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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, June 30, 1849.

FIRE.—A destructive broke out, in Baltimore, on Saturday morning last, in the extensive steam saw mill belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Stow & Sons on Uhler's alley, between Charles and Hanover streets; the flames of which soon enveloped the adjoining large five story building belonging to Mr. John Needles, and occupied by Thomas Godey as a cabinet manufacturing establishment both of which were entirely destroyed.

WE LEARN from the Rockville Md. Journal that Mr. George White, a very industrious citizen of that neighborhood, left his home some weeks ago, and has not been heard of since.

FIRE.—The dwelling house belonging to Mrs. A C. Hammond, in Easton, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last.

ANOTHER.—The dwelling house occupied by Mr. John Whitby, near Easton, was entirely consumed on Friday last.

☞Four Irishmen and one dutchman died in Baltimore, on Friday last, from drinking cold water.

CROW'S HEADS.—The whole number of these, for which certificates have been granted in St. Mary's co. Md., the present year is 3,943.

Death of Ex-President Polk.

THE MEETING IN BALTIMORE!

In pursuance of a call of the Mayor, a large number of the citizens of Baltimore assembled at the Exchange Place, on Friday evening last, to pay a tribute to the memory of the lamented Ex-President. Col. Elijah Stansbury was appointed President, with forty four Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, Robert M. McLane, Esq. submitted the following preamble and resolutions;

Whereas, the mournful intelligence that death has terminated the earthly existence of JAMES K. POLK, the late ex president of the United States, has been officially communicated to the citizens of Baltimore by the Governor of the State of Maryland and by the Mayor of the city of Baltimore, at whose invitation we are now in town meeting; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Baltimore, have learned with deep sorrow, the melancholy tidings that James K. Polk had, by a sudden dispensation of Providence, been called from the scene of his earthly existence, where his life was so lately identified with the honor, happiness and prosperity of the people of the U. States, by whose suffrages he was then called to perform the highest and noblest functions of government known to our constitution and laws.

Resolved, That as an humble tribute of honor to his memory we are assembled to express our respect for the public and private virtues of his eventful and illustrious life, now a part of the history of our progress and fireatness as a people, whose destiny has been so wonderfully blessed and guided by the God of Nations.

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city of Baltimore cause the flags of the shipping in port and at the public offices to be suspended at half mast on Monday the 25th inst., and the public offices closed as a manifestation of respect for the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to address to the widow of the deceased a letter of condolence, conveying to her the proceedings of this meeting, with the full assurances of our high respect for the life and memory of her deceased husband.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each ward in the city of Baltimore be appointed by the chair, to make arrangements for a suitable demonstration of respect for the memory of the deceased on some future occasion, and that the Mayor of the city of Baltimore be ex-officio chairman of such committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished for publication to the daily papers of the city of Baltimore and the city of Washington

In offering the resolutions, and moving their adoption, Mr. McLane referred briefly to the eventful life of the deceased ex-President, the position he had filled in the country, the character he must always have in its history, and of the propriety of manifesting for his death the regret which it was honorable for all American citizens to feel, and that respects for his memory, which it was a patriotic duty to show.

G. R. Richardson, Esq', seconded the resolutions in a short, fervid, and eloquent speech. He referred to the birth of the ex-President, and instanced him as one who had risen by the force of his own character and talents to the highest office to which human ambition can look, or human ability can gain—the elected Chief Magistrate of a great Republic of twenty millions' of Freeman! And he also spoke of him, as one who, in that high office, had devoted himself, with an energy that command success, to the accomplishment of great deeds, and with an honesty of purpose that deserved, even from those who might have differed with him about their wisdom, respect. The administration of Mr. Polk was referred to, as one of the most eventful that had ever ruled over the Union. It was not proper to discuss how it came to pass, and to whose statesmanship and ability it was to be ascribed—but the fact is so, that the United States, on the day Mr. Polk went into office, scarcely comprised more than one-half of the territory that now is included in the Union, and that when he laid down the robes of his office, and retired to private life, the United States stood higher among the nations of the earth than ever before, whether we consider her territory her population, her wealth, or any and all things which go to make up a great people and a mighty nation. The man under whose administration these great events and this great progress had been made, was now dead. The only question now to consider, was in what way it was most proper to manifest the regret which every one should feel for his death, and how they might appropriately could testify the respect which was held for his memory.—All other considerations than these were foreign to the purpose that had called them together, and it was not to be supposed that any other had a place in the breast of any one. A man had died whom the people had honored, as few only were honored, and as few only of the millions who now inhabit, or may hereafter inhabit, this land can be honored. It is proper for the nation to mourn his death. A nation does mourn his death and honor his memory. The meeting was called to say how, on the part of the people of Baltimore, that mourning should be expressed, and that honor given. The resolutions which had been read, declared how this should be, and he hoped they would be passed with no dissentient voice. The speech of Mr. Richardson, which was impromptu, and of which this is a most imperfect sketch, was listen to with deep interest by the meeting, who testified their approbation of it by repeated manifestation.

