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KENT NEWS.

CHESTERTOWN, Md.

Saturday, December 7, 1850.

The President's Message.

This annual paper, always looked for with great and general interest, was received on Wednesday last, and immediately distributed to our subscribers in Extras.

We consider this one of the best Messages ever sent to Congress and President Fillmore has done himself, infinite credit, and given an earnest of his ability, patriotism, and attention to the proper duties which attach to the Executive arm of the government. The Message is well and handsomely written—every word seems to be in the right place, and to have a clear and definite meaning. There is no equivocation—no effort to catch votes or to conciliate local prejudices and interests—no bait for the North and "tub" for the South, but the Executive duty, regardless of consequences, is plainly defined, and the President's intention to perform it, as unequivocally and positively expressed.

The account given of our national affairs is satisfactory and encouraging—the suggestions about the Tariff, we presume North and South can cordially agree to—the intimations in regard to the exercise of the veto, are such as Gen. Washington and the Fathers of the Constitution put forth and advocated—also in respect to our neutral and foreign relations. The obligation of every one to respect the law is declared, and the whole message is one of those strong common sense documents that must command the attention and respect of every one. The message is strongly for Union, and we are confident, that Disunionists and Disturbers of the peace, in every section, will meet a formidable opponent in President Fillmore.

The Reports from the Heads of Departments are able and interesting, and should be read by every one.

☞The Baltimore Clipper, in speaking of the message, says:

"Its language is plain, intelligible and to the purpose, whilst the spirit is pure and truly American. The message will be particular gratifying to every friend of the Union, however it may be harped at by politicians of the "higher law" order, or by those who would trample the constitution under foot, to gratify their malignant and traitorous designs.

The President on every point "toes the mark." There is no shrinking from responsibility—no ambiguity or equivocation. He says plainly what he means to do, and leaves nothing to conjecture. In this plainness of speech and firmness of purpose, the country has a guarantee that he will use his veto power to annul any measure having a tendency to distroy the Union—should Congress be guilty of passing such an act, of which we have no apprehension. Under his administration the fugitive slave law cannot be repealed, and it will be worse than folly to make the attempt.

The President is a plain, practical, business man—honest, candid and straightforward—and just the man for the times. Under his superintendance, the laws will be enforced, and the Republic will be safe.

"The general tone of the message is conservative it is moderate, yet emphatic; calm, yet energetic. There is no pretension to display, and very little that the jealous scrutiny of party will find to be irrelevant."—*Sun.*

Kent County.

George J. Vickers, U. S. D. M. has furnished us with the census returns for Kent county. The Upper District contains 1987 whites, 806 slaves and 937 free blacks.—The Middle 2072 whites, 924 slaves and 1162 free blacks. The Lower 1587 whites, 897 slaves and 1007 free blacks. Total 6379, being an increase since 1840 of 537.

Chester Town contains 1295 and are classed as follows, white males 375, white females 420, slaves 150, free blacks, 350.

Daniel Webster.

We publish to-day a letter, containing patriotic sentiments and scriptural allusions, to the distinguished statesman, from one who for many years resided in our Town, and who is a native of it.

THE LADYS BOOK.—We have received this popular magazine for January. It is filled with original matter, by the best authors in the Country. The engravings are numerous and handsome. The Postmaster, at this place is now getting up a club, and persons who wish to subscribe for the Ladys Book, would get it cheaper by calling on the Postmaster.

☞Jos. T. Mitchell Esq. will accept our thanks for the majority report of the committee on credentials.

☞The Sloop Gen. Washington, Capt. Browne, had not arrived when our paper went to press—owing we suppose to the rainy weather.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM CONVENTION.

Annapolis, Dec. 2, 1850.

The Convention met. Hon. J. G Chapman presiding.

On motion of Mr. Biser, ordered, that legislative committee inquire into the expediency of each county, city, or district paying its own members in the Legislature. That the judicial committee inquire into the expediency of causing the Judges of the several judicial districts to be paid by said districts, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals to be paid out of the State Treasury.

