msa_sc2901_scm2349-0092 ©Maryland State Archives

KENT NEWS.

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, September 20, 1845.

V. B. PALMER,

South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert srreets, Baltimore—No. 59 Pine street, Philadelphia—No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York. and No. 16 State street, Boston, is our authorized AGENT for receiving advertisements for, and subscriptions to, the "KENT NEWS," and collecting and receipting for the same.

WHIG CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY E. WRIGHT,
OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

WHIG TICKET FOR KENT COUNTY:

For Sheriff.
GEORGE W. SPENCER.

For the Legislature.
LAWRENCE M. STRONG,
MACALL M. RASIN,
WILLIAM F. SMYTH.

For Levy Court.
THOMAS D. BURGESS,
DANIEL JONES.

Election, Wednesday, 1st day of October.

☞We call the attention of the public to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature in reference to Illegal Voting, which will be found in our advertising columns.

Judge Story.

We have only room to refer our readers to the interesting proceedings in regard to this eminent and good man, and whose last audible aspirations were that the Deity would take him to himself.

The Election.

Let every Whig remember that the election is on Wednesday, the first day of October. The Whig Ticket is a most excellent one, and Maryland expects every Whig to do his duty. The names are at the head of our paper. Remember that the vote of one congressman may determine the fate of the Tariff. Let any farmer who may visit Baltimore, go around the wharves and witness the sales of grain, but particularly of corn, and inquire who are the buyers, and in seven-tenths of the instances, he will be told the purchasers are Yankees. These are the men—the manufacturers in New England, that consume our corn. Break drown the manufacturers—impair the Tariff, and capital will be withdrawn from manufacturing, and our farmers will be left to "look and whistle" for another market. H. E. WRIGHT, Esq. is a friend of the Tariff, and qualified for a seat in Congress.

Kent County Court.

As we apprehended in our last, the September Term was a short one. Both Juries were discharged on Thursday evening, and the Dockets were very nearly closed. The session of the Grand Jury was a very arduous one, the weather was, a portion of the time, very warm, but the Jurors worked "all the time," from 9 till 3, most diligently. Nearly one hundred witnesses were examined, and the fact is a remarkable one, and reflects great credit on the Sheriff and his Deputies, that not a single witness was returned "non est."

The Petit Jury was discharged till Wednesday, the 8th October, when the Court will again meet, for the purpose of trying two indictments for murder in the first degree, against Negroes, Tom and Sam, alleged to be committed on the body of the late Edward Roe. That the trials will be fair, impartial and just, is only repeating a compliment, always due to the Court, Bar and Juries, in Kent.

We were very frequently in the Court House, during the session, and could not fail to be impressed with the perfect amenity and good feeling, that pervaded the whole.

☞The March and April Nos. of Godey's Lady's Book have just come to hand.—The engravings are well executed, and each No. sustains the high character of the work.

Murder.

We learn from the Hagerstown News that a respectable white man, by the name of Merchant, was murdered in Washington county on the 5th inst. by one of a gang of colored men. The News says:

"From the evidence it appeared that deceased was assisting a German, named Smouder, in the sale of beer and cakes at a stand near the Camp ground, where the murderer purchased a number of cakes, for which he refused to pay and made his way off. In a short time he returned with three other negroes, and desired to purchase again, when pay was demanded for the cakes first taken. He refused, when the deceased, in order to detain him took his horse by the bridle. The negro immediately sprung from the horse, and with a bludgeon felled Merchant to the earth and made his escape. The blow fractured the skull of the poor man, and in 48 hours he died.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Union of Monday evening publishes in its editorial columns the following, which it says was received by the Executive in Washington:—

It is said, from the Capital, [Mexico,] that the new cabinet is considered as opposed to the war; and, even if it were otherwise disposed, it has not the means to carry on a war; that it is with the greatest difficulty it can raise the means to defray its necessary expenses; and that the war excitement is going down daily among all parties.

The accounts from Vera Cruz of the 29th, state there has been a retrograde movement in regard to the invasion of Texas—General Paredes absolutely refusing to march with his forces (seven thousand troops) towards Texas; that he has himself repaired to Mexico, and others have followed his example. The opinion, was pretty well established at Vera Cruz, that the Mexicans will never attempt to cross the Rio Bravo; that they have made all the bluster they can; that they are without money, without credit, and consequently powerless; and that they are, moreover, on the eve of a revolution, which will overturn the present government.

