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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, February 23, 1850.

The Reform Bill.

In another column may be found the Reform Bill which passed the House on Saturday last. It provides that a vote of the people shall be taken on the second Wednesday of May next, and if a majority of the votes then cast shall be in favor of calling a Convention, an election shall take place on the first Wednesday of September next, for members of the Convention. The Convention to be composed of as many members as there are members of the House and Senate, and to be chosen on the same basis—Kent will therefore be entitled to four members. The Convention elected, will meet at Annapolis in January next, and proceed to form a new Constitution, which shall be submitted to a direct vote of the people in June following for adoption or rejection. If adopted by a majority of the votes cast, it will thenceforth be the organic law of the State, and the present Constitution be superseded.

The following was the vote on the passage of the bill:

YEAS.—Messrs. Warner, Walker, Hutchins, Welch, Macgil, Worthington, Lloyd, Powell, Denny, Rider, Fleming, Biddle, Kidd, Foard, Thomas, Bowie, Anderson, O'Neal, Cunningham, Biser, Farnandis, Cole, Whiteford, Plummer, Marshall, of Baltimore, Gwinn, Hack, Spence, Donaldson, Davis, Stake, Smith, of Washington, Crampton, Besore, Bonifant, Fell, Price, Kildow, Keel, Motter, Brown, Lauver, and Tsumbo—43.

NAYS.—Messrs. Carpinter, (Speaker pro tem) Franklin, Morgan, Plowden, Harris, Smyth, Baker, Spencer, Burgess, Causin, Dixon, Dowell, Weems, Merrick, Gardiner, Lankford, Trader, Willson, Henry Mace, Smith, of Dorchester, Digges, Marshall, of Prince George's, Duvall, Tilghman, Temple, Skinner, Bravard, Leonard, Ayderlotte, Ridgaway, Charles, Glaze, White and Kilgour—36.

☞Yesterday, the 22d February, was celebrated by the Mount Vernon Society of Washington College. Washington's Farewell Address was read by Thomas S. Briscoe, and a neat and appropriate oration delivered by William J. Stone. We had not the pleasure of listening to the young gentleman, but have heard his speech spoken of as one highly creditable to himself and to the institution to which he belongs.

☞In Baltimore on Tuesday there were 61 Sunday License cases disposed of, the aggregate fines amounting to $1,080—63 cases were disposed of on Monday, the aggregate fines amounting to $1,230. Making a total of 94 indictments, and $2,310 fines—to which is to be added about $700 for costs of Court—a large number of cases yet remain for trial. No wonder they are petitioning for a repeal of the Sunday Law.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The returns from all the counties in the first Congressional district of Georgia, give Jackson, locofoco, 194; Fleming, whig 1902—majority for Jackson 39. Wayne and Ware counties are yet to be heard from which, it is supposed, will increase Jackson's majority a few votes.

☞The Ethiopian Harmoniana, from Philadelphia, give one more of their inimitable Concerts at the Court House this evening. The lovers of fun and music would enjoy themselves by going to see them. Tickets 25 cts.

☞Messrs. Symth, Baker and Spencer, of the House of Delegates, will accept our thanks for proceedings of the Legislature.

☞A petition was lately introduced into the United States Senate, by Mr. Hale, purporting to be from citizens of Delaware and Pennsylvania. The Delaware Journal says:

"Not one of the names is that of a citizen of our State; seven of them are the names of negroes, one the name of a negress, and the balance are the names of persons, who are not half as intelligent or patriotic as the wooley headed negro himself. The whole thing is a base, ignoble, diabolical and ignominious attempt to number Delaware with those desiring the dissolution of the Union, a sentiment that she loathes, abhors, her very soul is stired with strong disgust whenever she hears such a proceeding talked of; and she would rather see the sun of her existence set forever in the dark clouds of eternal night, and her bright escutchon blotted from the National sisterhood, than to lend her voice, countenance or assistance to such a scheme, or to go along with those

"'That the rising morn invidious mark.
And hate their light, because their deeds are dark.'