On motion of Mr Wells, the committee on the Treasury are to inquire into the expediency of appointing the State Treasurer by the concurrent vote of the two Houses of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the committee on Education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of securing the present school fund for the establishment of common schools.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of making provision for the settlement of differences by arbitration where the parties prefer it.

On motion of Mr. Tuck, the Governor was requested to furnish a list of civil officers of Executive appointment, specifying the number of appointees to each class of officers.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the Judiciary committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of declaring a verdict of damages by jury in courts of original jurisdiction, final, unless legal cause other than excessive damages, be shown, for setting aside such verdict.

And that committee No. 14 inquire into the expediency of prohibiting any public authority or chattered corporation from taking private property until the agreed value thereof shall have been paid or tendered to the party entitled.

On motion of Mr. Shriver, the Register of Baltimore, and the clerks of the Levy courts were directed to furnish a statement of fees and perquisites allowed and paid to the Attorney General and Deputies, from January 1st, 1838, to the present time.—And that the Treasurer furnish a statement of all allowances and commissions to said officers since 1837.

On motion of Mr. Weber, the committee on the Treasury, are to inquire into the expediency of creating the office of Comptroller of the Treasury, who, with the Treasurer, shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

On motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the committee on Corporations, were directed to inquire into the expediency of making the bill-holders of any Bank or Banking association preferred creditors of any such association

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Executive Committe were required to take into consideration the salary and future residence of the Governor, with a view to the sale of the Governor's House.

The President announced the order of the day being the report and accompanying resolutions of the majority and minority of the committee on the qualifications of members of the Convention, and the preamble and resolutions in relation thereto, offered on Saturday by Mr. Gwinn, as a substitute for the resolutions of said majority and minority.

Mr. Tuck raised the question of order, that the resolutions of Mr. Gwinn were not in order, because not applicable to the matter under consideration.

After some remarks by Messrs. Tuck and Gwinn, the President decided Mr. Gwinn's resolution to be in order.

Mr. Donaldson read a preamble and resolution, which, he said, he would offer as a substitute when in order, declaring that all civil officers of this State who have resided within the limits of this state for 12 months next preceding their election, are eligible to seats in this Convention.

Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, addressed the Convention in support of the position assumed by him in the report of the minority.

He was followed by Mr Gwinn, when the Convention adjourned.

Dec. 3d, 1850.

The Convention met. President Chapman presented a communication from the Governor of Pennsylvania, in answer to a request of a convention, covering copies of public school reports, &c.

Mr Mitchell said he had heard much complaint from the people in reference to the convention's having declined to employ reporters to have its debates reported and offered a resolution authorising the treasurer to retain one dollar per day of each members pay, (being $103 per day,) to be appropriated to paying for reporting and printing, and the surplus, if any, to be placed to the credit of the primary school fund.

Mr J. U. Dennis moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Spencer hoped the matter might lay over, as he believed some arrangement might be made for the reporting.

Mr. Mitchell said he should make no speeches, but desired the people should know what was said and done here.

Mr. Dennis said he had originally opposed the reporting, but from what he had recently seen in the Baltimore Argus, respecting the action of the convention, he felt sure some reliable report of the delegates should be given, and should favor it. The subject was then laid over.

Mr. Kilgour offered an order, which was adopted, directing the appropriate committee to enquire into the expediency of exempting homesteads from execution and sale for debt.

Mr. Hudson offered an order directing inquiry as to prohibiting the legislature from appropriating money to public works unless tax for the same shall have been sanctioned by the people and levied.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood, of Baltimore city, the several committee clerks were directed properly to compile and arrange the various orders adopted directing committees to inquire into sundry subjects.

The reports on the eligibility of certain delegates to seats in the Convention was again taken up as the special order of the day.

