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tone and Dorsey were for the postponement. Mr. Jenifer and Mr. Chambers, of Kent' spoke upon the subject, when Mr. Blackistone withdrew his motion, and Mr. Brown's was agreed to.

Mr. Chambers, of Kent, moved to amend the 1st line of the 1st article, by inserting "above twenty one years of age" after the word "person." Mr. Bowie moved to insert after the said word "person." the words "of 21 years of age and upwards, and." The latter amendment prevailed.

Mr. Brown moved further to amend said 1st article, by striking out in the second line the words "for thirty days."

Pending this motion, and after debate, the Convention adjourned.

Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1850.

The Convention met. Mr. Brown submitted an order to stop pay during the recess.

Mr. Bowie moved to lay the order on the table.

Mr. Brown asked for the yeas and nays, but they were not ordered, and the motion of Mr. Bowie was agreed to.

Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, presented an affidavit and certificate, that the Reubenite "petition presented on Thursday last is a base forgery." This is sworn to before Justice Root, by Messrs. Konig, Welsh. Neff, and others, whose names were appended to the petition, (the given names of the party having been transposed.) Referred.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition of voters of Frederick county, that the Convention will adopt some measures in regard to the free colored population of the State Referred.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, inquiry was authorised into the propriety of preserving in the new Constitution the relation of master and slave as it exists in the present Constitution.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the elective franchise and the amendment offered by Mr. Brown, to strike out the words "for thirty days," in the first part of the reported new articles for a Convention, (which requires a foreigner to remain a citizen for that length of time after becoming naturalized before permitted to vote) was pending.

Mr. Brent, of Baltimore city, spoke in response to the speech of Judge Dorsey, of Saturday. He denied that frauds were as numerous, or as easily perpetrated in naturalizing as had been imputed to practices in Baltimore city. He feared this was but an effort to revive native-Americanism, against which species of persecution he should forever protest.

Mr. Gwinn argued against the further proposed restrictions upon the elective franchise, as unjust, oppresive, and contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and that those who entered the crusade would live as unevitable in history as those connected with the Harford Convention.

Mr. Tuck said he should vote for striking out, but he should reserve the privilige, if afterwards deemed prudent, to propose some plan of security against frauds [illegible] both parties alike guilty.

Mr. Jenifer opposed making this a matter of the constitution, whatever he might otherwise be disposed to do.

Mr. Dorsey desired to extend the restriction to twelve months, as not only strictly constitutional, but wholesome and wise.—The constitution of the United States, he argued, simply authorises foreigners to become citizens by naturalization, but the State has a right, as a regulation of its internal affairs, to place restrictions, as contemplated. He had so far regarded the enormous encroachments upon the elective franchise, that he had thought of proposing to make its criminal to advance money to pay for naturalization papers.

He denied, as he had heard charged against him, of having denounced the citizens of Baltimore as rowdies—having only referred to a class so called by the newspapers. In connection with the question of representation, he had heard from a prominent member of the bar, and of the Democatic party, residing in the county though located in business in Baltimore, (Mr. J. S. Tyson,) says that he believed if the question was put to a vote of the people of that city, that there would be found a majority opposed to it. He knew no party; but desired to serve the interest of the State.

Mr. Pressman expressed his surprise that the gentleman should continually endeavor to engender an ill-feeling between the counties and Baltimore city.

Mr. Dorsey desired not to be so understood.

Mr. Prestman said that such at least was the effect of his remarks, if not so designed.

Mr. Sollers raised a point of order; but after suggestions from the chair and Mr. Dorsey, he declined to press it.

Mr. Pressman then went into an argument to show that it was in contradiction to the decisions of the highest legal tribunal to make distinctions between citizens.

Mr. Bowie rose to speak; but yielded to a suggestion, when the Convention adjourned.

Annapolis, Dec. 17, 1850.

The Convention met. The President of the Convention presented the following letters:

Washington, Dec. 11, 1850.