Accounts on the following day (30th August) from Vera Cruz, represent that there can be no doubt of a plan being nearly ripe to overturn the present government, and that Gen. Paredes, with Tornel and Valenci, propose forming a triumvirate.—It is said Gen. Paredes cares nothing about federalism, but intended to make himself dictator.

The French minister has actually asked his passport—the government having refused to grant him the satisfaction he demanded. News of the anticipated revolution was expected every mail at Vera Cruz.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—TOBASCO REVOLTED.

By the brig Joseph Atkins, Capt. Higgins, at New York, the Tribune has received news from Tobasco to the 20th ult. the day of sailing. Ten days previous a Revolution broke out in Tobasco, the people having declared themselves independent of Mexico. There was a force daily expected from Vera Cruz to attack the leader of the people of Tobasco—Don Miguel Bruno. All commercial intercourse between Tobasco and Vera Cruz had been suspended.

Capt. Higgins reports also that he saw a letter from Vera Cruz before he left Tobasco, stating that Mexico had declared war against the United States, and that 10,000 troops were on their march to the Texas frontier. Our latest previous dates from Tobasco came through N. Orleans from Tampico. If Mexico had declared war at the Capital, we think that it would have been as likely to reach Tampico by the 22d as Tobasco on the 20th. The statement of the revolt in Tobasco might have been expected from the complexion of previous accounts.

THE YUCATAN REVOLUTION.

The following is from the N. York Sun: "On the 9th of last month the Yucatanese under Gen. Barneo took possession of a Mexican schooner of war, and having placed on board of her all the Mexican functionaries and soldiers in that State, ordered her captain to sail with them for Vera Cruz, whence she departed immediately. She had been despatched by the Mexicans to levy men and money for the Texan war, but the people of Yucatan had suffered too much already from the oppressive tyranny of the central government; an immediate separation was resolved upon and carried out in the manner stated, without shedding a drop of blood. The State government was at once changed to a national one, retaining all the republican principles which have distinguished the citizens of that State.

FROM THE FRONTIERS.

The Washington Union publishes the following extract of a letter dated off the Pass of Aransas, August 30th, 1845:—

"Every thing is quiet in this quarter; and, from the best information I can obtain, the Mexicans are making no preparations on the borders. At Matamoras they have only five hundred troops, destitute, in a great measure, of pay, provisions and clothing; and the Mexican force on the Del Norte, from the northern extremity of Coahuila to its mouth, does not amount to five thousand men. Since the arrival of the Dragoons, under Col. Twiggs, Gen. Taylor's force at Corpus Christi is now upwards of two thousand strong."

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW—A WARNING.

Mrs. McDaniel, an old and respectable inhabitant of Hagerstown, Md. aged 66 years, died on Saturday last from lock-jaw, caused by a slight wound on her finger, which she had received a few days previous, while attempting to remove a bean pole.—This should warn persons, says the Herald, to be careful and attentive to such slight injuries at this season of the year, when the system is known to be predisposed to disease—a mere scratch of the skin, if not attended to, may, as in the above instance, cause death.

DEATH OF JUDGE STORY.

The Hon. Joseph Story, one of the justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, died at Cambrige, Mass., on Wednesday evening. His disease was stoppage of the intestines, or strangulation, the same sickness which ended the life of Mr. Legare in Boston, in 1843. Judge Story was 65 years of age. He graduated at Harvard University in 1798, and was appointed to the Judgeship of the United States Court by President Madison in 1811. He has filled a high office in the judicial service of his country, and a high station in the public eye, and he has left a space which will not be easily filled.

Respect to the memory of Judge Story.

The Court being in session on Thursday the 17th instant, J. A. Pearce, Esq. announced the death of Judge Story, with appropriate remarks, to which Judge Chambers replied at some length, in a very earnest and feeling manner. On motion of Mr. Pearce the Court then adjourned.

Proceedings of the Bar.

After the adjournment of the Court a meeting of the members of the Court and Bar of the Second Judicial District was held at the Court House. On motion, the Hon. E. F. Chambers, Chief Justice of the Court, was called to the Chair, and J. B. Ricaud, Esq. requested to act as Secretary.

