msa_sc2901_scm2350-0158 ©Maryland State Archives

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, August 28, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Wm. T. Goldsborough,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

Alexander Evans,

OF CECIL.

The Sun and Gen. Taylor.

Accompanying the publication of Gen'l. Taylor's last letter (to Dr. Delony,) the Baltimore Sun, "*a neutral paper*," indulged in a strain of remark, that may be considered an abandonment by it of General Taylor's pretensions to the Presidency, and a virtual admonition to others to follow in its course. The Sun was friendly to Mr. Tyler's administration—it has shown similar symptoms for Mr. Polk's, and when it advocated Gen'l. Taylor's elevation, we thought it a hasty proceeding, for the powers at Washington had not then spoken out. The "Union," the President's organ, is considered hostile to Gen'l. T., and the conduct of the President in keeping the old soldier inactive at Monterey, while the Mexicans have been recruiting their armies, is in keeping with the tone and temper of the "Union" paper. We have never considered the "Sun" entitled to its assumed character of neutrality, and its recent course is rather characteristic than otherwise.

As Gen'l. Taylor has smelt gun-powder so often and heard the cannon's roar, we do not feel much apprehension for the shock to his nerves which the Sun's explosion might be supposed to produce.—We would prefer seeing the "Sun" opposed to Gen'l. Taylor than advocating his election—for it has vanity enough to suppose that his election would be brought about by its exertions.

Whig Meetings.

The Whigs will bear in mind that their District meetings will take place at three o'clock to day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature and a candidate for the Levy Court. Let every Whig be at his post, so that his duty may be done and he will not afterwards have to regret his inattention to it. These preliminary meetings are essential to success, and as all are interested in the general result, so should they be equally so in the means that are to bring it about.

Destructive Fire.

During Saturday night and Sunday morning last, Philadelphia was visited by one of the most disastrous fires that has taken place for years. It was attended with the loss of several lives, among them Mr Charles H. Hines a young man, formerly of this county. The property destroyed was valued at $165.000.

Tomatoes and Potatoes.

Major J. H. Gale has sent to us two very fine Tomatoes—one weighing 18 and the other 17 ounces. They are the largest we have seen. A. W. Sparks, Esq., has handed us a Potato—weighing 1 lb. and 5 oz.

Wheat.

G. Vickers, Esq., of this town raised on a two acre lot the present year, sixty two bushels of the blue stem white wheat.—This lot was in corn last year and raised sixty bushels and a peck to the acre.

Corn.

The long continued drought in the larger portions of our county, will materially lesson the corn crop, and the expectations which at one time were formed, of a large crop, will, in a majority of cases, be disappointed.

Our Paper.

In consequence of the absence of one of the compositors from our office, our paper is deprived of a portion of its selected articles, and delayed for several hours in issuing from the press.

MARYLAND POLITICS.—The whig convention of Cecil county, which assembled in Elkton on Tuesday, nominated the following gentlemen as candidates for the Legislature:—James H. Jamar, David F. Kenner, Jacob Hyland and Cornelius

POLITICAL.

From the "Rough rnd Ready."

Hon. Philip Francis Thomas.

A Short History of his Public Life.

CHAPTER III.

We proceed to give other evidences of Mr. Thomas' *peculiar* notions upon the subject of the State Debt.

The act laying the direct tax for the purpose of paying the interest upon the public debt was passed at March session, 1841. Its provisions created great dissatisfaction in several of the counties. It will be found, by reference to the message of Gov. Thomas to the General Assembly, at December session, 1842, that three counties—Calvert, Somerset and Worcester—had rtfused to appoint collectors of the tax for that year: thus absolutely *nullifying* the law. Some coercive measure being necessary to enforce a general obedience to the law, the Legislature passed the act of December session, 1842, chap. 269. The following is among its most important provisions:

"Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the levy court, commissioners, or Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, as aforesaid, shall not be authorized to separate the collection of the State and county taxes in any collection district, but the same shall be collected together and by the same collector, and under one and the same bond in each collection district."

