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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, Dec. 22, 1849.

The Bank Meeting.

Many of our most active, enterprising and judicious men, as well as capitalists attended the Bank meeting on Tuesday last, at which committees were appointed to prapare a memorial and draft a charter.

We believe that this Bank project will now be successfully carried out, for from the high character and standing of the gentlemen engaged in it—all of them cautious ane prudent, as well as men of pecuniary ability—that safe and proper direction will be given to the matter which must ensure success.

The proposition also seems to be regarded with such universal favor in our county, that we hope to see all of our citizens coming forward to take stock. We desire to see every resident of Kent county a stockholder in this Bank, for we are satisfied it can be so managed and conducted as to produce general benefit to all and every class of the community. The stocked it is supposed will be $20 or $50 per share, and those who cannot take 50 or 60 shares, may be able to take 30, 20, 10, 5 and even *three* shares according to their means and ability.

If a charter is obtained at the next session arrangements will be made, we presume, for taking stock some time in April or May next, so that ample time will be allowed for all who desire any stock to make their arrangements for the subscription.

The following are the preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, we believe that the establishment of a Bank in this town properly and prudently conducted; with all the necessary guards and checks thrown around the charter thereof, would materially aid the farming interests of our county, as well as advance the general interests of all classes of our community, therefore—

Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature, at its next session for the charter for a Bank to be called the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Kent," to be located at Chester Town and whose capital shall not exceed $150,000.

Resolved, That George Vickers, Daniel Jones, Edward Wilkins, Wm. T. Skirven, James Spear and Isaac L. Price, be a committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature.

Resolved, That Hon. James A. Pearce, David C. Blackiston, Geo. B. Westcott, James B. Ricaud and Samuel Kerr be a committee to prepare a charter for the said Bank.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.—The House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, voted three times for a Speaker, with the following result:

	1st	2d	3d
Winthrop	84	88	86
Boyd	37	33	32
McClernand	35	40	46
Strong	17	17	17
H. Cobb	15	13	10

The rest of the votes were scattered a mong 23 other candidates, and of course there was no choice. The locofocos were to hold another caucus on Wednesday night, but without a compromise of some kind betwen the two parties, it is impossible to effect an organization.

☞A fracas occurred in the House of Representatives, last week, between Mr. Duer, of New York and Mr. Meade of Virginia; it appears that Mr. D. declared "he would vote for any one to fill the Speaker's chair but a disunionist," some one cried out "there was no such person in the House;" on which, Mr. D. saying he thought there was, and a member demanding "where is he?" replied by pointing to Mr. M.; who exclaimed if it was meant for him it was "false." Mr. D. immediately called him a "liar" and a general row ensued, but was soon amicably settled by the interference of friends. The U. S. Gazette, speaking of this subject, says: "When Mr. Duer pointed towards Mr. Meade as a disunionist, he pointed towards the man, who had, just before, proved himself to be one, and that of the fiercest character, by the following language, which we extract from his speech as reported in the *Republic:*

"If after the organization," said Mr. Meade, "a proposition should be introduced to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or prohibit in the territories of the Union, *he trusted in God that his eyes had already rested on the last Speaker of the House!*"

If that sentiment does not constitute a man a disunionist, perhaps the following does:

"If there be any man from that section," (the South) said Mr. Meade, "who will not stand firm in defence" (of Southern rights, meaning the right to carry slavery into the territories of the Union,) "*perdition, curses on him*, not only of his children, but his constituents!"

In a previous speech—and it was that upon which Mr. Duer particularly relied for his justification—Mr. Meade had declared that if a certain state of things continued, which he said existed, "*he loathed and detested the name of Union!*" And yet he took fire at being characterized by his proper title. Really, when gentlemen of the House are "disunionists," they must expect to ye called so—with the more expressive and well merited epithet of "traitors" into the bargain.

COMING HOME.—The Cecil Democrat says, Messrs. Thomas and John Grason, sons of ex-Governor Grason, are on their way home from California. Their accounts of the mining operations are not favorable, and they speak in no very flattering terms of that far off region. The climate is unfavorable to health, and the prospect of amassing a fortune suddenly is all a delusion, kept up by speculators, merchants and proprietors of steamboats, who are all immediately interested.

