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active and practical minds which are annually condensed into the columns of these useful journals. What science applied to practical uses has done for other arts, it is now beginning to do for agriculture. While no one thinks, or pretends to think, that it has explained all those mysteries which perplex the farmer, no well informed man can doubt that it has already solved many difficulties and ascertained truths of great practical benefit. As little can he question that in its further progress it will remove doubts, expose errors and develop facts and principles of the highest practical utility. The process by which these results will be arrived at may not and need not be understood by the great body of farmers. But the fruits of such scientific enquiries will be found in our agricultural journals, not burried among technical terms in learned treaties but made clear to the comprehension of the ordinarily intelligent farmer

The book farmer may be a thriftless theorist, but the practicalman, while he avoids visionary speculations and hazardous experiments, knows how to turn to account the experience and the suggestions of others. He adopts what is consistent with reason and his own observation—tests what is doubtful, and rejects the inefficient or extravagant. Such a man will read without either credulity or disdain, and therefore, will be benefitted by what he reads. Indeed, the practical character, of most of the agricultural periodicals of the present day is such as to make them entirely acceptable to practical men. In the pages of the American Farmer, the Working Farmer, of N York, the Plough, Loom and Anvil, and Downing's Horticulturist, such a man will find a periodical library with which he cannot fail to enlarge his information, improve his practice, and both gratify and refine his taste.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, Dec. 8, 1849.

☞ On our first page, this week, will be found the speech of the Hon. J. A Pearce delivered at the Cattle Show, in Baltimore on the 12th October last.

PORK.—During the past week last large quantities of pork have sent to this market, which was sold, for $5 per 100 lbs.

A MAMMOTH TURNIP was raised in the garden belonging to Washington College. It was 5 inches in thickness, 12 inches in diameter in one direction and 14 in another—it measured 3 feet and 2 inches in circumference and weighed 15 lbs. and 4 ounces after the top and root had been taken off. On being immersed in water contained in a cylindrical vessel 20 inches in diameter, it raised the fluid one inch and a half. There were, therefore, 471 cubic inches in the turnip, making the capacity of this immense vegetable curiosity less than 1-4 but more than 1 5 of a bushel.

☞ The trial of William B. Smythe, for fraud upon the Easton Bank, commenced in Talbot county Court last week. There were twelve indictments against him, the first for embezzling a check on the Farmer's & Planter's Bank of Baltimore, was tried on Thursday and the Jury rendered a verdict of *not guilty*. On Friday he was tried upon another of the indictments, for embezzling a check on J. Lounds, Cashier of the Farmer's and Planter's Bank of Baltimore—the case was given to the Jury at 7 o'clock in the evening, and the jury was dismissed on Saturday morning without having agreed upon a verdict. The *Star* says: "the remaining cases against Smythe, ten in number, will be tried at the adjourned court."

Congress.

Congress met on Monday last, the 3rd December. There has yet been no organization; up to Wednesday evening, 14 ballots were cast, without electing a speaker, nor can any one tell when they will succeed in choosing one, The Baltimore Sun of Thursday says:

"At the time of the adjournment of the House last evening, the different parties and factions exhibited, if possible, less amiability than they had at any time since their meeting. There was, however, some indications that there would be a change of candidates, which may probably lead to an election to-day. The people are getting impatient with this useless waste of time and delay, all being anxious to peruse the message of President Taylor and the report of Secretary Meredith, both of which being addressed to Congress, must be held back until an organization takes place."

We shall endeavor to furnish our readers with the Message, in an extra, in a few hours after we receive it.

MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR.—We learn, says the Baltimore Sun, that General Benjamin C. Howard yesterday sent to Annapolis his resignation as Senator, under appointment to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and that Governor Thomas has appointed David Stewart, Esq., of this city, to fill the vacancy.

TREASURY ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1851.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

We received last night from Washington a document comprising 250 pages, being a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting to Congress his estimates of additional appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850. and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. The volume contains an immense mass of statistical matter, which will doubtless be summed up in the annual report of the Secretary. From the recapitulation of the estimate of appropriations required for the support of Government for the year ending June 30, 1851, we make up the following table:

Estimate of Appropriations for 1851.

