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KENT NEWS.

CHESTERTOWN, Md.

Saturday, December 14, 1850.

☞Hon. Jas. A. Pearce will accept our thanks for public documents.

☞The Cecil Whig comes to us in an entire new dress—the Whig is much improved and presents a very fine appearance.

Jenny Lind.

The inimitable Jenny gave three concerts in Baltimore during the past week; the theatre was each night crowded to excess, every seat was occupied. The Sun of Thursday, in speaking of her second concert, says:

We have never seen the theatre present a more interesting and beautiful appearance the ladies being scattered everywhere and without bonnets.

We shall not attempt to criticise that which, to an unprofessional ear, would seem to be beyond criticism. Suffice it to say, so far as the orchestral arrangement was concerned, we have never in Baltimore, heard any thing to equal it. It appeared to us to be perfect throughout.—Signor Belletti, in the several pieces which he sung, gave most unbounded satisfaction Messrs. Benedict and Burke, in the piano and violin duett, elicited the greatest applause. Mr. Kyle, in the flute solo, also drew down the applause of the whole house.

But what shall we say of the idol of the night, the unapproachable Jenny? She exceeded, if anything, her first night's performance. She was introduced in Casta Diva, from Norma, and it is enough to say that she *sung* it. The duet, "Per pladder alla signora," from Rossini, between her and Belletti, was so beautifully executed as to call for a repetition. The Aria, from Lucia de Lammermoor, was also encored; but she merely curtisied her acknowledgments.

The Bird Song and the Herdsman's Song were both given with particular beauty, and both were encored, though she sung the Bird Song a second time. The ballad of "Home, Sweet Home," was sung only as Jenny Lind can sing it. It was inimitable. We have heard this melody on many occasions, but never before heard it as it ought to be given. It was of course encored. There was a degree of soul thrown into it, such as we never before listened to. It was soul itself embodied in song.

EMIGRATION TO OREGON.

Mr. Thurston, the delegate from Oregon has published a circular showing the extraordinary inducements for emigrants to go to Oregon. The Legislature, at its last session, took measures to recure the quiet the Indians by purchasing their lands, and providing for the removal of the tribes.

A bill was also passed giving to all men over 18 years of age, arriving and settleing in Oregon previous to December, 1850, 320 acres of land, if single, and if married, 640 acres. The bill then provides that if those single men marry in one year from the 1st of December 1850, they shall receive 640 acres. White males over 21 emigrating to the country and settling there, between the first day of December, 1850; and the first day of December, 1853 shall receive 160 acres of land, if a single Man, and if married, then 320 acres. But there is also a provision here, that if single men marry in one year after arriving in the Territory, they then receive 320 acres. All male minors who go to the country, and settle, and become 21 before December 1853, will receive 160 acres of land, absolutely, and if they marry in one year after arriving at majority they will receive 320. All foreigners, by filing their intentions of becoming American citizens, are treated like native born American citizens, and they are only required to complete that naturalization before they get a final title. In the opinion of Mr. T. Oregon is the place above all others for emigrants.

A TRAGICAL AFFAIR.—In May last, a returned Californian, by the name of Johnson, of Bangor, on his way to Bath, Me., in the steamboat, left about $5,000 of gold upon the wharf at Belfast, which was found and returned to him, and he proceeded home with, apparently, a light heart.

On Friday last, however, the fortunate Mr. Johnson was arrested by an officer from New York, on a requisition from the Governor of California, for the robbery and murder of a man in California, some time last winter, or spring. The most horrible part of the affair is, that two innocent persons were accused as the murderers, convicted and hung, while Johnson was in the State. Some recent developments, however, came out, connecting him with the murder, which left no doubt as to his guilt, and caused his arrest.

CALIFORNIA U. S SENATOR.—The prominent candidates for U. S. Senator from California in place of Col. Fremont, of whose re-election there is considerable doubt, are, on the part of the whigs, Gen. Percifer F. Smith, John Wilson, late of Missouri, Jas. A. Crane, editor of the Pacific Courier, and T. Butler King; and on the part of the democrats, Col. Weller, Col. Fremont, Col. Geary, Major Bryant, Major Roman, Capt. Halleck, besides a regiment of other majors, colonels, captains and corporals, of the whig and democratic armies.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM CONVENTION.