☞We call the attention of the members of the Mutual Insurance Company, to the Advertisement in another column.

☞ "INDEPENDENT," the Washington correspondent of the United States Gazette thus speaks of the disgraceful bargain between Mr. Brown and the free soilers:

It is perfectly clear that Mr. Brown bargained with the two extremes of the House—the Free Soilers and Nullifiers—and that each interest thought it was outwitting the other, while it was his game to cheat both. The virtuous indignation which was expressed *after* the exposure of the disgraceful facts, was very convenient to most of those who employed it to conceal their own participation, but it does not remove the criminality, nor relieve them from the reproach of the association. Mr. Brown was adopted as the candidate, because it was notorious that he, of all men in his party, was least scrupulous, and best prepared to adopt any expedient that might secure success. To almost every member on the floor, certainly to a majority on his own side, he was known as a person without character, social standing, of merit; a vile demagogue, who, by practising the lowest arts, had obtained party preferment, and who was deficient in every instinct of decency.

It may become gentlemen to justify their votes on the ground that they were ignorant of certain arrangements; but how are they to palliate the outrage of having supported a man for the highest place in the halls of legislation, who was not only destitute of every qualification, but whose presence in that seat would be a lasting disgrace to Congress? Such conduct can neither be explained nor vindicated. It warrants the interference that, in supporting this individual, they adopted him who would be most servicable to their purposes, and who had least scruple in carrying out a political purpose.

The Free Soilers, those innocent patriots who affected so much indignation when I recently charged that they were ready to make conditions for a valuable consideration, are now displayed in their true colors as corrupt bargainers, whose professed principles are the political merchandize with which they traffic. They are now convicted of having openly coalesced with the champions of slavery, and the record shows them and the South Carolina propagandists as occupying precisely the same position. The exposure of their hypocrasy is worth much, whatever may be the final result.

The *Union* will of course come to the assistance of Mr. Brown, and defend him against these cruel assaults of his friends. He was, if report be true, the Special Ambasador who was despached to Richmond upon the advert of Mr. Polk's administration, to negotiate with Mr Ritchie for the editorship of the organ. He was the Second Assistant Post Master General under the late dynasty. he has always occupied a high place in the councils and confidence of the party, as the columns of the "Sole Organ" will attest. Of course he cannot be thrust aside by a print whose senses of morals taught it to commend the "able and defatigable" fraud by which the Post Master General's report was ushed before public. Both these performances belong to the same school of Locofocoism, and the justification of one warrants the appreciation of the other.

Amidst the confusion and feeling which now exists it is almost impossible to predict the course of either party in reference to candidates. The Locofocos seem hopelessly split by these disclosures. We shall know more of the future to-morrow when the smoke clears away.

INDEPENDENT.

THE SALISBURY BANK.—We regret to see that efforts should be making by the Press to create distrust in this Institution, unless their exists good cause for it. So far it has well sustained itself, and has redeemed the issue of the old bank, dollar for dollar as we are informed. It has never failed to cash all demands upon it, in specie when desired, and now has more in its vaults, as is stated by responsible persons in nowise connected with it, than it has paper in circulation in this state.—That in circulation in New York, is redeemed at a slight discount at the Broker's office of Mr. Houghton, who owns the greater part of the stock, and it is also redeemed in Baltimore and Philada. at the least possible rate of discount. We are induced to make this statement to prevent persons in our village and others who hold the paper, from permitting themselves to be shaved, as we learn several have been of late by one or two "knowing ones."

Snow Hill (Md.) Shield.

☞The following are the letters that passed between Messrs. Brown and Wilmot, which caused so much excitement in the House, when they were discovered:

DECEMBER 10, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—In the conversation which I had with you this evening, you were free to say that if elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, you would constitute the Committees on Territories, the Judiciary, and the District of Columbia, in a manner that should be satisfactory to myself, and the friends with whom I have had the honor to act. I have communicated this to my friends; and if, in reply to this note, you can give them the same assurance, they will give you a cheerful and cordial support.

