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best, as that has more of the bone and muscle material in it than corn. It is not necessary that these grain feeds should be large, but if you mind your young stock to develop bone and muscle you must give them something to make it out of. We never had any faith in merely keeping skin and bones together; many a horse and many cattle have thus been cheated out of one third of their "fair proportions."

Salting stock.—All stock should receive, *cash*, thrice a week an ounce of salt, or an on ounce of the following mixture—equal parts of ashes, salt, and lime. Hogs should also be salted, and have salt charcoal and ashes given them three times a week. For stocks of all kinds we prefer oyster shell lime, for the simple that every well conducted analysis found bone earth in it, and that is necessary to carry on the wear and tear and elaborations of the bone.

Sowing clover seed.—Every farmer who has a field in wheat should seige the first opportunity of favorable weather, to sow 12 pounds of clover seed on every acre of it. One practice is to sow it on the snow, when a bed of it may be found light enough to enable the seed to find its way, by its own specific gravity, to the earth. We apprehend, however, that this plan is liable to great loss from birds, the which when pressed by hunger, consequent upon the snow covering of the earth, necessariiy consume much of the seed, which may account, in part, for many fields being so thinly set, and so many outcries against the quality of seed. We believe it would be better to wait until the frost is entirely out of the ground, and then sow the seed and roll it in. We have gone farther than this, and with good results. We have after sowing clover seed on the young wheat passed a light harrow over the field, and followed that with a roller. By this process, no possible injury need be apprehended to the wheat plants, many of them are, doubtless dragged out by the harrow, but they are returned again by the roller, which also compresses innumerable joints into the soil, which takes root, and thus is the chance of tillering greatly augmented and the stand of wheat increased Besides which the operation acts as a working and impells forward the growth of the plants. Winter killed wheat we believe would be greatly benefitted by the latter treatment.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, February 16, 1850.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the printing office of Mr. George Keatinge, at Havre de Grace, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, together with all the materials. The fire was communicated to the office from the chimney of the dwelling attached.

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY.

ARRAIGNMENT OF PROF WEBSTER.

Prof. Webster, indicted for the murder of Dr. Parkman, was arraigned on Saturday in the Supreme Judiciary Court, at Boston. The Journal says:

At the opening of the Court, the Attorney General, Hon. John H. Clifford, addressed the Court as follows:

"May it please your Honor— The Grand Jury of this County presented an indictment at the last term of the Municipal Court against John W. Webster, the prisoner at the bar, for the crime of murder, and by a provision of the Revised Statutes, that indictment has been certified up to this Court. I now move your Honor, that the prisoner may be arraigned upon that indictment."

The Clerk then called upon the prisoner to stand up, and hold up his right hand, and harken to the indictment. The prisoner, during the reading of the first part of the indictment, manifested considerable emotion, evidently making an effort to stand perfectly firm. In reading the first count of the indictment, where it describes the manner of inflicting the mortal wounds, just as the Clerk pronounced the words "with a certain knife which he then and there in his right hand held," &c., the prisoner let his right hand fall and rest upon the railing in front of him where it remained until the reading was finished.

At the close of the reading of the indictment, the Clerk asked—"John W. Webster, what say you to this indictment—are you guilty or not guilty?" To which the prisoner replied in a clear and distinct voice, "I am not guilty, sir." The Court then inquired of the prisoner, if he had any counsel engaged to assist him in his defence; to which the prisoner responded, "I have, your Honor, Mr. Sohier and Judge Merrick."

The Court then inquired of Mr. Sohier, and of the Attorney General, if they had any particular wish to the time for the trial. Both the counsel stated that it would be desirable to have the time of trial fixed for as early a day as possible, and that they would be ready at such time as the Court might direct.

Judge Fletcher then stated that he was directed by the Court, if no objection was made by the defendant, to assign Tuesday, the nineteenth day of March next, as the day for the trial of this case. To this the counsel for the defendant replied that they would be ready at that time. The prisoner was then remanded. So that day was assigned for the commencement of the trial of this important case. The general appearance of the prisoner was much the same as before his arrest. During the arraignment, the grand jury, many members of the bar, friends of the prisoner, and several physicians and gentlemen of other professions were present.

From California.

ARRIVAL OF THE

EMPIRE CITY

AT

NEW YORK.

