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THE KENT NEWS.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEW
Is Published every Saturday.
EDWARD MANSFIELD,
PROPRIETOR.

Terms:
$2 00 payable in advance or $2 50 at the expiration of the first six months. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid. Single copies 6 1-4 cents.
Advertisements, not exceeding 12 lines will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter. Larger one in proportion—A liberal deduction willbe made to yearly advertisers. Advertisement must have the number of times marked, or they will published till forbid and charged accordingly.
All communications must be postpaid.

PUBLIC Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland the subscriber as Trustee will expose to

PUBLIC SALE

at the door of the hotel of Mr. Pennington in GEORGE TOWN X ROADS in Kent County on

THURSDAY

the 15th day of May next at at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. all that

LOT OR PARCEL OF GROUND,

situate in the said town and the Dwelling House and the store House therein being, of which the late Nathan Peacock died seized. The title to this property is indisputable, and the attention of purchasers is invited thereto.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given upon the purchaser executing bond with approved security, drawing interest from the day of sale.

J. B. RICAUD,
Trustee.

April 19, 1851. 4w

James B. Ricaud, *Trustee*, a Jonathan M. Hazle. } *In Chancery*, 31 March, 1851.

THE object of the petition filed in this cause is to obtain the re-sale of certain Real Estate sold to the Defendant by the Petitioner, as Trustee, under a Decree of this Court.

The petition states that under a Decree of this Court, passed on the second day of July, 1849, the petitioner was appointed a Trustee, to sell the Real Estate of a certain John Harrington for the payment of his debts; that on the seventh day of August, eighteen hundred and forty nine, the defendant purchased a part of said Real Estate, and which sale was reported and finally ratified by this Court; that the defendant afterwards paid a part of the purchase money and that the residue is now due and unpaid, and that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State of Maryland, and a large balance of said purchase money is now due and is an equitable lien on the said land.

It is thereupon adjudge and ordered that the Petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county, once a week for one month before the 24 h day of May next, give notice to the absent defendant of the object and substance of this petition and warn him to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 24th day of July next, to answer the premises and show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

True copy;

Test,
LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Reg. Cur. Can.

April 12, 1851—1m

REMOVAL.

DENTISTRY.—We would, in giving information to our friends and the public of our removal to No. 15 South Howard street, a few doors from German st., also state that we continue to manufacture those Improved PORCELAIN TEETH with Artificial Gum, which have been so universally admired, and which the utmost care will be taken to adjust to the mouth for comfort and use For the benefit of those who may wish to have their roots end diseased teeth removed without suffering, may be informed that we have been in the almost daily use of chloroform and æther for more than three years without the least injury to any one, and believe it to be a safe and effective means in the manner in which we administer it. Plugging, cleaning, and other parts of dentistry attended to with care.

TOWNSEND & CHANLEE,
Dentists.

April 19, 1851.

HOWELL & BROTHERS

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS

207 *Baltimore Street, Baltimore,*

INVITE the attention of Country Merchants and others to the extensive assment of new style *PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS* &c., which they are now receiving from their manufactory, embracing *Fine Satin Parlor, Entry and Chamber Paper*, Oak papers, Statues, GOLD AND VELVET PAPERS, with a large assortment of low priced Paper.

YARD WIDE WINDOW PAPER in great variety.

☞ A call solicited.

March 1, 1851.

THE KENT NEWS.

FRUSTRA, LABAROT, QUI OMNIUS, PLACERE STUDET—"HE LABORS VAINLY, WHO ENDEAVORS TO PLEASE EVERY ONE."

VOL. 12. CHESTER TOWN, MD., MAY 10, 1851. NO. 2

Agricultural.

I'M OF THE BAND THAT TILL THE LAND.

I'm of the band that till the land
And draw from earth her store;
Right happy indeed's the life we lead,
While our days are passing o'er.
Many there are, in riches, far
Surpassing the farmer's purse,
Whilst other pursuits my yield more fruits,
Yet often produce much worse.

We envy not the stateman's lot,
Still clamoring far his class;
Nor his that fights for glory's rights;
At some redoubted pass.
No risk have we on boisterous sea,
Nor fears lest tempest whelm
All we possess without redress,
While laboring at the helm.

