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KENT NEWS.

CHESTERTOWN, Md.

Saturday, November 30, 1850.

The Reform Convention.

We continue to give the procedings of this body. Up to Monday last, all the proceedings were only preliminary to business, and it is supposed the session will continue four months. The cost up to that time was about $10,000—add the cost of fitting up the chamber $2,747, and we have nearly $13,000 to prepare for business!! This is a large sum without offering corresponding benefits. We believe that all needful reforms could be enacted by the Legislature, without any additional expense, as their sessions were limited to the 10th March. Our opponents harped so much upon the subject, that many well thinking people were induced to favor the call of a convention, who will no doubt, deeply regret it. The costs of holding the elections to the counties, will not fall short of $10,000—making the cost of the Convention, at least $90,000!! Let those who have cried so long about "retrenchment and reform" bear the responsibility.

Mr. Clay in Kentucky.

We give in another column, a letter from Kentucky, giving an account of the speech of the Hon. Henry Clay, at Frankfort, to the Legislature of Kentucky. We presume that a similar compliment has not in that State, ever been paid to an American citizen. The fact that a union of all parties in the Legislature to invite a citizen to address them on public affairs, finds no parallel in this country; but nobly did the old Ind g Hint Harry, perform his task, and most nobly did the Legislature act, in forgetting all party distinctions, when the great interests of our Union is attacked. Let all read the letter and if every patriotic heart feel his blood course more swiftly through his veins, and his ardour for the Union rise higher in his breast, we mistake the character and qualities of our people

Hon. J. M. Clayton.

We publish on our first page, the conclusion of Mr. Clayton's speech, at the Dinner given to him on the 16th instant, by his friends in Delaware. We consider this extract, as one of the most eloquent eulogiums that was ever passed upon a public man, and as Mr. Clayton was in circumstances to know and appreciate the character, qualities and ability of the distinguished Taylor, we are now prepared to estimate the higher encomiums, which one of the greatest of American statesman, has pronounced upon the late lamented President. We believe that he richly merited the handsome tribute which has been so eloquently paid to his memory and his virtues by his noble and distinguished friend.

CONGRESS.—Congress meets on Monday next—the message of President Fillmore will be communicated to both Houses, on Tuesday. We will receive it on Wednesday by the Orris and distribute them to our subscribers on that day.

RUNAWAYS.—On last Saturday night four negroes, a woman and three children, belonging to Mr. John Losby, and a negro man, belonging to Mrs. Ann Cruikshank, ran off, and have up to this time, escaped pursuit.

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

ANOTHER FORGERY.—Another note of $3000 drawn on John S. Gittings, Esq., President of the Chesapeake Bank and endorsed by John Glenn, Esq., came to light on yesterday morning, and has been traced to the agency of Folger P. Lovegrove. Several other transactions of a similar dishonorable and criminal character have also been divulged since the exposé has taken place, by the parties who have been the victims.

Since the above was written a telegraphic despatch has been received from Richmond, Va., by High Constable Gifford, informing him of the arrest of Lovegrove at that place, and his committal to await the requisition of the Governor of Maryland. The High Constable and officer Graham accordingly proceeded to Annapolis last evening to obtain the requisition, and will proceed, once to Richmond for the accused. Col. Gittings was instrumental in procuring his arrest immediately on ascertaining the fraud on the Chesapeake Bank,

ARREST OF A THIEF.—A man named Galley has been arrested in Caroline county, Md., charged with buying a horse in Worcester county, paying $20 and getting credit for the balance; then hiring a carriage from Mr. Bradshaw, Cambridge; with which he proceeded to Easton, where he sold the horse for $53, and the carriage also, Galley was pursued, overtaken in Caroline county, and is now in Easton jail.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH AT FRANKFORT.

We have given a brief telegraphic report of the speech delivered by Henry Clay, at Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, on the invitation of the members of the Legislature, which is now in session there. We have a fuller telegraphic report now before us, but we prefer to wait for the authentic copy of the speech, which was furnished by Mr Clay, at the request of the Legislature, and published in the Kentucky papers. When this comes to hand, we shall lay it before our readers.

