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KENT NEWS

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, July 3, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Wm. T. Goldsborough,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

The Congressional Nomination.

A few weeks since we called the attention of our Whig brethren of the Press to the Thursday the 29th July, as a suitable day for the assembling of the Whig Convention in Chester Town, to nominate a candidate for Congress for our Congressional District. As far as we have noticed the responses of the press, this day is conceded to be the proper one, and it therefore behooves the Whigs of the District to make all the necessary preliminary arrangements for holding this convention. The Delegates from the respective counties, will, of course, consist of a number equal to the representation of such county in the Senate and House of Delegates, and public meetings should be called in due time to elect the requisite number of Representatives. We presume the meeting for Kent county, will be held on Saturday, the 24th July, of which due notice will be given.

From the relative strength of the two political parties in the ensuing Congress, judging from the elections already held, it becomes a matter of grave importance to our district and possibly to the Union, that we should be prompt in making nomination of a candidate judicious in that selection, and diligent in endeavoring to make the election sure. Let there be no apathy—no want of harmony, but a generous Whig spirit, that looks more to general results, than to the gratification of personal predilections. Let us rally as a band of brothers and our district may be redeemed and placed upon strong Whig ground.

Governor.

We are pleased to perceive that the nomination of Mr. Goldsborough is well and favorably received by the Whigs of the State. No man can say aught against the nominee, and we know of no reason, why he should not receive every Whig vote in the State. The Whigs will rally around the Standard—prepared to battle and contend for Whigs principles and Whig men to carry out those principles.

Harvest.

Our Farmers are generally engaged in Harvest. The weather has been most favorable and our only regret is the smallness of the crop.

☞Our county was visited with a refreshing rain on Tuesday night last.

THE PEACE PROPOSITION.—The Union notices the statement in the Washington letter of the Journal of Commerce, relative to the instructions taken out by Col. Sowers to Gen. Scott, and says:

"We have no doubt that the statement here made is a mistake. We suspect, from what we have heard, that Gen. Scott's instructions go no further than those which were given to Gen. Taylor in 1846; and no one supposes that Gen. T. was authorized to organize a government in the city of mexico, much less to 'make with it a treaty according to certain terms.'"

In relation to the reported rupture between Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist, it says:

"Can any man seriously swallow this story? Can any one believe that Mr. Trist would be sent to the camp to play the *generalissimo*, or that he would assume 'mongrel plenary civil and military powers?"

WE find the following remarks in the Centreville (Md) Times, of Saturday last, appended to the marriage notice of an apparently respectable couple:

"The Call-ye thumpians made the streets enchanting with music—a tin kettle, a fiddle, a large bell, a frying pan, and old sitting hen, and five sucking pigs, gave a chorus of sweet sounds truly melting at the witching hour of 10, P. M. A great place is Centreville."

THE Cincinnati Herald states that Prof. Mitchell has discovered a new cluster of sters, to which he has given the name of Beechoide. Their appearance is singular. They are of a blue tinge and emit an unsteady light. They seem to revolve in a spiral orbit. They are sub-arranged into ten distict agglomerations, which are still farther subdivided. The number of stars in this cluster is about one thousand, but their celestial situation is not described.

JOHN Quincy Adams is said to be in the enjoyment of excellent health since his return from Washington.

ARMY NEWS!

Important from the Army.

BATTLE AT THE NATIONAL BRIDGE.

Loss of 50 Americans and 100 Mexicans!

TOTAL ROUTE OF THE GUERILLAS.

Encounter and Dispersion of Guerillas by Gen. Cadwalader—Communication reopened with Gen. Scott—Jalapa to be Abandoned—Mexican Prisoners Captured by Capt. Walker, &c.