Annapolis, Dec. 9, 1850.

The Convention met.

Mr. Biser offered an order directing the appropriate committee to inquire into the expediency of requiring a detailed statement of all moneys paid out of the treasury to be annually published in some newspaper published at the seat of government, &c. Adopted.

Mr. M. Newcomer offered an order for an adjournment over from the 14th to the 30th of the present month. Laid over.

Mr. Randall offered an order empowering the President of the Convention to refer over to appropriate committees, without debate, all matters of inquiry submitted by any member. After some suggestions from Messrs. Spencer and McLane, the order was withdrawn.

Mr. Weems offered an order, directing inquirs as to the propriety of increasing the number of tobacco inspectors to six—each of the larger tobacco growing districts to elect one by the people. Adopted.

Mr. Fiery offered an order directing inquiry into the propriety of holding all elections on the 3d Wednesday of October. Adopted.

Mr. Gwinn offered a resolution directing the committee on Representation, to inquire into the expediency of so organizing the Legislature, that the House of Delegates shall be constituted by entitling each county, and the city of Baltimore, to elect one delegate, for every seven thousand of its inhabitants; and that the State shall be divided into senatorial districts—of which Baltimore city shall be one, the counties to be so divided as that each district shall equal, as nearly as possible, the population of Baltimore city; and each district to have four Senators, to be also elected by general ticket in the respective districts. Adopted.

The following orders of inquiry were offered and referred to appropriate committees:—By Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore city, the propriety of prohibiting all lottery grants; of granting right to foreigners, upon becoming citizens, full right to acquire and alieniate real estate; providing for simplifying the legal forms of conveyance of real estate; providing for a more perfect supervision of the University of Maryland. By Mr. Jenifer, for making Annapolis a permanent seat of the State Government.—By Mr. Randall, for so districting the the counties, Howard District, and Baltimore city, as to give each district one delegate in the House of Delegates, reserving to each and every county, and said city, a representation equal to that now enjoyed. By Mr. Spencer, taking the pardoning power, in cases of bribery, from the Governor. By Mr. Ege, for applying all the state's donation to academies and colleges to be fairly distributed to the aid of public school education. By Mr. Mchenry, limiting the term of Senators to three years—one-third to be chosen annually; the members of the House to serve for one year—to receive a fixed annual salary, instead of a per diem and usual perquisites; and for defining the powers of the legislature, and and all powers not specifically granted to be reserved to local boards of commissioners and the people,

On motion of Mr. McHenry, orders, previously submitted by him, respecting representation and the formation of new counties, were considered and refered to committee.

Mr. Ward submitted an order providing that the convention adjourned until Tuesday, the 31st inst. Adopted.

The convention then adjourned until to morrow.

Miscellaneous.—I understand that the Committee on Representation have determined to report to the convention a provision for the new constitution, proposing to give Baltimore city nine delegates, in the popular branch of the Legislature, and each county to have representation upon a basis of one delegate to every four thousand of population—including colored persons.

The committee of twenty-one, of which Judge Chambers is chairman, directed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention in regard to the action of Congress upon the subject of slavery, are in session this afternoon, and will probably report to-morrow, in patriotic expression of approbation.

You will see by the proceedings of to-day, that the convention have determined to take a recess from the 18th to the 31st inst.

December 10, 1850.

The Convention met. Mr. Wells submitted an order directing appropriate committee to inquire into the propriety of creating a new county out of Howard district, to be called Howard county; which was adopted.

Mr. Merrick said that, as chairman of the committee on representation, he had his individual opinions upon the subject, to the assent of which he had been unable, so far, to gain that of a majority of the committee, and presented a *projet* which he desired simply to present, that members might have a fair chance of reading, understanding, and considering, and that they might be referred to the committee.

