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KENT NEWS

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, November 14, 1846.

V. B. PALMER,

South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, 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.

Thanksgiving Day.

Governor Pratt has appointed the 26th instant, as a day for thanksgiving and prayer, in the good old State of Maryland, and we hope that it will be faithfully and religiously observed. The Governors of twelve other States and the Mayor of Washington have also appointed the same day for a similar purpose. Probably the Executives of other States will follow the example. The spectable will be a sumblime one, if the day be properly observed. We have much cause to send up the tribute of our thanks, to the great Author of our Being the Mercies and Blessings, extended to us, individually, and as communities. It is usual, we believe to have public service in all the churches, and in some to lift collections for the aid of the poor. We presume that such good examples will not be lost to the community.

Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, after a passage of 18 days, having left Liverpool on the 20th ult.

The Cambria, with Mr. Bancroft, our newly appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, on board, had arrived at Liverpool previous to the departure of the Britania. The steamship Great Britain is still ashore, with 12 feet water in her hold. The deplorable condition of Ireland engrosses public attention in the British Islands. The famine continues to spread over that unfortunate country. Diseases are also adding to the horrors of the scene.

The National Intelligencer publishes the following extract of a letter from county Roscommon, in Ireland, to a citizen of Washington, dated Oct. 10, 1846:

"Never had we such accounts to send as in this present year. Ireland is visited from north to south, from east to west, with a most direful famine; the poor are living in many parts on cabbages and sait, and many of them dying on the highroads, in the fields, and in the towns, of Irish cholera and various other complaints, in consequence of such food, and very many have not even much of that sort, bad as it is. The potatoes in toto perished; indeed, they are totally extinct in Ireland. I had myself ten acres of the finest seed in the country and the most promising appearance, and in two nights the blight visited them and they were reduced to snuff. I will not get one stone of potatoes in the whole field. Such is the state all over the country—hundreds of acres rotted in twenty four hours. The poor (that is, five-sixths of the whole population) are living as as above on bad vegetables or Indian meal it was in the beginning the greatest possible objection, but hunger and want of better overcame every reluctance. For the last month there was no importation of Indian meal, and the people congregate in hundreds and thousands, break into mills and bakers' shops, and force away all the meal and bread they can lay hold of; the military and police are called out to protect the property of those persons, and in many places lives were lost; the unfortunate people fired at and stabbed by the military. Such is the awful and deplorable state of this your native country. God only knows when this awful and appalling state of things will cease. Life and property are at stake.

How goes the Battle!

The Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday last says: since the Tariff bill of 1842 was repealed by Congress, and the war against Mexico was entered into by our government, elections have been held in the following States with the exception of N. Hampshire and Rhode Island, and the unwise and unjust actions of the administration have been condemned:

IOWA,
OHIO,
MAINE,
FLORIDA,
VERMONT,
GEORGIA,
INDIANA,
MARYLAND,
KENTUCKY,
NEW YORK,
DELAWARE,
NEW JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA,
RHODE ISLAND,
NEW HAMPSHIRE,
MASSACHUSETTS,
NORTH CAROLINA,

It thus appears that *seventeen* of these United States have already spoken in a loud and distinct voice against the administration, and have resolved to do all in their power towards remedying the evils which hang heavy upon us by elevating men to high stations upon whose wisdom, patriotism and fidelity to the interest of the whole country they can depend.

THE WEATHER.—We have had rain for two weeks past—with rarely an intermission of a whole day. We have heard that corn in bulk, unhusked, has, in some cases commenced sprouting.

LATER FROM THE ARMY!

Evacuation of Saltillo by the Mexicans—Santa Anna and a large force at San Louis—Gen. Taylor's demand on the Mexicans for Corn and Mules—Death of Lt. Graham—Official number of killed and wounded.

