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KENT NEWS.

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, February 27, 1847.

Magnetism.

A writer in the Easton Gazette (whose opinions are concurred in by the Queen Ann's Sentinel) in speaking of the performances of Miss Loomis, asserts, that Mr. Loomis partially magnetized the committee, and then by putting them in communication with Miss Loomis who was magnetized, she was enabled to read through their agency or influence (we do not use the words but design embracing the idea) and that "the sight of the magnetiser or his substitutes, is indispensably necessary to the operation of vision to the person mesmerized." Now it is obvious to all who witnessed the wonderful performances of Miss Loomis in Chester Town, that the supposed discovery of the Easton writer and the Centreville Editor, have no real foundation. At the last meeting in the Court House, it is a positive fact, that one member of the committee did not approach within twenty feet of Mr. or Miss Loomis, but remained among the audience in the lower part of the house, until after Miss L. had her eyes bandaged and was mesmerized, and as Mr. L. retired through one avenue, this gentleman approached on the other. We doubt if Mr. Loomis saw this member of the committee. But, what is entirely conclusive upon the subject is, that, a number of sentences was written, in ink and pencil, by persons in the house and handed to the committee, and the committee man alluded to and another of the committee, took slips of paper with the sentences written upon, without looking at the writing and without knowing a word or letter, that were on the slips, and placed them on the head of Miss Loomis, who read every writing distinctly, and the committee were afterwards obliged to examine the papers to ascertain what the writings were! So that so far as the assertion goes that "the sight of the magnetizer or his substitute is indispensably necessary to the operation of Vision of the person mesmerized," is utterly and entirely at fault, in regard to the experiments made in this town.

Further, Mr. Loomis we believe was sometimes out of the room—generally from 30 to 40 feet distant, and knew no more what was written on the papers, than the Emperor of China—for the writings were executed in another portion of the house and handed immediately to the committee or placed upon the table at one end of the house, while Mr. Loomis was at the other end of the room.

The experiments were indeed wonderful, and the mind is soon lost in the fog of mystery, when it attempts to explain the wonders of mesmerism

Correction.

In our paper of last week we copied from a Baltimore paper, a paragraph that B. Chambers Wickes Esq. had made a minority report on the Biennial Session Bill. This was a mistake, Mr Wickes made a majority report in consonance with the wishes of his constituents, and which report is very creditable to him.

Another Correction.

It has been stated in some of the papers, that S. W. Spencer, Esq. had proposed to create a board of public works, and pay each member $5000, and no explanation being given, a false impression was made on the public mind. The nature of the proposition we will explain: Gov. Pratt in his excellent message, stated that the State's interest required the services of Agents to protect her in the internal improvement companies, and expressed an opinion that a large saving could be made to the State by the appointment of such persons. Mr. Spencer's Bill, was to appoint a Board of public works, not to be paid out out of the State Treasury, but who were to receive a per centum, on the increased revenue to be derived by the state from those works, and which increase would be brought about by the diligence and attention of those Agents, and restricting the salary to the utmost limit of $5000. Such a board would seem to be necessary. To be efficient, it must be composed of the first men in the state, and who would devote their whole time, talents and influence to benefit the state, by increasing her revenue. The reason why the salary might possibly reach $5000, is that is contingent, and might not reach $500, or any thing. No prudent man would neglect all his business and devote a years service to the State, upon an uncertainty, unless the chances were open to him to receive a good salary, in the event of success. No qualified and discreet man would act under any other circumstances. The salary—from a dollar to five thousand according to circumstances was to continue but for a year—the whole proceeding being an experiment, and the compensation whether small or large, would be paid by the Internal Improvement companies and not by the State, and every dollar received by either member of the board would place nine times as much in the coffers of the State.

The American Journal of Education

Is a new work published by Joseph McKeen, A. M, No 292, Pearl st. N. York, at two dollars per annum. We have glanced at the various articles contained in this work, and consider them as very important and valuable, especially to the teacher from the rudiments to the higher branches.

Some of the articles are learned and scientific—and particularly "The Progress of Science," in which an interesting account is given of the discovery of the new planet, by Leverrier. Some of the topics in this number, are

Roger Archam, on Education;
Geographical Pronunciation;
Education in France,
Infant Schools;
Education in the West,
Schools in Mexico;
Heat, Electricity and Magnetism;
Test of Phrenology, &c.

The Whigs Moving.

A meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature of Maryland, was held in Annapolis, on the 15th inst., the Hon. W. Williams, President of the Senate, presiding; Thos. Duckett and D. M. Henry, Esqrs. Delegates, secretaries. They recommend to the Whigs of the state a Convention to be held in Cambridge, on Wednesday, 16th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor. Each county and the city of Baltimore are to be entitled to such representation in said convention, as shall be equal to their representation in the Senate and House of Delegates of this State.

A Good Man Fallen.—The Philadelphia papers announce the death of the Rev. Ezekiel Cooper, on Sunday the 21st inst., at the residence of his nephew, the Rev. I. T. Cooper. The deceased was 84 years of age and had been in the ministry of the Meth. Episcopal church 62 years.—In his palmy days he was eminent as a Preacher, and always distinguished for his piety.

Hon. J. A Pearce.—The Hon. G. Evans having resigned his station as one of the agents of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, the V. President, conferred the appointment on Mr. Pearce. The selection is most judicious and appropriate. Mr. P's fondness and taste for literary pursuits, will enable him to be an efficient and useful member of the board.

☞We return our thanks to the Hon'ble J. A. Pearce and B. C. Wickes, Esq. for various reports and public documents, transmitted through the winter.

Editorial Change.—The Cecil Democrat, edited by Thomas M. Coleman will in future be conducted by Wm. W. Austin.—Success to him!

The Virginia Legislature has divorced Wm. R Myers from his wife Virginia Myers.

From Mexico.

The Editors of the Union have been favored with the following extracts from a letter received in Washington from a highly respectable source in Havana.

Havana, February 6th 1847.

"I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of the British steamer from Vera Cruz, with dates from the city to the 2nd inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult., at which time the greatest confusion, yea consternation prevailed. The ministry had resigned, and congress had determined to dissolve on the 1st of this month.

The clergy, as I before observed, had refused to grant a single dollar, and were endeavoring to prevail on the Congress to *pronounce* with them against Santa Anna

Some of the departments or States were for proclaiming Santa Anna dictator, while others were for pulling him down altogether.

Vera Cruz was under the command of General Vega, the relieved prisoner. The city contained about 4 000 regulars and volunteers, dependant for provisions daily from the interior. The castle, about 1,100, also dependant on the city for supplies.

They appear to be on the verge of another revolution. They had much rather fight among themselves, than with us, or I should say the troops of the United States, for they then know with whom they are fighting.

Santa Anna's army at San Luis were in a state of starvation in fact. One regiment had left for the city of Mexico, and it is reported that Santa Anna had taken up his march for Tampico. (*Doubtful!*) He *most likely* will have got back to Mexico to put down the party against him if he can.

☞The following is the bill reported by Dr. Orrick, Chairman of the Committee on the License Law:

A BILL

Entitled, an act to prohibit the sale of Intoxicating Liquors in any County, Election District, City or Ward in this State, where a majority of the voters in said County, Election District, City or Ward are opposed to the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That at the next general election held in this State for members of the legislature, and at any future general election thereafter, the voters shall have liberty and they are fully authorized and requested to vote on the subject of the license law granting the privilege to traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the judges of the several elections throughout the State, are to make special returns of the number of votes, so received at their respective polls to the county clerks in the same manner and form, that election returns are made.

Sec 2. And be it enacted, That the several judges shall propound, the following question to every individual who shall vote at said election, namely: are you in favor of the present license law, or are you against it and it shall (the answer) be entered in a seperate book, opposite to the name of the voter and returned above indicated in first section

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That in any country, election district, city or ward, in which a majority of the voters are opposed to the issuing of licenses to trade in any kind of intoxicating liquors, it shall not be lawful thereafter for the clerk of the county court or city court, as the case may be, to issue any licenses to any person or persons, in said county or city, election district or ward.

Sec. 4 And be it enacted, That any person or persons, who shall sell or trade, directly or indirectly, or in any manner evade this law, or through the agency of another, in any manner traffic in intoxicating liquors, in any county, election district, city or ward, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for each and every violation of this act upon conviction be fined not less than twenty dollars and not exceed one hundred dollars, to be paid over to the county commissioners or levy court or the clerk of the city court, as the case may be, for the use and benefit of the state, to be recovered before any magistrate, in any county or city, as fines are now recovered, the informer in all cases to be a competent witness.