The *projet* (of which I gave you an outline yesterday) embraces the following features: The House of Delegates to be composed of 96 members, elected annually on the first Wednesday of October; each county and Baltimore city to elect one delegate for every four thousand inhabitants, up to twenty thousand, and for any excess of inhabitants above twenty thousand and less than eight thousand, one additional delegate—and for increased excess above twenty eight thousand, one additional delegate; and so no duplicating the number of souls, an increase of one delegate. The Senate to consist of twenty-two members, to be elected every fourth year; each county to elect one senator, and Baltimore city to be divided into two senatorial districts, each district to elect one senator; and Baltimore city to be also laid off into nine districts, each district to elect one delegate of the House of Delegates.

According to this *projet*, Mr. M. gave the following as a conjectural position of the counties and Baltimore city in the popular branch of the Legislature:—Baltimore city 9 delegates; Caroline 2; Calvert 2; Kent 2, Talbot 3; Queen Anne's 3; St. Mary's 3; Harford 4; Charles 4; Montgomery 4; Carroll 5; Dorchester 5; Cecil 5; Prince George's 5; Allegany 6; Anne Arundel 6; Frederick 6; Washington 6; Baltimore county 6.

After some suggestions by Mr. Jenifer, in opposition, the resolutions went over to the committee.

Mr. E. F. Chambers, from the select committee of twenty-one, submitted a series of resolutions. (a copy of which is herewith finished,) sustaining the action of Congress in passing the fugitive slave law, &c. Some remarks were made by Messrs. Ege, Chambers, McLane, and Fiery, (the latter making his maiden conventional speech, which was peculiarly chaste elegant and forcible,) when the resolutions were unanimously passed; and on motion of Mr. Magraw, five thousand copies ordered to be printed—a copy to be sent to the President of the United States, members of Congress, and each State Executive, &c.

Mr. Brent, of Baltimore city, submitted an order, providing that unless committees report matter for action before the first of January, that then the convention proceed to consider such distinct propositions as may be submitted, to be considered in committee of the whole, and that the subject of representation be postponed till after the settlement of other questions. After discussion, laid on the table.

Mr. Brown moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, providing for a recess from the 18th to the 31st inst. Negatived by a vote of 25 to 41.

Mr. Jenifer, referring to the expression of the press and the people in favor of having the debates and proceedings published in revised form, offered an order directing the committee on printing to employ a reporter, and limiting the cost of reporting and printing to ten thousand dollars.

A debate arose, and before taking a vote upon the order the Convention adjourned.

The following are the resolutions referred to in the above proceedings:

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States was designed more effectually to secure the civil and political rights of the citizens of every part of the Union, and, especially to protect their persons and property, as well in the other States as in the State in which they might reside; and whereas, amongst the rights of property there was none more generally known or more distinctly recognized, than that of holding slaves; and whereas, the peculiar risk of loss to which this species of property was exposed, was so obvious, and the absolute necessity of a suitable provision to guard against it so universally felt, that no one hesitated to acknowledge that without such provision the Union could not have been formed; and whereas, certain persons in various portions of the Union, instigated by a spirit of fanaticism, have combined for the purpose of openly resisting and defying the guarantees of the constitution and laws by which alone the slave-holding States can be assured of the rightful possession, and just protection of their property; we the members of the Convention of Maryland, lately elected from the body of the people, and intimately acquainted with their feelings and opinions, deem it proper to declare, in calm and deliberate terms, what we believe to be their views in relation to the exciting subjects to which we have referred, and do

1st. *Therefore, Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States has accomplished all the objects—civil and political—which its most sanguine framers and friends anticipated, and that the affections of the people of Maryland are justly riveted to its principles by the memory of the sacrifices of the wise and good men who formed it, as well as by the blessings it has so liberally dispensed to our country.

2 That a proper appreciation of these blessings should lead every State in the Union to adopt all such measures as from time to time may be necessary to give complete and full effect to any provision of the Constitution, or of the laws pursuant thereto, intended for the protection of this great family of States.

