msa_sc2901_scm2351-0246 ©Maryland State Archives

KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, February 9, 1850.

The Fanatics of the South.

Heretofore, we have looked alone to the North for Fanaticism, but from the procedings of some of the Southern Legislatures and members of Congress, we fear that this feeling is not confined to the North. They talk of the dissolution of the Union, as if itwere of no consequence—they enter into calculations, of the advantages of disunion—and make threats to dissolve, if Congress prohibit slavery in California or interfere with it in the District of Columbia? We think, that the Territories ought to regulate this matter to suit themselves, and that Congress cannot in good faith intermeddle with slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the people of that District and of Maryland and paying for the slaves. But unless an attempt be made to interfere with slavery in the States, no man should utter a word about disunion. The North disclaims any pretext of right to intermeddle in the States and although they have been guilty of the most reprehensible conduct in preventing the arrest of fugitives, yet the Union is too dear to every true American heart, to be talked of lightly by demagogues and fanatics. To the genuine patriot, the Union is of inestimable value and he shudders at the name of disunion.—The man who threatens disunion for a trifling cause, or for such as is now pretended to exist, is not a true American—he has not a real American heart within him.

Maryland wants no representation in a Southern Convention—no one has a right to pledge her to it, and the act is unauthorised by whoever attempted. Maryland has been distinguished for patriotism—her devotion to the Union—for her prudence and discretion. Let her still maintain her character and while she will be ever ready to resist aggression, and any interference with her domestic institutions, she will be ever ready to rally around the "Star Spangled Banner" of the Union, and to defend it against external and internal foes.

The Anti-restriction Bill

Which has passed the House of Delegates we hope will be arrested in the Senate.—The settled policy of our State for nineteen years has been to discourage the introduction of negroes into our State. The inducements and injunctions of the laws,have looked to a reduction of this class of population, rather than to their increase—Why this policy should be suddenly changed, without any expression of opinion from the public, we cannot imagine.—We hope that this Bill will not pass the Senate. The present laws, want some little amendments—persons removing into the State should be allowed to bring in their slaves; if hired out, at the end of the current year. So, if a citizen of Maryland shall acquire slaves by will. distribution or marriage, he should have the power to bring them into the State, on exhibiting proof to the Orphans Court, of the good or ordinary fair character of the slaves,and that they have not been duly convicted of crime. With these additions, the law, we think would be improved, but the general policy of the State we hope will remain unchanged.

THE "WOOLEY HORSE."—Thomas M. Coleman, (formerly of Centreville) the exhibitor of a "wooley horse," advertised to be a nondescript caught by Col. Freemont in California, has been arrested at Washington, at the instance of Col. Benton, on the charge of "obtaining money under false pretences," and bound over in the sum of $500 to appear at the next term of the criminal Court of the District.

Col. B. pronounced this horse a gross humbug. Coleman, since his arrest, has been lecturing in the Temperance Hall, discussing which is the greatest humbug, Col. Benton or himself. This, we reckon, would be a difficult matter to determine.

☞The Snow Hill Shield learns that Arthur John Willis' election in Caroline county, cost *him* in money $25.00. We understand that his friends furnished the party with about $8.00 more to say nothing of the *koop-poles*, which are generally used in that county at elections.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY.—A bill increasing the Governor's salary to $36.00, passed the House of Delegates, on the 30th ult The same bill passed the Senate on Friday—Messrs. Baker and Smyth of the House, and Constable of the Senate voting for it.

PARDONED.—Lewis Cummings, convicted in Baltimore some two years since, for murder in the second degree for killing Leplatt Carter, has been pardoned by Gov. Thomas.

A BILL passed the House of Delegates on Monday last, forbidding the borrowing of money by the State, under any circumstances, for works of internal improvements.

INDIANA AND THE WILMOT PROVISO—*Instructions.*—Indiana's two Senators in Congress—Messrs. Whitcomb and Bright—it will be seen by the following, are "instructed" on the "Proviso" subject. A few days before adjourning, the following joint resolution passed both houses of the Legislature, and is doubtless now on its way to Washington:

"Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana. That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, so to cast their votes, and exert their influence, as to have ingrafted upon any law that may be passed for the organization of the territory recently acquired from Mexico, a provision for ever excluding from such territory, slavery and involuntary servitude. otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party has been duly convicted."