After Mr. R. had concluded, the question was put on the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. And the meeting adjourned.—*Patriot*

For the Kent News.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Medical Society of Kent County, on the Epidemic Cholera.

That dreadful scourge, the Epidemic Cholera, has again visited the U. States.—All parts of the country, from Boston to the extreme South, and from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, are more or less under its influence. Having taken the subject into consideration at their Annual Meeting, on the 19th of June, the Medical Society of Kent County, charged the undersigned with the duty of enquiring into it, and publishing the result of their enquiries for the benefit of the people of Chester Town and the county.

That Cholera exists in a mild form in this vicinity, the committee entertain no doubt. It is true that bowel complaints, under the varied forms of Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, are annually met with in this climate in the Summer months. But neither of these forms has, since 1832, appeared in such numbers, or spread over the country to such an extent as to constitute an Epidemic, until the last and the present year. It is undeniable that an Epidemic Diarrhœa *now exists*, different in all its features from the Endemic Diarrhœa of former years: and we further refer to the fact, a fact which goes far towards establishing its character, that the cases of all other diseases are accompanied with such an unusual irritability of the bowels, that the mildest aperients act with uncommon violence.

Without entering farther into the proofs necessary to establish our position, judging such discussion to be uncalled for in a paper of this kind, we only wish to awaken the attention of our fellow citizens to the observance of those measures which we believe will have much influence in preventing the appearance of the disease in a graver form and disarming it of its terrors. We limit our attention, at present, to measures of precaution, and some plain directions for the treatment of the first stage of the disease. In all cases of severity, we, of course, admonish all persons to have immediate recourse to their medical adviser.

It may be asked by some, where is the necessity or benefit of employing precautionary means, when, if the disease be atmospheric, all who breathe are exposed to the same epidemic influence? Let it be remembered that an exciting cause is always required in order that disease may be developed, even when the whole atmosphere is highly charged with the morbid poison. We have always seen that during the prevalence of any epidemic, a life of prudence and judicious caution will secure exemption from its influence in a large majority of persons. It is not only necessary then, to avoid all exciting causes, but dilligently to search for and remove all those circumstances which tend to increase, and give a fatal energy to that peculiar condition of the atmosphere, whatever it be, in which the remote cause is known to reside.

To effect this object, while we acknowledge the laudable efforts of the Commissioners of Chester Town, we respectfully and earnestly urge the necessity of rigidly enforcing the observance of the regulations already made for the purpose of cleansing the town. The Bailiffs should be admonished of their duty of weekly, if not daily, inspecting every street, alley and backyard in their respective bailiwicks, and to enforce the laws respecting the prompt removal of all accumulations of filth. We think that a small sum should be appropriated, from the revenues of the corporation, to the purchase of Lime, not doubting that the liberal use of this article would abundantly repay by increasing our security not only from the dangerous forms of the prevailing bowel complaint, but *probably* in preventing in some degree the invasion of our Autumnal endemic fever.

The committee do not undertake to decide whether the comparative exemption of our county from bilious fever for some years past be the consequence of the use of the hundreds of thousands of bushels of lime which have in those years been spread over its surface. This comparative immunity is known to all observers—and if the abundant growth of vegetation and its consequent decay during the summer and fall, be, as heretofore supposed, the cause of this fever, it has certainly failed for some years, and especially during the last, when the range of the thermometer was unusually high, to produce it.

We ought not to omit a reference to the received opinion of all medical men that, whatever be the nature of the specific causes which give rise to all Epidemics, all accumulations of decomposing materials give augmented energy to those causes and greatly magnify their power of destruction.