No inconvenience could have arisen from this provision, in any county where the local authorities were disposed to enforce the collection of the State tax. But its effect upon the defaulting counties was to prevent the collections of the *county* levies, unless a collector for the *State* tax was also appointed. There could exist no well founded objection to this, as the obligation for the payment of both taxes was equally imperative. But in Talbot county, the home of Mr. Thomas, and where, as his friends represent, his influence is omnipotent, particularly with his political party,—there the loudest denunciations were raised against this unexceptionable measure. "Pursuant to notice," district meetings were held throughout the county, and delegates appointed to assemble in county convention at Easton, on the 30th of May, 1843, "to take into consideration the law of the last session of the Legislature, bledding the collection of the State and county taxes, and to consult on other subjects in reference to the Direct Taxation." The following are the proceedings of this meeting as published at the time in the Democratic paper in Easton, and republished in Niles' Register, (vol. 64, p. 244):

"The meeting organized by calling Foster Maynard to the chair, and appointed John Talbott, Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Wm. R. Price, Esq., and subsequently the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the system of Direct Taxation, as at present enforced, or attempted to be enforced, in this State, is oppressive and unequal in its operation.

Resolved, That the people of Talbot county are *unable to pay the said tax.*

Resolved, That the law of the last session of the Legislature, blending the collection of State and county taxes, and making the payment of the direct tax a condition precedent to the payment of the county charges, is *arbitrary, vexatious, and oppressive, and ought to be repealed.*

Resolved; That believing no collector of the ordinary county taxes will serve under the present objectionable laws, and being extremely solitious that the poor in the almshouse, and the county pensioners, and others having claims against the county, shall be amply provided for, the chairman of this meeting is hereby authorised to appoint a committee of four persons (one from each election district) who are hereby authorised and requested to confer with the commissioners of the county, and to make with them such arrangements as may be deemed expedient and appropriate for the accomplishment of the purpose contemplated and intended by this resolution.

Resolved, That this meeting most anxiously and earnestly desire the sale of the public works for the benefit of the holders of State bonds.

Resolved, on motion, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this town.

(The committee appointed in pursuance of the 4th resolution, is composed of the following named gentleman—Edw. Lloyd, Nicholas Martin, Thomas Pierson and Dr. James Dawson.)

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

FOSTER MAYNARD, Ch'n."

JOHN TALBOTT, Sec'ry.

The following report, which appears in the same paper with the above, shows the proceedings of the District meeting held in the Easton district, (residence of Mr. Thomas,) prior to said county meeting:

"Pursuant to notice, a number of citizens of Easton district met at the Court house on Saturday last, and organized the meeting by calling John H. Harris to the chair, and appointing Edward Lloyd secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated—to wit—to take into consideration the law of the last session of the Legislature uniting the collection of State and county taxes; and also to consider the present ability of the county to comply with the provisions of said law—and to appoint ten delegates to a county meeting to be held in Easton on Tuesday next—the following resolutions were submitted, read, and concurred in:

Resolved, That the law of the last session of the General Assembly providing for the collection of State and county charges, is, in all its provisions unjust and oppressive, and that the said law ought, at as early a period as practicable, to be repealed.

unprecedented scarcity of means, arising mainly from the failure of the last year's crops, the people of this county are unable to comply with such provisions in said law as require the instalments of the public taxes to be paid on the first of June and September of this year.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent this election district in a county Convention to be held in Easton on Tuesday next.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished to each of the newspaper printed in Easton, for publication.

In compliance with the 3d resolution, the following named gentlemen were appointed delegates on the part of the meeting:

John H. Harris, H. L. Edmondson, Thomas Dewlin, Jos. R. Price, Jacob C. Wilson, Ennalis Martin, James L. Martin, James Benny, John Talbott, Edward Lloyd.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

JOHN H. HARRIS, Ch'n."

EDWARD LLOYD, Sec'y.

It will be seen that these resolutions oppose the enforcement of the tax laws on the ground of an alleged *inability* to pay. Talbot one of the richest counties in Maryland whose wheat crop alone in 1840, according to the census returns amounted to 222,822 bushels, unable to pay a tax amounting to a little over $10,000 a year, necessary to maintain the faith character and honor of the State! Why, one bushel of wheat from every twenty would have more than paid the tax! The sales of the wheat crop for a single year would have paid her taxes for twenty!