The Hon. J. A. Pearce then addressed the meeting in substance as follows:

It was my duty, Mr. Chairman, to announce to the Court the same sad event which has called this meeting together—the death of Judge Story. When any good man dies there is a loss to the community, though it may not require, nor call forth, any public expression of sorrow. But when a nation loses one of its citizens, distinguished by great moral worth, by eminent abilities, by deep and varied learning, and by a long life, devoted with untiring diligence and exemplary fidelity to public trusts of the highest dignity and importance, the occasion seems to justify, and even to demand, some public testimony of deep and sincere regret.

You, sir, who knew him well, know that I very feebly portray the character of Judge Story, when I say that he was such a man.

His stainless integrity—the mild benevolence of his character—the blandness of his manners—his courtesy, gentleness and attractive simplicity, were well known to his associates, and to the community in the midst of which he lived and died. But multitudes, who never heard the sound of his voice, are not less familiar with his admirable public character—with the trophies of his vigorous and richly endowed mind.

The members of our profession, and learned men every where, not in America only, but throughout Christendom, recognized him as one of the great intellects of the age—as one of those men who only appear occasionally in the long tract of time; and who, when they do appear, stamp their character and genius upon the age to which they belong.

In early life, Judge Story was remarkable for the exuberant vigour of his mind, and for his varied stores of general, as well as professional, knowledge. He was a scholar as well as jurist. At the age of thirty-one he was appointed one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; and never did, or could, any man better justify the sagacity and the confidence which reposed in him so high a trust. Every year furnished new evidence of his juridical wisdom and legal learning; and though his term of service extended over so large a portion of the annals of our national judicature, it is perfectly safe for me to say, that he not only maintained his reputation at its height, but that even to the close of his existence, it was constantly growing and extending. For thirty-four years he filled, with signal honour to himself and advantage to the country, a place of most difficult and perplexing duties, involving the most delicate responsibilities, requiring the largest faculties of mind, the most extensive stores of learning, and a certain flexibility of power, to meet the different tasks imposed upon such a Court—requiring, too, a great degree of discretion, prudence, and good temper. The Supreme Court had been in existance but about 20 years when Judge Story became a member. Many delicate and difficult fundamental questions were to be settled by that tribunal. Besides the ordinary difficulties of the common law and equity, doubtful points of constitutional law were to be determined. On this subject the Court were almost without a chart; certainly they were in many instances without the benefit of previous judicial decisions, or the learning of commentators. They had to settle many intricate questions of national and admiralty law—in which branches of jurisprudence Judge Story was particularly distinguished. Conflicts of authority arose under our complex federal system. The Court had to master the different juridical systems of our different States—to expound the rules of the civil law, and to explore the partidas of Spain, as well as the pandects of Justinian. To alt these arduous labours Judge Story brought the powers of a mind but little inferior to that of Marshall, and a learning superior to his.

But it was not only the recorded wisdom of his judicial decisions which secured for him a reputation as enduring as the science of jurisprudence itself. Of all his contemporaries, Judge Story was the most fertile and with the exception of Chancellor Kent, the most admired as a legal writer; and it may well be doubted whether he is not the most copious, profound, and accomplished author on legal science which the last century has produced.

I need only refer to his commentaries on the constitution, to which, not the scholist only, but the veteran lawyer and mature statesman may always recur with pleasure and instruction; to his excellent book on bailments, to his admirable exposition of the principles of equity jurisprudence, and to that philosophic work, more read perhaps in Europe, even than with us, on the conflict of laws.

But this is not the time, nor am I the person, to pronounce the eulogy of Judge Story. That task will be performed by one, who is himself among the master spirits of the age. It only remains for me, sir, to express the hope that this meeting will adopt some such testimonial of respect for the memory of Judge Story, as that which I now send to the chair.

Mr. P. then presented the following resolutions which were read, seconded by R. Hynson, Esq. and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the members of the Court and Bar of the Second Judicial District of Maryland have received, with deep and sincere sorrow, the intelligence of Judge Story's death.

Resolved, That the Hon. E. F. Chambers, our chief justice, be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of Judge Story with the expression of our sincere sympathy; and that Col. Wickes, the Dy. Atty. G. be requested to present them to the Court at their next session and ask that they may be placed on the records of the Court.

