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THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, January 13, 1849.

☞The letter of our Washington Correspondent failed to come to hand this week.

FOR CALIFORNIA!--Ex-Governor Grason and his two sons passed through this place on Wednesday last, en-route for the "gold diggins."

U. S. SENATOR.—The Hon. Jas. Cooper, whig, was on Wednesday last, elected United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March next. He is to succeed Mr. Cameron.

☞Dr. Henry Ridgely was elected President of the Farmer's Bank, of the State of Delaware, at the meeting of the Directors held in Dover last week.

MR CLAY —The Hon. Henry Clay arrived at Natchez on the 2d inst., en route for New Orleans. He was in fine health.

Kentucky and Florida Senators.

A Senator of the United States just been elected in each of these States. The Nat. Intelligencer of Saturday last, in speaking of the election in Kentucky says:

"We know, per telegraph, that the Hon. Thomas Metcalfe, now holding a seat in the Senate by appointment of the Executive, (filling the seat lately occupied by Mr. Crittenden,) has been elected by the Legislature to serve out the residue of that Senatorial term. It will expire on the 3d of March next."

In regard to Florida, the Washington Union, says:

"We learn that a telegraphic dispatch was received in town yesterday from an authentic source stating that the Legislature on the 1st inst. elected Gen. Jackson Morton, of Pensacola, Senator of the United Staes for the term of six years from the 4th of March next when the term of Mr. Westcott expires. Gen Morton is a whig, was the Taylor elector from West Florida, and was formerly navy agent at Pensacola. He is a native of Virginia, and is a gentleman of high character and liberal principles."

The Cholera in the Army.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY!

The steamer Galveston arrived at New Orleans on the 31st ult., having sailed from Galvaston on the 28th. We regret to learn that the cholera had broken out on the 8th Infantry, stationed at Fort Lavaca: and carried off a very large number of men. The mortality among the rank and file, has been extraordinary, considering the whole strength of the corps. Only one officer has fallen a victim to it—Lieut. James A. Deany. The following letter was addressed to Major Tompkins, quartermaster at New Orleans:

Port Lavaca, Dec. 24, '48.

A fearful and unheard of pestilence is in our midst; the blood almost curdles at the thought. In the last 48 hours eighty or ninety men, of the 8th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, have been buried. Last night in the very centre of our village, there were forth or fifty dead, and now, as I am writing, three loads of dead bodies, drawn and distorted in all manner of shapes, are passing within ten feet of my door. The most exaggerated descriptions of plague, cholera or pestilence, could not equal the reality. In the twenty-four hours ending this morning, husband and wife, father and son have breathed their last, in the same bed, and the strong and well man, that followed the sick to the hospital, in six hours have been cold and stiff in death.

The Regiment arrived have scarce eight days ago. On the passage, little or no sickness had occurred. As the men landed, they were marched out some one and a half miles, and encamped to await transportation. After remaining some three days a large part of the Regiment was advanced some ten miles for the sake of wood and water. The first cases occurred on the 19th and 20th, and increased so rapidly, and terminated so fatally, that the commanding officer obtained some houses, and marched the remainder of the Regiment, with the sick and dying, to our town. Last night, in one house, some 40 or 50 cases terminated fatally; and now 10, A. M., 40 unburied are piled in one small house. Panic is among the men and alarm among the officers. So far, the citizens have escaped.

Dec. 26th, 8 P. M. In the last forty-eight hours, about 18 more deaths have occurred. Since this morning only four new cases reported. Citizens still exempt.

The official advices received, report the deaths at only 72, up to 4 P. M. on the 25th, among which, the only officer was Second Lieut. James A. Deany, and not Lieut. Hennen, as mentioned in the Galveston News, of the 28th. Lieut. Fink had been attacked, but had recovered.

The Regiment had marched from Port Lavaca, leaving the sick behind. The officers and families were well.

