THE BOSTON TRAGEDY.

A REVIEW OF ALL THE FACTS.

The New York Sun, which thinks the press, especially of Boston, has done great injustice to Prof. Webster, in coming to the hasty conclusion that he is guilty of the murder of Dr. Parkman, contains the following summary and review of all the facts that have so far been developed:

The strong grounds for suspecting Prof. Webster of the murder of Dr. Parkman were, the known fact of the latter calling on the former at his room in the College, on the day that he disappeared, for the purpose of collecting a debt, for sometime due, and about which some ill feeling had been previously manifested both by the creditor and debtor. The fact that Dr. Parkman was not seen to leave the College afterwards, and the subsequent finding of a body in a mangled condition directly under Prof. Webster's own room. Also, the finding of a part of a man's jaw, some buttons, and a small quantity of gold and silver in the Professor's laboratory. Also, that during the week after Dr. Parkman's disappearance, a fire was kept up late at night in the laboratory, contrary to the usual practice of Prof. Webster, and that he had ordered, previous to the supposed murder, a tin box three feet long, one foot wide, and eighteen inches deep. Also, that a large quantity of faggots had suspiciously disappeared. Also, certain exclamations attributed to Prof. Webster, on his arrest, and the finding of further portions of a body in a tea chest in his laboratory; also, several bloody towels, a clasp knife with a bloody blade, some grapples made of cod hooks with lines attached; also, a pair of trowsers bearing Prof. Webster's name, and spots of blood; also a saw, blood marked, a pair of slippers, ditto, and the recognition of the jaw and teeth found, as Dr. Parkman's, by a dentist who had previously operated upon them; and, lastly, the finding among Prof. Webster's papers a note in favor of Dr. Parkman, of $2.400. and the note of $450, which the Professor was to redeem on the day of the supposed murder.

Without explanation, the above grounds for suspecting Prof. Webster might seem overwhelming. Let us examine a little.—It was several days after Dr. Parkman's disappearance before Professor Webster was arrested; in the meantime, the college, even to the Professor's rooms, had been searched, and Prof. Webster assisted in the search of his own rooms. He is a man naturally timid and nervous, yet no one, up to the time of his arrest, had observed any change in his manner. He lectured before his class on the day of the supposed murder, and afterwards, with his usual calmness and readiness, he visited with the friends, and among them a brother of Dr. Parkman, cheerfully as ever. He was at his home as usual, and excited no suspicions there. All this it seems impossible for him to have done with the blood of murder on his soul. On the night of the supposed murder, instead of being in his laboratory, as the man, Littlefield, of the college, stated, keeping up a terrible fire, Prof. Webster was with a party of friends of Harvard College, from 7 to past 10 o'clock, playing whist, cheerful and animated, and was accompanied to his home by Judge Fay. The mysterious faggots taken to the college turn out to have been trimmings from Prof. Webster's grape vines, for chemical purposes. The gold and silver prove to be lead, tin, and other materials in common chemical use, with such bits of silver as are often found in lead in a natural state. The buttons prove to be pieces of chemical tools, or apparatus. The box said to have been ordered *before* the murder, was ordered on the day of Prof. Webster's arrest, and was only 18 inches square and 13 inches deep, altogether insufficient to hold the fragments of body found

As to the recognition of the jaw and teeth, the best dentists in this city deny the possibility of an identification of that kind, entitled to the character of respectable evidence. As to the notes—no hindrance was offered to the search of Professor Webster's house, nor did he or his family seek to destroy or remove any evidence for or against him—the small one bore evidence that it was taken up, as Prof. W. said. The large one drawn in 1847 and due in 1851, secured by a mortgage upon property of Prof. W.'s, was taken up in advance of being due, in order to dispose of the property—sold some time ago—which could not be done while subject to mortgage. It bears also on its back Dr. Parkman's endorsements for receipts in full. It was simply a paid note, like the other. The blood-spots, so far as examined by tests, prove to be tobacco spittle. As to Professor Webster's room being locked for a week, and only accessible by breaking locks, or the vault wall, it is accessible in five different ways; accessible to every department of the College, and this very Littlefield, who hammered away two days to get at Prof. Webster's vault, and who, if we believe his story, nearly fainted on discovering fragments of a body—for he *found* them readily—had keys to every room in the College, including those of Professor Webster, but he never suggested the using of his keys in this secret search, which was carefully kept from Prof. Webster's knowledge.