The question was taken on Mr. Gwinn's substitute for the resolutions of the majority of the committee—when after rejecting the preamble and some of the resolutions, (upon grounds rather to their reasoning than their conclusions,) the concluding resolution, declaring the power of the people to alter the constitution independent of all restriction, and that the legislature should afford every facility to the people to express their opinion in the matter, was adopted by a vote of 40 to 35; but it was afterwards reconsidered and referred to one of the appropriate standing committees.

The question then recurred upon the original proposition, declaring all the delegates entitled to seats. (Mr. Brent's adverse resolution pending.) Mr. Spencer offered a substitute for the whole, declaring the untrammeled power of the people to change the constitution, and of the right of all the delegates to seats. A spirited debate arose, for and against the propriety of the introductory portion of Mr. Spencer's substitute. Messrs. Merrick, Tuck and Buchanan opposed its propriety in this connection. Messrs. Spencer and Ege urged its adoption.

Several new propositions were offered and debated; there appearing to be a disposition to avoid sanctioning the arguments of both reports from the committee and the expression of any other opinion than simply to say whether delegates holding civil commissions are or are not entitled to seats; when Mr. Brent offered a resolution denying the reasoning of the report of the majority of the committee, which was negatived by a vote of 36 to 38.

Without taking a vote upon the main question, (the right to seats,) the convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 4, 1850.

The Convention assembled at the usual hour. Mr. Spencer offered resolutions, which was adopted, directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the propriety of reorganising the Judicary, by making judges to seven for ten years, and re-eligible; a distinct Court of Appeals, of three judges from the Western and three from the Eastern Shore, to hold two terms annually; dividing the State into eight judicial districts, exclusive of the city of Baltimore, to be composed—1st, of Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester—2d, Caroline, Talbot, and Q Anne's—3d, Kent, Cecil and Harford—4th, Allegany and Washington 5th, Frederick and Montgomery—6th, Baltimore county and Carroll—7th, Prince George's, Charles and St Mary's—8th, Calvert, Anne Arundel and Howard District; for each of which shall be chosen one county court judge; they to be also judges of the orphans' court and chancery court of each county, (these two latter courts to be incorporated into one.) To abolish special pleading. Creating a common law court for Baltimore city, with one judge.

Mr. S. also offered a resolution relating to the subject of banking—which was adopted.

Mr. Michael Newcomer offered a resolution directing inquiry into the propriety of forbidding the election of more than one lawyer to the legislature from any one county or city—alleging their interruption of business by fondness of speech-making; which gave rise to considerable mirth.—It was adopted.

Mr. Jas. U Dennis moved to consider his motion of yesterday, to reconsider a previous vote rejecting a proposition for reporting debates. After debate, laid over.

Mr. Jacobs offered an order for the appointment of a select committee to devise some plan for the ultimate riddence of free coloured persons and their colonization.—Adopted.

Mr. Sprigg offered an order for the appropriate committee to report a provision for the new constitutions, prohibiting the Legislature from interfering with the existing relation of master and slave. Adopted.

Mr. M. Newcomer offered an order providing for a recess, (for the purpose of enjoying the Christmas and New Year's hollidays,) during which pay of members and officers cease; which was promptly laid on the table.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution for constitutionally providing for a tax on free colored persons for use of the Colonization Society. Adopted.

Mr. McMaster offered a resolution directing inquiry into the propriety of providing for the election of Senators for four years and Delegates for two years, and confining the pay of members to sixty days. Adopted.

Mr. Ege offered a resolution directing inquiry into the propriety of establishing fixed salaries for all judicial officers, and to prohibit the reception of fees. Adopted.

Mr. Ridgely offered a resolution directing inquiry into the propriety of establishing uniform local courts for the trial of petty offences. Adjourned.

Mr. McHenry offered a service of resolution directing inquiry as to the propriety of embodying in the Bill of Rights freedom of thought, speech and action, with due regard to rights of others, &c., the acquisition and free transfer of property; a definition of citizenship, &c. Adopted.

The subject of eligibility of certain members to seats in the convention, was again resumed.

