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KENT NEWS

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, Nov. 20, 1847.

Mr. Clay and the War.

In another column will be found the opinions of the great Statesman and Patriot of the West. He whose life has been spent in the service of his country and whose bests interests he has always fearlessly and ably advocated., Mr. C. is now in the "sere and yellow leaf"—his earthly pilgrimage is nearly completed, and in view of his high standing with his countrymen, of the space he has filled in the councils of the nation, and what in the evening of his days is due to his position and character, he has once more, and probably for the last time, offered his opinions upon great State matters, to his countrymen.

The advice and opinions of such a man are always entitled to great weight and respect, but now when our Government seems approaching a crisis and conquest and disunion are advocated, they come to us in a more solemn and imposing form and should demand the most serious consideration of the whole country. Mr. C. is a wise and good man—a sterling patriot, of enlarged experience, and of a judgment solid and matured He has weighed well all his opinions, and has embodied them in his resolutions, for the benefit of his countrymen. The safety, honor, and prosperity and happiness of his country, are his only objects—these have been the themes and topics of his well spent life, and as the notes of the dying swan, are most melodious and interesting, so these cherished objects and purposes of the great Statesman's life, are, in the evening of his days, the burthen of his mind, and come to us, as the rich legacy of a beloved, and honored name.

Those questions of peace and war—of a maintenance of just rights or of wide spread conquest—of the preservation of our territory or of its extension, and the consequences that will flow from them, are high above all party considerations, and involve the tranquility—the integrity and preservation of our national existence.—The subjects are momentous, and command the highest interests of the country, and the best and most enlightened judgment of the sages of the nation, as well as of every individual in the community.

Thanksgiving.

The Governor of Maryland, and the Governors of twenty-one other States, have appointed Thursday next, as a day of Thanksgiving or of fasting and prayer.—The custom is one consecrated by ages and seems strikingly appropriate to a State or a nation. That nations sin as well as individuals—that national prosperity is desired, and national calamities deprecated, are obvious considerations, which the mind of every reflecting man, must recognise. As States and as a Nation, let us then return grateful acknowledgments for the blessings of Providence, bountiful and munificent as they have been, and seek to avert any great calamity or evil that may threaten us.

To return a nations thanks—individuals and communities must act—and as there is no one who needs not humiliation, and who does not feel the force of gratitude, and of dependence, upon Providence, let every one engage in a service that must be softening to his own heart and acceptable to his creator.

Let all secular employments be laid aside, for a day, let the thoughts of worldly business be discarded, and let the day be kept as a great national Sabbath, in which the thanks of a whole people shall rise as incense to Heaven, and their prayers for peace—and national and individual prosperity, and happiness ascend in fervent aspirations to HIM who holds the destinies of nations in his hands, and who will reward or punish, according to the decisions of unerring justice. If individuals will not devote one day to so good a purpose, how can they expect their many days to be crowned with sunshine and plenty.—Winter is coming—the poor lament its approach—they have wants, which if neglected, must result in suffering. Let Thursday be a day of Alms-giving as well as Thanksgiving. Let the widow and the Orphan be remembered and let public collections be taken in all the churches for the benefit of the poor.

A RADISH.—Mr. Daniel Hunes, has left with us a large Radish, which weighed 6¼ lbs. It looks like the Father of Radishes.

SNOW STORM.—A severe gale and snow storm occurred on Lake Superior the latter part of October, and much anxiety is felt for the safety of the shipping.

Large Beet.

Mr. Andrew Lysinger, of Millington, has sent us a red-beet, which weighed when dug 19 lbs. which now weighs 17½ lbs.—It is the largest root of the kind we have ever seen, and we do not believe that it can be *beet*, in Kent or Queen Ann's. As Mr. L. is touched with the German, we presume that this article is of the Dutch species, and may be denominated a Dutch Beet—but Dutch, Spanish or American, we will venture a year's subscription. that this *Beet*, cannot be *beat* in a circumference of twenty miles.

Arrest of a Murderer.

Lewis Cummings, who killed a young man named Leplatt Carter, on the 4th of July, 1846, in the city of Baltimore, and who successfully fled, was brought to that city by officer Zell of the firm of Zell & Ridgely, on Monday morning last. The untiring police first named, by assiduous exertions, ascertained that Cummings had entered the Naval service, on board of the U. S. sloop of war Decatur, Lt. Pinkney, commanding, employed in the Gulf of Mexico, under the assumed named of Henry Adams. The vessel was shortly ordered to Boston, and the officers immediately obtained a requisition upon the Governor of Massachusetts, from the Governor of Maryland, with which officer Zell started for Boston, and on Friday last when the sloop arrived Cummings was delivered up to him. He was committed for trial at the January term of the city court.

