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KENT NEWS

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, February 13, 1847.

Three Millions.

We find that President Polk is again at Congress to give him three millions of dollars, not to "conquer a peace" as the court phrase is, but to "buy one." Mr. Sevier the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, who has examined all the secret correspondence between sundry Mexicans and our Government, has stated, that this money is to be paid in advance to pay the Mexican Army and for other purposes He states that we can get Upper California and New Mexico by the treaty. We presume that no one can mistake the meaning. Santa Anna is afraid to make peace unless he can first secure the co-operation of his army. To do this, he must give them money. The "article" is rather scarce with him, and our money is to do the work.—What should we think, if the Mexican Government had offered to furnish General Taylor with three millions of dollars to conciliate our Army and induce a peace? Does not this look a little like furnishing the means to bribe the Army of Mexico? Are we to buy a peace at last? If a treaty of peace were made and one of its provisions was that we were to pay three millions because of the acquisition of territory of greater value by that amount than all the expenses of the war, and the money due to our citizens from Mexico, the matter would be one of a business transaction, that all could understand; but when it is proposed to pay that large sum to an enemy in open battle-field—with an Army of upwards of thirty thousand men ready for action, without treaty or any security, and for the purpose of paying their soldiers, we confess that it is not only so greatly inconsistent with all the valorous declarations of the Administration, but savours so much of buying over an enemy, the head of which has been characterized for treachery and inhumanity, that we are surprised and astonished, even at the present Executive,—We wonder if Mr. Polk would call advancing this large sum to the Army of Santa Anna, as "giving aid and comfort," to the enemy. This may be patriotism in the Presidential vocabulary, but in no other. Is the morality of the President of that character which makes "the end justify the means!" Does not the blush of shame tinge the cheek of patriotism at this exhibition of 'Young Hickory?" Does any one believe that "Old Hickory" would have done this?

RUMOR OF THE DEATH OF SANTA ANNA!—An extra from the New Orleans Picayune, dated Tuesday, February 2nd, one o'clock, P. M., received, brings news from Anton Lizardo up to 20th ult. On the 9th ult., after a stormy session, Congress, approved the first section of a bill authorizing the Government of Mexico to raise fifteen millions of dollars by the hypothecation or sale of certain properties of the Church. Santa Anna opposed the bill, and it is rumored that his opposition so exasperated the soldiers, that they had *shot* him. This report needs confirmation, but many circumstances render it not improbable. Such has been the fate of many. Santa Anna's army was in great distress.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for February—the second number that has reached us for a long time, is a well executed and handsome book. The engravings are excellent and the whole work neatly and handsomely got up. The new mode of preparing the Ladies' Fashions, is a great improvement, and adds to the beauty of the work

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SCOTT'S WEEKLY PAPER.—A new paper published in Philadelphia once a week, called "Scott's Weekly Paper," at the price of one dollar, has just reached us It is a paper of large size, excellent print and good selections, &c. It is said not to be a reprint of other papers but set up expressly for this weekly.

THE LADYS' BOOK for February is as usual well gotten up and handsomely embellished. The fashion plates, is exquisite.

FIRE.—The School house No. 9 about one mile and a half from Chester Town, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening last. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THE Rev. W. H. T. Barns deserted the camp at New Orleans, after drawing three month pay in advance.

DR. FRANK, convicted at Buffalo, New York, of mal practice, has been sentenced to 18 days confinement in the county jail and to pay a fine of $100.

LATER FROM THE ARMY

The New Orleans papers of the 2d inst, contain later accounts from the Army, received by the steamship McKim, from the Brazos Santiago.

From the Galveston News of the 29th ult. we copy as follows:

Gen'l Scott and Worth are now at the Brazos; Gen Worth with his troops, arrived here on Saturday last from Camargo.—Gen Taylor has returned from Victoria to Monterey with a small escort. He is to remain at the latter place in command of the volunteers. His orders to this effect proceeded from Gen. Scott, who now holds the chief command Gens. Scott and Worth are to have command of the main and regular army which is now concentrating at Tampico, or at some place in the neighborhood. The new recruits have their place of rendezvous at the small island of Lobos, about 60 miles to the south of Tampico.—Col. Harney with five companies of the 2d dragoons, was expected in Metamoras last Thursday, the 21st inst., on which day Col. Duncan arrived there, and his battery was hourly expected. Lieut Kearney had arrived with his company the day before.

