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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, July 27, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR

WILLIAM B. CLARKE,

OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Election, Wednesday, the 2nd of October

The New Cabinet.

On Saturday last, the President transmitted a message to the Senate containing the nominations of the following named gentlemen as the members of the new Cabinet, all of whom were confirmed:

DANIEL WEBSTER, (of Massachusetts,) Secretary of State.

THOMAS CORWIN, (of Ohio,) Secretary of the Treasury.

J. A PEARCE, (of Maryland.) Secretary of the Interior.

W. A. GRAHAM, (of North Carolina,) Secretary of the Navy.

EDWARD BATES, (of Missouri) Secretary of War.

N. K. HALL, (of New York,) Postmaster General.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, (of Kentucky,) Attorney General.

This is a Cabinet of such conceded merit and ability as cannot fail to command the respect of the whole country.—All the gentlemen are well known for their devotion to sound Whig principles, and they go into office with the entire confidence of the Whig party of the Union, as well as the best wishes and feelings of all the friends of sound conservative measures.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Crittenden are known to the whole country, and their talents, patriotism, and love of country are as familiar as household words, and to any Cabinet, their "names are towers of strength." Mr. Graham, Mr. Bates and Mr. Hall, though less known in the country at large, are men of tried ability, and worthy of the positions assigned them.

Mr. Corwin by his long service in Congress is well and favorably known throughout the country, and to brilliant talents and eloquence, adds a capacity for business, which guarantees that the Treasury Department will be wisely and carefully administered. The cry of abolition has already been raised against this gentleman, but our readers may feel assured Tom Corwin is no abolitionist! Like other gentlemen from the free States, Mr. Corwin is opposed to the extension of Slavery, but this is very far from constituting any thing like abolitionism!!

Of our own talented and distinguished Senator, Mr. Pearce, we prefer to let others speak. Sufficient for us to state that all the Whig papers concur in saying that this nomination for a Cabinet appointment, was regarded with great favor by all sections, and by all parties." His selection gave satisfaction to the whole country, and we believe Mr. Pearce's acceptance would have been hailed with peculiar satisfaction in Maryland, for he has long enjoyed the confidence of her people, and is looked to as one of her ablest men; whilst he has the unlimited respect and attachment of the party to which he belongs.

With such a Cabinet, headed by a pure, able and patriotic Statesman like Mr. Fillmore, every guarantee is afforded of a wise, successful, and patriotic administration of affairs, and for this we most confidently look.

Declination of Mr. Pearce.

It is now definitely ascertained that Mr. Pearce has declined the appointment of Secretary of the Interior, and his declination appears to have excited very general regret. Without any authority for the opinion, other than Senator Pearce's character, we believe his reluctance to resign his seat in the Senate and thus vacate the trust reposed in him by the Whigs of Maryland, was the prominent cause of his declining to take a seat in the Cabinet—a declination made in the face of appeals from the highest quarters, and from all sections. It is believed that Mr. Pearce would have yielded to the general wish and entered the Cabinet, but for the existing state of things in Maryland; but however complimentary the offer, and however elevated and desirable the position assigned him in the Cabinet, yet Mr. Pearce considered his duty to the Whigs of Maryland paramount to all personal considerations of place and power, and firmly and respectfully declined the Secretaryship. He will remain at his Senatorial post, representing faithfully and truly the interests of his State, and we much mistake the Whigs of Maryland if the faithful and patriotic devotion of our Senator does not increase their attachment and confidence, whilst it must elevate him in the estimate of all true and good Whigs every where.

We add some extracts in relation to this matter, which will not be uninteresting to our readers:

From the Baltimore Patriot.

"The appointment, as I learn, was tendered to Mr. Pearce in writing on Friday last, and by him declined, but on Saturday, notwithstanding his previous refusal, the President sent his name to the Senate, so strong were his own wishes in the matter; which he was encouraged to hope would be gratified, as some of the friends of Mr. Pearce advised that the nomination should be made, believing that he would ultimately accept.

"His being named for so important a post at such a crisis in our history, only settles a fact well understood here in Washington for many years past, and which is now sent far and wide over the country. It is that Maryland, in the person of Mr Pearce, was represented by that order of talent and so id acquiremen s which popular sentiment concedes to a favored few—like Clay, Webster, Cass, &c.