The steamship Galveston arrived at N. Orleans on the 20th inst from Vera Cruz, with late and important intelligence from the Army. Lts. McWilliams and Floyd, of the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, who arrived on the Galveston, have furnished the Delta with the following summary:

On the 8th inst., a small recruiting party, together with some citizens and disbanded soldiers, in number about 150, with 75 armed men, and 30 mouted, left Puebla for Vera Cruz. This party was under command of Capt. Bainbridge, of 3d Artillery. On leaving Jalapa and getting near Cerro Gordo, this party was informed that it would not be prudent to go through the pass, as there were about 4000 Mexicans in the chapparel along the pass. Previous to this two officers who had gone to the rear of the train were fired at from the chapparel. At the mouth of the pass the party was organized and marched through without meeting an enemy. Arrived at the Bridge that evening. Whilst they were bivouacked on the other side of the bridge, being so fatigued that they were unable to furnish a guard, they were informed that some persons were barricading the bridge A guard was then stationed between the bridge and the encampment, to prevent the party being surprised. At this time signal lights on the ridges and cliffs were distinctly seen.

Before daylight the sick and wounded of this little party were removed to Santa Anna's hacienda—a quarter of a mile from the bridge. A scouting party was then sent out, and also a party to clear the bridge; which was done without any opposition. The main body of the party then passed over the bridge. Every thing appearing then to be safe, and all danger being passed, Lieut. McWilliams and Mr. Frazier were sent back to bring on the train on the other side of the bridge Just as they were entering the bridge, a party of about 25 Mexicans appeared on the ridge, and fired several vollies on them. The wagon master and four others who were passing the bridge, were fired on and the whole five were killed, and a wagon was captured, of no great value.

After the fire had ceased, a party of lancers appeared on the bridge and seemed to be preparing to charge, but seeing that Captain Bainbridge's party were preparing to receive them, they wheeled their horses and gallopped off.

Captain Bainbridge resumed his march in good order, followed by four hundred or 500 of the Lancers, who hung upon his rear and flanks for four or five miles, but at a respectable distance. Thus hemmed in, this little party pursued its way until it arrived at Pass of La Voilta, where Col. McIntosh had encamped with his large train. The Mexicans who had attacked Bainbridge's party were the same who had compelled Col. McIntosh to halt and wait for reinforcements. The party remained that night in McIntosh's camp, and during the whole time the Mexicans kept a continual fire on the camp, approaching, with the greatest boldness, very near to our sentinels.

On the next day, Captain Bainbridge's party resumed its march to Vera Cruz, being joined by Captain Duperu's Dragoons, who were sent back to get their horses — This company, with its gallant Captain, had behaved very handsomely in the attack on McIntosh's camp. Its gallantry was the theme of universal praise and admiration in the army. Indeed, it was generally admitted that Col. McIntosh's command was saved by the gallantry of Duperu's party. Bainbridge's party continued their march to Vera Cruz, where they arrived in safety. In the meantime Duperu's party, having a long return train to guard, and being threatened by a large body of lancers, halted at Santa Fe, where they were charged by a greatly superior force, which they gallantly repulsed, killing many of the enemy, and suffering no loss themselves. It was said, however, that some of our wagons were cut off and the drivers taken prisoners. Captain Duperu arrived safely in Vera Cruz, having lost three killed three wounded.

On the day Capt. Bainbridge's party left McIntosh's camp Gen. Cadwalader arrived, with a force of 800 men and two howitzers. The two commands were then joined, making in all, about 1600 men, with two howitzers, under command of General Cadwallader, and pushed on towards the National Bridge.

On approaching the bridge, Gen. Cadwallader occupied the heights commanding the bridge from which the enemy had fired on Capt. Bainbridge's party, where he was attacked by a large force of the Mexicans, posted in the ridges and chapparal, and some hard fighting was carried on for several hours, the Mexicans losing more than 100 men, and Gen. Cadwallader losing some 15 killed and some 30 or 40 wounded. The Mexicans were repulsed; the bridge was successfully passed by Gen. Cadwalader, who was on his way to Jalapa.

The estimated loss of Col. McIntosh's party is about $40,000. For miles the road is stewed with empty boxes and bacon sides, which had been captured by the enemy. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the army, respecting the command which had charge of this train.—There will be a court of inquiry into the subject.