The country from Reynosa to Camargo and Mier, and through to Monterey, is filled with marauding Mexicans, robbing and murdering wherever they can do so with impunity

Gen. Wool is now encamped on an elevated and commahding position ten miles to the south of Saltillo on the road to San Luis Potosi. This place is called Buena Vista, and gives Gen. Wool with a battery of 12 pieces of ordnance command of the only passable route to and from San Luis. General Wool retains his original troops—3000—and his orders are to maintain his position. General Wool evacuated Parras and took his post in consequence of the express sent to him by General Worth about the 16th or 17th of December, informing him that his spies had given intelligence that Santa Anna was within three days march of Satillo at the head of a formidable army, and requesting him (General Wool) to hasten to his support. In one hour after the arrival of this express, Gen. Wool's army were ready for the march and set forward without delay, although the distance is 120 miles, and therefore impossible to be traversed by infantry in so short a time as was allowed. The rumor, however, proved to be false, having probably been started by Santa's spies for the purpose of misleading our Generals. The truth is, the road from San Luis to Satillo can only be passed by a small force at a time, as the water in the tanks is insufficient for a large army. This road is therefore absolutely impracticable to an army except in the rainy season, and even then there are many difficulties which is not probable that either the Mexican or American General will attempt to encounter.

From the time Gen. Wool took possession of Monclova, the Mexican citizens have uniformly been treated *as friends*, not as enemies Every thing wanted for the use of the army was paid for in cash at its full price. Not the smallest article of value was taken on any other terms.

The steam ship Alabama arrived at New Orleans late on the night of the 3d, from Brazos Santiago, which port she left on the left on the 30th ult. Captain Windle reports that Gen. Worth's division arrived at Brazos St. Jago, a few days previous from Saullo, with the Artillery Battallion, consisting of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Regiments of Infantry, and Taylor's Duncan's and Nagle's Battallions, and several companies belonging to other divisions.

Gen. Scott and staff were still at Brazos waiting to embark for Tampico.

The Funeral Procession

IN HONOR OF THE REMAINS OF

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. WATSON, and Capt. RANDOLPH RIDGELY.

The last sad funeral solemnities of these gallant officers, who fell at Monterey in the service of their country, took place on Monday last. The weather proved especially favorable for an occasion of the kind It was a solemn and imposing pageant.—At an early hour minute guns commenced firing, the bells of the city were tolled, and flags on various public buildings and the shipping, were suspended at half mast. An immense number of citizens thronged the several streets through which the procession passed. The doors and windows of houses on each side of the streets, were also thronged with thousands, male and female, who were out to honor the illustrious and gallant dead. The procession formed at 10 o'clock on Broadway, with the right resting on Canton avenue; up Broadway to Baltimore street; up Baltimore to Charles street; up Charles to Madison street; down Madison to North street; and along North to Green Mount Cemetry, the place of interment.

The procession was very large, and occupied over thirty five minutes in passing the corner of Baltimore and North streets. The military of our city were out in full numbers and made an exceedingly attractive display. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which Col. Watson was a distinguished member, turned out in strong numbers, and made an unusually imposing appearance. All the lodges bore beautiful banners and other emblems of the order, which added greatly to the grandeur and solemnity of the scene. The Firemen, to which body Col. W. had also been attached as an active and honored member, were fully represented by deputations from the several companies.

The hearses with the remains of the dead, were drawn each by six white horses, richly caparisoned. The coffins were placed on a platform over the body of the hearses; folded over them gracefully were the American flag. The old soldier, Albert Hart, who lost his arm at the battle of Monterey, followed first after the remains of Col. Watson, bearing the standard of his country.

Captain Walker, the brave Texan Ranger, was also conspicuous in the procession. The old Defenders of Baltimore were out in full strength.

The obsequies at the grave were deeply solemn and affecting. After the last sad rites had been performed and many a silent tear dropped in memory of the lamented dead, the procession was again formed and returned to the city.

The whole scene was deeply and beautifully impressive, and passed off in uninterrupted order, without accident or anything to disturb the solemnity of the occasion.—*Balt. Pat.*

Maryland Legislature.