* * * * The appointment is regarded by all as wholly unexceptionable, as a matter of expediency, and very desirable in consideration of the we ight which his name would give; and I do not say this simply because he is a Maryland Senator, but simply because all parties so appear to regard the matter. Expressions called forth by the mention of Senator Pearce in this connection, show that no American Senator stands higher in the confidence of his countrymen, and his party, than Mr Pearce.

From the Baltimore Sun

Senator Pearce was in his seat to-day, and voting. He declined the acceptance of the appointment as Secretary of the Interior, or any Cabinet post. This will be a loss to the Administration, but a gain to the Senate.

The Baltimore American of Wednesday extracts the following from the Philadelphia North American, in relation to our distinguished townsman, Senator Pearce. The North American, is not only one of the first but one of the leading Whig papers of the Union, and is well posted in regard to men and measures at Washington:

HON. JAS. A. PEARCE.

Of the public men of the day who are rising to the maturity of distinction and consideration, there are very few in the national councils who deserve a higher reputation, and who have so many of the elements of a statesman, as the Senator from Maryland. If he has not taken the Commanding position to which he was entitled by his talents and extensive attainments, or reached that pinnacle in the temple of fame to which he might justly aspire, it is only because he has been restrained by a native modesty—which, removed, would have placed him far above the heads of others who have obtained a wider, but more factitious, celebrity. But the character and the vast resources of his mind are fully appreciated in the Senate, as they were in the House of Represenatives; and, this day, there is not a man in either branch of Congress who could administer a department of the Government with more ability, discretion, and advantage to the public. He is among the number to whom the eyes of the country are turned for future service, and whenever presented for public station, will challenge confidence from all parties. He is acquiring unobtrusively, but effectually, that sort of reputation which adheres when it seizes the public mind: not the ephemeral and dazzling repute of the brilliant declaimer; but the lasting fame of the wise and comprehensive legislator, skilled in the history and wants of governments; whose ambition is to promote the interests and preserve the honor of his country, and who may be trusted when perils envi ron and faction threatens the stability of the Union.—*Philadelphia N. American.*

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Wm. Lamb, jr., met with a serious accident on Thursday last; he was getting out wheat, and in attempting to stop the machine his left hand was caught between the teeth, mutilating it in a horrid manner. Dr. Wickes was called in and amputated the arm above the wrist.

DR. WEBSTER.—On our first page will be found the proceedings in the case of this unfortunate man. After a full investigation of all the circumstances connected with this horrible affair, the Governor and Council have refused to commute his punishment, and appointed Friday, the 30th day of August for his execution.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of Yesterday.

REPORTED FOR THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

SENATE.

Mr. Foote had submitted an amendment restricting the limits of California by the line of 35° 30', and providing a government for the territory thus cut from the present limits of California.

Mr. Clay alluded to his repeatedly expressed desire that all the amendments which Senators might feel called upon to submit, should have been first disposed of, and that then, when the bill should have been fully matured, an opportunity should be allowed him to discharge a duty obligatory upon him from his position towards the bill and committee But owing to the anxiety on the part of the Senate to come to a vote, he would now proceed to the discharge of that duty.

It had been said during the progress of the debate that there was no cause for danger or alarm in the country, and that, except among the politicians, tranquility prevailed. He said that he would be glad could he believe this. But the history of the times demonstrated a different state of affairs. He alluded to the fact that in a time of profound peace with foreign nations, a convention was imposingly called and met with representatives from the different States in that section, to deliberate upon and devise measures to be resorted to in future contingencies. Also to the resolves of several States indicating their action in case California was admitted, slavery, abolished in the District, and if no provision is made for the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

He alluded to the great agitation on these three subjects, and contended that there was a feeling of alarm and excitement throughout the country upon them, which called from Congress some measure for their adjustment. The establishment of a paper in this city, with the open and avowed object of sustaining the interests of a particular section, was also commented upon. The paper had in one instance departed from the truth. It was in maintaining that the constitutional convention of Kentucky had nearly unanimously voted against a proposition to sustain this bill. The reverse of this statement was the truth. He insisted that the public sentiment in the State of Kentucky was nearly universal in favor of the bill, and cited several evidences to sustain his opinion. He also commented upon a pamphlet published and widely circulated, in which the disadvantages to the South from the Union, and the advantages which she would possess if separated from the other State, were depicted in strong colors.

