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KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, Oct. 27, 1849.

State Taxes and State Faith.

At the session of the Maryland Legislature in 1841, the present law, levying a tax upon the assessable property of the State, to meet the interest on the public debt, was passed. At the period of the passage of that law, and upon a fair estimate of the value of property in Maryland, twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars was deemed necessary and accordingly established by the law, as the sum which would meet the interest on the debt. At that rate it has remained from the passage of the act in 1841 up to the present period, but we think we now see some prospect of a reduction from this rate and that too, without the slightest violation of State faith, or without any possible danger of hazarding the interest on our public debt in the remotest degree.

Whilst we admit the rate established by the law of 1841 was absolutely necessary at that time, and up to within a short period could not have been less than that sum, yet within a few years past, owing to the wisdom and fairness of a Whig Governor and a Whig Legislature who, without adding and studiously avoiding any increase of taxes upon the farming or landed interest, sought every new and legitimate source of taxation, such as the stamp tax, tax on office holders, lottery stamps, tax on commissions, &c. &c. by which means the finances of our State have so materially improved, as to leave a large surplus in our State treasury, and induce the hope that the next Legislature will be enabled to reduce the present rate at which our State tax is levied.

We hope for this, and if our impressions as to the surplus in the treasury be correct, we cannot doubt but that a reduction may be made. But, however much we may desire to see this reduction, yet it must be done, if done at all without jeoparding the payment of the interest on our public debt. That must not be hazarded, but must be met promptly and faithfully, and we do not doubt that this is the general sentiment of our State. We have every confidence, however, the tax can be reduced somewhat, and the interest on our public debt still kept up, and this is the ground that we would be willing for the reduction, and the only position we wish to assume in advocating that reduction.

Watchmaker.

Our readers are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Louis Ducummon, who has located himself in our town, at the solicitation of some of our citizens, to conduct the Watchmaker and Jeweler's business. For more than a year we have had no establishment of the kind in our county, and the citizens have been subjected to great inconvenience in being obliged to send their Time pieces to the city, where they usually remain a long time. The watchmakers' business is one of great importance to a community like ours, and every one, should make it a business to patronize such an establishment. It is only by the general patronage of the public that it can be sustained and as that support is made up of many little items, we should conclude, however trifling the job, to bestow it upon one who has made the experiment of opening the business among us. There is ample employment for workman of the kind if the community will be thoughtful in giving it, and when jewelry is connected with the business, as it will, no doubt be, we will readily perceive the importance of giving a generous support to Mr. D.

APPOINTMENT.—We are pleased to learn that the Attorney General, Geo. R. Richardson, has appointed B. CHAMBERS WICKES, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney for Kent and Cecil counties, vice Col. Joseph Wickes, resigned.

CORN.—Mr. Wm. A. Gibson left at our office, the other day, a sample of white Mexican corn. Farmers wishing to purchase this kind for seed can get it, shelled by the hand, at $1.50 per bushel.

CATTLE SHOW.—The annual exhibition of the Talbot county Cattle Show and Fair will commence in Easton, on Wednesday next, the 31st inst. and held three days. The address will be delivered on Friday by Dr. J. W. Thompson, of Wilmington, Del.

To the Farmers of Kent.

The writer of this has been generally opposed to the creation of new Banks, but since the spirit of Agriculture improvement has prevailed among us, he has often thought of the facilities which Farmers might have in the improvement of their lands, if they had access to some fair and well conducted Bank.

Meeting with the following article from the Agricultural journal of Mr. S. Skinner, so long and favorably known to the people of Maryland, I ask its insertion with the remark, that I believe well regulated Banks, in addition to the advantages spoken of in this article, would go very far to abolish that system of shaving and usury which seems of late to prevail everywhere.

A FARMER.

BANKS AND AGRICULTURE.

