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THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, Sept. 18, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Wm. T. Goldsborough,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

Alexander Evans,

OF CECIL.

For the Legislature.

JOHN H. TILDEN,
B. CHAMBERS WICKES,
JOHN E. CACY.

For the Levy Court.

SIMON W. BOYER,
WM. GOODING.

P. Francis Thomas, Esq.

TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Bell the editor of the Torch Light at Hagerstown published an account of Mr. Thomas' speech at that place, alleging that Mr. Thomas used the following language:

"I am in favor of representation according to taxation: that is if you pay taxes on a dollar's worth of property more than I do, I am willing you shall have a dollar's worth of influence more than I have."

Mr. Thomas has issued a reply to this charge in the shape of a letter addressed to the Hon'ble J. T. Mason, in which he alleges that he is charged with saying "that the man who paid $5 into the Treasury ought to have more influence than he who paid nothing?—denies this charge and also denies that he is in favor of a property qualification. That we may do Mr. Thomas no injustice we publish his letter in full. It will be perceived first, that Mr. Thomas does not state the charge in the form published by Mr. Bell, and proceeds to deny the assumed charge. But the explanation of Mr. Thomas, when analyzed, will leave him in no better condition than the charge of Mr. Bell. Mr. Thomas was speaking in one of the populous counties—he had mounted the old broken-down, spavined, and wind galled and wind-broken hobby of Reform, which every petty aspirant to office has mounted and rode, under whip and spur, since elections were instituted.—He was addressing a popular meeting—he thought the cord of reform could be made to vibrate. He acknowledges that he spoke of the subject of Taxation and representation, and of the inequality both in the contributions to the Treasury and the benefits derived from it by the large and small counties, contending that the larger counties should possess in the popular branch of the Legislature a greater influence than they now have."

The english of all this is, that Mr. Thomas was complaining that the large Tax paying counties had not representation (or influence, which means the same thing) adequate to their contributions. Well, if this is not increasing representation because of Taxes paid, what is it? If it means not this, can it mean any thing? Why did Mr. Thomas refer to the subject of increased influence (or representation) of the larger counties in connection with Taxation, if he did not mean to contend that there should be an increased number of representatives, because of the increased Taxation of the large counties? If there had been no motive, no object of this kind, why introduce the two subjects in connection!

But Mr. Thomas thought he would touch another key, which might respond to his advantage, viz: increased representation because of a large population! This would suit the latitude of Hagerstown, but not of the smaller counties. What does a greater influence by reason of greater population mean, if it does not mean representation according to population? Now how will this doctrine work on the Eastern Shore? Kent county has ten thousand inhabitants—the city of Baltimore has one hundred and fifty thousand. For every 3 delegates Kent would be entitled to, the city of Baltimore would be entitled 45, and so in proportion with the large and populous counties. Making such a basis the ground of such a ratio. Baltimore city and county and Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, would out vote the whole residue of the State! In these counties and city are the railroads. There the millions have been expended. These sections are the favored portions of the State? If they desire new roads—if they desire canals—if these should make an expenditure of Millions more necessary what influence could the Eastern Shore have against such odds! How could she resist another Tax, larger than the one the State is now laboring under. The power would be in the upper section of the state and the commercial city, and they could act as they pleased.—What would our farms and lands be worth? We should be but little better than the children of Israel while under Egyptian bondage. And yet these are the legitimate results of Mr. Thomas' principles! There is no escape from them!

It will not do for Mr. Thomas or his friends to say that "*he did not mean this!*" This is the natural consequence of his doctrines. He sought to gain votes by the course, in a certain portion of the State.—He used the means he supposed best calculated to secure his object. He is bound by his declarations—by the fair construction of his words—by the legitimate and rational consequences that flow from them. No man can be permitted to use doubtful means to effect his purpose, and when the means are exposed, to turn about and say, these are not my principles, I do not hold such doctrines. Having given utterance to doctrines, which if carried out would destroy the influence of the small counties as well as interfere with the equal rights of the poor and the rich, it is not competent for him to shift the responsibility from his own shoulders by identifying himself with the "self-styled" "Democratic party!"