In the mean time the following letter from a member of the Kentucky Legislature, describing the scene and the effects of the speech, will be read with interest We copy it from the Lexington (Ky) Observer:

FRANKFORT, Nov. 15, 1½ P. M.

D. C. WICKLIFE, Esq:

Dear Sir—The Legislature has just adjourned after listening to a speech of an hour and a half in length from the Hon. Henry Clay. You were made aware by the report of the legislative proceedings of yesterday, that a resolution passed by the House was unanimously concurred in, inviting Mr. Clay to meet the General assembly in the Hall of the House to day, at 12 o'clock. In pursuance of an immense crowd, Mr. Clay was introduced by the Joint Committee of both Houses, and received by the Speaker of the lower House in one of the most chaste, beautiful and patriotic addresses I ever heard. After the Speaker had closed, Mr. Clay arose, evidently laboring under the greatest emotion. There was the silence of Tadmor in the Hall; breathing ceased, and the crowd presented the appearence of a great tableau of unmoving statues, with expectation depicted upon every countenance.—After thanking the Speaker for the flattering address he had just made, and the legislature to the high compliment intended to be paid him by their polite invitation to meet them, he proceeded to allude to, and discuss the late subjects of agitation in the country; embracing the measures contained in the Compromise. He took them them up consecutively. The admission of California, Utah, &c., the Texas boundary bill, the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the Fugitive Slave bill. Of all these questions he expressed the opinion that they were settled, definitively and permanently, and acquiesced in by the whole country, with, perhaps, the exception of the latter, with which so great dissatisfaction seemed in some places to be felt.

He pronounced a growing and well deserved eulogism upon the character of President Fillmore, and expressed the opinion that the Executive would enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, calling if necessary any portion of the militia of the Union into service for that purpose. The compliment to Fillmore brought down the most enthusiastic applause from Whig and Democrat.

He alluded to the formation of a new party, saying that when the question of Union was at stake, all such measures of policy, as a Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, an Independent Treasury, &c., sunk into utter insignificance.—The new party he denominated the "Union Party," and when he had mentioned it, with a tone and action I never can forget—elevating his proud old head—erecting his proud form now somewhat bent, as the snow bends the pine—his eye beaming almost celestial fire, he rushed towards the Speakers Chair, exclaiming, "I am a member of that Union party!" Words, unless they could literally burn, are no vehicles to paint paint that scene. Only those who enjoyed the pleasures of seeing it, can ever have any idea of its character.

I thought the most pathetic part of his effort was when disclaiming any desire for office, he wrapped his garments about him and, stepping proudly about, he said, "I want no office; no place—ah yes," he exclaimed, "I do want a place, a place in your hearts." It was said so movingly—so sweetly—so pathetically that his bitterest opponents seated immediately about strong and cold men, "unused to the melting mood," wept like children.

I presume you will have a full report of the whole of this interesting proceeding; and as I am in great haste for fear the cars will leave before I find a bearer for this, I must close, assuring you that such an effort as that listened to to-day has not fallen from the lips of any man for years.

I met upon the street a moment after the adjournment a most violent democrat, who saluted me with the remark that Mr. Clay was incomparably, the greatest of all men, and said involuntarily, whilst he was speaking, he had pulled off his hat and shouted with more enthusiasm for him, that he ever had for Old Hickory.

In great haste, your friend

ROB'T. A. ATHEY.

The speech occupied a hour and a half in the delivery.

The Frankfort Commonwealth gives the following sketch of his remarks on the Fugitive bill.

He said he believed that the Northern people were a law abiding people—that the excitement and agitation among them on this subject would subside—and that the law would command respect and obedience—but if not, and resistance should be made to it, he believed President Fillmore would use all the force of the army and navy, if necessary, to maintain the law and suppress the insurgements. If the excitement at the North upon the subject of this law should continue, and prevail to such an extent that the law should be unavailable, the result would be that formation of entire new parties in the country—a party of the Union and a party against it. There would be a Union party, said," said Mr. Clay, with great emphasis, "I am of that party. Whatever may be of its component elements. I am of the party that is for the Union." This declaration was received with enthusiastic shouts of applause, such as we presume, were never heard in that hall before.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM CONVENTION.

NOV 23, 1850.

The Convention met according to adjournment—the President, Hon. J. C Chapman, in the Chair. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Graff, the roll was called and the journal read.