The indefatigable editor of "The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil" seems to think there are other banks, besides banks of manure, that are needed for the farmers of Maryland—or rather that small money banks, in each county, would contribute essentially to bring foward that improvement which, as things are, can only result from a long source of unassisted industry. On this subject we find the follwing view in his October number. He founds his argument on the successfull establishment of more than a hundred banks in the little State of Massachusetts. The article will at least serve to show how many questions the editor contrives to bring to bear on the great question to which his thoughts and labors have been for so many years devoted. The failure of so many banks in some States may have created a sensitiveness on the subject not justified by more enlarged and better digested views of the case. At all events we know that they continue to order things differently "down East," as is seen in the following:

BANKS WANTED.—Yes, in Maryland, Virginia and all the Southern States, nothing stands more in the way of agricultural improvements than the difficulty of raising money on real estate, for the improvement of landed property. Were it not for this, thousands of industrious men, who have been taught by the agricultural journals, how sure is the process of improvement, find it yet impossible even to *begin*, for want of as much money as would buy 1000 bushels of lime; although it could be made morally certain that the use of it would, in a certain process of time, enable them to return the loan, and to prepare the land to which the lime was applied, capable of yielding 50 bushels of corn instead of 15, 25 bushels of wheat instead of 5 bushels to the acre, with the same amount of labor.

The use of money in agriculture answers the same purpose that *steam power* does in manufactures. It gives efficency to labour, and life to a *caput mortuum* or dead body—and this is one of the secrets why towns grow large in the Southern States, while the country goes to waste; and villages dwindle away, until they disappear altogether, after lingering through an existence always miserable when in a state of conscious decline.

In New England, where the loom and the anvil are always at work close to the plough, they order things differently. There, every hundred or district has its little bank, where the small farmer and the small tradesman or mechanic, if known to be industrious, can borrow what is needed to *give him a start*.

A gentleman was lately travelling in Conneticut, and, halting at a place where there was the kernel of a town, to wit, a hotel, a store and a blacksmith's shop, he inquired the use of a fourth little edifice, which the landlord informed him was *a bank!* "Ah yes," said the traveler, "one of those banks, so called, as I suppose, in which the vault for safe keeping the basis of circulation, is an old flour barrel!"

"There, sir," said the land lord, "you are labouring under a gross mistake. We have, a little way back here from the road, a small water-power and factory; and this bank, of which the capital is $50,000, is the saving-bank of the operatives, and of the whole neighbourhood around; and from it any industrious farmer or mechan can borrow $200 or $300, or $400 or $500, or $600 or even $1000, as he may need it, to carry on any promising employment, or extension of his premises or business. The depositors and stockholders are numerous, but none have a large amount at stake. They are content with a small but certain intrest on their iuvestment as long as they know it is in safe custody—the bank being made to give a lift to deserving people of industrious habits and middling circumstances, instead of supplying fine houses and large sallaries to a few officers. It is conducted at a very trifling expense, so that the interest on loans is nearly a net income."

"Ah sir," said the Southern traveller, "I begin now to see how it is that your country is so thriving—houses and fences all in god order, with well pruned and fruitful orchards and gardens. Your people have but little land, but then they have consumers *near at hand*, working at the loom and the anvil to demand what they make on the spot where it is made: and banks at hand made up of the earnings of all, to be loaned out to give activity to genius and employment to labor.

"In the South, from which I come, our policy has been to keep the loom and the anvil, the hatter and the shoemaker, and the plough-maker, at a distance from the plough and the harrow, and thus it is that almost every man's capital at all, consists in *land* exclusively, of which many have 500 acres, who cannot for their lives borrow $500, nor $200, to buy lime or guano. They are in the condition that a man would be, who, having but $20,000, should lay it all out in the *hull of a great ship*, leaving himself destitute of money or credit to buy even sails or rigging, let alone the means to lay in a cargo and hire seamen."

Every county in Maryland and Virginia should have a bank—a small one, in proportion to its inhabitants, divided into small shares, and among all the people. Let him who cannot take $100, take $50, or $25. Not to be loaned to nabobs, or to furnish big salaries to its officers, but for the accommodation of small, industrious men—to hire labour and to buy lime and other manures, to build good stables and out-houses, and small factories, to use up the wool and the hides, and the tan bark, and a thousand things that are wasted.

There are more than 100 banks in Massachusetts, and their notes *everywhere at par*—"as good as gold." Thus it is that no element or source of productive industry—neither genius, industry or materials—lie idle for want of means to put them in active operation. But you do not hear them eternally crying out "free trade—free trade!"

