

place on the first Wednesday of October, 1851; and on the same day, every second year, an election to be held for delegates. The Senators to be divided into two classes, one half to go out at the expiration of every two years. The General Assembly to meet on the first Wednesday of January 1852; and on the same day thereafter, unless convened by proclamation of the Governor, whenever he may deem it expedient. The General Assembly may hold their first two sessions after the adoption of this new constitution as long as in the opinion of the two houses the public interest may require; but all subsequent sessions not to extend beyond the 10th of March. No person shall be eligible as Senator or Delegate who shall not, at the time of election be a citizen of the United States, and have resided at least three years next preceding the day of his election in this State, and the last year thereof in the county which he may be chosen to represent, if such county shall have been so long established, and if not, then in the county from which, in whole or in part, the same may have been formed. Senators to have attained the age of—years, and Delegates twenty-one years. No member of Congress, or person holding any civil or military office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly; and any member elected to Congress, or appointed as aforesaid, shall vacate his seat in the Legislature.

No priest, clergyman, or teacher of any religious persuasion, society, or sect; and no person holding any civil office of profit under the State, except justices of the peace, shall be enabled of having a seat in the General Assembly. The usual oaths to be taken by senators and delegates.—Each branch to elect the usual officers. Contested elections to be directed by law. A majority of each branch to constitute a quorum. Proceedings to be public, unless the business be such as to be kept secret. A journal of each branch to be kept, the yeas and nays, at the request of any five members, to be entered upon the journal. No adjournment, over three days, nor to any other place, without the concurrent vote of two-thirds of both houses. Every bill shall begin with "be enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland," and no law be enacted except by bill. Regulates reading and passing of bills. No bill to become a law unless passed in each branch by a majority of the whole number of members, and the yeas and nays on its passage to be recorded.—No money to be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; an accurate statement of receipts and expenditures of money to be published with the laws of each regular session. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

No loans shall be made upon the credit of this State which are redeemable at the pleasure of the State, except such as may be authorized by an act of Assembly, passed at one session and ratified at the next. No extra compensation to be granted by the Legislature to any public officer or agent; nor the salary of any officer to be increased or diminished during his term of office. No county now established shall ever be reduced by the establishment of any new county, to a population less than—thousand; nor any new county established without a population of—No member to be eligible to civil office, whilst acting as a member. Each house empowered to imprison persons not members, for disrespectful or disorderly behaviour in its presence, or molesting its officers in the discharge of duty, not to exceed ten days. Usual protection given members from arrest. The power of impeachment retained. The Legislature given power to exclude from seats in the Legislature, and the privilege of voting or being appointed to office, any person convicted of perjury, or other infamous crime. No person collecting, receiving or holding public money shall have a seat in the Legislature or be eligible to any office, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, of Kent, the appropriate committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the passage of any law imposing a tax on money or debts due or owing by persons out of the State to persons residing in the State. The convention resumed the order of the day—being the report on representation—Mr. Spencer's motion to recommend it, with instructions to report a plan based on some fair principle of compromise.—A discussion arose, and was conducted, in chief, by Messrs. Thomas, McLane, and E. F. Chambers, but without coming to a vote the convention adjourned.

**January 27, 1851.**  
On motion of Mr. Thawley, the order authorizing the printing of extra numbers of the Journal was rescinded.

On motion, it was entered upon the Journal, that if Messrs. Dirickson and Lee had been present, under the vote rejecting a resolution instructing the committee to report in favor of basing representation solely on population, they would have voted against it.

Mr. Parke moved in reference to having the articles reported from committees for a new constitution, to be placed on the Journal. The President assigned reasons for omitting them.

Mr. Morgan suggested, that without the reports being placed on the Journal, the amendments afterwards offered could not be understood in their proper connection, as shown from reading the Journal.

After some remarks by other members, in favor of the motion, the order was rescinded.

On motion of McLane, the report on elective franchise was postponed, to allow time to consider the amendments submitted whilst the subject was in committee of the whole.

The report on representation was again under consideration—the amendment by Mr. Spencer, for recommitting the report, with instructions to report a basis of representation upon fair principles of compromise, with Mr. E. F. Chambers' amendment, providing that Baltimore city shall have a representation only equal to that of the largest county, was pending.

