Culture of the Onion.—There is no vegetable, of whose proper culture the Southern people understand so little, as the Onion. What would be thought of the industry or the farming qualities of our people, should we see on the arrival of every steamboat at our wharves, bushels of sweet potatoes brought from New Jersey or the West? And yet, this is as good a climate to raise the Onion in its greatest perfection as the sweet potato. There are three kinds of seed all of which are good in their way. In the first place it must be premised, that ground selected for Onions, is rich, very rich, as the Onion is a great feeder. The manure should be well rotted and well dug in; and ashes and soap suds applied to the bed, from time to time, even when the Onions are growing, is a great invigorator. The first two kinds of seed to be planted are the Set and the Button. The Set is a small Onion, raised from the black seed, at the North. It is there planted late, and not allowed to mature. Here it may be planted from October to March, and as it makes no seed the first year, will make a superior Onion for the table in May and June. It makes a single solid bulb, and is altogether superior to those raised from button, as the button in good soil will make the button again on the top, which in a great measure destroys the value of the bulb. When quantity is alone looked to, the button will probably produce the most. The button is easily produced in this climate, and is easily saved, and may be planted like the set, from October to March, but the *earlier* the better.

The next, and best for a general crop, to save for winter use, is the black seed.—These put in the ground from 1st January to middle of March, and if they are pulled when fully matured, dried in the shade, and either bunched and hung up, or spread on a floor where they can have air, they will keep as well here as at the North. Care must be taken to have good seed; and to test them, soak them twenty-four hours in milk-warm water. If they are good, they will show the germ. Let the rows in the bed be about fourteen inches apart, and put in a *single seed*, four inches apart in the rows. If they come up well, every other one must be thined out. Stir the ground frequently with the hoe, and fine large, single, solid bulbs, will be the reward of your labor.—*Muscogee (Ga.) Democrat.*

Celery.—The seed of this beautiful and delicious vegetable may be sown on warm borders, the first of March, with Southern exposures. The ground must be freely manured with fresh horse dung, a moiety of which should be dug in a spade deep, then rake, put on the other half of the manure, dig that in four inches deep, rake, sow your seed, rake them in, and pat the earth with the back of your spade. By taking this pains you will have early celery plants to set out, and thus secure your family with a supply of one of the most palatable vegetables that ever added to the luxury of well made soup, or graced the dinner table.

Fields intended for Corn.—If the ground you intend to put in corn this spring is a clover ley, manure and plough it up deeply, leave it until just before you are going to plant your corn, then harrow it until you get it into tilth. This done, sow on each acre of it two bushels of salt, harrow it in, roll, and plant your corn; and you will experience but little annoyance from grub and other worms, as the salt will give them their quietus just as notably as though you had done it with a bodkin. Thus, instead of being depredated upon, and injured by these troublesome serpents, your soil will be enriched by the decomposition of their bodies and they made to encourage the growth of your corn. The salt, however, will do more than this—it will, to a considerable extent, act as finer to the ammonia in the soil as it may be formed, attract moisture from the atmosphere, preserve the corn plant from orine, and furnish no inconsiderable quantity of soda and chlorine for their appropriation.

Power of Imagination.—A Lucchese peasant, shooting sparrows, saw his dog attacked by a strange and ferocious mastiff He tried to separate the animals, and received a bite from his own dog, which instantly ran off through the fields. The wound was healed in a few days, and the peasant, after some time, began to feel symptoms of nervous agitation. He conceived that the dog, from disspearing, was mad: and within a day or two after this idea had struck him, he began to feel symptoms of Hydrophobia. They grew hourly more violent; he raved and had all the evidences of this most violent distemper. As he lay with the door open to let in the last air that he was to breathe, he heard his dog bark. The animal ran up to his bedside and frolicked about the room. It was clear, at least, that he was in perfect health. The peasant's mind was relieved instantly; he got up with renewed strength, dressed himself, plunged his head into a basin of water, and thus refreshed, walked into the room to his astonished family. The statement is made in a memoir by Professor Barbantini, and it is not improbable that many attacks of a disease so strongly dependent on the imagination might be equally cured, by ascertaining the state of the animal by which the bite was given.