The steamer Galvaston arrived at New Orleans on the 2nd inst., with dates from Monterey to the 16th ult. The correspondent of the Picayune announces the death of Lt. Graham, of the 4th Infantry. He died on the evening of the 11th of October, universally lamented. The wounded generally are doing well. Hopes are entertained that Major Lear, of the 3d Infantry, although so severely wounded. We are sorry to learn that the fever and ague is beginning to prevail extensively in the army. The accounts from the troops in the valley of the Rio Grande are truly distressing. The N. O. Commercial Times, in referring to the letters of its correspondent, says:

By far the most important information communicated by our correspondent is the fact, hitherto rumored, but now definitely ascertained, that *the Mexicans are withdrawing from Saltillo, and will not attempt to defend that town, but will fall back on San Luis Potosi.* If any doubt whatever existed of the accuracy of this intelligence, it will be removed when we state that we received yesterday private advices from the city of Mexico, so late as the 25th of September, which state that Santa Anna had left the capital that morning with 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 infantry, for San Luis Potosi; and that positive instructions had been despatched to the army of the North not to occupy Saltillo, but to retreat immediately to San Louis.

The dictator had been utterly unsuccessful in his attempts to raise a loan of two millions on a mortgage of the revenues of the church, as the lien was considered by capitalists insecure if not illegal. He then applied for $200,000, but could only raise $27,000, which was the sum total with which he started. Hence, perhaps, the comparative meagreness of his military escort. It was known in Mexico, at the last dates, that the American army had reached Monterey; moreover, the best informed parties in the capital were of opinion that the attack of our troops would be successful, as the movement of Gen. Worth on the Saltillo road was fully understood, and its importance duly appreciated.

Annexed to the correspondence, will be found the address of Ampudia, the general in chief of the army of the north, from his headquarters in Saltillo, in which that renowned and valiant warrior recounts, after his own fashion, the storming and surrender of Monterey. This document is less turgid and bombastic in its vein than are most Mexican missives of the kind; with this exception, that Ampudia, with matchless effrontery, boasts of having put fifteen hundred of our soldier *hors de combat* in the action of the 21st. At that rate of slaughter, maintained during three days our army must have been annihilated. If so, why did this patent commander surrender the town to a contemptible handful of troops? But Mexican exaggeration never dreams of consulting either credibility or reason. It is intended purely for home consumption, and is doubtless accepted as most veritable by the ignorant populace of the interior.

The Flag contains a translation of a correspondence which took place after the capitulation of Monterey, between Gen. Taylor and Gov. Morales, in relation to certain charges made by the volunteers quartered in that city, of having murdered several Mexicans, and being generally disorderly in their conduct; and also concerning the furnishing of supplies for the American army. After capitulation, Gen. Taylor had a conversation with Morales on the first mentioned subject, and subsequently Col. Whiting, Quartermaster General, addressed the following note to the Governor:

"General Taylor orders me to address your Excellency upon various subjects in reference to the conversation had with you the other morning when visiting his camp.

'He desires, in particular, that you will order the inhabitants of this Province to furnish mules for burthen between this place and Camargo. Though we have a good number now employed, yet many more are needed."

"He also charges me particularly to say to your Excellency, that you will request or command the inhabitants to bring in their corn and *deposit* the same to a considerable amount in the city. It is necessary that this corn should be brought in, and it must, by your Excellency's orders, *or by force.* If procured by the first means, it will be paid for at the same price the Mexican Government allows; if by the second, the owners may look to their own government for redress.

"You will please to inform me officially, (we wish a speedy reply,) what are the current prices of transporting each mule lord from Camargo to this city, and the prices which the Mexican Government have been paying for corn at this season."

To this note of Col. Whiting, Governor of Morales replies as follows:

"Since this Government had the pleasure of conferring with Gen. Taylor upon various subjects of importance, they have taken due measures to accomplish your desires, relative to the accumulation of corn and removal of effects from Camargo, belonging to the American army. I have to inform you that corn will be furnished, (as much as can be gathered,) at five dollars per mule load, and also mules for burden as *soon as they arrive from the interior,* where they have been sent on business, but *ordered to return* forthwith—with the understanding that the current prices for freight from this city for Cerralvo is two dollars and fifty cents per mule load—to Camargo five dollars—to Cadereita one dollar and fifty cents—the same to the estates of Dolores and Conception, which are below Cadereita.

Such being the case you will please signify the same to General Taylor, adding at the same time that it will not be necessary to use *force* in procuring the objects indicated, for there is no lack of desire to serve.

With this motive I offer you my consideration and esteem. God and Liberty.—Monterey, Sept. 30th, 1846.

FRANCISCO de P. MORALES.

Col. Whiting consented to receive the supplies on these terms. The Flag says the prices are double those paid by the Mexican government.