In the House, a report was received from the Treasurer, in obedience to an order, shewing the expenses incurred for the last nine years, in repairing the government house, purchasing furniture, &c., amounting to the sum of $6,476 32.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, of Alleganv, the committee of ways and means were directed to inquire into the propriety of authorising the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to charge commissions for goods, &c., deposited along the line of said road

Mr. Coad submitted an order, directing inquiry into the propriety of introducing into the public schools, lectures on agricultural chemistry, which was adopted.

Also, bills from the Senate, giving the lottery commissioners further power; and relating to the Denton bridge, Caroline county.

The resolutions from the Senate, complimentary to Gen. Z Taylor and the officers and soldiers engaged in the Mexican war, and requesting Congress to furnish money and men to prosecute the war, came up as the order of the day. Mr. Duchett offered a substitute for the resolutions, declaring the war to have been caused by the President's having "ordered the army to occupy territory, under the jurisdiction of the Mexican government," and that Congress being in session at the time, his refusal to consult it gives the impression that if he had done so, he would not have been sustained; and that it was the exercise of unauthorised authority, &c.

The amendments compliment Gen. Taylor and men, and favor a prosecution of the war. He called the previous question.

Some hours were spent in motions to adjourn, to lay over, sending the Sergeant at arms, (with mace in hand,) after absent members, and raising questions of order, during which the yeas and nays were repeatedly taken. The previous question, and the amendments were passed.

Mr. Steck sent to the Clerk's desk an order, directing inquiry to be made of the Mexican Government its opinion of the resolutions passed yesterday, relating to the war, which created some sensation, and the Speaker objecting to its being read, Mr. S. withdrew it.

The war resolutions submitted some time previous, by Mr. Steck and Mr. Cox, were taken up as the order of the day, and were laid upon the table to sleep forever.

Mr Ware offered an order, requiring the Treasurer to report the amount of revenue from incomes of less than five hundred dollars. Adopted.

Mr. Stephen, to report a bill protecting property from losses by injuries done along the railroads.

Mr Coad, to report a bill relating to unclaimed bank dividends.

Mr. Payne reported a bill incorporating the York Road Omnibus Company.

The Resolutions in favor of the Maryland Historical Society were taken up in Committee of the Whole. (Mr. Coad, in the chair.) Mr. Murray opposed the removal of the papers designated from the seat of government. Mr. Kennedy defended the proposition. The Committee rose and reported the resolutions to the House, and they were adopted by 35 ayes to 32 nays.

Messrs. Morris Orrick, Pearson, Kemp, Hamilton, McMaster, Done and Wickes severally presented petitions, which were appropriately referred to committees.

Mr. Donaldson, by general consent, stated that he had the pleasure to announce that a difficulty existing between Messrs. Owens and Duckett, growing out of some expressions pending the passage of the resolutions censuring the President, in reference to the Mexican war, had been settled upon terms honorable to all parties.

Mr. Hayden gave notice of his intention to report a bill to equalize the 1st and 2d judicial districts.

Mr. Donaldson gave notice that he should not probably call the resumption bill up before Friday next.

Mr. Steck offered a resolution relative to certain historical documents, (the Ridout papers) which was referred to a committee

On motion of Mr. Murray, the Treasurer was directed to report certain information respecting the coming State payments.

Mr. French, a similar notice, to report a bill to incorporate the Hagerstown Musical Association.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Union states that of the ten regiments of volunteers recently called out, six are hastening to the field. A portion of the one from Virginia are also on their way, and the others are nearly organized, and will be ready in two weeks.

A GANG of horse thieves has been discovered in Iowa, in the counties opposite Hancock, and some thirty of them have been arrested. The jails are filled, and some have been sent to Fort Madison About three fourths of those arrested are said to be Mormons.

IT IS stated in the Delaware Journal, that more corn arrived in Wilmington on Tuesday last by waggons than was ever known before in one day. The Lancaster pike presented almost one string of wagons throughout the whole day.

S. F. J. Trabue, Esq., announces himself through the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth a candidate for Congress in that district.

CORNELIUS WILKINS, of Zanesville, Ohio, was shot through the breast a few days ago, from the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his friend, Mr. David Brown.