Thus far, the evidences for suspicion against Prof. Webster, at first so startling, and horrible, pass away like a summer dew. They seem to rise as by the touch of Providence, to reprove society for its hasty and impulsive judgment. Let us look at them further. Here, Prof. Webster has been suspected of working a week of nights in that terrible laboratory, to destroy the body of his victim. How does he go to work: like a professed chemist, accustomed to resolve compounds to their primitive elements?—No! instead of resorting to quicklime, or acids, which surrounded him, and which would have given a body to earth, water and air, in *thirty hours*, leaving no trace of guilt visible, he spends a horrible week roasting and burning, without destroying the body. Is it likely—is it possible, for a chemist to have so bungled. Does not the manner of the work itself clear him from suspicion. If he was calm enough to lecture, and visit his friends cheerfully, he must have been calm enough to have played the chemist in hiding a murder. On this single ground, we are forced at present to believe *him* guiltless of murder.

But to the body. Who is satified that it is Dr. Parkman's? All crisped, and mangled, and half destroyed, has it been satisfactorily identified? We *think* not. It must be remembered that a hat, found on a Boston wharf, was identified by Robt. G. Shaw, Dr. P's brother in-law, as the Doctor's, and a search in the river made in consequence; also, that Mr. Shaw wished the finding of the hat to be kept secret. We have, in a former article said that the desire to identify the body, or some body, as Dr. P's, was not strange, for otherwise the immense estate of the Doctor could not be soon and readily administered upon. We hold to that impression still. We have also alluded to the possibility of a conspiracy to get rid of Dr. P. to secure his property, and saddle the crime upon an innocent person. We did not apply that suspicion to any relatives of Dr. Parkman. We asked, and still ask, why Dr. P's rent collector was so suddenly excited to suspicion against Prof. Webster? Did he not know that the $2.400 note was taken up? and did he think Prof. W. would commit a murder for $450? We ask, also, why Littlefield, with his bundle of keys, and means of access to every room in the College, should work two days in breaking a wall, to get at Prof. Webster's laboratory? Was that a natural process, or an artificial one, calculated to remove suspicions from others than Prof. Webster?

The excitement manifested by Prof. Webster, on his arrest, is altogether in favor of his innocene. Had he, a nervous, timid man, of fine susceptibilities, appeared stolid and unexcited in view of the momentary ignominy even, attached to an arrest under such suspicions, we should have thought it the studied and forced device of guilt. But he was true to his nature. Arrested for a heinous crime, he felt the full force of his position—he thought of his wife, his family, his friends, and that he should cry my God! can this be!—or I am ruined! is but natural. But there is a fact of vast importance, to which we have not alluded. A most respectable man swears positively that he saw Dr. Parkman on Boston Common, at half-past 2 P. M. of the day on which he disappeared. He went to the College at half past 1 P. M., and therefore must have left it.—Others swear to having seen him that afternoon, and these facts, joined to the finding of the hat of Dr. Parkman on Boston wharf, form a strong and almost conclusive testimony in favor of Prof. Webster.

We now ask, if it is not possible that other parties than Professor Webster might not have kept up those night fires, and consumed the barrels of "kindlings"—parties who knew not the decomposing nature of quick lime and acids. Might not the evidences of the horrible work have been kept from Professor Webster's sight, and finally brought to the positions in which they were found when those parties thought concealment could go no further? Would Prof. Webster have colored blood spots on the floor of his laboratory with vermillion red, to make them look bloodier? Does not this look like the work of bunglers, who would have fastened their guilt upon an innocent man? And it is also to be remarked that there was a reward of $1000 offered for the discovery of Dr. Parkman's *body* So long as the reward was for catching Dr. Parkman alive, there were no suspicions of Dr. Webster; but so soon as the reward was for his *murdered remains*, then strange rumors were set afloat, and finally the "horrible" denouement of finding fragments of a human body in the vault under Prof. Webster's laboratory.

