six months" in the place of the words stricken out yesterday.

The amendment was debated by Messrs. Gwinn, Dorsey, Grason, Merrick and Chambers, of Kent, and without coming to a vote, the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan 10.

On motion of Mr. Colston the Committee on the Legislature were directed to inquire into the expediency of engrafting in the Constitution an article to make ministers of the Gospel without a pastoral charge, eligible to seats in the Legislature, or to hold office in the State.

Mr. Anderson presented accounts of the Clerk of Montgomery county court and the Clerk to the Commissioners of Tax of said county, for services rendered, in answering calls of the Convention. Referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Jenifer gave notice of the following amendments to the report of the Committee on the Elective Franchise when the same should come up:

"And that the Legislature shall provide for a registration of the names of voters within the State of Maryland, which shall be taken and held as the only evidence of the qualification of said voters to vote at any election that may hereafter be held in the State."

Mr. Weems gave notice that he would move a re consideration of the order submitted by Mr. Thomas on the 8th instant, and adopted, directing the preparation of a map of the several counties, &c.

After some debate, on motion of Mr Magraw, a committee consisting of Messrs Magraw, Biser and Weems, were appointed to ascertain and report to-morrow morning, the probable cost of the information sought by said order.

On motion of Mr. Smith it was ordered, that the committee on the Legislature inquire into the propriety of establishing a uniform system of Levy courts in the counties of the State, to be elected by the people, who shall transact the local legislation for said counties.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, the Convention went into a Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blackistone in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the order of the day—being the report of the Committee on the Elective Franchise.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Chambers, of Kent, to fill the blank in the first article with the words 'for six months.'

After much debate therein, the committee rose without coming to a vote.

Mr. Tuck moved to discharge the committee, when

On motion of Mr. Sollers the Convention adjourned.

Henry G. Wheeler has been employed as Reporter, and it is understood, will enter on his duties on Monday next.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 11, 1851.

Mr. Sappington gave notice of the following amendment to the report of the Committee on the Elective Franchise, when the order of the day should come up.

age and upwards, being a citizen of the United States, having resided in this State one year, next preceeding any election, and the last six months resident of the county or city, where he may offer his vote shall, if not excluded by the provisions of this Constitution, be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and at no other place, for all officers that now are or may hereafter be elective by the people, and that he vote by ballot."

Mr. Dorsey, chairman of the Committee on a Declaration of Rights, made a report which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sprigg proposed as a substitute for the report of the Committee on the Executive Department, (submitted by Mr. Grason) the articles embraced in the order of inquiry offered by him on Saturday last.

Mr. Magraw, from the select committee in regard to the preparation of a map of the State, &c., reported that the Secretary of State was now engaged in the preparation of a copy of Lucas' map, exhibiting the boundaries of the counties, on which it is designed to lay down the election districts in such a manner as will show their contiguity. The committee asked to be discharged, and they were discharged accordingly.

Mr Weems moved to reconsider the vote of the Convention adopting the resolution, authorizing the preparation of said map and the tables of population, &c.

Pending this motion the President announced the arrival of the hour for taking up the order of the day—being the report of the Committee on the Elective Franchise.

On motion of Mr. Merrick the Convention again went into a Committee of the Whole on said report, (Mr. Blackistone in the chair.) After some time spent in debate therein, the committee rose, and the chairman reported that they had made some progress and asked leave to sit again. The leave was granted and the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 13, 1851.

Mr. Neill presented a petition of sundry citizens, members of the Mennonite Church that the Convention will consider the necessity of making provision in the new constitution for such societies and persons as are conscientious in bearing arms, swearing the oath and serving as jurors, &c.—Referred to Committee No. 14.

On motion of Mr. Phelps the Convention in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Blackistone in the chair,) resumed the consideration of the order of the day, being the report of the Committee on the Elective Franchise.

The question being upon the amendment of Mr. Chambers, of Kent, to insert the words "for six months." After some remarks by Mr. Buchanan, it was decided in the negative by yeas and nays as follows—yeas 21, nays 53.

Mr. Chambers of Kent, then offered the following as a substitute for the first section of said report:

"That every free white male citizen of this State of 21 years of age or upwards and no other, having resided 12 months in this State and 6 months in the county, Howard District, or city of Baltimore next preceeding the election at which he offers to vote shall have a right of suffrage; and shall vote by ballot in the election district in which he shall reside in all elections hereafter to be held."