Two Millions of dollars in gold dust received by the steamer—Great fire at San Francisco—more than a Million of Property destroyed—New Constitution adopted—State Government organized and United States Senators elected—News from the mining districts operations suspended there.

The steamer Empire City arrived at N. York on Thursday last, 11 days from Chagres. She brings two millions in specie and a number of passengers, among them are Col. Fremont and Mr. Gwinn, U. S. Senators from California. Edward Gilbert and George W. Wright, who were elected on the 10th of November, to represent that State in the United States House of Representatives, are also passengers in the Empire City.

The new Constitution has been adopted by a vote of twelve thousand to eight thousand against it.

The General Assembly met on the 17th of December, and Peter H. Burnett was inaugurated as Governor. On the 21st they again met and proceeded to the election of two members of the U. States Senate. On the 1st ballot Col. Fremont and Wm. McK. Gwinn, formerly a member of Congress from Mississippi, received 24 votes, and were declared elected.

Governor Burnett has sent in a very interesting message, being the first message to the General Assembly, in which he treats very succinctly and felicitously on various topics connected with that country, and on its early organization as a State. He considers the slavery question as settled, and takes strong and decided grounds against the settlement of free blacks in that territory.

A most destructive fire occurred in San Francisco on the 24th December, by which nearly one-half of the city is in ruins, with a loss, now estimated, at one million of dollars, in houses and merchandise. The houses are mostly wood, and having no good fire apparatus, the fire had its own way until this vast loss was incurred. Only a small part insured Messrs. Dall & Austin, of Baltimore, are safe.

The rainy reason has commenced, and has suspended mining operations almost entirely. The miners are suffering terribly in consequence of this inclemency, and the want of comfortable places of abode. No one can form an adequate idea of the necessary exposure and sufferings of these poor wretches among the mining districts.

The steamer Cherokee from New York, arrived at Chagres on the 26th of January, and the Chesapeake had also arrived at Panama.

The ship Louis Phillipe, of Baltimore, with a full assorted cargo, and about 25 frame houses, arrived at San Francisco on the 25th of December, the day after the fire. This will be cheering news to all concerned.

MR. WETMORE'S ACCOUNTS.—The New York Tribune says:

Mr. Wetmore on Saturday paid up 50-000 in gold, which was deposited with the Sub-Treasurer. On Tuesday he is to pay $42.000 more. The remainder of the $181,580 is to await the result of the visit of his counsel to Washington, who left on Saturday.

SAD PICTURE.—A returned gold seeker informs the editor of the Boston Traveller of the suffering, misery and death in San Francisco. He says the newspapers there do not record all the deaths.

He was told by the superintendant of burials of that town, that from sixty to seventy died weekly, and that from six to eight were daily buried at the expense of the city, they having no friends to care for them while sick, or to bury them when dead. Many persons have come down from the mines enfeebled, without money, friends or home.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—George S. Wilson and Wm. T. Scott have been committed to jail at Elkton, Md., Charged with passing counterfeit $10's on the Lancaster County Bank, and $3's on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Harford. John T. T. Willis, a supposed accomplice, is still at large.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—Miss Bridget Lynch an Irish Girl, who was married on Sunday night, in Philadelphia, on retiring to bed accidentally exploded a camphine lamp which she held in her hand, setting her clothes on fire, and burning her person in a most horrible manner.

☞A man named Joseph Golett, was drowned in Baltimore on Saturday last.

☞About $500 has been subscribed for the use and benefit of the sufferers at the recent explosion at Mr. Taylor's Machine establishment at New York.

☞The very latest news from Turkey mentions that Gen. Bem died suddenly.

☞Jenny Lind has signed a contract with Barnum to visit America next fall.

☞The York (Pa.) Advocate nominates Mr. Clay for the Presidency in 1852.

☞The nomination of Col. Webb, as Charge to Vienna, was on Monday rejected in the Senate.

Proceedings of Md. Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1850.

SENATE.

The bill to incorporate the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank being under consideration, Mr. Sellman moved an amendment, which was rejected, and on motion of Mr Constable said bill was recommitted to the Committee on Corporations.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Cook, two petitions from citizens of Howard district and Baltimore county, for a repeal of the law restricting the sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday—one signed by 100, and the other by 57 citizens.