He proceeded to state the history of the proceedings in the Senate upon the proposition to refer these agitating subjects to a committee by which some measure of peace and harmony could be devised, and spoke of the obstacles, objections, and opposition with which the proposition was met.

He replied to the remarks in the debate, that the committee was chosen by a bare majority of the Senate, among which were included the members of the committee, and commented upon the fact that the reason why but a bare majority of the Senate had voted for the committee, was, that the minority, the opponents of the committee, refused to vote at all. As soon as the committee reported its system of measures it was denounced, and the greatest variety of epithets applied to it. The Senator from New Jersey had styled the committee as thirteen doctors, and intimated that they were more properly quacks than doctors, for their scheme, instead of being a healing remedy, was calculated rather to aggravate than heal the disorders of the country.

He detailed the different component parts of the system of measures reported by the committee, and replied to objections urged against the amendments to the Fugitive Slave bill, and the bill for the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, giving away for explanations by Messrs. Mason and Hunter.

He examined the bill now before the Senate, and alluded to the strange fact that the admission of California, which it was said was intended to draw support to the other measures, was the one which was met by the greatest difficulty. It was to this part of the bill that the Senators from Alabama, (Mr. King,) from Louisiana, (Mr Soule,) and Georgia, (Mr. Berrien,) objected particularly.

He put the question to Senators to answer why it was that they would vote against this bill because it provided for the admission of California, and thus reject the whole measures reported by the committee, when it was well ascertained that, if this bill be lost, the Senator from Illinois will move to take up the bill for the admission of California, and that it would be passed by a decisive vote, and that, too, without any change in the boundaries.—The objections to this part of the bill were said to be insuperable; he could hardly think so. Were they founded upon constitutional points, then they could not be overcome; but those objections were to the expediency of the measure, as he had shown, and he asked why would they reject this whole system of measures, with its compensations, &c.?

He then contrasted the plan of the committee with that of the late administration, and in doing so paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the late President. He knew him well; knew his father; knew him to be an honest man, a brave man, and as one who had covered his own head with laurels, and had advanced the honor and glory of his country. He also expressed his hearty and earnest approval of the policy of the late President towards foreign nations.

He adverted to the policy of admitting New Mexico and Utah as State, and opposed it, and advocated territorial governments for them. He then remarked upon the importance of settling the question of the Texas boundary, and pointed out the imminent danger of civil war between the citizens of New Mexico and Texas, and the probability that, if a war broke out on the Rio Grande, it might extend to the Potomac. He only urged its[1] settlement now.

The bill had been opposed because it compromised a great principle. He replied to this point, and denied that any single constitutional principle was compromised by the bill. He replied also to the objection that it was a bill so framed as to coerce members to support it or to vote against parts of it to which they were opposed. He cited the parliamentary law to sustain the bill in this respect, and also various legislative precedents, and treaties, all equally as liable to the same objection as to this bill. He contended that the northern Senators who were under instructions to vote for the proviso, could readily and with great propriety do as the Senator from Pennsylvania had done, vote to put the proviso in the bill, and after doing all they could to obtain that, then vote for the other measures.

It had been called an Omnibus bill, and it was said that the omnibus contained too much. He thanked the enemies of the bill for saying that. It was the Omnibus bill, the people's vehicle. It was said that it contained too much, that the subjects are incongruous, and ill-suited to be together. But, while that was the ostensible objection, there was another and a true one.—If the Wilmot proviso had been inserted in that part of the bill giving territorial governments, then Senators who now oppose it because of its incongruity could vote for it. The objection, then, was not that there was too much in the bill, but that there was not enough in it. They wanted Mr. Wilmot in the omnibus. He did not want him however; he thought that he would break it down with his weight. It had also been said that the friends and supporters of the bill were incongruous. The Senator from New Hampshire had alluded to a consultation between the friends of the bill and particularly the Senator from Michigan and himself. He had held consultations with the Senator from Michigan and with other Democratic Senators.—They had met and consulted upon this question. Whigs and Democrats had laid their old party feelings, and endeavored to devise some measures to settle this question of slavery.