For Compensation of Members of Congress,	$216,384 00
Mileage of Members,	199,954 40
Compensation of Officers and Clerks of Congress,	39,557 50
Contingent expenses of Congress	297,749 00
Library of Congress,	11,300 00
Salary of President and V. President,	30,000 00
Expenses of State Department,	66,100 00
For general purposes of North East Executive Building,	5,010 00
Salary of Secry of Treasury and Clerks	32 550 00
First Comptroller and Clerks,	21.750 00
Second Comptroller and Clerks,	23,650 00
First Auditor and Clerks,	24,250 00
Second Auditor and Clerks	51,057 00
Third Auditor and Clerks,	44,750 00
Fourth Auditor and Clerks,	20,400 00
Fifth Auditor and Clerks,	15,600 00
Treasurer and Clerks,	13,750 00
Register of Treasury and Clerks,	30,200 00
Solicitor of Treasury and Clerks,	13,650 00
Commissioner of Customs and Clerks,	17,500 00
Incidental and contingent expenses of Treasury Department,	39,475 00
For general purposes of South East Executive Building,	29,020 00
Department of Interior,	218,313 75
Surveyors General and their Clerks,	61,000 00
War Department,	91.975 00
Navy Department,	84 870 00
Post Office Department,	394,302 00
Judiciary,	140,200 00
Annuities and Grants,	750 00
Light-House Establishments,	506,497 41
Intercourse with Foreign Nations,	398,900 00
Expenses for Collection of Revenue and sale of Public Lands,	170,835 00
Survey of Public Lands,	249,759 46
Indian Department,	909,289 17
Pensions,	1 433,893 00
Support Penitentiary of District of Columbia,	7.355 00
For census of 1850,	1,116.000 00
Expenses Supreme and District Courts,	557,537 00
Expenses of lunatics in Maryland Hospital,	8,600 00
For repairs of Capitol, Capitol grounds, &c.,	20,000 00
For repairs of President's house, &c.,	4,500 00
For lighting Pennsylvania avenue,	11,000 00
For compensation and contingent expenses of auxiliary guard,	6,775 00
For repairs, keepers, and reimbursing corporation ($650 for repairs,)	5,000 00
For completing the improvements in Indiana avenue,	10,000 00
For completing the gravelling, &c., on Four-and-a-half street,	1,200 00
For the support of paupers in the Washington Infirmary,	2,000 00
Towards completing the grading, planting with trees, and fencing the public mall from Seventh street westward,	10,000 00
For extending sewers and improving the grounds south of the President's house,	25,000 00
For paying a balance due for laying gas pipes, &c., within the Capitol and Capitol grounds, and for chandeliers and burners in the President's house	4,500 00
For completing eastern wing of Patent Office,	200,000 00
For progressing with western wing of Patent Office,	150,000 00
From the Patent fund,	6,500 00
Army proper,	5,864,137 00
Military Academy,	199,298 47
Fortifications and work of defence,	754,800 00
Snags,	65.000 00
Rivers and harbors,	1,035,500 00
Building light houses,	63,580 00
Armories, Arsenals and ammunitions of war,	892,646 00
Arrearages under act of May 1820,	2,000 00
For office of Secretary of Navy,	1,415,650 00
Bureau of construction and repairs,	3,950,000 00
Bureau of ordnance and Hydrography,	297,461 15
Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks,	2,747,245 00
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,	756,200 00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery,	36,800 00
Marine Corps,	371,722 07
Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs,	2,750.000 00
Total,	$33,697,152 15

Included in the item of $754,800 for fortifications and works of defence, given above, is $50, 000 for Sollers' Point Flats, $20,000 Fort Monroe, and $50,000 Fort Delaware. The large sum estimated for the improvement of rivers and harbors embraces nothing for the harbor of Baltimore.

By a table in another portion of the document, we observe that the whole amount expended in Baltimore for the collection of the customs, including the salaries of officers, is $120,746 40.

[*Baltimore Sun.*]

THE PARKMAN MURDER.

