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KENT NEWS.

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, March 14, 1846.

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.

☞The sloop Gen. Washington, Captain Browne, had not arrived when our paper was put to press.

School Fund.

We understand that Col. Wickes, the Prosecutor, is prepared to distribute to the Primary School Districts, the proceeds derived from the "Oyster cases," tried in Kent county Court several years since.—A proper order drawn by the Trustees will be promptly attended to.

Fire.

Just as our paper was going to press, we heard the cry of fire, and found that the Parsonage of the Methodist Protestant Church, occupied by the Rev. W. Roby, was on fire. We have just returned—the Dwelling is completely destroyed—a portion of the Kitchen saved—the Furniture of the upper rooms partially lost.

Mr. Roby was absent at Conference in Washington. The loss to the Church is considerable, and the loss to Mr. R is some thing. We hope that a new building will be erected and the liberality of our citizens be manifested.

Chester Town.

An act has recently passed the Legislature of Maryland, containing the following provisions:

Sec. 1. Invests the Commissioners with full powar in regard to porches, steps, &c. encroaching upon the public streets.

Sec. 2. Authorises the Judges of the Court to acquit all persons now indicted for encroachments on the streets, on certain conditions.

Sec. 3. Authorises the Commissioners to hold their meetings in the old Clerk's office.

Sec. 4. Requires the Commissionars of the Town to publish annually, between the 1st April and the 1st May, at the Court House door, and in a newspaper published in Kent county, an abstract, showing the amount of taxes levied for the previous year, all money collected for licenses and due for the same, all fines, and the total income from every source, and all the expenditures, for the said year, stating each class of expenditures, and the balance due to or from said town, that the inhabitants may be informed of the financial condition of the Corporation.

Sec. 5. Makes a neglect to comply with the provisions of the 4th section, punishable by presentment by the Grand Jury and fine by the County Court, not exceeding ten dollars for each person—the fine to be applied to the School fund, and the Commissioners made personally liable for the said fines.

Sec. 6. Provides that the act shall go into operation from the passage of the law.

A copy of the act is in our possession, and can be seen by any one disposed to examine it.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The National Intelligencer has been favored with a letter received in Washington, from which it learns that the United States brig Lawrence arrived at Pensacola on the evening of the 1st instant, in thirteen days from Vera Cruz, with despatches for the Secretary of State from Mr. Slidell, and Commodore Conner.

Up to the time of the sailing of the Lawrence (about the 16th ultimo) Mr. Slidell had not been received by the authorities of Mexico, and the letter says that it is supposed he will return to the United States as soon as he receives answers to the despatches which he has now forwarded.

This letter also states that the citizens of Vera Cruz were looking out and hoping for the return of Santa Anna from Havana; whose arrival was expected to be the signal for the authorities of Vera Cruz to declare in his favor.

No other news had transpired. The despatches for the Secretary of State are said to be very volumnious.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that a mob of three hundred persons lately surrounded the dwelling of Jacobs, one of the Millerite leaders; the doors were broken open, when he fled. What led particularly to this state of things was a story circulated over the city, that Jacobs had a woman concealed three days in his office, and that a letter received by him, recommending the Spiritual Wife System was to be read on the night in question. The letter was said to be from one of the highest disciples in this delusion now at Akron. The fact of the destruction of the peace of families by this impostor, and the driving of one woman mad, has raised a very angry feeling towards him.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, in his reply to a portion of the speech delivered by Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, made the following remarks:—

"Sir, I deny the authority of the gentleman to read me or any of my colleagues out of the party. Our position with the party is not of such a doubtful character, that he or any body else can cast suspicion upon our party fidelity. Our services have not been so unimportant that the party will surrender us willingly to the opposition.—But if the gentleman had the power of driving every man from the party who differs with the President upon any subject, I would beg him to consider what would be the consequence of his exercising it.—He would commence, I suppose, by reading out all who voted against the views of the Executive on the Texas question; then, such of us as will not vote for giving the notice; next, all such as differ with it about the reduction of the tariff; then, such as do not agree with it about the sub-treasury; and last, all such as differ with it upon the subject of internal improvements.—And by the time he had put all these under the party ban, how would it stand?—Its supporters would have a beggerly account of empty benches."