If the fragments had been disinterred from a graveyard, or under a tree in Boston Common, it is too probable it would not have been recognized as parts of the body of Dr. Parkman. If that $1000 had not been offered, Dr. Parkman's whereabouts might yet have remained a mystery. But we will not pursue the suggestions that rise thick thronging to our minds. Let public judgment not be rash. There is room here for a damnable conspiracy, which time may unravel, and God grant that the guilty alone may suffer. All we seek is that justice may be done—thus far it has not been done by the Press and public opinion to Prof. Webster.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—A negro man was tried in Prince George's County Court three or four years since, on the charge of poisoning a lady in Piscataway District; and the evidence, which was altogether circumstantial, was considered so strong that several of the jury were in favor of bringing in a verdict of guilty. The testimony of a "fast" witness was, however, discarded, and the man acquitted. A few weeks since a negro woman died in the neighborhood of Piscataway, and on her death-bed confessed that she administered the poison.—*Marlboro' Gazette.*

THE WHISKEY MONOMANIAC AGAIN.—The Hagerstown News states that Miller, the whiskey monomaniac, who was discharged from the Washington county jail on the 1st instant, the grand jury refusing to find a bill against him, was re-committed on Saturday last for stealing whiskey from the same still-house. This is the fourth or fifth time.

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1849.

As Christmas will intervene between this and our usual day of publication, we will issue our next paper on Monday.—This will afford all connected with our office an opportunity of enjoying the holidays. We request, therefore, that advertisements, &c., intended for insertion next week, be handed in by Saturday afternoon.

THE ORPHANS' COURT of our county will not meet again until the *first Thursday* (the 27th inst.) *after Christmas.*

The House of Representatives, up to Saturday evening last, was still without a Speaker.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.—Annapolis, *Dec.* 8, 1849.—No. 9. Wm. D. Merrick *vs.* The Trustees of the Bank of Metropolis, appeal from Charles County Court, was commenced by R. T. Merrick for the appellant.

Dec. 10.—No. 9. Was further argued by R. T. Merrick for the appellant, and commenced by T. F. Bowie for the appellees.

Dec. 11.—No. 9. Further argued by T. F. Bowie and Wm. Schley for the appellees.

Dec. 12.—No. 9. Further argued by W. Schley for the appellee, and commenced by R. J. Brent for the appellant in reply.

Dec. 13—No. 9. Was concluded by Brent for the appellant, and by W. Schley in reply upon the new authorities cited, in reply.

No. 10. Josias Clements *vs* Elizabeth Ford, adm'x, upon motion of McLean for the appellee, judgment affirmed.

No. 11. Sarah E. Mitchell's Lessee *vs.* Henry S. Mitchell, appeal from Charles County Court, was commenced by Parran for the appellant.

Dec. 14.—No. 11. Was further argued by Parran for the appellant and commenced by Digges and Schley for the appellee.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST OF MARYLAND.—A memorial is in circulation in Worcester county, at the instance of some of the princi al farmers, having in view the saving of the office of Agricultural Chemist from the fangs of a policy which would abolish it, and praying for the passage of a more practical law than the present one; and one better suited to the nature of the office and its importance to the farming interest. The Snow Hill Shield says:

"The salary too, of the office, should be increased, as it does not pay the necessary expenses of the incumbent, who is obliged to travel from county to county, with much luggage and at a heavy outlay. Agriculture in Maryland has every thing to expect from Analytical Chemistry—it has already greatly benefitted it, and if properly carried out will ultimately make a garden spot of the State, and cause her barren fields to blossom as the rose."

THE BRITISH MINISTER.—The Annapolis Republican of Saturday, says: "Her Britannic Majesty's Steam Sloop Hecate, for this port, with Sir HENRY BULWER, Minister to the U. S., and Lady, and retinue on board, had not arrived at the time our paper was put to press last night. The Hecate sailed from Spithead on the 16th of November, in charge of Commander SHADWELL, son of the Vice Chancellor of England, and was to take the Madeira and Bermuda route. She was out twenty-eight days yesterday, and her non arrival, it is presumed, may be attributed to her having made a brief stop at each of the last mentioned places.

NO INTERCOURSE WITH AUSTRIA.—Petitions are now circulating in New York, designed to induce Congress to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Austria "by reason of its tyranny, its barbarous punishments, its sanguinary atrocities, and judicial murders in Hungary, Austria and Italy."

A law passed the South Carolina Legislature on the 5th instant, by a very large vote, providing for the punishment of traffickers of spirituous liquors with slaves, by public whipping for the first offence. The operation of the law was postponed to the 1st of March, so as to give timely notice to all violators of it.