The garrison at Jalapa has been broken up, by order of Gen. Scott, and all the sick and Government stores have been sent to Perote Castle, so that this line of communication is entirely closed. Gen. Scott has had a road opened from Perote to Tuxpan, from which, in future, all our stores and men will be sent, in preference to the old road. The engineer corps have completed a fine road from Tuxpan to Perote, the distance being less than one half that from Vera Cruz to Perote, and Tuxpan being a healthier place.

It was chiefly owing to the gallantry of Maj. Bennett, the paymaster, that the specie wagons in McIntosh's party were saved. He was in one of them himself when the wagon was attacked and fought like a tiger.

We are pained to hear that the fine charger sent out by the citizens of New Orleans to Col Harney was captured by the Mexicans. Their daring was so great that they even *lariated* a woman who was in the wagon, but she was rescued by our men after some hard fighting.

There are about 1.000 men in camp at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Shields was at Jalapa, and was about to leave for the United States, when he received an order from Gen. Scott to join him in Puebla.

There are no preparations to defend any point between Puebla and the Capital. All the odds and ends of the army are collected in the city, about 20,000 in number, but poorly armed, and of miserable material. There was a small *pronunciamento* at the city of Mexico, which was easily put down by Gen. Bustamente. It was got up by factions of the peace party and of Gomes Farias' party. Their cry was "down with Santa Anna!" but the President *ad interim* still maintains his power and influence.—Congress has refused to accept his resignation.

We have about 6.000 men at Puebla, under command of Worth and Quitman.

Gen Scott will remain at Puebla, until reinforced.

Rejon, and five other generals, whose names are not given, had been arrested and sent to the different States for confinement

The gallant Capt. Walker has commenced his work of retaliation on the guerillas On the morning of the 8th inst., he started with his command from Perote on an expedition some distance into the interior.—During the expedition he succeeded in capturing nineteen guerillas and an alcade—he has employed them in cleaning the streets and the sinks.

There is still a great deal of sickness in Vera Cruz, but *there is very little in the Castle of San Juan.* There has not been a case of yellow fever there, and only two deaths since Capt. Blanchard's company left. In the town there is much fever, and the deaths average nine or ten a day: It is confined mostly to laborers and foreigners (not Americans.) We make this statement on undoubted authority.

POLITICAL.

Honor to whom Honor is Due.

The Union of last night is terribly afflicted lest the Administration should be deprived of the honors which it has earned in its conduct of the Mexican war.—So far as we have seen, the Whig public press, nowhere, displays any disposition to rob it of what is justly due to it in the contest now going on with the enemy.—On the contrary, the universal motto, is,—"Honor to whom honor is due." But that the Union may have no cause of complaint against the National Whig, on this score, we now devote a few moments to a few moments to a rehearsal of the brilliant exploits which belong exclusively to Mr. Polk, as the *master spirit* of the Mexican war!

1. Mr. Polk counselled and approved of the election of the House Annexation Resolution which Mr. Benton has assured the world very recently, was a war measure

2. He sent Mr. Slidell to Mexico as a minister in the midst of *broken* relations with Mexico when Mexico proposed only to receive a Commissioner to restore those *broken* relations.

3. He ordered Gen'l Taylor to march to the Rio Grande, while Congress was in session, without consulting that body, and in the face of the repeated declarations of Mexico, that the occupation of the west bank of the Rio Grande would be considered by Mexico as an open act of war.

4. He has given to the world over his own sign manuel eleven different and distinct reasons for waging war with Mexico.

5. He arranged matters so that he forced Congress to recognise the war which he brought on by a gross violation of the Constitution,

6. He never kept General Taylor supplied with troops and munitions of war suffiaient to carry on a war of invasion.

7. He placed himself in communication with Santa Anna, while in exile, and restored him to Mexico to lead the Mexican armies in the battles of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo.