We take it for granted that Mr. Bayly did not intend a satire upon his party; yet he has uttered a very severe one. He has shown that its measures of domestic policy, taken one by one, furnish no common principle of agreement or unity; and the question very naturally arises what power or cohesion is there which keeps together such a discordant aggregation of political elements?

It is curious to consider what constitutes one a *democrat* in these days. No analysis of principles will lead to any discovery in the matter. One *fact*, however, is to be recognized—one all prominent, all pervading fact, which runs through the whole system of democratic orthodoxy and tinges every filament and fibre thereof. It is the fact that the *majority* is an absolute sovereign. To know the pleasure of this sovereign, to perceive in advance what will gratify him and be in accordance with his tastes and impulses, is to comprehend the whole science of political courtship.—Changes from this to that—denunciations to day of measures applauded yesterday—self contradictions and inconsistencies—so far from defeating the advance of the well trained adept, are to be rather regarded as belonging to the indispensable routine of the politician's career. The majority rules, but it does not follow that the will of the majority, its views and purposes, should remain the same, or run in the same direction. In fact there is now a "progressive democracy" which claims for its characteristic the merit of constant change as a mark of its advance in new improvements and new developments.

The action and reaction going on mutually from the leaders of the dominant party to the mass and from the mass back up on the leaders, present another feature worthy of observation The "Old Hunkers," as one set of leaders is called, get to believe two much in their power of control. They have directed the movements of the party so long that they have forgotten to study the indications of the popular impulses, and seem to think that they possess an inherent right to manage and direct.—Progressive democracy grows indignant at this, and resolves to take things into its own hands. There is now a very interesting quarrel going on in the State of New York on this very ground. The two factions denounce one another in such terms that if both are to be believed neither is fit to be trusted. Each side is exposing the corruptions of the other; but as the "Old Hunker" clique has had the most to do with the State offices and Government, it comes in for the largest share of the accusatory items.—*Balt. Amer.*

A Washington correspondent says, "it is thought that Mr. Hannegan and Mr. Allen have had some positive assurances from the President that he will make no compromise on 49. They have certainly given this to be understood as a fact. Others, however, have drawn different conclusions from the President's course, and declared their belief that the President stands on 49, and will maintain that position, neither yielding anything south of that line, nor refusing to accept it as a compromise if offered."

The Washington Union alludes to the many rumors on the Oregon question, and says,—"No ultimatum has been sent—no offer has been made—none will probably be made, because we humbly conceive it becomes the duty of the British government to offer one in its turn. The theatre of any negotiation has not been shifted to London. And yet the President has not abated in the slightest degree the desire which has been twice expressed by his Secretary of State, to adjust the whole question in a harmonious and peaceable manner. Certainly these rumors are not calculated to advance their object, because they deceive the people of both countries, as to the views and designs of the American government. They only tend to prevent the adoption of the measures which may consummate this desirable object."

A BEAUTIFUL LOCOFOCO DISTRICT.

The Philadelphia Times gives a sad picture of the condition of the district of Moyamensing, in that county. It states that it has a population of over 14,000; it has 10 licensed taverns and 242 grogeries; 1,775 human beings that cannot read or write over 45 years of age; and, during the past two years, there has been sold in small quantities over 10,000 barrels of liquor; over 1,000 sober men made drunkards, over 960 families ruined, over 900 children left destitute, 100 coroners' inquests, and over 4,000 persons sent by committing magistrates to prison. This is truely a sad picture! *Where are the missionaries?—Harrisburg Telegraph.*

CANADA RE-ANNEXED TO THE UNITED STATES.—The Ice King has done the business, and Canada is annexed to the State of Michigan by a bridge of ice across the Detroit river.

Maryland Legislature.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 2, 1846.