The resolutions at the District meeting speaks of the "unpredented scarcity of means, arising mainly from the failure of the last year's crop." No mention of this calamity is made in the resolutions passed at the *County* meeting—and we presume it had existence only in the fervid imaginations of those who were anxious to give some excuses for that which their consciences should have told them was wrong. The "unprecedented scarcity of means" would probably have bden experienced, generally, throughout the State. But we find the other counties, with few exceptions, cheerfully contributing their quota of taxes while Talbot, one of the most fertile of the whole, proclaims to the world that her people "are unable to pay the said tax." No! no! it was not the *ability* but the will that was wanting.

The name of Philip Francis Thomas does not appear in the proceedings of either of these meetings. We believe he was not in either of them. He certainly was not in the district meeting. But he certainly was in Easton during the greater part of the day on which the meeting was held,—and in constant communication with those who took the most active part in its proceedings. And if, just before the meeting was organized, he got into his carriage and rode out of town, it was by no means intended as a mark of disapprobation of the conduct of those left behind—but was merely another evidence of the farseeing sagacity of Mr. Thomas, who is in the habit of looking into futurity, and is not quite as fond as was Old Hickory, "of taking the responsibility!" It was then, and is now universally believed in Easton that Mr Thomas was instrumental in getting up this meeting, and heartily approved of all is proceedings,—and many thought that he wrote the resolutions that were passed. If his fellow townsmen have done him injustice in this respect, it will be easy for Mr. Thomas to set the matter right by a public contradiction of the charge.

Concluded in our next.

Whig Reforms.

The Locofocos were in power during the Administrations of Grason and Thomas—a period of six years. Why did they not effect the reforms they now so clamorously pretend to want?

The truth is the Whigs of Maryland are the only true reformers, and here are some of the evidences of the fact:

They have given to the *people*, the election of Governor.

They have given to the people, the election of their State Senators.

They have limited the terms of the *Clerks* and *Registers*.

They have granted *Biennial Sessions* of the Legislature.

They have made the *Biennial Session* Bill a part of the Constitution by which a great saving of money is had.

They have reduced the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State.

They have taxed *Clerks, Registers, inspectors*, &c., who enjoy the perquisites of office, to aid in paying the State's debt.

They have caused the *wealth stockholders and holders of productive paper*, to pay an equal tax with the FARMER, who hitherto borne all the burden of taxation.

They have given the election of the Levy Court to the people.

They have perfectly restored the faith and credit of the State.—*Cum Civ.*

LOCOFOCO GATHERING.

On Tuesday next the locofocos hold two conventions here—a county convention to nominate candidates for the House of Delegates, and a District Convention to nominate a congressman. The result of these conventions can be pretty well guessed, but it would be rather premature to announce it.

Mr. *Repudiator* Thomas, we understand will be present. We suppose he will vociferously deny being a repudiator, but it is now rather too late in the day. His promises and professions now, can scarcely balance the account against his *Repudiation* bills and votes when he was where he could *act*.

We consider his nomination even, unfortunately for the state and disgraceful to the more honest portion of his party. It is humiliating to that portion of the people who love the honor of Maryland, and who would keep her escutcheon untarnished by dishonesty, to know that a sufficient number of men of any party could be found to nominate for the office of Governor, a man who had attempted to destroy the credit of the state and fix a lasting stigma on her name. The nomination of such a man is unfortunate, humiliating and disgraceful, his *election* would be doubly so. Surely the thinking portion of Mr. Thomas' party cannot be induced by any party drill to support him—surely if they will not cast their votes for the whig nominee they will at least, this time, remain neutral.—*Cecil Whig.*

The annexed Commercial Summary is made up by the New York Herald from Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 4th.

THE CORN TRADE OF EUROPE.