"I say, Clem," cried two disputing darkeys, appealing for a decision to a sable umpire, "which word is right, *dy*-zactly" or "*de*-zactly?"

The sable umpire reflected a moment, and then with a look of deep wisdom, said: "I can't tell *pre*-zactly."

Transmigration.—Musquitoes and flies are supposed to be the soul of backbiters and slanderers.

TO THE GIRLS, OR RATHER TO THE BRIDES.

There are two points on which we would specially caution young wives. The first is do not run crazy when you discover your husband is a man like other men. Let the romance of your maiden love go for what it's worth, become a rational woman, and study to live as happily with your disorbed idol, as you can. Many women ruin themselves, and all who love them, by clinging to romance. Every girl invests her lover with tissue of her own bright imaginings, which makes him appear to her a nondescript creature of human angelic, or demigod species. When she is married, and this giddiness begins to wear off, by handlings, and she perceives that her husband is a coin of the same stamp as her fathers, uncles, and other excellent friends and relatives, she stands aghast. Now reason comes to her aid; or she wraps romance around her, detests her husband, because he is only a man, and begins to look around for a superhuman excellence, which she still imagines, must exist. Now if she is pretty, or any man is foolish or wicked enough to pay her undue attentions, she clothes him at once, in her fancy work and probably becomes a victim, as much to her own romantic folly as to his seductions. Runaway bargains are proverbially miserable beause the ardent romance which so overrates a man as to make it seem expedient to forsake parents, or husband for his sake, will on being dispelled, leave its idol the more naked and despicable.

If you discover faults in your husband be assured that you would find similar, or even greater faults, in any and every man living; cling to your husband, love him for what he really is, bear with his faults, and be thankful that they are no more.

Secondly, if your husband give you a short, or peevish word, do not go and break your heart, with surmisings that he no longer loves you, and all such nonsense. Consider this a fault of human nature. Does not every mother love her children? Yet how often does she scold them, and berate them soundly. Do you love your sisters and brothers, and have you not often faulted them, and called them hard names? So your husband loves you dearly, notwithstanding he has spoken to you hastily. So do not pout, and put on "the injured look," consider how that would do in the child whom you had rated; but meet him with a cheerful smile, and if he has wronged you, be sure he will repent it: or if you really were in fault, he will forgive you, for the sake of your love and meekness.

Violins and Fiddles; *Or how Jacob lost money by not going to School when he was a boy.*—Near Pittsburgh there lives an aged Dutchman, named Jacob Heinman, who has by his industry accumulated a large property. The old man is at all times ready to yield up his substance liberally, for the support of schools. He deems it his duty to do this, feeling the want of early education in his own case.

A gentleman called upon Jacob not long ago, to ask his aid in establishing an academy in an adjoining county, and in the course of his appeal to the old man's philanthropy, he casually observed that there were many words in the English language which signify the same thing, and that it was necessary that boys should learn them from books.

"Schtop—schtop—I know dat," said Jacob. "Now I dells you how I knows dat. Soom twenty years ago, I goes down on to Filadelfy mit my vagon, to kit soom koots for de Bittsburk merchants. Vell, I kits him, and up in de dop of de mountain, my vagon he sdicks fast in de moot. Den I takes off all mine koots, and puts him by the site of de road. Vell, mister scoolmaster, I feels one light pack, and I say to mineself, "Dere, dem poys in Macalester's store in Filadelfy play on me anuder drick—dey send one empty parrel py me glear to Bittsburk.

"Vell, I dakes de empty parrel, and I puts him on his het up, and I sees him marked 'Violins.' Den I know it vas von drick, because I knows dere vas no such man in all Bittsburk as Mishter Violins, and I kits so mad mit myself for being made such a fool of dat I shoost dakes my axe and I prakes de empty barrel all into leetle smashes. Now, Mr. Schoolmaster, vat you dink was in dat parrel marked to Mr. Violin?—Fittles, [fiddles] sur, all full of fitles! Vel, ven I gets to Bittsburk I have to pay doo hoontret dollars to one Frenchman, choost pecause I did not know dat violin and fitles vas the same ding. Now I gives you one hoontret dollars for your pig school. Here ish de money."