But Mr. Thomas seems to be fighting shadows by his letter. He pronounced the charges of his contending for a "property qualification" false, although he does not pretend to recollect what he did say—and says "it is quite probable that in the course of a long speech he might have uttered a sentiment, which in the ABSTRACT, was liable to misconstruction." Why this admission? Why did Mr. Thomas deal in "*abstract*" propositions? Was he not talking to common sense men about matters of fact—matters of common sense understanding? Why then deal in language "liable to misconstruction?" Being a Teacher in the "*Democratic* party"—he was bound to use plain and unequivocal language, and not mystical or occult declarations which his audience could not apprehend

But we asserted that Mr. Thomas was striking at a fancied shadow! By *property qualification* as we all understand it, and as Mr. T uses the words in his letter, is meant, that a man cannot vote unless he be worth a certain amount of money or property! But does Mr. Bell's charge mean this? he gives Mr. Thomas' language—suppose Baltimore city wsre entitled to reprentation according to taxation—she having about 80 millions of property, would have at least fifteen times as many representative as Kent county. Would not property be represented? Mr. Thomas' denial does not apply to this aspect of the case! He does not deny such a result! How then can he expect the people of the smaller counties to support him? Would it not be politically suicidal in them to do so? We have endeavored to discuss this matter, as respectfully to Mr. Thomas as we could, and have designed to deal with his doctrines, and declarations fairly and freely, to show their ruinous tendency, that if carried out they would prove utterly destructive to the agricultural interest of the State and emphatically so to the Eastern Shore! Mr. Bell has published a card in answer to Mr. Thomas' letter which may be found in another column.

Whig Meetings.

The Whigs of Kent assembled at the Court House in a large meeting on Tuesday last, at 3 o'clock. Hugh Wallis, Esq. was called to the chair—Hiram Browne and Edward Boyer, Esqs., were elected Vice Presidents, and Daniel Jones and Joseph T. Michell, Esqs. were appointed Secretaries. Alexander Evans, Esq., the Whig candidate for Congress being present was invited to address the meeting. He did so for upwards of an hour, in a clear, distinct and eloquent manner, giving high promise of his ability and usefulness in the House of Representatives of the United States.—The frequent plaudits of the people, was an earnest of the pleasure they experienced in listening to a young, but faithful, able and eloquent champion of Whig principles and measures. On Wednesday, Mr. Evans spoke to a patriotic meeting of Whig and fellow citizens at Belle Air—and on Thursday to a similar meeting at the Head of Sassafras. He spoke to a similar audience at Millington on the first instant.

Mr. Evans will probably not be able to visit Kent again before the canvass is closed. This day he speaks in Harford by appointment made for him sometime since. His industry, zeal and perseverance, are worthy of success; his principles eminently entitle him to it, and we mistake the sentiment of the good people of the District, if they do not elevate him to the high place of Representative in Congress. Owing to other pressing engagements, Mr. Goldsborough was not in attendance. We hope however, that he will yet visit Kent—but if his presence be deemed more serviceable elsewhere, Old Kent will remember him at the ballot box in October and give him a majority worthy of the fair fame of our county.

Our Ticket

Is now complete. John E. Cacy, Esq., has been nominated by the Whigs of the Old Upper, for the Legislature—Simon Wilmer Boyer and Wm. Gooding Esq., for the Levy Court. To the ticket now presented by the Whigs of Kent, all and every Whig is called upon to render it, entire, a cordial and efficient support. Let each Whig remember the duty he has to perform—the important consequences of losing a single vote, and resolve to look at principles and come up to the polls, determined to do his whole duty. A Loco Foco Governor was once elected in Massachusetts by a *single* vote! Remember this, and act as whole souled Whigs!!

The Battle.

We have not room left us for remarks upon the brilliant, though bloody victory, of Gen. Scott over the Mexicans, near the city of Mexico. The loss of so many valuable lives among our officers and men is a source of serious concern, and must fill the firesides of many with lamentation and the heart of the nation with sorrow. A truce has been made between the two Armies, and negotiations for peace, have probably commenced. We hope that a permanent peace may be speedily established, honorable alike to both nations.

P. F. Thomas, Esq.—We copy from the Baltimore American a correspondence between I. Nevitt Steele, Esq. Chairman of the Whig Central Committee, and George S. Hollyday, Esq., of our town, and call the especial attention of our readers to Mr. H's letter.