The fruitful field its bounties yield,
A rich reward for toil,
Be ours the trade to ply the spade,
And deeply plough the soil.
We walk abroad o'er carpet sod,
And flow'rets kiss our feet,
Whose oders rise to scent the skies—
A tribute pure and meet.

To all who give the means to live,
As brother shares with brother,
And thus fulfil the holy will
That bids us love each other.
Oh! life secure, from guile, and pure
To the my life clings ever;
With all its might its fond delight,
To change from thee, no never.

From the American Farmer.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

MAY.

ON THE FARM.

Corn planting.—As this work is performed during this month in several of the states, we sincerly hope that all have been sufficiently attentive to their interest to have before this, manured their corn ground heavily, ploughed it deep and well, and harrowed and rolled it until they have it of fine tilth, as all these are essential elements to the growth of a crop. Assuming that the ground has already been put in the best possible order, we advise all to put their every energy into requisition, and get their corn planted by the 10th of this month, the nearer the first the better.

Top-dressing.—It is always favorable to the early growth of the corn-plant, to treat each hill with a small handful of a rich mixture, either at the time of dropping the corn, when it first come up, or at the first working. 5 bushels of ashes, 1 bushel of plaster, 10 bushels rich mould or rotten dung, the whole to be thoroughly mixed together. Such tropical applications tend to encouage the plants to a vigorous early growth, a circumstance that exerts a salutary influence upon their subsequent progress.

For fuller views upon this supject, we refer to our directions of last month—and will content ourself here, by enjoining it as a duty, to keep the corn-fields clean from beginning to end.

Oats—This crop should now be some inches above ground; but if you have not yet got yours seeded, you may still sow, provided you do so by the 7th or 10th of the month, though we cannot promise you as good a crop as you would have had, had you sown a month ago; as, except under peculiar condition of the weather, the late sown do not yield as much grain as the early. As to the mode of growing oats, we feel that we cannot do you a greater service, than by refering to our remarks in the March number.

Millet.—If you have no hay-meadows or they have yield a short crop, and you lack a supply of provender, manure a few acres of rich, deep loam, heavily, plough, and harrow them until you have them perfectly pulverized, then sow thereon, four pecks of millet seed per acre, harrow it in lightly, and roll.

If you wish to grow it for its seed or grain, 2 pecks will be enough.

Time of sowing.—Any time during the month—the earlier the better.

Time of cutting.—If for hay, cut when the grain at the top first begins to turn yellow; if for grain, when one-half of the grain has become yellow.

Mode of curing.—If for hay, let it lay in the swarth from 5 to 6 hours, to wilt, then put it up into cocks of, say 50 lbs. each, next morning when the dew is off, turn the cocks over, permit them to remain an hour in the sun, then put four cocks into one, and in a day the hay will sufficiently cured to be stacked, or stowed away in the barn. As you put it away, strew over every ton a peck of salt.

If for grain, cut, tie into bundles, and stock as you would wheat or any other grain.

If the cocks in which you cure it are properly made, the hay will not be injured by rain; the first crop we ever grew was exposed to a steady rain of a week's duration, without being injured; it came out of the cocks perfectly green and fragrant, only putting us to the additional trouble of spreading and drying it.

The grain, when chopt and mixed with cut hay of straw, makes an excellent alternative food for horses—if made into slops for milch cows, it increases their milk—thus prepared, hogs relish and thrive upon it, while for chickens, young or old, fed in the grain, it is equally good.

Quantity of hay per acre.—Grown upon good soil, liberally manured, and thoroughly prepared, it will yield from 3 to 4 tons.

Quantity of grain per acre.—Under like favourable auspices, from 25 to 40 bushels of grain may be raised.

It is an excellent preparatory crop for timothy. Where the ground has been heavily manured, deeply ploughed, and thoroughly harrowed for the millet crop, after that has been cut and removed, all you have to do, is to harrow the millet stubble twice, sow your timothy seed, harrow and roll. There is no better cleanser of the ground from weeds than millet.

Cantalopes, Musk and Water Mellons.—Plant these the first week this month—no two kinds to be planted within 3 or 400 yards of each other. A mixture of 7 parts rotten dung and 1 part ashes, forms an excellent compost for them—to which they should be liberally treated.

