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# KENT NEWS

## CHESTER TOWN, MD.

**Saturday, Nov. 24, 1849.**


### Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday next, the 29th inst, has been set apart by Governor Thomas of our State, and by the Governors of many States, as a day of thanks-giving. Let the day be appropriately kept: Let all secular business be suspended—Service attended in the respective Churches, and the meeting of the Sons of Temperance at the Court House at two o'clock in the afternoon.

DISCONTINUED.—The Post office at Worton Heights, has been discontinued, owing to the refusal of Mr. Vannort to accept the appointment and an office at that place being deemed unneccessary.

EDITORS CONVENTION.— The Marlboro' Gazette, the first paper who called a convention of editors, has appointed the first Wednesday in January, and Annapolis as the place of meeting,—but there seems to be a matter of dispute where th is Convention shall meet. Believing that Baltimore would de the most suitable place we must vote accordingly. The following is the vote as far as heard from:

*Yeas*—Marlboro'Gazette, Frederick Examiner, Rockville Journal, Easton Gazette, Cecil Democrat, Annapolis Republican, Annapolis Free Press, Worcester Shield, Cambridge Chronicle, Hagerstown Torch Light, PortTobacco Times,CecilWhig—12.

*Nays*—Cambridge Democrat, Howard Gazette, Westminister Carrolltonian. Westminister Democrat, Easton Star, Baltimore Clipper, Baltimore Argus, Kent News.—8.

So far Annapolis is four votes ahead—there is eight counties yet to be heard from.

### MEETING FOR A BANK,
#### TO AID THE FARMERS.

The citizens of Kent county, favorable to the establishment of a Bank, as one of the means of promoting the Farming interests of our county, are requested to attend a meeting at the Court-House, in Chester Town, on Friday next, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Some of our practical Farmers, as well as men of capital, are warmly favoring this plan, and the annexed extrude from J. S. Skinners celebrated agricultural paper will shew some of the advantages to be expected—we hope to see a good attendance from all parts of the county, for all are equally interested.

MANY CITIZENS.

### *Banks and Agriculture.*

The indefatigable editor of "The Plough the Loom and the Anvil" seems to think there are other banks, besides banks of manure, that are needed for the farmers of Maryland—or rather that small money banks, in each county, would contribute essentially to bring foward that improvement which, as things are, can only result from a long source of unassisted industry. On this subject we find the following views in his October number. He found his argument on the successfull establishment of more than a hundred banks in the little State of Massachusetts. The article will at least serve to show how many questions the editor contrives to bring to bear on the great question to which his thoughts and labors have been for so many years devoted. The failure of so many banks in some States may have created a sensitiveness on the subject not justified by more enlarged and better digested views of the case. At all events we know that they continue to order things differently "down East," as is seen in the following:

BANKS WANTED.—Yes, in Maryland, Virginia and all the Southern States, nothing stands more in the way of agricultural improvements than the difficulty of raising money on real estate, for the improvement of landed property. Were it not for this, thousands of industrious men, who have been taught by the agricultural journals, how sure is the process of improvement, find it yet impossible even to *begin*, for want of as much money as would buy 1000 bushels of lime; although it could be made morally certain that the use of it would, in a certain process of time enable them to return the loan, and to prepare the land to which the lime was applied, capable of yielding 50 bushels of corn instead of 15, 25 bushels of wheat instead of 5 bushels to the acre, with the same amount of labor.

The use of money in agriculture answers the same purpose that *steam power* does in manufacturhs. It gives efficiency to labour, and life to a *caput mortuum* or dead body—and this is one of the secrets why towns grow large in the Southern states, while the country goes to waste, and vilages dwindle away, until they disappear altogether, after lingering through an existence always miserable when in a state of conscious decline.

In New England where the loom and the anvil are always at work close to the plough, they order things differently.—There, every hundred or district has its little bank, where the small farmer and the small tradesman or mechanic, if known to be industrious, can borrow what is needed to *give him a start*. * * * *

Every county in Maryland and Virginia should have a bank—a small one, in proportion to its inhabitants, divided into small shares, and among all the people. Let him who cannot take $100, take $50 or $25 Not to be loaned to nabobs, or to furnish big salaries to its officers, but for the accommodation of small, industrious men—to hire labour and to buy lime and other manures, to build good stables and out-houses, and small factories, to use up the wool and the hides, and the tan bark, and a thousand things that are wasted.