When Delaware wishes disunion petitions, or any other kind, to be presented to Congress, she has representatives at Washington who are ready and willing to do it for her, and she is not obliged to apply to Northern monomaniacs, who lack reason and patriotism.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Few of our readers have an opportunity of knowing the real sentiments and wishes of the Abolitionists, as they are not subscribers to the Northern papers, and cannot attend the gatherings of these people, to witness their unhallowed and sayings doings. These agitators and disturbers of the quiet of the whole county, have at this time no less than four petitions before the Legislature of Massachusetts: viz

One for the dissolution of the Union.

One for the repeal of all laws enforcing the observance of a day in the week, as the Sabbath, or Lord's Day.

One to abolish capital punishment; and

One to allow *women* to vote and be allowed to vote and be eligible to *office*.

Should this last prayer be granted, the next thing we shall hear of, will be a law "to *vote* myself a farm and a *husband*."

What a glorious revolution in things compliance with the requests contained in the memorials would effect. The members of the House of Representatives of the Old Bay State, would be compelled by their *gallantry* to fill the Speaker's Chair with Lucretia Mott, Miss Lucy Stone, or Abby Folson, and from their respect for *equality*, to choose for their Clerk the Hon. Frederick Douglass, or some other gentleman of like *complexion*.

The impractical objects sought by these madmen, furnish data sufficient to enable every one to form a tolerable correct opinion of their capacity to dictate to the intelligent masses of the respective States.

At their late meeting in Boston, those *Infidels* adopted a resolution denouncing "*Zachary Taylor, Lewis Cass and Daniel Webster*, whose tyrannies and crimes" they aver, "are unparalleled in the history of all the Austrian and Russian of the Old world." Having done this, they proceeded to denounce the Church, Father Mathew, Clay's Compromise, and the Federal Constitution; and finished their diabolical deliberations by proclaiming it as their "unalterable purpose to live and to labor for a dissolution of the present Union."

The enlightened, conscientious and patriotic men at the North, ought in every way and on every occasion to shew a marked and unmistakable contempt for them. Thus treated, some of them might, possibly, be brought to serious reflection, and if the Devil has not got too strong a grip upon them, to repent of their folly and impiety.—*Annapolis Republican.*

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS AND EXPENSES OF COLLECTING IT.—In a speech of Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, in the U. S. House of Representatives, a few days since, occurs the following statement:

	Rev. from Cus's.	Ex. of Col'n
WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION.		
1796,	$12.681,866	$291.206
1797,	13,000.105	343,434
ADAMS'.		
1800,	16,185.689	440.473
1801,	20.828.336	483,772
JEFFERSON'S.		
1808,	11 349 769	565,238
1809,	11.885,380	487,130
MADISON'S		
1815,	39.012.624	476,007
1816,	33.577.988	819.038
1817,	22,705 514	782,308
MONROE'S.		
1824,	26.726.836	779.739
1825,	31.903.875	889,302
ADAMS'.		
1827,	2?,191,308	889.818
1828,	30.187,701	932.093
1829,	27.982.047	1,013,667
JACKSON'S.		
1835,	26.061.829	1 284,997
1837,	31.129.275	1,397,469
VAN BUREN'S.		
1838,	20.127.988	1,514,633
1840,	16.333.036	1,5?2.319
1841,	20.104.474	1,483,960
TYLER'S.		
1844,	29.560.530	1.807.500
1845,	31.144.244	2,066,033
POLK'S.		
1847,	28.305.464	2,099.844
1848,	33,034.275	2.132 636

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The annual report of the President of the Maryland Historical Society, in reference to the operations of the past year, presents a gratifying account of the progress and present condition of this well conducted and deservedly popular institution. The collection of the Society are rapidly increasing, and are of the most valuable character. The receipts of the last exhibition of the Gallery of Paintings amounted to $1,217; the receipts from other sources was $890 51 and the expenditures $884 87. The net proceeds of the exhibitions being expressly devoted to the purchase of paintings of the best masters, will, in due time, form a collection of which the city may be proud. Several paintings thus purchased, will be on the walls at the next exhibition. The President, in the course of his report, states that he proposes to deposit among the collections of the Society, during the year, the original records and correspondence relating to the defence of Baltimore in the war of 1812, with a brief memoir of that event.—*Sun.*

