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KENT NEWS.

1632 — 1854

CRESCIT SUB PONDERE MULTIPLICAMINI

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1857.

Land Sales.—George Vickers, Esq., Trustee for sale of Angevine Warren's real estate, sold a farm of 282 acres, subject to dower, for $5,300. Mrs. Warren, purchaser.

George Vickers, agent for Mr. Abraham Hurlock, sold at public sale Thursday, his farm, lying on Langford's Bay containing 401 acres, for $38.62½ per acre, or $15,488.62. E. Gould, of Delaware, purchaser.

George T. Holliday sold his farm near Bacon's mill, containing 412 acres, at private sale, for $12,000. Mr. Crawford of Cecil, purchaser.

Good Shooting.—A specimen of rare sport occurred at the lower thoroughfare at Millers Island, on Wednesday last at the place kept by Mr. Thomas Green. Three gentlemen went down and took a day's shooting, which resulted in bagging three swan, one of which measured seven feet nine inches from tip to tip of the wings and weighed twenty-two pounds; four large geese, and eighteen pair of ducks. The morning was very foggy and the belief is that more were killed.—*Sun of yesterday.*

The three gentlemen alluded to we understand, were R. Hynson, Horatio Beck and Richard L. Nicols, Esqs. who left Chester Town on Monday for Miller's Island, on a running expedition.

Meeting of Congress.

The first session of the thirty fifth Congress commenced at Washington on Monday. The following officers were elected:

Speaker, James L. Orr, of S. C.

Clerk, James C. Allen, of Ill.

Sergeant-at-Arms, A J Glossbrenner of Pa.

Doorkeeper, R. B. Hackney, of Va.

Postmaster, M. W. Cluskey, of Ga.

THE MESSAGE.

The first Message of President Buchanan was sent to Congress on Tuesday. It is a very lengthy document, and the most of our readers would hardly take to perusa it; we therefore give the following brief synopsis, which embodies all the leading features of the document, from the Philadelphia North American:

It does not contain any unexpected intelligence, nor does it startle by the novelty of its suggestions. In truth we have ceased to look for anything very new in the annual communication of the President to Congress at the commencement of each session. This official paper has long been but a little more than a resume of facts and opinions with which the public were before acquainted. The interesting and somewhat critical condition of public affairs, both financially and politically, has caused the message to be looked for with much more than ordinary interest; and President Buchanan has touched upon all topics that are of leading concern, in a manner which does not allow his meaning to be misunderstood. At the same time his tone is one of moderation, and his discussions are marked with that caution which is so prominent a characteristic of the President.

The message opens with a consideration of the financial difficulties into which the country has been suddenly plunged, after a season of great prosperity, and when all the elements of wealth existed among us abundantly. Inquiring into the causes which have produced such unfortunate results, the President concludes that they have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and stock gambling, and that they must continue to recur so long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of fourteen hundred irresponsible banking institutions. It is upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States he thinks that we must mainly rely for the redress of the evil, as under a construction of the Federal Constitution which has now prevailed too long to be changed, the power of regulating this paper currency lies with the States. We take this portion of the message to signify that the President would view unfavorably any attempt by Congress to regulate and control the paper issue of State banks, so as to secure uniformity in value, or bring about an entire suppression of a paper currency, though he regards the latter event as a lesser evil than the constant recurrence of financial revulsions. He considers that banks and bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot at the present day be dispensed with without injury to the country. Congress, in his opinion, may do something towards preventing undue bank expansion by the passage of a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States — This would make it the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence that a suspension of specie payments would produce its civil death.