Mr. McHenry moved to amend said report by striking out all from the word "election" in 3d line to the word "and" in the 5th line and inserting: "Shall unless excluded by other provisions of this Constitution be entitled to vote at every public election in the election district where his residence may have been established for—days preceding such election, and not elsewhere."

Mr. Donaldson moved to fill the blank with "sixty." Mr. McHenry moved to fill it with "ten." Mr. Phelps moved to fill it with "thirty," none of which were agreed to.

Mr. Phelps moved to amend said amendment by inserting after the word "district," the following, "of the counties and the several wards of the city of Baltimore."

After debate by Messrs Gwinn, Dorsey, Chambers of Kent, and others, the committee rose, and the Convention adjourned.

[Reported for the Balt. Sun]

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 14.

The Convention met. The president laid before it the following report from the State Treasurer, in answer to an order:

The balance in the treasury on the 1st December was $184,892 96. Balance in the treasury 1st Dec, 1850, $215,408 84. Amounts of arrears of interest funded under act of 1846, ch 238, which have been redeemed since 1st Dec., 1849, $401,138 45. Total of funded arrears of interest $498,567 98; amount unredeemed, $133,-712 82. Amounts to the credit of sinking fund, $3.901 96. Gross amount of receipts for the entire year of 1850, $1,401,-082 09. Amount of interest on the public debt, payable 1st of Jan., 1851, $91,009 65; amount payable 1st April, 1851, $105,-447 56. No interest is actually payable in London on the 1st April, 1851, but the interest, ($136,085 75) payable in London on the 1st July, will be actually drawn from the treasury on the 1st of April 1851. The interests on the public debt, payable in London, has always, as was provided by law, been paid by the treasurer three months in advance, to answer its arrival in time to meet the required payments there; and if the agents of the State in London, who pay the interest, receive this fund before the interest is due, they allow this State interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the time of its reception until the May interest is payable.

The amount of the interest actually payable on the public debt on 1st July, 1851, at the Loan Office is about $91,007 65; payable on same day in London, $136,-085 75.

The treasurer holds no sterling bonds in trust for sinking fund. On the 3d April, 1849, and on 2d April 1850, the treasurer remitted to the commissioner loans and funds to purchase bills of exchange for the purpose of remitting to London the interest on the public debt actually payable there on 1st July, 1849 and 1850 respectively.

The amount of interest payable 1st April, 1851, on account of State stock and bonds, which compose the sinking fund provided in the interim, (no addition is made to them,) is $26.879 00.

The amount of gross receipts which the treasurer estimates will come into the treasury proper in the whole of the fiscal year to end on the 1st Dec., 1851, is $1.254,-000. Estimated expenditures of the same year, exclusive of the expenses of the convention, and exclusive of any disbursements which may be made in the redemption of the balance of funded arrear of interest and in the purchase of any remaining surplus of State stock (use of the sinking fund) over $817.135, 68.

The estimated receipts from 1st Dec, 1850, to 1st April, 1851, over $235,105 53; estimated expenditures, exclusive of expenses of convention, $138,369 15—Estimated receipts for April, 1851, $95,-244 47; do. expenditures for same time, exclusive of convention, $264,826 30.—Estimated balance in treasury, Jan., 1851, exclusive of convention $292,508 56.

The ordinary expenses from 1st Dec. 1849, to 1st of April, 1850, exclusive of expenses of convention and special appropriations by the Legislature, amounted to $13,186 99. The amount of expenses for the month of April, 1850, $261.825 30.

The Treasurer has no reason to apprehend there will be any falling off in the State's revenues between the 1st Dec, 1850, and the 1st of April, 1851, as compared with the receipts during the same periods of the two preceeding years; nor has he it in contemplation to redeem in that time any part of the funded arrears of interest.

The president also presented a communication from the executive of Louisiana, acknowledging the receipt of the convention's resolutions, on the compromise measures, or rather a flattering character Read.

Mr. Brent, of Baltimore city, offered an order requiring a daily register to be kept of absent members. Mr Jenifer moved to lay it on the table—which was determined in the negative by a vote of 26 ayes to 48 nays. The order was adopted.

Mr. Jenifer gave notice that, on to-morrow, he should move to provide, a standing rule prohibiting any member from speaking more than one hour at a time—no more than that time on the same subject.