Sayings and Doings at Washington.

NO. DCCLXCX.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1847.

JOS. R. CHANDLER, ESQ.—The Senate was engaged to day upon the bill to place $3,000.000 at the disposal of the President for the purpose of enabling him to bring the war to a close. Ten regiments of regulars, and 28,000.000 of Treasury notes have also been granted for the same purpose; though the one is intended to enable the President to buy peace, the other two measures to enable him to "conquer a peace," in the language of Mr. Polk and Gen'l Scott.

Three millions of dollars to buy peace! How is this to be done? What is the *modus operandi?* Suppose the President has the money in hand or at his disposal, what will be the first step to be taken? Will he send word to his good friend Santa Anna, that he has got the money now with which to buy, or bribe him, and is ready to make a bargain? Suppose he does this, enters into an agreement with him to sell his country, what will the people of Mexico say? What will the world say. What would we say if Sir Robert Peel should have bribed Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker, and perhaps some half a dozen Senators and members of Congress, to make a free trade or British Tariff? Suppose Sir Robert had applied to Parliament for an appropriation of money—the same amount—$3,000.000—in such a manner as to leave no doubt on the mind of any one, as the purpose for which he desired it—and that purpose was to bribe our administration and the majority in Congress to betray the interest of the people; what would be the feeling in this country towards him. towards the British government, and towards those who were to be bribed.

Let us try the morality of the proposed act by another suppositious case. Suppose that instead of a Washington we had an Arnold at the head of our armies during our contest for independence, and that, finding they could not conquer us, King George had bought up our commander in chief, what would have been the feeling of the nation on that occasion? Bribe a general to betray his army, or a government to betray the people? What did we do with Major Andre, who was caught after having bribed Arnold to give up to the British, the military post he commanded, West Point, which was the key to whole country above? We hanged him as a spy. Who will Mr. Polk find willing to play the part of a spy in Mexico by going with a bribe to Santa Anna? The theory of our government is, that the people rule; but our republican President proposes to buy the government of Mexico to betray the people. How much better is the tempter than the tempted?—He who entices to sin, than he who sins? The evil one who tempted Eve, than our common mother who was tempted? These are questions of casuistry which I beg leave to commend to the grave consideration of the President and his cabinet, and to both Houses of Congress.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL

The three million bill was then taken up, and Mr Calhoun commenced his remarks. He said that never since our country has been upon the stage of action have we been placed in a more critical position. We were in the midst of a war, and there was also a question of great domestic inquietude He hoped there would be the fullest discussion upon both topics before the close of the session. short as it was. The important question was how should this war be prosecuted? There were two ways—the one to push on in the hostile country, and the other to take a defensive position. Which was best?

Mr. C. said it was a grave question, and one to which he had given his most deliberate attention His judgment was that the defensive position was the best; the best to bring the war to a certain and successful end. This would result in most economy, and most honor. If he rightfully understood the objects of the war this was consistent. The causes for which this war was commenced were three:

To repel invasion.

To establish the Rio Grande as a Boundary

To secure indemnity due to our citizens.

The two first were first considered.

The President did not ask Congress to declare war. He asked Congress to recognise the existence of the war, and he assumed that there was invasion because the Mexicans had crossed the Rio del Norte.

The President and Congress had regarded the primary objects of the war the establishment of Boundary. Congress has avowed no other object than this. Being in the war, however, it was recommended that it be prosecuted for the payment of our claims

The two objects of the war had been maintained — Invasion repelled, the Rio Grande secured, and we could safely act upon the defensive.

Mr. Calhoun went on to state what the character of this defence should be. It ought to be near our supplies—in proximity to our country, convenient, &c. Towards Mexico we ought to be most liberal, not only because she was our neighbor and a sister republic, but a great power upon our Continent.

More than this, Mexico was one of the greatest problems connected with our foreign relations. There was a mysterious connection between her and us. She was as forbidden fruit. The day of her death would be almost the end of our political existence. Her independence, her capacity, her greatness, should be esteemed by us as next in importance to our own.