SCFARON HOUSTON publishes a card in the National Intelligencer, in which he disputes the charges brought against him by ex-President Jones, of duplicity and opposition to the annexation of Texas; but says he cannot make a statement of adverse facts until he returns to Texas and looks over its national archives.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

Letters have been received in New Orleans, from the capital of Mexico, containing later advices from California than any which have yet been published. The New Orleans Bulletin says:

One of these letters, from an intelligent gentleman, and who is well informed on the subject, states that furthur discoveries have been made in the gold region, which yield even a more abundant supply of the articles than the previous "diggins." The quantity gathered already amounted to at least $100,000 *daily*, and was constantly increasing, without apparently an exaustation, or limit to the supply. There was a great deal of distress among all the diggers, for want of common necessaries of life, and attended with very extensive sickness and mortality. Men loaded with, appear like haggard vagabonds, clothed in filthy and tatered garments of the meanest kind It is stated that one man who had *two barrels* of brandy, sold them out at the mines, by the small wine glass, at rates which realized him *fourteen thousand dollars in gold*. Every thing, and particularly of food and raiment, were at most unheard of prices, for gold was so plenty and in the possession of every one, that it seemed to have lost its value.

Daily additions were made to the number employed in digging, though as yet no portion of the vast flood of emigration from the United States, had arrived The first arrivals of provisions, and other supplies, will no doubt realize larger profits than any previous instance, that can be found in the annals of trade.

☞It was predicted that at the winding up of James K. Polk's term of office, there would come to light many instances of defalcation among subordinances. The following, from the Washington correspondent of the *North American*, indicates a speedy comfirmation of the prediction:

"Mr. Polk does not stand alone in the abuse of authourity. Stimuated by the example of the Chief Magistrate, his subordinates have assumed the privilege of appropiating the revenues collected from Mexico to their own objects. The defaults are numerous and large—so much so, that the Secretary of War has issued circulars demanding settlement, and desires legislation to reach his recusant friends. It is said that the military Governors have drawn the salaries of civil officers in addition to their regular pay in the army, that the Collectors and tide waiters, and agents, and every other class of functionsries, have not only feathered their nests, but now refuse to pay over the balances due to the government. Of course there are honorable exceptions to this rule, but they are few and far between.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8th, 1849.

A great day this—the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans! Long may it be remembered and honored! The House of Representatives adjourned at 2 o'clock on the motion of a Whig, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, out of respect to the day, as is supposed, or taken for granted, for the record does not exhibit the fact.

Previous to the adjournment, the House gave numerous signs that it had a great deal rather adjourn than go seriously to work on the business before it. In the first place, a great deal of "noise and confusion" occurred on the subject of correcting the journal, and the vote of Saturday in regard to the Pacheco slave case. At last this case was disposd of, and the bill rejecting it lies over until Friday next, the first private bill day. Twice the House went into committee of the whole, and twice rose and reported no progress. The bill for creating a board of commissioners for the settlement of private claims aclaims against the governor was referred with various amendments, to the Judiciary Committee. It is to be hoped, that when it re-appears, it will be in good shape, and will be forthwith passed into a law.

Mr. Nichol made another attempt to take up the bill for establishing a branch mint in the city of New York, and make it the special order for a given day. He failed to get a two-thirds vote, necessary to suspend the rules on the occasion, but he nevertheless obtained a large majority of the House to vote for his proposition.

In view of the proceedings of the famatics, Messrs. Giddings & Co., in the matter of abolition, Mr. Meade, of Virginia, offered a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for reclaiming runaway slaves from free States, where they may take refuges and moved a suspension of the rules that the resolution might at once be considered. But the House refused his motion—79 to 100

To-morrow, it is expected, the house will do something worth of note.

The Senate had a small debate on a petition offered by Mr. Hale, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.—The question of its reception was raised, and laid on the table by a vote of 26 to 15—a small but *telling* fact!—It bespeaks security to the South and harmony to the Union! Another branch of the abolition question, to wit: the prohibition of slavery in the newly acquired territories could receive no such favour. Mr. Senator Dickinson, Atherton, and all, would be obliged to be present and vote against the South!

On Mr. Dix's bill, for admitting certain agricultural products from Canada duty free, a spirited discussion was had, in which Messrs. Dix, Phelps, Downs, Niles, Hunter and Westcott participated. Mr. Hunter was the leading opponent of the bill, on on the part of the South. Mr. Westcott acquited himself handsomely in a speech in favour of a bill, *upon free trade principles*. A very adroit, accute, *queer* statesman, that Mr. Senator Westcott. He *will* be opposed to every body even to the last.