HERR DRIESBACH.—This celebrated gentleman, known to all the world as the great Lion tamer arrived in this city after a tour of several months in search of wild and ferocious animals. He has succeeded in obtaining a great number of very rare specimens of Birds and animals of various descriptions; amongst them a large Polar Bear, probably the only one ever brought to this country for exhibition. Driesbach is in fine health and spirits, and is on his way to his Great Western Menagerie, now at Zanesville, Ohio.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

COPY OF THE BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The following is a copy of the bill, as amended and passed by the House of Delegates on Saturday last, to take the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a Convention to frame a new Constitution and Form of Government for the State of Maryland:

A Bill entitled, an act to provide for the taking the sense of the people upon the expediency of calling a Convention, to frame a new constitution and Form of Government for this State, and to provide for the election of Delegates to such Convention.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this State, as to the expediency of calling a Convention of Delegates to be elected by the people to frame a new Constitution and Form of Government, except so far as regards the rights and relations existing between master and slave, as now established and auctioned by the Constitution and Form of government of this State, it is hereby recomended to the legal voters of the State, that on the second Wednesday of May, eighteen hundred and fifty, and at the same places where county and city election are now held, that every person entitled to vote in the election of Delegates to the General Assembly, shall vote with reference to the question proposed by this act, by expressing in writing or in printed form on the ballot he may cast, the words "For a Convention," as the case may be, and in case there should be any ballots without the designation hereinbefore prescribed, the same shall not be counted for or against a couvention, but a separate return of the same shall be made by the judges of election as aforesaid, And it is also provided that the sheriffs of the several counties, of Howard District, and of the city of Baltimore, shall give notice of the day on which under the provisions of of this act, the people are recomended to assemble to vote for, or against the said convention, in the same manner as notice is given of the election of Delegates to the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several judges of election of this State, to receive, accurately count, and duly return the number of ballots so cast, to the several clerks of the county courts of this State, as the same are now required to be returned in election of members to the House of Delegates, and the several clerks aforesaid shall make a return to the Governor within ten days after said election, of the number of ballots given for or against the call of a Convention, and the number of blank ballots cast, in the same manner as they return the number of ballots for the governor of this State; and the laws regulating the returns for the said Governor, shall regulate, govern and apply to the vote recommended to be taken by the provisions of this act, and a judge or judges of the election failing to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be liable to the same penalties as he or they would be the non-compliance with the existing laws of this State.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That as soon as the Governor shall receive the returns of the number of ballots cast in this State, for or against a Convention, it shall be the duty of the Governor, Chancellor of the State and the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, or a majority of them, to proceed to count and cast up the same; and if, upon counting and casting up the returns as made to him by the judges of election as hereinbefore prescribed, it shall appear to the Governor, Chancellor and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, or a majority of the said officers, that a majority of the people of the State are in favor of a call of a convention, the Governor shall issue his proclamation ordering an election to be held in the several counties and the city of Baltimore, on the first Wednesday of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, for Delegates to the Convention to frame a new Constitution and Form of Government, in such manner and under such regulations as are hereafter provided. Provided, That if the Chancellor and Chief Judge shall refuse to act, then the Governor shall alone proceed to discharge the duties specified in this section.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That at the election to be held for delegates to the Convention, as prescribed in the third section of this act, the legal voters shall proceed by ballot to elect Delegates to the Convention, whose qualications shall be the same as those now required for a seat in the House of Delegates, and each county and city of Baltimore, shall be entitled to the same number of Delegates to the Convention, as they now have respectively in both Houses of the General Assembly of Maryland. And it is also provided, that the Sheriff of each county, of Howard district, and of the city of Baltimore, shall give notice, that the vote is to be taken as to a convention hereinbefore provided for by publication, at least once a week for three weeks before the period fixed by the provisions of this act for the holding of the same.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the laws relating to the election of Delegates to the General Assembly, shall in all respects govern and apply to the election of delegates to the said Convention. And the said Convention shall determine on the validity of the election, and upon the qualification of its members.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the Convention assembling in accordance with the call of the people and this act of Assembly, shall meet at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred fifty, and the said Convention shall continue in session from day to day until the business for which they have been convened, shall be fully completed and finished; and the compensation of the Delegates to the said Convention shall be four dollars a day and the mileage now allowed by law to members of the House of Delegates, and the said Convention shall have power to appoint such clerks and other officers, as may be deemed necessary to facilitate the transaction of the business of the Convention, and to fix their compensation; and that the Treasurer of the State of Maryland shall pay upon the order of the President of the said Convention, to each member thereof, the said sum of four dollars per day, and the mileage now allowed by law to members of the House of Delegates, as herein provided, and shall also pay to the said clerks or other officers, upon the order of the said President, such compensation as the said Convention shall determine to allow.