He said that he had been informed that opponents of the bill had also had their consultations. These opponents were Senators who on this very subject were the extremes of the opinion on the matter.

Mr. Butler asked if the Senator meant to say that the Southern Senators who opposed this bill had consulted with the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. Clay said that he meant to say nothing of the kind. But what he meant to say was, that the opponents of the bill had consulted together upon it; he could not say whether there was any Free soil members in the meeting or not.

Mr. Dayton disclaimed having ever had any consultation with any of the opponents of the bill.

Mr. Clay was understood to say he referred more particularly to the Southern Senators.

Mr. Mason asked whether the Senator meant to say that southern Senators who opposed the bill had held consultation with Senators from the free States?

Mr. Clay said so; but they had meetings among themselves.

Mr. Mason said that southern Senators had held meetings among themselves for the purpose of protecting and preserving the rights, the dignity, and the honor of the South.

Mr. Clay said that the friends of the bill had also held meetings to preserve the rights, the honor, the dignity, and the UNION of the whole country. (Loud applause in all parts of the gallery.)

The presiding officer stated that the applause given in the gallery was a violation of the rules of the Senate, and if repeated he would have to enforce the rule by ordering the gallery to be cleared.

Mr. Clay continued his remarks. He maintained that there was no incongruity either in the freight or the passengers in the omnibus. There was neither an Abolitionist nor a disunionist in the omnibus. He then proceeded at length to state the grounds on which northern men could vote for the bill and justify themselves before their constituents.

He replied to the remarks of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, that unless slavery were prohibited in these Territories they might be used as places for slaveholders to breed slaves; also, to the comments upon the cotton interest, &c. He argued to show that the South was not responsible for the tariff of '46, but that it was the North—New York and Pennsylvania, by their votes in '44, which had given that tariff to the country.

He alluded in high terms to the Senator from Michigan, and to the generous conduct of the people of Michigan in releasing him from his instructions, and enabling him to vote freely upon this subject

Also to the prevailing spirit of harmony and concession in the whole northwest and called upon the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Dodge) to cap the climax of his devotion to his country by voting for this measure.

He stated the account between the two sections as to what each gained by this bill to be, that the North gained the admission of California, with slavery excluded; she gets New Mexico and Utah, in all probability, as free States to be admitted hereafter; escapes the extension of slavery an act of Congress, and secures the abolition of slave trade in this District. The South avoids the passage of the Wilmot proviso, avoids all legislation dangerous to the institution of slavery in the States; gains none hundred miles secured to Texas, which is now in dispute and doubt gets an efficient Fugitive Slave bill, and obtains silence upon slavery in the District of Columbia.

On each of these points he enlarged and dwelt for some time, and pointed out the benefits resulting to the whole country from their settlement. He took up the proposition of the Missouri line of 36° 30', and argued that without an express recognition of the right to carry slaves south of that line, it would be of no possible benefit to the South. He denied that the Constitution of itself, carried with it the right to carry slaves to the Territories. He urged that the bill was better for the South in this respect than would the adoption of that line, without and express guaranty of the right to carry slaves south of it; and pointed out how it was so.

He then alluded to the probable disastrous effects which would result from the defeat of this bill. California will be admitted, and perhaps nothing done for the Territories, and nothing for the settlement of the Texas boundary; and he pictured the renowned excitement and fellings which this event would create. A collision between the troops of Texas and New Mexico, or the soldiers of the United States which would be sent there if the present administration carried out the same policy as the last, was inevitable.

He described the nature and the probable result of the war between Texas and the Union, and alluded, in connection with the subject, to a speech lately delivered in Charleston, by a late delegate to the Nashville convention. In that speech, the speaker was reported as saying that if, no other State under certain circumstances, would move in disunion, South Carolina alone would he, the speaker, would unfurl the banner himself.—He deprecated such sentiment coming from any quarter, and was sorry that the idea of disunion was becoming such a familiar subject. He then reverted to the subject of the war with Texas, and commenced upon the probability, in case of blood being shed, that the ardent spirits of other States, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia South Carolina, and Missouri, too, would find their way there, and make it a contest in which the states from the Rio Grande to the Potomac would take a part. He repeated his arguments in favor of a settlement of this subject before the adjournment of Congress.

