puts us in possession of the only part of Oregon that is worth having. We fear however, that the question is not yet settled and that trouble, if not mischief, will grow out of it before it is finally adjusted.

INTERESTING from TEXAS.

The Texas Congress has agreed, by an unanimous vote, to the annexation resolutions of our Congress. The news was brought by the U. S. steamer Princeton, which arrived at Annapolis on Thursday, in nine days from Galveston. and with advices from Washington, (Texas,) to the 21st June.

Dr. Wright, who came in the Princeton as bearer of despatches, immediately proceeded to Washington.

The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texian Congress, have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by an unanimous vote. Capt. Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring the Executive to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c. to the proper authorities of the United States.

The Texas Convention which was to meet yesterday (4th of July) there was no doubt would adopt a Constitution for the government of the State of Texas, as a member of the United States.

Now that Texas is annexed to the U. States, beyond the hope of its ever being separated again, it is much to be regretted that some boundary with Mexico had not been agreed upon. It was thought that the treaty for independence might contain some provisions of the kind; but it appears that it only stipulated that the boundary should be referred to umpires.

The following is a copy of the resolutions as they passed both Houses of the Texas Congress:

JOINT RESOLUTION,
Giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Whereas the government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees, and conditions, on which the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to wit:

[Here follow the resolutions of the United States Congress.]

And whereas, by said terms, the consent of the existing government of Texas is required: Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the republic of Texas in Congress assembled*, That the government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union; and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees, and conditions, set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec 2. *Be it further resolved*, That the proclamation of the President of the republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of depiutes to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th day of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby receive the consent of the existing government of Texas.

Sec. 3. *Be it further resolved*, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention, to assemble at Austin on the 4th of July next, with a copy of the same; and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.
15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam packet Acadia, Capt. Harrison, arrived at East Boston, on Wednesday evening last, at 11 o'clock, in a few hours over 13 days from Liverpool.

The Britannia which left Boston June 1, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th, in a passage of 12½ days.

On the evening of the 18th the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet at Apsley House. in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The number of guest was 70, among whom were Prince Albert, and all the most distinguished officers of the army.

The Maynooth grant bill has passed the House of Lords, in all its stages, by a larger majority than in the Commons, and wants only the royal assent.

Sir Henry Pottinger's pension is to be £1500.

Among the Spanish news we notice, that although most of the Foreign Ministers had gone to Barcelona, our Minister, Mr. Irving, was still at Madrid.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived on the 5th ult. at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to the Queen of Great Britain and Prince Albert. At a "*bal costume*" given by the Queen, the first dance was led off by the Queen and the Duke de Nemours, and the Duchess de Nemours with Prince Albert.

It is said that Thomas Moore is to write the life of the late Rev. Sydney Smith.

In Paris, the carpenters, to the number of 3 to 4000, had struck for higher wages, demanding 5 francs, instead of 4.

Accounts from Beyrout represent affairs in Syria as in a deplorable state. A civil war, and one of extermination, was raging in the mountains between the Drases and Christians.

PARIS, June 16.—M. Billibault, one of the most eminent members of the Opposition, charged the Government with having joined England in opposing the annexation of Texas to the United States, in return for the concession England has made to France of the right of search treaty. M. Guizot (who is quite restored to health, and who reappeared in the Chamber on Tuesday) denied that any stipulation relative to Texas had been made with regard to the abandonment of that treaty. He then observed that if Texas was desirous of annexing itself to the United States, *the French government had nothing to say against it;* but he admitted that it would be more agreeable to that Government, and more consistent with its interests, *if the annexation did not take place.*

The news from China came down to the end of March. The Emperor had received some favourable notices of Christianity and was disposed to tolerate it. Lieutenant A M'Donald of H. M. 98th Regiment had been tried by a Court Martial, for sending an insulting note to his superior officer; he was sentenced to be cashiered; but, on a revision, a milder punishment has been inflicted.

A bull fight, which took place on the 9th was one of the finest of the season; 24 horses were killed on the occasion! Another affair of the same kind is to come off shortly, for the especial gratification of the diplomatic body, and, amongst them, Mr Livingston, Secretary to the American Legation.

From the Baltimore Sun.