There are more than 100 banks in Massachusetts, and their notes *everywhere at par*—"as good as gold." Thus it is that no element or source of productive industry—neither genius, industry or materials—lie idle for want of means to put them in active operation. But you do not hear them eternally crying out "free trade—free trade!"

### Letter from a Baltimorean.

*Success in California—Gold Digging—Store Keeping—Gambling—Land Cultivation—Life at the Mines, &c.*

We have been favored with the following extracts from a letter from a young and enterprising Baltimorean in California, addressed to his father. His many friends will rejoice to hear of his success: *Clipper.*

DRY DIGGINGS, Sept. 7.

On the 5th of June, I arrived at the mines, and went to work. During the 1st week, I dug $40 worth of gold dust; the 2d week $102; the 3d week $175; the 4th week $130; the 5th week $160. I then went into the Provision business and have found it very profitable, and the work not so hard as digging in the hills and on the banks and rivers, which is the hardest work ever man could do and reminds me of workmen on the canals and railroads.

I think from the 19th of July to the present time, that I have made clear of all expenses, about $3,000.

California is a great country for the enterprising and industrious man. My present prospect is very fair indeed to make $10,000 this winter, or at least by next June, one year from the time I commenced working here. I do not know what it is to sleep in a house. There has been no rain here for four months.

My store, which has about $10,000 worth of goods in it at the present time, is constructed of a few poles, set in the ground, about 60 feet wide, and 40 in breadth, and enclosed with muslin. I have about $1,000 worth of goods in another store, father up the river. I gave a young man the goods to start him in business, and he is paying me $100 a week, until all is paid.

There are many men in this country who are throwing themselves away, and becoming quite lawless and great rowdies, having not respect for themselves or any one else. Card playing, gambling, and vices of all kinds prevail to an alarming extent. Money being so plenty and easy to get, and having the best of Banks on which will not fail for centuries, the people are careless and prodigal. Indeed, I do not set as much value on one dollar here as I did on one cent at home. I am selling butter at $3 per lb.; flour at 50c per lb.; pork 50c per lb; small jar of pickels at $5; one bottle of brandy at $6; and a bottle of ale at $4

I came to California to make money sufficient, in as short time as possible, to make you comfortable the balance of your days, and I must say that I will do it, with the aid of Almighty God, who has directed and attended me through all my hardships. I have certainly been so far very fortunate, and have surpassed my most sanguine expectations.

You cannot conceive what kind of a country California may be. We thought of taking up lands, but I have the first man to see who will say he will make California his home, or even purchase land to cultivate. There are thousands of acres of land, the most beautiful and level you have ever seen. I have no doubt that in the course of a few years it may be settled by foreigners for the purpose of digging gold, but not to cultivate. Indeed, I have the first piece of land to see that I would take as a gift for cultivation. The climate, however, is most delightful. I sleep in the midst of the wild forest, with the wolves howling all around me, while bears and other wild beasts are seen in every direction. But, notwithstanding, I have become so accustomed to this mode of life that I do not mind it. I eat and sleep as hearty as I ever did in my life. My health has been good, and I hope, with the will of God, it may continue.

You would be astonished to see a city of 20,000 inhabitants grow up in three months. Buildings of every description are going up in all directions. I am now thinking of building a house for myself when the winter come on, which sets in about the middle of January, and continues for three months, but is generally mild and pleasant.

I would advise all young men who wish to make fortunes, to come to California, but they must work very hard, and undergo many severe trials and hardships, and probably may return home worn out and sick of California, as it seems to be a lottery, altogether, with many. Some make their thousands, and others are spending all they have. But it is useless for a young man to come here unless he can do hard work. The men that make the most money, in digging gold, are hardy Germans, Irish, and the Western men of States There are but four Eastern men making money here.

Yours, &c., W. G.

DEATH OF A MISER. The Picayune says that an old miser, a planter, died at Attakapas, lately, who who was worth, in money, lands and negroes, at least $200,000. He had his coffin made before his death, of rough, unhewn plank, in which were found, after his death; some two or three thousand dollars in gold. Secreted in the ceiling of his house was $45,000 in gold, and in an iron chest, also, a very large amount in gold and paper.