But on the whole the recommendations of the President for keeping our fourteen hundred banks in a specie paying condition are not likely to produce much sensation. In several of the States laws declaring a forfeiture of charter in case of suspension exist, but they are always remitted or evaded at the moment when they would become operative. Nor can this well be otherwise. The community are so involved with the banks, the ruin of the one involves the ruin of the other. Congress would be obliged to suspend the operations of its bankrupt law, as various State legislatures, and foreign governments; as for instance, the British, have been forced to intervene to save their banks from the operation of laws, which would crush them. The President advises that Congress should prohibit the issue of all bank notes less than $20, and subsequently of notes less than $50; that they should require the banks at all times to keep on hand at least $1 of gold and silver for every $3 of their circulation and deposits, and that they should provide a self executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they should go into liquidation; and finally that each bank should be required to make a weekly statement of its condition. Some of these provisions it will be observed, are already in existence in a portion of the States, but they have not hitherto prevented bank expansions, and it may be doubted whether the others are altogether practicable, or if they would work well.

The foreign relations of the country are, on the whole in a favorable condition. In relation to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the President is very explicit.—We regard this as one of the best parts of the message. While he declares that he has no doubt of the sincerity of the British government in their construction of the treaty, it is at the same time his deliberate conviction that this construction is in opposition to both its letter and spirit. We presume there are few men in the United States who have given any attention to this subject without coming to the same conclusion. The President would probably be glad to see the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated at an early period. No harm could come of it to the peaceful relations of the two countries.—That we act best when we act independently of the European powers, is evinced by the late treaty with Nicaragua, and henceforth in all our diplomatic movements on the continent, we hope to see a return to the traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances. In this connection the President makes it understood that he held in little esteem the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, and regards its final rejection by the British government as rather a fortunate circumstance.

Our relations with Spain are not as peaceful as could be desired. No progress has been made since the adjournment of Congress towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish government.—Besides the outrage perpetrated on our flag by a Spanish frigate firing into the mail steamer Eldorado on the high seas remains unacknowledged and unredressed. It is the purpose of the President to send out a new Minister to Spain, with special instructions, and with a determination to have all questions between the two countries speedily and amicably settled, if possible; but all events settled.

A treaty of commerce and friendship has been completed with Persia; and the mission of Mr. Reed to China is mentioned as having for its object a better treaty with China than that which expired, by its own limitation, in July 1856.

The difficulties with New Grenada are in a fair way of settlement. Under our treaty with New Granada, of the 12th December, 1846, we are bound to guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama through which the Panama railroad passes, "as well as the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over said territory." In view of this, the President recommends the passage of an act authorizing him, in case of necessity to employ the land and naval forces of the U. States to carry into effect this guarantee. He also recommends similar legislation for the security of any other route over the Isthmus in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.

The message then goes on to say something of our relations and duties to the other and weaker republics of this continent, including the Central American States. It is sufficiently emphatic in its denunciations of filibustering. It dwells a little on the late expedition of Walker, and invites the serious attention of Congress to the subject.

There is trouble with Paraguay, the President of which has refused to ratify the treaty between the United States and that State, as amended by the Senate. In 1855, the United States steamer Water Witch was fired into whilst engaged in a peaceful voyage up the Parana river; and citizens of the United States, residing in Paraguay, have had their property seized and have been otherwise treated in an arbitrary manner.—Redress will be demanded in a conciliatory spirit: but if refused, the authority to use other means is asked.

The message discusses Kansas affairs pretty much as every one expected. The President recognises the late Constitutional Convention, as well as the legislative bodies preceding it, and familiarly known at the north as "bogus," to be the legal exponents of the public sentiment of Kansas. If they do not represent the views of the majority, he argues the majority have only themselves to blame, for they refused to vote, and voluntarily absented themselves from the polls.

He understands the organic act by which Nebraska and Kansas were erected into territories to require that the question of slavery should be fully submitted to the people. This is all that he had in view when in his instructions to Gov. Walker of the 28th of March last, he said, "A constitution shall be submitted to the people of the territory that must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence. It must be confessed that he is receiving such instructions as did the people no wonder that Walker could have the people of Kansas that submitted to them.—who's constituency knew that the President could by partial submission of the ident question when he said "constitution," or is the President's manner of getting over his instructions very happy.