Judge Chambers argued at length in maintenance of the sovereignity of the people in sending members to the convention; declared the action of the Legislature in reference to the convention, as unwarranted by the Constitution, and received no vitality by a vote of the people, but the people, having sent him to the convention, he held his place as others do, by the voluntary sovereign act of the people, and not by any law whatever.

Mr. Presstman took similar ground; and expressing little hope of good to result from this convention, challenged Judge Chambers to aid in gratifiing the people in forming a new constitution, and to the sustenance of any similar revolutionary movement on the part of the people, if we ever desired it.

R. J. Brent contended that the restrictive provisions of the constitution were applicable to delegates, &c.

Mr. Spencer commenced a reply to Judge Chambers, but yielded to a motion to adjourn and the convention accordingly adjourned.

LETTER to HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

We have received a copy of the following letter, addressed to Hon. Danl. Webster, from an old friend, and we give it a place in our columns for the "American sentiments" which it contains which we are happy to believe are the sentiments of the great mass of our countrymen:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1850.

To Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER:

My Dear Sir:—I have been hesitating in my mind in regard to again addressing you; but when I read such American sentiments as you have expressed in your letter to the glorious Union meeting at New York, it requires no apology from an American citizen, but calls forth emotions of gratitude to God and his country that men like Daniel Webster are still living. Such sentiments, coming from such men, never die. Those men will pass away, but it is only to take quiet repose in the hearts of their countrymen, stamped by the approbation of the great Ruler of this Republic.

Sir, I rejoice in my soul that your name is *Daniel.* I have often read that name with pleasurable delight in that Book of books;—its history then is its history now. It is true, we have not literally a lion's den, nor have we a Nebuchadnezzar issue his proclamation and sound his instruments of music to cause us to bow down to the golden image he has set up. But, sir, we have ten thousand times worse.—Look at those political, abolition bloodhounds, watching with anxious care to drink up the heart's blood of our beloved Constitution! What is a lion's den or the fiery furnace to pass through, in comparison with having this great Republic to furl up its stripes and stars, our fathers and forefathers died to support.

Never—I say never shall those starved, amalgamated vultures, like the cattle of Jacob, ringed, streaked and speckled, have their desire, while men like Daniel Webster lives. Then, sir, stand as you have always gloriously stood, on the great constitutional rock of your country. Let them see your windows are not hoisted towards Jerusalem, but to the great Preserver of your country, and then, like Solomon of old, you shall have showers of wisdom from above, and shall come out like Daniel of old without a scratch upon your person, or the smell of fire upon your garments. Yours, truly,

JAMES HARRIS, of House Smith, Murphy & Co., 97 Market st.

REPORT OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

The gross revenue of the Department for the year ending 30th June, including an appropriation, for franked matter of the different Departments, of $200,000 and deducting the sum of $147,013 38, received for British postages, was $5,552,971-48. The total expenditures were $5,212-953 54. Gross excess of revenue $340,-018 05. Adding undrawn appropriations, &c., the net balance in the Department is $1,132,045 82.

The revenues for the current year are estimated at a total of $6,166,616 28; and the expenditures of all kinds at $6,019,-809 90.

The Postmaster General recommends, among other important changes, a reduction on the rates of postage—on inland letters to 3 cents prepaid; on sea going letters to the Pacific coast, South America, and the Eastern Continent, 20 cents, and 10 cents on all other sea going letters; on newspapers, inland, a uniform rate of 1 cent; on pamphlets and periodicals, inland, one per cent ounce; and for sea-going newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals, double and quadruple rates; where the letter rates are 10 and 20 cents.

He also recommends—as we never have often recommended—the equitable reform of charging the expense of the Congressional franking privilege, as well as of the transmission of newspaper exchanges, upon the public Treasury, rather than on the private correspondence of the coontry.—He recommends that these changes should go into effect at the commencement of the next fiscal year; and that the commissions allowed to postmasters at the smaller offices should be raised, to insure the services of competent and faithful officers. He also recommends that the laws regulating the Department should be revised, and their various provisions enacted in one law; and that the Assistant Postmaster General should be placed upon the same footing, in point of compensation, as the heads of bureaus in other Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior is an elaborate document, presenting a full exhibit of the condition and operations of the new department and the multifarious interests of the Land service, Indian affairs, the Pension office, &c., &c. over which it has charge.