Sec. 5. And be it enated, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any keeper or keepers, person or persons in the employment of such keeper or keepers of any eating house, oyster house, ordinaries, confectionaries, hotels, taverns, or other places in this State licensed to sell ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors, to sell or give away, or otherwise dispose of on the Sabbath or Lord's Day, to any person or persons unless in cases of necessity, as a medicinal remedy and any person or persons violating this act shall be fined for each and every offence not less than ten dollars and not to exceed twenty-five dollars, one fourth to go to the informer, and the balance to be paid over to the clerk of the city court, county commissioners or levy court as the case may be, for the benefit of the State, to be recovered before any magistrate in any county or city as the case may be, the informer to be a competent witness.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the governor shall cause this act to published at least twice in every week, for three weeks prebeding the election in not less than three public papers printed in the city of Baltimore and the same number of times in three papers on the Eastern Shore, and the same number of times in the counties on the Western Shore, and the same shall be paid for upon order from the Governor out of any unappropriated monies in the treasury.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the right of appeal, under the same restrictions, that now exist in relation to appeals, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same is hereby repealed.

The Condition of France.

The great destitution and famine which oppresses Ireland is by no means restricted to that country, but also afflicts Scotland and weighs heavily on France. Extracts from different French papers are before us which exhibit a state of things unknown for many years in that kingdom, and in days of peace unprecedented. We do not refer to the inundation of the Loire disastrous as it was, for the consequences of that, were greatly alleviated by public charity, but to a misery of much wider extent. The harvest appears every where to be deficient. The French Economists who compute with such ingeniousness and accuracy, say that the deficit of bread stuffs is about the quantity necessary for the support of the whole population of the kingdom for forty-four or forty five days. The annual disbursement for bread they estimate at 2.000.000.000 of francs, each hectolitre of wheat being supposed so cost 25 francs. This deficit must therefore be supplied from the markets of other countries, in which 250.000.000 of francs must be expended, 200.000.000 of which must be paid in specie, and 50.000.000 in merchandise. This exportation of the precious metals has already emptied the vaults of Belgium and France, notwithstanding which, 125.000.000 yet due are to be gathered together and paid away. This calculation supposes that the price of grain continues at 25 francs a hectolitre (7.6 pounds); but already it has been increased to 35 francs, and thereby the sum of 500,000,000 francs is to be added to the estimate as stated above.

The calculations even when their sum is reduced to our currency, present an array of figures well calculated to terrify the people of France at the prospect before them, to alleviate apprehensions about which the latest intelligence seems by no means calculated. The price of cereal grains having risen rapidly, seemed at last to have become stationary, but now as if seized with a new impetus, they seem rather inclined to become greater than less

The centre of the kingdom and its western portions have been especially visited by this scarcity, and have been the scenes of many popular disturbances. Thence the distress has radiated to other sections, and gradually extended through Bourbon and Orleans. In some localities, the price asked for the usual sack of flour has been 100 francs, and in the department of Cher a hectolitre of wheat has been sold not only for 35, but for as much as 37 fr. At Orleans, Flour was worth 91 and 92 francs, and seemed disposed to rise. At Paris, where people daily die of starvation in the midst of the most prosperous seasons, flour rose in two days from 92 to 95 francs, and for some time previous, each market day had witnessed an increase of between one and two francs. On the 19th of January, the assize of bread was 49 *centimes* (100 in part of a franc,) a kilogramme (15.434 grains,) and before the 1st of February, it was anticipated that it would reach 50 centimes. The hospitals of the Metropolis were filled with invalids, attenuated by famine and excess of toil, to which the laboring classes were laboring classes were driven to support existence.

The above facts have been collected from the Franco-American of New York. They demonstrate that a power is rising in the midst of France, which endangers the duration of the Government of Louis Philippe, more than the cabals of all the Kings of Europe. They must recall to his mind the facts that a starving population are above all restraint, and when people cry for bread they are beyond all fear of consequences. So begun the first French Revolution, and Louis Philippe saw enough of the horrors of that, if not to arouse his sympathies for the people to awaken him to the dangers which menace his power. The press of France, even the *Journal des debats* do not deny the existence of this state of things, or do they pretend to account for it.

The assistance given by the Bank of England to that of France, unaccountable at first, when examined from this point of view, ceases to be a mystery. Were the excitable French population driven by hunger to violence, amid the tumoil which consequently would pervade all Europe, no statemanship could steer the British ship of State clear of danger if of total wreck.—Therefore it is that, that the British Government while the Irish people are starving, and Scotland is in want and trouble, neglected them to assist its hereditory enemy.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Duckett presented a letter from F. Thomas, asking the privilege of appearing before the House, to make known that he "was so unfortunate, while holding the office of Chief Magistrate of Maryland, as to nominate to a Judgeship an individual altogether unworthy, by reason of his crimes, of that high and responsible office, and which he now holds." The letter of which the foregoing is an extract, was read, but the party implicated was not named, nor the character of the crimes of which it is alleged he is guilty specified. The announcement, however, fell like a thunder from a clear sky, for it was apparant, from the circumstances to whom Mr. Thomas alluded. It was finally ordered that the clerk request Mr. Thomas to furnish the House with the name of the person implicated, and the charges specified.