Our Office.—Kent county Court will commence its session on Monday next. We invite all persons indebted to our office for subscriptions, advertising or job work, to give us a friendly call.

ARMY NEWS!

BRILLIANT VICTORIES!

BATTLES OF
COUTRERAS AND CHURUBUSCO.

Two American Victories.

THIRTEEN MEXICAN GENERALS AND THREE EX-PRESIDENTS KILLED.

ELEVEN HUNDRED AMERICANS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

THREE THOUSAND MEXICAN CAPTURED

Gen. Scott Wounded.

MEXICAN LOSS NEARLY THREE THOUSAND.

Total Defeat of the Mexicans—Gen'l Scott encamped within two and a half miles of the city of Mexico—Armistice between the two armies, &c.

We copy the following important news from the New Orleans Picayune of the 8th instant:

The U. S. steamship Mary Kingsland, Capt. John Davis, arrived at an early hour this morning. By her we have received our letters from Mr. Kendall from the 22d to the 28th of August, all dated from Tacubava. A courier dispatched by him on the 20th with the first account of the battle fought on that day was cut off.

From a map and plan of the battle fields before us, we note that they are called the battles of Coctreras and Churubusco—so called from field works of the enemy of those names. The victories were decisive, but as far as we can judge from a hasty perusal of our letters, the proposition for an armistice was made by Gen Scott—probably at the suggestion of the British embassy. The report we have hitherto given that the city of Mexican was at our mercy, appears to have been unfounded.

Should peace not follow from the negotiations now pending, another battle must ensue, the enemy having a force of from fifteen to twenty thousand men yet left.—But the road appears to be completely open to us, and the city is only two and a half miles from our encampment.

Our victories have been purchased at a vast loss of valuable life, we have for a list of the killed and wounded.

Tacubayo, near Mex. Aug. 22, '47.

The celebrated Archbishop's Palace of Tacubayo is now occupied by Gen. Scott; and a portion of the army, after twice defeating the enemy in two of the hardest fought battles of the war, are quartered immediately around him.

On the 14th inst. a reconnoisance made by Col. Duncan having proved that a road for artillery and wagons could be cut off from Chalco to San Augustine Gen. Worth's division moved on the afternoon of the 15th in that direction. Gen. Pillow followed the next morning, at the same hour Gen. Quitman broke up his encampment at Buena Vista, a small hacienda between Vienta de Cordova and Ayotla, and immediately Gen. Twiggs was in motion from the latter place. By this move a new line of operations was taken up on the southern and northwestern side of the city of Mexico, and the strong works of the Penon and Mexicalsingo, upon which Santa Anna had bestowed such immense care and labor, were completely turned.

On the 16th, Gen. Worth march as far as the hacienda of San Gregorio, beyond which it was found that the enemy had cut up and ditched the miserable trail along which the artillery and wagons were obliged to pass. He would have gone to Santa Cruz, another hacienda a league further on, had not an order came up from Gen'l Scott for a halt. It seemed that General Twiggs had met a large force of the enemy drawn up in front of him near Chalco, as if with the intention of disputing his advance, cutting him off from the main body of the army, and perhaps bringing on a general action. Gen. Twiggs promptly ordered some of the heavier guns to be unlimbered, and after a few discharges the enemy was dispersed, with the loss of five or six killed, but the demonstration made by the Mexicans, as I have before said, caused a halt of Gen Worth's division before half a day's march was made.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th Gen. Worth resumed his march, his route running through corn fields and narrow and rocky lanes, along which carriages had never passed before. The filling up of the ditches caused some little delay, but by 8 o'clock the advance was in sight of Santa Cruz and the spires and domes of the noted capital of Mexico could be discerned in the distance. The obstructions in the road, of which I have spoken, were obviously of recent construction—evidence that the enemy had but just got wind of our approach, and that Gen'l Scott had completely stolen a march upon Santa Anna.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, Gen. Scott arrived at San Augustin, and at 10 o'clock, Gen. Worth was in full march for the city of Mexico by the main road.—Majors Smith and Turnbull, Capt. Mason and other engineer officers, were sent in advance, supported by Capt. Blake's squadron of dragoons, to reconnoitre, as it was known the enemy was in force at or near San Antonia. The party, when within a thousand yards, was fired upon from a battery, which was masked by trees, and the first ball from a 12 pounder instantly killed Capt Thornton of the 2d Dragoons.