The bill entitled, an act relating to the streets in, and the public roads in the vicinity of Chester Town, was passed.

The bill entitled an act ceding to the United States jurisdiction in, to, and over Sollers' Point Flats, in the Patapsco river, whenever the United States shall acquire the title to the same from the owner or owners thereof, was passed.

TUESDAY, March 9th, 1846.

The bill relating to the inspection of green hides in Baltimore; and the bill changing Howard District into a county, were rejected.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, March 4th, 1846.

The committee on Ways and Means made an unfavorable report upon the memorial of citizens of Baltimore, praying the repeal of the stamp tax on promissory notes, acceptances, &c.

The bill reported by Mr. Strong, entitled, an act to extend to John N. Usilton, executor of John Usilton, former sheriff and collector of Kent county, further time to complete his collections—and the bill reported by Mr. Rasin, entitled, a further additional supplement to an act to provide for the instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this State, so far as the same relates to Kent county, were passed.

The bill entitled, an act to allow Thomas Lusby, former sheriff and collector of Kent county, further time to complete his collections, was referred to the Kent county delegation.

TUESDAY, March 9th, 1846.

Mr. Johnson submitted a resolution directing the treasurer to publish the revenue laws of this session in two papers in Baltimore, and in one German paper, and in one paper in each county of the State and in Howard district, was passed.

The bill, supplemental to the act for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Chester Town, in Kent county, was passed.

The bill supplemental to the act for the preservation and repair of that part of the U. S. Road lying in the limits of this State—being to authorise the erection of another toll gate on said road, was taken up and passed.

The bill to facilitate the collection of taxes in the city of Baltimore, from banks and other incorporated institutions, and authorising the taxation of vessels, licensed by the general government for city purposes, was passed.

The bill to fund the arrears of interest due by the State, and for the resumption of payment by the State, was taken up, and rejected by a vote of 33 to 40.

The bill to alter the 59th article of the constitution, so as to enable the Legislature to call a convention to reform the constitution, was referred to the next General Assembly.

The bill to reduce the number of Delegates to the General Assembly was taken up. Mr. Bowie moved to refer it to the next Legislature. The bill was so referred by a vote of 36 to 35.

The bill to empower the free negroes of Baltimore to hold meetings for beneficial purposes, under the supervision of a police officer, was passed.

The bill to abolish the High Court of Chancery was rejected by a vote of 31 to 32.

LEGISLATURE OF TEXAS.

The new legislature of Texas assembled at Austin on the 26th ult. Gen. Burleson was chosen president of the Senate, and Mr. Crump speaker of the House. The votes for Governor were then counted, by which it appeared Gen. Henderson had received 8910, and Dr. Miller, 1672. The official majority for General Darnell, for Lieutenant Governor was 48, excluding the vote in several counties not returned, which give his opponent, Col. Horton, 600 majority. Gen. Darnell, it is said, will not accept the office under the circumstances.

MR. PAKENHAM.

The Commercial Advertiser says:—"A Washington correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis, asserts, as of his own knowledge, that since the arrival of the last news from England, an unwonted impulse has been given to the proceedings of the commission attached to the British legation, for the arrangement of the North-Eastern boundary. He says that more work is now done in a day than was before in a week. The inference is that Mr. Pakenham is preparing to leave his post and return to England."

THREE COMETS.

Lieut. Maury, of the Observatory at Washington, recently discovered the extraordinary phenomenon of two comets, apparently near each other in the heavens at the same time, and now he has reported to the Secretary of the Navy an account of the appearance of the third on the night of the 13th ult. He says it is a beautiful concentration of whitish light—seen through a common spy glass, it has the appearance of a star when the glass is not in good focus. All three comets are visible in the west, and are not far from each other.

A FAMILY POISONED.

The family of Dr. A. G. Castle, dentist, at New York, were thrown into great consternation on Saturday afternoon, a short time after partaking of some prepared meat which had been purchased that morning.—The family, including the servants, consisting of thirteen persons, were severly attacked with vomiting, spasms and pains.—The symptoms yielded to judicious treatment.