The order of the day being the reported articles on the elective franchise came up. The amendment of Mr. Chambers, of Kent, restricting foreigners from voting until a certain time after being naturalised was still pending, and a debate arose thereon. After various proposed amendments touching this matter, Mr. Kilgour moved as a substitute a proposition requiring a voter to remain ten days to entitle him to vote in any district or ward; which was rejected.

Mr. Phelps then moved to substitute five days. Upon this, Judge Chambers made a zealous speech in favor of restriction. The Convention adjourned

CONGRESSIONAL.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun]

WASHINGTON, Jan 14.

SENATE.

Mr. Hamlin presented the petition of Thomas Ritchie, Esq, the public printer, asking the abrogation of the contract for printing, and an advance of funds.

Mr Pearce submitted a resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of providing by law for the payment into the Treasury of all moneys collected by military officers as duties, &c, in California, prior to December 12, 1849. Adopted.

Several other resolutions of enquiry were adopted.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the bill to cede the public lands to the States on certain conditions &c

Mr. Felch concluded his speech in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Walker commenced a reply, and in support of the bill, but had not progressed far when he yielded the floor and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hammond, of Maryland, presented a petition of one hundred persons, residing at the "Union Works," in the State of Maryland, praying for a modification of the tariff laws; which was referred, under the rule, to the committee on ways and means

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for reducing the rates of postage.

The Clerk read the first section of the bill, imposing three cents on letters not exceeding half an ounce, when pre-paid, and five cents when not pre-paid, and the amendment, to the amendment which were before the committee.

Before the question on either of these propositions was taken, it was moved that the postage on letters of the description alluded to, when carried a distance less than 500 miles, be two cents; over 500 miles and less than 1,000, three cents; over 1,000 and not exceeding 2,000 miles, five cents, and beyond that distance, ten cents; which was lost.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the amendment, which was negatived, as was the amendment of the member from Ohio.

Mr. Duer, of New York, moved an amendment to the effect that after the first of January, 1852 the rate be two and a half cents, when a suitable currency might be provided; the rate in the mean time to be three cents.

A sort of running debate here took place interspersed with innumerable amendments which occasionally elicited discussion—Among them was one carried, providing that no post-office or mail route be discontinued, or postmasters deprived of their commissions, owing to the insufficiency of the revenue of the post office department to sustain and pay the same.

Mr Parker of Virginia, then moved that the postage of letters when carried within 300 miles be three cents; beyond 300 miles five cents, and when sent to or received from California and Oregon, ten cents.

This was opposed by the delegate from Oregon, who insisted upon a uniform operation of American laws. The motion of Mr. Parker was negatived.

An amendment, imposing letter postage on all circulars and other printed matter, was then proposed and carried.

Mr. Strong, of Pennsylvania, proposed three cents as an amendment, which he supported by able and most conclusive arguments, showing that only one-fifth of the number of letters now sent are ten cent letters, and that the proposition before the committee would not add to the circulation of what are at present five cent letters; while it would require that the ten cent letters be increased a hundred per cent to make up the deficiency. He contended that if cheap postage is to succeed, it will be by the introduction of an uniform rate of three cents.

The question was then taken upon Mr Strong's amendment, and carried, 88 to 84; and the original motion as amended was subsequently agreed to.

It was then moved to add a proviso, rendering all unpaid letters liable to a postage of five cents, which was lost, there being 71 in favor of the motion, and 74 against it.

The tellers not being satisfied with their report, the House was again counted, when there appeared to be 85 in the affirmative and 69 in the negative.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

A fugitive slave who had been arrested at Memphis, Tenn; on the 2nd instant, deliberately shot a Mr. Chester, Recorder of the city, as the officers were about conveying him to prison. Mr C. who is represented as being a mild, kind and estimable gentleman, was, at the time of his death, doing all in his power to alleviate the condition of the negro. Soon after the murder, Mr Chester's son, a lad of seventeen, came in, crazed with his terrible misfortune, was furnished with a pistol, and fired three slugs into the negro's back. They inflicted a mortal wound. The negro was hurried off to the calaboose. A crowd excited to frenzy by the spectacle of the dead Chester, followed—compelled the surrender of the calaboose keys, dragged out the negro, and in the view of an immense crowd, swung him up to the nearest tree. He confessed that he was a runaway before dying. Within thirty minutes after the commission of his horrible crime, he had paid a terrible penalty.