Gen. Garland's brigade was now ordered to occupy the hacienda of Carrera, within plain sight and range of the enemy's batteries at San Antonio, while Col. Clarke's brigade and the battery under Col. Duncan took a station in rear close by. The engineer officers were at once sent out to reconnoitre by Gen. Worth, to ascertain the practicability of turning the strong works of the enemy, and in the mean time Gen'l Scott had despatched Capt Lee with a supporting party composed of Capt. Kearny's squadron and a body of the 11th infantry under Col. Graham, to ascertain the practicability of finding a road by which the village of San Angel could be reached, and thus turn the strong hold at San Antonio. In the skirmish some six or eight Mexicans were killed, and as many more taken prisoners; on our side not a man was touched.

Before going further, it may be well to state that the city of Mexico lies about nine miles nearly north of San Augustin, that San Antonio is about three miles in the same direction, while the point occupied by Gen. Valencia, near Coutieras, for he had command at that place, is at least three miles in a straight line and in a direction nearly west. It was ten miles the way many of our troops had to march, for you cannot imagine a more rough, uneven and jagged surface

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the batteries again opened on Gen. Worth's position at the hacienda near San Antonio, the balls crushing through the walls and filling the rooms with fragments of plaster and broken furniture. Shells also burst in the air over the building, and the pieces dropped among the men stationed in the rear. So hot was the fire that the troops were obliged to gain shelter behind the building, but still did not give up the position. About 9 o'clock the divisions of General Pillow and Twiggs were ordered to advance in the direction of Coutreras, and by 1 in the afternoon were in plain sight of the enemy's batteries, and within range of the heaviet guns.

The Prigade of Gen. P. F. Smith was ordered to advance directly towards the enemy's works, while that of Col. Riley moved towards a small village to the right, with orders to gain the main road, and thus be enabled to cut off any reinforcements which might be sent to Valencia from the city. An incessant firing of cannon was opened upon the advance of Gen. Smith, and soon the rifles were engaged in skirmishing with the pickets of the enemy and driving them in.

The 12 pounder battery of Capt. Magruder was pressed forward with all speed, as was also the rocket and mountain howitzer battery, now commanded by Lieut. Callender, of the Ordnance Department.—As soon as they could gain a position they opened upon the enemy, but were so much exposed to a fire from heavier guns that they were soon silenced. Lt. Johnson, of the 1st artillery, but attached to Magruder's battery, was mortally wounded, while Lt. Callender was severely wounded in both legs.

At 3 o'clock the Brigade of Gen. Cadwallader was ordered out to support Col. Riley, heavy reinforcements being seen on their way out from the city, while Gen. Pierce's brigade was sent to sustain Gen. Smith The firing from the batteries of the enemy continued incessant, while from a hill just outside of the range of their guns, the spectacle was most grand and imposing.

At about 4 o'clock Gen. Scott arrived, and seeing the immense strength of the Mexicans, at once ordered Gen. Shield's brigade from San Augustin—a part of Gen. Quitman's command—to the right to support Riley and Cadwallader, and prevent, if possible, a juncture of the forces coming out from the city with those of Valencia. But few of the movements of our own troops could be seen from the hill where we were posted, owing to the dense chaparel, sharp rocks and ravines, but not a motion of the enemy but was plainly visible

The order of battle of Valencia was certainly most imposing—infantry was seen drawn up to support the batteries, while long lines of the enemy's cavalry were stationed in the rear, as if awaiting the shock of battle. Two separate charges of the latter were distinctly seen repulsed by Col. Riley, who had moved his brigade at one time to a position partially in the rear of the enemy's works. Col. Harney was exceedingly anxious to march his cavalry to the scene of action, but it was deemed utterly impracticable. The nature of the ground was such that the infantry even had great difficulty in finding the way across the *pedregal*, as the Mexican's term it—ground covered with sharp, jagged rocks.

Until night had fairly closed in the fire from the enemy's batteries did not slacken—it had been a continuous roar for nearly six hours. Gen. Scott retired to San Augustin about eight o'clock, and in the midst of a hard rain which had just commenced falling. Generals Twiggs and Pillow came in about 11 o'clock, wet and completely exhausted. It was impossible to use horses on the rough and exceedingly broken ground on which they had been operating for nearly twelve hours.