THE CONFESSION OF *HENRY McCURRY*,

MADE TO MR. HARRIS, HIS COUNSEL,

After conviction under sentence of death for the murder of Paul Roux, perpetrated on the 12th of January, 1845.

Balt. county Goal, March 20, 1845.

I am a native of Ireland; I have lived in the United States about five years. On the 12th of January, at about 11 o'clock in the evening, I went over with Nowlan to the rail road depot. I observed the deceased and Nowlan in conversation together. I did not hear distinctly what passed between them. Nowlan asked me to show Mr. Roux over to the house I assisted Nowlan to carry the trunk; it was not particularly heavy, nor did it ever occur to me that there was money in it. I made no remark at the time about its weight. When we got over, Nowlan made two glasses of punch, and pressed Roux to drink. After conversing with us for some time Nowlan shut up his house. My conversation during this time with Roux was upon indifferent matters; I don't remember exactly what it was. After about half an hour, Nowlan told me that Roux was to sleep in my room, and asked me to light him up stairs. I took a candle, and we went up stairs together. When we entered the room I told him to take the bed nearest the door. In undressing he put his watch upon the mantel-piece.

I saw nothing of a purse, nor of any money. The conversation during all this time was in reference principally to some man in New York, with whom Roux seemed to be very angry; as he said that he could not get from him some money which he owed him. Roux declared that if he did not soon pay him, that he would shoot him. I do not remember the precise language, but this was the tenor of it. Not a single word was uttered which could have made me angry with him. We had no quarrel nor anything approaching to one. In a short time I was asleep. I slept very soundly until just about day-break. When I awoke the first thing I saw was Roux's watch upon the mantel piece. His clothes were beside the bed. I was, as well as I can remember, in my mind at the time. I do not know that I was at all deranged.—I left the room as soon as I got out of bed, in order to go into the yard. At that time I had formed no plan of taken the life of Roux, nor do I think the idea had then even entered my mind I was partly dressed when I went down stairs—my boots were on, and I took no pains to avoid making a noise in descending or returning.

When I returned from the yard, on entering the kitchen, I saw the axe, which was placed near the door, leaning against the table. I did not know that it was up stairs until my eye caught it. The idea struck me that I would take it up with me, and kill Roux. I took it in my hand and went up stairs. When I entered the room, Roux was lying partly upon his back, his face slightly turned towards the window. It was now broad day-light.

Roux's hands were under the bed clothes, which were turned over enough to shew his throat fully. *He had no cravat on!*—He was in a sound sleep. *I raised the axe and struck him one blow with the blunt end upon the head, just above the temple.—The blow killed him instantly. He never stirred, he was dead!*

There was no blood, or very little blood upon the axe, at least I did nor see any None flew when I struck the blow.

I put the axe in the corner of the room nearest the window, and behind the door of the closet, which was standing open at the time. I cannot tell what made me do this deed. It was not that I might rob him. I could have done that without it. I cannot assign any motive.

I remained in the room long enough to finish dressing myself. Before leaving the room, I put the watch in my own trunk.

During the whole of the day, I did not touch the body. I did not cover it up with the bed clothes—and when I went away in the evening, the deceased was lying just as he was in the morning. *His throat was not cut when I went away! The first time I heard of its having been cut was when the indictment was read to me in Court! I never put the axe under the bed!* The key of the room I think I left in the door. *I never once opened the trunk of the deceased, nor did I put the door key in his trunk, and the key of his trunk, in my own—this was not done but me!*

When *I* went down stairs, it was not earlier than my usual hour. Nowlan was in the bar when *I* came down. When he went over to the Washington cars, his wife came down stairs and was in the room. At breakfast and at dinner we talked of the deceased, and *I* said he had gone out. *I* walked out in the morning with Nowlan. *I* went twice during the day to Gill's store. *In* the evening, just as the cars were starting, Nowlan said "he had forgotten the watches," and ran over to the house. The package contained two silver watches, which he asked me to sell for him; these watches were in my trunk when *I* was arrested in New York: the gold watch *I* had on me at the time.