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The Annapolis Republican says that the following list of the members elect to the next Legislature of Maryland, has been carefully prepared from the official returns received at the executive department. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are Locofocos. The names of the members of the House of Delegates are given according to the number of votes each delegate received. Opposite the name of each Senator is the period at which his term expires:

SENATE.

St. Mary's—Jas. T. Blackiston,	1850
Kent—William S. Constable,	1850
Anne Arundel—(Vacancy)	1854
Calvert—Daniel Kent,*	1854
Charles—John Matthews,	1854
Baltimore—Wilson M. Carey,*	1852
Talbot—Samuel Hambleton, Jr.,	1850
Somerset—John H. Done,	1854
Dorchester—Francis P. Phelps,	1850
Cecil—Hiram McCullough,*	1852
Prince George's—Jas. D. Bowling,	1854
Queen Anne's—Mathias George,	1852
Worcester—Peter Whaley,*	1852
Frederick—David W. Naill,	1850
Harford—Jas. Moores,	1850
Caroline—(Vacancy)	1854
Baltimore city—Chas. M. Keyser,	1852
Washington—William B. Clarke,	1852
Montgomery—Wm. L. Gaither,	1854
Allegany—Daniel Blocher,*	1852
Carroll—William Roberts,	1850

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

St. Marys County.—George C. Morgan, E. J. Plowden, Benj. G. Harris.*

Kent County.—Wm. F. Smyth, Thomas Baker, Sam'l. W. Spencer.

Anne Arundel County.—Thomas Burgess, John Cook, James Kent, John M. S. Causin, Adam C. Warner.*

Calvert County.—Basil S. Dixon, Geo. W. Dowell, Geo. W. Weems.

Charles County.—Richard T. Merrick, George Gardiner, Jas. D. Carpinter.

Baltimore County.—Joseph Walker,* Joshua Hutchins,* Thos. J. Welsh,* Oliver P. Macgill,* S. Worthington.*

Talbot County.—Edward Lloyd, Jr.,* I C. W. Powell,* Wm. S Denny.*

Somerset County.—Thos. W. P. Rider. Benj. Lankford, J. S. H. Trade, John Fleming.*

Dorchester County.—Jacob Wilson, Daniel M. Henry, William W. Mace, Washington A. smith.

Cecil County.—Milton Y. Kidd,* Noble Biddle,* Richard J. Foard,* Richard L. Thomas.*

Prince George's County.—Thos. I. Marshall, Daniel C. Digges, Joseph S. Duvall, Oden Bowie.*

Queen Anne's County.—Lloyd Tilghman, James Temple, Chas E. Skinner.

Worcester County.—James B. Bravard, Wm. J. Leonard, Wm. J. Hydelotte, John R. Franklin.

Frederick County.—Thos. H. O'Neal,* W. P. Anderson,* B. A. Cunningham, Jacob Root, Daniel S Biser.*

Harford County.—H. D. Farnandis, H. C. Whiteford, Abraham Cole, John Hawkins.

Caroline County.—Alex. Ridgaway, Edgar Plummer,* Willis Charles.

Baltimore City.—John Marshall,* C. J. M. Gwinn,* Chas. S. Spencer* Oliver F. Hack,* S. S. Donaldson*.

Washington County.—Elias Davis, Jacob Smith,* Elie Crampton,* Andrew R. Stake, J. S. Besore.*

Montgomery County.—Washington Bonifant, Wm. T. Glaze, N. N, C. White, Alex. Kilgour.

Allegany County.—John Sands Fell,* Geo. B. M. Price,* Geo. W. Kildow,* Jacob Reel.*

Caroll County.—George Motter,* Elias Brown,* Sam'l. A. Lauver,* Lewis Trumbo.

COUNTERFEITS ON THE FRANKLIN BANK.—We learn from the Elkton papers that counterfeit $5 notes, on the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, have been freely circulated in that town for a week past. Some of them are so well executed, that the best judges might be deceived by them. One of them, which the editor of the Democrat examined, was upon whiter and more flimsy paper, the signature of the President smaller than on the genuine note, the space between the liberty-cap and the word Maryland, wider, and the impression paler and not so distinct. These counterfeits are variously dated.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN PRICE.—Anne Arundel county court commences its session at Annapolis this day.—The day for the trial of John Price, for the murder of George W. Campbell, which was removed from Baltimore city court, will, we presume, be immediately fixed. Price as before stated, has already been removed to his quarters in Anne Arundel jail, prepared to await the judgement of his peers.—*Sun*

THE DIFFICULTY WITH FRANCE.