Sec. 7. And be it also enacted, That if any vacancy or vacancies occur by death, resignation or otherwise, in either of the delegations herein before provided for either before or after the qualification of said delegates, the Sheriff of the county, Howard District, or Baltimore city, in whose delegation such vacancy or vacancies may occur, shall upon information thereof by said delegation, by the president of said convention, or by the Governor of the State, immediately issue public notice for a special election to be held at the usual places for holding elections in said county, Howard District, or Baltimore city, in not less than five nor more than ten days after said notice, for the purpose of supplying said vacancies.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That the Constitution reported and adopted by the Convention assembled as aforesaid, shall on the first Wednesday June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of this State, for their adoption or rejection, and the voters shall on their ballots, plainly designated, express their assent or dissent to the adoption of the Constitution, submitted to them the following words, writen or printed on their ballots, to wit:—"For the new Constitution" or "Against the new Constitution," which said ballots shall be counted by the judges of the election, and the number of ballots given for or against the adoption of the said constitution submitted to the people by the convention, shall be returned to the Governor of the State of Maryland, by the clerks aforesaid, within thirty days after the time of holding the election, and in case there shall be any ballots without the designation hereinbefore prescribed, the same not be counted either for or against the adoption of the Constitution, but a separate return of the same shall be made by no judges of election as aforesaid.

Sec 9. And be it enacted That in case of the refusal or neglect of the judges of the election in any of the counties of this State, or the city of Baltimore or Howard District, to make the return of the votes cast for or against the adoption of the new Constitution, in their respective counties, the city of Baltimore or Howard District, such judge or judges so refusing or neglecting, shall be liable to the penalty and forfeit of the sum of five hundred dollars to be recovered by presentment by the Grand Jury of the county, city or district in which said judge or judges reside, and on a conviction of such judge or judges for neglecting or refusing to make the return of the number of votes given for or against the adoption of the said Constitution as aforesaid he or they shall in the discretion of the court before whom his or their conviction may be had, be subject also to imprisonment in the county jail for the space of thirty days.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That any Senator or Representative in Congress, or State Senator, or any civil officer of the State or United States, residing within the limits of the State of Maryland, for twelve months next preceding said election, or members of the House of Delegates, shall be eligible to a seat in the Convention to assemble as herein before prescribed, without affecting the tenor of their respective offices.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, that when the Governor shall receive the returns of the number of ballots cast in this State, for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution submitted by the Convention to the people, and if upon counting and casting up the returns as made to him by the judges of election as hereinbefore prescribed, it shall appear that a majority of the legal voters of the State, are in favor of the adoption of the said Constitution he shall issue his proclamation to the people of the State, declaring the fact, and he shall take such steps as shall be required by the said Constitution for the same to go into operation and to supersede the old Constitution of this State. And be it further enacted, That this bill shall be published once a week for six successive weeks previous to the said first Wednesday of May next, in each newspaper published in the State of Maryland.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That any act or acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out in New Orleans last Saturday which destroyed about thirty buildings—large mercantile houses. Amongst those which were entirely consumed were two large four story houses belonging to the Picayune newspaper and used in the publication of that journal. Robb's extensive banking house is also among the buildings burnt. The fire raged with great fury, and required the utmost exertions of the citizens and fire department to check it. The loss not far from $500,000, the principal portion of which is covered by insurance.

☞The Cecil Democrat says:—One gunner killed, a few days since, near Havre de Grace, 200 ducks, and over a thousand was shot the same. It is fair to presume they averaged 75 cents a pair, amounting to $750, a pretty good days' work.