Mr. Clay at Lexington.

A very large meeting was held on the 13th instant, at Lexington, Kentucky, to hear the sentiments of the Hon. Henry Clay upon the War. Mr. Clay spoke two hours and a half, and submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

On motion of Gen. COOMBS, the Hon. W. ROBINSON was appointed President, with a long array of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Clay then rose and submitted the following resolutions. They are of the deepest interest and importance, as they imbody the text or principles of his great speech:

RESOLUTIONS

Submitted by the Hon. Henry Clay, at the Public Meeting held in Lexington, Ky., Nov. 13, 1847.

1st. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy war existing between the United States of America, and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the *Annexation of Texas* to the former and the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two great Republics, arose out of the order of the President of the United States, for the removal of the army under the command of General Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi, a point opposite to Matamoras on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory, claimed by both republics, but then under the jurisdiction of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens—that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point, was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the occurrence of Congress, or any consultation with it, although it was in cession; but that Congress having by subsequent acts recognized the war thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national.

2d. *Resolved*, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate, and as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute to such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interests of the nation to require.

3d. *Resolved*, That, by the constitution of the United States, Congress being invested with powers to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land, and water; to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the fullest complete war-making power in the United States, and so possessing it has a right to determine upon the motives, causes, and objects of war, when once commenced, or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4th. *Resolved*, As the further opinion of the, that it is the duty of Congress to declare by some authentic act, for what purpose and object the existing war ought to be further prosecuted; that it is the duty of the President, in his official conduct to conform to a such a declaration of Congress; and if after such declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeavor, by all the means, civil, diplomatic, and military in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and in defiance of its authority should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the further progress of the war, taking care to make ample provisions for the honor, the safety, and security, of armies in Mexico in every contingency; and if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the war, with the utmost vigilance, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5th. *Resolved*, That we view with serious alarm; and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annexation of Mexico to the United States, in any mode, and especially by conquest—that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, law, language and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories and large amount of their respective populations,—that such a union against the current of the exasperated Mexican people, against the current of the exasperated Mexican people, could not only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, the constant application of military force, in other words, by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican people in their first instance, but which there would be just cause to apprehend it might in process of time be extended over the people of the whole people of the United States—that we deprecate, therefore, such a union, as wholly incompatible with the genius of our government, and with the character of our free and liberal institutions, and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own labors, language cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself.

6th. *Resolved*, That considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest furnish, can practise the virtues of moderation and magnanimity toward their discomfited foe; we have no desire for the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but only the just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7th. *Resolved*, That we positively and emphatically disclaim and any wish or desire on our part to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slavery from the United States.

8th. *Resolved*, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or if the existing war shall continue the blessings of peace, or if the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, desirous that its purposes and objects shall be defined and known, who are anxious to avert present and further perils and dangers with which it may be fraught, and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities, and to express their views, feelings and opinions.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the "News."

CIRCULAR

Of the Corresponding Secretary of the Maryland Tract Society, Tract, Depository, No. 2, Franklin Buildings.

BALTIMORE, May 1st, 1847.

REV'D AND DEAR SIR:—

I write to invoke your co-operation in the effort proposed in the subjoined address to pastors of churches. Let the importance of the object aimed at inforce my solicitation. Will you dear sir,

1. Address your people on the subject at or near the time mentioned below.

2. Order such a number of Tracts as you wish to circulate, The expense will be trifling—only one cent for 15 pages.—If *consistent*, please forward the cash with the order. The society may otherwise experience inconvenience.

3. Engage persons to distribute the tract to every family you propose to reach, and to invite them to be present when you discuss the subject in the pulpit.

4. If other pastors of churchas are in your town or neighborhood, will you invite them to act with you?

5. If you have access to editors of papers, will you solicit their help? They can do very much to awaken and impress the public mind on such a subject.

6. Inform me by letter of any method occurs to you by which the managers can render the effort more useful in your place or vicinity.

In behalf of the managers,
Yours in the Gospel,
S. GUITEAU, Sec'y. Md.

CIRCULAR

Of the Managers of the Maryland Tract Society.