Among those agents which increase the dangers to which any community is exposed, the evils of poverty, we confess, cannot be removed by municipal enactments. Even those can, however be rendered comparatively inoperative by frequently airing and washing all bed and body clothes, and scouring the floors and white-washing the walls of confined apartments. These measures can be used by all persons, however indigent, if industriously inclined, with trifling expense and labor.

In giving advice with regard to clothing the Committee will merely observe that the principle object should be to preserve an uniformity of temperature of the surface of the body, and recommend to all the benefits which we believe will be derived from wearing a flannel belt around the bowels.

The observance of a rigid diet, as more extensively connected with the immediate or exciting cause, is probably the most important of all preventive measures.—Confessing that our experience in the worst forms of this disease is limited, we shall confine our directions to those particulars which we know to be important in kindred affections, and which we have found successful in the prevailing diarrhœa. It will be seen that we are indebted for some of these to works of authority on the subject.

A poor and insufficient diet should be avoided—but at the same time care should be taken not to indulge too freely in the good things of the table. We advise plain substantial diet in every family, nothing that is known to disagree habitually or even occasionally, should ever be taken.

But few of the vegetables of the season can be indulged in with impunity. Good, sound, well-matured Irish Potatoes may (probably) be considered an exception to this rule, excepting to a few individuals of peculiar idiosyncracy.

Wheat bread, it is thought by some, to be wholesome should be lightened, but never suffered to become acid. All bread should be eaten cold or stale. Biscuit, well beaten and thoroughly baked are probably less apt to disagree. Crackers and Ship biscuit are good if sound. Rice in any form is unexceptionable.

Of meats, we can confidently recommend that boast of our country, an Eastern Shore Ham. Of fresh meats we would speak with more caution. To those who are not accustomed to their daily use, we suggest the necessity of great caution. Lamb or Mutton, boiled, are the most innocent. Veal we consider less digestible and of course should be avoided. It is deemed important by the committee to draw your attention to the danger which frequently arises from a sudden change from dried and salted meats to those just slaughtered.

We advise our friends who are about sending their reapers into their harvest fields to be cautious—as to the amount of labor to be exacted and as to sudden transitions in diet. The usual harvest pot-pie should not be cooked—and the laborers should be admonished not to drink largely of very cold or ice water, and not to drink it at all while overheated without previously bathing the face and hands.—Shorten the allowance of Spirituous liquors, if allowed at all, and do not give the common substitute of vinegar and molasses with water. Pies, tarts, puddings of all sorts, excepting rice, pastry of all kinds, baked or boiled, are pernicious. Soups are suspicious, and you will do well to avoid them. Poultry of all kinds, except chickens, are not to be thought of. Oysters should be banished from the table—and we earnestly admonish all and *especially the particular friend whom we saw a few days ago enjoying a dish of soft crabs*, to run with all their might from all shell fish. Even fresh perch which our waters furnish so abundantly at this season should be avoided. In a word, plain substantial food, such as each discreet and judicious individual has found to be best adapted to his own peculiarities of constitution and habits, should alone be used.—We will conclude this part of our subject with a few miscellanious suggestions.

Avoid sleeping in damp confined apartments. Let strict attention be paid to personal cleanliness—and to avoid exposure to cold or excessive heat. Too many should not be crowded into one room either by night or day. Kindle a fire on the hearth when the weather is cool or damp. Shun all kinds of fruit, fresh, dried or preserved—cabbage, melons, cucumbers, beans—and that through the entire duration of the Epidemic. A single transgression of these rules has often brought on a fatal attack.

The committee feel it to be an imperious duty to caution their friends against the thousands of "certain remedies."—"Infalliable cures"—"never-failing specifics" &c., &c., for the Cholera which will meet their eye in every newspaper—and which will be recommended by the ignorant, the credulous, the deluded and the interested. There is danger in the use of most of them, not so much from the deleterious nature of the compound as from the fact that the diseased will rely upon them and thus incur a dangerous delay.—An hour is always important and the loss of it may be fatal.

