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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, Dec. 15, 1849.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—We call the attention of those having claims against the estates of George B. Usilton, Nathan B. Watson and Leonard F. Paul, to the notice for dividend on said estates.

The claims are to be filed with the Register of Wills, on or before Thursday 27th December.

☞I. Nevitt Steele, Esq. took his departure from Baltimore on Sunday last, to fill his new appointment as Charge de Affaire at Venezuela, the Sun says: "he took with him his wife, the daughter of Hon. John Nelson, to whom he had been married since January last, but which had been kept a secret until the present time. Who says a woman can't keep a secret?"

FATHER MATHEW—This distinguished divine arrived in Baltimore, on Tuesday evening last and was warmly received by many friends who had assembled at the depot for that purpose. His health is much impaired and he intends spending this winter in the south.hoping to recruit his health.

NO SPEAKER YET.

On Wednesday last the fortieth ballot was had, but still no Speaker was chosen, —Mr. Browne, of Indiana, the Locofoco candidate, received 112 votes within two of a choice. Mr. Winthrop having withdrawn the whigs voted for different persons; Messers Wilmot, Giddings, Allen. King and Durkee, free soilers voting for Brown,— The Clipper says:

This created some surprise, which led to a debate, during which the fact came out that Brown had written a letter to Mr. Wilmot, that in case he was elected Speaker, he would appoint on the Judiciary, Territorial, and District of Columbia committee men from the North, who would be satisfactory to the Free Soil Soilers.

The announcement fell on the ears of a number of Southern democrats with startling effect, and created a deep sensation in the House. Several who had voted for him rising to their feet, exclaimed that they had been betrayed, and begged that their votes might be changed. Mr. Brown made an explanation, and amidst the excitement withdrew his name, and the House, with out going into another ballot, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, '49.

SENATE.

Senator Soule appeared in his seat.

There was no business of interest, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENATIVES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Ashmun asked whether there had not been a correspondence between the democratic candidate and the free-soilers.

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

Mr. Ashmun. Ah! [Laughter.]

Mr. Bayly. He was certain there was no correspondence.

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

Mr. Bayly replied, further, to Mr. Stanley.

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

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

Mr. Brown declined to commit himself to the free soilers.

Mr. Root concluded his speech, when

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

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

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

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

Mr. Inge inquired what he meant by northern men?

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

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

Mr. Wilmot. Not by any means.

Mr. Stanley. What then?

Mr. Wilmot. That slavery shall go no further.

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

Mr. Brown again addressed the House, in vindication.

Mr. Bayly offered a few remarks, in the course of which he said that Mr. Brown authorised him to declare that he was against the Wilmot proviso: and he thanked the whigs for throwing out the hint that revealed the history made known by the House.

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

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

Messrs. Robison and Dunham defended Mr. Brown.

Various efforts were made to proceed with the election.

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

☞The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, under date of Dec. 11 says:

B. Everett Smith, the newly appointed Consul to Turk's Island, departs the city on Wednesday next, for Wilmington, N. C., where he will embark on Saturday in the brig Gen. Taylor, which sails for the scene of his future business. He will leave behind him many warm personal and potitical friends, not only here but elsewhere.

WHIG "PROSCRIPTION."—A correspondent of the New York Courier, writing from Washington, says:—After all the indignation which has been expended against the Administration on the charge of proscription, I learn from a table which I have seen, and which will soon be published, that a very large majority of the subordinate offices in the different Departments in Washington are filled by Democrats! This fact will appear the more striking, when it is considered that, on the 30th Sept., 1849, the number of Whigs in office in this city was 133, while the Democrats numbered 561.

A BOLD PIECE OF VILLAINY. A keg of powder was recently placed beneath the Congregational meeting house, at Eastfield, Mass., and slow match laid to it, for the purpose of blowing up the building. The powder was accidentally discovered, and the plan frustrated, before its originators had carried out their too evident purpose.

A concert was soon to have been given in the Church, and some think that that time was set for the explosion. The Wave Gazette says the presumed object of this outrage was revenge upon certain proprietors of the Church, who had taken active measures to put down the sale of liquors in that town, by prosecutions.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

NAVAL EXECUTION.