The Washington Union states that the reports from Corpus Christi, about the threatened advance on the Texas frontier, of several thousands of Mexican troops, is not confirmed by the official accounts.—Gen. Taylor's last despatch is dated on the 7th of February, and it gives no intimation about the movements of the Mexicans to the Rio del Norte.

A NEW EXPEDIENT.

The Pittsburg Gazette of the 4th inst. says: We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who came up on the Hibernia as far as Wheeling. He says they had much difficulty in getting up. On reaching Captina they found the channel closed with ice, and after making more than a dozen attempts to break through, were obliged to desist for that time. After lying by a short time, another attempt was made, and the boat grounded in full eight feet water, the ice on her bottom being so thick. Here was a dilemma. At length it was suggested to turn the scape pipe into the hold.—The freight was taken out, the hatches battened down, and this was done, but it required five or six hours to thaw the ice off. It proved an effectual remedy, however, and her bottom was freed. Finally, she got through and came on up. The idea of turning the steam into the hold to clear her bottom of ice, is, we believe, quite new. A gentleman largely interested in boats, to whom we mentioned the circumstance, thought it would be a great improvement if all steamers were furnished with a pipe through which the hold could at any moment be filled with steam."

A DUEL.

The Baltimore Republican of Saturday says:

"We have heard that a party left this city this morning early, to settle a matter of "satisfaction which one gentleman expects of another." The principals are reported to be a gentleman of this city and a midshipman in the U. S. N. It appears that the former is charged with trifling with the affections of a sister of the latter, and consequently had been commanded by the father not to consider himself recognized by any member of the family, but notwithstanding, whilst walking in Market st. with a lady, he met the brother and his sister and touched his hat to them, accompanied by a salutary remark. Both the parties subsequently met in the Exchang Hotel, when the brother is reported to have struck the former twice with a cane, a collision ensued, when the parties were separated. This morning a challenge ensued, and they have gone with their seconds and M. D's to Cold Spring to kill each other in *cold* blood."

By writing the Cricket on the Hearth, Dickens realized over $7000.

To cure the tooth-ach, plunge your feet in cold water. Strange but true.

During the last year, 4841 persons were "taken in" by the watchmen of Boston.

Wood is scarce at Philadelphia, and $8 per cord has been offered for oak, by the sloop load.

DEATH OF THE "FAKIR OF AVA."—Mr. Marshall, better known as "the Fakir of Ava," died at Louisville, Ky. on the 3d instant.

The amount of property lost by the sinking of the steamboat Congress, on the Mississippi, is estimated at $70,000; insured in St. Louis.

The amount of money on deposit in the various Government depositories on the 1st inst. subject to the draft of the Secretary of the Treasury, was $8,662,560.

On Saturday last, William Richardson, son of William S. Richardson, living near the Hill Top, in Charles county, Md. as we learn from the Port Tobacco Times, was killed by the fall of a tree.

Some odd genius says that the oldest inhabitant in Hamburg, S. C., is a bull frog.—He has been there from time immemorial, and still reads without spectacles.

The removal of the seat of government of Louisiana from New Orleans to Baton Rogue, was finally determined upon by the Legislature of that State on Friday week.

DISTINCTION ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR.—The Ohio House of Representatives, by a vote of 31 to 17, declared against the repeal of all laws making distinctions on account of color.

THE ENGLISH CORN LAWS.—We learn from the Montreal Herald that meetings in Canada are very generally being called for the purpose of sending petitions to England against the repeal of the corn laws.

WONDERFUL.

The Richmond Star says another relic of the classic ages was found in that city, being a dog collar supposed to have belonged to Julius Cæsar, from the fact of *having his name engraved upon it.*

THE CARRIER PIGEON.—The London Spectator says a pigeon, which was despatched from Southampton at ten o'clock, arrived at its home in Drury Lane at twenty five minutes past eleven; upwards of seventy miles in eighty five minutes.

SHOES!