In addition to the intelligence already laid before our readers in regard to the difficulty with France, the New York *Courier and Enquirer* of yesterday furnishes the following important telegraphic despatch from London, dated on the day of the sailing of the steamer:

"The Paris *Moniteur* of last night states that the French government entirely disavows the conduct of M. Poussin. It also announces the appointment of Bois Le Compt, at present French Minister at Turin, to be Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. He is to be replaced at Turn by M. Lucien Murat."

If the statement contained in this despatch are correct—and we see no good reason to doubt them—the conduct and the policy of the Administration at Washington are vindicated in a manner which, while it redounds in the highest decree to its honor, at the same time reflects the utmost disgrace upon the unprincipled opposition which was raised by the Locofoco press. It does not become us to inquire how the French Government came to disavow the action of M. Poussin, especially in the face of De Tocqueville's letter to Mr. Rush, in which he imputed faults on both sides; it is enough for us to know the fact, and to feel that the character of our government has been nobly sustained by the decisive and high toned course of the Administration. If Louis Napoleon, encouraged by the extremes of gascomade and submission which were exhibited by the late dynasty in the Oregon negotiation, hoped to strengthen his power at home by an experiment upon the courage and integrity of those now charged with the responsibility of government, he has awakened to a sense of his mistake, and by a prudent concession endeavored to repair the error which he committed, by sacrificing the instrument through whom it was attempted.

We feel no disposition to triumph over the reparation which has been made, though its promptitude contrasts somewhat strikingly with extraordinary delay which occurred, when the Secretary of State submitted the offensive correspondence of M. Poussin for the action of M. De Tocqueville. We are rather inclined to hope that it may have resulted from a consciousness of error and a desire to atone for an undoubted affront; although in our judgment, the acknowledgment now made, would have been more becoming had it happened before the rejection of the French Minister and the reception of Mr. Clayton's dignified despatch to M. De Tocqueville.

On the matter of taste in this respect, we are quite willing to yield to French discrimination, so long as they have satisfied us in the more important concession of national honor. It is quite clear, from the intelligence now before us, that M. Poussin has been put aside without ceremony, to enable the French Government to adopt a reconciliation, which would hardly have been practicable while his acts were avowed, and though we confess to much surprise at the facility which the Minister of Foreign Affairs has shown in renouncing his own positions, still we are rejoiced, for the peace of the two countries, that he has been able to accommodate himself so readily to the necessities of the case.

How the foreign organ at Washington and its Locofoco allies, who espoused the quarrel of the French Minister, denounced the Secretary of State, assailed the Administration, and reflected upon the gallant conduct of Commander Carpender, are to bear themselves after this news, is more than we can conjecture. Their zeal seems to have transcended their supposed authority, and like Poussin, they are now abandoned—with the added shame that they are abandoned—by the very men whose interests they are engaged in defending against the rights of their own government. A spectacle more humiliating and contemptible than that which the *Union* exhibits at this this time, has never before been presented to the American public; and much as we have been compelled to denounce its vindictive course for the credit of the press, we feel pity for its present degradation. There is a brand upon its brow which time cannot remove, and a sentiment of well deserved scorn in the American heart which no more profession of repentance can ever extinguish. Hereafter, it will be classed among those enemies of the country, who, to serve the behests of party or the purposes of ambition, scruple at no measure of treachery; and who, like Hessian mercenaries, are as ready to enlist under one banner as another. The *Union* has been used in this French affair, as Louis Napoleon was used by the Czar to crush the struggling effort of Roman liberty; each has served the purpose for which he was employed, and both in turn have been properly discarded. —*U. S. Gazette.*

THE DUELLING PARTY.—It appears that on Capt. Thomas M. Lanahan refusing to accept a challenge from Midshipman Stephen Decatur Spence, on the ground that he did not "consider him a gentleman," Robert Russell, the second of Mr. Spence, on Saturday morning challenged Capt. Lanahan and the challenge was accepted. The captain chose muskets as the weapons and the parties left the city, it is reported for Bladensburg, to settle the matter.—Several reports of the result have been circulated since, but none that bear credence. One report was, that they had exchanged shots, and both were wounded; and another, that the captain insisted on fighting with rifles, after reaching the ground, which Russell objected to, and refused to meet him with that weapon. It is to be hoped that some foreign "armed intervention," may succeed in arresting any further collisions, as the police have totally failed in "conquering a peace."—Clipper.