The estimates for the various branches of the public service within its jurisdiction, for the approaching year, reach the large amount of $8,132,043 48; being an excess over the estimates for the current year of $1,728,670 63. The increase arises principally from the enlarged expense of Indian affairs and the pension list; for which the estimates are, respectively, $1,441,472 06 and $2,644,726 31.

The number of claims for warrants under the late bounty land law, up to Nov. 5th, was 9,416, and it is rapidly increasing. The whole number of persons, who, if living, would be entitled to the benefit of the law, the Secretary says, would exceed half a million; and he estimates that the number of claimants will be about 250-000.

Of the public lands there were disposed of, 5,184,410.91 acres; of which 1,320,-902 77 were sold, and 3,405,520.00 located on bounty land warrants. For the three quarters of 1850, the quantity disposed of has been 2,815,366.42 acres; 869,-082.32 sold, and 1,520,130.00 located on warrants.

The Secretary urges the importance of a national highway to the Pacific, within our own territory, from the valley of the Mississippi to the western coast, and the necessity of obtaining full and accurate information as to the shortest and best route, having reference only to distance, but also to the soil, climate, and adaptation to agricultural purposes of the intermediate country:

He renews the recommendation of his predecessor for the establishment of an Agricultural bureau; and advises the institution of a model farm at Mount Vernon "whose soil was once tilled by the hands and is now consecrated by the dust of the Father of his Country.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The aggregate strength of the army, as at present established by law, is 12,326 officers and men. It is estimated that the number of men actually in service and fit for duty, from deaths, discharges, desertions, sickness, and other casualties, fall short of the legal organization on an average of from 30 to 40 percent; so that the above number would represent an effective force of only from 7,400 to 8,700 men.—Of the whole number, 7,796 are stationed in or are under orders for Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon; leaving only 4,530 in all the rest of the States and Territories.

The Secretary urges the necessity of employing a cavalry force to curb the mounted Indians of Texas and New Mexico; and suggests the adoption of some system, dictated equally by policy and humanity, for reclaiming the whole unfortunate race, by inducing them to abandon their wandering and predatory life, to live in villages, and resort to agricultural pursuits for subsistence. The statement of the enormous costs of transporting pork and flour for the use of the troops in New Mexico, affords a strong evidence of the benefit which the republic would derive, in a mere pecuniary light, from restoring peace and security to the herdsman and husbandman of a territory, "a large portion of which is susceptible of of producing crops of grain, and nearly all of which is well adopted to grazing."

A TERRIFC TARNADO.

Seventy or Eighty Houses Blown to Pieces—A Great Number of Lives Lost.

LOUISVILLE, Nov 30.—One of the most appalling and distructive tornadoes which has been experienced in the Mississippi valley for several years, occurred about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, Mo., situated on the Mississippi river just below St. Louis, and demolished some seventy or eighty buildings, many of them the finest and principal business houses in the place.

The Baptist and Catholic churches, and the Catholic convent were distroyed.

Two of the large and splendid telegraph masts belonging to the St. Louis and New Orleans telegraph company, were cracked, shivered and brought to the ground with as much ease as though they had been pipe stems.

The steamboat Saranac, No. 2, which had just rounded to at the wharf, had her upper works completely blown off, and several persons on her were severely injured, and some, it is probable, were drowned.

The wharf boat was likewise blown from her moorings, and almost irreparably injured.

In order that you may judge of the tremendous violence of the storm, I will state that a cow was unceremoniously lifted off her feet on terra firma, and deposited on the top of a tree, sixty feet from the ground.

The loss of life by this awful visitation cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is certainly very great, as numbers as are doubtless buried beneath the ruins of fallen buildings. There are also a great many persons who are seriously injured; and some of them are so crippled and maimed that that they will never recover from the effects.