Not less than 20,896,313 pairs of boots and shoes were made in Massachusetts during the last year, valued at $14,798,140! There are employed in business 45,877 persons, of whom 18,000 are females.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A scoundrel named Searle, was fined $500 last Thursday for cutting a gash one and a half inches, with a heavy rule, upon the back of a poor boy, because he could not spell a word correctly. This was at Springfield, Massachusetts.

AFFRAY.

The Muscogee, Ga. Democrat publishes an account of an affray between Colonel Hughes and Joseph Jernigan at Cuthbert, Randolph county, on the 29th, which resulted in the death of the latter—from a rifle shot. The Coroner's Jury pronounced it self defence.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

WORK FOR MARCH ON THE FARM.

SOWING OF GRASS SEEDS.—As we are among those who deem that no system of husbandry can be perfect that does not keep a due proportion of the farm in grass, we will remind our readers that every field in wheat or rye should be sown with clover, although it may not be intended to let it remain in grass for pasture or for hay.—Therefore, though in many regions of our country it may be late to sow clover seed, yet if there be any who may not have gotten in his seed, let him do so forthwith, and if the ground is sufficiently dry to admit of the operation, it would be well to harrow and roll in the seed. Let no one entertain any fears of injuring the crop of wheat or rye, for if the ground be in a sound condition he will do a positive benefit to either crop.

CLOVER FIELDS.—All fields in Clover should have a bushel of Plaster, per acre, sown thereon as soon as practicable, a moist day to be selected for the operation. By attending to this hint ten times the value of the plaster will be added to the product of hay, while the soil itself will be clothed with an absorbent that will continue through the season to draw from the atmosphere whatever there may be floating in it that is calculated to enrich the soil or furnish pabulum to the plants; for, of a truth it is thus that plaster acts, or so small a quantity as does, could not produce the astonishing results which are so gratifyingly witnessed by the observing farmer, and which cotribute so largely to the sustenance and comfort of his stock, objects which we are sure are dear to the pride and hearts of every good man.

OLD FIELDS.—In most of the old States there are numerous old fields which from improvident culture, years gone by, have been exhausted of their fertility, and turned out *not* to grass, but to the bleaching influence of summer suns. In the approach to many homesteads, these unsightly fields greet the eye but to sadden reflcetion and mar those joys which otherwise would await the meeting of friends. Such sights too tend to depreciate the value of farms, be the other portions ever so rich in all that gives fertility to soils and nutriment to growing crops. Now these we do think may be brought back to somet ing like a condition of profitable state of fertility at comparative little expense. Let such fields be fenced in, if they be not so already.—Let the cattle be kept off of them; have them well harrowed and cross harrow, then availing yourself of moist weather, spread on each acre a bushel of plaster; let them remain undisturbed until it shall be time to sow buckwheat; when that period arrives plough up your fields, harrow and roll well then sow a half bushel of buckwheat per acre, harrow it in and roll, and then finish by sowing thereon another bushel of plaster per acre; when the buckwheat first comes into blossom plough it in deeply, attaching a chain to your plough, or precede it with a *roller*. Then harrow your ground and let it remain a week, when if it be *clayey* ground you should sow it in wheat, harrowing in the seed thoroughly, and following the harrow with a roller—if the soil be sandy or light sandy loam, sow in rye, using the harrow and roller as before advised. This done you may wait until your convenience may best suit, when you should sow five or ten bushels of lime and as much ashes on each acre. Thus treated your old fields will yield you a fair crop of grain the first season, and if you treat them the succeeding year in the same way as the former, you may make up your mind that you will have no occasion to turn them out for some years to come, and not then provided you stock them down, as you should your other fields with clover, in the regular course of a wisely contrived rotation of crops. We have recommended buckwheat as the green crop to be turned under as a fertilizer, and we have done so, because it is one of those crops which may be grown with the addition of a little plaster on most soils, and which, from the constitution of its leaves, draws much of its nourishment from the atmosphere, and will therefore return to the earth much more than it may have abstracted from it.

ANTIQUITIES.