Field Peas and Field Beans, should be planted early this month. While you are planting, don't forget to put in an acre or two of the Black Dwarf, Mexican or Brazilian black bean, as without comparison it is the most luscious of the Bean tribe Soup when made from them, according to the recipe in Vol. 3. page 390, is one of the best dishes ever eaten—equal to the best turtle soup—infinitely better than nine-tenths of the soup made and sold under that name. The Bean is among the most nutritive of vegitable productions grown, and this variety, we think, stands first in that relation, among the whole family of beans.

Orchards—If you have not treated your trees as we directed last month, do so this.

Materials for making Manure—We pointed out to you last month the sources whence to derive these. So let us now conjure you, to commence their collection without delay—when collected, form them into properly made heaps, in the day we have so often advised, apply them judiciously to your crops, and your land will continue to improve from year to year until it shall have gained the maxium of fertility. Without manure, no farmer can farm to advantage—with manure, his lands will yield fruitfully, and improve in quality, and he grow rich. Now, what is the use of expending your horses' and hards' time, in trying to grow corn on land that only yields 2 and 3 barrels to the acre?—There is no use in it,—you wear out your ploughs and other implements, exhaust the powers of your team and ploughmen, and, make no money. Whereas, had you taken a couple of good hands, and a term or two, you might have collected manure enough to fertize that very land; so as to grow 8 or 10 barrels to the acre; we have in an experiment, grown more than twice the largest quantity, and so can you, if you try. The fact is, that land by being fed, and properly cultivated, can be made to produce a hundred bushels to the acre—and no man should rest contented until his whole crop averages 12 barrels to the acre.

Canteleupes.—Prepare a deep loamy bed by manureing it with a good dressing of stable manure, dig the manure in spade deep rake the ground: then form hills: thus,—have a compost formed of 7 parts well rotten dung and 1 part ashes, thoroughly mixed together, lay off the bed at 6 feet squares, at each intersecting square dig a hole 12 inches wide, 6 inches deep, into that hole put a spade-full of the compost, mix the earth dug out with another spadeful of manure, raise a hill upon the side of the hole, 4 or 6 inches high, 18 inches wide, draw a circle with a piece of stick, or the point of your finger, ½ an inch deep, in this drop 8 or 10 seeds, at regular distances apart, so as to allow for imperfect seed and the depredations of insects, cover the seed over, then sprinkle about a quarter of an inch of the compost over the hill, and pat it gently down with the back of your spade. When the plants come up, dust them over for several successive mornings, early, when the dew is on them, with a mixture made of equal parts of ashes and plaster, or with soot and plaster. When the plants have made 2 rough leaves, thin out all but 4, leaving the strongest and most vigorous plants, having regard to position, so as to leave an equal distance between each plant. Keep the plants at all times until in fruit, clean by the hoe and hand. If infected with insects, dust them occasionally with soot, or give them a watering with horse-dung tea, made as follows, put a half bushel of horse-dung, a quart of soot, and 2 oz. of flour of sulphur, into a bag, put the bag into a barrel, fill it up with water, let stand a day, and it will be fit for use. When the vines begin to run, pinch off the upper joint.

Kinds to plant.—Select either the following kinds—Persian Green fleshed, Green Citron, Pine Apple, or Nutmeg; but do not two kinds, as they will mix if you do. The Canteloupe should not be planted near water melons, squashes, cymblins, or cucumber.

Beasts of labor.—Feed and care for these, in order that they may reflect credit on you as their master, and go through their onerous toils with comfort to themselves, and profit to you. Make it a point of duty, to have them cleaned regularly twice a day—never permit your hands to beat and abuse your working animals.

Milch cows and other cattle.—Treat all with kindness, and be sure to have something extra good for the dairy cows.

Broadcast corn.—Manure an acre or two, and sow it in broadcast corn, to soil your stock on when the pastures give out. If fed to your cattle in the cow yard, and that well bedded with coarse materials, as it ought to be they will make it all into good manure. Sow 3 or 4 bushels to the acre.