THE CALIFOREIA CONSTITUTION.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Stoddard, arrived at New York on Friday morning at 11 o'clock, from Chagres, which port she left on the 28th ult., bringing one month's later intelligence from California, 160 passengers, and one million dollars in gold dust, including that belonging to the passengers.

Thirteen hundred passengers passed through the town of Chagres on the 25th and 26 ult., and there were at least 100 additional passengers awaiting transit to California. We are glad to state that the Isthmus was perfectly free from sickness.

The number of arrivals from Europe and the United States was progressing with much spirit. There were at least 100 British vessels in the harbor of San Franaisco on the 1st of Nov. The town of San Francisco numbered in population at least 30,000 and the number of persons at the mines is confidently set down at 80,000.

Among the passengers by the C.C. are G. P. Judd, his Hawaiian Majesty's Plenipotentiary, accompained by his master *schoochr*, the their presumptive, and his brother Kamehameha, who will proceed to Washington, and in a few days to Europe; also, Lieut. E. B. Beale bearer of despatches.

Gov. Smith and suit were expected home. Gov. Smith's duties in California are not over arduous.

Of the emigrants at Chagres one of the passengers in the Crescent City says:—Some are returning in the steamers, having been dissuaded by evil reports of California brought by the return passengers; and you need not be surprised should the half of them return in the next steamers, as the Panama will bring down unfortunates enough to discourage numbers from the arduous attempt.

From the Alta Californian, Nov. 1.

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.—The New Constitution has been submitted to the people of California, and is to be voted for or against on the 13th inst. The adoption of this instrument will be almost unanimous, it is is believed.

The political fires which have slumbered long remain pent up no more. Inconsistent with the character of the inhabitants, the nature of their occupations and the immediate requirements of California as it may appear, our citizens have in mass meeting revived political destinctions, zealously advocated extreme if not *ultra* measures, and plunged into the unhesitating support of party principles, abandoning, in many instances, business pursuits, and wholly forgetful of the chief desire of their lives.

This heated state of public feeling is confined almost exclusively to the district of San Francisco. The mass meeting of the friends of Mr. T. Butler King, held in this city on the 23d inst., was a fire brand thrown in the magazine—a step from which the democratical nation of the community dissented, and the following day an appeal to the party was made and answered by a strong demonstration.

This meeting of upwards of 1800 adherents to the Democratic party, after preliminary measures for organization, adjourned and on the 26th inst., assembled again, appointed a day for the election ballot of a committee to decide party nominations.

The issue of the approaching election maybe determined in this district by a recourse to party politics. It is hard to say which party is the strongest in this place —Whig or Democrat.

There are numerous candidates daily presented for the officers to be filled by the election of the 13th November. For Governor, we have the names of Peter H. Bornerr, W. M. Steuart, W. S. Sherwood; for Lieut. Governor, J. McDougal, F. J. Lippitt.

For Representatives to Congress, Edward Gilbert, R. M. Price, G. W. Wright L. Dent, W. Shannon, and a list of names before the people, of the aspirations of which, with their qualifications and prospects, we know nothing.

To the Senate of the United States, California will send J. C. Fremont; and the choice for the remaining seat will be probably T. Butler King or H. W. Halleck.

From the Californian of Nov. 1st.

THE GOLDEN EMIGRATION.—During the month of October the arrival of emigrants at this port by sea, have been as follows:—Americans, 2655; Foreigners, 1414 Total 4069. Of which are females—American, 70; Foreign, 49. Total 119.—Total arrivals for the months of August, September and October, 13,677, The character of the emigration still continues such as will reflect honor on a growing and opulent state, A naval excution took place on board the U. S. frigate Savannah on the 23d October last. The parties were charged with mutiny, and attempting to murder one of the officers of that vessel. The names of the mutineers were John and Wm. Black, both Englishmen, shipped sometime since at Valparaiso in the U. S. schooner Ewing. There were five persons implicated; but the above named men having confessed their crime and acknowledged their guilt, the other three were sentenced to hard labor for the remainder of their term of service, viz; three years.

There is already a scarcity of provisions and bread stuffs in California. Pork and flour have risen within one week over 100 per cent. and are hourly on the rise.—There are not over three weeks' provisions in the mines, and fears are anticipated of a famine, should large supplies not arrive soon.