The President laid before the Convention sundry reports from the counties, and city of Baltimore, in regard to the assessment, &c., therein, which were severally laid on the table. A communication from the Treasurer, showing the amount of payments on account of legal services, since 1st January, 1838, exclusive of payment of 5 per cent. to Deputy Attorney General for collections, was referred to the Committee on Attorney General and Deputies. A communication from the Clerk of the Court of Appeals was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Gwinn submitted an order calling upon the Governor to inform the Convention of the number of pardons granted since 1832 Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the appropriate Committee was directed to inquire into expediency of incorporating a provision in the constitution to prevent the Legislature from creating debt, or appropriating the public funds to workp of Internal Improvements, &c., without submitting the question to the people.

On motion of Mr. Ege, the Committee on the Legislative Department was authorised to inquire into the expediency of preventing the Legislature from creating public debt; also, to prevent the charter of banks without making the stockholders and officers individually liable

On motion of Mr. Prestman, the Judiciary Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing Baltimore City Court, and the division of its duties between a Police Court for minor offences, and a competent tribunal for more important cases.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, the Committee on the Legislature was directed to inquire into the expediency of making it obligatory upon the Legislature at its first session hereafter, to provide a systematic code of the statute laws of the State.

Mr. Sprigg offered a resolution for inserting a provision in the constitution requiring actual residence of sixty days, previous to election, to entitle a person to vote in any county or ward, in the counties or city of Baltimore. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Fiery, the Committee on the Executive Department, are to inquire into the expediency of preventing the salary of the Governor from being increased or diminished during the period for which he may be elected.

Mr. Smith offered an order calling upon the Treasurer for a statement respecting donations to schools and academies, &c. Adopted

Mr. Ridgely offered an order directing the Committee on the Public Debt to inquire into the expediency of a provision declaring the sinking fund, set apart for the extinguishment of the State debt, inviolate. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Schley, the following propositions were referred to the Committee on the Legislative Department:—to prevent divorces by the Legislature; every law to embrace but one object, to be expressed in the title; all property of the wife before marriage, and that acquired after, by gift, devise or descent, shall be her separate property; private property not to be taken for public use without just compensation.

And that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Chancery Court, and abolishing the present mode of taking testimony in equity causes, and the substitution of oral testimony to be taken before the Judge, who shall hear the cause. To provide for inferior tribunals of uniform jurisdiction.—To exempt a reasonable amount of the property of any debtor from seizure of sale for debts hereafter contracted. To practice for the revision, &c., of the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to courts of record of this State.

Mr. Eccleston moved to raise a committee of three to consider and report upon the compensation of the officers.

Mr. Ricaud moved, as a substitute, that it be the same as similar officers of the House of Delegates of Maryland—$4 per day.

At the suggestion of Mr. Buchanan, the subject was referred to a committee of three, and Messrs. Eccleston, Ricaud and Weber, were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the propriety of providing a more speedy mode of collecting debts in the courts of law, and of avoiding the existing the delays attendant upon proceedings at law.

The Convention then took up the order of the day—being the orders submitted by Mr. Stewart of Baltimore, Chairman of the Committee on Printing and Reporting, and after a debate, in which Messrs. Blackstone, Grason, Brent, and Dorsey participated in, adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS; Nov. 25, 1850.

The Convention met. John G. Chapman, President, in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Griffith. Journal read.

The President, under an order of the 20th inst., appointed the following standing committees:

1. To Report a Declaration of Rights—Messrs. Dorsey, Williams, Biser, Blackistone, Parke, Hodson, Wright.

2. On the Executive Department—Messrs. Grason, Sprigg, Jenifer, Bell, Goldsborough, Hearn, Holliday.

3. On the Legislative Department—Messrs. Johnson, Phelps, Preston, Morgan, Kilgour, McCullough, Carter.

4. On the Judiciary Department—embracing the various courts, magistrates, &c., mode of appointment and tenure of office—Messrs. Bowie, Thomas, Christfield, Buchanan, Randall, Stewart, of Baltimore city, Ricaud, Constable, Brent of Charles, Spencer, Schley, Eccleston, Anderson.