3d. That while we do not conceal that the several acts of Congress passed at their last session, relating to the admission of California, to the territorial Governments of Utah and New Mexico, to the adjustment of the boundary of Texas, to the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and to the reclamation of fugitives from labor, do not, to the extent we desired, meet the just demands of the South; nevertheless, viewing these several acts as parts of an entire system, to be adhered to and maintained as a whole, proceeding on the basis of compromise, and intended, by a permanent adjustment of so many critical questions, to heal the public agitation and perpetuate the Union, they have received our acquiescence, and have inspired us with admiration of those eminent statesmen, who, rising above the influence of party and sectional considerations, periled their well earned reputations for the enduring welfare of their country.

4th. That the vigorous and faithful execution by the general government of all laws, made in pursuance of the constitution, is its primary duty, and affords the only security for the just protection of the rights and property of the citizen, and for the permanency of the Union; and it is equally the duty of all good citizens to encourage and support the officers of the government in the execution of the laws, and to discountenance and rebuke the efforts of those who seek to subvert them. And while, therefore, we entertain every proper confidence in the ability and determination of the Chief Magistrate of the Union faithfully to perform his duty in the present crisis, and take the opportunity to tender to him our assurance that, in any emergency that should require it, he may safely rely upon the cordial co-operation of the people of Maryland, we cannot withhold the warmest expression of our firm and continued reliance upon, the patriotism of those of our countrymen, in all sections of the Union, who have fearlessly asserted the constitutional rights of the South; and, in view of the calamities which must ensue if those rights continue to be violated, we would earnestly suggest to the governments of the non-slaveholding States the propriety and the importance of enacting such laws as will facilitate the recovery of fugitives from labor; and upon the citizens of every State we would anxiously urge the absolute necessity of maintaining and enforcing each and all of the measures of adjustment adopted at the last session of Congress.

5th. That of the aforesaid series of laws, that intended to ensure the restoration of fugitives from labor is the only one professing to protect the peculiar rights and institutions of the Southern States from the mischievous hostility of a wicked fanaticism in other portions of the Union, is but a tardy and meagre measure of compliance with the clear, explicit and imperative injunctions of the constitution, and holds out the only hope that the protection which the South was authorised to expect from the union of the States to this species of property will be afforded to them, and being the chief inducement to the South for its accession to the compromise, the repeal of that law, of the failure to enforce its provisions, could only be regarded as evidence of a determined purpose in other States to violate the sacred charter of our rights, or a want of ability in the General Government to enforce the laws made for our protection; and in either event there would be a failure to comply with the solemn obligations which give to the constitution its chief value and binding force, and which could not be violated or deliberately evaded without leading to a dissolution of the Union.

Annapolis, Dec. 11, 1850.

The convention met. The president laid before the convention reports from clerks and regisetrs in answer to call for information; also, a communication from the Governor of South Carolina relating to primary schools; and a petition from a citizen relative to the power of county commissioners over public roads; all of which were respectively referred to appropriate committees.

On motion, it was ordered to be entered on the journal that if Messrs. Stephenson, Blackistone, Sollers and Kilgour had been present yesterday when the vote was taken on the resolutions approving of the action of congress relating to slavery, &c., they would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Ege offered an order, directing inquiry into the propriety of basing representation upon white population—the ratio in the House of Delegates to be governed by the population of the smallest county, commencing with one member, and giving an additional member to each county and city for any given number equal to that of the lowest number in any county; and dividing the State in twenty-four Senatorial districts, each to elect on Senator. Adopted.

Mr. Merrick said it was desirable to have an expression of opinion by the convention, on the subject of representation, as a guide to the committee on that subject in presenting a proposition for the convention, to be a part of a new constitution, and therefore offered a resolution declaring that federal numbers should not be a rule in adopting a plan of representation in the House of Delegates, and that it is inexpedient to adopt a principle of representation based exclusively upon popular numbers, in organizing the House and Senate.

Mr. Gwinn offered, as a substitute, a resolution declaring that representation in the Senate and House of Delegates should be based on the principle of population only. He said he thought that the principle of the one resolution or the other should be settled by the Convention. It was impossible for that committee to report a definite plan. There was no majority for any plan in the committee. They were divided as to the *details*, as well as to the principle. Upon the *principle*, however, there were but two divisions, and it was right that the Convention should adopt one or the other, so that the details might be perfected accordingly. It was for this object that the Convention ought to discuss and settle the principle as soon as possible.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Bowie, and after debate, the subject was laid over.