The Boston Transcript gives the subjoined details relative to the supposed horrible murder of Dr. Parkman in that city:

As we have been informed, on what we deem to be good authority, strong suspicions have been entertained ever since the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, and especially since it has generally been believed that he was no longer living, that the place of his concealment was in or about the Medical College (a branch of Harvard University) in North Grove street in this city—and accordingly a constant watch has been kept about the building The principal suspicions, which we have heard assigned are as follows:

Dr. Parkman held a note for $450 against Prof. Webster, which had long been overdue, and upon which, although it was secured by a mortage of some real estate in East Cambridge, the doctor had several times importuned for the money, and been from time to time to put off. At length he applied to the officer who disposed of the tickets for Prof Webster's course of lectures; to know if there was a sufficient balance due the Professor to take up his note. This circumstance is said to have greatly increased Prof. W., who on Friday morning of last week, called at Dr. Parkman's house, No. 8 Walnut street, and left word "if he (Dr. P.) wanted his money on that mortage, to call at the Medical College about 1 o'clock that afternoon."

The Doctor is known to have proceded to the College at the time specified—was *seen to enter*, by several persons in the vicinity, but *was never seen to come out*. The statement that he was subsequently seen as passing Cragie's Bridge, has been, as we hear, satisfactory contradicted. On his way to the College, Dr. Parkman purchased some groceries at a store on the corner of Vine and Blossom streets, which he ordered to be sent to his house, but left in the store a bag of celery, which he said he would himself call for in a few minutes. At this time, it is stated, a person wishing to do some business with him, waited for three hours in vain, in order to see him when he should come from the College.

It is said Prof. Webster admits that Dr. Parkman was at the College about the time mentioned, and that, although he asserts he paid him the $450 he can't show a receipt for it—when it is well known that Dr. P. was very methodical in his business matters.

It is also stated that during the whole of the past week, Prof. Webster has kept himself very secluded—that the rooms at the College have been kept constantly locked—circumstances quite unusual with him.

From these and other alleged facts, such suspicions were aroused that, in the Professor's absence last evening, Mr. Ephraim Littlefield, who has the care of the College building and grounds, was induced to break the partition wall to the vault under the private laboatory of Professor Websters, in the basement of the building, and there discovered one leg and a portion of the trunk of a human corpse!—in a condition which made it apparant that the remains had not long been there deposited.

This discovery, with the fact that Prof. Webster is not an anatomis or surgeon, but simply a chemist, and having nothing professionally to do with the dissection of bodies, was ample to give rise to the astounding suspicion that Dr. Parkman had thus been most foully and diabolically murdered.

Prof. Webster was accordingly arrested at his residence in Cambridge, by officers Clapp and Rice, and loged in Leverett street jail last night, to await further developments. We hear that he was intensely excited on the occasion and gave way to violent exclamations, some of which, if reported correctly, would seem to strengthen the chain of circumstances pointing to the deepest guilt. Among other language of a similar import, it is currently stated that he used the following:—"*Can it be that that infernal scamp* (supposed to refer to some accomplice) *has* BETRAYED *me*?" There are a thousand rumors of this sort afloat, but how much credit to attach to them we leave our readers to judge.

We learn that a further and thorough investigation was made in the professors laboratory this morning, when in the ashes of his furnace were found pieces of bones from the skull and other parts of a man's head, together with several false teeth, some coat buttons, and some grains of *gold*, apparantly from a watch melted down. On the stairs leading from tha laboratory to the lecture room above, were found spots made by a strong acid capable of destroying marks of blood, which might have been there spilled, or of almost instantly consuming the flesh if thrown upon the person.

It is known that Dr. Parkman carried a gold watch and wore some artificial teeth, but as yet we do not learn that any real *identification* has been made concerning these articles, or of the portion the body found.

It is stated as a suspicion fact, in connection with the recent unusual closeness of Prof. Webster's laboratory, that from its chimney an uncommonly dense and constant smoke has been observed to issue for several days past, and that a great amount of pitch pine kindlings has been used there.

The most thorough investigations are now being made upon all the matters to which we have alluded. The Medical College is underdoing the strictest search throughout, and it may be that some definite information will soon be expected that will relieve all absorbing excitement, which is a prevalent, in consequence of the mysterious facts already developed.