Mr. Fitzpatrick moved to lay the whole subject on the table; but withdrew it, upon the suggestion of Mr. Buchanan, who spoke in reply to Mr. Chambers' remarks of Saturday; desired to have this subject laid aside, to enable the Convention to consider and perfect other portions of the Constitution—believing that if this question be kept in agitation upon other subjects.

Mr. Chambers followed in reply. Mr. Spencer replied to Mr. Chambers. After some remarks by other members, on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the whole matter was laid on the table by a vote of 39 to 33.

The convention thereupon adjourned.  
**Jan 28, 1851.**  
The convention assembling, some debate arose upon a proposition respecting the previous question; which was on motion of Mr. Biser, laid on the table.

Mr. Presman, from the committee on the legislative department, submitted a report, providing that no person shall be imprisoned for debt; that the legislature shall pass no law interfering with the relative position of master and slave as non-existing, that the first legislature under this constitution shall appoint commissioners to revise digest and arrange the statute laws, civil and criminal, and to revise, simplify and abridge the rules of practice and proceedings of courts of Justice, the legislature to have power to protest from forced sales, a certain portion of the property of all heads of families. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, a report previously made by himself, from committee, relative to master and slave, was taken up. Mr. Bowie offered a substitute, prohibiting the Legislature, from interfering with the matter; and, on motion of Mr. Jenifer, the subject was postponed until the 3d of February next.

It was ordered that the Convention stand adjourned from Friday till Monday to afford time to repair the furnace under the hall, and otherwise ventilate it.

On motion of Mr. Tuuk, the report on elective franchise was taken up. Mr. Presman moved an amendment providing that the people shall "have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think expedient." To which Mr. Hicks moved a further amendment, "that any portion of the people of the State shall have the right to succeed and unite themselves and the territory occupied by them to such adjoining State as they shall select."

A debate followed, in which Messrs. Presman, R. J. Brent, Chambers, and Johnson, participated; after which without coming to a vote the convention adjourned.

**Jan 29, 1851.**  
The Convention met. Mr. Dorsey presented a petition from citizens of Howard District, praying to have it constituted a county, to be called Howard County; which was, on motion of Mr. Bowie, referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Dorsey, Bowie, Smith, Harbine and Ricard.

On motion of Mr. Magraw, a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Magraw, Dirickson and Sappington, to suggest some plan for rearranging the seats of the south-western portion of the hall with a view to the convenience of members.

Mr. Stephenson offered an order for assembling the convention, after the third of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., except on Monday's when it shall meet at 12, M.

On motion of Mr. John Newcomer, twelve was stricken out and ten inserted; and the order, after debate, was laid aside in consequence of the arrival of the hour for taking up the order of the day.

Mr. Jenifer, from committee, submitted the following as an article of the constitution:  
"The Legislature shall not pass any law to abolish or change the relation of master and slave as it now exists in this State."

The special order of the day (being the bill of rights) was taken up.  
Mr. Presman's amendment, providing that the people shall "have at all times the inalienable right to alter reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think expedient;" and Mr. Hicks' further amendment, "that any portion of the people of the State shall have the right to succeed and unite themselves and the territory occupied by them to such adjoining State as they shall select," were pending.

Mr. Hicks spoke against the first amendment, and in favor of secession in the event of its adoption.

Mr. Stewart, of Caroline, spoke in reply.  
Mr. Wright followed on the same side.

Mr. Hicks, in reply, feared the growing influence, power, and demand, of Baltimore city, and expressed himself opposed to any change in the present constitution.

Mr. Phelps said he would be found in favor of wholesome changes, though he might oppose some measures.

Mr. Chambers of Kent, made some remarks, and was responded to by Mr. McHenry.

After some remarks by Mr. Brown, the question was taken on Mr. Hicks' motion, and it was negatived by a vote of 27 yeas to 51 nays, as follows:  
Yeas—Messrs. Lee, Mitchell, Buchanan, Bill, Welch, Ridgely, Dickinson, John Dennis, Dashiell, Hicks, Hodgson, Goldsborough, Phelps, Bowie, McCubbin, Dirickson, McMaster, Hearn Fooks, Jacobs, Shriver, Biser, Thawley, Michael Newcomer, Smith, Shower and Brown—27.