The editor of the Marlboro' Gazette says, that when we arrive to the rank of Colonel, he expects to be "about," to review our troops as Commander-in-chief. Well, we shouldn't wonder. The climate of Prince George's, like that of Charles, promotes men quite rapidly, we understand.—*St. Mary's Beacon.*

You have been correctly informed, Mr. *Beacon*, in regard to this county, but we would have you understand further, that Charles also produces men worthy of being promoted. That's well understood at *head-quarters.*

U. S HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Every truly American heart must feel pained at the scenes which have transpired in the House of Representatives at Washington during the past week. It seems that the spirit of faction has usurped the place of patriotism. Party spirit, sectional jealousies, and personal rancor have arrayed representatives in hostile attitudes, which not only prevent an organization of the House, but threaten even the dissolution of the Union of the States. We trust a more amicable feeling will prevail soon among members. The people, we believe, desire it, and the welfare and permanency of the Republic demand it.

The following is a brief synopsis of the "doings" in the House on Wednesday and Thursday last:

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, 1849.

This morning, Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, made a few remarks in reference to an editorial which appeared in the Union of this morning, mentioning his name in connection with the Sheakership, and explained his votes.

Mr. Wilmot thanked those who had honored him with their votes, and expressed the hope that they would not again vote for him.

The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker. Two hundred and twenty-six votes were cast. Mr. Brown received 112; Duer 26; Morehead 17; Stanly 18; McGaughey 17; Winthrop 17; and the rest scattering. Mr. Brown required but two more votes to elect him. Messrs. Allen, Wilmot, Giddings, and another Free-soiler. voted for him; and several Democrats, who voted for him yesterday, declined to do so to-day.

Mr. Stanly offered a resolution, proposing that the Whig and Democratic parties appoint three members each, to concur together relative to a proper person to be chosen Speaker. He said that the resolution was not one of his own suggestion, but came from the other side. He did not think that there was any chance for the Free-soilers while Rough and Ready was in the chair. As to the Democrats he thought there was "something rotten in Denmark," and he blushed for them. He thanked gentlemen who had given him votes but he did not desire them further to extend to him their favor.

Mr. Bayly replied to the remarks made by Mr. Stanly accusing the Whigs with being responsible for the present condition of things, and accused them of having, at the North, supported General Taylor under the belief that he was in favor of the Wilmot proviso, and at the South that he was perfectly safe on the slave question. He said that an insinuation had been thrown out that there was a coalition between the Democrats and the Free-soilers.

Mr. Ashmun rose merely to say that there were written engagements—such was the rumor. [There were cries of "It is false."]

Mr. Bayly said that the report was without foundation in truth.

Mr. Ashmun knew nothing of the matter, except by rumor.

Mr. Bayly repeated that there had been no understanding or arrangement. He did not believe that there were five men who were capable of entering into such a one. If Mr. Giddings choose to vote for Mr. Brown the Southerners could not help it.

Mr. Ashman asked whether there had not been a correspondence between the Democratic candidate and the Free-soilers.

Mr. Bayly replied that if there was, he was not aware of it.

Mr. Ashmun. Ah! [Laughter.]

Mr Bayly. He was certain there was no correspondence.

Mr. Ashmun repeated that he knew no more than common rumor.

Mr. Bayly replied, further, to Mr. Stanly.

Mr. Root made a humorous speech, in the course of which he opposed the resolution, and contended that not the two parties proper only, but every member should be heard in the choice of a Speaker.

Mr. Bayly then said that he was mistaken in saying that a correspondence had not taken place. But the correspondence was not of the character intimated.

Mr. Brown declined to commit himself to the Free-soilers.

Mr. Root concluded his speech, when

Mr. W. J. Brown rose to explain, and stated the substance of the letter which he wrote to Mr. Wilmot, in reply to one from that gentleman.

Mr. Wilmot added a few words, saying that he addressed Mr. Brown a note, asking him whether he would, in the organization of committees, in case he should be elected Speaker, give every section of the country an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens asked Mr. Wilmot whether by his conversation with Mr. Brown, he had reason to believe that a majority of the committees for the District of Collumbia, Territories, and the Judiciary, would be those in favor of Free-soil.

Mr. Wilmot replied that he had reason to believe that a majority would be given to fair northern men; nothing more, and that was the inference he drew from the conversation.

Mr. Inge inquired what he meant by northern men?

Mr. Wilmot said, men who would not in committee, from political considerations or attachment to party, and especially to this Administration, seek to smother an expression of the will of the people of the North.

Mr. Inge. I understand Northern men, as committed to the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Wilmot. Not by any means.