My Dear Sir:—I have the honor of acknowledge the receipt of the report and resolutions "on the late acts of Congress forming the compromise," &c., adopted by the Maryland Reform Convention, which you forwarded to me; and beg leave to express the high gratification which I derived from their perusal. I trust that my future conduct will justify the confidence expressed by the Convention, that I will faithfully ferform my duty in the present crisis; and I am gratified with the assurance of the co-operation of the people of Maryland, in any emergency which may require it, in support of the laws and Constitution of our country.

Truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. John G. Chapman, President Reform Convention.

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 14, 1850.

J. G. Chapman, President of the Reform Convention to revise the Constitution of Maryland—Sir: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing a report and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Maryland Reform Convention, in relation to the measures of compromise passed by the Congress of the United States, at its last session, for the transmission of which I am greatly obliged to you. The voice of the State of Maryland, expressed by so numerous and respectable a Convention, so recently chosen by the people, cannot but produce a real effect upon the public mind and contribute to discountenance agitation, to produce reconciliation and harmony, and thereby to perpetuate the union of the States.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

Messrs. Spencer, Jenifer, Prestman, and others, suggested the propriety of giving universal circulation to these letters, and they were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sprigg offered an order of inquiry directing appropriate committee to enquire into providing for annual session of the legislature, to terminate on the 20th March. Adopted.

Mr. Presstman offered orders of inquiry as to the propriety of providing that in jury trials a less number than the whole shall find a verdict in civil cases and giving Baltimore city, independent of the legislature power to open streets; and in regard to all police regulations which were adopted.

Mr. Davis submitted an order of inquiry as to the propriety of making it a matter of fine and imprisonment for any member of the Legislature or of Congress from this State, or any person holding commission under the State, to receive any fee, compensation or reward for advocating any claim before the Legislature.

This gave rise to some debate, during which it was ascertained that there was no quorum present, and not a sufficient number of members in the city to allow business to progress; whereupon the convention is to stand adjourned from to-morrow until the last day of the month, there will be no business done.

KENT NEWS.

CHESTERTOWN, Md.

Saturday, December 21, 1850.

Christmas.

Wednesday next is Christmas, merry Christmas, we hope, to all! It is the return of an anniversary of an imposing and important character. To the christian it is allied with associations of a most pleasing nature. To the young and gay, the return is looked for with anxiety, because it brings festivity, amusement and pleasure. The school boy hails it as a guarantee of holiday and the enjoyment of ease and of gifts.

We hope that those who have plenty will remember the needy and destitute, for there are such in our town. A christmas gift to the poor, would be a fit offering to a benign providence.

May our patrons and friends liye to witness many peaceful return of a christmas day, and may it find them in enjoyment of health and happiness!

Kidnapping.

We learn that four men named William Cahall, Zenas Dawson, J. W. Price and Thomas Moffett, were arrested at Corsica Landing, on Saturday last, by the Sheriff of Queen Ann's county, charged with kidnapping a negro boy named Jim Brown, about eight years of age. The boy was found at a house in Baltimore, occupied by Moffett, and when questioned stated that he was put to bed by his mother, at the house of Cahall, (near Centreville) that soon after his mother left him, he was taken away, by these men. Each of these wretches are believed to have been concerned in kidnapping two other negroes who disappeared last summer.

☞The Washington Union copies the resolutions passed by the Maryland Convention, last week, with the following remarks:

"We are glad to see these two patriotic States, through their constitutional conventions, expressing such noble and enlightened sentiments, and taking their stand side by side in defence of the freedom and constitution of the country.—The following proceedings in the Maryland convention are characterized by a clear, comprehensive, and statesmanlike view of the whole subject—a liberal and manly feeling of devotion to the rights and interests of all sections; and a firm and generous spirit of attachment to the constitution and the Union. The preamble and *all* the resolutions are admirable; but the third resolution is preeminently so. We defy any one to produce any sentence, in all the productions of these times, that is more condensed, yet more comprehensive—embracing all the strong points in more appropriate expressions. It is the composition of a statesman, and worthy the pen of Madison himself. We hail these resolutions—adopted, too with with perfect unanimity—as a bright omen of the future, and hope they may be productive of a better feeling in all the agitated portions of the land. Let the other States follow this example."