### THE NEXT HOUSE.

We take the following table and comments from the new York Tribune:

| States. | W. | L. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2 | 5 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 1 |
| Connecticut | 1 | 3 |
| Delaware | 1 | 0 |
| Florida | 1 | 0 |
| Georgia | 4 | 4 |
| Illinois | 1 | 6 |
| Indiana | 1 | 9 |
| Iowa | 0 | 2 |
| Kentucky | 6 | 4 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 3 |
| Maine | 2 | 5 |
| Maryland | 3 | 3 |
| Massachusetts | 8 | 0 |
| Michigan | 1 | 2 |
| Mississippi | 0 | 4 |
| Missouri | 0 | 5 |
| N. Hampshire | 2 | 2 |
| N. Jersey | 4 | 1 |
| New York | 32 | 2 |
| N. Carolina | 6 | 3 |
| Ohio | 9 | 10 |
| Pennsylvania | 15 | 9 |
| R. Island | 3 | 0 |
| S. Carolina | 0 | 7 |
| Tennessee | 4 | 7 |
| Texas | [illegible] | 2 |
| Vermont | 3 | 1 |
| Virginia | 2 | 13 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 112 | 115 |

NOT CLASSED—Messrs. Allen of Mass., Giddings and Root of Ohio.

The above table is arranged to show as nearly as possible the actual sympathies of the members as between the two great parties dividing he Union. In it we have placed Messrs. Booth of Connecticut, Julian of Indiana, Preston King of N. York.—Wilmot of Pennsylvania, and Durkee of Wisconsin, (all distinctive free-soilers,) in the locofoco column, because we believe they severally lean that way. We have placed Messrs. Mann of Massachusetts, Sprague of Michigan, Tuck of New Hampshire, Campbell and Hunter of Ohio, and Howe of Pennsylvania, in the whig column, because they were elected mainly by whig votes, and are in feeling and principle whigs.

THE BEST ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—The editor of the New York Tribune having been asked which is the best and quickest route to California, says:

The best and quickest route is via. the Isthmus of Panama. It is also the most expensive. The fare to Chagres in the mail line (Roberts') is $80a$100 in the cabin and $50 in the steerage. In Howard's line, $90a$125 in the cabin, $65 in the steerage. This line goes direct to Chagres. The other stops at Charlestown, Savannah and Havana, and changes to the Falcon, at the latter place. Across the Isthmus the cost is about $[illegible]. The Pacific steamers charge $300 in the cabin and $150 in the steerage, making for the whole trip $400 to $450 in the cabin and $225 to $245 in the steerage. The steerage passages on the Pacific steamers are all engaged for December and January, but to Chagres there are steerage passages to be had in the second December Pacific steamer and after. The time occupied by this route is 34 to 36 days. The Empire City leaves this port for Chagres on the 1st, and the Ohio on the 13th of December. The Sarah Sands, iron propellor, leaves on the the 1st December, and the steamer Tennessee on the same day, for San Francisco, via. Cape Horn. Both vessels take freight and passengers.

There are sailing leaving here every week for California, via. Cape Horn, in which the passage varies from $100 to 300—time 4 to 6 months. Any one with plenty of time and patience might like this route.

SAD PICTURE OF HUNGARY. A letter from Berlin gives the picture of unfortunate Hungary:

"The aspect of Hungary is said to fill the traveller with sadness. On every side the eye rests on the blackened and ruined walls or burnt villages, heaps of rubbish which mark the site of destroyed castles or farmhouses, and, not unfrequently, on the bleathing skeleton of one the many victims of war famine, In the South, many villages built of wood have entirely disappeared, a desolate track covered with ashes and cinders is all that remains on the spot where once stood thousands of happy homes. Members of long disappeared families brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, who have not seen each other for many months, sometimes meet for the first time in visits to these sad scenes.

THE ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican that the father of Theron K. Barnum, one of the men killed by the Montesquions, has commenced suit to recover for the loss of his services and society, he being at the time of his death a minor.

An attachment has been issued, and under this writ all the property the Montesquions possessed when they arrived in St. Louis has been seized by the Sheriff to abide the event of this suit.

This is a novel proceeding, without, we believe, a precedant in this community, and the result will be looked for with considerable anxiety. Damages to the amount of $3,000 have been laid, which will about sweep what the Montesquions possessed.

POST OFFICE.—There are under the direction of the Post Office Department, between 18,000 and 19,000 post offices.—From the 4th of March up to the 30th of October the following changes have occurred: 808 new ones established, 278 discontinued, 161 changed sites, 3817 post masters removed, 1863 resigned, 139 died. Thus after all the locofoco fuss, there has been only about one removed in every seven.—*Cecil Whig.*

## FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS
*BY THE*
## STEAMSHIP AMERICA

### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The *Tribune* translate the following letters from the Austrian correspondence of the *National*:

KIAPKA—THE HUNGARIAN PRISONERS.
FATE OF THE HUSSARS.