FATAL RENCONTRE—Willis H. Hughes, of Macon, Geo., who went to Boston for Crafts, the fugitive slave, was killed at Macon, on Sunday last, by Thomas Knight, Jr., with whom he had a quarrel about the municipal election. Mr. Knight is the brother of the one who went to Boston with Hughes.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1851.

☞ WM. THOMSON & Co., S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE."

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Morris O. Colston, Esq., member of the State Convention, will accept our thanks for copies of the proceedings of the Convention.

WE had the pleasure on Saturday night, of hearing the lecture of Dr. C. C. Cox, on small-pox, vaccination, re vaccination, &c. In consequence of the many rumors of the prevalence of the small-pox in some portions of this county, the subject was of much interest. The language was chaste and beautiful, and the speaker fluent and agreeable. He gave a concise history of the disease, innoculation, and the discovery of vaccination, and then proved the importance of re-vaccination, after a certain period, &c. We should like, if we had room, to give a synopsis of the lecture, as there was much in it which should be known to all.

SOME of the Democratic papers appear to be fearful that the Convention will accomplish nothing. We thought the matter of a thorough and radical reform of the Constitution was settled by the elevation to the Gubernatorial chair of E. Louis Lowe—It was asserted in the canvass, even by himself, that his election would settle the question of reform, that it would have a "great moral influence," and that his position would be worth a certain number of votes in the Convention. Now the press seem to be in despair, and the Governor in his Inaugural says, in speaking of reform, that he "would have it expressly understood that my remarks are not, in the least degree, to be considered as addressed to that body of eminent and patriotic men, who have been sent here, to reflect the sovereign will of Maryland. My appreciation of their distinguished position, and of my comparative unimportance, in this connexion, would of itself, apart from sentiments of personal delicacy, inhibit the remotest interference, on my part, with their exclusive prerogatives."

Can he do nothing to help along the ball of reform? Would it be more *indelicate* for him to give his views on reform in his Inaugural, than it was in the canvass to speak of the great *influence* his election would have on the Convention? There is certainly a great change in his views in a few months, but not greater than we expected. He then sought votes, he now seeks popularity in high quarter—that explains the difference. However, for the benefit of all concerned, we are happy to say that the Convention is progressing in its important labors, and there is now a prospect that a new constitution will be formed which will avoid the imperfections of the present, and still be conservative in its character. As the reports of the committees have commenced, the business of the Convention will hereafter progress rapidly.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—The Baltimore Sun of Monday, contains the following particulars of a melancholy occurrence which took place at the residence of Mr. Ballard Shores, in the Bayside of this county, on Tuesday week. It received its information from Capt. James Bridges who sails a schooner from the Bayside to Baltimore.

The particulars are as follows:—On that day, (Tuesday) Mrs. Emma Jones had paid a visit to Mrs. Shores, taking with her her infant child. She was seated in the sitting room, with Mrs. S., and in a cradle a little son of Mrs. S., about eleven months old, was lying, while another little son, aged three years was standing by the cradle, rocking it. In another part of the room there was another son of Mrs S aged about eight years, who unobserved picked up a loaded gun, which had been imprudently left there. While in his hands, the gun was discharged, the load blowing the brains out of the little boy standing by the cradle, killing the infant in the cradle, and lodging several shot in the person of Mrs. Jones, who was sitting in the line of the shot. Her infant which was in her lap, was somewhat injured by the powder from the gun. Mrs. Shores sprang up and seizing the child whose brains were blown out, ran into the yard, and there finding him dead, she ran back into the house. Here she found her other child dead, and so great was the shock, that she immediately fainted and has been in almost a deranged state ever since.—Mrs. Jones though badly hurt, was not considered dangerous. This is another and a most melancholy instance of the evil consequences resulting from the extreme folly of placing loaded fire arms within the reach of any but those who know how to use them.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 348, contains the usual amount of interesting, and instructive reading. It is the best periodical published. Published weekly by E. Littell & Co, Boston, at $6 per annum, or four copies for $20.