They both, we believe, as democrats acknowledge the doctrine of "instruction." Mr. Bright though, from a free State, is said to be a slaveholder.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1850.

The Census Difficulty—Mr. Clay's Great Speech—The Slavery Question—Compromise Certain—Cuban Affairs, &c.

The conflict of jurisdiction, which has arisen between the census committee of the Senate and Census Board, seems to involve some feeling, as I would judge from the tenor of the discussion of the subject yesterday. The following is the state of the case:

The Census Board was organised by an act of the last Congress, approved 3d March, 1849. The Board was to be constituted by the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General. Upon it devolved the duty of preparing the blanks for the next census,limiting the subjects of statistical inquiry to one hundred, exclusive of population returns. The Board so constitute, appointed, as the law authorised it to do, a Secretary, and performed the duty entrusted to it—that is, they agreed upon the subjects to be embraced; settled upon the form; ordered the preparation of stereotype plates in accordance therewith; have purchased the paper, and intend to do the printing unless a bill ordering them to suspend operations should pass both Houses of Congress.

The terms of the act constituting the Board, made it imperative upon the Board to do the printing which may be necessary. The Census Committee, it was supposed, and it is now contended, had no duty to perform but to bring forward a bill to carry into effect the work of the Board; to propose an adequate appropriation; to designate officers; and to fix the time for the commencement of the examination and the returns and results. But the committee assumed original power over the whole subject, and proposed a new set of blanks; differing chiefly as to the size of paper, but varying little from the blanks proposed by the Census Board—The committee adopt, almost in the same words, the blanks of the Board, but make some trifling alterations, marring the unity of the well-considered plan of the Census Board.

The Senate Chamber was thronged at an early hour this morning in consequence of the expectation that Mr. Clay would speak Every avenue to the galleries and floor was thronged. The ladies were admitted to the floor, filling the privileged seats and occupying many seats within the bar. The assembly was, indeed, very brilliant, and was evidently impressed with the feelings of patriotic devotion to the *Union* which animated the bosom of the orator. There has not been such a rush to the Senate since Mr. Clay left it eight years ago. His popularity and eloquence have always drawn to the Senate a larger auditory than any other man.

Mr. Clay is still, in the opinion of many, an aspirant for the Presidency, and the opinion is urged by those who are interested in diminishing the influence of his name and character. He has taken several occasions, however, as he did to-day, to disclaim any aspiration but that discharging his duty in his present position, and at the present crisis.

As the north has relinquished the Wilmot Proviso, in consequence of the prospect that California will be admitted into the Union as a free State, there will now, it is hoped, be little difficulty in the adjustment of the whole question.

The course of the Northern legislatures was taken prior to their knowledge of the fact that California had adopted a Constitution inhibitive of slavery. The difficulty will be in the recognition by the South, of the assumption of Mr. Clay, that slavery does not exist by law, in the territories acquired from Mexico; and the North will not assent to territorial governments without that recognition.

It is rumored that, in consequence of the apprehensions felt by Queen Isabella's government of the ultimate consummation of the designs of the revolutionary party in Cuba; aided by Americans, the Captain-General of Cuba has been instructed to liberate all the black slaves on the island in case of serious revolutionary movements.

JON.

Proceedings of Md. Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1, 1850.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Baker obtained leave to report a bill to regulate the meetings of the Orphans' Court of Kent county.

Mr. Spencer, a bill for the protection of wild fowl, in the waters bordering on Kent county; also, relating to the rents of minors' real estate.

Mr. Henry reported a supplement to the act for the more effectual protection of public worship in this State.

Feb. 2, 1850.

SENATE.

Mr. Constable obtained leave to report a bill relating to attachments issued by Justices of the peace, so far as relates to Kent county. Also, for the relief of Sarah Clowes. Also, to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Kent county. A bill to incorporate said Bank was according reported and ordered to be printed.

A bill from the House was passed for the relief of Robert Beswicks, of Kent county.