The weather having remained uninterruptedly fine throughout the week, the cutting of grain has been very generally commenced in the southern parts of the kingdom. Nothing very definite can, of course, at present be known respecting the yield, but the little we have heard on the subject confirms our previously formed opinion, viz: that wheat will not be a heavy crop. Whether it will come up to an anverage yield many well informed agriculturists appear to doubt; but if there should be no unfavorable change in the weather, every grain would be well got in, which alone would make an immense difference in the future range of prices; in that case the new crop would be immediately available, and the existing scarcity of English wheat would be at once removed. Much will therefore depend upon the character of the weather during the month of August.—Meanwhile the reports of blight, mildew, &c. rather increase than diminish; but that these accounts have hitherto produced very little uneasiness is proved by the position of the trade. So far from any anxiety having been manifested to get into stock, the contrary has been the case, which could hardly occur if there existed any real apprehension respecting the probable result of the harvest. Whether this excess of confidence is altogether warranted by circumstances may be doubted; this much is, at all events, certain, that stocks of old corn have been reduced into an unusually small compass, not only in this country, but all over Europe; and it follows therefore, that even with a good harvest there is not likely to be any great superabundance, whilst a few weeks, or even a few days of bad weather might totally change the aspect of affairs.

Foresight, however, is not a quality very much practised in the corn trade; a middle course is rarely steered. Public opinion is now strongly in favor of a fall in prices and this is likely to be the prevailing feeling if the weather should continue One until the harvest shall have been completed; the matter may afterwards be more calmly examined, but at present nothing but wet would have the effect of checking the downward movement. The arrivals from aboard have again been liberal this week, more particularly at Liverpool; and the advices from thence dercribe the trade as having become very depressed.

HON. HENRY CLAY.

A large delegation of the friends of Henry Clay prooceeded to Cape May on Friday, to invite him to visit New York, and on their arrival there they were joined by similar committees from Philadelphia, New Haven, and Trenton, forming quite an imposing procession with a fine band of music at their head. They proceeded to the Mansion House, where Mr. Clay, was stopping, when N. Dean, Esq, on behalf of the delegation, tendered him the invitation to the empire city. Mr. Clay thus eloquently responded.

The eloquent address which has just been delivered, has had the effect almost to induce me to adopt the language which was used on a more solemn occasion, "Thou almost persuadest me" to go (Great applause.) But in all that uprightness of nature, which I have ever endeavored to practise, I must tell you the objects and motives which have brought me to the shores of the Atlantic. I returned to my residence, after passing the winter at New Orleans, on the 23d or 24th of March last, and in a day or two afterwards melancholy intelligence reached me. (Here Mr. Clay evinced great emotion.) I have been nervous ever since, and was induced to take this journey, for I could not look upon the partner of my sorrows without experiencing great anguish. (The speaker was here overcome by his feelings and paused some minutes, covering his face with his hands; at length recovering himself, he resumed.) Every thing about Ashland was associated with the memory of the lost one. The very trees which his hands had assisted me to plant served to remind me of my loss. Had the stroke come alone I could have borne it with His assistance, and sustained by the kindest of my friends and fellow citizens, with meekness and resignation; but of eleven children four only remain—(and) of six lovely and affectionate daughters not one is left. (Deep emotion.) Finding myself in that theatre of sadness, I thought I could fly to the mountain's top, and decended to the ocean's wave, and by meeting with the sympathy of friends obtain some relief for the sadness which surrounded me. I came for private purposes, and from private motives alone. I have not sought these public manifestations; nor have I desired to escape them.

A FORTUNE FOR BALTIMOREANS.—We learn that by the death of Captain Matthew Patten, late of Kentucky, to which State he emigrated sixty years ago, from Chestertown, Kent county, Md., the following citizens of Baltimore and Philadelphia will inherit his fortune, estimated at two hundred and ninety thousand dollars the Captain having never been married:—Mrs. Hannah Bodily and children, Capt. Henry Gait, Mrs. Lucretia Letouñor, Mr. Richard Patten, Mr. David Delacour's children, of Baltimore; Mr. William Patten and sister, of Philadelphia· Mr. George Patten, of Lexington, Ky.

The above is doubtless cheering news for the persons interested. The old Captain was one of those pioneers of the West who helped to make the then wilderness blossom as a rose. His nieces and grand nephews and nieces will enjoy his accumulated wealth, which his industry and economy has gathered together.