It is thought by some writers whose opinion is authority that it is not always safe to check the premonitory Diarrhœa too suddenly as the morbid poison may be passing off by the bowels. It is however indispensable to administer gentle opiates, combined with mild aperients, and sometimes with astringents, antacids &c. The following is a good prescription, furnished to some members of the Committee by a professional brother in Baltimore.

Arromatic Syrup of Rhubard, 1 ounce,
Tincture of Catechu, 1-2 ounce,
Strong Camphorated spirt 1 dram,
Black drop 40 drops. Mix. A teaspoonful to be given after every loose stool.

We have seen Sulphur and Charcoal, given according to the directions of Dr. Bird of Chicago, used with good effect—but must say that we should not be willing to trust it in bad cases. In the very commencement of the Diarrhœa, it is frequently sufficient to give doses of Laudanum and Bicarbonate of soda, or Laudanum and prepared chalk—these checking the symptoms at once. In cases where the stools are copious and watery, a pill or two of calomel and opium—and 3 to 4 grains, sugar of lead, taken at the same time or in an hour after, will arrest the disease generally in a short time. A powder composed a few grains charcoal, one grain of opium and 3 to 4 of sugar of lead, has been used successfully.

Bevond the incipient stage we do not venture to prescribe, knowing the varying circumstances of different cases and that most persons are not qualified to judge of them for themselves or others. Under all such circumstances we admonish you not to trifle or delay. Look well to youselves and your families—the disease is now in the midst of us.

JACOB FISHER,
L. M. RICAUD,
P. WORTH,
JOSEPH A. WICKES,
THOMAS G. WROTH,
I. ECCLESTON MARSH,
} *Committee.*

Chester Town, June 30, 1849.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS RETURNING.—Ten or twelve California emigrants, who had travelled about 300 miles over the plains, becoming discouraegd and fatigued, have given up the trip and returned to St. Louis. The Republican, of that city, says:

Two or three are from the vicinity of Chicago; others reside in Ohio and Kentucky, and they all agree that the undertaking was more than they could conveniently stand. They also give anything but a flattering account of the health and harmony prevailing in the different campanies, and seem to think that large numbers will be returning before the main body gets beyond Fort Laramie. These rumors, however, are to be taken with some degree of allowance, as the dissatisfied ones now coming back may view matters in a worse condition than really exists. They all state that the sickness was not as bad as when they first started, but their accounts about the grass, water, &c., materially disagree. Some say the former was fine and the latter in great abundance; others state that the horses and mules starving for the want of both.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—A newspaper, bearing the initials of a friend, was received at the post office, Syracuse, N. Y., directed to a young lady residing in the family of Charles F. Hicks. The postmaster, Mr Teall, demanded letter postage on it, which Mr. Hicks refused to pay, but tendered therefor *one cent*, the ordinary newspaper postage, which was refused and the paper retained. The suit instituted against the postmaster for detaining the paper, and has been carried through all the courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Star (of Saracuse) says that the Attorney General of the United States, after examining the case, decided that the courts, has not jurisdiction in the case; and that Teall acted legally in charging letter postage on the paper, and fully sustaining the grounds taken by Teall's counsel in the different courts. The costs in this suit will probably amount to at least $400—the amount involved in the original dispute between the postmaster and Mr. Hicks, was *nine cents*.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.—Under this head the Nashville True Whig gives some account of the last hours of Mr. Polk, from which we make the following extract:

"He retained his consciousness, we learn, up almost to the moment of dissolution. We saw him at a period when his physicians considered his case very critical. He happened to hear that we were going to Columbia, where his good old mother resides and sent for us. Upon entering the room he asked us to take a seat by his bed-side. He proceeded in a very calm, deliberate manner to say that the exhausted condition of his body was not alarming to him—that he felt satisfied that his earthly career was fast approaching to an end—that he wished to send some word to his beloved mother, who was so unwell, as he understood, that it was probable she might not be able to come to see him—he spoke of her and other members of the family most affectionately—among other messages delivered in the same calm, resigned tone, he requested us to tell his mother that should they not be permitted to meet on earth again, that he had an abiding hope that, through divine mercy, they would meet hereafter.

Early in his sickness, we understand he connected himself with the Meth. Episcopal Church. A funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. B. McFerrin of that church, and his remains followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of citizens. He was interred with Masonic ceremonies, having been a member of that fraternity.

LATEST FROM THE PLAINS.