Mr. Calhoun defined what he thought a good boundary defence. Beginning at the mouth of Del Norte, continue to Pass del Norte, and then due west to the Gulf of California, and it would strike the head of the Gulf

This he would defend. It would give us the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source, and he had consulted military men, who said that three forts and four regiments would be sufficient for all purposes, as follows:

One fort at the mouth of the Del Norte.

One near Camargo.

One at Pass Del Norte.

From the waters which separate the Del Norte from those entering the Gulf of California one more might be placed.

Hence five regiments and a small Naval force, one consistent with our Naval Peace establishment, could successfully defend the boundary.

This country was of little importance to Mexico, but of great importance to us. It had only 100,000 people, and these were spread over 600,000 square miles. An open uninhabited country was the best for us; we wanted space for our population which doubled once in twenty-three years. It would be eighty millions in forty-six years. This country (New Mexico) was remote from Mexico, farther from her than from Washington. For the first time the savages were making their great inroads upon the Europeans. This was not because the Spaniards were not brave, but because they were disarmed by the Federal authorities of Mexico.

This country he would recommend to be held not as absolute, but as subject to negotiation, and so he would say to Mexico. He would deal with her liberally and do so from the first. Until such Peace should be made, he would hold all the ports in Mexico which could be held without too great a sacrifice of men and money. He would impose a low rate of duty, not exceeding ten per cent. and this would yield sufficient Revenue to ensure the payment of the defence which would not cost more than between two and three millions of dollars.

The effect of this policy would be no more taxes, a reduction of fifteen millions and the great measures which he and his friends (free trade) held so much at heart, saved.

He did not think that Mexico would hold out under such a state of fact. She would see that we were resolute and yet meaning her no harm. She was now maddened, excited, bold and determined. Under a different policy she would see an honorable peace ahead. Supposing this not to be the case we should not suffer. We should have war without the cost, and without hazard of any kind.

Mr. Calhoun went on to show his opposition to an offensive war. He was opposed to it because there was no certainty that it would end the war, and if it did it would lose us, men, money and national reputation. The real and true object of carrying on such a war, we were told, was not conquest, and we might so presume because in the defensive line he had marked out it was not avowed. To conquer peace was to make war, and how could peace be obtained but by treaty? A treaty was our onject, not a treaty that would suit Mexico, but one that would suit us.

The object, Mr C. said, would be to compel Mexico to say that was ours which we claimed. A most vigorous war could do no more than this, and if we could reach the city of Mexico this very campaign, would it be worth while? It would take 70,000 men, and forty millions of dollars, and what then should we gain by compelling Mexico to make peace in her own home? It would cost 15,000 men, and all this money, and all to make Mexico acknowledge that to be ours which we already held to be ours.

Mr. C. appealed to the humanity of men if such a sacrifice could be made. But this only touched the shell of the case.—There was no certainty that we could reach the city of Mexico, and going there the presumption was that we meant to despoil the country, or a portion it, larger than all the land between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. And how could we hold this country in an offensive? It would take still more men and a still greater sacrifice of life.

Mr. C. said the natural obstacles were many. There was the hot country very extended, and eight months, and not unfrequently ten months were most unhealthy. March was a doubtful month. April an unhealthy month. Had we now force enough to march to Mexico, encountering the *vomito?* If we could not, Mexico would be encouraged; and if we got to Mexico who had we to deal with? A proud and an obstinate people—full of delay, renowned for their disposition to hold out.

Mr. C said if we failed there would be a third campaign, and if we had a third campaign, could we raise the men and money? and if we went on we should have a guerilla war like that between France and Algeira—between Russia and the Caucassus.—The spirit of volunteering was now gone—men were returning sickly and diseased. It would be necessary to recruit 20,000 men. Could we raise them, and if we could whence would come the money to pay them?

Many of the States were oppressed with onerous debts, and could not bear additional taxation. And if the taxes could be raised, was there any thing like zeal and unanimity in carrying on the war? There were many who believed the war could have been avoided. Many believed it unconstitutional and unjust. Many believed it ought to be ended, and not to be prosecuted further. He would like to give his opinion upon all those topics, but could not consistently now.

But there was another tremendous question remaining, to whom should this territory belong if we obtained it? The North had come to the conclusion that there should be no slavery there. If this was a feeling in the free States, with how much force did it come home to the people of the slave States. Sternness would be met with sternness, and he could assure gentlemen of that. But he would not go into this subject, further.