Nays—Messrs. Chapman, President, Blackstone, Dent, Hopewell, Ricard, Chambers of Kent, Donaldson, Dorsey, Wells, Randall, Kent, Weems, Williams, McCullough, Miller, McLane, Tuck, Sprigg, Bowling, Spencer, Grason, George, Wright, Gathier, Annan, Sappington, Stephenson, McHenry, Magraw, Nelson, Stewart, of Caroline, Gwinn, Stewart, of Baltimore, Brent, of do., Prestrman, Ware, jr, Schley, Fiery, Niell, jr, John Newcomer, Harbine, Davis, Kilgour, Brewer, Water, Weber, Holliday, Sheer, Fitzpatrick, Parke and Cockey—51.

Mr. Chambers, of Kent, offered an amendment to Mr. Prestrman's, requiring all changes to be made in accordance with existing institutions and laws.

Mr. Ridgely spoke in favor of the original amendment, when the Convention adjourned.

**Miscellaneous**—The Governor has appointed Mr. Henry M. Wise, of Baltimore, (late of the Eastern Shore), Messenger, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Mr. A. Miller. I learn that the appointment was sought by Mr. W.—There were numerous applicants.

## KENT NEWS.



### CHESTERTOWN, Md.

Saturday, February 1, 1851.

James B. Ricard and John Lee, Esqs will accept our thanks for copies of the "Maryland Convention Register."

**DELAWARE U. S. SENATOR.**—Hon. Jas. A. Bayard, Esq., was chosen U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Delaware, on Thursday last, for six years from the 4th of March.

**THE WEATHER**, has been intensely cold during the last three days. Our citizens are busily engaged filling their ice houses.

**THE CONVENTION.**—We continue to publish the proceedings of this body, although they are, as yet, of little interest. A proposition of representation according to population was voted down, (17 yeas to 60 nays) on Friday last.

#### Kidnapping.

A man named Jonathan Hazle, of the upper district, was committed to jail, on Wednesday last, charged with kidnapping a negro girl, on the 4th ult. The negro it seems, was bound to Hazle for a term of years—she was conveyed to Baltimore, by J. W. Price and Thomas Moffet, who sold her to Mr. Campbell, a trader.

#### Letter from Hon. H. S. Geyer

In the course of the discussion in the Legislature of Missouri, pending the election by that body of a Senator of the United States, allusion was made to a letter written by Mr. Geyer, and thereupon Mr. Crockett, one of the members from St. Louis, produced the letter and read it. The following are extracts from it:

There is known to exist among the Whigs in all parts of the Union a difference of opinion on the constitutional authority of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery; and, although you have not equired of me on that subject, it is due to you, as well as to myself, that I should announce my opinion. I, therefore, say, that I do not believe that Congress possesses any constitutional power to establish, or prohibit, slavery in either the Territories or the District of Columbia. Of course, I could not be induced to co-operate in, or countenance any such legislation; but if the power existed, I should be none the less opposed to its exercise.

The preserving efforts to procure the passage of acts to prohibit slavery in the District of Columbia, have brought on a fearful crisis. At the commencement of the late session of Congress, no one, I think, can doubt that the success of those efforts, in either case, would have been regarded and treated by several of the States as an open declaration of civil war; and the Union, with its manifold blessings, would have perished in a conflict of arms. Nay, if the question had been left open to agitation another year, this Union, could not have withstood the shock. Fortunately, better counsels prevailed, and the greatest of all calamities was averted by the passage of the several bills constituting what is called the Compromise; and now, my deliberate opinion is that the best security we can have against the recurrence of the imminent peril which we have so recently escaped, is to uphold that adjustment in all its parts, and preserve it inviolate.

Although the admission of California, with her extensive boundaries, and the acts for the abolition of what is called the slave trade in the District of Columbia would not have been entirely acceptable to me, unconnected with the other constituents of the Adjustment, or a reliable assurance of their passage. Yet, as a whole, I was from the beginning, am now, and shall be to the end, in favor of that adjustment. It is the best settlement of the controversy that could, under all the circumstances, have been obtained.

After the declaration of his principles and views, Mr. Geyer, was elected the Senator to succeed Mr. Benton on the 4th of March next. He will prove himself, as a member of that body, a true Whig, and

a true Union man. Mr. G. is native of Frederick county, Maryland.