A very ill-timed and uncharitable attempt to excite popular feeling against the Medical College, in consequence of these developments, has been made; but the good sense of the people of Boston is a guarantee that the attempt will prove wholy unavailing; and that every intelligent citizen will await the calm investigation of the law, and abide by the result.

In addition to the above, the Tribune gives the following additional from one of its editors, who was in Boston at the time of the arrest of Professor Webster:

Among other circumstances which have confirmed the suspicions against Prof. Webster, since his arrest, it is said that he had ordered a box at waterman's furnishing store, in Cornhill, to be made of stout tin, soldered tight, with the exception of the cover, which was to be so made that it could be easily sodered on to its proper place. The box was to be about three feet in length by one foot and a half depth and breadth, and was to have sent to Prof. Webster on Friday the day of his arrest.

Dr. Webster has been Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University since the decease of the late Dr. Gorham, a period of over twenty-five years. In the capacity he is a member of the Faculty of Medicine in the Harvard Medical School, which has its location in Boston. He is probably not far from 55 years of age, although his manner and appearance are those of a much younger man. His reputation in his profession is respectable, but not brilliant. He is a man of varied accomplishments and of elegant tastes. As a member of society in Boston and Cambridge, he has always enjoyed an unusual popularity. His musical talents are of a high order, and he has done much to elvate the standard of musical tastes in Boston

His house has been distinguished as the seat of generous hospitality, where surrounded by a singularly lovely family, he has appeared to enjoy the highest delight in the courteous entertainment of numerous circle of friends. With a mild, kind and unassuming disposition, with eminently social feelings, and manners of uncommon affability, he probably had not an enemy. His character was free from any stain—he was the last man in the world who would be thought capable of committing a crime.

There is no doubt that he labored under one defeet, which may have led him to the dreadful deed of which he is accused. With expensive habits and a love of luxry, he had no skill or ability in the management of pecuniary affairs. Hence he is known to have been generally in a state of great embarrassment. We have it from the best authority, that this has at times brought him almost into a condition of frantic excitement, which led te the apprehension that some desperate act might be the consequence.

CONVICTION OF JOHN PRICE—*Sentence of the Court*.—The jury in the case of John Price, iadicted for the murder of George W. Campbell, (tried at Annapolis,) returned into Court at 7 o'clock on Friday evening, after an absence of about five hours, and rendered a verdict of "*Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree*."

Mr. Preston then, says the Annapolis Republican, filed a motion for arrest of judgment; on the ground that Price had not been arraigned in this Court. The motion was overruled.

The Court then asked Price whether he had anything to say?

Price then arose and said in an audible voice, that some of the witnesses swore different from what he expected. That Graham, told him in the police office, that he would swear that he was not in his senses, and that he asked Graham to kill him That Steever told him he would "swear that Campbell rushed upon him and continued to fight him, until he was backed into the corner, and then he pulled the pistol from his pantaloons pocket and shot him."

The Court then sentenced him to the Penitentiary for the term of 14 years and 6 months.

THINGS IN CECIL COUNTY.—We learn from the Elkton papers that the dwelling of J. E. Collins, of that town, was recently robbed of $30 worth of silver spoons and other articles. A little daughter of John Krauss, near the Rising Sun, was burnt to death on Saturday week by her cloths taking fire.

A young man named Crow, while intoxicated, went into the barn of Mr. Manlove, in Sassafrass Neck, on Saturday night, and being discovered and failing to answer when called to, Mr. M. told his son to fire on him, which he did, killing him instantly. The jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

CONGRESS.—It is now apparent that the democratic party has a majority in both branches of Congress, and of course will control and be responsible for the acts which may pass. That fact will not, however, prevent harmohious action between the President and Congress, the former having explicitly avowed his determination to approve whatever measures may be adopted, if not clearly unconstitutional.—It is possible that the same party having the majority in both Houses, it will be of advantage to the public interests, as it will prevent collision between the two, which would retard the action of both.—*Clipper*.

THE IOWA CONTESTED SEAT.—We are gratified to perceive that Mr. Miller, Whig, who was legally and rightfully the choice of the people for member of Congress from the 1st district of Iowa, is on his way to Washington, and will contest the seat of Mr. Thompson, Loco, who obtained the certificate by the grossest disregard of popular rights. The full vote of the district stood, for Miller, Whig, 6591; Thompson, Loco, 6507.