THE COOLIDGE AFFAIR.

SURPRISING TESTIMONY.

The Bangor Whig and Courier of the 16th contains an article upon this matter. It has had access to depositions, which if genuine, presents this affair in a most important point of view. The first of these depositions by Calvin Simmons, puts beyond a doubt the fact that the body disinterred was the one exhibited at the State prison of Maina, as that of Coolidge, the convict. The second deposition by Alexander Arden, Jr., whose farm is next to that of the father of the convict whom he has known from his birth, proves conclusively that the body disinterred was not that of Coolidge. The third deposition, that of the father of Coolidge, does not recognise the body. The father substantially said:—

"Dr. Coolidge was a man of effeminate appearance, with a very light beard. The beard on this corpse was very heavy, and the eyebrows near together, with heavy brows, different from those of Coolidge.—The face was too large and wide, the nose too much Roman to be Coolidge's. The hands upon the body were much too large for Coolidge's and the hair was too black to be Coolidge's. And upon the whole examination of the body, I am fully confident that it was not the body of Valorus P. Coolidge."

In view of this positive testimony, it seems incumbent on the officers of the prison to offer some rebutting evidence against an impression very generally existing that the murderer is abroad.

YANKEE SULLIVAN.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

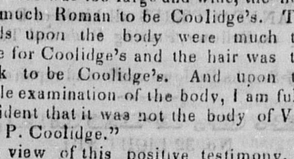
Preliminary arrangements for another pugilistic struggle between two of our noted characters, are in progress. It seems that a tustle occured between Dutch Charley and Yankee Sullivan, and the former has challenged the latter to a regular bat in the ring in consequence. I have heard that the challenged will be accepted, but I think it very probable that Yankee will not again enter the limits of Maryland on a "millig match," for it was by the merest accident, that he escaped being arrested and fired, as Tom Hyer was on a former occasion.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A young gentleman named JOHN T. COLEMAN, died very suddenly of apoplexy, at Prince Frederick, in Calvert County, on Thursday the 11th inst. He was engaged as attorney in court in the morning, and retired in the evening in apparently good health. At bed time he was found by one of his companions, suffering the agonies of death. He was a native of Queen Anne's Co., Md., and has been practising his profession in Calvert county for three or four years past.—*Marlboro' Gazette.*

MARKETS.

Baltimore, Oct'r. 26, '49.

White Wheat—10 5 to 1 10.
Red do—100 to 10 5.
Yellow Corn—61 to 62.
White do—58 to 59
Oats—31 to 33
Rye—55 to 58.



MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Townsend, Mr. JOHN F. RINGGOLD, to Miss SARAH C. H. BAIRD, formerly of Portsmouth, Va. ☞ Portsmouth papers please copy.

Accompanying the above notice was a quantity of very nice cake, for which the happy pair will please accept our thanks.



DIED.

In Chester Town, on the 23d inst., after a short and painfull illness, Mary Amanda Caroline, youngest daughter of James W. and Caroline F. Quimbey, aged 5 years 10 months and 20 days.

My friends I bid you all farewell,
My sufferings here no tongue can tell,
My Saviour calls I must obey
I cannot any longer stay.

Bright angels beckon me away
To that bright world of endless day,
Where I shall ever sit and sing
With God my heavenly holy king.

Farewell my parents, you I love,
I hope we'll meet in Heaven above,
Where we will sit and sing and pray
In that eternal looked for day.

Farewell my brothers, sister too,
I can no longer stay with you,
Sweet Jesus smiles and bids me come
And I am going with him home.