**A NARROW ESCAPE.**—The mulcteeon of Mr. Ward Tighman ran away with their wagon on Tuesday last week, about a mile from Centreville, and came in contact with the carriage of Capt. John B. Thomas who was coming at the time into Centreville. The Times says:—

The tongue of the wagon struck the back of the carriage and passing through it knocked Capt. Thomas out upon the ground, and it was supposed for some time had dangerously wounded him, but we are happy to learn he was only slightly bruised—his escape seems miraculous. The carriage was torn entirely to pieces, even the tire and spokes were torn from the wheels—the wreck was complete. The mules were taken up by the driver without doing any other injury.

**JENNY LIND AT HAVANA—Her Failure.** A letter in the Newark Advertiser of the 20th inst., says:

My letter of the 26th inst. will have prepared you for intelligence of the total and entire failure of Jenny Lind, in her concert at the "Tacon." She was to have performed ten nights, but owing to the want of sympathy, they were discontinued on the fourth. I attended the third concert, and although the house was thin, Jenny received a great deal of applause, and justly so, as she sang wonderfully. Mr. B. must lose much money by the engagement, to abandon it so soon, as he at once gives six tickets (1000 each), and to all concerns free tickets were given away with an unsparring hand. All the hotels to which Americans and foreigners resort, were supplied to the extent of their boarders, and even the "B'Hoys" were seated in the gallery to make a noise; indeed very means were used to get up an excitement, but all to no purpose.

**Correspondence of the Kent News.**  
New York, Jan'y 24, 1851.

We were fearful at the commencement of the session of our State Legislature that there was a tendency among the country members to renew the agitation of the vexed question of slavery, but are now happy to see that the indications are very favorable to peace and union. True, many of the members are opposed to the more stringent portions of the "Fugitive Slave Law," but they have sense enough to see that it will not better either the condition of the country or the colored race, to far the only half smothered fires of national discord.

The wise and patriotic counsel of such statesmen as Webster, and such clergymen as Drs. Spring, Coxe and Hawkes, has operated in some measure like oil upon the troubled waters. It would be indeed a burning shame, and an eternal blot on the pages of history, if the emissaries of the crown enemies of Republican freed m. should succeed in bribing American citizens to prolong an agitation that must, if it continue, destroy our prosperous union. I hope that both democrats and whigs will agree with me in this sentiment. I is not a partisan sentiment and I am no partisan. Henceforth, I hope to be a unit on man without regard to party. It does indeed behoove every American patriot to stand by the Constitution of his country, and the integrity of the Union, at which the despots of Europe (trembling and enraged at the encouragement which our republican success has extended to their revolutionary subjects) are covetly aiming their poisoned shafts. The English hireling Geo. Thompson, is one of these instruments of our enemies.

It is said here, that the world's Fair in May next, will cover a sort of London League of the crowned heads, intended to extinguish the last spark of republicanism in the Old World. It would be the rankest folly to think that England is watching the rapid increase of the U States, and their commerce with any thing like indifference or even equanimity.

The congratulations on the prospect of a revival of the Tariff are not so numerous in New York city as in Massachusetts.—The importers seem to be the majority here. They are mostly foreigners, not intending to reside long here, and caring for little else than to dispose of their goods. Our own native importers cannot compete with them. They try it, to be sure, but break down in the effort. Only think of two million dollars worth of goods coming here in one Steamer, as was the case a few days since! The jobbers who buy of the importers, to supply the retailers, have done a very bad business this year.—The importers have treated them very shabbily. Early in the season they supplied them with large stocks at high prices; and having thus disposed of what they could in a legitimate way, crowded an immense surplus into the market at public auction, and of course at low prices. One old jobber, who has just failed in Maiden Lane, purchased \$70,000 of woollens last Fall, and has been obliged to sell them at an average loss of 18 per cent. This caused the ruin of his business.

Among the arrivals of distinguished people in this city, I observe that of Franklin Haven, Esq., the able U. S. Treasurer at the port of Boston. Mr. Haven, is a "union democrat," and has enjoyed the confidence of all the popular presidents, from Gen. Jackson, down. We regard him here as having no superior in the Banking and fiscal department of commerce.

**Propos of Banks,** the Broadway Bank is about to commence an insurance business in connection with its banking.—Since the emigration of the down town people to the more roomy localities up town, the banks and insurance offices are finding it necessary to follow them.—There is a decided change in all the old business laid marks. I shall not be surprised when I see a new Wall st., up town

containing nearly all the banks and insurance offices now in this street.