He alluded to the declaration made by the Senator from New Hampshire, that the passage of this bill would not destroy agitation. He contended that it would. Every abolition press in the country, and every abolitionist in the country, opposed the bill; and he attributed it to the fact, that they saw in its passage that their element was to be taken from them. He asked what would be left for agitation? California would be admitted. The question of slavery in the Territories would be disposed of, and the subject left to the people to decide for themselves. The slave trade in District would be abolished. With these points settled, there would be no agitation on the others. He alluded in terms of severe reprobation to the mad, wild and extravagant portion of the abolitionists, whose avowed object was avowed object was a dissolution of the Union, and said that they would not be satisfied, that nothing would satisfy them short of a general destruction of what was wise and good in this example of self government. He maintained that this bill would effectually and certainly secure and restore tranquility to the country.

He adverted to the prophecies that this bill would not be received favorable by the people, and cited similar prophecies made at the time of the Missouri compromise and at the time of the compromise, in 32 upon the tariff. He described the effect of these compromise upon the country; and how they were received by the people, and argued that this would be received in a similar manner. He denied what had been stated repeatedly, that the northern members who voted for the Missouri compromise had been repudiated at home for so doing.

The responsibility of the subject he said, was now removed from the committee to the Senate, and its fate rested with it. He appealed to the Senator from Virginia, by the memory of his father and grandfather, to aid in passing this bill, which was to preserve and tranquilize the country. He also appealed to the Senators from Rhode Island and Delaware to do the same. He alluded to the responsibility of rejecting this measure, and eloquently and most feelingly depicted the grief, alarm, and anxiety which would pervade the country were they to return home without a settlement of the agitations of the country.

[Mr. C. spoke about three hours, and the above is but a meagre outline of his speech. The Senate was crowded to excess.]

He said that the fate of the bill was not certain. It depended on some four or six Senators whose position had not been positively known. With them he left it to be decided. If it were defeated, it would be a triumph of Free-Soilism and Abolitionism; a triumph of extremists; and he fervently prayed that it might not result in evil consequences to the Union.

Mr. Barnwell replied to that portion of Mr. C.'s remarks commenting upon a speech lately delivered in Charleston. If the individual alluded to who was known in the Senate and in the House—believes the Wilmot proviso to be an aggression upon the constitutional rights of the South which should be resisted; and if he believed that the admission of California would be a mutual enactment by Congress of that proviso, because the prohibition of slavery by California would be dead and defeated unless it receives vitality from Congress—then he was not alone in saying, as several States had said, that it should be resisted.

He said that the term disunionist was becoming one which would not be the highest opprobium. The term "rebel" had been applied in the times of the revolution, when liberty was baptized in the blood of Warren at Bunker Hill, and illustrated by the bravery of Jasper at Fort Moultrie.

He then defended South Carolina and her devotion to constitutional liberty; and alluded to the spirit of her sons, which would never submit to degredation or wanton aggression. He commented upon the eulogium passed a few days since upon Massachussetts by Mr. Webster.

Mr. Clay said that he knew Mr Rhett, the individual alluded to, and had some respect for him. But he had used the expression attributed to him that he would unfurl the banner of disunion against the General Government, and intended to follow that declaration up by an act, then he was a traitor, and he hoped he would meet the fate of a traitor. (Applause in the galleries, which was surpressed immediately by the Chair.)

He then alluded to the remarks made by Mr. B. about South Carolina and replied to them. He maintained that there were as dauntless and as gallant spirits in Kentucky as in South Carolina; but if Kentucky unjustly were to wage a war upon the General Government, he would not fight under her banner.

Mr. Barnwell rejoined.

Mr. Hale replied to that portion of the speech of Mr. C., in which it was denied that those from the North who voted for the Missouri compromise had not for that act been politically doomed. He maintained that they had, and that many of them were now living toombstones of their own fate.