Mr. Welch, of 140 citizens of Baltimore county, for a modification or repeal of the law prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits on the Sabbath.

On motion of Mr. Causin, the petitions relative to the Sunday law, were referred to the Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Foard presented a petition of citizens of Cecil County to prevent free negroes from going out of the State, and to prevent their return after having gone out.

The Speaker announced the order of the day having the bills reported by Mr. Biser, from the Reform Convention.

The House again resolved itself a Committee of the whole on said bill. Mr. Tilghman, of Queen Anne's, in the chair, and proceeded to consider said bill.

The question being on the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. Powell, for the third section. By permission of the house Mr. Powell withdrew his substitute.

Mr. Powell moved to amend the 4th section so as to make the representation in the Convention equal to the representation in both branches of the Legislature. Mr. P. said, that as a friend of the bill from the first, he offered that amendment. He did not believe that representation strictly according population could ever be obtained in this State. He hoped to obviate prejudices in his county against a convention by this amendment.—He hoped the reformers from the more populous sections of the State would consent that this Senatorial check be placed in the bill.

Mr. Gwinn argued against the amendment, but declared that the bill should not be lost by his vote, if the amendment prevailed

Mr. Brown argued against the amendment, and read a table to show that under the operation of the amendment, the counties of Allegany, and Washington, Frederick, Carroll and Baltimore city and county, would be entitled to but 34 members in the Convention out of 103. He argued from these premises that the larger counties needed protection against the smaller, instead of the reverse, as argued by the gentleman from Talbot, (Mr. Powell.)

Mr. Merrick moved so to amend as to give to each county and the city of Baltimore, four delegates in the proposed Convention. This amendment was rejected—ayes 22, noes 41.

The amendment of Mr. Powell was then agreed to—ayes 40, noes 31.

On motion of Mr. Causin, the 6th section was amended by striking out "first Monday of January, 1851," and inserting "first Monday, of November, 1850;" and to insert after the per diem of $4 per day, the words "the usual mileage of members of the House of Delegates."

Mr. Causin moved to amend the 8th section, by submitting the new Constitution to a vote of the people for adoption or rejection on the first Wednesday of June 1851. Adopted.

Mr. Causin moved as a substitute for said bill, the one heretofore presented by him from the same committee, but withdrawn on the 29th ult.

Mr Causin deemed it his duty, in presenting the substitute, to state the difference between it and the bill for which it was proposed. Mr. C. addressed the committee in an argument of upwards of an hour's length, in support of his substitute. Before he concluded the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again, when

The House adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 8, 1850.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Sunday Law.—Mr. Hack presented a petition, signed by 603 citizens of Baltimore, for a repeal of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. Mr. Donaldson presented a similar petition, from 394 citizens of Baltimore. Mr Gwinn presented a similar petition, from 600 citizens of Baltimore. Mr. Spence presented a similar petition, from some 300 citizens of Baltimore. Mr. Marshal presented a similar petition, from 1,063 citizens of Baltimore; also a similar petition from 500 citizens of Baltimore. Mr. Welsh presented a similar petition, from 59 citizens of Baltimore county.

Mr. Warner presented a similar petition from 89 citizens of Anne Arundel County; Mr. Price presented a similar petition from citizens of Allegany county; Mr. Price also presented a petition from 57 citizens of Cumberland against the indiscriminate grant of license to sell liquors; Mr. Duvall presented a petition from 40 citizens of Prince George's county against a repeal of the Sunday law.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 9, 1850.

SENATE.

The bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Kent county was passed by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bowling, Cary, Clarke, George, Hambilton, Keyser, McCullough and Roberts—8.—Nays—Messrs. Blocher, Done, Kent, Moores, Selman and Whaley—6.

The resolutions from the House, relative to certain resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont, were assented to.

Adjourned

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Welsh presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, for a repeal of the Sunday law, Mr. Biddle, of 724 citizens of Cecil county, against the repeal of the Sunday law, and for a modification of the license law so far as relates to said county —Also, of 717 citizens of the same county, to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits in said county, after the 10th day of May, 1850. Mr. Bowie, of 45 citizens of Bladesburg for the repeal of the Sunday law.