Not anticipating the immense strength of the works of the enemy, or the almost insurmountable difficulties of reaching them, it had been at first thought that the batteries would be taken at a dash, and that the troops would be all comfortably quartered in San Angel for the night; instead of this, a large portion of them were compelled to bivouac without blankets, in the midst of a pitiless rain, and on ground where they could not even stretch themselves out. Add to this, the prospects of the morrow were far from flattering—were enough to dismay any but the stoutest hearts—that the enemy would doubtless reinforce and strengthen his works during the night, having every superiority in knowledge of the ground—add again to this that the men were weakened by long exertions, want of food, and chilled by the continuous night rain, and it is not saying too much to assert that the bivouac of the 19th of August was gloomy in the extreme.

Early on the morning of the 20th, Gen. Worth was ordered to move with a part of his division—Garland's brigade—towards the scene of action at Coutteras, to aid in the attack upon Valencia, for to force this position was deemed indispensable. A few discharges of cannon were heard about 7 o'clock, and a heavy rattling of musketry, and some even said that in the distance they had seen large masses of Mexicans in full flight towards the city; yet few dreamed that the batteries at Coutreras had been stormed and carried. Yet so it was. Gen. Scott himself, accompanied by Gen. Worth, started for the scene of action, when they were met by Capt. Mason, with the joyful intelligence that Valencia had been completely routed after a short but terrible struggle.

The attack upon his works was planned by Gen. Smith, and resulted in the capture of 15 pieces of artillery, some 1,500 prisoners—among them Gens. Blanco, Garcia, Mendoza, and the notorious Salas; all the ammunition and camp equipage, while the road along which those who escaped fled was strewed with muskets. No less than 700 of the enemy, among them many officers, were left dead on the field—the number of wounded was undoubtedly far greater. I have no time now to enlarge or comment upon this well planned and brilliant achievement, but reserving a more full description for some other time.

The strength of the enemy at this battle is known to have been 15,000 at least, many say 20,000, all fresh troops and in a position of uncommon strength. Opposed to them were about 6,000 Americans, jaded and broken down by marches and countermarches, and by incessant toil before the stronghold of Coutreras and San Antonio. At Churubusco, the Mexicans themselves say, Santa Anna commanded in person, but that he left early. The noted battalions of Hidalgo and Victoria, and of Independencia—the *Polkas*, or young men of the capital, from whom so much was expected—nearly all fled without firing a gun.

In the different works (but mostly in the church) taken by Gen. Twiggs, nearly 2,000 troops were captured. Among them were Gen. Rincon, who commanded in person. General Anaya, lately President *Sustituto*, and Gen. Arevallon, as also Col. Gorosteza, formerly minister at Washington. Gen. Garay was captured near San Antonio by Gen. Worth, and several influential officers, among them Col. Miramon, by Gen. Shields, at the hacienda; but the most important capture of all was the entire Foreign Battalion, mostly made up of deserters from our own army, with their commander, the notorious Riley himself They are all now under close guard, and I trust will be strictly dealt with.

The loss on our side has fallen most heavily upon the South Carolina and New York volunteers, the 6th Infantry and Smith's light battalion, attached to Worth's division, and the batteries of Capts. Magruder and Taylor. The South Carolina regiment was nearly cut to pieces, losing 137 out of 272 men, with which it went into action. The 1st Artillery has suffered severely in officers.

POLITICAL.

The State Debt.

Mr. P. F. Thomas' mode of paying it.

The subjoined correspondence relates to a subject of some moment at this time—to a subject which the people of Maryland have a deep interest in, and upon which it is important that they should have full and correct information:

Baltimore, Sept. 4th, 1847.

My Dear Sir:—Much attention has been recently attracted by a conversation alleged to have taken place between the Hon. Philip Francis Thomas and yourself, at the December session 1843 of the Legislature, on the subject of the bill then introduced by him, in relation to the payment of the public debt. The Whig State Central Committee, deeming it very important that the views under which Mr. Thomas acted in introducing that measure, should be correctly understood by the people, have directed me to ask, that you will be kind enough to state in reply to this, what conversation, if any, did occur between him and yourself on the subject referred to.

