msa_sc2901_scm2349-0365 ©Maryland State Archives

KENT NEWS

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, November 21, 1846.

V. B. PALMER,

South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert sreets, 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.

Mexico and the War.

By reference to our columns it will be discoveseh, that the Secretary at War, before the elections, in a letter to a gentleman in Delaware, stated that the Administration did not contemplate calling out new troops for the Mexican War, deemed those already in the field, sufficient for the occasion.—The government paper, the Union, took the same ground in its columns and went so far as to specify the number of troops that Gen'l Taylor would have at his command. But a few days pass—the elections are over, and a requisition promptly issues for *nine regiments*—7000—men! There was either a motive, for the delay, which we are to conjecture, or the inference is, that the policy of the Cabinet is fickle and they have no settled plan or system for conducting the war!! To what other conclusion can the mind arrive?

We have always disapproved of the manner in which the war was brought about. We think the President greatly erred in ordering Gen'l Taylor from the Neuces to Rio Grande! Although the Mexicans believed Gen'l Taylor to be on their side of the Neuces and collected an army at Matamoras in their own country and a considerable distance from Gen'l Taylor—no one, who understands a tithe of the Mexican character for bravado and bombast, imagined, that the Mexicans would attack Gen'l T. It was the impolitic order of the President that has created the difficulty! Negotiation, it is thought, might have accomplished all that is desired! Mexico was torn by internal divisions, strifes and revolutions! The war, has acted like Roman cement, and they now seem determined to hazard all, upon the cast of the die! Santa Anna, has declared in his letters and despatches, that he will drive the Americans from the soil "or cease to exist." He has intercepted a convoy of two millions of dollars, has the means of defence and seems determined to "die in the dith." His forces will be double, if not treble, Gen'l Taylor's and he will fortify San Louis Potosi in the best manner. Gen'l T. will have to march over wilderness and desserts, 300 miles.—But he cannot do this, without a large force—thirty thousand men would seem to be a moderate force for the undertaking! After he gets the reinforcement of the nine regiments, he will not have over 18,000 available men. One half of these will be volunteers—unused to camp—to discipline and war, and in effect, his 18,000 men would be equal to about 12,000 regulars. The conflict when it does come, will be a severe one! The battle of Monterey is an evidence that our foes will fight hard for their "homes and fire sides!" The expenses of the war will be many millions, and since the Tariff has been reduced, we can divine no means of paying the debt, but by a direct tax! Ultimately, we think it must come to this! The amount, we cannot conjecture, as the Mexicans seems to gather fresh courage from every defeat, and "the end is not yet."

Although the expenses of the war will be large, we would not withhold any supplies, or means! We approve of the call for the additional regiments and would have made the number double; but think they should have been called out sooner! It will require several months for the troops to reach Gen'l T. head-quarters! Massachusetts from almost one extreme of the Union, is to furnish troops to go beyond the limits of another!! We do not know the history &c. of the members of the cabinet, well enough to judge of their qualifications for conducting a war, and can only form our opinions from the source of proceedings, known alike to all. There does seem to be a want of design, firmness, wisdom and energy in the War Department! We believe that if Mr. Calhoun were at the head of that department, and had his merited weight of influence, that the war would be prosecuted with more settled purpose and vigor than it has been. We desire to see a large and imposing force in the field—one that could command a peace—and we believe that such a one is less expensive "in the end," by shortening the war. Our troops have reaped a harvest of renown, but they have more work to do.—May they do it well is our wish, but we would greatly prefer an honorable peace, and see the Temple of Janus once more shut, never to be re opened. **

The Chancellor.

We regretted very much to hear that the Hon. Theodorick Bland, Chancellor of Maryland, died suddenly at Annapolis, on Tuesday last. Chancellor Bland, was a most industrious and efficient officer, and an ornament to the Judiciary of the State. To him the office was no sinecure, but he toiled, day by day, in duties of the most irksome and arduous character. With the exception of a relaxation in the month of August, the Chancellor might, at any day be found at his post, at work or ready to engage in any duty that might be presented to him. To the members of the Bar, and to the young ones particularly, who had business to transact before him, he was courteous, frand and communicative. As a citizen he was exemplary, as we have no doubt he was in all the relations of social and private life.