On the 29th September, Gov. Morales complained bitterly of the excesses committed by the volunteers in the service of the U. States. He proposes that the correspondenc be carried on in French, as he understands that General Taylor is perfectly verred in the French idiom.

On the 1st of October, General Taylor answered that Governor Morales must be aware that it is no easy task to keep such men (the volunteers) in subjection, and that although his great desire is to mantain good order, yet he knows that excesses have been committed, but none of a grave character.

"As to the French idiom," says General Taylor, "I take the liberty to add that your Excellency has been misinformed in regard to my possessing a knowledge of it, and in consequence, I beg you will please hereafter, as heretofore, receive my communications in English."

Of the movements of Santa Anna, the Times. says:

Private advices from the city of Mexico up to 29th September inform us that Santa Anna had left the capital on that morning with 2000 and 800 infantry. He was utterly unsuccessful in raising a loan of two millions or a mortgage of the revenues of the Curch, as the lien was considered by capitalists illegal. He then applied for $200,000, but could merely obtain $27,000, which was the sum total with which he started.

Santa Anna proceeds to San Louis Potosi, where he will halt, and concentrate the whole of the Mexican forces. Instructions have been forwarded to the general commanding the army of the north, to make no further resistance at Saltillo, but to fall back upon San Louis Potosi.

A French barque, the Duvivier, slipped into the port of Vera Cruz on or about the 24th Sept.

Gen. Taylor received on the 10th the despatches sent from Washington, sent previous to the knowledge of the capture of Monterey.

What they are, is not publicly known. Gen. Taylor when asked, said the state of circumstances here made them of little consequence, from which, some infer his self-confinement to certain limits, has counteracted some scheme of the president and cabinet.

The last news had of Ampudia is that he, with the army, have left Saltillo and gone further into the interior. From all that we can learn here, Santa Anna does not appear to be firmly settled in power, and the withdrawal of this army towards Mexico may be necessary to effect some political purposes.

The health of the troops is generally good here and most of our wounded are doing well. My first guess as to our loss was close, and would almost prove me to have been a Yankee. In my letter of the 29th of September it was put down 500; the official returns were not then in—they are now; and are——killed and——wounded—total, 490.

A correspendent of the Picayune writes as follows:

A mail which was sent from Camargo by a Mexican express rider for the army, about the 21st ult., and which, it is believed contained important despatches for Gen Taylor, besides many private letters, was taken by the enemy and conveyed to Ampudia, who received it on the day of the capitulation. Whether the Mexican mail rider was killed, as is pretended, or carried the mail of his own accord to Ampudia, is not known; but certain it is that the mail is in possession of the enemy. After the Mexican army had retired to Saltillo, Gen Taylor hearing of the loss of the mail, sent a messenger to Ampudia and requested him to return the private correspondence.

The self appointed postmaster generel of our Army replied, through a Mr. Faullac, that a mail had been taken and received by him, but that he had forwaded the bag to Santa Anna! Mr. Faullac, however, hoped soon to have the pleasure either of sending back the pricate correspondence or of bringing it in person. The accounts for many persons in the Army not receiving intelligence from home when they knew it was due.

Sword to Gen. Taylor.

The New York Commercial gives the following description of a gold sword presented by the State of Louisiana to Gen. Taylor, which is being exhibited in that city:

The scabbard is made of the finest metal, with richly engraved and wrough ornaments. On two divisions of the front side are scenes of the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The shield presents the following inscriptions:

"Presented by the State of Louisiana to Gen. Z. Taylor, in testimony of the high opinion held by the people of this State of the skill, conduct and judgment shown by him during the battles of Palo Alto on the 8th and Ravina de la Palma on the 9th of May, 1846."

Surmounting the battle scenes appears the coat of arms of Lousiana, and in the centre of the scabbard the American eagle richly engraved. The grasp is composed of alternate mother of pearl and gold facets, richly engraved and studded, and protected by a massive gold chain. The head represents a revolutionary cap and plume, surmounted by a precious cairnghorm stone.

THE VIRGINIA papers announce the death of David Crawford Esq., a State Senator from the Shenandoah District.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

SOMETHING TO EAT.—We find the following paragraph in the New Orleans Bulletin:

"It is estimated that the crop of Indian corn in the West, for 1846, will be more than 500,000,000 of bushels and that the wheat will exceed 140,000,000 bushels, which would produce equal to 28,000,000 barrels of flour."