THE THIRD WEEK OF THE SESSION.

Congress has been in session for two weeks and to day entered upon the third. Nothing has yet been done beyond the ordinary business at the commencement of each session. But there has been many things suggested which Committees have now under consideration.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, next to the Message, is in times of peace, the most important document sent in Congress, had not, up to to-day, been presented, but it is understood that it will be presented to day. It has been delayed for some important tables, which took more time in their preparation than it was supposed they would.

When this report of the Secretary of the Treasury is presented, Congress will have all the reports usually made to it from the heads of the Departments, and will be prepared to enter upon the businesses of the session.

We stated, on Saturday, from information which we had from those who could not fail to know, that there was an earnest determination in a large majority of the members of both Houses, to shut out all needless or aggravating discussion, and especially to keep free from the exciting questions which occupied so much of the time of the last session. This gratifing account of what Congress has determined to do, and not do, is confirmed by the Intelligencer of this morning. After felicitating its readers that the apprehensions of the patriotic classes of our fellow citizens that our present session of Congress would be spent in the same unhappy conflicts as was by far the greatest part of the late long session, are not as yet realized, and, it trusts, are not likely to be, it says:

A firebrand was indeed cast into the House of Represenatives, early in the last week, apparently with the hope of kindling a flame in that house and reviving the topic of last year's discord: but it found in that body no element to feed upon—excited there no sensation but disgust—and was must summary dispossd of. We do not believe that there is any organized purpose, in any part of the House or of the Senate, to re-enact the scenes of the last session; and we indulge hopeful trust that the results of the present session will be such as will confirm the public peace, promote the public welfare, and redounded to the honor of the Union.

We share in this hope, and so do the people everywhere, who are not lost in the fanaticism that has bewildered even some who were heretofore ranked with wise statesmen. Congress, let every member be assured, will do most honor, by avoiding all these agitating questions, and going straight on with the public business which demands its attention, and to transact which it met.—Patriot of Monday.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

We are indebted to the Hon. Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, for a copy of his Annual Report. It occupies eight closely printed columns of the National Inteligencer, and is written with signal ability, evidencing a thorough and minute knowledge of the financial and commercial affairs of the country. We regret that its length precludes its appearance in our columns. We glean from it the following statistics:

Receipts and Expenditures. On the first of July, 1850, there was a balance of $6,604,544 49 in the treasury. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1851 (with the balance on hand) amount to $54,312,594 49, and the expenditures to $53,853,597 50, leaveing on hand on the 1st July next, $450,896 99. The receipts for the following year are estimated at $47,258,996 99, and the expenses at $58,124, 993 18: leaving a deficit on 1st July, 1852, of $865, 996, 19, exclusive of interest on Texan boundary stock.

Cost of the Mexican war. The report goes on to show that the large expenditures of the government have grown out of the Mexican. For the seven years previous to the war, the sum of $149,660, 345 52 was expended, and during the seven subsequent years, it amounted to $294,807 95

The expenditures and liabilities chargeable directly to said war, and the subsequent acquisitions of territory, amount to $247,175 575 89, exclusive of numerous claims yet to be presented.

Frauds upon the Revenue. Particular attention is called to Frauds upon the Revenue. An instance is mentioned where three cargoes of fruit were shipped by one house, at the same time to Boston, New York and Philadelphia, the quality and invoice value being the same. At Philadelphia it passed at the invoice value; at New York the appraisers advanced it 85 per cent., and at Boston 92 per cent., and no objection nor appeal from the decision of the appraisers was made.

Changes Recommended in the Present Tariff. This part of the report exhibits great ability, and abounds with statistics and arguments that are unanswerable.