We have sometimes heard suggestions about abolishing the Chancery court, the only reason assigned being the expense.—But to those acquainted with the character and uses of the court and the duties of the Chancellor, such a suggestion can receive no favor. The Chancery court has four regular terms a year—each term averaging about a month. In addition to this—the business is so large, complicated, and of such magnitude, that the court is kept open the whole year, and the Chancellor is tied down, from the 1st January to the 31st December, with slight intermission as before stated. Sometimes, a single case is so volumnious (we have known some that covered from 500 to 700 pages of cap paper) that from their very nature, the questions of fact and law, that arise must require the labor of a full month on the part of the Chancellor, to investigate and decide. A Chancellor must be a working man—a day laborer having no other pursuit or aveocation.

How could these duties varied, and important be transferred to the county courts? There would have to be a Judge for each county in the State he would have to be always at home, engaged in nothing else—for if he had other duties to attend to, they would interfere with his duties as Chancellor. We do not conceive it possible to dispense with the Chancellor, without deranging the whole judicial system—and working the greatest injury to the community, whose rights are to be adjudicated in that Court.

The fees in the county and Chancery court, are the same. The delays, are never to be ascribed to the Chancellor, as he is always ready to take up a case when requested. But the business of the court, from its nature, which cannot be changed, if the tribunal is, and from the engagements of counsel in other business, is sometimes delayed, and this delay is attributed to the Chancellor the court, when properly it should be directed to another quarter.—With some persons, a cheap Judiciary is the "order of the day;" but they should remember, that by reducing the salaries, they lower the standard and quality of the the officer. They must not expect to get a first rate article for a "fip," as no man of competent qualifications would accept an office of such responsibility, &c., when by employing his talents in another direction he would be more handsomely remunerated. The people are interested in having a Bench composed of men of ability and integrity and the question of dollars and cents is a small one in reference to a matter of such grave moment.

We have heard the names of John Johnson, T. S. Alexander, Esq., and the Hon. A. C. Magruder, S. Archer and R. N. Martin, mentioned in connection with the appointment.

More Volunteers Wanted.

Requisitions have been sent out from the War Department, calling into the service of the United States nine additional regiments of volunteers to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. They are asked for from the following States:

One regiment of infantry from the State of New York; and regiment of infantry from Massachusetts; one regiment of infantry from Pennsylvania; one regiment of infantry from Virginia; one regiment of infantry from North Carolina; one regiment of infantry from South Carolina; one regiment of infantry from Louisiana; one regiment of infantry from Mississippi; and one regiment of mounted men from Texas.

ONE OF THE reports of Mr. WEBSTER's late speech at Faneuil Hall, says the Baltimore Patriot, was somewhat inaccurate, and was calculated to place the distinguished speaker before the public in a wrong light. One of the inaccuracies, which has been commented on in the "Union" and other Locofoco journals, to the prejudice of Mr. W., occurred in the subjoined passage, which is now given just as it was uttered by its author:

"It is not the habit of the American people, nor natural to their character, to consider the expense of a war which they deem just and necessary; but it is their habit and belongs to their character, to inquire into the justice and necessity of a war in which it is proposed to involve them.

"In a war like this, commenced by the authority of a President alone, while we took earnestly at its origin, we may properly regard also its probable expense."

Thanksgiving.

Thursday next is the day appointed by the governor as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer, by the people of Maryland. We presume that Shops, Stores, &c., will be closed, and services be performed in the several Churches and collections made as usual for the benefit of the poor, for the approaching Winter. Our Army, Navy and Country, will not be forgotton on the solemn occasion.

