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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, April 13, 1850.

☞Hon. J. A. Pearce will accept our thanks for a valuable public document.

County Court.

Our county Court will sit on Friday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock. There is but a single Jury trial, and the Jury have been selected for it.

The Orphans' Court

Now sit on the first and third Tuesday in every month, and if business requires it, they may set on the day succeeding each of those days.

Incendiary Publications.

We learn from the Cecil Whig, that the grand jury of Cecil county Court has indicted Wm. T. Jeandell, one of the editors of the Blue Hen's Chicken, an abolition paper published in Delaware. The objectionable article was a communication signed T. Garrett, stating that the slaves of the South would be justifiable in rising in arms to assert their freedom. The paper containing this article was circulated in Cecil county, which is in violation of the law of this State, the penalty of which is confinement in the Penitentiary for not less than 10 nor more than 20 years.—Jeandell will be demanded of the Governor of Delaware for trial.

The Phila. Conference

Adjourned on Wednesday last. A list of the appointments has not been received in town, but we learn, that the Rev. Mr. Townsend is returned to Kent Circuit, and the Rev. Mr. Hough is to be his assistant, in the place of the Rev. Mr. Pasterfield, sent to Dorchester Circuit.

The Conference on Tuesday last proceeded to the consideration of the case of Rev. Thos. J. Burrows, charged with taking the life of Jas. B. Bishop, in Worcester county. At the last Annual Conference a committee was appointed to try the case—the report of the committee was received, which set forth, that at the time they were about to enter upon their duties a communication was received by them from the accused, in which he proposed to resign the ministry, and withdraw from the church to save further trouble. The committee consider this course satisfactory, and reported a resolution to the effect that the said Burrows have leave to resign from the ministry and confirming his withdrawal from the church.

☞The Maryland Historical Society gave a splendid dinner at Dorsey's Exchange Hotel on Saturday last. Messrs. Webster and Winthrop, the English and Spanish Ministers, together with other distinguished personages were present.

Heavy Robbery.—Sadtler & Son's Jewelry Store, Baltimore street, between St. Paul's and Charles sts., Baltimore was entered last Saturday night and robbed of $6000 worth of jewelry. Among the property stolen was about one hundred gold watches.

Connecticut Election.—The Hartford Courant rather puts a new phase upon the result of the Connecticut contest, by publishing the annexed table of the members elect of both branches of the Legislature:—

Senate—Whigs,	7	Locos,	10
Free Soil,	4		
House—Whigs,	99	Locos,	106
Free Soil,	17		
	127		116
	116		
Maj. against Locos,	11		

The Courant says that this statement is claimed by the Free Soilers to be the true state of the case, and if it be so, they have in their hands the power of deciding the political complexion of the State officer as well as of the next United States Senator.

Hon. William C. Preston.—We find the subjoined paragraph in the National Intelligencer, and the regret it expresses will be widely and deeply felt. It says:

While the public sympathies have just been strongly excited by the lamented decease of a distinguished Senator of South Carolina, we deeply regret to hear of the failing health of another distinguished son of that State, one as sincerely beloved as he is universally admired. We allude, of course, to the Hon. William C. Preston. Bowed down as he is however, by sickness he preservingly performs his laborious duties as President and Professor of the Colleges of the State. In spite of his extreme feebleness and the remonstrances of his friends, and obeying no voice but that of principle, we understand that he jeopards his life in his devotion to duty.

For the Kent News.

To the Voters of Maryland.

The Legislature of Maryland, at its last session, enacted a Law, to take the sense of the people upon the subject of the call of a Convention, to remodle the Constitution of the state? The people are to be called upon to vote at the respective places, of holding the elections, on the second Wednesday in May (the 8th) "Convention," or "No Convention." The present Constitution of Maryland provides a mode by which it may be altered, and no other mode. To make the call of Convention, legal and Constitutional, that article in the Constitution ought to have been first repealed. In the opinion of the ablest men of the Law in the State, and out of it, the Convention will be illegally held to the mode proposed. the expenses of holding a Convention to form a new Constitution, will be from fifty to sixty thousand dollars—some estimate it at more, but this is a reasonable & moderate one. Whig, in the present Constitution of our Treasury—the large indebtedness of our State—the low prices of produce and scarcity of money, are the people called upon to vote upon a Convention question?