SENTENCED.—John Thomas, convicted at the late term of Frederick county court, for the murder of an old lady by the name of Sarah Preston, was on Friday of last week, sentenced by judge Martin, in a solemn and impressive manner, to be hung at such time as the Governor shall hereafter appoint.

MRS. MILLER ARRESTED.—Mrs Miller, who sought, by exhibiting the semblance of suicidal preparations at Niagara Falls, to conceal the degradation and disgrace involved in the abandonment of her husband and children to become the paramour of the villain Blackmer, was arrested, says the Rochester American, of Saturday last, at Syracuse.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY IN CALIFORNIA

The following is an extract from a letter written to his wife by a New Yorker, now working in the mines of California. The letter bears date August 26, 1849:

"There was a gold mine discovered here (what is called Murphy's Diggings) one week to-day; it is evidently the work of ancient times—210 feet deep, situated on the summit of a very high mountain. It has made a great excitement here, as it was several days before preparations could be made to descend to the bottom. There was found in it the bones of a human being, also an altar for worship, and some other evidences of human labor. From present indications it is doubtful whether it will pay to be worked, as it is mostly all rock, and will require a great outlay for tools and machinery to work it.

This discovery, if properly pursued by competent observers, may prove of the highest historical importance. It will establish the fact that the mineral wealth of that region has been known to precedings generations, and the relice which have survived may enlighten us as to the nationality of the people who first pierced this mountain two hundred and ten feet, and will doubtless suggest an inquiry into the reaaons for abendoning the pursuits of gold in a country in which il seems to abound, and where its discoveries had found encouragement to make such extensive excavations in former times.—*N. Y. Post*.

GOLD DIGGING.

Major JOHN WEBBER and Mr. T. M. GRIDLEY, who have returned to Boston after having had some experience in the california gold mines, do not give a very attractive description of gold digging. Here is their story, as related by the Boston Courier. It coincides with that of many others who have seen "the elephant:"

"The suffering from heat is almost incredible, and exceeds that experienced in crossing the desert. It is no uncommon thing for the thermometer to stand at 100 from nine in the morning til three in the afternoon. It is sometimes as high as 137! The changes from heat to cold are very sudden and prejudicial to health.

"Much sickness prevailed at Sacrimento city in September: the scurvy was very severe: the general use of salt provision is assigned as the cause. Gales of wind, accompanied with flying clouds of sand, rendered the place a most disagreeable residence. Board at the mines cost from fourteen to twenty dollars a week. Salt meat was almost the only thing in the bill of fare. Potatoes and onions sold for a dollar a piece. The miners lodged chiefly in tents.

"The labor of digging for gold is intolerable to any but the stoutest and most robust frames. Major Webber, after enduring all that we have described, and the cholera and fever and ague besides, was compelled to desist from all mining operations.

"Mr. Gridley tried his luck in the diggins for three months and Major Webber for one month. Both confirm to the fullest extent the representations which have been made as to the extreme uncertainty of the business, and the great cost, labor, and suffering in the prosecution of it. The biggest lump of gold that has yet been found (or imagined) in California, would be insufficient to tempt either of them to pay the country another visit."

The Hon. John S. Little is about to proceed to Washington, for the purpose of claiming the seat in the House of Representatives to which his many friends and those who supported him believe he was elected in the autumn of 1848. This course is due as well to justice as to the citizens whose suffrages were given to Mr. Littell on that occasion. It is believed that he received a considerable majority of the legal votes that were polled, and that this will be made fully apparent by an adequate investigation.—*Phila. Inquirer*.

THE SATURDAY COURIER CASE.—The long pending case of Holden vs. McMakin, has at length been settled at Philadelphia. The defendent has paid to the executors of the plaintiff $45,300 in cash, as their half of the value of the establishment, besides $50,330 in outstanding debts.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Samuel Johnson, residing near Kimblevillein Chester Co., Pa. hung himself on Sunday morning last. He was a good citizen and was laboring under aberration of mind caused by business difficulties.