Mr Bowie offered a series of resolutions, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the propriety of making numerous charges in the judiciary system; judges not to serve after sixty five years of abolishing special pleading, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Blckistone offered several orders of inquiry into the propriety of allowing every free white male citizen above the age of 21 residing twelve months in the State, and six months in the county or city where he may be to vote; that those who have borne arms such residence be entitled to vote; that every married man above the age of 18, and having the other qualifications, shall be entitled to vote; the property of married woman not to be liable for her husband's debts, and that a husband shall not be responsible for the debts of his wife contracted before marriage, that no clergyman of any denomination, in oracular confession is observed, shall be compelled to give evidence of any confession made; that it shall be the duty of parents to maintain and educate their children until they arrive at age, or else they shall be cared for by the State—all of which were adopted.

Mr. Gwinn offered an order, requiring the committee on representation to report on or before Monday next, and that it be made the order of the day for the 3d January, which, on motion, was laid on the table.

Mr. Donaldson offered an order calling upon the Treasurer for a statement of the state of the finances. Adopted.

Mr. Brent read a letter from the Treasurer, in answer to one from himself, in regard to the condition of the finances.

The order of the day—being a proposition for the reporting of debates—came up,

Mr. Jenifer responded to remarks made when this subject was under consideration yesterday, expressing the opinion that gentlemen in and out of the Convention had attempted to shew that the finances of the trnasury were in a restricted condition, simply with view to defeat the reporting and printing of the debates and proceedings; and that from reliable sources of information, he has reasons for believing there would not only no difficulty in meeting all the liabilities of the State, with its accruing contingent expenses, for the fiscal year, but leave a surplus balance in the treasury.

Mr. J. modified the proposition, so as to instruct the committee on printing to inquire and report the cost of reporting, &c., which was adopted.

Mr. Wells offered an order directing inquiry into the propriety of prohibiting members of the Legislature from acting as counsel in matters pending before the Legislature. Adopted.

Mr. Sellman offered an order directing inquiry into the propriety of prohibiting the Legislature within three days of the final adjournment. Adopted.

Mr Stephenson offered an order of inquiry into the propriety of prohibiting future amendments to the Constitution by the Legislature, but in accordance with the popular will of a majority of the people, expressed through the ballot box on each amendment separately; also for taking the sense of the people periodically, on the propriety of calling a convention, and requiring the action of the convention, so acting, to be submitted to a vote of the people. Adopted.

Mr. Gwinn renewed a motion to require the committee on represention to report at an early specified day, which gave rise to an animated discussion, (as does the question of representation whenever touched,) in which Messrs. Dorsey, Gwinn, Buchanan Spencer, Brown, Ege, Brent, and Merrick participated. The order previously offered by Mr. Gwinn was finally taken up; when, on motion of Mr. Killgour it was made the order of the day for the second Monday in January, with a view to afford time for the employment of a reporter.

The Convention adjourned.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1850.

The President and South Carolina—The Maryland Resolutions—Reporting Debates—Necessity of Them, &c.

The President has replied it is said, to the letter of Gov. Seabrook, communicating the resolution of the Legislature of South Carolina, which requests the Governor to "ascertain from the federal authority the purposes for which additional troops have been sent to Charleston, and whether they are intended to remain there." The reply of the President will soon come back Columbia. Without knowing what the reply is, I have my own opinion as to what it ought to be, and I hazard the conjecture that it does not go into any constitutional argument on the subject.

The President probably says that, as President, he is by the constitution of the United States, the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and that, for his discharge of his duties as such, he is not responsible to State authorities; and that, therefore, he respectfully declines any answer to the inquiry.

The Legislature perhaps adopted the resolution without consideration, and under the impulse of aggravated and exciting telegraphic intelligence. The Charleston people did not show so much sensitiveness on the occasion, and in fact, were surprised at the excitability of the Legislature.