My intention, when I left Baltimore, was to go to Westport, Vermont, where I had a brother. I met, the afternoon of my arrival in New York, with a man whom I had known in Philadelphia. He told me that he had taken a passage in the Yorkshire Packet, about to sail for Liverpool—"that if he had known then what he knew now, that he would not have done it—that he wised very much that he could get off." I told him that maybe I would take his ticket from him. We made a bargain together, and I gave him $10 for his ticket. The next morning, Wednesday, the 15th of January, I went to the office of the agents for the ship, and presenting the ticket, they gave me a berth.

This confession, it will be observed, stops abruptly. There were several statements in it which I could not believe, and what he subsequently said in reference to occurrences in New York, *I knew* to be absolutely false, and *I* was not disposed to embody them in the narative at all, although he averred them to be true with an earnestness which, under other circumstances, had for a time deceived me.

In reference to the man from whom McCurry states he purchased his ticket for passage in the "Yorkshire." *I* have merely to say that *I* had prior to the trial caused very diligent inquiry to be made in New York, but entirely without success.

Carrying out my desire to give to Mr. Nowlan the full benefit of these falsehoods, *I* will also state, that McCurry further confessed, that had never been married—that he had taken from the person of Roux some $25—and that Nowlan did not know any thing of the murder, and had no connection whatever with it.

The Sabbath.
PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of a notice published in the Kent News, a very respectable meeting of the citizens of Chester Town and its vicinity, was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in said Town, on Friday night, the 4th Inst. for the purpose of promoting a better observance of the Sabbath day, when

JOHN B. ECCLESTON,
was called to the Chair, and
GEORGE VICKERS,
appointed Secretary.

By request, the Rev. Mr. POWELL, of Philadelphia addressed the meeting for some time, in a very interesting and entertaining manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the audience. After the Rev. gentleman had taken his seat, the Rev. R. W. THOMAS rose and offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That it is desirable to form a Sabbath Association in this county, to be associated with the Baltimore Sabbath Association;

Which being unanimously adopted, the Chair, on motion, appointed Messrs Joseph Redue, Nathaniel Wiley and Daniel Collins, a committee to report a constitution. The Committee retired, and after a short absence, returned and reported the following constitution.

Aarticle 1. This Society shall be denominated, The Sabbath Association of Kent county connected with the Baltimore Sabbath Association.

Art 2. The object of this Association shall be to call the attention of the American public through the medium of sermons, public meetings and publications, to the privileges and duties of the Christian Sabbath, and to adopt such other measures consistent with scriptural principles, as may lead to its due sanctification.

Art. 3. The affairs of this association shall be under the control of an Executive committee of nine who shall choose their own officers and make their own by-laws—a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, and have power to fill vacancies.

Art. 4. Any person recognising the Divine authority for observing the Sabbath as a day of holy rest, may become a member of the society by signing the constitution.

Art. 5. The annual meeting of the associations shall be held on the second Tuesday of December, when a report of the proceedings of the past year shall be made and forwarded to the Baltimore Sabbath Association, and the executive committee for the ensuing year chosen by the society. The members of which committee, shall continue in office until a new election, and special meetings of the society shall be held, as often as the Executive committee may deem it expedient.

Art. 6. Any amendment or addition to this constitution may be made at any meet- of the association.

The constitution being read, each article was separately adopted.

The Rev. R. W. Thomas then rose and offered the following resolutions.

2. *Resolved*, That as the Sabbath is of Divine authority, both duty and interest require all to keep it holy.

3. *Resolved*, That the sacred observance of the Sabbath is not only essential to the existence and prevalence of christianity, but also promotes the physical and mental welfare of mankind.

4. *Resolved*, That we greatly deplore the prevalence of Sabbath profanation, by travelling and affording facilities for travelling, by labour and the pursuit of secular business, by social visiting and the neglect of the sanctuary.

5. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve the plan adopted by the Baltimore Sabbath Association, in employing such an amount of Agency as may be necessary to secure the United influence of the friends of the Sabbath in Maryland, in promoting a more sacred observance of the day, and that we will aid them in sustaining such efforts in future.

All which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of G. Vickers, Esq:

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of five persons, who shall have power to appoint the Executive Committee of nine.