JUDGE PURNELL.—Under our obituary head will be seen an announcement of the death of Judge Purnell, full of years and greatly lamented.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Webster's Speech.

At a great meeting of the Whigs, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on last Friday week, the Hon. Daniel Webster delivered a speech, from which we make the following extracts:

The Mexican war is, I take it, now universally odious throughout the United States, and we have yet to find any Sempronius who raises his voice for it.

[Here some one in the gallery cried out, "who voted for it?" After a moment's pause, in which the audience remained silent, under the sudden interruption, Mr. Webster replied: "It was not voted for by any body; the President made it without any vote at all." [Tremendous applause.]

And that leads me to say that this war, in its origin, is a Presidential war. But the constitution declares that Congress alone shall have the power of declaring war, and I beg to know where, when, and how they so declared it. The first we hear of it in Congress is from the President's communication declaring that "war does exist."—Every one knows that our army was ordered by the President to advance from the Nueces to the Rio Grande, thereby invading a foreign territory. And, because the Mexicans resisted this encroachment on their soil, we have next the declaration of the President that war exists between Mexico and the United States. The declaration of the President stated that explicitly.

But, gentlemen, there is another question here. Texas had become a part of this Union. We had received her as a State, and had assumed her boundary, the Nueces.—Why should we not treat with Mexico for that beyond? Why, when all new territory of the United States was bounded by the Nueces, and everything bevond that was claimed by Mexico, and in the actual possession of Mexico—why, then, I say, should the President of the United States have ordered the army south of the Nueces to take possession of the Mexican land? That was the origin of the war, and that was against the spirit of the constitution of the United States. [Vehement applause] Congress alone has the power to declare war, and yet it is obvious, under the present construction, that, if the President is resolved to involve the country in a war, he may do it. This, I say, is a great misjudgment on the part of the President; it is a clear violation of his duty; in my judgment, it is an impeachable offence. [Great cheering.]

And the deep foundation of objection to this war is, that it is illegal in its origin.—There has been a great violation of duty on the part of the President He has plunged the country into a war, whereas, unless in case of invasion of our actual limits, he has no right so to do. In the case of such invasion, the power does exist in the President to take measures to repel aggression. But to go out of our limits, and declare war for a foreign occupation of what does not belong to us, is no part of the power invested in our President by our constitution.—So much for the origin of the war.

[Here there was a slight interruption from questions from the gallery, which Mr. Webster rebuked by saying: Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak with all soberness in this respect, and I would say nothing here, to-night which I would not say in my place in Congress or before the whole world.]

He then proceeded: The question now is, for what purposes and to what ends is this present war to be prosecuted? And, in speaking of this, let me, in the first place, put myself right before you, the country, and the world. Individually I have little or no respect for the Government of Mexico. The people of that country are the worst governed on the face of the earth.—They are subject wholly to military despotism, and it matters not whether Paredes, Almonte, Santa Anna, are all only successful military commanders for the moment.

And I say, also, that Mexico should have come to terms with us before. The United States have well-founded claims against Mexico. Some of them settled and liquidated, and some which should have been settled and liquidated long ago. There is no doubt of that. And I have as little doubt, and as little hesitation, in saying that Mexico has behaved most wrongfully towards us. She has acted ruinously for her own interests, and injuriously for her own character, in all respects. I do not, therefore, justify or excuse Mexico. But I pity her people.

Mexico is a Republic professedly formed on our own model. I could wish—we all wish—that she could find amongst her sons another Washington. But the truth must be told. And the truth is, that all the Republics founded on the fragments of the Spanish dominions in America, with perhaps one or two exceptions, have been most miserable failures. Mexico, especially has no principle of free government about her at all.

But to indulge these considerations is not to discharge our own duty of inquiry into the objects and ends of this war, and how they are to be obtained. Who knows any thing about the war except that our armies have reached to Monterey, and will reach to Mexico if they can? [Applause.] And what then? Is the whole country to be fortified—taken possession of as an American territory—a territory equal to the formation of forty new States? These are questions which it is time for us to put with sobriety and seriousness, and which will be put to the Government at the ensuing session of Congress. It is time for us to know what are the objects and designs of our Government.