Our present form of government is a good one—it was framed by our ancestors in part and since modified by their sons. It is republican in all its features—the people elect their Governor, Senators and Representatives. The principal Officers are appointed for several years, and the smaller ones, annually. The laws are equal—the lives, property and character of all are protected—justice is speedily and fairly administered, and if our people would only reflect, they would see the folly of jeopardizing all these for an idea, something—an *ignis fatuus!* It was said by a wise man, "Better bear the ills we have than fly to others, we know not of." But shall we, surrender the *good* we have and fly to evils, "we know not of?" What is to be gained by a Convention? What evils removed? In what manner are the peoples rights to be enlarged or better secured? We have never yet seen the details of measures presented to the public eye. The evils to be dreaded and which are threatened, are easily portrayed!—They are:—

1. The election of Judges by the people? Let none be startled at this suggestion, for during the 1st month, at a public meeting in Carroll county, it was openly advocated by Major Ege—the election of all officers, from the highest to the lowest? This is an evil which strikes at the root of our prosperity and of every thing which is dear to us. We should consider no man secure in his property, with an elective Judiciary—with every new set of Judges, we might have new decisions—and we all know, that able and talented men, of staid habits and enlarged experience, will not subject themselves to the results of a popular election? The idea, to our mind is revolting—we are in no wise connected with the Judiciary, and have no greater interest in the matter, than any other peaceable, quiet, and order loving member of the community?

2. When the State assembles in convention, with all sorts of spirits—"white, blue and grey"—The extremest radical—the timid and time-serving politicians—the morbid philanthropist—we know not, how our property in slaves may be afferted, nor how far that relation, the most delicate and dangerous in our community, may be impaired by the action of the body?

3. The accumulation of power in Baltimore city and county and the Upper section of the State, will we think, be an inevitable result! "Representation, according to population"—or a ratio of representation, giving a large increase to the popular sections and diminishing the representation of the smaller counties, and of the landed interest generally, because they are scattered over a large surface, will be the inevitable consequence. The power and influences that will be brought to bear by the populous section, will be inevitable in the Convention, and the smaller counties will be bound "hand and foot."—When a certain object is sought to be accomplished—it is carefully concealed, and the public mind is diverted from the true issue to other and collateral matters, of much less importance—a spider's web, is not more cunningly displayed to catch the insect, than the web of popular delusion to intrap the people—but as soon as the fly is entangled in the meshes of the web, the old contriver rushes from his hiding place to secure his victim, who is now completely in his toils. So when the people are seduced into a Convention by the artful cries of reform—and a saving of expence, &c., then the Old Lion of "representation, according to population," will be promptly seen, and his roar will be so terrific, that the smaller counties and the landed interest will succumb, and power once gone, it can never be reclaimed, and like the insect, who has been decoyed, the people, will find it then too late to retrace their steps, and will be obliged to submit to a stronger and all-controlling power—other evils will be treated of before we are done.

CIVIS.

Trial of Mondesquoins.—The trial of the two brothers, Counts Montesquoins for the shooting of Mr. Barnum, was still progressing at St. Louis on the 1st inst.—The evidence is not published, but the Daily Union says:

"We understand that there is great discrepancy between the statements of witnesses as to certain facts, some testifying positively as to the identity of the younger brother with the persons who did the shooting, and others testifying, with equal pertinacity, that the perpetrator of the homicide was the elder brother."

Reward to Littlefield.—The family of the late Dr. Parkman, on Saturday last, paid voluntarily to Littlefield the $3,000 reward offered by them, soon after Dr Parkman's disappearance.

THE WEBSTER FAMILY.

THE STUDENT STORY, &c.

Mrs. Webster has petitioned Governor Briggs, for a change of the sentence of death against her husband. She asks but a commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life, hoping no doubt, with the confidence of a woman, that so long as there is life, there is hope of release.—Of this petition, the Atlas remarks:

"We have no doubt that the case of Dr. Webster will receive all due attention from the State officers, and that the same degree of impartiality and uprightness which have hitherto been exercised towards the prisoner, will continue to influence those who shall be called to official action respecting his situation."