We did not look in vain to the Convention of the State of Maryland for a strong report and resolutions in support of the compromise measures of the late session. The subject was in excellent hands—Judge Chambers being a man of much experience in national affairs, and of patriotic and enlightened views. The resolution adopted so promptly will form a very appropriate accompaniment to those lately adopted by the Indiana Convention.

Apropos, as to the Maryland Convention. It was with some surprise that we heard of their rejection of the proposition to report and publish their debates. The public, even beyond the boundaries of your own State, have an interest in knowing not only what changes you make in your organic law, but the reasons for those changes. Not to report the debates is to suppress that information which the people of Maryland have a right to expect, and which they can neither make up a correct judgment, nor give an intelligent vote upon such propositions as the Convention may submit to them for ratification. ION.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

2 WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

With $2,500,000 in Gold Dust.

THE CHOLERA AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamship Georgia arrived at New York on Saturday morning from Chagres, bringing two weeks later news from all parts of California and the Pacific, 330 passengers, and $2,500,000 in gold.—She also brings the California mails.

The Oregon at Panama, brought down from San Francisco $1,500,000 in gold, the greater part of which is on board the Ceeroke, now hourly expected at this part.

The dates are to the 1st ult., from San Francisco. The Georgia sailed from Havana on the 2d, in the evening. The Ohio had not arrived. Left at Havannah the steamship Pacific with 50 passengers for Chagres.

Senators Gwin, Foot and Downs came passengers in the Georgia, and Hon. Messrs. La Sere, Morse, and Judge Ballard, of the House of Representatives, also Gen. Hermera and Don Ramon Herrara.

There was no prevailing sickness at Panama or at Chagres.

A grand celebration in honor of the admission of California as one of the United States, took place at San Francisco on Oct. 29.

During the celebration a terrible accident occurred. As the steamer Sagamore was casting off from Central wharf, with a large number of passengers, bound for Stockton, her boiler burst, with a terrible explosion. Fourteen are known to have been killed. It is supposed that from 75 to 100 passengers were on board at the time.

Married.

On Thursday the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sumption, Mr. JOHN W. BOWIN, to Miss MARTHA A. F., youngest daughter of the late Wm. F. Gleaves, both of Queen Ann's county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, Mr. JOHN BORDLY, to Miss ISABELLE TOMLINSON, both of this place.

[We received from the happy pair a quantity of delicious cake, for which they will accept our thanks.

A CARD.

THE undersigned having recently gone to a considerable distance beyond Westchester, in Pennsylvania, in pursuit of his Carriage and Horse, which had been stolen by a negro man who absconded from his master in Kent county, Md., takes this method of returning his warmest thanks and acknowledgements for the kind reception and assistance, extended to him on his route, by the citizens of Pennsylvania, and especially to Messrs. Wiley of Kennett Square—Messrs. Cyrus Jacobs, Joseph J. Townsend, Sam'l Mercer, William & McDonald, Joseph Edwards, Geo. L. Collins and others, whose names are not recollected.

JOSHUA COPPER,
Kent county, Md.

Dec. 14, 1850

☞Westchester papers please copy.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me are notified that their accounts are ready for settlement. Interest will be charged on all unclosed accounts, after the 10th of January next.

B. F. HOUSTON.

Dec. 14, 1850.

TO RENT.



For the ensuing year the house, garden and stable in the upper end of Chestertown formerly belonging to the late S. L. Rawleigh. For terms apply to S. W. RAWLEIGH, Agent.

Dec. 14, 1850.

ESTATE OF COM. JACOB JONES.

Maryland, Kent county, Orphans' Court, Nov. 20, 1850.

On the application of James A Pearce, Administrator of Com. Jacob Jones, formerly 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 truly copied from the minutes of the proceeding of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand [Seal] and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of Nov, 1850

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

In compliance with the above order this 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 Com. Jacob Jones, formerly 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 20th day of November, 1850.

JAS. A. PEARCE,
Adm'r Com. Jacob Jones, dec'd.

Dec. 14, 1850.—4w.

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

SUPERIOR PORT WINE for sickness, for sale by

WILMER & FRANCIS.