A Liberal Offer.—Mr. Talbot Watts, Bookseller, New York, advertises a newly discovered medicine, which he calls the Nervine, which, he asserts, possesses such "marvellous powers and subtle qualities, as to restore in a few days, the most prostrate imbecile to robust health, and that it will so strengthen the system as to enable it to resist "the most violent or malignant epidemic." And he will not only supply this wonderful medicine gratis, but "stake his life and property upon its efficacy." If this be all true, we may not only bid defiance to cholera, but to "all the ills which flesh is heir to."

Women and Men.—Women need marrying much more than men. The girl who lives beyond thirty without a husband. withers like a lily with its drink stopped, Bachelors of that age, however, are as rosy as vermillion.

Schoolmaster—"Robert compare the adjective *cold.*"

Robert—"Positive, *cold*; comparative, *cough*; superlative, *coffin.*"

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Niagara, with Liverpool advibes to the 9th inst., has arrived. We select the most interesting items of news.

Liverpool Market, *March 9.*

Cotton.—During the last fortnight the market has been dull, and to effect sales holders have been obliged to submit to a decline of 1-8 d. on all descriptions below fair uplands. No change in Mobile or New Orleans from the previous steamer. The trade is still, purchasing but sparingly.

Breadstuffs.—The Corn market has been extremely slack, and prices have given way on most articles. Indian Corn has declined 2d. per quarter for white, from 9d. to 6d. for yellow. Best Western Canal, Baltimore and Ohio Flour has declined 1s. 6d. per bbl.

Coffee.—The demand for fine Coffee is limited, both holders and speculators being disinclined to operate until after the great sales in Holland have taken place—they are advertised for the 11th and 12th of this month.

Sugar.—Considerable business has been done in Porto Rico Sugar at lower prices.

Tobacco.—the sales for the month are 2774 hhds. of which about one half were Kentucky stemmed. Prices have advanced during the month 1-2 to 1d. per lb. on Virginia and Kentucky stemmed. The market closed very firm.

The money market is slightly improved.

England.—Politically the news possesses no interest. Her Majesty has authorised a publication of the following liberal rewards for the discovery of Sir John Franklin, viz: £20,000 to any one who will effectually relieve the crews of the ships.—£10,000 for relieving or for such information as may lead to the relief of any of the crew, and £10,000 to any one who shall first succeed in ascertaining their fate.

Lord John Russell has given notice that it is contemplated by the Government to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, together with the Vice Royal Court at Dublin. The intention being to have Irish affairs managed by the Home Department by a Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Jones Lloyd, the eminent Banker is about to be raised to the peerage. Mr. D'Israeli is very ill. Sir James Graham is now the recognised leader of the opposition in Parliament. His chief hobby being a change in the monetary system.

The Canadian annexation movement excites but little attention. Public sentiment appears to be favorable to acceeding to any decided expression of the wishes of the Canadians. Lord Denmon has retired from the wool-sack, and Lord Campbell has been appointed Chief Justice.

Collin's new line of steamers command a large share of attention and good will.—The London Herald says, that it will take something in the shape of a steamship that was never produced to beat them.

The conduct of Lord Palmerston, in continuing the Greek blockade is severely commented upon by all the English journals. and were it not for a belief which exists that his Lordship has made a demonstration against Russia, his conduct would meet with general reprobation.

The Russian Court presented an energetic remonstrance against the proceedings of the English Government, and public opinion is general, that if necessary, the Czar will give the Greeks efficient support. The Russian note to the Minister at London says, "You will demand of Lord Palmerston to what extent he intends to employ force in support of his claims in order that the allies of King Otho may be in a position to consider what means may be necessary for them to adopt to guarantee the independence of that monarch and his people.

The London Gazette says, that a Queen's Message passed through Milton on the 25th, ult., with orders to Sir M. Parker, to cease hostilities against Greece.

France.—The anniversary of the Republic passed off without disturbance. The Minister of Finances states that the revenues will be adequate for the public service this year without a new loan or increased taxes. The Postmaster General opens all letters passing to and from suspected persons.—This conduct has given rise to warm debates in the Assembly. It is said that France and Russia are completely united on the Greek question.