The language of the organic act is "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Now exclaimed the President, according to the plain constructions of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions have a direct, as they have an appropriate reference to slavery." This seems very much like the play upon words by the lawyer and advocate, rather than the broad judgment of a statesman. No doubt the words "domestic institutions," were used in the organic act mainly with reference to slavery, but not exclusively. If the doctrine of popular severignity be really valid it should have application to all points of the constitution. It has not a real application to this one even as the President admits. As for the provision prohibiting the emancipation of the slaves in Kansas, Mr. Buchanan approves it as analogous to what has occurred in other States, on the abolition of the domestic institution. On the point we have named, and in his antagonism to the position of Gov. Walker, who appeals to the letter of his instructions, we regard the message as singularly weakr In this connection the doctrine is broadly asserted, under the sanctum of the Supreme Court, that slaves may be carried into any of the territories of the United States. The President seems weary of Kansas.—He says it has occupied too much of the public attention, that had better be directed to other things.

The message devotes some space to Utah and the Mormons; The President says it was impossible to interfere with these fanatics so long as the did not carry their opinions into acts of open violence. They are now in rebellion, have tampered with the Indians, and must be put down finally and forever. An imposing force, he thinks, should be sent there; and four additional regiments are asked of Congress for the service.

The message recommends the incorporation of the territory of Arizona, including such portions of New Mexico as may be deemed advisable. The subject of the Pacific railroad is commended to friendly consideration.

Congress is referred to the reports of the various Secretaries for the details of their respective departments. A brief resume of expenditure and revenue is given, and authority is asked for an issue of treasury notes, should they be needed to meet the wants of the government.—So short a time has elapsed since the last tariff went into operation, and circumstances have been so unfavorable to a trial of its merits for revenue purposes, that the President regards its revesion at present as inexpedient. Ten small vessels are recommended for the naval service.

The importance of disposing of the public lands for purposes of settlement, instead of speculation is insisted on. Indian affairs are attracting more attention than heretofore, as the rapid extension of our settlements, and the great number of persons annually crossing the plains, bring our people into closer contact with the wild tribes. It is advisible that the savages should, as it became practicable, be gathered into a limited region, and induced to adopt civilized habits. The President gives some statements of the condition of post offices and roads, and concludes by condemning the manner in which appropriation and other important bills are crowded through Congress in the last hours of a long session.

Diabolical Outrages.—Some half dozen or more persons proceeded to the residence of Mr Wm. Bodman, on Fort avenue, near Fort McHenry, yesterday morning between three and four o'clock and prior to leaving shot Mr. B., whose life is despaired of. Mr B., who is a dealer in hermetically sealed goods, having a spacious establishment connected with his dwelling, was aroused at the time stated by the intruders, who said they had been on a ducking excursion and wanted something to eat. Adopting what he thought was the best plan, he ordered one of his colored men to admit the party to an out house situated in the yard adjoining the dwelling and give as many oysters as they could eat. After satisfying themselves they called upon Mr. B., who slept in a room on the first floor, and told him to give them money or they would kill him. He replied that he had no money about the house, and turned from them when one of the villians fired at him, the ball entering the back below the shoulder blade. Having consummated their design, the murderous wretches left the premises, taking with them the colored man for the purpose of preventing him giving any alarm, dismissing him after they had got some distance from the scene of the outrage.—From the distance of Mr. B.'s dwelling from the settled part of the city, and the time of the occurrence, considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring a physician. Drs. B. B Smith and Hintze repaired to his assistance, but were unable to extract the ball, which it is thought is deeply imbedded in the flesh, as it has not gone to the vitals. It was thought last evening that the extremities of the patient were paralyzed, which is an unfavorable sympton.