Mr. Hale offered the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to present a sword to the nearest male relative of Major Samuel Ringgold, who was slain gallantly fighting the enemy in the battle af Palo Alto, on the 8th of May, 1846, and to communicate to him the deep regret which Congress feels for the loss of that brave officer.

Mr. Hale explained that he had voted against all resolutions of a character similar to this, and should vote even against this. But a large majority of the Senate, he said had decided that such resolutions were, proper and therefore it was offered this, that justice might be done in the distribution of these tokens of national approbation by Congress; justice not only to the living but to the dead. Major Ringgold, he believed, is considered as the faher of that peculiar branch of the service in which he became so eminent, and left no superior for gallantry or good conduct in the army—While, then, the manifestations of Congressional and National gratitude have been so liberally bestowed on the living, it has seemed to some that a sense of justice requires that the feelings of the friends of the illustrious dead should be remembered. Major Ringgold has left friends, to whom his name his fame, and memory are dear.

It is in obedience to considerations such as these, he said, that he had been induced, at the request of a friend of the late Maj. Ringgold, to present the foregoing resolution. In doing it, he had discharged all his duty; and left the subject in the hands of the Senate, not doubting that they would do full justice to the memory of Major Ringgold, and to the feelings of those friends to whom his fame and memory are so rich an inheritance.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate sat much longer than the House, and had an Executive session. Mr. Sevier's nomination was confirmed, and probably will not be, because he is deemed constitutionally ineligible, the office for which he is nominated having been created during the Senatorial term to which he had been elected. The 6th section of the 1st article of the Cohstitution declares that no Senator or Representatives shall be, during the term for which he was elected, appointed to any office created during such term

The weather here is moderating. The preparattons for the inauguration Ball are going forward manfully. The sub-committees are appointed and hold meetings two or three times a week. As there is no building in the city large enough for the Ball, it is thought a temporary Pavilion, adjoining the city Hall, will be erected for the occasion, so that rooms in that building may be used, for the accommodation of the vast crowd of people expected to be at that greatest of all inauguration balls!

As I predicted, last week, might be the case, the Whig State Convention of Indiana has nominated Judge Embree, now in Congress, for Governor of that State. The Judge is an able, upright, modest, clever, popular man, and is very highly esteemed by all who know him in Congress, He will make a plain, honest, straightforward Republican Whig Governor, and will be elected, unless the Locofocos put in nomination a *freeer* free soil man than he is! Mark t.

POTOMAC.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The following is an extract of a letter from New Orleans:

"I was in hopes of writing to you something definite. But the dread cholera is in our midst; and most of our friends have fled to the country, leaving the balance gloomy enough and but little to talk about. Its ravages here are truly awful, and I have sent an express to Gen. Taylor not to come down as he intended to do, some few days since. He of course will not come down now, but should the cholera subside, he will be down in January, and leave for Nashville on the 1st of February, thence to Louisville. I have not now the mind or the spirits to write any thing. Our friends are sick, and death is busy with the town. The hotels are depopulated, and I can say with safety, that 20 to 30,000 strangers have left here within 10 days."—*N. Y. Courier.*

OLD ZACH SENTENCED.

The following sentence was voted on the back of a Whig electorial ticket, in this city on the 7th. It is too good to be kept in the ballot box, and, begging the voter's pardon, we feel con trained to make it public.—*Rich (Ia) Pat.*

ZACHARY TAYLOR, STAND UP!—You have been indicted by the grand jury that assembled in Philadelphia for wilfully, resolutely and determinedly seeking to rule over the people of the United States. And after a fair, able and impartial investigation of your case, by a jury of the people, whom you have chosen to try your cause, you have been found guilty.

It now remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the law. That sentence is:

That you be taken from your residence in Louisiana, under a strong guard, that you be transported, to the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and that you there be placed on a chair, provided for the purpose, in the White House, and be confined for the term of four years to such labor as your country may require. And may the Lord have mercy upon your soul!