The natural justice of a war it is, perhaps, not an American habit to consider. But it is an American habit to count the cost; and since the expenses of the war have not been calculated, and its objects are not avowed, it may be permitted us to indulge ourselves in some calculations as to what the speculation is to cost. I have been at some pains to ascertain the facts in this respect, and I submit to your consideration the results to which I have arrived.

It appears from the monthly statements of the Treasurer of the the United States that the balance in the Treasury on the 27th April was $12,036,000.

1st June was $11,478,000 dim. in May	$558,000
29th June was $9,310,000 dim. in June	$2,168,000
27th July was $7,725,000 dim. in July	$1,585,000
24th Aug. was $5,593,000 dim. in Aug.	$2,132,000
21st Sept. was $4,815,000 dim. in Sept.	$778,000
Total diminution in 5 months	$7,221,000

And it appears from the monthly statements of the Register of the Treasury that the amount of the outstanding Treasury notes was as follows:

1st August last	$447,000, being the remains of old issues
1st Sept. last	$1,090,000, increase in Aug. $643,000
1st Oct. last	$2,240,000, increase in Sept. $1,150,000

Making the *excess* of expenditures, beyond receipts, for five months, $9,014,000.

The *excess* being at the rate *per annum* of $21,633,6000

According to the Presidents message to Congress last December, the receipts for the year ending 30th Jaue, 1845, were $28,769,000. If they are the same the present year, it would appear that the Government is expending money at the rate of $51,000 000 per annum. But, as payments are, probably, not made so fast as debts are incurred, it may, I think, be fairly estimated that our present annual expenses are at least double the revenue—that is to say, at least $60,000,000.

So that the result is, that the Government, for the last five months, has been paying at the rate of sixty millions per annum, or twice the amount of the revenue. And this does not include the outstanding claims.—All this is to be met. And how is it to be met?

NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—It is expected that Mr. Badger will be elected to the U. S. Senate in place of Mr Haywood who resigned at the last session. Mr. Badger was Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Harrison.

☞The Locofocos consider the New York election *WRIGHT* appalling.

From the Pacific.

Activity of Commodore Stockton—Bravery of his Sailor Army—Pursuit of Gen. Castro—The American Flag in California, &c.

Accounts from the Pacific, of August 22 received by the Washington Union, afford us some interesting particulars:

On the 23d of July, Commodore Stockton assumed command of the United States naval forces on the west coast of Mexico. On the 25th the "Cyane," with the "California company of mounted riflemen," under Col. Fremont, sailed from Monterey for San Diego, that they might be landed southward of the Mexican forces, amounting to 500 men, under General Castro and Gov. Pico, who were well fortified at the camp of the Mesa, three miles from the "city of the Angels." A few days after, Com. Stockton, in the "Congress," sailed for San Pedro, where he landed with his gallant sailor army, and marched directly for the redoubtable "camp of the Mesa." When he had come within 12 miles of the camp, Gen. Castro broke ground and ran for the city of Mexico. The governor of the territory, and the other principal officers, separated in different parties; and on the 13th of August, having been joined by Col. Fremont and 80 riflemen, and by Mr. Larkin, late American consul, the commodore entered the famous "Californias, and took quiet possession of the government-house. Most of the principal officers were subsequently taken.

The American force thus chased the Mexican army more than 300 miles along the coast; pursued them 30 miles in the interior of their country; routed and dispersed them, and secured quiet possession of their territory.

The "Congress" was to sail in a few days on a cruise for the protection of our commerce, and the remaining vessels of the squadron were to be disposed with a view to the same object, so far as they could be spared from the blockade of the southern coast.

The President's proclamation, and the congressional proceedings in reference to the war, were first received by Commonore Stockton (in a Mexican account) on the 19th of August, by the United States ship Warren, from Mazatlan. The flag of the United States is now flying from every commanding position in the territory of California.