5. On the Treasury Department—Messrs. McLane, Donaldson, Neill, Bowling, Sherwood, of Talbot, Dashiell.

6. Respecting the the Attorney General and his Deputies—Messrs. Schriver, Dalrymple, Brewer, Fiery, Miller, Cockey; Colston.

7. On the Tenure, Duties and Compensation of other Officers—Messrs. Tuck, Brent, of Balto. city, Dent, Weber, James U Dennis, McHenry, Lee.

8. On the Election Franchise—Messrs Chambers, of Kent, Brown, Hicks, Weems, Thawley, John Newcomer, Slicer.

9. On Inspections—Messrs. Sellman, Hopewell, Michael Newcomer, Forks, Ware, Annan, Chambers, of Cecil.

10. On the Power of the Legislature over Corporations and Creating Public Debt—Messrs. Wells, Ridgely, Dickinson, Stewart, of Caroline, Waters, Sherwood, of Balto. city, Mitchell.

11. On Elections—Messrs. Smith, Davis, Magraw, McCubin, Chandler, McMaster, George.

12. On the Militia—Messrs. Howard, Hearn, Shower, Bond, Dickinson, Stephenson, Schley.

13. Respecting future Amendments and Revisions of the Constitution—Messrs. Sollers, Fitzpatrick, Jacobs, Sappington, Gathier, Hardcastle, Welsh.

14. To report such Provisions proper to be embodied in a constitution not embraced in the duties of the forgoing Committees—Messrs. Jenifer, McLane, Dorsey, R. J. Brent, Blackistone, Johnson, Grason.

15. To report a basis of Representation in the two houses of the Legislature, and an apportionment of Representation in the same—Messrs. Merrick, Howard, Chambers of Kent, Gwinn, Ege, Lloyd, John Dennis, Harbine, Kent.

Mr. Bowie, on the part of a majority of the committee on credentials, which was directed under an order previously submitted by R. J. Brent, to inquire into the eligibility of certain delegates to seats in the convention, made a report. He announced the receipt of a letter from Mr. Brent, setting forth that unavoidable detention from the convention would prevent his submitting a report from the minority of said committee. The majority report contains an elaborate review of the constitutional question and argument sustaining the eligibility of all the delegates to seats in the convention. Ordered to lay over and be printed.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution providing for a recess on Thursday next, (Thanksgiving day.) and authorising the President to invite a clergyman to deliver a discourse in the hall of the convention on that day

Mr. Stewart of Caroline county, moved to invite the Rev. Dr Fuller, of Baltimore, to officiate.

Mr. Mitchell moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried.

The report in favor of contracting for reporting and printing the debates of the Convention, came up as the unfinished business.

Mr. Jenifer answered the argument of Chief Justice Dorsey, delivered on Saturday; contended for the unqualified power of the Convention to employ any officer deemed proper; that he would like to see the argument of the gentleman alluded to go out side by side with those who differ with him in opinion. He regarded his position here not limited by any of the views of any special portion of the people but to act for the welfare of the whole peole and the benefit of the State; and gave a statement, to show that the cost had been over rated.

Mr. Buchanan alluded to the difference of opinion existing between gentlemen opposing the proposition; argued not only of the power to enter into such a contract, but of the importance of giving the fullest and fairest account of everything done in the Convention; and regarded the whole argument of Mr. Dorsey as founded in error as to the letter and spirit of legislation consistuting the Convention.

Mr. Randall recognized the high legal position accredited by all to Mr. Dorsey, but regarded his opinions here expressed as mere distums rather than opinions from the bench, and expressed his surprise at his conclusions as to the power of the convention; argued in favor of the power and duty of the convention to incur the expense proposed. He desired that the people of Calvert should know the sentiments of the citizens of Baltimore, and so vice versa; and that the arguments of the representatives of each consistency might go forth in justification of the position and claims of each. No convention of any States but has exercised this power, either in employing reporters or purchasing reports.

Mr. Donaldson rose to speak; but yielded to allow Mr. Johnson to move for a recess, (being 3 o'clock,) till 4 o'clock, which was negatived—32 to 33 Mr. J. moved to adjourn which was carried.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 26, 1850.

The Convention met, and after usual formal proceedings, James U. Dennis offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in order to preserve the purity of ballot box, the committee to consider and report respecting the elective franchise be directed to consider and report upon the expediency of a general registry law.