Mr. Gwinn submitted the following preamble and order:

Whereas, this house has received many petitions, numerously signed, for and against the repeal of the law, prohibiting the sale of liquors on the Sabbath day—and whereas, the difference of opinion expressed in the said petitions is so great that this house cannot determine with any certainty the wishes of the several counties and of the city of Baltimore with regard thereto and whereas, the said law is in its nature a police regulation, designed for the preservation of peace and good order in the different counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, and should therefore, in reason, be decided by the said counties and the city of Baltimore, according to their sense of its necessity.

Resolved, that a special committee be appointed by the chair, who shall frame a bill, leaving the determination of the question, whether liquor shall be sold on the Sabbath day, to the voters of the several counties and of the city of Baltimore, and that the said Committee shall report said bill to the House, at their earliest convenience. Laid over.

The Speaker announced the order of the day, being the bill reported by Mr. Biser, from the Reform Committee, to take the sense of the people on the expediency of calling a convention, &c., and the substitue offered therefore by Mr Causin.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on said matter, Mr. Tilghman, of Queen Anne's in the chair.

After some conversation between Messrs. Brown and Causin, in regard to the report made to the Senate upon the subject of a convention in 1836

Mr. Biser proceeded to address the committee.

After referring to the action of the present House upon the subject, he said he would not attempt to imitate the eloquence of others, but give a plain unvarnished statement. He contended that the Judiciary system of the State needed reform—He wished not to be understood as making war upon the present incumbents; on the contrary, he entertained the highest respect but it was against the system. Mr. B. read from a table, for which he was indebted to his colleague, Mr. O'Neal, comparing the cost of the Judiciary of this State, which is $39.000, with those of Kentucky $36.000; Tennessee $32.400; South Carolina, $31,000; Georgia 31.000; from which it appears that Maryland, with a much less population, costs more than either of the above States.

Mr. B. next refferred to the inequality in the distribution of the College fund He argued in favor of the bill reported by himself as a financial measure, calculated to give more relief to the people of the State, that any bill which could be introduced by the able Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means—Mr B. continued to enforce the right of the people to have a convention, and quoted a large number of authorities to sustain his position. After having spoken about an hour and a half, and having concluded the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again—the leave being granted,

The House adjourned.

HOUSE.

Feb. 11, 1850.

Mr. Smith, of Dorchester, submitted the following resolutions, which were read and laid over under the rule:

WHEREAS; The great public mind of the United States is, at this time, fearfully agitated and excited on the subject of slavery, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the General Assembly, that we heartily approve of the spirit of a compromise of the resolutions recently introduced in the Senate of the United States by Henry Clay; and be it further

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to use their influence in promoting a spirit of conciliation as best indicated to alloy this unhappy excitement abroad, in our otherwise peaceful and prosperous country, and which if not reconciled, threatens to terminate in the most direful of all possible calamities that could fall upon our beloved Republic—that of a disolution of the Union; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of Maryland, in sincerity and good faith, call upon the Legislatures of all sister States of this glorious confederacy and invoke them to inculcate a like feeling of conciliation and harmony.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed, and the Executive requested to forward copies of the same to each Executive and Legislatures of every State in the Union.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 12, 1850.

SENATE.

Mr. Blocher reported a bill relating to pilotage also, reported a bill to prevent frauds and illicit practices in elections.—Severally laid over.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Digges, to amend the constitution, &c., as relates to the appointment of the Court of Appeals, and the Registers of the Land Office, and in Chancery.

The Speaker announced the order of the day—being the the bill reported by Mr. Biser from the Reform Committee, and the substitute offered therefor by Mr. Causin

The House again went into committee of the whole, on said bill and substitute, Mr. Tilghman, of Queen Anne's in the chair.

Mr. Gwinn continued his argument in opposition to the bill of Mr. Causin, and in support of that reported by Mr Biser.