With great respect,
Your obedient serv't,
I. NEVITT STEELE, Chair'n.

To Geo. S. Hollydey, Esq.

Chestertown, Sept. 8th, '47.

My Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 4th instant, which was received by the last mail, I have to say, that, whilst a member of the Legislature, I had a conversation with Col. P. F. Thomas with regard to the bill, which he introduced into the House of Delegates on the 9th of March, 1844—and although I do not deem it at all necessary to show, what his views were, at the time, respecting the State debt, (for the very circumstance of having introduced and voted for such a bill, would, of itself, I should suppose, be sufficient to convince any unbiassed mind what his sentiments were)—yet in compliance with your request, I will now state what took place between us on that occasion.

Shortly after the printed bills were placed on the desks, I met with Col. Thomas and had a conversation with him, with regard to the bill above alluded to, in which I expressed my great astonishment at his having introduced it, and asked him if it was possible that he could support such a bill—one that was so well calculated to ruin the faith of the State forever, and his reply was to this effect:—THE STATE WILL HAVE TO REPUDIATE, AND IT MIGHT AS WELL BE DONE AT ONCE." Here the conversation ended, and he walked off to his seat, for the House was then in session.

I have at different times mentioned this conversation, not expecting to be thus called on, but inasmuch as it has become somewhat notorious, and I have been frequently appealed to on the subject, I feel it my duty to state these facts without further comment.

Yours very respectfully,
GEO. S. HOLLYDAY.

To I. Nevitt Steele, Esq., Chairman, &c.

The Bill which Mr. Thomas introduced into the House of Delegates, as above referred to, proposed a repeal of all the tax laws and a surrender of the State's interest in the public works into the hands of the public creditors. In this way the State was to compound. The creditors, to whom her faith was plighted, were to have no alternative; they must take the assets proffered or get nothing.

This was a declaration of insolvency.—*Balt. American.*

Reformers!—Look at this!—Mr. Thomas is now going farther than he that went the farthest for Reform—but where was he upon that question, before he took it into his head that he might have a chance for the Governorship? Mr. *Tagart*, of this city, made the locofoco Reformers of Carroll Co. stare the other day, and set the whole camp in confusion, by referring to the Journal of the House of Delegates of 1843, where it will be found he VOTED DIRECTLY AGAINST CONVENTION. AT REFORM!!! And yet it is now his *panocea to pay the Public Debt.—Rough and Ready.*

The Hon. Wm. T. Goldsborough, the whig Candidate for Governor will be in Chester Town on Monday and Tuesday next.

MARRIED,

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Roby, Mr. Thomas Fowler to Miss Elizabeth A. Foreman, all of this county.

DIED.

In Queen Anne's, on the 16th inst., Joseph W. Brice, Esq., in the 61st year of his age.

Near George Town ⋈ Roads on the 11th inst., Mr. William Thomas Hurtt, eldest son of the late Henry Hurtt, after a lingering illness.

Piles.—This distressing complaint in all cases proceeds from a want of proper evacuation of the bowels. The foul humors, instead of being thoroughly expelled from the body, are but partially so; a portion being left as it were at the threshold, is the cause of that vexatious complaint called Piles; and is frequently neglected until it ripens into a more horrid form of disease called Fistula.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the "North American College of Health," are a true and natural remedy for the above complaint, and will in all cases make a perfect cure; because they effectually cleanse the body from these morbid humors which are not only the cause of Piles, but of every other malady incident to man.

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.

CIDER VINEGAR for sale by
WILMER & NICOLS.
Sept. 18, '47.

NEW FALL GOODS.
WILMER & NICOLS

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a lot of New Goods, such as Casinetts, Flannels, Muslins, plaid Domestics, &c. which they will sell very cheap. The public are invited to call.
Sept. 18, '47.

STONE Jars, Crocks and Pitchers for sale low by WILMER & NICOLS.
aug. 7, 1847.

Lumber & Shingles.

I HAVE just received a large quantity of seasoned boards which I will sell at or below Baltimore prices. I have also on hand 50 or 60,000 very superior Cypress Shingles, which I will sell cheap.
July 3, '47. A. W. SPARKS.

C. Town, April 23.