IMMENSITY OF THE UNIVERSE.—The following is abridged from a report furnished to a Paris Institute by M. Arago.—It shows in a brief space, the wonderful immensity of the universe:

In the northern hemisphere, 3.400 stars are visible to the naked eye. The number of stars of the 2d magnitude are triple these of the 3d, are triple those of the 2d, and so on to the 14th magnitude, which the most powerful instrument renders visible:

The number of stars of the first magnitude, is 18, and of the 14th, 29 millions, and if we add to these the 12th and 13th magnitudes, it makes 43 millions of stars. Herschell, in the knee of Orion, a band 15 degrees long, 2 degrees wide, counted 50,000 stars, and as that band is only the 376th part of the heavens, so the entire surface contains 68,655,000 visible with the telescope, but our glasses only reach the least remote; there must be above 148,562,200 stars, and our sun is only one of them: the mass of our earth is but the 355th million part of that one sun, and we are but an atom in relation to our earth.

Stars of the 1st magnitude in both hemispheres are 18, the 6th order were the last visible to the ancients by the naked eye; in our day it is the 7th.

There are stars whose distance is 900 times greater than those visible to the naked eye.

Light, with the velocity of 77.000 leagues a second, takes three years to reach us from the nearest stars, 900 times more remote, so their light does not reach until after 2.700 years.

The number of stars visible by means of a telescope of 20 feet focal distance, may be more than 300 millions.

ITEMS OF NEWS

ABOLITION EXCITEMENT.—The Somerset Herald says that the Rev. Mr. Brindle, who was appointed by the Philadelphia Conference, at its last session, to Northampton circuit, (E. S.) Va. has been compelled to leave, in consequence of the great opposition he met with, growing out of the question of division which has of late disturbed the peace of the Methodist E. Church in that quarter. Mr. Brindle has since been transferred to Berlin, Md. circuit to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Rev. Mr. Butter.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The rumors of the abdication of the Emperor Nicholas are regarded as certainly correct. The Havre Journal of the 2nd inst., connects the abdication with recent financial transactions on the part of the Emperor. It is asserted that he will remove to Italy and be succeeded by his regular heir.—The cause assigned for the act is domestic suffering and unhappiness.

Col. BENTON, it is reported, has written to Washington demanding a Court Martial for the vindication of his son-in-law, Col. Fremont. A Louisville paper says that Col. Benton is preparing for a terrific attack on the administration next winter.—In speaking of the administration and the war his language is very bitter.

SHEEP.—It is stated that there are one hundred thousand sheep in Addison county, Vermont, which must be driven to other sections of the country to be wintered or slaughtered. The deficiency of the crop of hay and the ravages of the grasshoppers have a scarcity of food.

SUMMER TRAVELLING.—A Philadelphia paper estimates the number of persons belonging to that city who have been or are now absent on pleasure trips at forty thousand, and supposes the amount of money expended by them at least half a million of dollars.

MURDERER CONVICTED.—John Hamilton was on Sunday morning convicted of murder in the first degree, at Lancaster, Pa., in killing Jacob Hunter, in December last. Both are colored, and were drunk at the time.

ANOTHER CLAY HAT.—The New York committee presented Mr. Clay, on Friday last, with a truly elegant hat—finished throughout in the most tasteful manner.—It is remarkable for lightness, grace and beauty.

FOUR children of a worthy colored man, named Aaron Hughes, with a hired girl, lost their lives on Saturday night, by the burning of their residence at Vienna, Dorchester county, Md. His loss of property was also considerable.

A GERMAN volunteer who lately returned to Chicago, from the war, makes his boast that he made $800 during a campaign of a few months, by plundering the bodies of Mexicans who had fallen in battle.

SAD.—A man named McIlroy, with his wife and child about 9 months old, accidentally stepped off the wharf at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday last, and before assistance arrived the woman and child were drowned.

BLOW UP.—The boiler of the paper mill at Wilmington, Del., blew up on Monday last, blowing off the roof of the outbuilding, which it was situated.

General Hopkins, the United States Minister to Lisbon, and his wife, sailed for Liverpool in the packet ship West Point, on the 13th instant.

IMMENSE BUSINESS.—Messrs. Welch & Delevan are doing the largest business with their company ever known in the west. Upward of 18,000 persons visited the pavilion the three nights they exhibited in Cincinnati.