FATAL RENCONTRE.—The Memphis, Tenn. Eagle details a rencontre in Somervill, between two gentlemen of the bar named Lacy and Wilson. Lacy was a Lieut of cavalry, late on the Rio Grande, and Wilson posted him as having committed various crimes, which as soon as Lacy heard of, he returned to Tennessee, and meeting Wilson, both drew revolvers and fired, and Wilson was killed.

THE ELECTION IN FLORIDA.—The Richmond Enquirer is trying to make out that the election of Mr. Cabell, to Congress is not altogether a Whig triumph. In a private letter, to a gentleman in Richmond, Mr. Cabell says: "I conducted the canvass on purely national issues. *I was an ultra Whig.* I was resolved to be elected as a Whig—drew party lines—advocated the measure of the Whig party—and now the *State is Whig.*

THE HEROES OF MONTEREY.—General Worth is a Massachusetts man, born at Martha's Vineyard. Captain Albert Blanchard, who distinguished himself at the battle of Monterey, is a native of Charleston, Mass., and by his bravery and good conduct has won a reputation worthy of a descendent of the men of Bunker Hill.—*Ohio Index.*

DEATH OF COMMODORE NICHOLSON.—Commodore John B. Nicholson, who died at Washington, on Sunday, of an attack of apoplexy, was a printer by profession in 1801, at Richmond, Va., and entered the navy the year following, as a midshipman, on board the Hornet, Com. Chauncey.

THE LIBEL case of Ex-Governor Francis Thomas came up yesterday, before the Circuit Court of Washington, (D. C.) but in consequence of the continued indisposition of Judge Cranch, the trial was further postponed till march next.

ALWAYS LUCKY.—During the late disastrous gale at Key West, one of the vessels, after having lost all her anchors rode out the storm in safety with the lower end of a cable attached to one of the *carriage wheels intended for General Taylor's Army!*

WELL SAID.—Gov. Colby, of New Hampshire, says, in his Thanksgiving Proclamation:—"The most precious gifts of Providence, bestowed on indivduals or nations, cease to be a blessing when gratitude is not to be felt and acknowledged towards the Author of them."

WE ARE happy to learn that the contemplated duels between Colonels Marshall and Peyton, and Captains Musson and Shivers, had been prevented by an honorable adjustment of the difficulties between the parties.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. TAYLOR.—The citizens of Jefferson county, Kentucky, where Gen. Taylor was reared and educated, have caused a massive silver pitcher to be executed as a present to him.

DEATHS IN PHILADELPHIA.—There were 110 deaths in Philadelphia last week; under one year of age 22; died of consumption 8; fevers 10.

A TOWER DOWN.—The N. Y. Evening Post just before the election said:—"The name of Silas Wright is a tower of strength, and carries with it a power that is utterly irresistable."

THE COLUMBIA (Pa.) Spy says, that the crop of Hickory-Nuts, Chesnuts, &c. has been a complete failure in that part of the country.

THE NEW ORLEANS Tropic says that there are hundreds of volunteers in that city suffering from dysentery and other diseases.

IT IS said that the number of children born in the United States in a year is 450,000. It is calculated that only one half live to be 21 years old.

A LITTLE daughter of Mr. David Beall, of Alleghany County, Md., was burned to death a few days ago by her dress taking fire.

NEW YORK CITY.—Total vote of the city on Congress:—Whigs, 18,925; Locofocos, 20,002; Natives, 4,258; National Reformers, 447.

☞The official majority of Cottrell, Locofoco, in the Third District, Alabama, is only 38 votes.

IT IS stated that Hon. Robert Dale Owen is to be sent to Brazil, in place of Mr. Wise.

HESSIAN FLY.—The Elkton Whig states that this insect is committing depradations upon the wheat in Cecil county.

TWELVE feet water in the channel at Pittsburgh on the 3d.

THE WHIGS of Albany have fired 100 guns in honor of their recent victory.

Letter from a Volunteer.