At the Fulton market this morning, there are two fine hogs, most magnificently fat. They do not measure less than five feet and the two weigh nearly a ton. One of them, labelled "Jenny Lind," weighs, it is said, upwards of 1000 lbs.—The other is labelled "Barnum."

A gift concert lottery is advertised to take place at Tripler Hall, the prizes to be pianos, chairs, tables, &c. down to the commonest article of chamber furniture—What humbug!

The destination of Steamer Ohio is changed, and she will not proceed to New Orleans to-morrow, as advertised, but to Havana and Chagres. The Steamer Falcon with U. S. mails, and Stimson & Co's Express, will leave here for New Orleans next Monday morning. We are in the enjoyment still of five warm weather.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1851.

#### The Tariff Project—California Land Bill—Cotton and Iron, &c.

The Tariff project, long talked of, was offered by Mr. Strong, and is now fairly launched. The Pennsylvania interests are well taken care of by this project. The price of iron will be considerably enhanced by it; so will that of window glass, woolen and woollen, lined oil, refined sugar, &c. But the bill will not command the New England vote, unless the colored cottons, at least, if not the fine cottons, should be embraced in the project.

For some reason or other, the manufacturing interests are all very greatly depressed, and it is necessary and proper that something should be done for their relief especially, if, by so doing, the revenue may be benefited.

The best advised business men deem a great commercial revival as very likely to occur at a very early day, as soon as some incident in Europe shall create a little pressure there. We have paid, so far, about one hundred and fifty millions in State and National and Corporation Stocks, and the greater portion of the gold received from California, for imported goods, during the last few years, and the time is at hand when it will not be easy to continue to import and pay for so large a quantity of merchandise.

But it is doubted whether Congress will do anything at this session, on this subject—further than to agree to create three appraisers at large, by means of whom fraudulent invoices and undervaluations of goods will be prevented, and uniformity of imports in the different ports secured.

There is something in the California land bill which creates excitement whenever it is brought up. There was a keen passage yesterday, between Mr. Benton and Mr. Berrien on this subject.

Mr. R. J. Walker has disavowed the agency and assent to the Tariff projects which have been imputed to him. He declares, and it is no doubt certain, that the passage of such a bill will bring up a controversy upon a question not of the augmentation but of the reduction of duties.

The disclaimer evidently had some effect this morning on the tone of sentiment in the House. It is not a Walker nor a Cass project. It is not surprising that the Democrats generally voted to rule the amendment out of order. But the subject will come again, and under the joint auspices of the cotton and the iron interest.—These interests have been loving in their lives, and even in their death ought not to be divided.

Mr. Hunter's bill, for creating a board of four appraisers at large, will certainly pass the Senate; and, when it comes before the House, tariff projects will be in order.

**CLAIRVOYANT PREDICTIONS.**—Steamer Atlantic.—The Clairvoyants in New York, it is stated, have been consulted with reference to the Atlantic, who each represent her as being under sail, with her engines disabled, and two of the engineers sick; but predicted, however, that she would arrive on Wednesday (to-day.) Says the Tribune, which must be considered good authority on such matters. We find the following, on the same subject, in the New Haven Palladium, which, by the bye, does not agree with the above.—When clairvoyants differ, who shall decide?

**"Mysterious Rappings"—The Atlantic.**—One of our New Haven Clairvoyants, a lady, has been put into the "perfect estate" of "ecstasies" and questioned as to the safety of the Atlantic. She reports very gratifying news—says that she found the vessel; that it was lying in distress at a cluster of islands between England and Nova Scotia. On asking for the latitude and longitude, she answered so as to show the place to be one of the West India Islands. She reports that a shaft of the steamer was bent and could not be worked—that she was out of coal, and had made for the Islands, but had mistaken the port sought for and was for much distressed, apparently on the rocks—and that a vessel was then approaching her at a distance.

**SALE OF HENRY LONG.**—Henry Long, the reclaimed fugitive, was sold at auction in Richmond on Saturday last to a gentleman from the South, for the sum of \$750. The purchaser was the only bidder, and was required to give bond and security in the amount of \$3000 as an assurance that he would remove Henry to the South.—His owner advertised him as "a likely young man 25 years of age, and an experienced tavern servant, having graduated at one of the principal hotels in New York."