The Boston Courier has the following as to Professor Webster:

"This unfortunate man, so far as external appearances indicate, has become reconciled to his fate. His demeanor is that of a person endeavoring to solve some great problem—calm and thoughtful. He reads much, and has recourse to many books and news papers. His family visit him almost daily. They bear the terrible trial which has come upon them with submission, patience and a christial fortitude, the furthest possible removed from that despairing anguish which produces insanity."

Of the "Student Story," as to seeing Dr. Webster bending over the body, the Boston Mail says:

"It has been thoroughly followed up at the commonwealth's expense. The story was started before the remains of Dr. Parkman were discovered, and originated in an off hand, inconsiderate expression, made by a medical student, on hearing that Dr. Parkman was missing. The young gentleman, Mr Hodges, is the last person in the world who could honestly be accused of surrendering to either threats or entreaties, where they conflicted with his duty as a good citizen and honorable man. He is the son of the Rev. Mr. Hodges, Librarian of Harvard University."

What purported, however, to be an authentic account, from Dr. Beecher, of *some one* having seen through the window, with a spy glass, a person cutting up a dead body in Dr. Webster's room on the night of the murder and is different from the above. The Boston correspondent of the New York Herald, "Vidette," who first put the story in print, writing on the 5th instant, says:

"I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I do not vouch for all the minute details of my story about a "medical student," but I do assert that the main fact, *that some one, whether a student or not, did discover Webster in the position described*, is true. Time will show it to be so."

The same writer, speaking of the complaints against Webster's counsel, says:

"Webster was under the influence of opium a large portion of the time. In their private interviews, Webster would admit nothing and deny little.

As to the anonymous "Civis" letter received whilst Webster was in prison, he says the envelope had perforation through it identical with that upon others given him by the jailor—and through the whole of which that officer had run a pin.

Cheap Postage.

The meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday last in the rotunda of the Exchange (says the Sun) was, though not numerously, very respectably attended. It was organized by calling his Honor, Mayor Stansbury to the chair, appointing George Brown, Esq. and Gen Columbus O'Donnel, Vice Presidents and Wm. G. Harrison and Wm. McKim, Esqs. Secretaries.

The Mayor in a brief manner stated the object of the meeting, which was for the purpose of considering the subject of a cheap system of uniform rate of postage, and closed by introducing to the meeting Barnabas Bates, Esq of New York, the pioneer of the system of cheap postage in this country, who has been laboring for the last ten years in the cause, and to whose indefatigable exertions is to be attributed the passage of the existing law.

Mr. Bates was then introduced, and for three quarters of an hour spoke in behalf of a reduction of the uniform price of 2 cents per letter, to be prepaid, At the conclusion of his address, Wm. Bose, Esq. read the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the partial reduction of postage in 1845 has tended to the increase of the revenues of the Post Office department, contributing at the same time to the convenience and relief of the public; and in so much as the experience of Great Britain for some years past, shows that still lower rates of postage than those now fixed in the United States may be profitably established whereby the public convenience would be still further promoted—Therefore

Resolved, That we are in favor of a uniform rate of postage on letters weighing half an ounce of two cents, *pre-paid*, with an additional two cents for every additional half ounce; and we beg to call the attention of Congress to the propriety and importance of the proposed reduction.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare a memoral to Congress upon it is subject, and to cause the same to be circulated for signatures through this city and state.

Resolved, That the adoption of the lowest practicable rates of postage would be of advantage to all interests—pecuniary, social moral, and intellectual; and that the removal of all unnecessary incumbrance upon the transmission of intelligence between different parts of the country, to the promotion of correspondence and cheap intercourse, is one of the prime duties of enlightened legislation.

The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed to carry the resolutions into effect—John C. Brune, Chancery Brooks, Wm. Bose, Jas. George, T. S. Jenkins, P. H. Sullivan, J. J. Abrahams, H. H. Perry, Esq., then poposed the following resolutions, which were also adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting and the public are due to Barnabas Bates Esq., for his clear and able address, and for his disinterested exertions the past ten years in pressing the subject of cheap postage upon the consideration of Congress.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the daily papers of this city, and that the editors of this city and state be respectfully requested to impress this important subject upon the people.