We extract the following from a letter from Monterey, by Samuel W. Chambers, one of the "Blue Hen's Chickens," to his mother at Wilmington, Delaware:

"I was with Col. Jack Hays' and Walker's Texas Mounted Rangers—we dismounted, and went in on the other side which we occupied the first day—five shooters and cutlass in hand, and took a battery. We scattered, every man for himself, (that were left of us,) into houses, and fired out. I was one of the fortunate ones. I sometimes think that I was not born to be killed.—Since the war with Mexico, I have had six horses killed under me. In August, I had 105 men in my charge, reconnoitering, and was surrounded by General Canalea' cavalry, just above Veralgo, and I lost 60 of my men, and killed 200 of the Mexicans.—Monterey is surrounded by mountains.—The Mexicans had 20 pieces of artillery mounted around the town. They had them to rake the streets, which they did."

RESULT OF INDUSTRY.—The Hon. John Young who was, last week, elected Gov. of the State of New York, was in early life thrown upon his own resources, his parents being in very moderate circumstances. He went to work; qualified himself for a teacher in a common country school, was subsequently a member of the Legislature, then a member of Congress, and is now the Governor elect of the largest and most powerful State in our great confederacy.

Mexican Affairs.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

There is from some cause or other, a prevalent opinion here that we shall have peace with Mexico by the first of February, and that there is no necessity for any more expenditure of blood and treasure.

There is an equally prevalent opinion, that our Government will not demand California, nor even the boundary of the Sierra Madre,—but be content to take the Rio Grande for a boundary, and release Mexico from the obligations of her treaties, and assume to pay the indemnities due to our citizens.

On the other hand the New York Express says:

We have been permitted to read letters from the city of Mexico, of the highest authority. They breathe everything and anything but a spirit of peace. The new Administration had declared, one and all, that there was no other alternative left, but an uncompromising war: that every effort must be used to defend themselves There was but one feeling that animated all class and that was, to make every sacrifice to defend the territory of Mexico. The resources of the government had increased beyond the most sanguine exception. The clergy, and wealthy individuals, had tendered their services and their money to sustain the government. Every member of the government, with Santa Anna at their head, had pledged themselves if necessary, to bury themselves in the ruins or their country, rather than to submit. With the spirit that is manifested in those letters, all idea of peace is hopelees.

Mr. Secretary Walker, when in this city, stated his confident pelief, that peace with Mexico would take place in a few weeks: we wish the Secretary had the opportunity to read the letters we have seen. If he could we are sure that his opinions would undergo a change.

Seizure of the Mexican Schooner.—A schooner from Yucatan arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst., with $7,000 in specie, and a quantity of logwood, hats, &c., was seized by the U. States.

MIKE WALSH.—A New York correspondent says:—"Mike Walsh, our new representative, continues very ill, although slowly recovering. He will, however, be able to leave his room, it is supposed, in a week, unless his attack assumes and unfavorable shape.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the News:

I have read with some interest and sympathy, the communication of Cultivator in reference to borrowing newspapers, and if he can venture to complain, I may certainly feel assurance enough to follow his example. I live in a town, and have to work day by day for the support of my family and myself, and I take your paper, but my neighbors, who are clever sort of people, send as regularly to borrow "The Kent News," as I get the paper. Some of them are better able to take the paper than I am, and I cannot tell the cause why they do not. Like your friend 'Cultivator,' I would prefer lending anything else to a newspaper. I am willing and do loan, whenever asked, 'wheelbarrow,' 'hoes,' &c.

A MECHANIC.

Nov. 9, 1846.

To the Editor of the News:

As I do not admire the communication of 'Cultivator,' in your last paper, and believe it was intended for me. I herein inclose you $2, the residue I will pay at another time, and you will be pleased to send me your paper. Send to —— ——
P. O. Kent county.

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November 10, 1846.

MARRIED,

In Baltimore, on Wednesdsy last, by the Rev. J. J. Murray, Mr. Asbury Howard to Miss Mary R. Glenn, both of this place.

DIED,

In Still Pond about two weeks since, Mr. Benj. Greenwood, a respectable and honest man.

Near Rock Hall, on Monday last, Mrs: Rebecca Smith, consort of Capt. John T. Smith.

At Sandtown, last week, Mrs. Britton, consort of Thomas I. Britton

Near Church Hill, last week, Mr. J. Williamson.

Near Sudiersville, on Tuesday last, very suddenly, Mr. John Fogwell.

Near Church Hill, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Rochester, consort of Francis A. Rochester.

POSTSCRIPT

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL!

By sloop Gen. Washington, Capt. Browne.

The Election.