**DROWNED.**—Amanda E. Everett, aged 11 years, daughter of Mr. J. Everett, of Williamsburg, Va., was drowned on the 9th inst., by breaking through the ice on the creek at that place. Two other young women broke through, but were rescued.

**THE TARIFF—Important Alterations.**—A meeting of the friends of a change in the Tariff was held in Washington on Saturday evening, at which about seventy members of Congress were present. The New York Tribune says, an amendment bill of five sections was partially agreed to, and provides:

1. The valuation specified in the existing Tariff shall be the actual market valuation at the time when and the place whence the goods were exported, except for iron. Iron shall be assessed at the average of foreign values at the chief points of exportation for the last ten years.

2. Iron shall pay a duty of forty per cent. [instead of the present duty of thirty per cent.] Bituminous coal the same. Window glass and Linseed oil thirty per cent. [Now twenty per cent.]

3. Wool, raw silk, hemp, cordage and yarns ten per cent. advance on the present rates. [Present duties—wool 30 per cent; raw silk 15; hemp 30; cordage 25, and hemp yarn 20.] Dyestuffs to be free. [Now variously 5, 10, and 15 per cent.]

4. A Board of General Appraisers on Mr. Winthrop's plan—to insure uniformity of valuation and appraisement throughout the Union.

5. Extends the present privilege of warehousing to a term of three years. [Now one year.]

**CENSUS OF KENTUCKY, COMPLETE.**—According to the census returns, the population of Kentucky in 1850 was \$37,950—of whom 776,713 were free, and 211,237 slaves. The census of 1840 showed a total population of 779,828—of whom 597,570 were free inhabitants, and 182,258 were slaves. Increase of population in ten years, 208,122; of free inhabitants, 179,143; of slaves, 28,979.

**FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.**—On Wednesday last, David Grayson a slave of Thomas Briggs, of Clarke county, Va., was arrested at Danville, Pa., where he had been working in the Montour Iron Works.—He was taken to Harrisburg, admitted he was slave, and was handed over to his owner by Mr. Commissioner McAllister.—There was no excitement.

#### WANTED.

A N Apprentice to learn the WHEEL-DRYING BUSINESS—about 15 years of age—apply to  
GEO. W. GREENWOOD,  
Still Pond X Roads,  
Feb. 1, 1851.

#### Removal.

The Post Office has been removed to the Apothecary Store, lately occupied by Dr. B. F. Houston.  
J. L. STAM, P. M.  
Feb. 1, 1851.

#### WANTED.

The subscriber will pay the highest market price, in cash, for FORTY or FIFTY pair of fresh CANVASBACK and REDHEAD DUCKS.  
DANIEL STRANDBERG.  
Feb. 1, 1851.

#### AUCTION SALE.

I will offer at public sale, on my premises, on Tuesday 11th February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property—consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; one yoke of Oxen, and Seventy-five bushels of Wheat in the ground.  
Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.  
SAMUEL HODGES.  
Feb. 1, 1851.—2\*

#### LOST.

TWO Notes, dated October 6th, 1850, I drawn by Rich'd T. Turner, of the city of Baltimore, in my favour, the first to mature on the 9th of February, 1851, and the second, or last Note to expire on the 9th day of August, of the present year. As these notes can be of no use to any other than the owner, I will give a liberal reward to the finder.  
THOS. WALKER.  
Feb. 1, 1851.—4t

#### TAKE NOTICE!

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to persons indebted to him, that all claims now due and which remain unpaid after the first day of March next, will be put in a legal train for collection, and begs leave to assure his friends, that while he cannot find language adequate to express his grateful acknowledgments for their kind patronage and his earnest solicitude for its continuance, yet duty to his family, and justice to his creditors, positively require that he should adopt this course.  
F. A. FRAZIER.

N. B. He has on hand an assortment of Lumber, which he is anxious to sell for cash, or to punctual customers, on short time.  
Feb. 1, 1851.

#### BLACKSMITHING, Horse-Shoeing, &c.



THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has again commenced the above business in this place, in the NEW SHOP, 2nd door below Mr. John Greenwood's Carriage Shop, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and patrons. Edge Tools made to order, and all other work, in his line, in the best manner. He hopes by strict attention to business to receive encouragement.  
HENRY II. SIMMS.  
Chestertown, Feb'y 1, 1851—ly

Revolving wheel rakes, a superior article, price \$10. For sale by  
WILMER & FRANCIS.  
June 8th 1850