The patriotism and courage of the men who accompanied the commodore on his expedition after Castro, are spoken of in the highest terms. Their march was trying and hazardous, perhaps longer than has ever been made in the interior of a country by sailors after an enemy.

PUNCH SAYS:—"To resuscitate a drowned Yankee—search his pockets."

GENERAL NEWS.

Death of Chancellor Bland.

We are pained to announce the death of the venerable Chancellor of Maryland.—He died at Annapolis, on Tuesday last, of a disease of the heart. His death will be heard with deep regret by the people of the State, and be mourned by the bar as the loss of a distinguished member of the profession. He has held for a long time the office of Chancellor, and has discharged its laborious and responsible duties so as to command high approbation from the profession and the public. He commenced his judicial career as a Judge of Baltimore county court; was thence transferred to the bench of the U. S. District Court for Maryland, and thence to the office of Chancellor. He has filled other public trusts, and in all of them manifested the same energy and decision of character, and professional ability, which have distinguished him in his long career of High Chancellor of the State.—*B. Pat.*

GREAT MORTALITY.—A letter from one of the Alabama volunteers, to the editor of the Montgomery Journal, dated at Camargo as long ago as September 29th, says:

"From actual calculation, more than *one thousand men* have died upon the banks of the Rio del Norte, to say nothing of the immense numbers that have been discharged and sent home in a lingering condition, many of whom will undoubtedly never recover. The Alabama regiment alone has lost one hundred men, which is one in ten, and all this too in about three weeks. I think those unfortunate men should be held in as patriotic and kind remembrance by their countrymen at home as if they had fallen in battle, which would on many accounts have been far preferable. * * * Most of our regiments are cut down now from three to five hundred men, when all started with more than nine hundred."—*Southern Whig.*

A LOCOFOCO PROPHET.—In the November No of the Democrat Review is a long article on the political character of Governor Wright, in which is the following sentence:

"Before another number of this Review issues from the press the sufferings of the State of New York *will have* re-elected the subject of this memoir to the highest office in their gift."

Who is this prophet? A New Yorker, of course—and thus have we more proof that "a prophet has no honor in his *own* country."—*Balt. Pat.*

MAIL TO AND FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The largest mails probably now made up or received in the United States, are those between New Orleans and the Seat of War. The mail received here after the capture of Monterey, says the New Orleans Bulletin, contained 14,000 letters, and the ordinary mail ranges from 6,000 to 8,000. The mails despatched hence to the Rio Grande, are equally large.

THE FLOOD IN VA.—The Woodstock (Virginia) Sentinel states that some of the farmers in that vicinity, on low bottom land, have suffered the loss of nearly all their corn; which was cut and shocked, in consequence of the flood occasioned by the heavy rains.

THE BOSTON ATLAS gives the result of the second trial to elect Representatives in several towns in Massachusetts, and classifies the members of the Legislature thus: Whigs, 182; Locos, 32; Liberty, 5; Native, 1; and Caleb Cushing.

GEN. LA VEGA.—The New Orleans Picayune learns that Gen. La Vega and suite, have received their passports from Washington, having been exchanged for Capt. Carpender and the crew of the Truxton, and will depart very shortly for Vera Cruz.

MELANCHOLLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Ephraim Murray, employed on the St. Lawrence, at Portsmouth, Va, fell, by some accident, from the scaffolding, and immediately expired. The deceased has left a wife and three children to mourn his death.

MURDER AT ELKTON, MD.—We learn by the cars that a man named John Smith stabbed, fatally, another naned Edward Uptegrove, at Elkton, last Saturday. He also stabbed one William Uptegrove. Smith is in prison.—*Phil. Spirit of the Times.*

COLLEGE ROW.—A disgraceful fight took place between the freshmen and medical students of Dartmouth College, last Sabbath, as they were returning from church. It was finally quelled, after vigorous efforts of the President and the Faculty

THE PHILADELPHIA Pennsylvanian announces the death of William Findlay, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania. He died at Harrisburg on Sunday, in the 79th year of his age.