Mr. Tuck sent to the chair a proposition for recommitting the report on reporting and printing, with instructions to inquire and report in a more specific form respecting reporting and printing the debates and proceedings in quarto form, in the style of the Congressional Globe, &c. He should call it up at a proper time.

Mr. Ege submitted an order directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the best mode of so altering the mode of empanneling jurors as to prevent the possibility of partiality, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Holliday submitted orders directing this appropriate committee to inquire into the propriety of engrafting upon the constitution provisions disfranchising electors convicted of bribery, and from holding any office; also requiring that all taxes for works of internal improvement shall be first collected before such works be undertaken. Adopted.

Mr. Fitzpatrick submitted orders directing inquiry into the propriety of creating a board of public works; also for reducing the number of judges, and for creating an annual term of a superior or appellate court. Adopted.

Mr. Jacobs submitted orders directing inquiry into the propriety of prohibiting the Legislature from appropriating money for other purposes than the legitimate expenses of the State government; and that, after the final payment of the public debt, the revenue from works of internal improvement be distributed among the counties and the city of Baltimore, proportionate to the taxes paid from such portions of the State. Adopted.

Mr. Prestman offered the following, to lay over for future action:

Resolved, That the several committees on the constitution be instructed to report, by articles, such propositions as are to be submitted by them for the adoption or rejection of this body, and that no argumentative report or written explanation shall be made on any subject, by the said committees.

A report from committee, fixing the per diem of the officers of the convention, was taken up. The president called Mr. Biser to the chair.

Mr. Shriver moved, as a substitute, to pay the president and chief secretary $5 instead of $6 as reported by the committee, and the other officers $4 each.

Mr. Schley moved to amend so as to allow the president only $4 A debate arose, in which the power of the convention (which will form one of the most perplexing questions of continual debate) was discussed, during which Judge Chambers declared his belief tha delegates stood in convention as untrammelled by any legislative action as the whole people would do if so assembled in their sovereign capacity. It was ultimately concluded to omit the pay of the president from present action, and the subject was laid on the table

The order of the day, relating to reporting and printing the debates of the convention, considered

Mr Davis argued against the power and the propriety of the convention to enter into such a contract.

Mr. Donaldson said there were three classes of opinions among delegates, as to the character and power of the convention. One class (of which he classed Judge Chambers,) hold that the convention is above all law; another who believe that its powers are solely derived from the law providing for a call of the convention has been called in violation of the existing constitution. As a matter of law, he argued in favor of the power of the convention, and urged the necessity of reporting and printing as due to the people, the honor of the State, and future generations

Mr. Johnson followed in a few remarks in favor of the contract

The question was then taken on Mr. Blackstone's amendment, providing that the reporting and printing shall not exceed ten thousand dollars.

The question was next taken upon Mr. Dorsey's motion, to strike out so much of the committee's report as relates to reporting and publishing the debates, which was determined in the affirmative by a vote of 62 to 28.

Mr Tuck submitted a substitute for the remainder of the report, authorizing the committee to contract for printing the journal and reports; but, without taking action upon it, the Convention adjourned.

A SENATOR IN PRISON.—Hon. G. W. Caldwell was sentenced last week, at Charlotte, N. C., to 20 days' imprisonment for an affray with Rufus Barringer, arising out of publications made by B. during the last Congressional canvass. After two days in prison, Mr. Caldwell was liberated through the unanimous interference of the grand jury. The citizens of Mecklenburg tendered him a public dinner, but he declined the honor, stating that his Senatorial duties demanded his immediate presence at Raleigh.

HON. THOMAS SMITH, of Connecticut, was married a few days since, in Alabama, to Miss Dickinson, formerly resident of Litchfield, Connecticut. So it seems as abolitionist has been able to go South and get married, though the Boston Chronotype says that Mr. Smith had to leave Charleston in 24 hours. Doubtful.

DEATH OF A PATRIOT AND SOLDIER.—The Hon. R. M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, during the administration of Martin Van Buren, died in Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday morning last.

Died.

At his residence, on Saturday the 23d. inst., Thomas J., son of Thomas Baker. He fell asleep in Jesus.