RETURNING EMIGRANTS. Passengers sufficient to fill the next two steamers, besides several large sailing vessels, were awating passage on the departure of the California. The discouraging reports brought by the California's passengers, with the more undeniable evidence in the haggard looks and wasted frames of many unfortunates, has induced many on the Isthmus to take the back track. Several passengers return on the Crescent City and the Ohio

CALIFORNIA CASTLES TUMBLING DOWN.

A correspondent of the Boston Travelles has made some calculations that may well startle this California crazed country. The Philadelphia Sun says:

He begins by stating that there are now in the Bay of San Francisco 300 vessels. Five hundred will have left the United States by the end of the year, all of which with the steamers, Will have carried 50,000 passengers. An equal number will go by land. The cost of outfit, and passage for these 100,000 men cannot be less than $300, making in all 30,000,000. It will cost them at least $500 a year to live.—This makes $50,000,000 more. Suppose the time of each individual be valued at $200 a year, and we have a further addition of $20,000, making a round aggregate of $100,000,000.

Not half this amount can be realized from the mines. But this is not all. The forsaken vessels have lost an immense amount of time. They have been knocked to pieces on the voyage, and any one who examines the low scale upon which the above calculations are made, will be convinced that $100,000,000 will not more than half cover the actual loss to the country caused by the California emigration, in one short year. The testimony is that the mines are less productive than formerly, and it will be probably take a dozen years to make good to the country the losses of the present year.

On the same subject, too, a correspondent of the Express, who rejoices in the suphonious name of "Squiddle," very sensibly remarks that it might have saved many of those who have rushed to California, from ruin, had they sat quietly down and made a few figures before starting.—Mr. Freaner, the correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, estimates that from the first June, 1849, to 1st June, 1850, there will be $42,000,000 of gold mined. Every one says this estimate is too high but supposing it correct, no one will consider it an over estimate to say that during the time named, 100,000 persons will visit California in search of fortunes. Making the moderate allowance of $500 for the expenses of each person, we have an aggregate of 50,000,000. The gold mines being the only source of wealth, "Squiddle" naively asks—where are the fortunes to come from?

COUNTERFEIT LAND WARRANTS.—It seems this busines is quite extensively carried on in various parts A man has been arrested in St. Louis, for having in his possession and offering to sell between one and two hundred counterfeit soldiers' land warrants. In addition to the warrants the officers obtained a large number of blank certificates of transfer. These purported to have been drawn up by an attorney of New Orleans, whose seal was attached to them, and the warrants had a counterfeit seal bearing a close resemblance to the proper one at Washington. The prisoner was a wholesale dealer, and sold his warrants at from $12 to 15 each. There has also been an arrest in Baltimore for procuring money and land on land warrants to which were attached forged and fraudulent powers of attorney. So that there appears to be a great amount of rascality practised in relation to this kind of paper.

MEXICAN DIFFICULTIES.—Accounts reach us of high-handed procedings on the part of the authorities of Mexico in and about Matamoros. A private letter states that while Capt. Glover was proceding to Monterey, where he had been appointed Consul, he was stopped by the authorities, and his Carriage and mules forcibly taken from him. He was suffering severely from rheumatism, and could not walk without crutches. He exhibited his commission and seal of office, but was told in reply by the officer who committed the outrage that they were acting under orders from the Collector of Camargo Captain G. reached Monterey after several days' detention. His carriage and mules were confiscated and sold for $400.—*New York Courier.*

THE STEAMER REPUBLIC.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Charlestown Steam Packet Company, held on Monday evening, it was resolved either to sell or charter the steamer "Republic," to Messrs. Aspinwell & Co., of New York, to run between that port and Chagres. The above firm have offered $5,000 a month, or $60,000 a year for the vesssl, to have her insured at 75,000 for the benefit of the stockholders', to keep her in repair, and to retain the captain and chief engineer of the stockholders own selection. The offer is very liberal, the "Republic" only having cost about $106,000.