THOMAS S. BELL, of Chester county, has been appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the place of Judge Sergeant, resigned.

WHILE THE Rev. Mr. Scales was preaching on Sunday night, the 18th., at Marion, Alabama, some scamp stole his horse, which was tied near the church.

THE COURT HOUSE at Alligator, Florida, was burnt on the 25th ult., and all the county records were destroyed.

A COLORED woman was taken to the Philadelphia hospital, owing to a nail which had been driven into her head by a colored man.

TEETOTALLERS.—An English paper says there are one million of pledged teetotallers in the United Kingdom, of whom 30,000 belong to the Methodist church.

SUGAR CROP.—The Louisiana planters complain of the dryness and hardness of the cane. It is estimated that the crop of the State will be short one-fourth.

MORTALITY IN BOSTON.—There were 66 deaths in Boston last week: males 33, females 33. Nearly one-fourth died of consumption.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Pierson, Mr. James Tate to Miss Elizabeth Davis, both of this county.

DIED,

In Centreville, Queen Anns Co, on Sunday the 15th inst., in the 73d year of his age, the Hon. Lemuel Purnell, late Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District, after a painful and protracted illness. The deceased was remarkable for the hospitality of his life, the probity of his character and the urbanity of his manners. He was appointed to the Bench in 1806 and continued to discharge the duties of his station entirely to the satisfaction of the Bar and Public generally until 1832 when he resigned in consequence of ill health.

On the 2nd ult., at the residence of her father in George Town X Roads, Miss Elizabeth Ann Armstrong, youngest daughter of J. M. Armstrong Esq. in the 14th year of her age.

It has been justly said that "all flesh is as grass and the glory of man as the flower of the field."—From the time that sin entered Eden, "earth's highest honor ends in here he lies, and dust to dust concludes the noblest song." How uncertain are the evanescent joys of this transient world? How often is it the case that when the heart becomes entwined around some dear object, by a thousand pleasing incidents and associations, through the agency of some mysterious and unexpected cause, we are suddenly brought to mourn over its loss, and the heart left to bleed from its deeply seated sounds?

These remarks were fully realized in the death of Miss Armstrong. She was suddenly called away just as the sweetness of her temper and gentleness of her deportment, began to assume a very interesting character. The family circle was rendered doubly drear and imposing, by her gentle and affectionate manner, displaying at all times the most ingenuous and devoted friendship and attachment to her youthful companions and friends. As a daughter, she was dutiful, and as a sister she was loving and kind. Indeed she seemed to possess all the endowments of nature to render her life an integral part in the happiness of the family. But the spoiler, as in phrenzied mood, let loose in natures garden, trampled down this blooming flower in all its budding loveliness and beauty. It is gone, but it has left a fragrance behind; and while her grief-stricken friends mourn for her loss. They can remember with pleasure the charms of her youth, and anticipates with joyful emotions, the prospect of a happy and permanent re-union.

Ere the sorrows of earth, or its troubles had moved her,
Or darkened the light of her innocent brow,
She bade an adieu unto those who'd so loved her,
And whispered, my Father I come to Thee now.

P******.

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, 108 Baltimore st. Baltimore, and by the following agents:

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

☞Hance's Sarsaparilla, Vegetable Blood PILLS—(FIFTY PILLS in a box—the cheapest Medicine ever sold)—Renovating the 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, lowness, 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.

For Sale or Rent.

THE house and lot in Queen Ann's co. lately occupied by John M. Curtis.—This property lies on Chester River, near the Bridge. It was formerly the property of Mrs. Gardner, is finely situated, and in excellent repair, it has a good kitchen, stable and water, and is a fine situation for gill netting, &c.

CARL L. STRANDBERG.

nov. 21. 3w