It is believed, that if upon the large importations of the past year the increase should continue at the same ratio as that of the past quarter, which, as already stated, is $18,000,000, the aggregate amount for the current fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1851, will not fall much short of $250,000,000. A survey of the markets of the world, it is believed, furnishes no reason to expect that our exportations will exceed those of last year, which we have seen were a fraction less than 152 millions. This would leave on the trade of the current fiscal year, with foreign countries, an alarming balance, which could not fail to be felt in results fatal to all branches of business at home, and highly injurious to the revenue of succeeding years.

The following changes in the Tariff, are recommended:

I. A change in the present ad valorem system, which should impose specific duties upon all articles to which such duties may be safely applied, with home valuations upon all such as are necessarily subject to ad valorem rates.

II. If the principle of specific duties shall not be adopted, that the home valuation, instead of the foreign, should then be applied to all imports subject to ad valorem duties.

III. If neither of the foregoing changes shall he thought proper, then it is deemed highly neeessary that the present rates of duties should be increased on a great variety of articles which it will be found could bear such increase with the most salutary effects upon both trade and revenue.

Either of the two first modifications suggested above would undoubtedly correct many of the inequalities of the present system, place all importers, whether purchasers or manufacturers, on equal grounds in respect to valuations for duty, guard the revenue against the flagrant frauds which are so easily perpetrated under existiug laws, and insure stebility and permanent increase of the revenue.

In any system it is believed that experience has settled the true policy to be pursued in several particulars which enter into our system of revenue laws. Among these are that all raw matarial should be admitted at a moderate rate of duty, when assessed at all, that all, non-enumerated articles should be assessed at higher rates of duty than the average of manufactured articles, and that the articles composed of the same material should pay in general the same rate of duty.

In order to insure uniformity in the business of the custom-houses, and equality in the valuations under any system, I earnestly recommend the creation of a corps of appraisers at large, whose duty it shall be to visit the principal ports of entry in the U. States from time to time, with power to correct improper valuations and prescribe rules for the local appraisers.

THE BOUNTY LAND LAW.

We learn from the Pension Office that, in answer to various inquiries relative to the Bounty Land Act of September 28, 1850, decisions have been made as follows:

1. That where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit and not his employer.

2. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, although she may have been married several times, or although her marriage to the officer or soldier may have taken plac after he left the service; but if not a widow when the law passed, the benefit of the act inures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.

3. That no person who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law is entitled to the benefit of the act of the 28th of September, 1850.

4. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which the several terms consolidated will entitle him.

5. In all cases where any portion of the marine corps in the several wars referred to in the act of the 28th of September, 1850, were embodied with the army in the field, and performed service as a portion of the line of the army, the marines who so served if they served the time required by law, and were honorably discharged, are entitled to land. No seaman nor any other person belonging to the navy proper, is entitled to land. And no teamster or artificer is entitled to land. Persons who were engaged in the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia in 1936, or in removing Indians at any time, are not entitled to land.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.—*Important Proceedings.*—On the 12th inst. Mr. Seward offered the Vermont nullification law. Mr. Jenkins, chairman of the committee, offered a preamble, together with a series of resolutions, viz: "That they hold the American Union secondary in importance to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate." There were several other resolutions offered which speak in the right tone, being fully determined to stand by the Union. We cannot however refrain from giving the last resolution—"That it is the deliberate opinion of this convention, that upon the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, by the proper authorities, depends the preservation of our much loved Union.

THE CENSUS RETURNS—*Growth of the United States.*—We learn from the New York Post, that the census returns, already received from seventeen States of the Union, show an increase of population since 1840, of 3,130,898, which, added to the aggregate population ten years ago, of 17,093.353, would alone make now 20,-234,251. Estimating the increase in other States by the same ratio, the aggregate population of the nation in June last, may be put down at not less than 24,000,000, or an increase of nearly 7,000,000 in the last ten years.