TO PASTORS OF CHURCHES IN MARYLAND

Christian Brethren:—The Managers of the Maryland Tract Society are constantly endeavoring, by all the sources of information at their command, to obtain the most thorough knowledge possible of the actual condition of things in this State on moral and religious subjects, that they may employ the energies of the press, of Colporturs; and of auxiliary Societies, so as most effectually to aid the ministry in promoting the highest intelligence, refinement, piety, and happiness of Society in this Commonwealth. In the prosecution of their inquiries they have imbibed a deep conviction that the duties and responsibilities of parents are inadequately appreciated. A change has obviously come over the feelings and habits of our country in this respect since the days of our fathers. Household instruction and government are not what they at once were. Cannot the pulpit, the press and individual friends of morality and religion, by their energies combined in a simultaneous effort make a salutary impression upon the public mind on this subject? The Board believe the affirmative on this subject, and have therefore resolved,

1. By the aid of Colporteurs and of auxiliary societies to effect about the middle of November next, the most extensive circulation possible of some forcible tract on the subject, free from administrational bias.

2. To request all pastors of churches who may find it consistent with their other duties to discuss the subject in their respective pulpits, on or about the the third Sabbath of the same month, previously announcing their intention to do so and inviting the public to be present.

3. To solicit the aid of the periodical press of the city and State, both secular and religious in this effort to awaken and impress the public mind.

A well regulated home—oh, how happy! A household of misrule, how fruitful of vice and misery! The effort we propose is to multiply the number of the former, and to diminish the number of the latter. In this undertaking approved we believe of God, we earnestly ask, and confidently anticipated your cordial co-operation.

In behalf of the Managers,
HENRY V. D. JOHNS,
President.
ELIAS BEINER,
Chairman o. the Ex. Committee.
S. Guiteau, Cor. Sec'y.
J. H. Brown, Rec. Sec.
W. B. Canfield, Trea'r.

P. S.—The tract selected for this effort is entitled the Spoiled Child, No 28 English series. A narrative of facts showing the effects of early indulgence bad company, profusion of money, &c., in a life of intemperance and premature death.

For the "Kent News."

THE CONCERT.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to express the great gratification and delight I realized at the Concert given by the members of the "Chester Band," which I am proud to say is composed of the young men of our town. I have had the delectable pleasure of attending a number of the Concerts given by some of the most popular and favorite Bands of the 'Monumental City,' and I do not feel the least hesitancy or reluctance in saying that the excellent performance on Tuesday evening last, was as good, if not better, than it has been my good fortune to witness. We do not think that we are exaggerating the least, when we say that if the members of the Chester Band continue to improve as they have recently, and if every member continue to manifest the pride and interest in their Association, as they do at this time, it will ere long compete with, if not far excel some of the most *popular Bands in Balitmore!* Indeed, Mr. Editor, seldom have I had the pleasure of attending a Concert, or any public assemblage, (and I have attended a great many,) where the audience was so much delighted and pleased with the entertainment, as might be observed from the mirthfulness and encouraging smiles of the Fair Daughters, who were so justly extolled on the occasion for their noble forms, rosy checks, and sparkling eyes—and where so much order and decorum was observed, from so large, respectable and intelligent audience. The beautiful airs, quicksteps, and waltzes played on the occasion by the full Band, were very successfully performed—much to the satisfaction of all. We do believe the members of the Chester Band deserve much praise from our citizens for their laudable undertaking, and for their unwearied exertions in making the Concert, as was anticipated—A GRAND AFFAIR, which reflects credit upon themselves, as well as our town.

The 'Musical Association,' from Centreville, accepted the cordial invitation extended to them by their brethren of the Chester Band, attended the Concert in a body, all of whom appeared highly pleased and much delighted with the entertainment of the evening.

After the Concert was over, the two Bands convened at the same place, in order to congratulate and enterchange sentiments with each other. The meeting was a merry and jovial one, which will, no doubt, be long held in grateful remembrance by those gentlemen, from Queen Anne's county, who possess all those rare accomplishments and polite attainments, for which they are so renowned, and who are of the same opinion I am, that Old Kent County cannot be surpassed for the generosity of her people, the hospitality of her citizens, the beauty and intelligence of her Daughters, or the multiplicity of their magnanimous deeds!

I fear, Mr. Editor, that I am encroaching too far upon the columns your paper, and will conclude at once, by hoping that the members of the Chester Band will ere long favor us with another Concert, believing, as I do, that it would meet with the entire approbation of every citizen in our midst.

C———.

For the News.

Mr. Editor—Allow me through the medium of your paper, in behalf of a number of our citizens to return their thanks to Mr. W C Fraser for remaining in our town so long a period, and the great skill and art he so vividly exemplified whilst among us. We have been shown pictures taken by some of the most distinguished and celebrated Artists of the day, and in justice to Mr. F. and the public genetally, we can, indeed, truly say that nothing of the kind has been seen here to equal or surpass in beauty and correctness, those taken by *Mr. Fraser*. He has given universal satisfaction to the people of Chestertnwn, and particular those who have had *pictures badly taken by others*, taken over again for superior ones.