In Madison, Ia., over 7000 hogs were received by railroad during the first three days of the last week in December. Prices there on the 29th were $3 to $3.25.

A brig of 200 tons burthen is being built at New Albany, on the Ohio river, for the California trade. She is built on shares of $250, and will be ready to sail early in the Spring.

☞A company is about to be organized at Richmond for California, with a capital of $20,000 to $25,000.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Washington.

The steamer Washington arrived at N. York on Monday last, after a passage of 19 days from Southampton, whence she sailed on the 26th ultimo, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th, three days later than those by the steamer Europa.

ENGLAND.

Parliament has been prorogued by the Queen until the first day of February.

FRANCE.

It is generally believed that General Cavaignac will submit with good grace to the will of the people as expressed in the late election, and will tender his serviees to the President elect. Other reports, however, have it that he will retire from public life altogether.

THE ELECTION—From the returns received from the provinces, it appears that of all the votes cast, Louis Napoleon has 66 per cent, Cavaignac 21, Rollin 6. Raspail 4, and Lamartine 3. The new president will be proclaimed on Wednesday or Thursday; (21st or 22d.)

Louis Napoleon, it is reported, has had difficulty from restraining his too zealous friends, from at once proclaiming the empire. He acts with prudence, and has induced his friends not to celebrate, as was contemplated, the anniversary of the funeral of the Emperor Napoleon, fearing that it might lead to disorder.

Louis Napoleon further declares that his late manifesto was his own composition, and was intended to answer the charge brought against him, of incapacity.

AUSTRIA.

The Continental news is not important. The Hungarians have determined to make a bloody resistance to Austria, but no engagement had yet taken place.

ROME.

The Special French Envoy had returned to Paris, and reported that it was the determination of the Pope to take refuge in Paris. A Provisional Government is about to be established in Rome. All was tranquil there, but it is thought the great powers would interfere.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER

SEVENTY LIVES LOST.

A dreadful accident occurred on board the Steamer Londonderry, plying between Sligo and Liverpool, by which *seventy* lives were lost, The steamer had on board three cabin passengers, and about one hundred and fifty Irish emigrants for America.—Towards night on the 1st December a heavy gale came on, and it soon blew so hard that the decks were cleared, and the poor emigrants were forced into the fore-cabin—a room a little more than 18 feet by 11. It was fitted for about forty, and yet 150 of all ages, were crowded into it, and the companion—the only aperture for ventilation, was *closed* and a tarpoleon nailed over it!

The steamer went on her way, and it was not until morning that the seamen were aware of the awful tragedy thad had been enacted during the night beneath their feet.

Out of one hundred and fifty passengers who had been driven down the companion ladder a few hours before, seveuty-two were found to have perished! Men, and women, and little children, husbands and wives, sons and mothers, were heaped about the floor of the cabin in disorder, some with their clothes torn from their backs in tatters, some with their hands and and faces lacerated, some with their features trodden into a mummy by the iron-shod "brogues" of their fellow-sufferers; here a tother locked in the arms of his daughter; there a sister clinging to the corpse of her brother, their countenances black and distorted with convulsion produced by suffocation.

The following is a description of the scene which met the eye of the mate when a steerage passenger who had, at last forced his way out, communicated to him the terrible intelligence:—

"The mate became instantly alarmed, and obtaining a lantern, went down to render assistance. Such, however, was the foul air of the cabin, that the light was immediately extinguished At length on the tarpoleon being completely removed, and a free access of air admitted, the real nature of the catastrophe exhibited itself. There lay, in heaps, the living, the dead, one frightful mass of mingled agony and death a spectacle to appeal the stoutest heart.—Men, women, and children were huddled together, blackened with suffocation, distorted by convulsions bruised and bleeding by the desperate struggle for existence which preceded the moment when exhausted nature resigned the strife. After some time the living were seperated from the dead and it was then found that the latter amounted to nearly one-half of the whole number"

Captain Johnstone put his steamer into Lough Foyle, but it was twelve hours before he could make up his mind to pass up to the quay at Derry.