Farewell my sabbath teachers too,
The crown I'll wear is in my view;
For you have taught me for to say
That Heaven's the straight and holy way.

Farewell my little school-mates too,
I bid you all a long adieu,
In hopes that we may meet again,
Where there's no Srrow, grief, nor pain.

Farewell my faithful doctor too,
You've done your best, been kind and true,
But heaven declared that I should go
From this unfriendly world of woe.

To one and all I bid farewell,
My breath grows short no pulse I feel;
Meet me on that eternal shore,
Where we shall never part no more.

Y.

Near this place, a few days since, William Kemp.

☞ CANST THOU RESTORE A MIND DISEASED? The effect of a bilious climate upon human system is most strikingly exhibited in its influence upon the mind. The common objects of pleasure and enjoyment, become sources of weariness and disgust. Nature wears a sombre aspect. A cousgloom hangs over the spirits, a weight of spondency crushes every elastic feeling the heart. Existence loses its charm, life itself becomes a burden. As incredible as it may seem, such are often the influenees of a diseased liver—the effect a bilious climate. Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue, by eradicating the disease of organ, removes the burden which oppresses the spirits, and restores the mind to cheerfulness and health. This invaluable medicine, is sold at the proprietor's prices, by Wiley & Perkins, Chester Town.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

A second hand falling top Rockaway capable of seating two persons, Baltimore make and of the best materials.

ALSO, a young mare 5½ years old, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness.

Apply at this office.

Oct. 27, 1849.

MORE NEW GOODS

W. N E. WICKES,

HAS again returned from the city and is now opening a beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c. A large stock of DRESS GOODS, for the Ladies;

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES

Also a splendid stock of

GROCERIES!

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, together with a variety of other goods in his line which he offers to the public VERY CHEAP. ☞ The highest maket price given for produce, in exchange for Goods.

Oct. 27, '47.

Negroes Wanted.

I will pay the highest prices, *in cash*, for any number of *NEGROES*, with ties, slaves for life or for a term of years in large or small families, or single negroes. I will also purchase NEGROES restricted to remain in the State, that sustain good characters. Families never separated. Persons having slaves for sale will please call and see me, as I am always in the market with the cash. Communications promptly attended to, and liberal commissions paid by JOHN N. DENNING, No. 18 South Frederick st. between Market & Second sts.

Baltimore, Oct. 27, 1849.

A large supply of delicious Teas, from 50 to $1 50, for sale by WILMER & FRANCIS.

A good supply of Caps for sale cheap by WILMER & FRANCIS.

GENTLEMEN and ladies silk Shirts for sale by WILMER & FRANCIS.

WALKER'S gun caps, for sale low by WILMER & FRANCIS.

BOARDING.

THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD, and also two children, at MRS. J. A. F. BAKER.

Oct. 20, '49.—3w

TO RENT

For the ensuing year the house occupied by Mr. Samuel Tomlinson as a shop. For terms apply to G. VICKERS.

October 20, 1849.

LOOK! LOOK!!

MISS EARL has opened her fall and winter assortment cheap and desirable Goods; consisting of RIBBONS, SILKS, CASHMERES, DELAINES, SHAWLS, CHINTZES, CALICOES; with many fancy articles.

October 12, 1849.—4w

Saddle and Bridle

Manufacturing.

A. M. RUSSELL, has on hand and for sale, at Baltimore prices, a large stock of

Saddles; Bridles, (of every description) Martingales; wagon, cart and plough Harness; also coach, gig and Barouche Harness; collars, Halters; Back-bands; Girths; cart saddles; Pads; Hames; Sursingles; riding whips; Cruppers; Stirrups; leading harness for wagons, of all kinds, cart whips, &c.

He is also prepared to manufacture all articles in his line at the shortest notice. Trunks made to order—also repairing done on reasonable terms. Persons desirous of purchasing any of the foregoing articles, would find it to their advantage to give him a call.

He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has received and solicits a continuance.

Chester Town, October 20, '49.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Rockaway Carriage with Harness nearly new, for sale cheap. Apply at this office.

Sept. 29, '49.—tf

NICE PRESERVING SUGAR for sale by WILMER & FRANCIS.

Sept. 22, '49.