Mr. Clay replied, citing the names of some half dozen of them, to show that the Senator was mistaken as to the political fate of those at the North who had voted the bill. After adverting at length to this, he said that even if one half been so stricken down, he would write upon his toomb this epitaph: "Here lies a noble patriot, who loved his country better than himself"—an epitaph he feared he could never write upon the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. Hale doubted whether the vocation of the Senator was to write epitaphs, repeated his convictions that what said as their fate was correct. He right to write an epitaph on such would say, "Here lies a man who ced his constituents for an office had been told by a judge in his St Livermore,) who was a member Congress which passed the Missou promise, that he found, when on home from that Congress, several who had voted for the bill already in office as postmasters.

Mr. Clay said that he did not the fact.

Mr. Hale said he had no doubt fact. He alluded to what became who lived in New Hampshire.

Mr. Dawson asked what was the of the best post office in New H

Mr. Hale said that it was about sand dollars a sum sufficient to b in New Hampshire, or in Georgia.

Mr. Clay replied denying the ity of the accusation, and repea names of a large number of those North who had supported the bill ting their future political life. He that Mr. Livermore, when he made charge, intimating as it did that the dent at that time, Mr. Monroe, out the inducemen of office to obta should indicate the man and the o

After some future remarks, Mr. moved and

The Senate adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVA

RELEASE OF THE CONTOY PRIS

The Norfolk Herald contains the ing letter, dated—

U. S. SHIP ALBANY,
Havana, July 12, 185

We shall leave here to-morrow for Pensacola, with forty-two pr delivered up to Commodore Charles, who arrived here a few days ag U. S. Steamer Vixen, for the final ment of this difficulty. These pr are the passengers taken in the Georgiana and brig Susan Loud, b Chagres, and supposed to be conce the late expedition against Cuba. have been convined in double ir board the Spanish 74 since the la of May. The masters and crews, number, have been detained a whi ger.

These prisoners are all Americ with the exception of one or two from the Western States. They ha treated badly.

☞The Steamer Crescent City an account of another destructive San Francisco—the loss will reach three millions of dollars.

☞Sir Robert Peel was thrown his horse on the 28th June last and

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ARRIVED.—The schooner Empire, Ca gan Browne, arrived at San Francisco on of June.

MARRIED.

On the 15th instant by the Rev. Mr. Pe John A. Lane to Miss Henrietta Miller, a county.

On the 23rd inst. by the Rev. Mr. Pe Samuel Hurlock to Miss Mary Rebecca H of this county

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DIED.

Departed this life on the 13th Instant Town, at the Hotel of John McDaniel, illness of twelve weeks, Miss MARY DU aged thirty-five years.

FAIR AT ST. PAUL

THE Ladies of St. Pauls' Parish, to hold a Fair, at the Church, Saturday the 10th of August.

A dinner, Confectionary and Refr ments will be prepared and several ad es delivered.

The proceeds are designed for the efit of the Church.

July 27, 1850.

Final Dividend.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of county, the creditors of

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

late of Kent county deceased are he notified to file their accounts against said William Johnson, deceased, with Register of Wills for Kent county, before Tuesday the 13th of August, and to attend before the Orphans' C of said county on Tuesday the 20 August, 1850, when a dividend on the sonal estate of said deceased will be and paid according to law.

EDW'D BOYER,
Adm'r of William Johnson, dec
July 27, 1850—tdd

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of VENDITI EXPONAS, issued by Wm. S. La one of the Justices of the Peace of State of Maryland, in and for Kent co at the suit of Adam Norris, f. n., a the goods and Chatties, lands and ments of Clem Hacket, f. n., to me ed, I have taken in execution all the title, claim, interest and estate at Law inequity of the said Clem Hacket, to one HOUSE and LOT, adjoining lands of A. M. Scott and others, in the Election District of the county of aforesaid.

And I hereby give notice, that on 19th day of *AUGUST*, at 3 o'clock *the afternoon*, at John Pennington's in Geo. Town ⋈ Roads, in Kent co aforesaid, I will offer for sale the property so taken in execution by public auction to the highest bidder, for cash satisfy the debt, interest and costs due to become due thereon.

JOHN T. HURTT, Con
July 27th 1850—tds. $6

SHOE, scrubbing, horse and whit brushes, for sale by

WM E WICK