On the adjournment of the meeting a memorial was numerously signed by those present.

ONE MONTH LATER.

$2,000,000 OF GOLD DUST RECEIVED.

The steamship Cherokee arrived at New York yesterday morning, making the passage from Chagres in less than *ten days*. She brings 28 passengers, and $1,158,818 on freight, and at least $500,000 in hands of passengers, making a total of $1,658,818. She also brings the California mails of March 1st, which came down in the Oregon in charge of Mr. W. A. Bailey, one of the new mail agents.

The intelligence from California was brought to Panama by the steamship Oregon, Capt. Paterson. She sailed from San Francisco on the evening of the 1st of March.

She brought to Panama 262 passengers, $1,342,602 on freight, principally in gold dust, and at least $1,000,000, in possession of the passengers.

The mails from California of the 1st March received at Panama by the steamship Oregon, togather with the gold, were brought in charge of Mr. W. A. Bailey who also brings despatches, from Mr. Van Alleu, Charged Affaires at Ecuador, to our Secretary of State, announcing a revolution in that country, and the appointment of a Director.

Among the passengers in the Cherokee is Passed Midshipman M. P. Jones, with despatches from Commodore Jones, to the Navy.

The steamship Tennesee had arrived at Panama, and sailed for San Francisco. She made the passage from New York to Panama in fifty-seven running days, arriving on the 12th of March.

On the night of the 23d of March a very destructive fire occured at Chagress, by which more than one half the whole town was burned to the ground, and a large amount of property lost. It was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The mails per Cherokee have been 34 days only on the route from San Francisco to New York, which is as quick, if not the quickest, time that the mails ever came in from that place.—They contain nearly 38,000 letters, which is the largest mail ever brought from there.

Many of the passengers who left New York in the steamer Cheerokee, on the 17 January, were but 36 days in reaching San Francisco.

[*From the Alta California, March 1st.*]

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

The new State has been unprecedentedly destitute of domestic news since the sailing of the February steamer.

Since the floods have retired, business has returned, and in sacrimento city, town lots, which during the freshet maintained unabated prices, are every day increasing in value. The public spirited citizens of that municipality have taken measures against disasters similar to the occurence of late, and it is believed no difficulty will be experienced in raising the necessary sum for constructing levees along the river banks. The estimated cost of the work is nearly a million of dollars.

The Legislature of our new State are toiling with but indifferent success. Thus far not much of importance has been done, and the work which has been accomplished has in most instances originated in the House. Resignations have been frequent at which both branches, in a current address to the people of this State, have expressed their displeasure. Great uneasiness exists on account of the dull financial prospects of the State Government. An act creating a temporary loan passed after much debate.

[*From the Pacific News, March 1st.*]

MINES AND MINING.

We do not wish, nor do we intend, to lend ourselves to the encouragement of the excitement existing in the United States in relation to California and her mineral resources; but at all times to give such authenticated facts as come to us from the different Placers. From a large number of miners with whom we have recently conversed, direct from the various "diggings," we are well satisfied that, generally, a profitable business has been done by those who wintered in the mines, and that there is no diminution in the yield of dust.

There will be a vast amount of mining done the coming season with quicksilver, as on many of the rivers the particles of gold are extremely fine. The Virginia or "Burke Rochester," is going extensively into use, either by purchase, or manufacture here—the price being about $250 each. By the use of steam or waterpower, a gang of five or ten rockers may be put in motion and fed with water, reducing the number of hands necessary to supply them with dirt at least one half, and more than doubling the quantity that can be daily washed. In "banks" that contain no more than fifteen cents to the bucket or panful, the quicksilver rockers thus worked produce from ten to twenty ounces per day each. Dirt that pays less than twenty-five cents to a panful is rarely considered profitable to wash with a common rocker.

There are now about 120,000 inhabitants in California, mostly male adults; it can well sustain a population of millions; and even in the mineral regions several hundred thousands men could not occupy the whole ground.