HOUSE.

Mr. Spencer obtained leave to withdraw the bill and memorials for the incorporation of the Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank of Kent county.

Mr. Price obtained leave to report a supplement to prevent frauds in elections.

Mr. Plowden, Chairman of the Committee on Insolvency reported unfavorably upon the memorial of John Stull.

Mr. Harris, from the committee on ways and Means, reported a resolution suspending proceedings on a judgement against Wm. H Blackstone and securities, collector of Kent county, until March, 1855, which was passed.

Feb. 4, 1850.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Baker presented a petition for an increase of per diem of the Orphans' Court of Kent county.

Mr. Smyth submitted a resolution that the Treasurer redeem the stock issued in the State for the benefit of the Maryland Penitentiary, when the same becomes due. Laid over.

Mr. Spencer reported a bill for the protection of wild foul in the waters bordering on Kent county. Laid over.

A message was received from the Senate upon the subject of the resolutions in the matter of the attempt of John Lee to recover his fugitive slave, suggesting that if the House would strike out the second resolution,the preambleand first resolution would meet their approval On motion of Mr. Causin, the message and resolutions were referred to the judiciary committee. Adjourned.

Feb. 5, 1850.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The following bills were passed:—to divorce Edward Carty, of Kent county; supplement relating to arrests in cival cases.

The Speaker announced the order of day—being the bill reported by Mr. Biser, from the Reform Committee, to take the sense of the people of the State as to the propriete of calling a convention, &c.

On motion of Mr. Causin, the House was called, and the door keeper sent for the absent members, who, after a time, returned and reported that he had notified the absent members that their attendance in the House was required.

On motion of Mr. Causin, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and took up said bill.

Mr. Carpinter, of Charles county, being called to the chair,

Mr. Causin moved to strike out a part of the title of the bill.

Mr. Biser inquired if the title was not the last part of the bill to be considered?

The Chairman decided Mr. Causins' motion out of order at this time.

Mr. Biser moved to strike out all from the word "government," in the fourth line of the section, to the word "that," in the sixth line, and insert "it is hereby recommended to the legal voters of the State." Agreed to.

Mr. Powel suggested that the amendment just adopted be reconsidered.

Mr. Brown did not at the time, and could now, clearly understand the whole force of the amendment, and hoped it would be reconsidered.

Mr. Biser was opposed to the reconsideration. It was offered in good faith—read by himself, and again by the Clerk. The vote was not reconsidered.

Mr. Causin moved to strike out the first section.—He did not propose to go into the merits of the bill now. He did not wish to be understood as a friend of the bill, in order to gain strength to the party to which he was attached. In offering amendments, he desired to strip the bill of its deceptions and humbugs, and present it to the House and people in its true shape He did not mean to say that party purposes were sought to be affected by this section of the bill, but he did mean to say that such would, in his opinion, be the effect of it, and it did not on that account recommend itself to him. He proceded further to enforce his motion to strike out.

Mr. Biser thanked the gentleman for his frankness in announcing his opposition to the bill. He did not invoke party upon this question, but called upon reformers of all parties to look well before they voted for this amendment.

Mr. Brown, like the gentlemen from Anna Arrundel, did not intend to go into the merits of the question now. It was known that he did frame the bill, but for the life of him, he could not see any of the disguises referred to by that gentleman would make it such, he warned him that such a course would have a tendency to annihilate his party. The bill did not go up to his standard, but if the section was stricken out, it would destroy the bill.

Mr. Causin wanted the Governor's election to be divested of this question, and argued to that effect.

The amendment was rejected—ayes 29. nays 32.

Mr Merrick moved so to amend the first section, as to submit the question of expediency to the people on the second Wednesday in May, instead of the gubernatorial election, and otherwise amending the section, so as to make it conform thereto.

Mr. Stake would go for the amendment, because he had announced his determination to go for a convention at the earliest practicable moment. Mr. Davis took similar ground.

Messrs. Merrick, Biser, Causin, Tilghman, Digges and Harris continued the debate on this amendment. The latter gentleman thought it necessary to get a majority of the whole people before the reform could be made operative, and in that view he thought the people would turn out in large numbers in October than in May.