Mr. C. said he only alluded to it to show that there could be no unanimity in such a war, and if the South should see the subject in this light, there would not be one man here in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. There had been sixteen campaigns in Africa, many in Russia—but the war continued with us if we were not wise.

Mr. C. asked how many campaigns should we be compelled to have with a powerful Priesthood, in Mexico and great natural obstacles? All our efforts would be to carry on a war to get that which we now hold. Go on, and you will sacrifice a hundred thousand valuable lives, and spend three hundred millions of money. Free trade would also be destroyed. Nor could the people of Mexico be annexed to us. They were not homogeneous. They were unlike us, and men would hereafter regret it to the longest day of their lives

He should vote against the amendment of the Senator from Michigan, and reserve himself for other questions hereafter.

Mr. Cass said the Senator from S. C. had made an ingenious and able speech, and if the Senate would indulge him he would speak to-morrow. The Bill was then informally passed over, and the Senate proceeded to other business.

THE Illinois Legislature have passed resolutions to present swords to Lieut. Pope and Scarritt, of that State, for their gallant conduct in the Mexican war.

THE receipts of the American Bible Society for January, were $26,997; the disbursements $28,862.

THE Pennsylvania and Mississippi volunteers were to leave New Orleans on the 29th ult., for the seat of war.

Markets.

Baltimore, Feb. 9, 1847.

Flour Howard st.—6
City Mills " $6
Wheat red—120 to 125
Wheat white—125 to 140.
White corn—78 to 80.
Yellow corn—80 to 82
Rye—75
Oats—36 to 38.
Cloverseed—4 50.
Whiskey, bbls.—28 cts per gal

Philadelphia, Feb'y 9, 1847.

Flour—$6.
Corn—83 to 84.
Oats—38 to 40.
Rye—75.

New York, Feb'y 9, 1847.

Flour—$6 50.
Wheat—160.
Corn white—95 to 98.
Yellow—96 to 98.
Rye—95 to 98.
Oats—47.



MARRIED,

On the 27th ult., by Rev. Mr. Pierson, Mr. Benjamin Hazle, to Miss Tempy Ann E. Money, of this county.

On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. George Vansant, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Dwyer, all of this county.



DIED,

In Church Hill, on the 27th ult., Mr. Edward Reed.

Near Millington on the 2d inst., Mr. William Stevens, an old and respectable citizen.

Near Millington an the 3d, Mr. John Duling

In Q. Anns' on the 3d, Wm. Moffett aged about 21, a son of Wm. Moffett, dec'd.

At his residence in Swan Town, on the 30th ult., Mr. John M. Herrick, leaving a wife and several children.

At his residence in Morgan's Creek, on the 4th ult. Mr. Abraham Vanderford, leaving a wife and several children.

In this place on Thursday night last, Mrs. Ann Smith.

In Chester Town, on Thursday evening last, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. Ann Strandberg, aged 60 years, consort of Captain Caleb Strandberg.

The death of this valued and good lady is greatly and generally regretted by all. Her moral principles were uncompromising, of the highest order, and her religious character and profession, decided, unostentatious, and exemplary. No one was more attentive to religious duty—and to the poor—and she was an excellent friend In her domestic relations she was all that could be desired, and her death is sincerely lamented. A more extended notice will probably appear hereafter. S.

On Friday, February 5, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. Martha Wroth, wife of Mr. Wroth, in the 69th year of her age. Closing suddenly as it did, 24 hours only intervening between the attack and its fatal termination, Death did not find her unprepared. For about 50 years she had been a member of the Methodist Church—during the whole of that long period her religious life was consistent and blameless. In her private life, her character was equally amiable and good, as all who had intercourse with her can testify. For such persons death has no terrors, for the sting of death is sin."

Stray Geese.

STRAYED to Rock Hall on the 1st of January, a flock of geese, which the owner can have, by proving property and paying for this advertisement

THOMAS HALL

February 13th, 1847.

MONEY WANTED.

I WISH to borrow five hundred dollars for one or two years, to be secured by Morigage on Real Estate. Interest will be paid annually.

A. W. SPARKS.

Feb. 12, 1847.