VIENNA, October 10, 1849.

Kiapka, Assermann, and Ujhazy, are going to America, for some time, it is said.

We see passing every day under escort the noble rerains of twenty battles—the hussars of Bamolna, of Weltzen, of Miskolos, and the betrayed of Vilagos. The first and most considerable of these convoys arrived at Presburg on the 5th. The music of the hussars played the celebrated air of "Hunyadi," the Marseilles of Hungary. They were stripped of everything, after the catastrophe of Vilages; what they regret the most is the beautiful horses which the Austrian took away. Some of the hussars, who knew what was coming, had previously sold theirs to the Russians. It was sad to see these brave cavaliers, disarmed, with, torn clothing, and mounted on the wretched animals which had been taken from the peasants of Lower Hungary.

If it was the object to diminish the sympathy which these noble soldiers everywhere found on their route, by ridicule, the plot was entirely unsuccessful. Nothing but fear of imprisonment prevented the expression of interest. Many of the spectators felt tears come to their eyes; some jokes attempted on the dress and on the horses were stopped by the look of the cavaliers. For myself, when I beheld those stern and haughty faces, I could not think of our soldier of the Loire, and called to mind the passage of Chateaubriand, when he describes the Sicambres, "presereing in death so fierce an air that the boldest scarcely dared to look at them."

These hussars, who are conducted to Bohemia in order to be enrolled in the regiments, are but small a part of the Magyar army. Where are the others? "many are scattered," they reply. "The most are in Turkey with Bem. Why have we not followed them? Our infamous general deceived us. He promised us honorable conditions, guaranteed by Russia, but he brought us where you see. We have not been vanquished."

EXECUTION OF THE PRISONERS—ATROCITIES OF HAYNAU
DEATH OF COUNT BATTHYANI.

VIENNA, Oct 18.

You have known for some time the premeditated atrocities that have been committed at Arb and Pesth. It was necessary to appease the manes of Lemberg, of Eugene Zichy, and of Latour, and arrangements were made to offer as a holocaust a number of victims precisely on the 6th of October, the anniversary of the day when Latour was swept off by a popular tempest Thus the Councils of war, yielding to a sort of electric shock, were at just the same moment convinced of the guilt of the prisoners confined to their jurisdiction. It is accordingly passion, a cold and cruel spirit of revenge, and not justice which presided over the fate of all these unfortunates.

I have left to others the task of describing the ignominious punishment inflicted on the prisoners of war, who voluntarily surrendered, first, because I have doubted even the official proofs that I had in my hand, and second, I wished to know what would be said by the organs of public opinion. Sad, very sad experiment! Not a voiec from the Austrian press has been raised against these herrible executions—not a cry, I will not say of terror—for the punishments have no terror for one party—but of horror at the sight of those infamous strangulations. A few journals only, admitting the mode of execution, have contested its utility and equity. For the same crimes, they say, one is scarcely disturbed, while another is hung; one dies as a soldier pierced with balls, another perishes frightfully on the gibbet to which he is bound, back to back; the executioner strangles him above with the aid of a bar, while his two assistants hang on the feet of the patient whom they multilate. Horrible! and it is thus that all those intrepid Magyar Generals have met their end. The gibbet is rehabilitated.

Whence comes this difference of punishment? From the caprice of the chief. The Council of War always condemns to death for the crime of high treason; the chief determine the mode of punishment. This chief, this autocrat, as I have called him, is General Haynau, who having no Siberia, and wishing for no prison, delights in preparing the gibbet. A horrible speech of his is quoted, which is not destitute of probability. "All these rascals who have taken arms against Austria—I will cool them down." Count Grun, by this diligence had saved some prisoners. Haynau seized his prey for the second time. You know the names of twelve glorious generals, nine of whom have perished by the hand of the executioner. Their principal crime was that of beating the Austrians Blas! among those who have had the most cruel fate, I find the young and unfortunate. Charles Leiningen, whose brief and brillant career I spoke of lately, when I announced, unhappily by mistake, that he had been shot. I will say nothing of Count Batthani, ex-prime minister; all the dstails of his tragic end you know.