8. He expected peace from Santa Anna as to price of his restoration to Mexico, but has been disappointed in his expectations.

9. He condemned the capitulation of Monterey which was forced upon Taylor by the want of ordinary means to capture the city.

10. He withdrew the flower of the army from Taylor, and left Taylor in the face of Santa Anna at San Luis with 30.000 men, and only distant eight days march.

11. He sent Scott to the field to take the conduct of the field operations from Taylor, after refusing for six months to let Scott go.

12. He promised Scott that he should have all the power of the government at his command, and when Scott had scarcely turned his back, he asked Congress to place a civilian over the heads of both Scott and Taylor.

13 He denounced the volunteers as an efficient arm of defence, and while 5000 of them were engaged in the battle of Buena Vista repelling four times their number of regulars soldiers.

14. He has left Taylor with scarcely 2000 men to make a decent upon San Luis.

15. He interfered in the command of Gen. Taylor by communicating with one of his subordinates.

16. He has left in the midst of the enemy's country with 8000 men, and his rear almost cut off.

17. He outraged the enemy's feelings by sending to him such men as Parrott and Atocha in official capacities—men who were known to the Mexican rulers as unworthy of common respect.

18 He has annexed New Mexico, and all the Californias to the United States without asking Congress for power to do so.

19. He has permitted the conquered Mexicans, who took up arms to rid themselves of their invaders, to be tried as citizens of the U States for treason, and to suffer the penalty of death by hanging.

20. He has appointed a Governor of the Californias with civil powers.

21. He has of his own mere will and power made a law for collecting taxes, in the captured ports of the United States from American and foreign goods introduced into those ports, a power which the Constitutions expressly confers upon Congress alone.

22. He has refused to promote officers and men who fought in the battles of the Rio Grande, Monterey, Buena Vista, Sacramento and Cerro Gordo, but has bestowed his military appointments upon politians without regard to their military qualifications.

23. He has proposed to the American people, through the columns of the Union, the sequestration of Mexican churches, and when the proposition met with the fiery indignation of the nation, he denied its authenticity.

24. He is the author of the Scott proclamation, which takes a totally different ground for the waging of the war, from that taken in the message of December, 1846.

25. He has permitted the United States Loans to carry on the war, to be sold so as to benefit the purchasers thereof.

26. He has repeatedly violated the Sub Treasury law by his Secretary of the Treasury in the management of the public funds.

27. He has sent an inferior officer of the State Department to Mexico, to be associated with the commanding General in negotiations for peace.

28. He has left Col Doniphan to win the victory of Sacramento with a regiment of troods poorly armed against four times their number.

29. He now showers upon Scott, through the Union, the most fulsome eulogies, while he suffers not the name of Taylor to be breathed in it except in censure or damning praise.

30. He permits his official organ to stigmatize the Whig officers of the army, and the Whig privates of the army, of whom a vast majority of the army is made up, as "Mexican Whigs"—as traitors to their country—as "traitorous faderalists."

We stop for the present. The list could be extended almost indefinitely. For all these glorious actions, Mr. Polk and his Administration are entitled, to the honors which are due them. And we are sure we shall not prove a false prophet, if we predict than an indignant constituency will measure out to Mr. Polk and his Administration, the rich reward which these actions and deeds so highly deserve.—*National Whig.*

Gen'l. Taylor and the Presidency.

The following letter has been received from Gen. Taylor, by James W. Taylor, Esq., editor and publisher of the Cincinnatti Signal. It is published by the Signal with the following explanatory introduction:

"The circumstances under which the following letter was received by the editor, are regarded as a warrant for its publication We felt it our duty, when the first demonstrations were made in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency, to dwell upon the subject at considerable length. We were desirous that some of the suggestions contained in our article should meet the eye of General Taylor, and therefore enclosed it to his address, with a few words of reference to our position as a journalist. In reply to that communication, we have received the admirable and significant letter, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers."

H. QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, May 18, '47.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the "Signal" of the 13th April.