Dearest Tommy thou hast left us,
Thy loss we deeply feel;
But thee thy father hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal.

'Twas painful when we impressed
On thy lips the farewell kiss,
But when we remember thou art blessed,
Our mourning is changed into gladness.

Farewell dear Tommy, a long farewell,
No more on earth we'll meet thee
But when for us they shall sound the knell,
In Glory we expect to meet thee.

Baltimore Sun and Clipper please copy.

FIRE.—The shirt establishment belonging to Mr. Winchester, on Baltimore street, was distroyed by fire on Monday last.

Servants Wanted.

A resident of this county wishes to purchase, for his own use, a servant (slave for life) between 12 and 20 years of age—also a servant man or boy. To servants of good disposition and quick a liberal price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

Nov 30, 1850.

Bounty Land, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs claimants, that their claims for

BOUNTY LAND

will be *promptly attended to* upon application to Mr. David Arthur, at the Comptroller's Clerk's Office, (with whom he has formed a co-partnership.) Mr. A. is in possession of all the necessary forms, &c.

GEORGE H. HICKMAN,
Attorney at Law.

Office in Baltimore, on Fayette st. above St. Paul.

Nov. 30, 1850.

☞Stolen.☜

ON last Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a SADDLE and BRIDLE. The SADDLE was quite good, almost worn, with Spring Stirrups,—the Bridle had a double head stall, with red leather and only one rein. Any information respecting the saddle will be kindly received and the informant will receive $3 00.

JAMES CLARKE.
Unionville.

Nov. 30, 1850.

Henry Masten, agt.
Stansbury M. Hatt, and others. } In Chancery, 15th Nov, 1850.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by James Alfred Pearce, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate mentioned in the cause be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 15th day of January next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of December next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1000.

True copy,

Test,
LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Reg. Cur. Cur.

November 30 1850—3w

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

Baltimore, Nov. 26th 1850.

WHEREAS, a certain part of the human family are so constituted that when mi-fortune befals their fellow man they show their sympathy by raising the hood upon them or by adding to what they have heard, however slanderous it may be. Now to all whom it may concern—the undersigned begs through this medium, to say to the citizens of Kent and elsewhere, that all statements made about his having failed and being imprisoned, or bring bursted all to pieces, or having proved false to trust reposed, is *positively false*—and will say without boasting, that he is able to pay every dollar he owes to any man, and if those who make themselves most busy would look at home and see to their affairs at once, they would not find themselves envied by me. But if they wish to reap the fruit of such report, if they be responsible, let them make such statement, so I have evidence of it. I now say to my partners in business of any kind, let them bring evidence of my indebtedness to them and I will pay it and I ask as a favor that they will bring their books and accounts for settlement. If I owe them I will pay it, if they owe me I expect it, and if they do not, after the close of the navigation, I will, the Lord willing, go to see them. I take this opportunity to say to Mr. James F. Taylor, if he will produce a receipt for taxes, &c. on the "Lynch Farm," for one year, I will then pay him the $17 I owe him, that he so much fears he will lose.

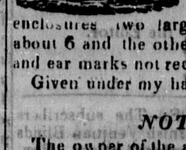
In conclusion, I would say to a community by whom I have long been known, that I am in the *COMMISSION BUSINESS*, No. 5, Bowley's Wharf, where any favor will be thankfully received and faithfully attended to.

The public's ob'ent serv't,
F. E. FORMAN.

Nov. 30, 1850—2w

Kent county, to wit:

I hereby certify that Joshua C. Bell, gave information to me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the said county, this 25th day of November, 1850, that he had taken up as astray, trespassing upon his enclosures two large white OXEN, one about 6 and the other about 13 years old and ear marks not recollected.



Given under my hand.

WM. WATTS

NOTICE.

The owner of the above described Oxen is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

J. C. BELL,
Agent for Ann Bell.

November 30 1850—3w

Cloths, Cloths.—T. W. ELIASON has a large assortment of Cloths, which he is selling very low. Persons wishing to buy should not fail to give him a call.

Nov. 9, 1850.

CASSIMERES, SATTINETTS, AND VESTINGS.—A large assortment, just received and for sale low by

T. W. ELIASON.

Nov. 9, '50.