J. B. RICAUD, Sec'y.

AGRICULTURAL.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

A gentleman who resides near the city of Washington, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits, has furnished to the editors of the Nationel Intelligencer an interesting communiction on the subject of preventing smut in wheat, a portion of which we annex:

I purchased last autumn of one of my neighbors a portion of my seed wheat, whose crop I afterwards learned had been injured by that species of smut that is called *uredo fatida*, dust brand, or pepper brand, the wheat looked clean and fine, and clear of any foreign mixture. Previous to commencing the seeding of this grain, I had been seeding some of another kind, in which there was a mixture of garlic; and I had given orders to my seedsman to pass it through a brine strong enough to bear an egg, to skim off all the trash that might rise to the surface, and then remove the grain to a plank floor and dry it, by stirring it in air slacked lime. When he commenced seeding the wheat I had brought, finding it perfectly clean, and supposing that my object in steeping the other was to get clear of filth, without consulting me began to sow it, without the use of the brine and lime, and had strewed about a bushel before I discovered it.

As soon as I made the discovery, I had it treated precisely as the other. When I came to harvest my wheat this season this circumstance had passed from my memory, and I was much surprised to find that in one small corner of the field the smut had destroyed the wheat, while the est was completely exempt from it, under pretty much the same circumstances of soil and exposure. I should have been exceedingly puzzled to have assigned a cause for this difference in the crop, had I not been reminded by my seedsman of the fact of his having seeded a portion of undoctored wheat the previous autumn; and he stated that it was on the spot where the smut existed that he strewed it. It seems to me there can be no stronger evidence than this accidental circumstance has afforded fo the benefit of bringing and liming our seed wheat; and I strongly recommend the use of the process to my brother farmers.

Yours, respecfully

C. B. HAMILTON.

BROOM CORN.

The seed is excellent to fattea sheep. Albert Hibbard, of North Hadley, tells us he makes use of the seed of his Broom corn to fatten sheep: that they are very fond of it, and will fatten better on this than on indian corn. Broom corn is raised in great quantities in the river towns, where the brooms are made up and distributed to all parts of the country. We have often raised the corn for the sake of the brush, but we have never made much account of the seed, though we think it has seldom been converted to meal for hogs. Mr. Hibbard thinks the Broom corn seed more valuable for sheep, than oats, or any grain, pound for pound.

Massachusetts Ploughman.

It was well said by a sagacious observer, that "mankind might do without physicians, if they would observe the laws of health; without lawyers, if they would keep their tempers; without soldiers, if they would observe the laws of peace; but there is no doing without *farmers*."

From the Baltimore American.

We saw yesterday, at the residence of Mr. Romulus R. Griffith, in this city, a counterpane made by Mrs. Ann Warner, of Harford county, Md. a lady now in her 94th year. It is a beautiful article both as a specimen of fine needle work and in respect to the taste displayed in the arrangement of the numberless pieces of which it is composed. In the centre of it is the following inscription:

TO THE HONORABLE HENRY CLAY;
THE ORATOR, PATRIOT AND PHILANTHROPIST,
In token of the admiration of his genius and his virtues,
Is presented this piece of needlework. by Mrs. ANN WARNER,
Executed by her own hands in the 93d year of her age.
Baltimore, 1845.

While lingers still my setting sun,
And life's last sands in silence fall,
Ere death's rude hand the glass shall break,
And o'er its ruins spread the pall—

I lift the voice which mid the storm
Of war our early patriot blest,
And with its dying accents hail
The patriot hero of the West.

Oh hallowed be thy matchless worth
By a whole nation's love and prayers;
And thy eventful being close
Lamented by a nation's tears.

The old lady completed the counterpane in abont six weeks, without assistance from any one. The spirit which animated her whilst engaged in rendering this handsome tribute from age to the great American statesman may be inferred from the inscription. The article will be taken in charge by James Hetherweather, Esq. of Cincinnati, and be by him despatched to Mr. Clay's residence.

Mr. Clay has returned, in fine health, to his residence near Lexington, from his visit to the Virginia White Sulphur Springs.

ITEMS.

The real estate of the Lebanon Shakers is estimated at $1,000,000.

The population of Rochester is 25,207. In 1840 it was 20,191. Increase in five years 5016.