About an hour after the above occurrence, a man name James Hagan, one of the night hands employed at the New Gas Works, Spring Gardens, was shot through the back at that place, it is supposed by the gang concerned in the outrage on the Fort road He was about entering the gateway which leads to the Works, when he was hailed by five or six men approaching, who ordered him to stop. They then came up, when one of them asked for his money. Hagan hesitated, and seeing them standing around, and imagining they intended to kill him, made a move as if to get inside and close the gate, when one of the party exclaimed "Shoot the s—n of a b—h!" He was immediately fired upon by one of the party, the ball entering the back above the kidneys. The report of the pistol alarmed some of Hagan's fellow-workmen, who came to his assistance, and his assailants escaped, aided by the hour and the lonely nature of the neighborhood. Hagan was found lying in the gutway, bleeding profusely from the wound. He was carried to his dwelling in the vicinity of the Works, where he was soon attended to by Dr. D. J. McKew. On examining the wound it was found that found that the ball entered into the lining of the stomach, and passed downward. It is thought he will not die, although the wound is of the most serious nature. He is married and has a family dependent upon him. This double attempt at daring robbery and murder has placed the police more than usually on the alert, and though the victims failed in either instance to recognize their assailants, they may yet be arrested, as they are known to be the same, and may have been seen by others as they passed between the two points.

Tit for Tat.—Many of our readers have doubtless learned with surpise that the defeated Democratic aspirants for Congressional honors in the two Baltimore districts of Maryland have served upon the successful American nominees, Messrs. Davis and Harris, official notice that their seats will be consented. Some of the Democratic newspapers promptly announce as a settled fact that the sitting members will be thrown out, the inference being drawn, though not so expressed, from the fact that the Democrats have a majority in the House of Representatives. Considering that Mr. Davis' majority was over six thousand, and that of Mr. Harris some fifteen hundred, such a supposition does not speak much for the integrity of the members composing the majority of the House. However that may be, the Americans of Maryland are not inclined to sit down quietly under so gross an insult as we learn by the following paragraph in the Baltimore Patriot:

"We understand, from good authority, that the American candidates for the House of Delegates, in Baltimore county, intend to contest the seats of the returned Democrats. The fact that in portions of the county some illegal votes were cast will be made manifest, and the House being strongly American, there is but little doubt but it will be made clear that these Democrats are not entitled to their seats in the House of Delegates—especially if J. Morrison Harris will not be permitted to take his seat in Congress."

One wrong does not justify another, but it is natural for those who suffer an injury to carry the war into the stronghold. In the Maryland election matter the course of the Democrats has simply provoked an inquiry into the legality of some of their own proceedings. Baltimore county is not the only part of Maryland where election frauds, might be detected.

Mayor Wood and John Van Buren. On the eve of the late municipal election in New York the following spicy correspondence took place between the above named gentlemen:

THE MAYOR'S NOTE.

Mayor's Office, New York, Nov. 17, '57.

My Dear Sir: I hope, as an especial favor to myself, you will consent to address the ratification meeting on Monday evening, at Tammany Hall. Will you do so, and oblidge yours, very truly,

FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. John Van Buren.

MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY.

New York, November 23, 1857.

Mr. Dear Sir: I shall not be able to attend the meeting at Tammany Hall tonight, as you desire. To be entirely frank with you, I could not speak there to-night without referring to your recent message, and that contains sentiments and recommendations which I utterly condemn. So I should do you more harm than good by going. Yours, truly,

Mr Wood. J. Van Buren.

Trial for Murder.—The trial of John Nagett, charged with the murder of Jerome B. White, at the High street Hotel, Baltimore, was brought to a close on Wednesday, after occupying the Court nearly nine days—the jury rendered a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to the court's mercy." The verdict was received by the prisoner with very little emotion. A motion was immediately filed by the prisoner's counsel for a new trial. The punishment for murder in the second degree is imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than ten nor more than eighteen years.

From Washington.

Washington, Dec. 10 —The nomination of Col. Richardson as Governor of Nebraska was to day confirmed by the Senate. The appointment implies that his position on the subject of Kansas is satisfactory to the administration.

The removal of Gov. Walker is daily expected. It is stated on high authority that should he now move in the direction of Kansas this result would immediately follow.

Both houses of Congress adjourned over till Monday.

The Governor Elect.—T. Holliday Hicks, Esq., Governor elect of Maryland, arrived in Baltimore on Saturday evening, and is stopping at the house of a friend with his lady. How long he will remain is uncertain.