ALLEGIANCE.

It is not every one who can trace or appreciate the immeasurable distance which lies between a great man and the petty spirits of earth by whom he is surrounded. But there are occasions—and especially occasions of rivalry or collision—when the contrast forces itself upon every mind, and all suddenly feel the sense of infinite grandeur balanced against infinite littleness. Such instances as these occurred twice last week, in the Senate, when the Footes and the Butlers of that body attempted to fling themselves across the path of of Henry Clay, calling him to account for despising a folly, which is their boast, and refusing a servitude, which is their glory. It was, it must be confessed, a somewhat striking proof of the intrepidity of human conceit, when two such men presumed to school and catechise such a man as Henry Clay, as both these gentlemen endeavored to do; and, probably, presumption of this kind was never more effectually rebuked than it immediately was by the stern, yet lofty indignation of the Senator from Kentucky. It was not, however, the contrast of deportment, or even that of spirit, which struck upon the public mind. It was in the contrast of sentiment—the contrast of public principle and public feeling characterizing two different order of public ment—that the community perceived the immense dissimilarity between Henry Clay and the two self-constituted champions of Southern rights, whom Mississippi and South Carolina delight to honor.

Mr. Foote ventured to think that Mr. Clay's course in reference to California, was one of "detriment and wrong to the people of the South," and he inquired—we must fancy, with the air and attitude of a Jupiter Tonans—whether Mr. Clay, "coming, as he did, from a slaveholding State, felt himself authorized to vote for the admission of California?" The meaning of all this is, plainly enough, that Mr. Foote deemed Henry Clay not so true as he ought to be to his Southern allegiance. And this is precisely the idea which Mr. Butler announced, still more directly, when he "expressed his surprise that the Senator boldly declared that he owed no allegiance to the South."

Now, we fancy, very few persons in the world will be disposed to accord the highest place in the list of great men to him who, in the United States Senate, talks about allegiance to the South. Talk, first, about allegiance to the moon—or to a red herring—or to any thing else that has an actual existence. Considering that every American has a national and a state Government, to both of which he owes allegiance, there is something equally unnatural and portentous in this sudden craving, into which so many Southern gentlemen have fallen, to create a new power which to swear a new allegiance. It illustrates one of the weakest and silliest, and therefore saddest, of the infirmities of our nature. The Hebrews of the desert did not, in fact, more wantonly build their golden calf to gratify an idolatous disposition, than do these Southern patriots—or attempt to rear—a new power of the South to which they may subscribe their fealty. The religion of Jehovah was too pure and simple for the desert wanderers; they longed for some low and corrupt worship which should bring them back to the livel of their former Egyptian taskmasters.—The government of the United States is, in the same way, too mild and merciful to content the minds of these Southern gentry who want something of a grosser and fiercer character. They want rule—they want, it would seem, a tyranny—some new or some old, Baal-fashioned despotism, to which they can bow down in the enthusiasm of servitude and the plenitude of wretchedness, the delighted victims of a false god of their own making. The story of King Log and King Stock was never before supposed to be capable of application to any higher race of beings than bull-frogs. In the whole history of man there never was any folly so utterly stupendous as that of the gentlemen of the South who aim at a Southern republic, and talk, in the Senate House, of Southern allegiance.

Southern allegiance! How grandly, a moral coloseus among these prating pygmies, towered the Old Man of Ashland, when, crushing the golden calf of Mr. Butler's worship under his feet he repudiated the South and the power of the South—in the sense in which the latter presented them—and proclaimed the only allegiance which an American owes, to be due to his State and to his country:

"Much," said Mr. Clay, "had been said about allegiance to the South, and neglect of or treason to her interests. For one, he knew no allegiance to the South as a section. He owed allegiance to two sovereignties—one the sovereignty of the Union and the other the sovereignty of the State of Kentucky. To these sovereignties he acknowledged allegiance, and to these interests he felt himself pledged. But if gentlemen supposed that he acknowledged any allegiance to a Southern confederation, now or in the prospective, he would tell them that he utterly repudiated such allegiance. He would not live under such a confederation."