An exchange paper speaking of the marriage of Mr. John *Fox*, to Miss Maria *Henn*, of Bucks county, says it was a *fowl* transaction.

The Easton Star says that James Lloyd Martin will probably be the Locofoco candidate for Congress in the 6th District of this State.

The Orleans Tropic of the 2d inst states that there has not been a single case of yellow fever in that city this season. The number of deaths for the week ending on the 30th ult. was only 47, of which 22 were children.

The British Isles and the Continent of Europe can annually send *one million* of people to this country and never miss them. As a great porportion of this number are paupers, how long will it take them to eat up "young America?"—*Hagerstown News.*

DUEL IN KENTUCKY.—Mr. Taylor and Mr. Harrison, brothers-in-law, of Harrodsburg, Ky., fought a duel a few days since, at ten paces distant. Harrison at the first fire was shot through the body, and was mortally wounded, although alive at the last dates.

William Wheeler, one of the ringleaders of the gang of negroes who recently left Charles county, Md., has been tried by Charles County Court, now in Session, on an indictment for insurrection and found guilty. The punishment is derth. One of his accomplices is on trial for the same offence.

The Kenebec Journal says that the potato rot, which for two or three years has been so destructive in the Middle States, and last year in Massachusetts, and to some extent in New Hampshire and Main, appears to be spread this pear all over New England, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

CURIOUS SLAVE CASE.—We noticed, some time since, that a female slave of Mr. Hodson, of Georgia, had been brought up on *habeus corpus* at Northampton, (Mass.) She decided to stay with her master. She now sues those who interfered on her behalf—Mr. Hudson, &c.—for false imprisonment, laying damages at $1000. Mr Hudson, in default of bail, is imprisoned.

SHOCKING MURDER.

By slips from the Norfolk Herald and Courier offices, we learn that a cold-blooded murder was perpetrated at Suffolk, Va. on Saturday evening by a man named Hunter Hill, on the person of Major Robert R. Smith, of Somerton, Nansemond county, a highly respectable citizen, and for several years a member of the Virginia Legislature. It appears that Hill was offended because the Major refused to appoint him captain of a patrole guard, and on Saturday evening persuaded him to take a short walk with him. They had been absent but a few moments before Major Smith received and unexpected stab from Hill with a dirk, which proved mortal the following morning.—Previous to his death, however, the Major related all the particulars attending it.—Hill immediately made his escape, and it is supposed has gone either North or South. The relatives of the deceased have offered $500 reward for the arrest of the villain. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black hair, large black eyes, dark complexion, full face, stout and rather good looking, and a tailor by trade.—*Clipper.*

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER,
For the Week, at the office of the Kent News.

	8 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sept. 13,	68°	70°	68°
" 15,	65°	70°	74°
" 16,	70°	70°	73°
" 17,	69°	76°	76°
" 18,	70°	77°	77°
" 19,	71°	79°	77°

Millions die that might be saved by Sherman's Lozenges.—Dr. Van Yorx.—Dr. Sherman's agent 89 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, was applied to by a poor woman, whose daughter, 7 years old, has been sick for nearly three years. Her stomach was as large as a grown persons, her arms and legs swollen so that she could not walk, two celebrated Doctors attended her and had exhausted their skill without any benefit. The doctor believing it a case of worms gave her a box of Sherman's Worm Lozenges, in two days she returned with joy beaming in her eyes, and said the Lozenges had saved her child's life. The first dose brought away nearly a pint of worms in one living mass, she afterwards counted over 800 that were discharged besides the mass she could not count. She is now a living witness of the almost miraculous efficacy of Dr. Sherman's Lozenges.

For sale in Chester Town by John Russell & Co. and by agents in every village in the State.

MARRIED,

On Monday, the 8th inst. in the city of Philadelphia, by the Rev. Geo. Kempton, NAPOLEON B. EVANS, of Kent county, Md. to JANETTE AGNES, youngest daughter of William Patton, cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics of Philadelphia.

DIED,

In this place on the 14th inst. Miss ARAMINTA BRISCOE.

At the residence of Mr. John Hall (at the Trappe) in this County, on Wednesday night last, Mr. JOSHUA DAVID.

At her residence near I. U. in this County, on Thursday night last, Mrs ELIZABETH EDWARDS, relict of the late John Edwards.

From the N. Y. Amer. Repub.
SUGAR COATED PILL.