We understand that he intends in a few days to visit Hagerstown and other places on the Western Shore, where we hope he may be warmly received, and his reputation as a great Artist fully appreciated.

A CITIZEN.

MR. EDITOR:

Can you inform me what has become of the mutual Insurance Company of Kent county relating to Slave Property &c. I once heard that there was such a Company, and I have some recollection of having attended a meeting in the Court House and participated in the proceedings, and I think I have an indistinct recollection of having heard some person say that the Directors, some two or three months ago, had a meeting some where in Chester Town, or its suburbs, but I can hear nothing of the Company since—and if I only knew where to apply for a search warrant to find the Company, I might be induced to do so. Several persons, desirous of insuring, have applied to me for information, but I cannot furnish it. Who can give any information relative to the matter?

A FRIEND TO THE COM'Y

ARMY NEWS!

Late and Important from Mexico.

Mytiny of Santa Anna's Troops—Capt. Walker's Company—Martial Law at Puebla.

The steamer Galveston, at New Orleans, left Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. and brings four days later news.

Santa Anna, with 200 men and 130 officers, had gone to Tehuacan, where upon their arrival his entire force mutinied, and demanded their pay. The officers were paid to a limited extent, but the privates received scarcely any thing. Finally all but a few officers deserted. Santa Anna's wife had started for Orizaba, with all his money. His carriage, which cost him $2000, he had sold for $500 to a gentlemen at Puebla.

It is said now that Capt. Walker was killed by being shot with a ball in the forehead, and another in the breast. As he fell he exclaimed "boys, forward and don't flinch a foot; I know I'm dying, but don't give 'way!" His company, since his death, has deen merged in the other cerps.

Gen. Lane has declared martial law at Puebla. Col. Childs was about to march to join Gen. Scott at the capital.

Later from Mexico.

The steamship James L. Day, Captain Wood, arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 10th inst. from Vera Cruz, having left there the evening of the 5th inst.

Among the passengers on the day were Major Burbide, prisoner of war, and Lieut. Sears, 2nd Artillery, bearer of despatches to Washington.

General Scott's despatches left Mexico between the 12th and 15th of October, escorted by a spy company of Mexican lancers, 100 strong, under command of Col Dominguez. The company left Puebla the evening of the fifth and were attacked the same night by a strong force under General Torrejon. Shortly after they were attacked by Col. Vamos. In the two engagements they lost fifteen of their number, but suppose they killed at least ten times that number.

They returned to Puebla and Gen. Lane placed the despatches in the hands of his adjutant general, Lieut. Sears, who came down with his Mexican escort to Vera Cruz.

The Mexican spy company is described as a rough looking set of men. They fight with ropes round their necks, as the saying is, and therefore fight gallantly.

Santa Anna was at Tepuaca on the 26th ult. He had given up the idea going to Orizoba, as he had proposed.

The guerrillas are quarelling among themselves. The Rainbow says: "It appears that that the Jarauta's band have declared Col. Cenobio to be a traitor to them and his country; that he is leagued with the Americans, and even supplied by them with arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying his brother bandits. After much hard talking they have at length proceeded to blows; and in one engagement, it is said that Jarauta was victorious, and that that thirty of Cenobio's men were killed."

Later accounts confirm the above, but say that only twenty were killed, and that Jarauta was shot through the leg. Papers of Jalapa, of a prior date had said that Jarauta had withdrawn from the field to attend to his religious duties.

The same paper says, on the English side, that the unburried body of the late lamented Capt. Walker remained on the field two days after his death.

DIED.

Oct 8th of Consumption, John Lyzar, son of Michael Lyzar in the 29th year of his age.

Up to this period, although a moral young man, like many others, he dip not pay that attention to religion that was his privilege and duty to have done while blest with health. At the commencement of his affliction, however, he was impressed with the command of the Saviour, "search the Sciiptures for in them ye think ye have eternal life" and these are they which testify of one; in so doing he found his case plainly set forth as a sinner against God and believing that there was salvation in no other. He at once put in his plea for mercy and salvation, and in so doing he had the promise of Christ verified unto him, "he that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out." He continued in this happy frame of mind until released from his sufferings by death, which took place about two weeks after his conversion to God.

"Happy soul thy days are ended,
All thy mourning days below;
Go by angel guards attended,
To the arms of Jesus go.

H.