Respectfully yours,

D. WILMOT.

Hon. WM. J. BROWN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of this date, I will state that, should I be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, I will constitute the Committees on the District of Columbia, on Territories, and the Judiciary, in such manner as shall be satisfactory to yourself and your friends. I am a representative from a free State, and have always been opposed to the extension of slavery, and believe that the federal government should be relieved from the responsibility of slavery where they have the constitutional power to abolish it.

I am yours, truly.

W. J. BROWN.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT.

DR. PARKMAN.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The Boston papers of Friday contain the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, which held the inquest over what were supposed to be a part of the body of Dr. Parkman.—The Atlas says:

Coroner Pratt stated that in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, Mr. Clifford, and by a vote of the Jury, in which vote he concurred, the evidence before the inquest would be kept secret from every body until laid before the Grand Jury. He remarked that the inquest had been in session 10 days, and had examined a large number of witnesses, and that the evidence occupied over eight large foolscap pages of writing paper. He then said the verdict which had been agreed upon would be made public, and accordingly the Secretary of the Inquest, Mr. Andrews was directed to read the verdict as duly recorded, which he did, and it is in the following language:

SUFFOLK, ss.

An inquisition taken at the city of Boston, within the county of Suffolk, thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, before Jabez Pratt, Esq., one of the Coroners of said County, upon the view of sundry parts of the body of a dead man, viz: a thorax, kidneys, pelvis, two thighs, left leg, and sundry bones, there lying dead, by the oaths of Osmyn Brewster, John L. Andrews Pearl Martin, Thomas Restieux, Lewis Jones and Harum Merrill good and lawful men, who being charged and sworn to inquire for the Commonwealth, when how and by what means the said dead man came to his death, upon their oaths to say—that they all have been demonstrated to be parts of one and the same person—that these parts of the human frame have been identified and proved to be the remains and parts of the dead body and limbs of Dr. George Parkman, late a citizen of said Boston, aged about sixty years—that he came to his death by violence, at said Boston, on the twenty-third day of November last, or between the hour of one and a half of the clock, in the afternoon of that day, (about which time he entered alive, and in good health, into the Massachusetts Medical College building, situate in North Grove, st., in Boston,) and the hour of four of the clock in the afternoon of the thirtieth day of November last, (when a portion of the said remains were found concealed in and under the apartments of Dr. John Webster, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, in said college building, in which building the residue of said remains were afterwards discovered—that he was killed in said college building by a blow or blows wound or wounds, inflicted upon him with some instrument or weapon to the jurors unknown, and by means not yet known to said jurors, and that said blow or blows, wound or wounds, were inflicted by him upon him, and said means were used by the hands of said Dr. John W. Webster, by whom he was killed. In witness whereof the said Coroner and Jurors to this Inquisition have set their hand and seals, the day and year above said.

JABEZ PRATT, Coroner,
OSMYN BREWSTER, Foreman,
JOHN L. ANDREWS, Secretary
PEARL MARTIN,
THOMAS RESTIEUX,
LEWIS JONES,
HARUM MERRILL,
} with a seal to each name

The Post says:

The jury was impannelled on Saturday the 1st inst., met at the Medical College in the afternoon, examined the fragments of the remains found there, appointed a committee of doctors to examine them more particularly, and adjourned over till Monday, the 3d. On that day and the following, they made a very careful examination of every part of the college building, vaults, passage ways; private and public entrance, &c. On the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th 10th and 11th, they were engaged in taking testimony. On account of the absence of a witness, they, on the evening of the 11th adjourned over to yesterday, Thursday morning, 13th, and at 12 o'clock the taking of testimony was closed. They then adjourned till 3 P. M., when they met again, and were occupied till six o'clock, in reading the testimony, making the verdict up in form, and signing and sealing it.

The new grand jury, summoned for the first Monday in January, will take the case up, Dr. Webster in the meantime remaining in jail.

The Transcript of Friday evening says:

We learn that Prof. Webster's appearance to-day is precisely the same which it has been of late—that although he has read the finding of the Coroner's Inquest, it has not disturbed him in the least, and he remains perfectly calm and self-possessed. He is in good health, and apparently quite contented in his situation, and satisfied with the treatment which he receives from the officers of the Jail.