Sweet Potatoes.—Plant these without delay

Tobacco crop—See that this does not suffer—last year's crop was a short one, and the present must command a good price.

Jerusalem Artichokes may still be planted up to the middle of this month, with the prospect of a tolerable crop.

Salting of Stock.—Give twice or thrice a week, about 1 or 2 oz. of a mixture comprised of equal parts of ashes, salt and lime to each of your stock.

Lime—Marl.—If your arable land has never been limed, or marled—or if from 12 to 15 years have intervened since it was, you may very properly coulude that it needs one or the other.

The best way to apply lime to thin, sandy land, would be to make a compost, in the proportion of 25 bushels of lime, or 50 bushels of marl, and 20 double-horse-cart-loads of clay and marsh mud, 10 loads of each, to the acre; make it up into a heap, to let it lay for a few weeks, work it over, taking care to mix the matters well, and mix it with the mass, 1 bushel of plaster, repeat this twice, plough the ground you intend to apply it to this fall; early, spread the compost evenly over the surface, harrow it in, and permit it to lie until next spring, when it should receive two ploughings, and as many harrowings, then roll, and it will be fit to receive manure and a crop.

To stiff clays not in very good heart, you may give fifty bushels of lime, or 100 bushels of marl.

To stiff lands, abounding in vegetable matter, you may apply 100 bushels of lime or 200 bushels of marl.

All limed, or marled lands, should be set in clover as speedily after the application, as is admissible by the nature of your rotation, it being desirable to have in the the soil, a good body of mould for the calcareous matter to operate upon.

Mould.—Bear in mind, that mould is the life-blood of soil, and that no land can be very productive, unless it or some other substance, identical in its nature, be present.

Clover.—Clover should be cut as it comes in bloom, permited to remain in the swarth 4 or 5 hours, then cured in cocks.

RAPOLOGY.

Verbatim Report of a meeting of the Spirits at the House of Simon Jones, Esq., Belknap-st.

At 8 o'clock Simon Jones Esq. arose and addressed the company, consisting of some 25 or 30 perspiring darkies, thus:

"As de time ob conwersation wid der sperits hab come, I must request de sembly to mix demselves into two extinct circles round dis pine wood table, de belebers in der sperets to consumate de inside ring, and de speptics, not belebers, and inconwinsibles to make de outside ring, giving as a reason, dat unwersity and hominy ob mind was indispensable to attract der sperets."

The circles being formed, Mrs. Jones was requested to invoke de sperits:

Mrs. Jones—"Are dar any sperits here dis night?" All heads bent over the table—ears open, eyes rolled up, and under jaws dropped. Terrible suspense—nothing heard. "Uf dar ar some sperits here will dey be so grateful as to manifold demselves by rappin on dis table, right whar we can see um?" Distinct raps heard.

Soft Shins—"Dar dey is."

Pete Smith—"Sho' 'nuff—I aumost seed um."

Mrs. Jones—"Is dat my brudder's sperit dat rap? My mudder's? My sister's?" Raps. "Does my sister see my mudder?" Raps. "Is my mudder and sister happy?" Raps. "Berry happy?" Rapid number of raps. Duz my sister see Sam Jenkins dar?" Nothing heard.

Mr. Thicklip—"Wha da ve ax sich hambigabus skestion as dat for? Wha don't you ax uf she secs der *speret* ob Sam Jenkins?"

Mrs. Jones—"Wal, duz my sister's sperit see Sam Jenkin's sperit, what died las week?" Nothing heard.

Mr. Flatfoot—"Missis Jones, spouse you ax yer sister is she sees old Knothead thar" The question is asked, and answered by raps.

Mr. Flatfoot—"Does yer know, old Knothead, how long use been extinguished from dis spear?" Raps.

Mr. Flatfoot—"So duz I! Wal, do yer know yer never paid old Solomon Guess that twenty-five cents comiseration for sellin dem ar ole plants for yer? Yer know nothing 'bout dat—hay?" Nothing heard.

Mr. Flatfoot—"So duz I! Wal, doz yer know what a muss your wife had, wid Simpson, de butcher, about dem sassenges she bied ob him, jist bekase she found some bits ob yallar ribbin in um?" Raps loud and sprightly. "Wal, don't you think de ribbin kim off little Sammy's dog, that' been missin deze two weeks?" Number of raps. "Wal, I tink so, too."