It will be found that the onward progress of California to wealth and greatness will astonish these "unbelievers" more in the next five years than all that has gone before has done. Our career is just opening.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Mr. Barclay, the British Consul for New York, has published two letters, addressed to him, which throw doubt upon the statement made a day or two ago, that Sir John Franklin had been discovered; and yet we will not relinquish all hope that the report will prove to be correct. The first letter is from Dr. John Rea, who had been visiting during the summer the Arctic Sea, via the Copper Mine River, in search of Sir John Franklin, but with no success. The letter is dated McKenzie's River, Sept. 26, 60 miles below Fort Simpson.

The second is an extract from a letter of Sir John Ballender, Chief Factor of the Hudson's B. Co. Fort George, Red River Settlement, Feb. 16, 1850, with the Fort Snelling, Minnesota, post-mark of March 16. It was no doubt brought by the dog train, already mentioned.

I regret exceedingly to inform you that, although the Northern Coast of America has this season been explored by Commander Moore, of the brig Plover, from Behrings Straights to Wainright Inlet, by Lieutenant Pullen, thence to the mouth of the McKenzie River; by Dr. Rae, considerably east of the Copper Mines, yet neither of these have seen or heard anything of Sir John Franklin and party. I sincerely trust that some of the parties, attempting to penetrate the Arctic Ocean from the eastward, have been more successful. With much respect, I am your obedient,

John Ballender, Chief Factor.

Successor to Mr. Calhoun.—We learn from a correspondence in the Charleston Mercury that Gov. Seabrook, of South Carolina, recently tendered the appointment of U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by death of the Hon. John C. Calhoun to Gen. James Hamilton, and that he had accepted the appointment. Subsequently, however, doubts arose in the mind of the Governor as to the eligibility of Gen. Hamilton on account of his supposed non residence of South Carolina. In reply, he states that he sold his estate in South Carolina, and his wife removed to Savannah, in order to be near her three sons who have settled on the Georgia side of the Savannah river, but that he continues to transact business in South Carolina, and spends most of his time there, having established himself at Bluffton, in St. Luke's Parrish;—but he declines to enter into any argument to sustain his eligibility, accordingly returns to the Governor his letter of appointment, and declines the commission that would ensue as its necessary consequence, concluding with the remark that "is quite sufficient, however, that your excellency has deemed me worthy to be the successor of John C. Calhoun."

Capture of a Slaver.—Capt. Gordon, of the ship Memnon, at N. York from Canton, states that on the 4th of March, off St. Helena, he spoke the bark Pauline; under the command of an officer and crew from the English steamer Cormorant, having been taken by that steamer off Rio, on the suspicion of being a slaver. The captain of the bark, and one of the the crew, were on board, and would be tried at St. Helena. The officer in command stated that the bark was said to have been formerly an American, whaler, and the capthin in command, when taken an, American.

Earthquake.—The Louisville Journal of Friday says:

A shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in this city a little after 3 o'clock last evening. Our office building was slightly shaken, and in a good many houses the windows, china, bottles, &c. were set to rating. A good many persons were alarmed by it and took refuge the streets.

Surrender of Slaves in Pennsylvania.—The resolution repealing the Pennsylvania law of 1847 which is a violation of the National Constitution, in regard to the arrest and detention of fugitive slaves, bids fair (the Pennsylvanian says) to pass both branches of the Legislature of that State. It passed a second reading on Saturday, by a vote of 49 to 41.

The Arkansas State Penitentiary was burnt down on the night of the 25th ult. The convicts were all saved. The building is supposed to have been set on fire by one of the prisoners.

☞The Washington Union is paying Messrs. Clay and Webster deserved high compliments for their course in the present exigencies of the country.

☞Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was unanimously elected President of Rutger's College, New Jersey, on the 9th inst.

City Mortality.—There were 166 deaths in Philadelphia last week; 100 were children; died of consumption 12; scarlet fever 18.

Five Men Drowned.—Nathaniel W. Wallace, of Beverly, Mass; Wellington Turtle, Charles W. Foster, and Thomas F. Castle, of Bristol, Conn.; and Ezekiel W. Nerteson, of Milford, Conn., were all drown'd in the bay of San Francisco on the 28th of January.