Mr. Brown viewed it in a similar light. The amendment was agreed to—ayes 37, nays 32.

Mr. Causin suggested to amend the same section, by adding at the end thereof a provision, making it the duty of the sheriff to give notice of the day for which the people are recomended to vote on this question, and Mr. Brown offered an amendment to effect the object, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The leave was granted, and the House adjourned.

MEASUREMENT OF WHEAT.

Mr. Plowden, has reported a bill in the House of Delegates, providing for the measuring, weighing and inspecting of Wheat offered for sale in the City of Baltimore.

It provides that the Governor, on or before the first of May, shall appoint an Inspector General of Wheat, at a yearly salary of $1500, whose bond shall be $20,000, for the faithful payment into the treasury of all monies coming into his hands, which money the treasurer shall invest for the accumulation of a found to be called the "the wheat fund." The Inspector is to appoint three Assistants, and as many measurers as may be necessary. He is also to rent for the use of the State, the lower floor of some building near the corner Commerce and Pratt sts., to be called the "Wheat Exchange," large enough to hold four pair of scales, and affording room for buyers and sellers of Wheat. The Inspector to superintend the weighing of all wheat deposited in the Exchange, and shall give the owner or consignee a certificate of the average weight and number of bushels.

The Measurers are measure every cargo or lot brought to Baltimore for sale, with a Maryland sealed half bushel measure, and out every 30 bushels (running measure) to reserve one half bushel, which shall be in the quantities of one bushel put in sacks, (to be provided by the Inspector,) and the sacks when so filled shall be taken to the Exchange for weighing, the drayage to and from the Exchange to be paid by the Inspector, who is to charge one half of one cent per bushel for weighing, the seller and the purchaser paying said charge jointly. The Inspector is to pay the Measurer one quarter of one cent for each bushel measured by him. The assistant weighers are to receive a salary of $600 each yearly out of the Treasury.

In case of disputes between buyers and sellers in relation to samples drawn, the Inspector is to be the umpire. After the 1st of June, any person delivering wheat in Baltimore, without first having it measured and weighed, shall be fined not less than $20, nor more than $100, for every offence. All charges for freight, commission, measurement and weighing are to be estimated upon the bushel of sixty pounds weight, and no higher charge shall be recoverable by law.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We are sorry to learn that the dwelling house of Dr. Thomas S. Wilson, at Queenstown, together with all his household furniture, with the exception of two beds, wearing apparel, books, papers, money, (what amount have not learned) and in fact everything of a combustible nature, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last

It is not known how the fire originated but it is supposed that the snuff of a candle fell in the work basket of Mrs. W. which was afterwards placed in a closet.—*Cnt. Sentinel.*

THE HUNTINGDON SLAVE CASE.—This case has been introduced in the debate in the U. S. Senate on the fugitive slave bill. The Huntingdon Globe of Tuesday, notices the case of Mr. Little as follows:—

The Governor of Maryland has taken in hand the case of Jonathan Little, who was arrested and imprisoned in our county jail in October last, on a charge of kidnapping. Hon. Albert Constable, appointed by the Governor of Maryland as counsel for Mr. Little, and his witnesses, arrived here on Saturday and Sunday last, under the impression that our January term of court would commence on yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon $1.000 bail was entered for the appearance of Mr. Little at the April term. Mr. Little is now at liberty. The trial of Mr. Little will be an interesting and important one.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The large five story brick building, corner of Jacob and Ferry street, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, occasioning a loss in the neighborhood of $25,000. It was the property of Messrs Jas. & Geo. Brooks, leather dealers.—The upper portion was in the occupancy of Messrs. W. & O. Hoyt, curriers. The Messrs. Brooks had an insurance of $5.000 on the building, and about $10,000 on the stock. The Messrs. Hoyt had a stock estimated at $20,000, a considerable portion of which was saved. They were insured for 10,500.

Awful Explosion of a Steam Boiler.

EIGHTY LIVES LOST.

FACTORY DEMOLISHED.