Court.—The health of Judge Hopper is still too precarious to allow him to attend to his official duties. He continues to have occasional chills and is very much debiliated. There will be no court held here on the 14th —*Cent. Adv.*

U. S. Senator Elected.

Richmond, Va. Dec. 10—The Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, was to-day re-elected to the United States Senate, by nearly a unanimous vote.

Dead.—Col. Jacob G. Davis, and Col. J. Maybury Turner, two prominent citizens of Baltimore, died in that city on Monday

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

[CORRECTED FROM THE "SUN" OF THURSDAY.]

GRAIN.—The receipts of grain were fair.—Wheat—There is a good shipping demand, and the market steady. About 16,000 bushels offered on 'change to day, and good to prime red at 1a1 02. Sales of medium to fair white at 1 02a1 10, good shipping do at 1 12a1 15 per bushel.

CORN—Receipts good and prices drooping. About 25,000 bushels offered to-day, and mostly sold, good to prime new crop white at 42a 50 cents, do. new yellow at 45a53, old yellow at 58a63 cents per bushel.

OATS—Receipt fair and market steady—we quote good to prime Maryland at 29a32 cts. per bushel.

CLOVERSEED.—Sales reported to day of 100 bushels, prime at 5 50a5 75

MARRIED.

In Georgetown X Roads, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pierson, Cornelius J. Scott, Esq., to Miss Mary E. Kennard, both of that town.

We tender to the happy pair our thanks, for a variety of delicious cake, we received with the above notice

DIED.

Nov 13th, 1857, at Cumberland, Md., Annie Caroline Colby, daughter of John M. and Jane Colby, aged 3 years, 9 months and 9 days.

"How sweet it is in childhood to give back the spirit to its Maker;
E'er the heart hath grown familiar with the paths of sin."

But not before she had sent many a thrill of joy thro' the hearts of her devoted parents—Her Heavenly Father who had enlowed this little visitant with beauty of God—and striking vivacity of mind—transplanted this lovely bud to bloom forever in the garden of God.—Her sickness tho' painful was short,—quietly and calmly did her struggling sprit leave its earthly tenement, and awaiting a gels bore the cherub spirit to the presence of its God. Now that celestial one is clothed in garments of dazzling white—those tiny feet are walking the streets of the New Jerusalem—and those slender fingers are tuning the golden harp to the praise of her Redeemer. Her sorrowing parents look forward with a firm and unshaken hope to a blissful re-union.

Blankets, Blankets.

From $1.25 to $6 per pair, for sale by dec 12. PRICE & FOWLER.

Buckwheat Meal.

A prime article of country Buckwheat Meal for sale low by PRICE & FOWLER

The fall of Delhi, 600 Killed.

MY mill is now in complete running order. I ask of my old friends and the public generally, a share of patronage. I return thanks for the past and ask increase for the future. WM. BACCHUS.

Dec 12, 1857.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber about the 26th May, a red and white HEIFER, with an under bit out of each ear, two years old next March. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery at Mr. R. Kembel, near Fairlee, or any information of her whereabouts. If said Heifer is in the middle district she may be left with the Editor Kent News.

dec 12, '57. F C. ANDERSON.

NOTICE.

I opened on the first day of January last, a new set of Books. All previous to that time are in the hands of R. Hynson, Esq. for collection. Those indebted to me since that time will find their accounts with me until the first of February next—after that time they too will be left for collection.

The course I have heretofore pursued of allowing my accounts to remain unsettled for ten, fifteen or more years, has subjected me to much mortification and my creditors, no doubt to inconvenience. I shall therefore be compelled to demand yearly settlements, either by payment, note or due-bills, until my debts are all paid. THOS. H. WHALAND.

Dec. 12, 1857.

VENDUE.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at his residence, on

TUESDAY NEXT,

the 15th instant, his stock &c consisting of

Horses, Cattle,

among them several milch cows and one devon Bull; Farming Utensils, a large quantity of Blades, Horse Power, with a new Cleaner attached, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M A credit will be given and terms fully made known on the day of sale.