NEW ORLEANS.—Report says that five hundred Americans in all, on their way to California have been killed by the Indians in Mexico.

The cholera is said to be making terrible havoc among the inhabitants of the interior towns of Mexico.

The Indians were still committing depredations on the Texas frontier, causing great alarm, and great complaints were made of the want of United States troops to repress the savages.

The Texan Rangers have been organized and will undertake the protection of the country from incursions of the savages throughout the territory from Corpus Christi, in the vicinity of the Neuces, and to the banks of the Rio Grande.

Accounts have been received that the Texas expedition from El Passo del Norte, comprising six companies of the 3d Infantry, under command of Major Van Horn left San Antonio on the 1st inst.

THE FLOOD IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Memphis Eagle, of Saturday last, says the Mississippi is again risen tremendously, and threatens to be higher than it has been this season. What then is to be the fate of the already half-inundated city of New Orleans.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, at their recent sessions, held in Pittsburgh, recommended to the Churches under their care to observe this day the 28th ult., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer;—"in view of the great desecration of the Sabbath by our National Legislature, and men high in political place and favor; in view of the calamnities which have fallen on so many parts of the land, in the fearful destruction of property and life, by water, by by fire, by the violence of men, and by the now prevailing pestilence, and in view of the suspension of the influences of the Holy Spirit, to so great an extent throughout our land.

The Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, also recommended to their churches to observe the same day as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, for like causes.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The telegraph announces, under the date of last evening that Miss De Forrest daughter of one of the most respectable citizens of Buffalo, fell into the stream at the "Hog's Pack," on Thursday evening. Mr. Charles C. Addington, a young merchant of Buffalo, plunged in to save her, but both were carried over the Falls. If our memory is correct there is generally a plank thrown across the stream, to enable visitors to take a view of the Falls.—It is probable that Miss DeForrest fell in the attempt to cross. Mr. Addington must have plunged in a moment of almost of almost frenzied excitement, as there could be no possible chance of escape from death —*N. Y. Com.*

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

The steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on Saturday last, from Chagres, New Orleans and Havana. The Crescent City left New Orleans for Havana where she arrived on the evening of the 18th. After landing a quantity of specie she left the Moro, for New York on the 19th. As the authorities would not permit any communication between the vessel and the shore on account of the cholera at New Orleans, Capt. Stoddard neither obtained passengers nor newspapers at that place.

The Crescent City brings $490,514 on freight, but this does not include that in possession of the passengers.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th says that she has on board $496,500 in gold dust, $50,000 in specie, and 50 packages in merchandise.

ARRIVAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

Governor Mason arrived at St. Louis on the 23d ult. from New Orleans. William Luther has just arrived from California, via the Isthmus of Panama. Two years ago Mr Luther left the State of Illinois, a poor man, and he now returns to the bosom of his friends, after having accumulated a fortune. He fully confirms all the previous accounts of the richness of the golden mines, of which he possesses quite a sufficiency of the most convincing proofs in the way of gold dust. He likewise states that Col. Freemont and his party had reached Suter's Fort. He represented the soil of California as being but little short of a sterile desert, and mostly unfit for agricultural purposes.

Late accounts have been received of a renewal of disturbances between the California emigrants and the Indians, in which a number of each was killed. The Cholera was still making sad havoc among the emigrants. Many parties were daily returning.

BOSTON, June 26.

Fearful Fire in the Woods—A Whole Village in Flames. From St. John papers of yesterday, well earn that the fire raging in the woods in New Brunswick had increased with fearful rapidity, threatening great destruction of property.

A letter dated St. Andrews, 19th inst., says that a whole village at New River had been destroyed, together with the extensive Saw Mills belonging to Messrs. Eaye & Farnham, and large quantities of timber.

About one hundred persons had been compelled to fly to the beach for safety. The fire was bursting out on both sides. Several other saw mills were destroyed.—Robbinstown, where eight large vessels are being built, is threatened with destruction. The loss of property, grain and lumber, is said to be very large. No one can tell when or where the fire will stop.

LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans papers of the 15th inst. bring us the most cheering accounts of the opening of the campaign in Louisiana. On the evening before, an immense gathering of the Whigs had taken place at the depot of the Pontchatrain railroad, at which Gen. Declonet and Mr. Conrad and Judge Jackson, Congressional candidates in the 1st and 2d district, made able and effective addresses. The Fillmore Rangers were out in full force, and were every where cheered on their march to the depot with outbursts of applause. The gallant young Whigs of Louisiana are coming up to the business with resolute hearts. We are mistaken if they do not make a crevasse in the Locofoco representation from that.—*Republic*,

AWFUL STEAMBOAT CATASTROPHE.—We yesterday, says the Cincinnati Commercial, received a private telegraphic despatch from Louisville, stating that the steamer Winfield Scott from New Orleans, reports having passed the Talleyrand at Eggs Point, careened over and in a dangerous situation. The starboard guard was broken, precipitating fifteen hundred bales of Cotton and one huudred hogsheads of Tobacco into the river. Several persons were drowned.

NORTH CAROLINA. The Hon. Edward Stanley has been nominated for Congress for the 8th district.

"OH GIT OUT!"—Some merciless wag perpetrated the following:—

"MARRIED.—At Rochester, Noble county, Feb. 18th, by Rev. Mr. Woolf, Mr. SILAS LION to Miss EDITH LAMB.

"Our devil calls this a beastly affair, but it reminds us rather of that millennial era spoken in the Holy writ: 'The Lion and the lamb shall lie down together and a little child—' AHEM! we forget the remainder of the quotation."

BASE COIN.—Some workmen engaged reparing an old building in Union st., Boston on Tuesday, found a bag containing about 500 counterfeit Mexican dollars.

KENTUCKY.—William B. Thompson democratic candidate for Congress in the Louisville district has withdrew from the contest.

REPLY TO MR. BENTON.—Senator Foote, of Mississippi, is out in the Union with a lengthy reply to Col. Benton's great speech.

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND. A correspondent of the Argus recommends Col. Solomon Hillen as a candidate for Governor.

WITHDRAWN.—The Easton Gazette says, that Theodore R. Loockerman, Esq., will under no circumstances, with his consent, be presented to the Convention, to meet at Barren Creek Springs, on the 2d of August next to nominate a whig candidate for congress from this district.

The Rockville (Md.) Journal nominates Ex-Governor Thomas G. Pratt, as a candidate for U. S. Senator in place of Hon. Reverdy Johnson. It says he is the choice of the prominent whigs of Montgomery county.

MARRIED.

In Queen Ann's county, on the 21st inst. by the Rev. Silas B. Sutherland, Hon. Mathias George, of the Senate of Maryland, to Mrs. Lucretia D. Hopper.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE young milch **COW** and **CALF.** For terms apply to the EDITOR.
June 30, '49.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having become members and those desirous of joining the Working-mens Association, are requested to meet at the *Primary School House*, Chestertown, on Tuesday evening next July 3. A full attendance is desired.—The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee, at the last meeting to Collect Books and receive donations: Messrs Chas. Stanly, Wm. S Lassell, J. W. Prichard, H. Earnest, Wm. Bacchus, A.M. Russell and T. J. Williams.
June 30, '49. 1t

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to public sale, on

TUESDAY

the 24th day of July next, at the tavern of Mr. Charles B. Tilden, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock in the morning, all that

FARM & PLANTATION,

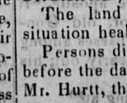
formerly owned by Maj. James Parker and generally called "PARTNERSHIP" lying within about two miles of Millington, in a fine section of county, and pleasant neighborhood. The Farm contains about

214 Acres of Land,

a plot of which will be exibited at the sale—a fair proportion of which is in



AND TIMBER,



There is upon the premises a FRAME DWELLING and the usual and necessary out Houses, a well of good water near the Dwelling, and an APPLE ORCHARD, of early and latter fruit.

The land is considered good, and the situation healthy and desirable.

Persons disposed to view the premises before the day of sale, will be assisted by Mr. Hartt, the Tenant upon the Farm.

THE TERMS

OF SALE, are one hundred dollars at the purchase money on the day of sale in cash, and the residue in three equal instalments in six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale to be secured by bond with surety to be approved by the Trustee. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money, the Trustee is authorized by the Decree to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers free and discharged from all claims of complainants and defendants and those claiming by, from or under them.

B. CHAMBERS WICKES,
Trustee.

Chester Town, June 30, 1849. } tds