SHOT HIMSELF.—Mr. Thomas D. Fisher shot himself at Louisville, Ky., on the 15th instant, while in a state of mental aberration. The ball entered below the heart. His situation is considered very critical.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Williamsburg (N. Y.) Advocate is out in favor of Silas Wright for the Presidency in 1848.

FIRE.—The extensive wadding factory of Asahel Booth, in Bennington, Vt., was totally destroyed by fire on the 14th inst. The loss is estimated at from $10,000 to 12,000, and no insurance.

IN Bristol, (Conn.) on Thursday last, a boy about ten years of age, immediately after being reproved by his uncle, with whom he was living, went into the house, and bringing out a loaded gun, deliberately shot him, killing him almost instantly.

THE New Bedford Mercury, on the authority of a letter to Colonel Hatch, reports the death, at Providence, on Thursday, of Thomas W. Dorr.

THE Whigs of Harford county have nominated the following ticket for the next House of Delegates: Abraham Cole, Hugh C. Whiteford, Benedict F. Walters and Henry D. Farnandis, Esqs.

THE Whig majority in North Carolina, as shown by the returns of the congressional election in the several districts, is 4,005.

FOURTEEN clergymen in New Bedford have petitioned the common counsel of that thriving city, to refuse licenses to theatrical exhibitions.

THE Saratoga Whig states that there are 6000 visiters at the Springs.

THERE were four hundred deaths in the city of New York last week.

THERE were 146 deaths in Philadelphia last week—in Baltimore, 104.

BROKEN CHINA.—The New Orleans "National" says that an old lady having read something in the newspapers about the English and French breaking up China sent the following receipt for the benefit of the public:

"To mend broken China, you must put the pieces together carefully, tie them up with a string, and boil them in water strongly infused with flaxseed."

MARRIED,

On Tnesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Roby, Mr. George R. Reed, to Miss Frances P. Usilton, all of this county.

DIED.

At George Town X Roads on Friday last, the 20th inst. after a very brief illness, Mrs. Phebe Sutton, consort of Samuel M. Sutton, Esq.

Near Belle Air, on the 13th inst., Mr. William Smith.

In Philadelphia Dr. Edward Earle, formerly of Queen Ann's county.

Near Church Hill, on the 19th inst., Mr. James Hall.

At George Town X Roads, on the 17th instant, George W. W., youngest son of Capt. T. K. Stephens, aged 1 year and 5 months. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of Heaven."

CHILLS AND FEVER.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of Intermittent Fever, because they excel all others in ridding the body of those morbid humors which are the cause, not only of all kinds of fevers, but of every malady incident to man. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time make a perfect cure of the most obstinate case of chills and fever; at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so completely purified that fever and ague, or disease in any form, will be absolutely impossible.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which in order to deceive, are called by name 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. No other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is forgery.

The genuinearticle is for sale by John Ricaud, Chester Town, and by agents, published in another part of this paper.

THE rich tracts of land in our mighty country so beautiful in a state of nature, with their delightfully diversified surface, have new charm and grace in the eye of the philanthropist, when he recognizes those herbs and plants which grow not only to decorate thy ground, but to assuage the pangs of many a direful disease. The selection of a few herbs were concentrated by the Indians' skill, and reduced to that form which is now offered to us as the Sanative of Medicine in Consumption and Scrofula. (See the advertisement.)

NEW ESTABLISHMENT IN BALTIMORE.

ROBERT LAWSON, JR.,

Has opened a general assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Home and Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, Bridles, Collars, &c.

AT NO. 16, SOUTH CALVERT ST.

Baltimore,

Opposite Earnest & Cowles China S

The above are his own manufacture, best materials and made in workmanlike style. He offers them wholesale and at the lowest market prices and will fully receive orders and execute them promptness.

August 28, '47

RED-LYON MILLS F

SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the valuable MILLS. A liberal credit given on receiving ample security; not sold previously at private sale, property will be offered at public sale the Court House, Chester Town, on THURSDAY, 23d September, at o'clock, P. M.

Possession will be delivered at of the year when Mr. Wiley's lease expire.

E. F. CHAM

Aug't 28, 1847. tds

FOR sale by Wilmer and Nic a assortment of hats, of differ from 1 to $4. 2¼