The speech of Mr. Gwinn was argumentative, eloquent and forcible. After he concluded Mr. Merrick addressed the committee in reply. Before he had concluded, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, when the House adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.—The annual report shows the Institution to be in a satisfactory condition. The supplementary establishment for the employment of adult blind, has furnished work to thirty six persons during the year; and they have earned the sum of $2616 87. This sum has been paid to them, (besides their board) being over $70 each.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the N. American and U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1850

Mr. Calhoun is gradually regaining strength, although still suffering from the debility occasioned by his recent illness. Hopes are entertained that his general health may be improved by the severe treatment to which he has been subjected, and his presence is anticipated in the Senate during the present or ensuing week. He receives and converses with his friends freely on all subjects of public interest, but particularly on that question which, unlike all others, has excited the deepest interest and attention. With the candor of straightforwardness, which has distinguished his public career, Mr. Calhoun expresses himself without reserve on the present aspect of affairs, and the duty which he considers the South owes to its integrity and institutions. In his estimation, disunion is an alternative which the South should seek, irrespective of any action which Congress may now adopt. He considers that the sectional controversy has proceeded too far to enable the South to live on terms of good fellowship with the North, and that a continuance in the Union must, sooner or later, lead to such increase of power in the free States in an attitude of colonial dependence.

Entertaining these convictions, and believing that the passage of the Proviso only involves a question of time, he advocates the establishment of a Southern confederacy based upon an alliance between all the States south of the Potomac. While Mr. Calhon anticipates pecuniary advantages from free trade and an independent government, he forgets, should such a calamity ever befal this country as a seperation, that it would be attended with the most gloomy and fatal consequences to the South. The annexation of Cuba would be one of the first experiments of a Southern confederacy, and the attempt would be immediately and certainly followed by the hostile interference of England, and perhaps of other powers. War would inevitably ensue, and the first blow that was struck would be the signal for the emancipation of three millions of slaves in the Southern States, encouraged by promises of protection, and maddened by the real and imaginary wrongs under which they had suffered. The picture of such an uprising, with blockaded ports and an advancing army, can only be contemplated with horror and adversion. Every slave would be an incendiary and assassin, and desolation, colored with blood and carnage, would cover the fields where peace and plenty dwelt. The sketch is not overdrawn, and he who looks calmly into the future, cannot dispossess his mind of these painful and saddening anticipations as the natural results of a catastrophe so terrible as that of dissolving the Union.

How distressing is the reality, which presents a statesman like Mr. Calhoun, at the instigator and supporter of disunion! He has been honored with public confidence elevated to almost every dignity which the country could confer, and esteemed as one of those great lights of whom the nation might be proud And yet it is he, thus honored and elevated, who, now in his declining years, when every effort should be exerted for the safety and perpetuity of the Republic, reckoless hurls a firebrand into the temple of Liberty, and whose voice is heard loudest above the din of sectional strife, rallying with infatuated zeal the excited throng of fanatics and followers, to strike for disunion and the downfall of the Constitution. From such a spectacle the patriot will turn with melancholly forebodings, and with the painful persuasion, that political ambition recognizes on obligation, but that which promises reward to its own selfish advancement.

It is confidently asserted in well informed circles, that Mr. Buchanan favors and is inclined to give the weight of his influence to the scheme entertained by a large portion of the Southern politians for extending the Missouri line to the Pacific, on the terms contained in the resolutions annexing Texas, prohibiting slavery north of 36 30, and leaving the question open south of that line. They confidently expect to detach enough northern votes, with the influence in the south, to carry this proposition through the Senate, and hope, after securing that result, to dragoon the House into acquiescence. The authors of this project have forgotten the periodical history of that eventful period, which they have adopted as a guide for the proposed compromise. If they will go back and refresh their recollection, it will be discovered, that almost every Northern man who yielded to the pressure of that occasion was sacrificed by his constituency, and they may find in this reminiscence a practical admonition, which may operate, to the disadvantage of their expectations when the compromise is again revived. Let Mr. Buchanan and his friends try the experiment, if they have the courage to follow their inclinations. In making this bid for the Presidency, the ex Secretary of State has jumped far beyond his principal competitor, and subscribed a condition of allegiance to the South compared with which the obligation of the Nicholson letter and Mr. Cass's recent speech are but trifling concessions.

But he has bid, in vain, for much as the South desires Northern aid, it has no love for traitors, and still less respect for fawning sycophants. Whether right or wrong that section stands up boldly, and visits desertion with the doom of disgrace.

Dr. Gwinn, one of the new Senators from California, has arrived. His former political associations will enable him to exert some influence on the question of admission, while his Southern nativity and sympathies may tend to remove some of the difficulties which have been interposed by his friends from that section.

INDEPENDENT.

☞There were 339 death in New York last week and 90 in Baltimore.