Early Monday morning. one of the most calamitous explosions of recent date occurred in the city of New York, resulting in the complete distruction of a large factory building, and a sacrifice of life sufficient to sicken one in perusing the melancholy details. Explosions of steam boilers in boats and upon the water are occasionally attended with such frightful results, but it is not often they are so fatal upon land.

The Commercial Advertiser furnishes us with the following account of the disaster. which, as far as we can perceive. is the best and most reliable:

One of the most terrible and fatal explosions ever known in this city, took place this morning, in the machine and press-making establishment of Alva C. Taylor, No. 3 Hague street, at about half past 7 o'clock, by the bursting of a steam boiler on the first floor of that establishment.

The building in which the explosion occurred was a six or seven story brick erection, on the rear corner of an immense massive building owned and occupied by Wm. Hall & Son. The boiler was upon the first floor, by some said to be new, by others represented as second-hand. aut estimated to be as good as new. It was in use for the first time this morning. The moment the explosion took place. the entire mass of building was upheaved and fell with a tremendous crash, almost entirely upon its own site.—So sudden and complete was the ruin, that we believe not a single person escaped; and the next minute the whole mass was on fire.

So powerful was the explosion that the shock, like the trembing of an earthquake was felt in some of the stores in Broadway,a distance, in a district line, of about a quarter of a mile, and was probably felt at a greater distance. The floors of Messrs. Hall & Son's building were lifted up, and the thick walls, both those adjoining, Mr. Taylor's establishment and those fronting on the next street, were bulged considerably, although built of unusual thickness,with reference to the possibility of fire or other contingency.

We have heard the number of persons employed in the establishment estimated at from thirty to sixty, and have been assured that the latter is not an over estimate. It is just possible; however, though scarcely, probable, that being Monday morning, and yet quite early, the whole number had not commenced work. To this hope we would fain cling, though it has but a shadow foundation. and es imate the number killed at from thirty to forty. Six had been rescued when we reached the scene, and it is a moral impossibility that any who were then under the ruins could be taken out alive. They would be burned, scalded or suffocated.

A gentleman, who was in the immediate neighborhood when the explosion took place, informed us that in the brief interval between the falling of the building and the bursting out of the flames he saw the ruins, and from the number of limbs or other parts of bodies projecting from among the ruins, he estimatited the number of those partially visible at about twenty five or thirty. It seems reasonable to suppose that many others would be entirely covered by the mass of brick especially those who were on the first floor, or in the lower part of the building generally.

When we arrived at the place there had been additional falling of ruins, probably some of the beams, which might have fallen cros-and-wise and ssupported masses of the bricks, having given way, and fire was fiercely raging and rapidly forcing its way through the rums. The firemen were compelled to play vigorously upon the entire mass. and the smoke and steam partially concealed the horrible sight. As the flames burst up through this dense cloud we caught a view for a moment of bodies particularly buried but not a hope could we indulge that any who were buried beneath those burning, smoking, deluged ruins, could ever be taken out alive.

A SUBSTITUTE.

In the House of Delegates on Tuesday Mr. CAUSIN offered the following as a substitute for Divorce Bills, which he afterwards withdrew:—

"Whereas, in the course of human events it often becomes necessary to dissolve the bonds," which, under the name of the hymeneal tie,connects two individuals together; and whereas, it is proper, in view of the happiness of those who are so connected, to render as light as possible, and as easily sundered as may be, the hymeneal tieing which interlinks them; and whereas in these days of enlightened progress, it is against the spirit of the age, that any human being should be bound by any species of contract longer than in his or her judgment or conscience, he or she may deem it obligatory; and whereas, numbers in the State of Maryland, (if we are to judge from the number of applications for divorce,) whether made in haste or deliberately,are speedily repented of;and whereas, it is against the natural rights of man, and the declared opinion of an illustrious sage, statesman, soldier and philosopher, to be compelled to assign reasons for any act he may design to commit; thereof.—Be it enacted, That whenever any individual may desire todissolve the marriage tie, it shall not be necessary to apply either to the legislature or the courts for that purpose, but that the tie shall be dissolved, upon the declaration of such wish, privately made to his or her partner in the bond.

COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE.—The number of vessels within the city of Baltimore (exclusive of bay craft) up to the close of last week, was ships 13, barques 17, brigs 27 and schooners 30, amounting in the aggregate to 87—of which number were, for Liverpool 2. Bremen 5, California 7, Laguayra 2. and 1 each for Belfast St Jago de Cuba, London, West Indies, San Francisco, Sacramento City, Nassau and Chagres.

☞Mrs. Miller is now termed "the female Sam Petch, who leaped over the Falls of Niagara, into the arms of a lover."

REV. THOS. H. STOCKTON,—*A Church without a Creed*—The Presbyterian of the West, says:

We understand that this gentleman, late pastor of the Reformed Methodist church in Cincinnati, has resigned his charge and proposes to establish a new non-sectarian church. With a view to this, he last Sabbath delivered his first lectuer in the Unitarian Church. We have not learned what are to be the precise features of this new church. During the last winter Mr. Stockton preached several discourses, in which he held that there was a place, called Paradise, in which the better class of heathen and all who have some grace, die in a state of imperfect sanctification are placed, that, under the ministry of saints and angels they may be fitted for heaven. We presume his present enterprise has reference to these views.

THE DRURY CASE.—*Jury Discharged —Rioters Sentenced.*—The jury in the case of Drury, at New York, charged with an attempt upon the life of Thomas Warner, Esq., came into court on Saturday morning, and stated that they were unable to agree. The judge thereupon discharged them. It is understood they stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

In the same court on Saturday morning Robert Long, who was convicted of a riot on the night of the second riot at the Astor Place Opera House, was sent to the State prison for two years.

Isaiah Rynders, who pleaded guilty to an assault on Mr. Hiram Fuller, on the first riot at the Opera House, was fined *dollars.*

DEATH OF PENA Y PENA.—In the American papers received lately, the death of Pena y Pena is announced. The New Orleans Delta Says:

He was one of the most eminent lawyers his country ever produced. Pena y Pena became President of the Republic at the close of the war with the U. States. It was under his auspices the treaty of peace was made, and it was by him it was ratified, after Herrera, the President elect, fleeing popular indignation and the cabal of the Santanists, shunned the responsibility of advocating or signing, and obtained the election of Pena y Pena as President, *interim*, by Congress.

EXECUTION.—A wretch named Ash bottom, was hung at Xena, Ohio, in the jail yard, on Friday week. The mob of thousand who gathered from far and near to gloat over the sight, were disappointed by this *privation.*

DEAH.—Commodore Daniel Turner of the U. S. Navy, died in Phiadelphia last Friday.

The deaths in New York last week were 200—of which 34 were by consumption, and 114 were under five years of age.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday last,at St. Pauls' Church by the Rev. Mr. Gordon, John R. Sc of St. Louis, to Sarah C., and at the same time and place, L. M. Ricaud, M. D. to Annie E. S., daughters of the late Thos. Miller, of this county.

On Thursday last, by Rev. Mr. Wing Mr. John C. Newnam to Miss Rachel Benanna Stoops, all of his county.

DIED.

In Chester Town, on Wednesday morning last, after a protracted illness of pulmonary consumption and with a christian resignation, Benjamin S., eldest son of John Greenwood, aged 17 years, 5 months and 16 days.

Weep not for me, my parents dear,
I'm gone to rest, you need not fear;
My stay was not long, as you now see,
Therefore prepare to follow me.

Religious Notice.

BY Divine permission a Quarterly Meeting will commence in the Methodist Protestant Church, Chester Town, on Saturday the 16th instant.

Feb'y 9, 1850.

Mount Vernon Society OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE

THIS Society will commemorate the 22d of February, at the Court House in Chester Town, in the following manner:

Prayer—By the Rev. S. Townsend.
Reading Washington's Farewell Address—By Thomas S. Briscoe.
Oration on the Day—By William Stone.
Address to the Society—By James Ricaud, Esq.

Exercises will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Feb'y 9, 1850.

T. W. ELIASON keeps a constant supply of that very superior Chewing Tobacco 20 cts. lb.; also good Cavendish 37½ cents.

Nov. 3, '49