The town is literally torn in pieces, and looks truly wobegone. Many citizens who were this morning to be seen with light hearts and smiling faces are to-night wrapped either in the arms of death, or else are weeping for their friends who have been thus untimely swept away.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY CENSUS.—The returns for Queen Anne's county show that there are 10,215 white and free black inhabitants and 1271 slaves in the county. There are 40 establishments of productive industry industry in the county, yielding from $5000 to $10,000 annually, each.—There are 953 farms yielding $100 and upwards annually.

A LARGE HOG.—On Thursday last Messrs. Peltz & Wright, of Hagerstown, slaughtered a *little pig*, which measured 6 feet 10 inches in girth, and weighed *only* 683 lbs. nett. The pig was 18 months old and was raised by Mr. Shriver of Funkstown.

CENSUS OF TALBOT.—The Easton Gazette learn from John Harrington, Esq., deputy marshal, that the census of Talbot county is as follows:—Free inhabitants 9,556; slaves 4,135—total 13,691. Increase of free inhabitants since 1840, 1,[illegible] and of slaves, 448; of this increase 1,500 is in St. Michael's district. Number of dwellings 1642, and of families 1668.

Married,

On the 31st of October by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, Mr. THOMAS W. HYLAND to Miss SARAH E. GRANT, all of this county.

On the 3rd inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN MORRIS, to Miss MARY R. THOMAS, all of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. THOMAS L. DAWSON, of Talbot county, to Mrs. MARTHA A. WILLIS, of this county.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE undersigned Trustees, wish to employ a Teacher, for School District No. 9, in the 1st Election District of Kent county. No one need apply unless he can bring recommendations.

WM. S CONSTABLE,
L. SKEGGS,
JNO. GREENWOOD,
SAMUEL E. BAKER,
JOSIAH RINGGOLD.

December 7, '50—3w

TO RENT.

For the ensuing year the DWELLING and STORE ROOMS, adjoining my residence.

JAS. W. PHILIPS.

December 7, '50—tf

A young man, a native of Kent, who is competent to give instruction in all the rudimentary branches of an English education, would like to be employed as Teacher in one of the Primary Schools of county.

Enquire of the Editor.

December 7, '50—tf

ESTATE OF THOMAS GRIFFEN, late of Maryland, Kent county, Orphans' Court, December 3, 1850.

On the application of Nathaniel Wolf, Administrator of Thomas Griffen, in the county of Kent co., deceased.

Ordered, that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks in the Kent News printed in Chester Town.

In testimony that the foregoing is taken copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' of the county aforesaid; I have hereunto set my hand [Seal] and the seal of my office this 3rd day of December, 1850.

Test. E. WELCH,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order notice is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Griffen, late of Kent co., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30th of June 1851, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 3rd day of December, 1850

NATHANIEL WOLF,
Admr. Thomas Griffen, in. dec'd.

Dec. 7, 1850.—4w

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber has still on hand a well selected quantity of

LUMBER

and SHINGLES. He is determined to sell *CHEAP*—persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his assortment.

JOHN T. DODD.

Dec. 7, '50—tf

OYSTERS!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the gentlemen of Chester Town and vicinity that he has the NEW BUILDING which he has had erected for an OYSTER HOUSE is finished. It is at his old stand (just below the residence of James E. Barroll, Esq.,) and having a plenty of room he accommodate all who will patronize him. His cooks, are first rate, and oysters will be serve up to order. Also Terrapins in season.

The upper room of his establishment is intended for the Ladies, during the summer. Suppers will be prepared for private parties at moderate cost. Oysters for sale by the gallon.

Gentleman can also get hot coffee ham and eggs, &c., any time during the day or evening.

Having been at considerable expense in fitting up the building for the accommodation of the public, he hopes to receive a share of their patronage.

The publics humble serv't
LEVI RODGERS.

November 23, 1850.

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

T. W. ELIASON.

Nov. 9, '50.