In New York the whigs have elected their Gov. Jno. Young, by about 10,800 majority over Silas Wright. They have also elected 23 of the 34 members of Congress and about 73 of the 128 members of the Lower House of Assembly and 5 of 8 State Senators elected this year. The Locos have elected Mr. Gardiner their Lieutenant Gov. by from 3 to 5,000 maj.

☞In Massachusetts—Gov. Briggs beat his Locofocofoco opponent 20589 and all others 7131—7 Whigs members of Congress elected and 3 vacancies—20 Whigs to the Senate, (others not heard from)—158 Whigs 29 Locofocos, and 5 Abolitionists to the House.

☞In Delaware, the Locofocos have elected a Governor and the Whigs a member of Congress and a majority, of the Legislature.

☞Iowa, is in doubt and claimed by both parties. It has always heretofore been carried by the Locos.

In New Jersey the whigs have elected 4 out of 5 members of Congress, and a large majority of both Houses of Assembly.

Disaster and Loss of Life.

By a letter from Mr. Thomas T. Cooper, dated Accomac, Va., Nov. 6, we learn that the brig Solon, Capt. Anderson, from Turk's island, bound to New York, laden with salt, came on shore on the 6th inst., near that place, in a esvere northeast storm. The captain, mate, and six hands saved; the steward drowned in the surf, and a colored boy, from Turk's island, perished with cold after reaching the beach. Every exertion was made to rouse and keep him up, but all to no purpose The crew were in the most destitute situation, having saved nothing but the clothes they had on.

Markets.

BALTIMORE. November 13, 1846.
Red Wheat—100 to 110.
White wheat—110 to 120.
Yellow corn—60.
White corn—56.
Old corn—70.
Oats—30.
Rye—70
Beans—112½
Family flour—$650 to 700.
Super fine flour—$575.
Mercer potatoes—62½ to 70.

Let all the world know that Sellers' Vermifuge is the best in use! Here is the proof.

LICKING STATION, Ky. Dec 17th, 1846.
Mr. R. E. Sellers:—I have the pleasure to inform you that I have used in my practice your celebrated Vermifuge with the most happy results. I have formerly used Fahnestock's but being persuaded to try yours, I have found it far superior in every respect, and can say without the fear of contradiction, that your Vermifuge possesses more virtue than any I ever used, and most cordially recommend it to the attention of the public. I will state a case where I gave one vial of your Vermifuge: My brother's child was *pining and wasting to a mere skeleton;* in 30 hours after I gave the Vermifuge, the enormous quantity of *upwards of six hundred worms* were passed. The child that was given up as lost, is now well and as hearty as any in the neighborhood

AMBROSE ARNETT, M. D

Those who wish, can see Dr. Arnett's letter

Prepared and sold by R E SELLERS, No 57 Wood st Pittsburg.

E M DAWSON & BROTHER, Druggists, Easton, Md. General agents, for E Shore.

☞For sale in Chester Town by Simon Wickes, Jr. Druggist.

Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound.

To SETH S HANCE.—Dear Sir.—Having been afflicted with a severe cough and pain in the breast, I was persuaded by a friend to make trial of your Compound Syrup, and purchased two bottles of Mr Rob't Keyworth and am happy to say they certainly relieved me Yours,

Sold by Seth S. Hance, corner of Charles and Pratt streets, and at the new stand, Baltimore st. Baltimore, and by the following agents:

Simon Wickes, Jr Chester Town
Gooding & Frazier, Geo Town X R's
B C Wells, head of Sassafras
C R Hackett, Massey's X Roads
M V Boyer, Apothecary, Millington
Wm R Forman, New Market,
Samuel H Cooper, Urieville

☞Hance's Sarsaparilla, Vegetable, or Blood PILLS—(FIFTY PILLS in box—the cheapest Medicine ever sold)—removing bile, correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swimming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use

In purchasing these Pills, let me add one word of caution—Always ask for Hance's Pills, and purchase of none but those advertised as agents

For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts. Baltimore, and by the following agents:

Simon Wickes, Jr, Chester Town
Gooding & Frazier, Geo. Town X Roads
B C Wells, Head of Sassafras
C R Hackett, Massey's X Roads
M V Boyer, Apothecary, Millington
Wm R Forman, New Market,
Samuel H Cooper, Urieville.