THE PLOUGH, THE LOOM, AND THE ANVIL, has made its appearance with a vigor of understanding and freshness of aspect, that indicate health and activity. About a third of its seventy pages is devoted to proving how indispensable to prosperous agriculture is the presence of labor, prosperously employed in other pursuits. This number is prefaced by an address from the editor to his readers, invoking their especial attention to a very emphatic, but respectful challenge from H. C. Carey, to the Hon R. J. Walker, as President of the "Free Trade League" lately formed in New York, to come forward and publicly discuss the great question of the day—one which Mr Carey truly says "is the greatest of all questions for this Union, and therefore one of all others that needs full clear and calm discussion, and such it is, I doubt not, that the League would desire to give it."

This invitation to Mr. Walker is followed in the number before us, by the first two chapters from a forthcoming series from Mr Carey, under the head, "The Prospect Agricultural, Manufacturing, Commercial and Financial, at the opening of the year 1851."

It also contains a lengthy article by the editor, on "Maryland Husbandry," giving a table of the estimated average products of the several counties of the State, &c.

Those who regard the protection of American Industry as essential to the prosperity of American Agriculture, may safely look to the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil, as an able advocate, an organ for the dissemination of their doctrines, one which we need not say, has been recommended to their support, in the strongest terms, not only by many of the most eminent farmers and statesmen of the country, but by several Conventions of the friends of American industry, assembled expressly to devise the best means of developing our own resources, and benefiting and elevating all our industrial pursuits.

Terms—single copies $3. 2 copies for $5, and 5 copies for $10. J. S Skinner. Editor, 77 Walnut st. Philadelphia

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Delegates to the Educational Convention met in this city on Monday last, and adjourned to meet on the 22nd of February next.—The great and paramount objects of this Convention should enlist the attention of every good citizen and it is earnestly hoped that at the next meeting every county in the State will be fully represented.—We would respectfully suggest that a meeting be held on Saturday, the 1st of February, in those Districts of this county in which delegates have not already been appointed.—*Annapolis Republican.*

ANTI-FUGITIVE SLAVE CONVENTION.—*W. L. Chaplin.*—This body, in session at Syracuse, N. Y. last week, was addressed by Fred Douglass and W. L. Chaplin, after which a series of resolutions was adopted, one of which declares every clergyman who preaches in favor of enforcing the fugitive slave law, to be knaves and and mercenaries.

Chas. A. Wheaton, from the Committee on Finances, submitted a report relating wholly to the bail of Wm L. Chaplin.—His bail at Washington was $6 000; $19,-000 in Maryland; and costs of court, counsel fees, &c. $3,000—$28,000 in all—The Washington bail was furnished by three men. $5,000 had been raised by subscription—$6 000 advanced in New York city to be raised there. One gentleman in Western New York had on bank paper, payable the last of February, $5,000. Two individuals in Western New York had raised $1,000 on the same terms. One individual had paid in cash $5,000. The report recommends that a series of weekly meetings be held at prominent points in the State for the purpose of raising the amount of money needed, and for the additional purpose of arousing the people of the State to a feeling of the necessity of defending Chaplin against a requisition of the Governor of Maryland. It is recommended the present Convention to raise at least $1,000 as a beginning.

J. C. Hathaway, who passed several weeks in Maryland in getting Chaplin out of prison, went into a history of the cruelties and insults attending Chaplin's imprisonment and bailing. He was at first thrust into a dungeon, under ground, with eight negroes and one white woman, where he would not have probably lived one month. His friends had to pay $90 for guarding him for thirty nights, that he need not be confined in a loathsome dungeon. The sentiment of Maryland was such that the requisition would be made. The sentiment of New York must be prepared to meet such issue.

A contribution was taken up in sums of from $1 to $50, amounting in a total to about $500.

STEAMER SEIZED FOR SMUGGLING.—The Steamship Niagara has been seized at Boston, for smuggling. Goods were fraudulently landed to the amount of from $5,-000 to $16,000. The crew, and not the officers, are blamed for the fraud, and it is believed the ship will be released by the Treasurer. The goods seized belonged to German Jews.

Vessel Missing.—The schr. Belle, owned by Jno. A. Purnell, of Berlin, Md., has, with her crew, been missing for three months. She traded between New York and North Carolina.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.

Governor of Massachusetts.—The Senate this morning proceeded to vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. For Governor, Boutwell, dem., had all the votes thrown, 32. Six whigs voted for him; the rest threw blank votes. H. W. Cushman, Free Soiler, was chosen Lieutenant Governor by 29 votes, all that were thrown.—All the avenues of the House were crowded by a dense mass of people.—The coalition are endeavoring to go into an election for a U S Senator and the whigs are endeavoring to stave it off. There is considerable excitement throughout the city relative to the election.