HOGS.—From the 5th of November to the 6th of the present month, *Fifty-two thousand, four hundred and seventy-two* hogs were carried to market from this place over the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. The arrangements of the Company are now such as as to enable drovers to ship their hogs without delay; consequently there are seldom any on hand.—*Cum Civ.*

STAGE ACCIDENT—A young man recovered $2,500 for damages received from the upsetting of a coach of the Ohio Stage Company, down in Cleveland, lately. The driver was drunk and drove down hill at a furious rate, by which the coach upset and serious injuries inflicted upon the young man.

ELECTION OF CLERKS AND REGISTERS.

A MODE TO RELIEVE TAXATION.

Whilst we have steadily and earnestly opposed the various schemes of Conventional Reform, because we honestly believed that the interest of all the small counties, and the welfare of the whole Eastern Shore would be very deeply and seriously affected, yet we have not been insensible that some reforms might be called for which could readily be obtained through the Legislature. Among these was the election by the people of Clerks of County Courts and Registers of Wills, which we could see no reasonable objection to, and which seems to be almost universally desired. We believe and hope the next Legislature will have no difficulty in passing a law for the election of these officers—there seems to be a general wish that they should be selected by popular favor, and we hope the popular voice on this point will be gratified.

Another very wholesome reform might be entered upon in connection with Clerks and Registers, and one which would probably relieve a portion of the burdens of taxation, whilst it would not involve any injustice to these officers. Many of the Clerks and Registers in the large counties and the city of Baltimore are in the receipt of enormous salaries in the way of fees—salaries greatly too large in comparison to the talent requisite for the office, or the services performed. We believe if a bill was passed by the next Legislature making Clerks and Registers pay their fees into the State Treasury, and limiting them in the large counties and Baltimore to a salary of $2.000 $2,500 and in the small counties from $1,000 to 1,500, A VERY CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF REVENUE WOULD GO INTO THE STATE TREASURY TO AID IN PAYING OFF OUR PUBLIC DEBT, whilst we should have as good officers under this system, as we have at the present time.—We are opposed to these enormous salaries wrung from the people, and the amount of compensation proposed to give these officers would fairly and amply remunerate them. In the United States Government this plan of limiting the fees of a public officer to a specified sum has been in operation for the last 8 or 9 years and has worked well for the Treasury of the General Government, and we cannot see why a similar system in our own State would not work in the same beneficial manner. It is at least worth the experiment.—*Cent. Times.*

PUBLIC LANDS.—From the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, we learn, that "the whole arrear of public lands (as stated in the Commissioner's report,) ever held by the Government of the United States from its organization, to that acquired under the treaty of 1848 with Mexico; is equal to Fifteen Hundred and Eighty-four Million acres. That of this vast domain but one hundred and forty-six milions of acres have thus far been disposed of leaving yet unsold, and as the property of the United States, Fourteen Hundred and Thirty eight Millions of acres of land.

FINED FOR LIBEL. The two editors of the Wilmington (Del.) Chicken, convicted on two indictments for libel on Zenas B. Glazier, were fined one hundred dollars for each offence, and to pay the costs of prosecution. They were then put in the custody of the Sheriff until the same was paid.

ATTEMPT TO ASSAULT MR. CLAY.—In the Senate Chamber last Friday, a man by the name of Robinson, attempted to assault the Hon. Henry Clay, for the supposed purpose of killing him. He was arrested and committed to Jail—supposed to be insane.

SENATOR FROM ALABAMA—A Taylor Democrat, the Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, has been chosen a member of the U. S. Senate by nine majority over Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Loco nominee.

☞Persons wanting cheap Goods will find them at the store of W. N. Wickes.—He has just returned from the city and is now opening a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Vestings, &c. Also handsome Dress Goods for the Ladies; Groceries; Hardware, Queensware, etc. etc.; which will be sold at a very small advance,



DIED.

In this place on Wednesday morning last, after a brief illness, John Deford, aged about 21 years.

Near Chestertown, on the 9th instant, Mrs. Dudley, aged about 50 years.

In Still Pond on the 4th instant, Isabella, daughter of James Gale, Esq. aged about 15 years.

On the 7th inst., ANN W., consort of Henry W. Carville, Esq.

In Dorchester county, on the 2d instant, Rev. R R. Richardson, of the Philadelphia Conference.