At this time, my public duties command so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner.

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connexion, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say that I shall refuse if the country calls me to the Presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large and void of the slightest agency of my own.

For the high honor and responsibilities of such of office, I take this occasion to say, that I have not the slightest aspiration; a much more tranqual and satisfactory life, after the termination of present duties, awaits me, I trust, in the society of my family and particular fiends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes.

With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial.

With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowledge myself most truly and respectfully your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

Jas. W. Taylor, Esq, Cincinnati, O.

ITEMS OF NEWS

A MARYLAND HERO.—We find in the Cincinnati Commercial the following account of one who may be truly termed "the oldest inhabitant"

"There is now living one-half mile above the toll-gate, Fulton, an old Revolutionary soldier named Benjamin Yeats. He was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1736, and is therefore 111 years old. He was in the battles of Yorktown, Paoli, Brandywine, and several others. He was present at the taking cornwallis At Yorktown he was wounded in the hip by a shell. This wound is now troublesome; otherwise the old veteran's health is good. He can see to read, and walks out daily. He is active—exceedingly so for a man of his advanced age."

IN his reply to the Reception speech made to him in New York, Mr. Polk said: "I hope, sir, wherever I go, to have the same pleasure which I now enjoy, the pleasure of meeting and receiving the greetings of my fellow-citizens without distinction of party; for, sir, as President I know no party, but the whole country and its best interests." We refrain from all comment on what has *passed*, if the President will only agree *for the future*, to let his *acts* correspond with his *words*. It is never too late to commence doing right.—*Alex. Gaz.*

THE St. Louis Republican of the 22nd instant says, John H. Harper, who stands charged with the murder of a young man named Meredith, a year or more since, at Independence—and who obtained a change of venue to Platte county—has been admitted to bail in the sum of $20,000 by the Justice of the County Court of Platte county. He had been confined in jail about twelve months. It is not stated when his trial will take place.

DEATH AT A BALL.—A late London paper says:—"On Tuesday week a festive party given by Lieut. Colonel Fitzmaurice, at his residence in Berkeley street, Cheltenham, was shocked by the awfully sudden death of one of the guests, a young lady named Quinelar, who had formerly been a governess in the family. The deceased had, after supper danced a quadrille, and had just partaken of an ice, when she was suddenly taken ill, became insensible, and, though a medical gentleman was present as one of the party, she expired within a few minutes."

DIED, at Hempstead, L. I., on the 16th instant, Rev. Timothy Clowes, L. L. D., aged sixty years. He was one of the greatest mathematicians of the age. He graduated at Columbia College in 1808. In 1821 he was Principal of Erasmus Hall, Flatbush.

WE regret to learn that Mr. James W. Kennedy, of Hagerstown who was wounded at the late abolition riots at Carlisle, died of his injuries on Friday morning last.

THE flavor of coffee may be improved by adding forty to fifty grains of carbonate of soda to each pound of masted coffee.—In addition to improving the flavor, the soda makes the coffee more healthy, as it neutralizes the acid contained in the infusion.

MESMERISM TRANSCENDED. The French papers state that there is an individual in Paris now, who prescribes for sickness according to the smell and appearance of any person's *hair*, no matter where the patient may be, tell the seat of his disease, and prophesies the result. This beats mesmerising all to nothing.

A DUEL as fought on the 24th instant, in the quit village of St. Charles, Mo. between a raftsman and a landholder. The raftsman fired between the word, shot his antagonist in the neck, and then ran, and has not since been heard from.

☞29,248 immigrants have reached Quebec and Montreal, up to the 21st inst. Several hundred of the thousands in hospital at these cities, are yet sick of the ship fever, and many are dying daily.

☞Dr. Fletcher, a young physician of thorough education and great promise, died at Providence, R. I., on Friday, of typhoid or ship fever, contracted by attendance upon some emigrants.

THERE were 323 deaths in the city of New York last week 107 men; 65 women; 80 boys; 63 girls; under two years of age, 103.