Mr. Thicklip—"Mr. Flatfoot I guess as how uve axed enuff. I unk you got your twelve and a half cents worth ob inflamation."

Mrs. Jones' sister's spirit was recalled, and showed herself quite willing to act as as messenger. She was requested to bring the spirit of Mr. Bones' brother. Raps were soon heard, signify in his presence.

Mr. Bones—"Is de sperit ob the deceased brudder Bones here?" Raps.

Mr. Bones—"Will he conwince me dat he is de speret by moving dis table?"—Pause.

Mr. Squi Bob—"How small was your broder, Mr. Bones, when he died?"

Mr. Bones—"I guess he was about hunderd and forty pounds."

Mr. Squi Bob—"You don't cozicily understand me—I mean how many feet small was he?"

Mr Bones—"Oh! yah! he had jist two feet. I didn't combehend ye at fus."

Squi Bob—"Oh, yer tick head, I mean was he small 'nuff to move de table?"

Mr. Bones—"To be shol he war!"

Squi Bob—"Wal, den, why didn't you say so at fust?"

Bones again called his brother's spirit to move the table. Breathless silence, interupted by

Simon Jones, Esq.—"Guess dat ar sperit got kinder skeer'd and cleared out."

Questions then followed from

Pompey, Esq.—"Ar dar any sperits here dis ebening dat want to communicate wid me?" Long pause. "Uf dar ar any sperits here, I wish dey'd rap themselves on de table." Three distinct raps heard. "What spertt is dat?" Nothing heard.

Simon Jones, Esq.—"Dat's a kinder crukin skestion—dey nebber answer 'less yer put de skestion in de infinity."

Pompey, Esq.—"What de debil is de infinity? yah! I s'pose yer mean in de intermative!"

Simon Jones, Esq.—"Yes, dat's it."

Pompey, Esq.—"I know what it is, but I dunno what it means."

Simon Jones, Esq.—"Dat is, yer muax uf dat's de sperit ob so and so."

Pompey, Esq.—"Wal, is dat de sperit ob so and so?"

Simon Jones, Esq.—"You unsofisticated nigger, why don't you ask uf its der sperit of fadder, mudder, brudder or sister?"

Pompey, Esq.—"Is dat der sperit of fadder, mudder, brudder or sister?"

Pete Smith—"I guess as how he's been communicating wid sperits down in old Johnson's cellar afore he kim here."

Pompey, Esq.—"Sho 'nuff, who told yer?"

Pompey was obliged to give up interrogating the sperits, and was succeded by

Mr. Miller—"Is de sperit uf my mudder here?" Pause. "My fadder?" Raps. "Is my fadder happy?" Raps. "Duz he meet dea sperits ob white folks dar?"—Raps. "Duz my fadder ebber see dat ole gentleman what he used to brush de boots for?" Nothing heard. "Is der sperits ob white folks jest as good as der niggers in dat place?" Loud raps and plenty of them. "Dat's jest the wap he did the other night, when I axed him dat sameskestion."

Some dissatisfaction was here expressed among the non-believers in the outer circle.

Mr Miller—"Will my fadder conwince dis 'sembly dat he is my fadder, by makin dis table turn round and round um in de face?" A long pause—agonizing suspense—perspiation on the company, like dew on the grass. Table moves! Three darkies dodged behind their shirt collars and were seen no more. Table half round!! Two men and one woman swooned. Table quite round!!!

Mr. Miller (to the company)—"Now what you tink about um?" All speechless.

Boy Bill's ghost seemed to vamose at this moment.—*Boston Post.*

"The Falls of Niagara have again receded, through another break-down of the ledge of rocks over which the stream runs, on Friday last. This is the second tumble down of rock there this winter; and if it is considerable in extent, and shall be followed by a few more such launches, people now alive may see these celebrated Falls converted into a rapid, or a succession of rapids, and Lake Erie lowered thereby several feet.