Mr. Stanly. What then?

Mr. Wilmot. That slavery shall go no further.

After further proceeding, Mr. Brown caused the letter which he addressed to Mr. Wilmot, to be read. It was in substance, that if he was elected Speaker, he would constitute the committees for the District of Columbia, Territories, and the Judiciary, in such a manner as to be satisfactory to Mr. Wilmot and his friends. He said that he was a representative from a Free State, and had always been opposed to the extension of slavery, and, further than that, the Federal Government should be redeemed from the responsibility of slavery when it has the constitutional right to abolish it.

Mr. Brown again addressed the House, in vindication.

Mr. Bayly offered a few remarks in the course of which he said that Mr. Brown authorized him to declare that he was against the Wilmot Proviso; and he thanked the Whigs for throwing out the hint that revealed the history made known to the House.

Mr. Harris, of Tenn., had voted for Mr. Brown, and desired, if it could be done, to have his name altered on the record.

Messrs. Burt, M'Mullen, Venable, Hubbard, Stanton, of Tenn., and Woodward, acknowledged that they had been deceived in Mr. Brown, as to his principles on the slavery question, believing to the contrary of what was revealed by the letter.

Messrs. Robinson and Dunham defended Mr. Brown.

Various efforts were made to proceed with the election.

But, at a few minutes before 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13, 1849.

Upon propositions, relative to the organization of the House, a debate sprang up which involved the slavery question, the Wilmot Proviso principle, and the dissolution of the Union. The participants were Messrs. James Thompson, Carter of Ohio, Meade, Duer, McLane, Root, Baker, Allen of Massachusetts, Wallace and Colcock of South Carolina, Toombs and Stephens of Georgia, Hillard of Alabama, Marshall of Kentucky, Conrad of Louisiana, Cleveland of Connecticut, and others.

Mr. Meade expressed his anxiety to elect a Speaker, but if after the organization of the House, propositions were to be introduced to abolish slavery in the territories, he trusted in God that his eyes had already rested on the last Speaker in the House.

Mr. Root delivered himself of an amusing harangue in favor of Free Soilism. He was down with his sarcasms upon the "Chivalry," for their affair with Mr. William J. Brown yesterday. He compared Brown to a Buffalo calf, and the "Chivalry" to a parcel of wolves who were after him, with a keen appetite. They had got him so hotly pressed that his tongue was out and his eyes glaring wildly. As for the threats to dissolve the Union because there was a Free Soil party at the North and on that floor, he entertained no fears in regard to them. If gentlemen were resolved to dissolve the Union, he thought they had better do the deed at once, now, while the House remained in an unorganized condition, for then it would not be binding. As to any Northern members who contemplated a dissertion from Free Soilism, in order to play into the hands of the South, he warned them, if they had as many children as John Rodgers, to prepare the faggots and put on the children's Sunday clothes, as they would want to see their daddy for the last time.

Mr. Duer warmly urged the members to organize the House. It was time. He deprecated an organization upon local principles, and was ready to co-operate with Whigs Democrats or Free Soilers, openly and fairly, to effect an organization. He would vote for any capable and honest man, who might be agreed upon, except a *disunionist.* For a disunionist he would not vote.

He was here called upon by several members, to specify or designate a disunion s—to name him. He immediately pointed to Mr. Meade, standing not far off, in the centre aisle, and said there is one. Mr. Meade immediately exclaimed, "it is false!" Instantly Mr. Duer rejoined, "you are a liar!" Mr. Meade sprang forward, but was stopped by the members and others near him. Great confusion prevailed. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House, being present, took the Official Mace and went into the crowd of members and commanded the peace. Order was soon restored, and Mr. Duer asked pardon of the members for having used a phrase, disrespectful to the House, which he on the impulse of the moment felt compelled to use.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, made a fiery and vehement speech against the alleged encroachments of the North upon the rights of the South, and proclaimed that the South had stood these encroachments for ten years, and would tolerate them no longer. Sooner than have the Wilmot Proviso adopted as the law of the land, he would gladly see the Union dissolved. For his own part, he did not care to have the House organized until assurances and guaranties should be made to the South that the aggressions of the North should go no further.

He was several times warmly applauded by the Southern members.

Col. Baker, of Illinois, made a calm, eloquent and earnest appeal to the North and the South to stand alike together, for the preservation and perpetuity of our glorious Union.