The Chair thereupon appointed the Rev. Mr. Eversole, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, and Messrs. Joseph Redue, John T. Dodd and George Vickers.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, it was

Resolved, That we greatly deplore the prevalence of Sabbath profanation by the sailing of vessels from the harbour; the running of stage coaches and the travelling in them; the visiting of post offices and other places for secular business or amusement, as unnecessary, and violations of the law of God, and therefore ought to be adandoned throughout the community.

On motion,

Resolved, That it is expedient respectfully to request the ministers of the different churches in the county to preach one or more sermons on the subject of the proper observance of the Sabbath previous to the first of October next; and to take up collections in aid of the County Association.

On motion of Joseph Redue, Esq.

Resolved, That steps be taken by the Executive Committee, to effect if possible a change in the mail arrangement for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, so that there shall be no transportation of the mail on the Sabbath.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee prepare and publish an Address to the Public.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. McCarter, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON, Chairman.
GEORGE VICKERS, Secretary.

N. B. Before the meeting closed forty persons became members of the Society.

AGRICULTURAL.

For the Kent News.

THE OAT CROP.

MR EDITOR: Your generous suggestion and still more polite offer to publish the communications of the farmers relative to their crops, induces me to write a line about the prospect for an average oat crop in this part of the peninsula.

The spring drought operated very viciously on all the crops, but more particularly so on the Oats, and what they lost during that long dry spell of weather, they have not recovered yet, nor can they now. The growth is remarkably short and the grain smaller and more imperfect than I ever saw it, and there are more false heads than our "oldest farmers" ever knew to be among them. I believe that not less than one eighth of the entire crop on fields I have observed in this county and the adjoining ones, is lost by the "*blast.*"

Would it not be advisable for our farmers to import their seed for the next year to escape the loss which would inevitably result from the transmission of the degeneracy of the present crop to to the rust?—The oat crop, like all other productions of either the vegetable or animal kingdom, is subject to certain immutable laws, the most positive of which is that respecting the transmission of qualities. Observation teaches us that oats, like wheat, rye, corn, &c. degenerate by being sowed on the same field and out of the same lot that has been used for years es seed—the same diseases, appearances, &c. are observable on the subsequent crop as on that out of which it was sown. They are infallible consequences upon the evil system pursued by most farmers, and it is most unquestionably the part of every good agriculturist to introduce new seed, new breeds, &c. whenever it is in his power to do so.

June 30th, 1845. S. G.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

THE SOILING SYSTEM.
(CONCLUDED.)

The above experiment of Mr. Peel, showing the superiority of the soiling system, is strongly corroborated by others made in Europe, though probably unknown to Mr. Pell when he commenced his. We quote from a speech recently made before a meeting of the Larne Farming Society, in Ireland, by Mr. Donaghy, superintendent of the Agricultural Department of the Larne National School:

Mr. Smith, of Deanston, a gentleman whose scientific and practical knowledge as an agriculturist, has placed him in the first rank of the improvers of the soil, is no mean authority in support of the soiling system. In the summer of 1841, he made an experiment on a dairy of twenty cows, pasturing the one half and house feeding the other. He selected them as equally as possible, in point of carcass, condition, and milking quality. The result of his experiment was, that the cows house-fed, gave their milk more plentifully and more uniformly, and continued throughout in excellent health improved in condition from 30s. to 40s. per head over those at pasture. The cows house-fed were kept on three quarters of a statute acre each, whilst those that were pastured, required one and a quarter acre of pasture, and a quarter acre of cut grass and vetches, making one acre and a half for each; so that, upon the whole, about one half the extent of ground necessary for the keep of cows at pasture, was sufficient for those kept housed.

I could adduce abundance of other proof, from equally respectable gentlemen, in support of the superiority of this system to that in general use; but I shall content myself with merely saying, that if, according to Mr. Blacker, a gentleman who deserves the best thanks of the agricultural community, three cows could be kept on the same extent of ground as is at present required to keep one—the benefit thus resulting to the farming interest would be immense. But the increase of milk and butter consequent on its adoption, would not be the only resulting advantage—the increase of the manure heap would be equally advantageous. No farmer, I care not how good his practice may be in other respects, can farm profitably, without a plentiful manure yard. Now, it has been calculated, that on an average, cows are not kept in the barn at present, more than six hours each day, throughout the year. If this be the case, and I have no reason to question the correctness of the calculation, would not a cow that is house-fed summer and winter produce three times as much available manure as one pastured? If, according to Mr. Smith's opinion, two cows could be kept in the place of one, six times as much manure could be made—if Mr. Blacker's views be correct, nine times as much manure could be realized. I contend, therefore, that the general adoption of this system would do away with a great deal of the poverty, privation and misery, with which the small farmers are at present beset. And how? By increasing the means of subsistence.