"The ledge of rock at the Falls, extends about a quarter of a mile back from the cateract—beyond that, the Niagara is said to be a hundred feet deep or even deeper, when, therefore, the great Fall reaches that deep water, there will only be a rapid. At Black Rock, to the best of my recollection the river is usually about twelve feet deep flowing over a ledge of rocks. Were the Falls to be succeeded by a rapid below Chippewa, the waters of Lake Erie would flow perhaps five times as swift as they do now at Black Rock, and thus lower the lake, much to the astonisment of the dwellers at Erie, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Sandusky."

A FAIRY SPOT.

Mrs. Farnham, the lady who projected the transportation of a bevy of young ladies, from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, has recently written a letter home of considerable interest. Though a private letter, it has found its way into the Post Office and become public property. She is located, it seems, on a fine rancho, 70 miles south of San Francisco, on the north side of Monterey Bay. The region she represents as perfect fairy land. She thus discribes it:

"It is very heavily timbered and beautifully watered with clear living streams running through valleys of the most fertile soil, on which delicious vegetables grow ten months of the year. The region is specially famed for potatoes, which become almost a fruit here. The farm I live on is charmingly situated about a mile from the old Mission, and two from the beach on which a tremendous surf breaks and thunders day and night. From my house 'La Libertad,' I look over the coast table and range of mountains, the hills of Monterey and the bay, and a near landscape exquisitely diversified by plain and wood, hill and valley, and almost every shade that herbage and foliage, in a country without frost can show. The rainy season is about a month old, and the earth as green it is at home in June. Another month will pile it with clover and another will variegate it with an inconceivable variety of the most exquisit flowers. This is the land of flowers as well as gold. Our prairies are quite insignificant in their floral shows, compared to it. The country is faultless—except in the lack of showers through the dry months. Nearly everything one can desire may be grown upon one's own farm."

DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

We learn from the *Boston Journal*, that a young lady in Chelsea, a subject of Mr. Cutter, was thrown into a trance by an amatuer professor of the "science" of Mesmerism, on Sunday last, and became uncontrolable. She rushed out the house in a delirious state, ran down upon the wharf, and had it not been for the timely interference of two young men, would probably have thrown herself over board. She was taken back to the house, and a physician sent for, whose daily attendance has since been necessary.

SIMON WICKES,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

HAS just received, and has on hand a larger stock than has ever been kept in this place, which he will sell very low for cash or to punctual 12 month customers.

March 8, 1851.

DOCT. JAYNES' justly celebrated Medicines for sale by S. WICKES.

Mch 8, '51.

ETHERIAL and Camphine Oils from 60 to 70 cts. per gal. (warranted pure) for sale by S. WICKES.

Mch. 8, '51.

WHITE LEAD, from 8 to 10 cts. Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Varnish for sale by S. WICKES.

Mch. 8, '51.

PAIN KILLER just received from Providence, R. I., and for sale by S. WICKES.

Mch. 8, '51.

Superior Chewing Tobacco, Segars, &c. just received and for sale by S. WICKES.

Mch. 8, '51.

CHASE'S Patent Trusses on hand and for sale by S. WICKES.

Mch. 8, '51.

DOCT. FITCHES Patent improved steel spring shoulder braces just received and for sale by S. WICKES.

March 29, '51.

SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public, to his Segar Manufactory, in Chester Town. His assortment consists of the following:

SEGARS,

La Victoria,	Habanna,
La India,	Rionda,
Napoleon,	Principee,
Justo Saus,	Spanish,
Star	Half Spanish,

and others.

TOBACCO,

El Dorado,	Smoking,
Anti-Nervous,	S. & Cuba,
Thomas,	Turkish;

and others.

SNUFFS,

Rappee and Scotch,

Merchants and others, would find it to their advantage to patronize him, as he is determined to sell at the lowest Baltimore prices.

THOMAS S. LOVEDAY.

April 5, '51—1y

BLACKSMITHING, *Horse-Shoeing*, &c.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has again commenced the above business in this place, in the NEW SHOP, 2nd door below Mr. John Greenwood's Carriage Shop, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and patrons. Edge Tools made to order, and all other work, in his line, in the best manner. He hopes by strict attention to business to receive encouragement.

HENRY H. SIMMS.

Chestertown, Feb'y 1, 1851—1y