Letters from Toulon state that the French fleet in the Levant had sailed for the Greek coast. We hear from the French budjet just published that the army is to be reduced to 408.600 men and that the expenses of the Nation are to be reduced 84,000,000 francs.

"Oh! Carry Me Back."—The Charleston News of the 12th instant, says:

"We are informed that a slave, the property of Edwin DeLeon, Esq., of Columbia, returned voluntarily yesterday in the schooner Ellen Goldsborough, from Baltimore, after being absent from the service of his master for nine months. This slave, who has passed himself at times during his absence for a white man, has visited Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Canada, satisfied that a state of servitude in South Carolina is preferable to freedom and hard labor in any of those sections of country. He is about forty-five years of age, and quite intelligent for a slave, being able to read and write."

The Legislature of Rhode Island, at its recent session, passed a resolution in favor of the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture in the Department of the Interior, which was laid before the U. S. Senate on Tuesday by Mr. Clarke.

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 27, 1850.

Overseers of the Public Roads.—Our County Commissioners will meet in Port Tobacco on Monday next, for the purpose of appointing Overseers of the Public Roads in this county.

Advices from Washington represent the health of the Hon. John C. Calhoun to be in a very precarious state.

A Washington correspondent says "the 'agitation' upon the slavery question has already entirely ceased. The dark clouds which recently boomed so heavy over the political horizon have disappeared, and the bright stars of the Union once more shine in harmony and splendor."

It is stated that the Austrian Mission is again vacant, Mr. Thompson, of Indiana. having positively declined accepting the nomination.

The Reform Bill.—In order to keep a synopsis of the Reform Bill before our readers, we give the following extract. The bill recommending a Convention to frame a new Constitution and Form of Government for the State of Maryland, which is now a law, provides: That on the *second Wednesday of May nex'*, the qualified voters of the State in each county and the city of Baltimore, shall by ballot, at their usual place of voting, declare whether they are "*for a Convention*," or "*against a Convention.*" In case a majority of all the votes cast in the State are *for a Convention*, delegates are to be elected on the 1st *Wednesday of September next*, and the Convention is to meet on the 1st *Monday of November*, at the city of Annapolis. On the first *Wednesday of June*, 1851, the new Constitution, framed by the convention, is to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection.

Trial of Professor Webster.—The trial of Prof. Webster is now progressing at Boston, on the charge of murdering Dr. Parkman. His friends are confident of his acquittal. In New York the trial is watched with so much interest, that extras, containing telegraphic reports, are issued every evening. The Baltimore Clipper remarks, that "the high social position of Professor Webster; his standing as a man of science; and unblemised reputation which he bore previous to his arrest on suspicion of having murdered Dr. Parkman, have excited a deep feeling in the public mind throughout the United States. There have been various statements published, which were well calculated to excite prejudice against him; but we trust that they will have no influence with the jury, and that he will have a fair and impartial trial. Nothwithstanding the various discoveries reported to have been made tending to fix the guilt of deliberate murder on Professor Webster, we confess that we have never been able to bring our minds to the conclusion that he killed Dr. Parkman. Temporary pecuniary embarrassment, the ground upon which suspicion is based, was an insufficient motive for so diabolical an act. Prof. Webster is represented to be an exceedingly nervous man; and yet, if he committed the murder, he must possess nerves of iron; for, immediately after committing the deed he is found in a social company playing cards, and preserving his usually calm temperament—conversing and enjoying himself in his ordinary way, without exhibiting excitement, embarrassment, or any usual feeling. This would seem to be almost impossible, even with a man of strong nerves, conscious of having just committed a foul murder. And yet such are the various phases of human character, that he may be guilty, though we do not believe it."

The late Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church has announced the following appointments for this section of the State:

For Charles Circuit.—Thomas McGee and D. Castleman.

For St. Mary's Circuit.—Thomas Cornelius.

For Bladensburg Circuit.—J. Smith, J. Landstreet and J. Turner, sup.

For Calvert Circuit.—C. B. Young and S. A. Wilson.