☞Joseph Eaton, indicted in Baltimore county Court for the murder of Andrew Turner, on the 13th of November last, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife, is now having his trial.

Wholesale Purchaser.—A fellow from Kentuckey, a few weeks since, went into a store of a fashionable milliner in Canal street.

"Have you got any shirts?" asked he.

"Plenty of all kinds."

"What do you ask a cord?" said the chap.

"A cord?" replied the woman.

"Yas, I want about a cord. Up in our diggings the petticoats bas gin out I see you advertise "*corded shirts*," and I thought while my hands was in I'd take what you had corded up."

The millimer fainted.

The Peach Crop.—The Cambridge Complier says:—"Among our wanderings, we see, the peach buds are generally destroyed, but in other neighborhoods all of them are safe and sound. Mr. Joseph Sherwood has a large peach orchard near the town, informs us that his prospect for a crop is good."

Markets.

Baltimore, April 13.

White Wheat—100a106.
Red do—100 to 1 10.
Yellow Corn—53a54.
White do—53a54.
Oats—33a35.
Rye—58a60.

DIED,

In this place on Monday last, Mrs. Griswold, relict of the late L. Griswold.

NOTICE.

I hereby notify John W. Grant, that six months from date hereof, I will not join him nor allow him to join fence.

JAMES GLEN.

April 12, 1850.

ATTENTION!

1st Squadron, 8th Reg. Cav. Dist. M., parade for drill and inspection on TURDAY, the 11th day of May, clock, A. M. in Chester Town.

WM. CAM[illegible]
Lt. Col. 8th R. C. D. M.

April 13, 1850.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

TAKE NOTICE.

The stated meetings of Chester Lodge No. 47 S. T. will be held hereafter Tuesday night.

By order of the Division.

T. J. WILLIAMS.

April 13, 1850 3w.

CLOCKS

CLEANED and REPAIRED.

THE subscriber having located himself here for the present, offers his services to the public—he can repair CLOCKS in the best manner, *and no mistake*. Orders left with Thomas Lusby Esq., will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ROBERTS.

Chestertown, April 13, 1850.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. HANES

WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the ladies generally, that she has just opened in this place, nearly opposite the Market House a new and beautiful assortment of

BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c. She also intends keeping constantly on hand a variety of trimmings, consisting in part of collars, laces, gloves, hosiery, &c. Having employed a young lady from Baltimore, who has a thorough knowledge of the business, she flatters herself to be able to please all who may patronize her. Bonnets made to order.

C. Town, April 13, 1850—if

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the land of Vendutioni Exponas, at the suit of Wm. Graves; issued by Wm. S. Lusby, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for Kent county, against the goods and chattles, rights and credit of Joseph Pinor, Jun. to me directed I have seized and taken in execution, all the right and title, claim and interest of the said Joseph Pinor, Jun., in and to a negro man called Wm. Pinor, and I hereby give notice that on

MONDAY

the 6th day of May, 1850, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the tavern porch of Thomas Lusby Esq in Chestertown, I will offer for sale the property so seized and taken in execution, by public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay and satisfy the said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

J. W. PHILLIPS, Con.

April 13, 1850.

Vendue.

IT being the intention of the subscriber to change his present business, he will offer at public sale on his Farm in Worton, where he resides, on

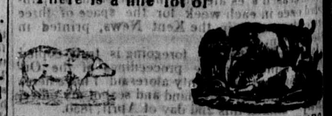
WEDNESDAY,

the 24th instant, all his

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

STOCK, and *Farming Utensils.*

There is a fine lot of



Hogs, and a superior yoke of STEERS, well broke and in good order, aged about six years.



Horses, Cattle, &c.

49 bushels wheat growing, guanoed and looks finely—15 bushels Oats, seeded and guanoed—a fine double barrel gun, &c. poudrette, with directions for use; a carriage and horse well broken.

&c. 10 barrels plaster and 30 barrels of

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and terms made fully known at the sale. Should the day be rainy and unfit for persons to attend the sale will take place on the first fair day thereafter.

WM. A. GIBSON, Rock Point, adjoining Mr. Jos. Usilton's.

April 13, 1850.