P. S. The election of the Senator is postponed till Tuesday.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.

Senator of Missouri.—The Anti-Bentonians of the Legislature have nominated Hon. James S. Greene as their candidate for U. S. Senator. The Bentonians have determined to stick to Benton to the last.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 10.

No Election.—Sixteen ballotings have taken place, all with the same result—Geyer, whig, 35. Benton 57. Green, anti-Benton democrat, 36. Absent and sick 4.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.

Indiana U S Senator.—Jesse D Bright has been elected U S Senator from Indiana on the first ballot.

The Cumberland Civilian states that on Tuesday evening last as one of the Coaches of the National Road Line was descending Winding Hill, one of the passengers was suddenly seized apparently with a fainting fit. When taken out of the Coach, however, he was found dead. The unfortunate gentleman was Mr. John F. Saunders, of Loudon county, Va. He supped at Cumberland on his way west the same evening, and was apparently in good health.

SEIZURE OF STEAMER GEORGIA—We learn from the Norfolk Argus that the Steamer Georgia, Capt Cannon, carrying the United States mail, was taken possession of on Saturday, by an officer of the revenue upon the alleged ground of taking on board in Hampton Roads a small lot of tropical fruits from the ship James Corner, of Baltimore, recently arrived from Madeira. The fruits were claimed by the captain of the ship as his stores and from all the Argus can learn there was no intention on the part of any of the parties concerned to defraud the customs. The Georgia was permitted to proceed with the mail to Baltimore in the evening, upon the assurance of the agent of the Bay Line Company that she should be forthcoming to meet the requisition of the government—the Collector sending a Custom house officer in charge of her.—*Baltimore Sun.*

BURNED TO DEATH—On Thursday week a small child of Mr. Kaufman, in Washington Co., was burned to death by upsetting a spirit lamp.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16, 1851.

GRAIN.—No change in wheat and but little here. Corn sold early at 60 cts. for yellow, and 63 cts. for white. Later these figures could not be had. Oats 45a49 cts.

Married,

In this town, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, DR. J. E. M. CHAMBERLAINE, to LIZZIE B., daughter of the late Wm. Hayward, Esq.,

On the 16th inst., by Rev. James A. Massey, JOHN L. GOLT to CATHARINE LEAVERTON, all of this county.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. J. Dickinson, WM PARROTT to SARAH LOUISA BUTLER, all of this county.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Daniel Weeden ROBT. J. HARRISON to MARY ANN LOMAX, all of this county.

DIED,

At his residence in St. Michaels district, on Tuesday last, CHARLES L. RHODES, Esq.

A CARD.

DR. WM. HEMSLEY having heard that rumors are circulating in the county that he is unable to attend to his professional duties, assures the public that his health is sufficiently restored to enable him to give full attention to his practice when called on.

Jan. 18, 1851. 6t

FOR SALE,

The fine, substantial, copper-fastened and trunailed schooner *Wm. S. Paeson*, of 58 tons and upwards, Custom House tonnage, carrying about 2500 bushels of grain; one year old last July. For terms, &c., enquire of either of the subscribers.

JOHN W. KEMP,
WM. P. KEMP.

Bayside, Jan. 18, 1851. tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber takes occasion to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his entire stock of goods to the store-room recently occupied by Mr. Charles Robinson, on Washington street, south of Dover st., where he will be pleased to receive a share of their patronage.

WM. H. FAULKNER.

Jan. 14, 1851. tf

REMOVAL.

THEOD. R. LOOCKERMAN & WM. B. CLARK have removed their office down Washington street, a few doors from Dover street, and immediately opposite the office of Henry H. Goldsborough, Esq.

Easton, Jan. 18. 3t

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, (as agent for T. H. H. Eccleston, Executor of D. A. Eccleston, deceased,) I will sell at public sale, on

MONDAY, the 20th of JANUARY,

at the Court House door in CAMBRIDGE, at 11 o'clock A. M., TWO very valuable MEN SERVANTS, both young and healthy, and bearing good characters. One of them is both a good farm hand and good waiter.

Terms will be, a credit of six months, by the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

EDWIN J. STEVENS.

Jan. 11 1851. ts

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