VALUABLE COW.—The Easton Gazette learns from Mr Peter Tarr, of the Easton Hotel that he has a cow which, from the first day of April to the first of December, a period of eight months, gave three thousand quarts, or seven hundred and fifty gallons of milk, which, at 25 cts. per gallon, would be worth $187,50.

For the Kent News.

Fire Crackers.

The Bailiffs of the Town are requested by an ordinance to arrest and prosecute all who may be engaged in Firing Crackers in the public streets of the Town. The ordinance is a standing one, and neither Citizens or Bailiffs should require an annual notification.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

MANY WOUNDED AND MISSING.

New Orleans, Dec. 13—P. M.

The new and beautiful steamer Anglo-Norman went out on an experimental trip to-day, with a large pleasure party, consisting of two hundred and ten souls, on board. After she had proceeded some distance and, as I learn, was returning to the city, towards evening, her boilers exploded, greatly shattering the boat, and killing and wounding a large number. From seventy-five to one hundred persons are numbered, as far as at present ascertained, among the killed, wounded and missing.

Mr. Perry, a gentleman attached to the office of the New Orleans Bulletin, was one of the party, and lost his life by the fatal disaster. He was a gentleman well known and much esteemed Mr. Kidd, of the Daily Crescent, and Mr. Bigna, of the Delta, were wounded; but not seriously.

Mr. Nathan Jarvis, Mr. Stillman, and Mr. Storm, of the New York Novelty works, were aboard; and all them believed to be mortally wounded.

Capt. Amnibol and Capt. Thompson, of the ship Lexington, and others, were badly injured—the Hon. Junius Beebe, a member of the State Senate, was on board; and is believed to have been killed.

It is impossible yet to ascertain in the precise number of killed, wounded and missing, or their names, but the supposition is that they cannot very much from one hundred.

POPULATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—The census of Philadelphia city and county is not yet completed, but so far as ascertained the number of inhabitants is 213, 337, being an increase of 79,881 since 1840. The districts to be heard from had a population of 124,581 in 1840. It is supposed by the Philadelphia American that the whole number will be nearly 450,000. The greatest increase is beyond the limits of the city proper.

MEETING OF THE CAMBRIDGE BAR.—The members of the Cambridge Bar met on Monday evening last, to pay some tribute of respect to the memory of N. L. Goldsborough, Esq. Maj. James A. Stewart was called to the chair; and the following genlemen appointed to draft suitable resolutions. Messrs. J. M. Frazier, S. D. Lecompte, and D. M. Henry. A resolution was passed requesting the members to wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.—*Cam. Chronicle.*



Married.

On the 17th instant by Rev. Townsend, Mr. William T. Baker, to Miss Martha A. Skeggs, all of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Jas. H. Kelly, to Miss Anna Maria Gale, all of Kent county.

[From both of the above weddings we received cake, they will all accept our thanks.]

On the 10th instant, by the same Mr. James Kendall, to Miss Eliza Legg, all of this county.

On the 17th instant, by Rev. John Bell, Mr. David A. Price, of Queen Ann's county to Miss Martha A. Smith, of Kent.



Died.

Died, Nov. 2, 1850, John Carville Hynson Nichols, son of Rev. James K. Nicols, aged 6 years 6 months and 21 days. His disease was croup, which lasted five days, and terminated in a gradual and comparatively easy death. Dr. Cox, the attentive and sympathising physician, did all apparently within the compass of professional skill; but it seemed that heaven had sent the summons, and no earthly power could stay its execution.

He was consecrated to God from his birth, and from the earliest dawn of reason, instructed in the principles and duties of our holy religion.—His parents entertained no selfish anxieties for his future worldly promotion. They never claimed him but in trust, and felt their responsibility to the Great Proprietor. They wished him to live for God. All their efforts to devote his mind, and to mould his character, were with this prominent and engrossing view. Under the impression that he would be reared to manhood, they had devoted him, by the will of God, to the work of the ministry; and had fondly marked out for him a career of active usefulness in the Church of Christ. But heaven has willed otherwise, has forborne to require the toil and strife, the suffering and sorrow of a life of matured Christian exertion. He has given the victory by anticipation—the glory and the triumph ere the struggle commenced!