It has been reported that his cell was better furnished and his fare more sumptuous than other prisoners. We are informed that his accommodations are only improved by the allowance of some footmats, but it is true that his food is furnished by his friends from Parker's restaurant in Court Square.

Prof. Webster's time is wholly employed in reading and epistolary correspondence with his friends. Although it is understood that Hon. Franklin Dexter has declined to act as counsel for Defence, he is still admitted at the Jail as such, in common with Edward D. Sohier, Esq.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE HUNGARIAN REFUGES.

The Hungarians, now at the Astor House, N. Y., waited on Mr. Webster, on Monday evening, at his rooms in the same hotel, and a most interesting interview took place. The venerable Ujhazy thus addressed Mr. Webster:

Sir—Strangers, and in a strange land, in the midst of our misfortunes, we come to America to seek an asylum here. Power cannot stretch its hands so far as to reach us in this Western world. Here we are safe and we feel ourselves secure.

In one of your speeches you expressed a sympathy for us in the midst of our distress, which has penetrated our hearts. We thank you. We pray you to encourage same feelings, to continue in the same sympathy, and so to mitigate our sorrows.

We look to America for kindness and protection. We look to you, sir, for counsel and for consolation: and that Power which sees all things, and governs all will not fail in its reward to your generous mind.

Mr. Webster, taking Ujhazy by the hand, replied:—

I give you my hand with great pleasure. We are glad to see you and your friends.—The effort which you have so gallantly made for Hungarian Nationality and Hungarian Liberty has won our hearts. We welcome you to these Western shores. We are honored that you have sought an asylumn here from the political misfortunes which you have suffered at home. Our sympathies are with you, and for those objects of your affections which you have left behind you. The whole American people take an interest in your efforts for Liberty and Independence. The blow of power which struck down your hopes fell heavily also on our own hearts. In the midst of your misfortunes, you come far away to a land of strangers in search of safety. Here you find it. Here we assure it you. No enemy's hand shall harm or touch you. Hungarians, you are all welcome! You who have come, and your friends who shall come, will find here, sir, your gallantry, your love of liberty, and your misfortunes, have made you welcone to all Americans.

When this was translated to him, by Count Vass, the old man was affected to tears, and requested the Count to say, that God would not forget such consiederate and generous sympathy.

RELIGION IN CALIFORNIA. Rev. O. C Wheeler, in a letter dated San Francisco, says:—"I am trying to preach, to labor, to pray; and I love my work, but have never seen a harder task than to get a man to look through a lump of gold into eternity. It is more like beating the air, like contending with the elements, like confining the tide by stilling the tempest, than I have hitherto supposed could possibly exist. Men come to church and pay more than respectful, serious and interrested attention to all the services, and go away expressing their joy at such an unexpected privilege. But to the injury. 'How you enjoy the exercises?' the listener most likely replies, "Rising, sir, fifty percent, higher than the same rooms rented for last month." "Were you not interested with the church music?" "I am somewhat interested—that is I have about a dozen lots, and sir, eight of them are worth $20,000 each."

PUNISHMENT OF MUTINEERS. We learn from the Norfold, Herald, that the sentence of the Naval Court Martial, in regard to the mutineers on board the U. S. ship Germantown, was carried into effect on Monday at noon, on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania. The prisoners were sentenced to receive 50 lashes each, but the number was reduced to 36, and then to he discharged from the Naval service.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.—The Phœnix Bank at Westerly, Rhode Island, was entered on Sunday night last and robbed of $15,500 in notes of the Bank, of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. A reward of $1000 has been offered for the recovery of the money and arrest of the robbers. The Bank will immediately recall its circulation.

SENTENCED.—Franklin Lewis, who was convicted of murder in the second degree some ten days ago, before Washington county court, has been sentenced to twelve years and six months confinement in the penitentiary. Strong efforts, however are making to have him pardoned, on account of his youth.