The Coroner's jury have found Alexander Johnstone, captain, Richard Hughes, first mate, and Niman Crawford, second mate, guilty of manslaughter, and have expressed in the strongest terms their abhorence of the inhuman conduct of the seamen on board throughout this unhappy transaction.

DECREASE OF MORTALITY IN BOSTON.—The mortality in Boston for the year 1848, is a little over 4000 in number, which is a decrease of nearly a hundred on the year of 1847, but an increase on 1846 of about 700. The mortality in 1846 was 3389, 1847, 4121.

LARGE YIELD.—Mr. Joel Schofosser, of Washington co., sowed last year, 12 bushels of Zimmerman wheat on 11 acres of land, which yielded him 345 bushels of prime wheat.

IMPORTANT FROM OHIO.

Governor of Ohio—Ford and Weller both declared to be elected—Tremendous excitement—The Legislature Adjourned in a Row!

COLUMBUS, JAN. 9th.

This has been a day of tremendous excitement here, and the end of it, no one can tell.

The Legislature assembled in joint convention to count the vote for Governor, when a report was read, signed by six Democratic members, declaring Weller to be elected by a majority of 280.

This report the speaker decided to be out of order, when a great scene of excitement ensued—various threats were made, and even blows exchanged.

During the scene, the speaker rose and declared Ford to be Governor elect.

Archibald Whitman and others, immediately rose and charged the Speaker with a violation of his oath of office.

Finally the convention broke up amidst the most tremendous excitement.

DECISION ON THE DORR CASE.—By a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States last week, in the case of Martin Luter vs. L. M. Corden, on a writ of error from Rhode Island, the principle of Dorrism has been legally extinguished by the highest authority known in our government. The opinions of the Judges were unanimous in sustaining the constitutional authority of the state, excepting in the case of Judge Woodbury, who contented that the State of Rhode Island had no right to martial law The opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taney is said to be clear, able and convulsive.

IMPORTANT CASE.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

An important and interesting case was tried at Centreville, (Md) last week of the State vs. Bailey, for the abduction of certain slaves from Talbot county. Bailey was captain of the boat in which the slaves effected their escape by the Western Shore. The prosecution was conducted by Geo. R. Richardson, Esq. Attorney-General of the State, and by Mr. Kerr, of Easton; and the defence by Messrs. Carmichael and Spence. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, when a motion was made for a new trial.

HEAVY VERDICT—In the New York Superior Court, on Friday last, Mrs. Sarah Dibbin recovered a verdict of $1500 against Mr. Murphey, proprietor of the Bowery line of omnibuses, for injuries sustained by being run over in October, 1847 by one of the defendant's omnibuses.

GEN TAYLOR—Gen. Taylor has been forced to decline an invitation to visit the city of Jackson, the capitol of Mississippi, owing to the protracted illness of Mrs. Taylor. This excuse he gave to a committee who extended the invitation.

CALIFORNIA MISSIONS.—Rev. William Taylor of the Baltimore M. E. Conference has been appointed by Bishop Waugh for the California station. His coadjutor is the Rev. Isaac Owens, of the Indians Conference. According to the latest accounts from the gold region, these gentlemen will find a delectable state of morals to work upon.

SEVERE SENTENCE.—Charles Smith, for goughing out the eye of a man in a fight, was sentenced at Poughkeepsie, last week, to *twenty years imprisonment in the State Prison.*

☞CRIME IN NEW YORK.—During the past year, before the criminal courts of the city of New York, there were 1500 persons convicted, and 300 acquitted.

☞A sword, costing $2.000 was on Saturday presented to Gen. Wool, by Governor Young, on behalf of the State of New York.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, January 9, '49.

Best White Wheat—$1 07 to 1 15.
Best red do —1 02 to 10 7.
Yellow corn—58.
White do. 55.
Rye—60.
Oats—30 to 31.
Whiskey—25 to 26 cents per gallon.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, '49.

Wheat white—$1 10 1 16.
" red —1 07.
Corn—yellow— 57 a 58.
Oats—30a32.
Rye—64.

New York, Jan. 9, '49.

Wheat—white—$1 24.
" red—1 10a1 15.
Yellow corn—65a68.
Rye—64.
Oats—45.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last by Rev. E. R. Williams, Mr. Wm. G. Burk to Miss Araminta Robinson.