* * * * * * *

J. K. N.

Reading, Nov. 28, '50.

NOTICE.

THE sucscriber has just returned from the city with a full assortment of

GROCERIES
AND
LIQUORS.

My friends and the public are invited to give me a call. The profits small—terms cash. Meal and Flour on hand and for sale.

WM. BACCHUS,

Decemb'r 21, 1850.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale on the at HALE'S CORNER, on

MONDAY

the 30th instant, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Household & Kitchen Furniture, one Saddle and Harness, Mare, Work Horse, Colts, one Yoke of Oxen, and Cart,

Milch Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Pork, Corn Blades, Seed Oats, Agricultural Implements, &c.

TERMS:

Cash for all sums of and under Two Dollars; over Twenty, approved notes six months, bear ing interest from the day of sale.

S. R. GORDON

Dec'r 21, 1850.—2t

CHRISTMAS

LOUIS DUCOMMUN

TAKES this opportunity to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chestertown and vicinity, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and well selected assortment of JEWELRY, suitable for

Christmas Presents, &c.,

and which will be sold by him at the lowest city prices.

C. Town, Dec. 21, '50.—1t

FIRE NOTICE.

THE members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent county are requested to meet at the Court House, on

MONDAY

the sixth day of JANUARY, 1851, for the purpose of electing officers, &c., &c.

By order of the President,

GEO. B. WESTCOTT,
Secretary.

Dec. 21, 1850—2t.

Shingles! Shingles!

T. W. ELIASON has a lot of good Shingles for sale, at reasonable prices. dec. 21, '50.

STRAYED,



About two weeks since TWO COWS, one a large red one with horns, the other a buffalo, with white on her back.—These cows were brought to C. Town by the Steamer Osiris and put ashore. Any one seeing them and will leave the cows at the hotel of Mr. McDaniel, Chestertown, will be liberally rewarded—or by leaving information at the Printing Office as to their whereabouts.

Dec. 21, 1850.*

ESTATE OF JOHN A. WAREHAM.

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans' Court, December 16, 1850.

On the application of Dennis Vickers, Adm'r of John A. Wareham, late of Kent county, dec'd

Ordered, that he give 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 Chester Town.

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 (Seal) and the seal of my office affixed, this 16th day of December, 1850.

Test, E. 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, Maryland, letters of Administraton on the personal estate of John A. Wareham, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of July 1851, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 18th day of December, 1850.

DENNIS VICKERS,
Adm'r of John A. Wareham, dec'd.

December 21, 1850.—3w

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WEEKLY HERALD.

THE undersigned intend to commence the publication of a weekly journal at Chester Town, Kent county, Md., on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1851, to be devoted to News, Morality, Temperance, and the advocacy of Democratic Measures, to be called the

Weekly Herald.

The political department of the paper will be conducted in a mild, courteous, yet firm manner, and in such a way, the publishers intend, as will be satisfactory.

The undersigned has no desire to disguise the fact that the establishment of the HERALD is mainly to benefit the Democratic party of Kent county, and to aid in bringing about a political Revolution in that Stronghold of Whiggery—they therefore call upon the members of that party, whose principles they are humble advocates, to countenance and sustain them in their efforts.

The paper will be of medium size, and printed in a neat manner with new type, and every exertion made to make it a welcome visitor to those who may become subscribers.

The low terms at which they propose to issue the HERALD will place it in the reach of all; viz:—*One dollar and fifty cents if paid in two months from the issue of the first number, or two dollars any time thereafter during the year.*

M. M. SIMPSON,
J. N. WRIGHT.

December 21, 1850.

TO RENT.



For the ensuing year the house, garden and stable in the upper end of Chestertown formerly belonging to the late S. L. Rawleigh. For terms apply to

S. W. RAWLEIGH, Agent.

Dec. 14, 1850.