NATURAL BRIDGE.—The Lexington Valley Star of Dec. 6, says that two thirds of this property was sold under a decree of Rockbridge Superior Court, to Col. Wooton of Henry county, (the owner of the other 3rd) for the sum of $6,600.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Kent News.

United States Senator.

MR. EDITOR:—In various newspapers of the day, a number of gentlemen have been named as suitable persons to fill the place of United States Senator, in consequence of the appointment of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson to the post of Attorney General. All the persons named, are of high character, ability and merit—all stand on the broad solid platform of the Whig party, are entitled to the regard and esteem of the Whigs of Maryland—and the reasons assigned in favor of each are plausible, and worthy of respect. Without derogating from the claims, standing and qualifications of any of the candidates, I would respectfully submit and urge the selection of the late GOV. THOMAS G. PRATT.

The reputation for usefulness of Gov. Pratt, is not confined to localities or sections but extends to every portion of the State. When the credit of Maryland was greatly below par—when her name, was a by word and a reproach to her creditors in foreign lands and her coudition a source of deep regret and mortification to our people; when no device, plan or means, had been suggested, to retrieve her standing and vindicate her fame, and when it required a man of no common talents, but one of enlarged views, indomitable courage and iron nerve to meet and overcome the crisis, Gov. Pratt stepped forward—he threw himself into the breech, and by a series of measures, planned and urged by him, the honor of the State was redeemed, and Maryland, once more, able to pay her interest, has resumed her station among the honest, debt paying States of the Union.

It is obvious to every observer, that the measures of Gov. Pratt's administration were designed, and have had the effect, to relieve the landed and agricultural interest from that immense load of taxation, which otherwise must have fallen upon it. The operation of the Stamp Law, weighs upon the commercial interest of Baltimore, where it ought to bear, for she is to be especially benefitted by the great public works for which the debt of the State was created! The operation of the collateral inheritance tax, and a tax on commissions of Administrators, Executors and Trustees, and on Lottery Tickets, is also more particularly felt in that city, because of her population and business. The city complains of these Taxes, especially of the stamp law, but can anything be more equitable or just, that she should contribute in proportion to her business and resources for the construction of works, which are to enrich her and enlarge her boundaries? and could anything be more inequitable, than that the E. Shore and the Farmers of the State remote from these works, should be taxed to the teeth to discharge such a debt?

Gov. Pratt, therefore, regardless of that ephemeral popularity which is the result of an evasion of duty and a temporising policy, has done much to protect the Farming interest, as well as the honor and character of our State. He is too, a gentleman of acknowledged talents and ability—of high character, and as genuine and generous a Whig, as breathes the free and pure air of our beloved and disenthralled Maryland! He enjoys too, in an eminent degree, the esteem and confidence of the people of Maryland. He was a member of the State Whig Convention of 1848—also of the great Philadelphia National Convention. Has a reputation, extending beyond the waters of the Atlantic, and would, no doubt, make a Senator, who would, in that new position, win for himself, as many laurels and as green, as those which decked his Gubernatorial brow, and co-operating with our present talented, able and patriotic representative in the Senate, the interests and the honor of Maryland and the Union, would be safe in their hands.

A WHIG.

RESIGNATION AND RETURN OF COL. FREMONT.—We find the following in the New York Express:

Col. Fremont, it is expected, will return to this country in February next, whatever may be the result of the election for Senators in the State of California. His original purpose was to return for the purpose of completing and bringing out his narrative of his more recent and exceedingly valuable explorations. In anticipation of his speedy return, he has written to the Department at Washington, signifying his intention to resign his position as commissioner to run the boundary line between the territory of the U. States and New Mexico.

THE WHISKY MONOMANIAC AGAIN.—The Hagerstown News states that Miller, the whisky manomaniac, who was discharged from the Washington county jail on the 1st instant, the grand jury refusing to find a bill against him, was re-committed on Saturday last for stealing whisky from the same still-house. This is the fourth or fifth time.