[We tender to the happy couple our thanks for some very nice cake which we received with the above notice.]

On the same day by the same, Mr Garretson Clash to Miss Elizabeth T. Brown.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Wm L Godwin to Miss Sarah C. Orem, all of this county.

DIED.

A few days since, in Still Pond, Mrs. Toulson, consort of Mr. Stephen Toulson.

On Friday last, in Queen Ann's county, Daniel C. Hopper, Esq, in the 73 year of his age.

EAST BOSTON.

May 23d, 847.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Sir: I have seen so much of the virtue of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," that I feel it my duty to add my testimony in its praise. My son about 14 years of age, has for the last ten months been afflicted with severe cough, pains in the side and body, and gradually wasting, until he was but a mere living skeleton. I had had the advice of three physicians, but none of them could give him any relief, and gradually, yet surely, he seemed to be sinking into the tomb—Happening accidently to see some of your "Free Almanacs," we felt as though the Balsam would help him, as there were some cases that had been cured when they were as bad as he was. I therefore procured a bottle of Dr. Kidder, the Agent in this place, and before he had used all of it he begin to grow better, and by using three bottles his cough was all gone, and he is now enjoying *good health*, for which he is solely indebted, through the blessing of God, to *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*.

For sale by Jno. Russell, and Simon Wickes, Jr., Chestertown (Md.)

Wanted.

A TEACHER, one capable of teaching a good English Education, for School District No. 5, in the 2nd Election District of Kent county. Apply immediately.

WM. THOMAS, of Wm.
A. W. MELVIN,
WM. PARKS,
JOSHUA COPPER.

Jan. 9, 1849.

A CARD.

MISS ELIZA SMITH,

HAVING removed her millinery establishment, would respectfully notify her customers, and the ladies generally, that she now occupies, the house directly opposite her former residence, and next door below the Shop of Doctors, Wroth & Wickes, where she intends keeping a constant supply of,

BONNETS, RIBBONS, CAPS, &c. &c. Also a variety of other fancy articles for sale.

She will bleach and repair bonnets as usual and hopes to give general satisfaction.

She would specially call the attention of those, who still have unsettled accounts, and begs they will not fail to pay off, before the last of March, that being the time to make the Spring purchases.

January 13, 1849.

CONFECTIONARY &C.

MARY E. GREENWOOD, takes this method to say to Eastern Shore friends that she has opened at No 32½ Baltimore street nearly opposite the

Marsh Market,

a Confectionary and variety store, such as Candy, Cakes, Lemmons, Oranges, Walnuts, Almonds, Butter Nuts, Filberts and all articles usually kept in Confectionary stores, together with all kinds of Toys Fancy Boxes, Combs &c.

ANN S. GREENWOOD, would respectfully remind her friends, that she has opened at the same place a Millinery Establishment, where she is prepared to Bleach, Trim and make all kinds of Bonnets on the most reasonable terms and with the greatest despatch; any orders sent by Captain BAKER or BROWN, will be duly received and punctually attended to.

THE SUBSCRIBER would also say that he is still conducting the Commission business for the sale of Hats, Caps, Trimmings &c., any orders directed as above, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WM. S. GREENWOOD,
BALTIMORE.

January 13, 1849.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH DODSON.

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans' Court, Oct. 10, 1848.

On the application of John D. Vansant, executor of Joseph Dodson, late of Kent co. deceased.

Ordered, that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Kent News, printed in Chester Town.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and [Seal] and the seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of October, 1848.

Test. E. WELCH.
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Jos. Dodson late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30th of July, 1849, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands, this 10th day of October 1848.

JNO. D. VANSANT, Ex'tr
Joseph Dodson, dec'd

Janv. 13, 1849.

Lime for Sale.

THE subscribers are prepared to make contracts for New York or Schuylkill Limes, on accommodating terms and in quantities to suit purchasers. Also all kinds of produce purchased at the highest cash prices.

THOS. B. ARMSTRONG,
Georgetown X Roads,
Kent county, Md.

Dec. 16, '48.