Snow.—Yesterday we had a very considerable fall of snow, which awakened in us feelings akin to those experienced in anticipation of a long winter and a comfortable fireside; and quite banished the expectation we had been indulging of soon enjoying a mess of green peas. We hope it will have the good effect of preventing fruit blossoms putting forth so early as to be injured by frost.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society.—At a meeting of this Society, held on the 7th instant after a statement made by the President of his agency in attempting to procure guano for the members of the Society, the cost of the article, &c., on motion of the Rev. Charles H Nource the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of seven, of whom the President of the Society shall be chairman, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to invite the attention of the Executive Department of the Government of the United States, to the importance of the guano trade to the agricultural interest of the Union; its extent and present condition, and of the necessity and propriety of the employment by the Government of the United States, of all the means within its power of lessening the cost of the article to the citizens of the United States, at the places whence obtained, and of facilitating its introduction into the county; and to invite the co-operation of the State and County Agricultural Societies and Clubs in this application."

The editor of the Baltimore Clipper remarks, that the cost of guano is at present so high as to place it almost out of the power of small farmers to use the article in such quantities as to be serviceable. Not less than two hundred pounds are usually applied broadcast to the acre, and, at present prices, the cost of the guano on the ground would not be much short of five dollars per acre. This price is too high for farmers who depend on their productions for support; and we should, therefore, be glad if any means can be be devised by which the article can be procured at a cheaper rate. We do not see precisely how this object can be effected by the Executive Department of the general government; but we have no doubt of the willingness of that department to contribute all in its power to the promotion of the interests of agriculture. We know not whether guano can be afforded by importers and dealers at cheaper prices than are now demanded; but if it can be, we think they stand in their own light by not reducing it to a more moderate rate, as the use of it will diminish instead of increasing at present rates. It is not considered by some farmers as a permanent fertilizer, excepting where applied to the setting of clover, and hence its utility is not so great as that of other manures. If it could be procured at more reasonable prices, a much larger quantity would be used, even if the benefit were but temporary. For the permanent improvement of soil we should prefer lime, bone dust, ashes, or barn yard manure, to guano. and these can always be had by care and a little cost.

We are pleased to see that Congress and State Legislatures are giving attention to the subject of agricultural improvements, that interest having been heretofore too much neglected. The Patent Office Reports contain valuable information to farmers, whilst State agricultural chemists are engaged in analyzing and explaining the nature of soils, &c.

Kentucky Tobacco.—The following is an extract from a letter from a commercial house in New Orleans, in regard to Kentucky Tobacco. The information it contains is of much interest at the present time, as manufacturers and others supply, in a great measure, the deficit of Kentucky with the common descriptions of Maryland:

New Orleans, March 11, 1850.

Since our last statement given you on the 3d ult. our Tobacco market has not only maintained its firm position, but prices have gradually further advanced, and may now be quoted as follows:

Refused alone, 5 to 6 cents for common to fine: running parcels of refused and admitted, inferior to fair, 5 1-4, 6 3-4 a 7 3-8 cts.; running parcels of refused and admitted, good and fine, 5 1-2, 7 1-2 a 8 1-4 cts. Selections of admitted, 8 1-2 to 9 1-2 cts.

The demand has since been active, and almost every parcel, as soon as inspected, met with a ready sale, and the transactions would have been much larger if not prevented by the small stock. Our receipts continued quite light until Wednesday last; since then about 1300 hhds. arrived from Cumberland river, most of which is now in process of inspection, and will be brought in the market this week, and no doubt will sell readily at full prices.

The accounts by the last steamer are highly favorable for the article. In London and Liverpool about 4000 hhds. were sold during the month of January up to the 7th ult., and prices of Kentucky Tobacco had advanced 1-2 d., or about 1 cent per lb. A further improvement was confidently expected. In Gibraltar and all the ports of the Mediterranean, the stocks were much reduced—prices ruled very high, and a further rise was anticipated. The accounts from Antwerp, Bremen and Sweden also are very encouraging.

This favorable news is certainly not calculated to induce factors to lower their pretensions. They are very firm, and most of them ask higher prices, which they are sanguine they will realise. The sales during the last week were mostly kept secret, and amount to fully 500 hhds. One parcel of 27 hhds. fine admitted, was sold at 8 1-4 cts., and another of 22 hhds. at 8 1-2 cts. A portion of both was suitable for the African market—about 35 hhds., selections for Africa, were bought at 9 to 9 1-4 cents.