When Windischgratz approached from Pesth, Batthyani, who had quitted the post of affairs presented himself to him as a mediator, requesting him to spare the city. The Prince kept him as a prisoner. Batthyani, as regards his political acts as Minister, was then no more culpable than the the Palatin, the Archesduke Stephen, who was the mover and author af the measures taken the Hungarian Government. Dragged from prison for a year, the ex-President was at last condemned to be hung on the 6th October. On the day of his execution he gave himself five wounds with a poignard in the throat and the region of the heart. He was instantly helped; he could not be hung; the thing was physically impossible; he was carried dying to the place of execution; he would not let them blind his eyes, and said to the soldiers, "Now do your duty," and fell. All the prisoners, indeed, even the priests, displayed the same intrepidity. Gen. Vetter has escaped from prison.

The young Countless Leiningen has left Presburg with her two children to demand the remains of her husband.

Some are shot every day at Pesth. In this way they despatch the mass of the prisoners, the Husars or the Honveds who have not yet given their submissions. You may imagine what exasperation is produced by these wholesale slaughters. Vengence is taken on the assassins—Bands of men go through the streets and slay without mercy the Austrian officers whom they meet.

Must I add that shameless orators, the Jean Petities of the party, daily offer an epology for these judicial murs? "It was necessary! it is vigorous! You see that they do not fear to touch patrician heads! Equally before the law, befors death." The death of Latour is not sufficiently expiated and these rhetoricians invoke the avenging Nemasis. I have read many journals, which all seem to have taken up the word for the sake of speaking of this mythological goddess. Let us do like them. Let us invoke Nemesis!

[By Telegraph for the Clipper.]

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 20th.

The explosion of the Louisiana took place about five o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th; opposite Gravier street. The glass in the houses fronting the levee were much broken, and the shock was felt throughout the city. There were about 50 cabin passengers in the cabin aft the wheel, which not being injured, hopes are entertained that many of them are saved. The number killed ranges from 80 to 130.

The Louisiana had rung her last bell, and was nearing an emigrant ship to take on 200 passengers when the terrific explosion happened. The following are the names of the most prominent persons killed and wounded by the explosion of this ill-fated steamer:

*Killed.*—Mr. Knox, Andrew Bell, Levi Prestcott, Thomas Bensier, and Mr Buckner, of Memphis, Tenn. Also, Mrs. Moody, wife of the clerk of the steamer Storm, and R. McMakin.

*Missing.*—J. W. King, of St. Louis; Mr. Elliot and J. Merring, of Cincinnati

*Wounded.*—H. W. Buchanan, Marcus Milnor, Samuel S. Smith, Thomas M. Merriweather and Samuel Conly, all residents of different parts of Kentucky; Jos. S. Wilger, of Ind.; Isaac Wallace, of Ohio; Mr. Wolf, of Memphis, Tenn.; W. Turker, John E. Turker, Thomas Hamson, and L. Regdoll, all from Miss. Also Capt. Hopkins of the steamer Storm, and Capt. Dustin, and Robt. Priee, of the steamer Bostona and John Mason belonging to the same boat.

Most of the others who suffered by this calamity were emigrants whose names are unknown.

THE ESCAPE OF DR. COOLEDGE. Dr. Cooledge, who, it will be remembered, was convicted of murder in Maine, and while in prison awaiting the day of his execution, committed suicide, as was alleged, it appears as in California. The American Union published at Boston, contains a letter written by a former resident of Maine, and dated at "Short Bar, 30 miles from Coloma, (California) Sept. 3d, addressed to a gentleman in Boston. The writer claims that he was acquainted with Cooledge at Waterville, and cannot be mistaken in his statement:

"Yesterday morning, there came up here three strangers from Saerimonto City, one of whom I recognized as the *Notorious Dr. Valous P. Cooledge*, formerly of Waterville, Me., the alleged murderer of Edward Mathews! *Could* I be mistaken? How came he here? Has he escaped hanging?—I knew Cooledge well, at Waterville—and if this is not him, then I never saw the man. His beard was very thin and scattered over his thin narrow face, but it had grown out two or three inches in length. He passed here by the name of Wilkes, or Wilkins.—His eye I could not mistake. He appeard well but in no other way altered, save that meanly dressed, and looked a little *harder* than usual. I told my belief to W., and the next morning Cooledge was gone. Where he has wandered, I cannot guess—but I feel *sure* that it was him. If you ever write, tell me what this can mean. Or, am I deceived."