This is the doctrine—the true doctrine—the only doctrine for an American—for one who has the mind and soul to lift himself above his fellows,—and, let us add, for one who has mind and soul not to fall beneath their level. Southern allegiance! allegiance to a section—to a certain number of States of this Union, which differ in no respect from the other States, except in having the institution of slavery among them! Call it allegiance to slavery, then—for what else can it be considered?—in the same way that allegiance to the North, in Massachusetts, would be allegiance, we suppose to granite and Wenham ice, and in New Hampshire and Maine, to spruice pine lumber and the mackerel fishery.—Surely, men with brains in their heads and hearts in their bosoms, cannot talk about Southern allegiance. That should be the prattle of the little boys. Men in the ate, and men in the House of Repres tives, should speak, and they should ouly as Americans. There is no S there is no North; there is no We Americans, there is nothing but Ame

Every State in the Union has some ticular interest. The South has inte the North has interests; the West hu terest. It is natural and proper that Congressional delegate should sup and stand by—and by strongly, a the uttermost—the interest, real or sed, of his State and of his section, him advocate their sentiments, too, man will find fault with him for doing That is one of the great purposes for the people of the United States fo their government and established the resentative system. But when this been done, every thing has been done is right and reasonable. Threats, con opposition by violence, and purpos di union are scandalous, and treason improprities. The Constitution pro a remedy against every wrong; and so as it lasts, even tyranny of majorities possible. That Constitution is the tection of every State and every s but it offers no sanction to the folly raves so wildly and so unmeaningly "Southern allegiance."—*U. S. Gaz*

VALENTINES.—Rejected Valentine the number of 4000, were returned letter carriers to the Boston Post O many of them apparently very cost elegant envelopes. They were refuse account of the too prevalent practice ding insulting, coarse and vulgar im by post on Valentine's Day, and thousands of persons have become off ed at.

AGRICULTURAL.—The farmers of chester county are to hold a mee Cambridge on Monday afternoon nex the purpose of forming an agricultural ciation. Judge Goldsborough, and Wallace, Esq. will deliver addresses o occasion.

THE UNION.—The following was of the *regular* toasts at a dinner lately en to the Hon. Garret Davis, of Kent by the members of the Louisville Bar:

"*The Union:* Entire, indivisible, sacred; the strength and glory of the public. Next to our Maker, it challe our highest reverence. We pledge lives, our fortunes, and sacred hono maintain it."

THEATRE BURNT.—The Avon The at Norfolk, (Va.) was entirely destro by fire on Thursday night last, with contents—not a single piece of furn being saved. No insurance. The tish Church, in the neighborhood, w fire twice and was saved with some culty. The fire was incendiary in its gin.

A GOD SEND.—The wife of Georg Hanley, of Philadelphia, on Saturday ing, found a bandbox in the street, fine female babe in it, and having *fruitlessly* married 22 years, conclude adopt it.

MORTALITY.—There were, last w 285 deaths in New York; 68 in B and 80 in Baltimore.

☞Macready is playing a farewell gagement at Liverpool—after which tires from the stage.



DIED,

Near Chester Town on the 21st ins Mr. Francis Lamb, in the 79th year age, an old and esteemed citizen.

In Still Pond, on the 16th instant, Sarah Ann Rasin.

At the Ferry, in Queen Ann's co on the 16th instant, Mr. William rose.

THE LAST NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MY Commission as a public officer pired during the month of MAY, nearly three years ago, I then notifie persons against whom I held Execu that unless they come foward and their respective dues by a certain time, my duty would compel me to adve their property. A few come up and plied with my reasonable request, but find in my hands, between one and hundred Executions unsatisfied, and tiffs are threatening me with a suit.

In every case where the money is paid by the 7th day of MARCH nex the defendant with the plaintiffs release of all other responsibility. I shall will advertise and sell property witho ny respect of persons. It is a duty I my Bondsmen, my family and the pub

A. W. SPARKS

Feb. 23, 1850.

HORSE BILLS



Persons wishing horse-bills for the ensuing sea son, can have them printed in the manner and very cheap at the office of "KENT NEWS."

BLANKS

FOR sale very low at the Kent N office.