Mr. Colcock declared that the South would teach the North how the Union could be dissolved. He was asked to explain the *modus operandi.* Why, he said, pass the Wilmot Proviso, and he would introduce a resolution the next day, "that the Union is dissolved."

Colonel Baker asked him if he would then consider that the Union had been dissolved by his offering such a resolution?

Mr. Colcock said if the House should refuse to pass the resolution, he would then go home and make an appeal to his constituents.

The debate finally was brought to a close, and the members went into a ballot for a Speaker. The votes were pretty much all scattering. Mr Winthrop had 59; Mr. Cobb 40; Mr. Potter 26; and so on. After this an adjournment was moved and carried.

[We learn that the difficulty which occurred in the House between Mr. Meade, of Virginia, and Mr. Duer, of New York, and which, it was feared, might lead to a hostile meeting, has been amicably settled by the intercession of mutual friends of the parties.]

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—The General Assembly of this State will assemble on next Monday week—the 31st of December. The following well-timed remarks are taken from the Cumberland Alleganian, and it is earnestly hoped, that the people will have their petitions, &c., transmitted to the Legislature at an early day:—

As usual, the circumstances and interests of the people will require the enactment of various local laws. Let those interested in the passage of such laws, look to the matter now, and have their petitions and other papers ready to be handed to their representatives before they leave for the seat of Government. This will secure their passage, and at a period of the session, when their introduction will not interfere with the proper consideration of more important measures. Frequently towards the close of a session, this class of business causes a great waste of tine, and many bills are left undisposed of when the final adjournment takes place. The members are then censured for negligence, when in fact, the negligence has been on the part of their constituents. Let those interested act early if they would act wisely.

THE CONSTITUTION OF DESERET.—The constitution of this new State is published in full, and is like that of many of our States. We have before referred to its principal features. It commences with setting forth the boundaries claimed for the new State. The organization is temporary—to be re-affirmed or modified, when Congress shall provide for the government of the territory. It bears all the insignia of true republicanism.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

SATURDAY, December 15, 1849.

GRAIN—Wheat.—Prices have been uniform and steady throughout the week, at 95a102 cents for fair to prime Md. and Va. reds, and for an occasional choice parcel 103 cts. have been paid.

Corn.—To-day the sales of white are at 48a49 cts. and of yellow ot 50a51 cents.

Oats.—Sales, as in quality, at 28a32 cents.

TOBACCO.—The receipts this week are light. and afford but little opportunity to shippers to purchase. The demand continues good, and purchases would be freely made if the stocks were large enough.

We quote as follows:—

Inferior and common Maryland $3; good common $3.50a4; brown $4a6; and fine brown 6.50a$10. Maryland Ground Leaf sells at $4.50a7.50.

The inspections are 230 hhds. Md., 35 hhds. Ohio, and 8 hhds. Ky.—total 273 hhds.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, by His divine permission, on the 23d of this month (December.)

Said Church is situated in Durham's District, Charles Co, about seven miles from Port Tobacco, on the road leading to Chickamuxen, at its junction with the road from the Mattawoman Swamp, by Col. Thompson's, to Nanjemoy. Perhaps the community may know the point of location better by the name of "Double Trouble."

The Dedication Sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. HAMILTON, Presiding Elder of the Potomac District, in the Baltimore Annual Conference.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all denominations—the friends of the Church in general, and the public at large, to attend said Dedication.

The services will commence at half past ten o'clock, A M., that ample time be given for two discourses.

J. MARSDEN GRANDIN,
J. HIGGINS RYLAND.

Port Tobacco, Md., Dec. 10, 1849.

FOR HIRE,

A Negro Man (BRICKLAYER, &c.,) for the next year, 1850.

dec 19. H. A. NEALE.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from Hunting, with or without Dog or Gun, on the Farm on which I now live.

GEORGE GARDINER.

Dec. 19, 1849.

$120 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th of November last, a Negro Man, calling himself

NED KEY.

Said negro is about twenty-five years of age, six feet high, black, of thin visage, and quick of speech. Clothing not remembered. The above reward will be given if he is delivered to my overseer, Mr. Alexander Caywood, near Benedict, or $100 if lodged in any jail in the State of Maryland so that I get him again.

THOMAS B. ESTEP,
near Benedict, Md.

dec 19—4t.

CHLORIDE OF LIME—Just received and for sale by WM. BOSWELL & CO.