PRINCIPLES.—Our forefathers sacrificed their lives in defence of principles. They knew their importance, and were aware that unless principles were recognised they would be subject to whatever the whims of a capricious monarch might dictate. The Universe is governed by principles, and principles regulate the human system. A certain fixed law governs our existence, and terminates our being. Now it is very clear that a medicine adapted to those principles must remove disease. Thus on the quality of the blood dupends the healthfulness of every part of the system; if the blood be impure the body is unhealthy, no matter in what way that impurity may show itself. It may be in the head, or the chest, or the stomach, or the bowels, or in all of them together. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are of inestimable value in removing the impurites of the blood, and in giving tone and vigor to the system.

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 Vegetabl Pills have the signature of William Wright writte 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.

The comforting assurance so peculiarly sensible to a convalescing person when under the restoring and enlivening use of Brant's Indian Remedies can only be appreciated by those who have felt or witnessed their effects. There is no effort on the part of the proprietor of these preparations to secrete or evade the opinion of any such persons, as the whole testimony is to continually increase the already astounding amount of evidence in their favor. (See the advertisement.)

By Sloop Gen. Washington, Capt. Brown.

Markets.

Baltimore, Nov. 19, '47

White wheat—$1 25 to 1 30
Red " —1 18 a 1 23
Old white corn—58 to 60
New corn—in shipping order 55 to 56.
Rye—88 ——
Oats—38 a 40.
White beans—1 00 to 1 12
Best Mercer Potatoes, 60.
Fam. flour—$7 50
Extra " —$7
Sup. " —6 00.

A CARD.

MR. W. C. FRASER,

WOULD embrace this opportunity of informing the citizens of Chestertown and its vicinity that he contemplates on leaving in a few days, for the Western Shore. He would, therefore, advise all those who wish their Miniatures taken in a correct and life-like manner to make immediate application.

He would also return his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chestertown for the very liberal patronage extended to him.

Nov. 20—1t.

LOVE, PURITY AND FIDELITY.

THE members of "Chester Division," Sons of Temperance, No. 47, are requested to meet at their Hall, on Thursday morning, the 25th instant at 10 o'clock, to proceed in a body, to the M. E. Church, where an Address will be delivered by the Rev. E. R. Williams. It is earnestly hoped that every brother will be present.—The public are most respectfully invited to attend.

By order,
EDW'D MANSFIELD, A. R. S.
Nov. 20, '47.

VENDUE.

BY Order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned will expose to public sale on

MONDAY,

the 29th day of November, 1847, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, all the

PERSONAL ESTATE,

of Stephen Hevern, late of Kent county, dec'd, consisting of



HORSES, CATTLE, Sheats, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, oats, 7000 lbs. Corn-blades, a Dearborn Carriage and Harness, One Sleigh, one Wagon, &c.

The sale will take place on the Wilmer Farm, on which, Mr. Hevern died, lying contiguous to Belle Air. A credit will be given and terms made known at the time of sale.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Admr. of Stephen Hevern, dec'd.
Chester Town, }
Nov. 20, '47. }

TO RENT.



The Frame Dwelling in Chester Town, occupied by H. M. Hyland.

Also the Frame Dwelling late the property of the Rev. Samuel L. Rawleigh.

Also the frame Dwelling occupied by Mr. W. Frazier.

G. VICKERS, Agent

Nov. 20, 1847.

TRUSTEE'S SALE,

BY virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer sale, on

TUESDAY,

the 21st December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the tavern of Charles B. Tilden, in Chester Town, all that

HOUSE & LOT

situate on Water street in Chester Town, nearly opposite the Bridge, which was occupied by the late Mrs. Atwood.

There is fine garden on the premises and the property is altogether very desirable.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree are that the purchaser shall pay one fourth the purchase money in cash on the day of sale and shall give bond with security to be approved by the Trustee, conditioned for the payment of the remainder, in three instalments, at 6, 12 and 18 months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole from the day of sale.

J. A. PEARCE,
Trustee.

Chester Town, }
Nov. 20, '47. }

Leeches! Leeches!!

JUST received a good supply of Leeches from Philadelphia, which will be applied or sold at fair prices, for cash by

Nov. 20 JOHN L. STAM,

FOR SALE, *by Wilmer & Nicols*—piece light Coberg Cloth, suitable for Ladies. [Nov. 20.

GLASS, Putty and White Lead, for sale by *Wilmer & Nicols.*

AXES for sale low by *Wilmer & Nicols.*

A new supply of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Calicoes, Muslins, for sale cheap by *Wilmer & Nicols.*

Nov. 20 '47.