The brig Gunges, Capt. Wilson, at New York from Alexandria, Egypt, has a number of antique articles, an elephant, with a dog on his back, sculptured in marble, weighing 200 lbs; some lamps made of clay, and images in the human form made of bronze and clay; also specimens of glass proving beyond a doubt that the manufacture of this article was known to the ancients. These articles were dug up some feet below the surface, in the vicinity of the city of Alexandria, and bear evident marks of their antiquity.

The Young Men of Chicago, after being "cleaned out" at the different "fairs" and "donation parties" this winter, have advertised that they will hold a "fair" for the replenishment of their empty pockets; and they call upon the ladies to attend and contribute liberally, in return for the same attention on their part when they had money to spend. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

"You cut my hair, but it does not seem to be any shorter," said a gentleman who had been under the operation of Giovanni's scissors.

"No—I cut it longer this time," said the barber.

Counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces are in extensive circulation in different parts of the country.

The Temperance (Vt.) Herald gives the following as the complete vote of the State at the late election of Commissioners:

Anti License,	13,026
License,	12,596
Temperance majority,	430

Last year the majority was on the other side by some 300 votes—making a clear gain of 730 votes to the Temperance cause.

A letter from Washington to the Baltimore American, says:—"I believe the time is come when it is quite certain that the Senate will not pass the Resolutions of the House, and when they will adopt the Resolutions of Mr. Crittenden or Mr. Colquitt or those of similar import."

The Cayuga Patriot says that the keeper of Auburn State Prison mention a recent case in which another convict (besides Plumb) received 98 blows, or 588 lashes for violent conduct under an alleged pretence of insanity.

MASKED PROCESSIONS.

The authorities of New Orleans were asked a few days ago, for permission to allow masked processions through the streets on Shrove Tuesday. It was acceded to.

The Austrian Government have adopted Morse's American Magnetic Telegraph, in preference to the English and French imitations.

Several letters containing money have recently been stolen from the Auburn Post Office. The fact is undergoing investigation.

A little son of President White, of Wabash College, Ia., was killed a few days since by the kick of a horse

There are upwards of 500,000 bushels of wheat now in store between Peru and the mouth of Illinois river.

Mrs Jane Conningham was frozen to death a few daws since on a praitie in Michigan.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, on Monday, the 2d inst. of the small pox, WILLIAM N. STEPHENS, of Cecil Co. Md. aged about 23 years.

At Washington, on the 7th inst. Gen'l. JOHN P. VAN NESS, in his 77th year.

In Baltimore, on Sunday morning, the 7th inst. THOMAS KELL, in the 74th year of his age.

At the residence of J. T. Dunbar, George Town X Roads, in the 65th year of his age, on the 28th ultimo, JAMES FIELDS, after a lingering disease which had been consuming his mortal frame for the two last years.

The deceased had been an inmate of this family for the last ten years, and it is due to his memory to say, that he was an *honest man*—the highest eulogy that can be written.

Yet, after all, what is death, that we need to shudder at its approach, or deplore its ravages? The late lamented William Leggett, in the last words which it is said he wrote, declares:

There's no such thing as death:
What's called so, is but the beginning
Of new existence: a fresh segment in
The eternal round of things.

ANN.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, March 10, 1846.

Red Wheat—100 to 103.
White wheat—115.
White corn—62 to 63.
Yellow do.—64 to 65.
Oats—36 to 38
Flour per bbl—$4.68¾ a 4.75.
Clover seed—$5,62½ a 600.

OPINION OF A REGULAR PHYSICAN.

Exeter, Me., Sept. 30. 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

NO QUACKERY! NO DECEPTION!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, true.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.—The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended—curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing—has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by John Russell & Co., Chester Town.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

The Farm situated on the Sassafras river, in Kent county, called "*BLOOMFIELD*," containing about

750 ACRES,

and at present occupied by Mr. James Wilson. For terms, apply to

G. VICKERS, Agent,
for Mr. M. T. Goldsborough and wife.
Chester Town,
March 14th, 1846.