The speculators and dealers in the Western States pay even higher prices than we do here, and sales of nearly 500 hhds. were made at auction in Clarksville during the last three weeks at 4 3-4 to 5 1-2 for refused, and 6 1-2 to 8 1-2 for common to fine admitted. Nearly the whole was bought by Western manufacturers and speculators from the North.

The stemmers have realized immense profits on their last year's shipments of strips to England, (from 40 to $70 per hhd.,) and will put up a largely increased quantity this year, which of course will decrease our receipts of tobacco in the leaf.

By all the late accounts received from the Western States it seems certain that we have over estimated the crop, and the highest estimate of our receipts this season, including strips and stems, is now reduced to 55,000 hhds.

No commencement has as yet been made with the purchasers for the Regies of France, Spain and Italy, and the contracts for the two former have been taken at such low rates that it is the general opinion that the contractors will abandon them and pay the forfeits.

Of Mason County Tobacco about 900 to 1000 hhds. were sold since the beginning of the year at very high prices, say from $9 25 to $10 50 round, for running parcels of admitted, and $6 to $6.50 for refused.—The receipts during the last two weeks have been large, and about 800 hhds. are on sale now. Holders ask full prices, but purchasers insist upon some decline, and consequently the transactions during the last week have been small. We will continue our monthly statements.

The Cambridge Democrat of the 20th instant says that the wheat crop in that vicinity looks well for the season.

In some portions of Washington county, Md., the wheat crop is said to be unpromising.

Willis, in the Home Journal, says: "Paris has been, for a century or two, the yolk of the world's egg of pleasure—fun, everywhere else, in comparison, very albuminous and outsidy—but New-York, hereafter, may as well be spelt New-Yolk, for Paris, or what makes Paris the world's golden centre, is positively *coming here!* The truth is that the world is not a globe, as is erroneously represented, but an amphitheatre whose civilized radii have an irresistible declivity toward one centre—*the point where money is spent most freely for pleasure.* Paris has been that point, but Paris has grown economical. It is recognized, at this moment, that, in New-York, pockets are buttoned more loosely than at Paris—the declivity is this way—and the *beginnings to slide down* are signal and instructive."

Enlarging the Capitol.—The Committee on Public Buildings, in the United States Senate, have agreed to recommend that the capital at Washington be enlarged by an addition of 150 feet on each end for new Senate and Representative Chambers.

A Youthful Paganini.—The Portsmouth (Va.) Pilot thus styles Theodore Thomas, of that place, who though not 14 years old, is now a professional fiddler, and was last winter, at the Avon Theatre, leader of the orchestra. He is to visit the monumental city.

Don Carlos de Espana, lately the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, sent home by Gen. Taylor for connection with the Rey abduction, it is stated in the New York papers is about to be appointed Sretary of Spanish Legation at Washington, Will he be recognized by our government?

A Lengthy Title.—The New French Minister, M. Bois-le-Compte is burdened with the following title:—Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, Grand Cross of the Royal Orders of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus, of Sardinia; Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic; Chevalier of the Number Extraordinary of the Noble and Distinguished Order of Charles III. of Spain.

A Great match race came off over the Bingaman course at New Orleans on the 3rd, between Jackson the American deer, on foot, and McCreary's pacing and trotting horses Grey Eagle, Boston and Butcher Boy. The race was for $1,000 and the horses were to make ten miles while Jackson made five and a half. Grey Eagle was first brought out and before he had measured off five and a half miles Jackson had completed his third. Boston then entered the ring and twice he circled around it, but Jackson still kept making his half mile for Boston's whole one. Butcher Boy was then brought to the stand and completed the race, beating Jackson. The ten miles were made by the horses in 29 minutes 15 seconds. Jackson made his 5 1-2 miles in 29 min. 48 sec.

PRODIGY.—This beautiful and Thoroughbred STALLION will stand the present season at the following places, to wit:

On Mondays and Tuesdays at Mr. Benjamin Tubman's, in Pomonkey; and the balance of the week at home.

Prodigy is by imported Trustee (the sire of Fashion) and out of Laura, the dam of Rowena, Lilly and Miriam.

Terms, $5, and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case. JOSEPH I. WILLS.

mh 27—tf.