WHAT THEY SAY OF EACH OTHER.—The Mobile Register, a strong Locofoco paper, thus speaks of Gen. Taylor and the things at Washington:

"Heavens! what a scattering his advent would make among the cliques, and clubs, and wire pullers, and office-seekers, and managers, that infest the metropolis."

☞Three thousand volunteers have already been killed or died in Mexico. In the late war with england only 1,334 were killed, and 1,673 wounded.

☞The "Wooden Leg" of Santa Anna, is announced by the New York papers to have arrived in that city, and will be exhibited at Barnum's Museum.

☞It is said that Ex-President Tyler has avowed his preference for Gen. Taylor as the next President.

THE beautiful grounds and Mansion belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, was this day sold at Auction for the sum of *Thirty Thousand five hundred dollars.* Mr. Thomas Richards, of Phila., was the purchaser. It is said that the buildings alone cost over $60.000. The Paintings, Sculpture, Furniture, &c., sold at much lower rates than I had anticipated; some articles being sold for half their value. The Paintings brought from $10 to $1050.—Two Lions and a Fawn by Rubens sold for the largest sum.

"Nativity of our Saviour," by Raphael Moengs, brought $1000. The porrrait of a Dog by Hackerts, brought $210. The picture of Napoleon Crossing the Alps, by David, the proprietors refused to put up unless the sum of six thousand dollars was bid for it. As no person present was willing to bid that sum it was passed—and will be sent to Europe. The sale of furniture will be continued to-morrow.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

AN AFFECTING OCCURRENCE.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, states that a lady named Spencer, arrived at that port in the Monongahela, from Liverpool, on Friday night, and was met at the wharf by her brother in law, who conducted her to his residence, in Southwark, where, after being welcomed by the sister, she fell over and died almost immediately. Mrs. S had not seen her sister for about seventeen years, and had come to this country at her request.

FORTY FIVE miles an hour, is the contract time for carrying the mails in England, per railway.

PRENTICE says that old Santa Anna was *hopping* mad when he read Scott's proclamation.

HON. Wm. Cost Johneon is recommended as a candidate for Congress by a writer in the Frederick Herald.

Markets.

Baltimore, June 29, 1847.

Flour, Howard st.—6 50.
" city Mills—7 00.
Wheat, red—1 15 to 1 25.
Corn, white—83.
" yellow—85.
Oats—51.

FOURTH OF JULY.—On this day of festivity and joy, when we are all prone to indulge in the good things of this life, and not unfrequently to excess, let us not forget that overloading the system, either with food or drink, especially at this season of the year, is often attended with the most serious consequences. If any, however, should inadvertently outstep the bounds of prudence, they should bear in mind that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to prevent all evil results from impropriety of diet; because they thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels from those bilious and corrupt humors which are the cause of colic pains, dysentary, cholera morbus, and other disorders of the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which in order to deceive, are called by names similar to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of William Wright written with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is forgery.

The genuine article is for sale by John Russell, Chester Town, and by agents, published in another part of this paper.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 10th ult., by Rev. T. J. Thompson, Mr. John R. Hance to Miss Elizabeth N. Howard, both of Kent co. Md.

In Baltimore on the 28th inst. by Rev. Mr. Hill, Jacob Dull, of Pa. to Miss Magaret J. Leary, of that city.

DIED.

At Urieville, on the 28th ultimo, Albert G. Miller Esq.

☞Hance's Sarsaparilla, Vegetable, or 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 Road
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, 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 Road
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

☞The great delicacy requisite to introduce another competitor among the thousands and ode now before the public notice, is in its force when we make the attempt. Withent farther preamble, the attention of the reader is called to another part of this paper, where will be found statements of truths relating to Pulmonary and Scrofulous Liseases and their cure by Brant's Balsam which are worthy of attentive perusal.

PLOUGH castings, Wiley Points, 20 cts all others 5 cts lb.
WICKES & BRO.