ANOTHER CUBA RUMOR.—The Spanish paper in New York, gives a rumor that the Spanish government has sent a commission of six to enquire into the condition of Cuba, and with power, if they find it expedient, to sell the Island to the United States.

CAPITAL OF LOUISIANA CHANGED.—Gov. Johnson, of Louisiana, has issued his proclamation, notifying the removal of the public offices of that State to Baton Rouge, on the 1st December next. Baton Rouge is thenceforward to be the Capital of Louisiana.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, Dec'r. 7.
White Wheat—100 to 1 10.
Red do—90 to 98.
Yellow Corn—45 to 51.
White do—46 to 50.
Oats—30 to 32.
Rye—55 to 56.

DIED.

Near Perkins' Mill, on Sunday last, of scarlet fever, Clementine daughter of Jacob G. and Mary Maslin, aged 6 months and 2 days.

TO RENT.



For the ensuing y house and premises in street, at present in cupancy of Mrs. Ever

For terms apply to
G. B. WESTCO

Dec. 8, '49—3w

ESTATE OF WM. EDWARD

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans' C December

On the application of Jos. G. Edwards, William Edwards, late of Kent county, dec'd

Ordered, that he give notice required by law itors to exhibit their claims against the said estate, and that the same be published once week for the space of three successive week Kent News, printed in Chester Town.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly cop the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans the county aforesaid, I have hereunto (Seal) hand and the seal of my office affixed, day of December, 1849.

Test, E. WEL
Register of Wills for Kent c

In compliance with the above order this is to tice, that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Mar ters of Administration on the personal estate Edwards, late of Kent county, deceased, sons having claims against the said deceased's e hereby warned to exhibit the same with the thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30th June 1850, they may otherwise be excluded benefit of the said estate.

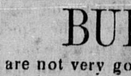
Given under my hand, this 4th day of Decembe
JOS. G. EDWARDS, Ad
William Edwards,

Dec. 8, 1849.—3w

FOR SALE.

THE farm lately owned and occupie Mrs. Alphonsa Blake.

It is situated within a few miles of ter Town. A fine stream of water through the whole extent of the land. The farm abounds in fine HICK



and is well supplied with YOUNG TIMBER.



It is convenient to mill. The

BUILDINGS

are not very good, but may be repare moderate cost. The whole tract con about

596 Acres.

This farm will be offered at public on

WEDNESDAY

the 23d January next, if fair; provide suitable offer be not made in the mean to the subscriber.

Persons disposed to purchase, will the farm when the tenant will give the view of the premises.

For terms, application may be addre by letter, to the subscriber at Centrev or made to him personally at his resid near that place.

RIC'H B. CARMICHAEL

Dec'r 8, '49—tds

Fare Reduced to Fifty Cents

Chester Town, Corsica and Kent Island, three times a week.



The Ste erCambri Capt. Jo R. Griff and HUG JENKINS, Capt. John D. Turner, lea Light street wharf at 7 o'clock, ev Monday, Thursday, and Saturday mo ing, for the above places, and return sa day. The Cambridge leaves every M day and Thursday, and the Hugh Jenk every Saturday morning—passage 50 The Steamer Cambridge will leave B timore on TUESDAY MORNING, 2 inst. at 7 o'clock for Annapolis West R er, Cambridge and Easton and return Wednesday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. The Cambridge will leave Baltimore ory THURSDAY MORNING, at 7 o'c for Chestertown and Corsica and ret same day.

The Cambridge will leave Baltimore ery FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clo for Annapolis West River, Cambridge a Easton and return on Saturday, leavi Easton at 7 o'clock A. M for Baltimore. The above routes will be continu throughout the season.

Freight for the above places taken low rates.

J. THOS. TRAVERS, Agent.
Light Street Wharf.

Dec. 8, 1849

WANTED,

TO hire for the ensuing year, an able bo tied Man, who is acquainted with a will do all kinds of work on a farm wi ONE or TWO smart BOYS, about FI TEEN or SIXTEEN YEARS O AGE; for such liberal wages will be giv and a good HOUSE furnish ed to live in:

N. B. I will also purchase a likely ne gro boy, about Fifteen or Sixtee years of age, for my own use.

DANIEL JONES.

Dec. 1, 49.