DIED.

At his residence, Rock Hall, on the 1[illegible] instant., after a lingering illness, Capt. T[illegible] Harris, in the 82d year of his age.

Near Belle Air, on Sunday last, Mr. J[illegible] H. Tilden.

Religious Notice.

BY Divine permission a Quarterly M[illegible]ing will commence in the Metho[illegible] Protestant Church, Chester Town, on [illegible] turday the 16th instant.

Feb'y 9, 1850.

WANTED.

ON or before the 20th day of March [illegible] $700, for one or more years; the p[illegible]ment of which to be well secured by mortgage on Real Estate, and the inte[illegible] paid annually. Also on or before the [illegible] day of April, $500, to $800; the payme[illegible] to be secured as above. Apply to the e[illegible]tor.

Feb. 16, '50.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders [illegible] the Schooner,

"CHARLEY MAY"

company; held on TUESDAY last, [illegible] 12th inst.; it was unanimously resolv[illegible] by said company, That from and hereaf[illegible] the freight upon grain to Baltimore a[illegible] back freights from Baltimore to this pla[illegible] shall be as follows, to wit:

Wheat 4 cts., Corn 3 cts., Oats 2½ c[illegible] all back freights for farmers 50 per c[illegible] lower than at present—Merchants 33⅓ p[illegible] cent lower than now carried. The co[illegible]pany is hereafter to be held accountab[illegible] for all grain and other produce put [illegible] board of said Boat. There will be an a[illegible]rangement made with the Commissi[illegible] Merchants, of the friends of the boat, [illegible] which the costomers of the boat will [illegible] accommodated with

Cloverseed, Plaster, &c.

The company has not yet employed [illegible] Captain, but the public shall be informe[illegible] in the next Chester Town paper who th[illegible] Captain will be, with other particulars.

A. W. SPARKS,

Sec'y of the 'Charley May' company

Feb. 16, 1850.

Constables Sale.

BY virtue of 5 writs of the state of Ma[illegible]ryland, of Venditioni Exponas; one [illegible] the suit of John W. Carroll, use of C. T. [illegible] Lusby; one at the suit of Samuel H. Co[illegible]er; one at the suit of H. M. Rollison, [illegible] of John W. Apsley; one at the suit [illegible] George W. Allen, and one at the suit [illegible] Joseph Middleton, use of James Stoop. Issued by Wm. S. Lassell, and Emor Sudler, Esqrs., two Justices of the Peace, in and for Kent county, against the lands and tenements, goods and chattles of Sim[illegible]on Brooks, fun., to us directed, we have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Simon Brooks, jor of in and to all that TRACT or a part of a TRACT, or parcel of land called and known as

"Ward Oak,"

OR PART OF

"WARD OAK,"

CONTAINING

40 Acres,

more or less, with the buildings and improvements thereon, it being the same land the said Sandy Brooks fun. bought of a certain John Bosse Esq., by deed dated 4th March, 1815, and recorded in Clerks office No. 10, page 74, lying in Morgan's Creek Neck, and adjoining the lands of Miss M. Brice, John Bosse and others; and we hereby give notice, that on Tuesday the 12th day of March, 1850, at the Tavern porch of Thomas Lusby, Esq., in Chestertown, we will offer for sale the property so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash to pay and satisfy the said debts interests and cost due and to become due thereon.

J. W. PHILPIPS, }
J. W. CARROLL. } Cons.

Feb. 16, 1850. $4 62½

ESTATE OF GEO. D. S. HANDY,

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans Court, February 12, 1850.

On the application of George D. S. Handy, Administrator of George D. S. Handy, late of Kent county, deceased,

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the *Kent News*, printed in Chestertown,

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereunto set my hand and [Seal] of my office, affixed this 12th day of February, 1850.

Test, EBEN. WELCH.
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above Order this is to give notice that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county Md., letters of Administration on the personal estate of George D. S. Handy, late of Kent county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Orphans' Court, on or before the 31st of August, 1850, they may otherwise be excluded from the benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1850.

GEO. D. S. HANDY, Admr.
Admr. G. D. S. Handy, dec'd.

Feb. 16, 1850—3w

SUP Buck Wheat Flour, for sale by
T. W. ELIASON.
Dec. 15, 1849.