Mr. Smyth, reported a bill in favor of James Wey and Sam'l J Jarman.

Mr. Murray, reported a bill for electing a Lieut. Governor by the People.

Mr. Hopper, from committee, reported unfavorably upon the bill abolishing death penalty.

The Speaker presented a communication from Francis Thomas, in answer to an order of the House yesterday, requesting him to name the Judge alluded to in his letter of that day and to specify the charges he desired to make. The communication set forth that Judge John C. Legrand stole frym his trunk certain papers and a vial of poison, and thereby defeating his success in a trial in Washington, and another in Frederick, and giving certain information which led to a deadly personal attack upon him by Mr. McDowell, in Virginia.

The letter was read, and Judge Legrand, having a few moments previous entered the hall Mr. Duckett proposed that he be permitted to make an oral defence; but Mr. Ege suggesting the propriety of inviting both the parties to a defence before the House, and several other propositions being submitted, Mr. Duckett, (after some understanding between Mr. Donaldson and Judge Legrand,) withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Murray thereupon submitted an order directing the clerk to furnish a copy of the charges to Judge Legrand; and that he answer same in writing.

An answer wes promptly received from Judge Legrand, in which he declares that "in reply to the charges, as a whole, I pronounce them basely false, and as establishing in themselves, as characteristics of their author, insanity or stupendous villainy, or perhaps a quality composed of both these qualities." Judge Legrand denied the power of the House to act in the premises, but waiving that point, he asked a full and fair investigation of the charges—all of which he specifically answered, and declared most unfounded

The communication was ordered to be placed upon the journal, as had been the communication containing the charges.

Mr Smyth offered a resolution in favor of Maria D. Wilson of Kent county.

Arrival of the Cambria.

15 Days later from Europe.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., and her news is, therefore, fifteen days later than that received by the Sarah Sands.

It is stated that a loan of four millions sterling has been negotiated for the United States, by a well known city firm.

One hundred thousand barrels of flour having been ordered for France in the United States, thirty-five thousand barrels reached Havre in eight vessels. The rest was shortly expected.

The iron market was not so brisk as last reported, further reduced rates having been submitted to for pig descriptions; buyers have been induced to purchase with more freedom. Prices of manufactured iron continue fully as high.

The tea market was rather dull.

There appears to be no mitigation in the accounts of suffering by the famine in Ireland. The amounts being raised by subscriptions and otherwise, for the relief of the sufferers, were, however, very liberal, and will, when applied, do much to alleviate their sufferings.

Accounts from Prussia are almost as distressing as those from Ireland. In the manufacturing districts particularly, the destitution is very alarming, and robberies are of frequent occurrence.

The session of Parliament commenced on Tuesday week, with the speech of the Queen from the throne.

The debate which followed the speech produced some strange resuls. All the old party landmarks disappeared under the influence of the calamity which has overtaken Ireland. The Protectionist leaders were found sailing in the same boat with the Ministerial party, and the members of the late Government appeared to coincide with all that was said and all that is to be done.

On the second night of the session, the 20th ult., the House of Commons condescended exclusively to think for the empire. The other House did not assemble. The Poor Law underwent a partial but unsatisfactory discussion. The same evening Lord John Russell declared that the law for regulating the use of sugar in breweries would be permanent.

On Thursday, 21st ult., Lord John Russell proceeded to develop the scheme to open the ports for the admission of foreign grain, duty free; and, in the course of doing so, showed that the freights on the importation of corn had seriously risen, and that, to enable this country to compete with its neighbors in the markets of the world, it was necessary not only to repeal the duty, but to suspend the Navigation Laws. The suspension of the Corn Law, according to the ministerial intention, was only to extend to the 1st of September next.

On Monday, January 25th, Lord John Russell brought forward his great scheme for the temporary relief and permanent improvement of Ireland.