EMORY SUDLER.

Dec. 12, '57

Vendue

THE undersigned will sell at public sale at the village of Belle Air, on

SATURDAY,

the 19th December, the personal estate of Charles Butcher, dec'd, to wit:

An Assortment of WEARING APPARREL.

1 Silver Watch,

Chopping Axe, and one Chest.

Sale will take place at 3 o'clk, P. M., when the terms will be stated.

JOHN W. COREY,

dec. 12. Admr.

Sattinetts, Cashmeres.

Cloths, Vestings, Flannels and Blankets, for sale cheap by T W ELIASON

Dec 5, 1857.

VENDUE.

HAVING determined to remove from the county, I will sell at public sale, at my residence, near Harmony, on

Tuesday,

the 29th day of December, inst., if fair if not the first fair day thereafter, his entire personal estate, consisting of

5 Head of Horses,

19 head CATTLE, among them 2 yoke of good Oxen, and one Devon Bull.

A lot of Sheep,
Waggon and Harness,
1 Rockaway Carriage, with Harness;
1 York Waggon,
with Double and Single Harness;
Carts, Ox-yokes,
A large and varied assortment of
FARMING IMPEMENTS,
Household & Kitchen Furniture
&c., &c.

The sale will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.,—a credit of nine months will be given, and terms fully stated the sale.

LUJAS ALRICH

Dec. 12, '57.

VENDUE.

The subscriber intending to discontinue farming will sell without reserve, at public auction, at his residence near Pond X Roads, on

WEDNESDAY

the 23rd day of December, inst., if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, all his stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, consisting of

2 Horses, 3 Mules,
4 Cows, a few Shoats,
10 Shoats, a heavy waggon,
2 Ox-carts,
Carriage & harness,
Corn and cob Crusher,
Montgomery Rat,
Ploughs, Harrows, &c.

Also, six tons Timothy Hay, 4000 lbs. Corn Blades, 1800 lbs. Pork, Household and Kitchen Furniture, two large size curled hair Mattresses, Bureau, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms of Sale—All sums under $10 the cash will be required, over $10 a credit of nine months—the purchaser to give note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Dec. 12, '57. WM. P. MOORE

VENDUE.

The subscriber, Executor of Rebecca Fox, deceased, will sell at public sale, the late residence of the said deceased, Shrewsbury Neck, on

MONDAY

the 28th of December, 1857, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, the entire personal estate of said deceased consisting of

Household & kitchen Furniture
6 head Horses,

1 yoke Oxen, Eight Head of Cattle,
13 head Sheep,
11 Shoats, and 1 brood Sow,
1 york Waggon and Harness,
Farming Utensils,
Wagon, Ox-carts, grain Fan, Corn Sheller, Blades, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M. when the terms will be made known.

WM. T. SPRY,
Ex'tr Rebecca Fox, dec'd.

Dec. 12, 1857.

Vendue.

THE undersigned will sell at the late residence of George W. Camp, dec'd in Quaker Neck, on

MONDAY,

the 28th December, inst., if fair, the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

4 head Horses,

1 young yoke well-broken OXEN,
2 young yoke Oxen,
5 head Cattle, among which are 2 excellent Milch Cows,
Hogs,
One Horse Power and Thresher,
1 Reading Corn Sheller, 1 york Carriage,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
Corn Blades,
Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be stated.

dec 12. WM. CAMP, Admr.

ESTATE OF REBECCA FOX.

Maryland, Kent county Orphan's Court, December 8, 1857.

On the application of William T. Spry, Executor of Rebecca Fox, late of Kent county, deceased:

Ordered, That he give the notice required 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 and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 8th day of December, 1857.

(SEAL)

Test, B. F. HOUSTON,
Reg. 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 Orphan's Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rebecca Fox, late of Kent county, dec'd. 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 19th day of July, 1858; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of December, 1857.

WILLIAM T. SPRY,
Ex'tr Rebecca Fox, dec'd.

Dec 12, 1857—4t