COMMUNICATED.

MR. EDITOR: The sensibilities of many of our citizens have been wounded, at the sight of sundry harmless dogs dying in the streets, from poison administered to them. If it be the law that all unlicensed dogs must die, let them be shot and put out of existence suddenly and not be tortured by the slow progress of poison, distributed through their systems. There is something in poisoning, revolting to humane and sensitive minds—and we hope that the proper authorities will take the necessary steps to arrest its further use upon the canine race.

A SPECTATOR.

COMMUNICATED.

The Jail in Chester Town, we understand, is without a tenant, except the worthy proprietor, who we hear is desirous of renting it out. We understand that since it has been in the possession of the present manager, he has conducted it upon the total abstinence principle—and made it the only Temperance Hotel in the town. It has now a number of rooms to let—choice can be had with the *usual accompaniments* upon early application. Board 30 cts. per day.

"The best Strengthening Plaster" in the world.—Such is the commendation bestowed upon Dr. Sheriman's Poor Man's Plaster. The demand for it is constantly increasing, and well it may be so, for there never was a plaster before offered to the public which has produced so many cures, or given such general satisfaction. It is a cure for rheumatism, weakness, and pain in the back, side, breast or extremities, and is so cheap, being only 12½ cents that it is within the reach of every person. Be sure to get the genuine plaster, with Dr. Sherman's fac simile printed on the back. Many have attempted to palm off a spurious article under the name of poor man's plaster, but they not only fail in producing relief, but also are not easily worn; the trash of which they are composed running out, sticking to everything it comes in contact with, therefore be careful. If you are really in a suffering condition, get the genuine article and you will be relieved.

For sale in Chester Town by John Russell & Co. and by agents in every village in the State.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER,
For the Week, at the office of the Kent News.

		8 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
July	5,	66°	66°	72°
"	7,	80°	86°	90°
"	8,	81°	77°	90°
"	9,	79°	82°	83°
"	10,	74°	81°	83°
"	11,	76°	84°	87°

MARRIED,

At Church Hill, Queen Ann's county, Md. on the 1st inst. Mr. JOHN R. CARVILLE, of Baltimore, to Mrs. SARAH F. MASON, of Queen Ann's.

DIED.

In Caroline county, Md., on the 25th ult. Dr. WM H. HACKETT, formerly of Queen Ann's co.

Near Easton, Talbot co., Md. on the 3d inst. Mr. THOMAS DULIN, in the 66th year of his age.

In Caroline co. 30th ult. GEORGE S. SAULSBURY, in his 31st year; 2d inst. Mr. EDWARD PEARSON.

Markets.

Baltimore, July 1, 1845.

Wheat white—90 to $1.
" red—80 to 90.
Corn, white —42.
" yellow—43.
Oats—31.
Rye—55.

Vendue Notes.

The vendue notes on the estate of the late James Mansfield, are now due. Prompt payment is respectfully solicited, as the money is wanted to pay debts of a pressing nature.

JAS. MANSFIELD,
GEO. VICKERS,
Ex'ts of J. Mansfield, dec'd.

July 12, 1845. 3w

Notice.

The vendue notes on the estate of the late Dobbs Joiner, dec'd, have become due. The condition of the estate makes it necessary to ask immediate payment.

G. VICKERS, Adm'r.
Dobbs Joiner, dec'd.

July 12, 1845. 3w

N. B. There are sundry claims due the estate of the late Rebecca Durding, which it is hoped will be paid by the 25th inst.

G. VICKERS, Ex'tr.

July 11, 1845. 3w

In Chancery,

3d July, 1845.

Ordered that the sale of the real estate of Mary Jane Crouch otherwise called Jane Crouch, made and reported by the Trustee, George Vickers, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 13th day of September next provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 13th day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $610 00

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

July 12, 1845.