On Friday, in reply to a question respecting letters of marque, under the American flag, Lord Palmerston stated, on the authority of the Mexican Charge d'Affaires, that no person in England had been authorised to issue such letters. Foreign subjects abroad, the noble Lord added, were not amenable to be treated as pirates for being engaged in such an enterprise.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor,

It is with great reluctance that I feel myself compelled by a sense of duty, to encroach upon the kind patience of your many hundred readers, by giving them a description of the disreputable proceedings of the *House of Representatives.*

I think, Mr. Editor, that it is the imperative duty of every American Congressman to conduct himself with decency, decorum and as becomes a gentleman. They are sent to the seat of government, I imagine, not to disgrace their constituents and the districts which they represent—but to manage and conduct in part the affairs of the nation—to see that justice is administered to the North as well as to the South, to the East as well as to the West. Should they not in the critical condition in which our country is placed at the present time, be found every man at his post ready to do battle for his country right or wrong; in a word ready and willing to co-operate with each other upon all great and important questions affecting the interest of the country? And should they not be more firmly and strongly united when the projects and plans of a Webster, a Crittenden, a Calhoun, Mangum, and others, have failed so far in adjusting the difficulties of this nation? I say when the wisdom power and eloquences of such men are brought into action, what should be the duty of our Congressmen? I answer that they should be more diligent—more assiduous, more patriotic in debating and settling questions of the most vital importance to the country rather than in expending the public money, and wasting their time in useless and unprofitable debates?

It is obvious to all that these frequent occurrences are a dishonor and a lasting stain upon the American Congress.—Our Representatives must certainly forget that *they* are the Representatives of a large portion of American freemen. But in despite of this, what do we witness?—What was the proceedings of that House but a few days ago, still fresh in our memories, when Mr. Dongless of Illinois rose to a question of privilege? he went on to state that he, Mr. Douglass, exceedingly regretted to be compelled by a sense of duty, to lay before that body a matter which deeply concerned and effected the personal rights and privileges of that House. That it appeared very stange that an interesting debate had been entirely omitted in the "Union" for the purpose of giving room for higher and more important matters, *and that was* that the whole *space* had been taken up with the unmeaning and nonsensical doings and sayings of his colleague Mr. Wentworth, rose amid much excitement and said that he wished to make a personal explanation—that what he stated upon a former occasion had been basely and falsely misrepresented by the reporters of the "Union;" Mr. W. rose to a privileged question—(cries of sit down—bah!) I propose, Mr. Speaker to occupy the attention of this House only about five minutes—(bah! and cries of no! no! sit down)—Oh, no, I will only delay the House for a few moments. (bah! bah! and cries of oh no!) In this same strain the proceedings were continued. Mr. Wentworth rose again, and stated that he had only a few words to say in regard to a certain bill for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Wishart, (cries of (bah! bah) the paper which I hold in my hand, (bah! bah!) I can read it by its title and I propose to have it published for making a speech. (cries of good, proceed Wentworth, read its by title, sit down, hold your own—great laughter.) This is merely an out line of what occurred upon that occasion. One member from the North might be seen rising and hollowing at the top of his voice, Mr. Speaker—another would rise and call him to order—another would hollow out I have the floor, Mr. Speaker.—Thus ended this *beautiful* and *grand* scene of the House of Representatives!!! And now I put the question to every sensible mind, I care not whether he be Whig or Democrat, should not such conduct be condemned by every American? Should we not be careful, very careful, how we elect such men to rule and direct the destinies of this country? Should we not prefer such men as Adams, Calhoun, Webster, Crittenden, and ahost of others, who go there not for private and personal interest, but for the "common good of their country, and having for their motto: "united we stand as divided we fall."

A Marylander.

Markets.

Baltimore, Feb. 23, 1847.

Flour Howard st.—5 75
Corn meal—$4 75 per bbl.
Wheat red—120
Wheat white—125
White corn—78 o 80.
Yellow corn—81
Oats—38 to 40.
Rye—80.
Cloverseed—5 50.
Bacon—Shoulders 8 cts.
" Sides 9 cts.
" Hams 10 cts.
" Joles 6 cts.
" Lard 10 cts.
Whiskey—29 cts per gal.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 23, 1847.

Flour—$5. 75
Corn meal—4 50
Corn—83
Cloverseed—5 50
Flaxseed—1 50.
Oats—40.
Rye—75.

New York, Feb'y 23, 1847.

Flour—$6 75
Corn—95 to 100.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Monday evening last, Rev. M Roby, Mr. Thomas L. Horner, of Baltimore, Miss Christiana Greenwood.

DIED.

In the Upper District last week, Mr. William Foster, at an advanced age—an honest and common man and much esteemed.

In Worton on the 20th, Mrs. Wheat, consort of Mr. Samuel Wheat.

At his residence in Morgan's Creek on the 12th inst, Mr. Samuel Nelson.

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 I 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 *wasting 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 Sarsaparilla, Vegetable and Blood PILLS—(FIFTY PILLS in a 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.

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, I purchased two bottles of Mr Rob't Keyser 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 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,

A first rate eight day clock, for sale cheap by

S. W. RAWLEIGH

Feb'y 20, '47.