In Centreville, on Monday last, after a long and protracted illness; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Rowlenson, consort of J. H. Rowlenson, Esq.

In Spaniards' Neck, on Sunday last, Mr. James Usilton.

At Church Hill, a few weeks since Mr. Thos. B. Keatting.

Situation Wanted

AS a Teacher in a private family or in a Primary School, by a young man aged about twenty and a graduate of a respectable College. The Languages, Mathematics &c., can be taught.

Apply to the Editor.

Dec. 1, '49.

BEST French Brandies, Wines, and Rye Whiskey, just received and for sale by W. N. E. WICKES.

Dec. 15, '49.

SUP. Buck Wheat Flour, for sale by T. W. ELIAS.

Dec. 15, 1849.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

MESSRS HARZBERG & STIFF, No. 30, Market Space, Baltimore, respectfully inform the citizens of Kent county, that they have opened in Chestertown, next door to Mr. C. Stanly's Coach Maker Shop and will continue to keep till the first January next an assortment of Ready Made Clothing. Such as Coats of all descriptions; ***Pants Vests & Mantles***, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest Baltimore rates.

☞Call and see.

Dec. 15, 1849.

NOTICE.

I REGRET that because of the inattention to my former notice, in which those persons who are indebted to the late firm of Thos. H. Whaland, or ACCOUNTS *and NOTES that have been standing from* 2 to 10 *years*, and requesting them to call at my office and settle; obliges me again to notify all such, that unless *satisfactory arrangements made for the settlement of those accounts and notes on or before the FIRST day of MAY next ensuing*, I shall be compelled to place them in a legal train for collection.

The undersigned will also expect that he has the management of the Doctor's books accounts closed regularly at the end of every year, either by cash payments or notes,

RICH'D HYNSON,
Agt. for Dr. T. H. Whaland.

December 15, 1849. 11w

MILLINGTON LITERARY INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES

ALBERT E. BASSFORD
PRINCIPAL.

THE duties of the Institution will be resumed on January 1st, 1850.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition in the usual branch of an English Education, per annum, $125

EXTRA.

Latin, French, German, Spanish or Italian, per Quar.		$5
Piano, Harp or Guitar.	per Quar.	10
Use of Instrument,	do	2
Vocal Music,	do	5
Drawing and Painting,	do	5

☞To be paid yearly in advance.

Millington, Kent co. Md.
December 15, 1849. } 4w

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the farm known as the "*Beck Content.*"—The farm is situated near Rock Hall, Kent co. Md.,—about half mile from the head waters of Chesapeak Bay, and is convenient for *Fish, Ducks and Oysters*, and especially valuable for Timber. The tract contains about 275 acres and would be an excellent situation for a *Saw Mill.* The land is a branch of fine Oak and Chesnut.

Any person wishing to purchase, can address Alexander B. Morean, Jersey Village or T. W. Hynson Chestertown. The tenant Strong who lives near the farm, will show the premises to any one desirous of purchasing.

ALEX. B. MOREAN,
THOS. W. HYNSON.

December 15, 1849.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Second Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued by William S. Lassell, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, against Philip Browne, Pere Browne, James Browne, and Emory Browne, (Negro's.) at the suit of George Vickers use of Hickman use of James S. Hyrons; will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the tavern porch of Mr. Pennington in Georgetown X Roads, on

SATURDAY,

the 12th day of January next, at TWO o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Kent county, on which the said Philip Browne resides, adjoining the lands of Mr. Joseph Moore and others, containing

12 Acres,

TWO ROODS and THIRTY EIGHT PERCHES, more or less, according to survey, with the *BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS* thereon; and to be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned execution, debt interest and costs.

THOMAS K. STEPHENS,
Constable.

George Town X Roads, Kent county,
Dec, 15, 1849. tds $3.25

Personal Discharge.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas A. Cook that a personal discharge hath been granted to said Insolvent debtor, and that the 20th day of March, being the first Wednesday of our county Court next succeeding this date hath been set apart for the final hearing in his case, where his creditros may attend and show cause if any they have why a final discharge shall not be granted said debtor.

Test—JOS. REDUE.
Cl'k. of Kent co. Court

Dec. 15, 1849 3w