HENRY CLAY IN NEW YORK—*Interview with Father Mathew.* The New York Express of Tuesday says:

Hon. Henry Clay visited Wall street to day, the Custom House, Exchange and other public places. The people could not refrain greeting him with repeated cheers. The "Bulls and Bears" of the Money Change gave in to the great "lion" of the country.

Mr Clay, accompanied by his friend Alderman Benson, called upon Father Mathew, this morning, at the Irving House. The occasion was a most interesting one as both had hoped to have the pleasure of this meeting. Highly and deserved compliments passed between the two, and hopes were expressed that they would soon meet again at the capital of our country.

After the meeting, Mr. Clay took a walk about the Hotel, with Mr. Howard, and expressed his delight with he magnificence of his establishment.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE. Judge Daly, of New York, has received a letter, stating that a conspiracy has been formed to assasinate him, in consequence of his conduct as Judge on the trial of the Astor Place rioters, and that the writer was asked to join the conspiracy, but declined doing so.

CASE OF THOMAS J. BURROWS.—It be remembered that a charge was prefe to the Philadelphia Annual Conference its last session, against Thos. J. Bur for killing James B. Bishop, by sh ing him with a pistol; and that the Co rence suspended him from his minis functions until his case could be inves ted by a committee. We learn fro authentic source, that he has form withdrawn from the Church, and deliv up his ministerial credentials to the c mittee which was appointed by the C ference to investigate the case. We l further, that he withdrew as early as last, at which time the committee had tified him to appear for trial; but owi some informality in the notice of withd al which he sent to the committee, an the departure of one member of the c mittee immediately after, the matter not formally and perfectly adjusted within a few days.—*Christian Advoc*

DISTRESSING SUICIDE. Mr. Alfre Haig, a young man about 21 years of brother of Mr. James M. Haig, Fringe u facturer, Baltimore st., committed su yesterday morning at his residence Lombard, near Eutaw st, by hanging self with a rope. The door of his cha in the forth story being found fastene bout 11½ o'clock, created alarm in family, and it was forced open, when young man was discovered hanging strong manilla cord, the end of which attached to the transon over a door se ting his room from an adjoining one appeared that he had hung himself wi single stran of the cord which had b with his weight, and that he then dou it—succeeding in his design. It was known how long he had hung when fo but supposed for some time. Dr. S Smith was sent for and cut the body d and Coroner Esender held an inquest the body, the jury rendered a verdict in cordance with the facts. He had c plained of being unwell on Monday, no cause we understand, unless it be requited affection, can be assigned for act.—*Clipper.*

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—*Persons Seriously Injured.* The locom tive, tender and baggage cars, on the M River and Lake Erie Railroad, were thro off the track near Belforntaine, (Ohio) the 14th inst.

All were precipitated down the embr ment, depth of 20 or 30 feet. Four five persons have been so badly inju that they are not expected to survive. O man is supposed to be crushed beneath locomotive which lies in ruins. damages to property are estimated at $ 000.

☞An editor off towards sunset has len into the hands of the Philistines, breaks forth in the following heart-mov appeal:—

Sheriff, spare that press,
Touch not a single type,
Don't put me in distress,
To stick to me through life!
'Tis all in all to me—
If lost, what shall I do?
Then, why not let it be?
Oh, sheriff—boo! boo! boo!"

☞The sloop Gen. Washington had arrived when our paper went to press.

## MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 21st ins by the Rev. William T. Wright, Mr. Hen H. Simms to Miss Ariannah Greenwoo both of Kent co. Md.

[We received with the above notice quantity of excellent cake, for which t happy pair have our thanks.

## DIED.

In Chestertown, on the 22nd instan Mrs. Shea, consort of Mr. Wm. Shea.


**SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!**
VERY CHEAP.

FASHIONABLE square and long Shaw just received and for sale below u usual prices, by

T. W. ELIASON.

Nov. 24, '49.

**To Rent**

FOR the ensuing year, the HOUSE an GARDEN now occupied by Mr. Wm Shea.

JAS. W. PHILLIPS.

Nov. 24, '49.

**For Rent.**

The house at present occ pied by Mr. William Frazie ALSO the shop occupied b Mr. Samuel Tomlinson.

G. VICKERS,
Agent for John Wood.

Nov'r 24, '49.

For the ensuing year, th House now occupied by M Thos. Carroll.

G. VICKERS,
Agent for C. R. Hacke

Nov'r 24, '49.