Parents who have difficulty in administering medicine to their children, will find a valuable friend in Dr. Smith Sugar Coated Pill, which is sold at 179 Greenwich street. Adults will also be pleased with this kind of "medicine taking made easy." The Pill is a good medicine, its novelty aside.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health 179 Greenwich st. New York. And sold by John L. Stam, Chester Town.

☞CAUTION.—As a miserable imitation has been made, by the name of "Sugar Coated Pills," it is necessary to be sure, that Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's signature is on the box.

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL!

By sloop Gen. Washington, Capt. Browne.

YELLOW FEVER AT N. ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Courier of the 11th inst. says: "The Yellow Fever has made its appearance in the city. Three cases, not doubtful, have already been verified, one of which ended in death.

We mentioned a few days ago the conviction of one of the ringleaders of the late negro insurrectionary movement in Charles County in this State. Negro Mark, tried a few days ago for the same offence, has been acquitted.

C. M. Clay has notified his agents in New York that the publication of his paper will shortly be resumed; whether in Kentucky or Cincinnati remains to be seen.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17, 1845.
White Wheat—94 to 96.
Red do.—90 to 94.
White Corn—47 to 49.
Yellow do.—49 to 51.
Oats—30 to 32.
Rye—60 to 65.

NOTICE.

G. VICKERS expects to be absent from the county, from Wednesday next till the succeeding Monday. Sept. 20, '45.

FALL FASHIONS.
Beaver, cassimere, Russia and silk HATS, fall fashion, just opened and for sale by WICKES & BRO.
September 23, 1845. 3w

MRS. BAKER respectfully informs the subscribers that the school will be open again on the first Monday in October.

MRS. BAKER, will be prepared to take a limited number of boarding scholars.—Terms made known on application.
September 20, 1845. 3w

To Rent.

For the next year or a term of years the brick dwelling house and store, now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Robey and Jno. Russell & Co. situate on the corner of High and Queen sts. Chester Town, the buildings are in good repair.
A. W. SPARKS, Agent.
September 20, '45.

Strayed

From the residence of Mr. Charles Hurtt, on Monday evening last, a black mare, between 12 and 13 years of agg, of the medium size, and thin, having had a sucking colt up to the time of her straying—had on a halter. A liberal reward will be given for the return of said mare to Mr. Hurtt's or the subscriber's. C. M. NEWMAN,
near Church Hill, Q. A. co. Md.
Sept'r 20, '45. 3t pd

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of the State of Maryland, of Venditioni Exponas, one at the suit of John H. Burchinal; one at the suit of J. Frazier, Adm'r of Thomas J. Hurdman and one at the suit of J. Frazier Adm'r of Lemuel Vansant, issued by John H. Taylor, one of the Justices of the peace in and for Kent county, Maryland, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Levi Lofland, to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution, all the right, title and claim of the said Levi Lofland, of in and to the following lands and tenements to wit: 5 acres of land, more or less, upon which there is a small frame dwelling, situate in the Head of Sassafras, adjoining the lands of Joseph Griffith and others; also one pine table, two and a half dozen chairs, and I hereby give notice that on Friday, the 17th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. before the tavern door of Mr. Pennington, Head of Sassafras, I will offer for sale the property so seized and taken in execution by public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said debts, interests and costs due and to become due thereon.
JOHN LEE, Const.
Sept. 20, '45 tds $2 50

Come and See.

The subscribers have returned from the city with a handsome assortment of

BOOTS,

SHOES,

and CAPS; their stock consists in part of
Men's fine boots, 1 87½.
" lace boots 75 to 1 25.
" gumelastic over shoes.
Ladies morocco and kid, thick sole shoes 1 00 to 1 12½.
" kid lace shos 31¼.
" undressed morocco boots 1 25.
" leather boots, stout 1 00.

A large assortment of misses boots and shoetees; children's and ladies gumelastic over shoes of all sizes—a lot of morocco slippers, Baltimore make, 62½—100 pair coarse lace boots of our own make on hand and for sale. We have a large stock of the best leather, which we are prepared to manufacture into Boots and Shoes at the shortest notice. Also an assortment of Caps, of different kinds and prices.
J. W. PRICHARD & CO.
C. Town, Sept. 20, '45.
N. B. Beef hides taken for Shoes.