RATHER REMARKABLE.—We learn from the Milford Beacon, that a little daughter of G. S. Adkins of that place, committed to memory and repeated at the Sabbath School on Sunday evening, the 1st instant, twenty-one chapters in the New Testament, the whole containing 815 verses—the labor of about two weeks, and during the time committed and repeated her regular lessons in the week day school.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A negro girl aged about 12 years, belonging to Mr. Samuel Milby of Queen Ann's County, died in great agony on Sunday morning week from her clothes taking fire the proceeding evening.

EXECUTIONS.—Two slaves were hung at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 30th ult., one for arson and the other for murder, of which they both protested their innocence.

[By Telegraph for the Baltimore Clipper.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—8

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.—The John M. Clayton Secretary of S been closeted all day with the Pre There are various conjectures as to siness between them. The Hon. Clay was subsequently called o o'clock by Mr. Clayton, and the lengthy interview. Something of tance is anticipated to be about to pire.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About h eleven o'clock Sunday forenoon, th tensive steam soap and candle fa Isaac Solomon & Co., situated in Al street, near Plowman, was disco be on fire in the interior. When men first arrived, the smoke pour of the house in the blackest and m volume we ever saw, the great of tallow and rosin gave the flame bundance of material to work on, withstanding the almost Herculean of the firemen, the whole buildi destroyed, with the exception of on Front street. The building property of Mr. Solomon. He i at present to estimate his loss, but an insurance of $10,500, of whi Firemen's office have $6,900 and the cy of the Knox (Indiana) Compa 400. The iron safe, containing his and papers, was got out through the ty of some gentlemen who were first ground.—*Sun.*

CHARGE OF MURDER.—Three br named Albert, Alfred and John Baha sons of John Baham, Sr., of the to Venice, Cayuga county, N. Y., wer a protracted examination into all the and circumstances; committed to jail days ago, on a charge of murdering N Adler, a pedlar, who was supposed t been murdered not long since, in a close to the residence of the Baham's body has been found, and circums point to these men as his murderers.

TOWNSEND'S SASPARILLA.—Dr. Townsend, the New York Sun say sold out the good will of his sasparill iness for $100,000; and the raw ma machinery of his manufactory at A for $26,000 Mr Thos. W. Cummin his purchaser. Mr. Townsend retires a very large fortune.

FATAL RENCONTRE.—A rencontre place on Saturday week at Nashville tween Wm. Cheek and Wm. Long which the latter shot the former, ca his death.—Long is a watchman and beld to bail in $3,000 for his appear

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HYDROPHOBIA.—At the Anchor ta in Bucks county, Pa., a mad dog came the room where Mrs. Force and her dren were sitting, and bit two of the dren. One of the children has gone m

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SMOKE.—A Mr. John Smoke was re ly married to a Miss Susan Ann Segar. exchange says that Susan is not the cigar that has ended in Smoke—but, th will probably be more Smoke extra from that segar than the best Hava that were ever manuactured.

☞Persons wanting cheap Goods find them at the store of W. N. Wicke He has just returned from the city a now opening a large assortment of Cl Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Vesti &c. Also handsome Dress Goods for Ladies; Groceries; Hardware, Queensw etc. etc.; which will be sold at a very s advance,

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MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening the 18th inst., the Rev'd. Wm. T. Wright, Mr. Lewin ilton, to Miss Henriett Matilda, daugh of Richard Smith Esq., all of Kent coun Md.

The happy couple will please accept thanks for a loaf of very nice cake we ceived with the above notice.

On the 14th inst., in St. Peter's Chu Philadelphia, by the Rev. Wm. Odenh mer, D. D., Jno. B. Armstrong, to M Charlotte S. Boon, both of Kent coun Md.

DIED.

At his residence near Fairlee, on the inst., REV. GEO. D. S. HANDY, an old respectable citizen.

Near George Town X Roads, on Mo day last, Mr. Joseph Anthony.

At Church Hill, a few days since, Col. Samuel R. Oldson.

Fire Notice.

THE members of the Kent county *FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY*, ar requested to meet at the COURT HOUS in Chester Town, on Monday the 7th da of January, 1850, at twelve o'clock for th purpose of electing officers of said Com pany.

By order of the President,

GEO. B. WESTCOTT, Secretary.

Dec. 22. 4w