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THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, January 22, 1848.

The Maryland Senators.

The public are, no doubt, apprised that considerable feeling has been manifested on the occasion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's speech, in the Senate of the United States, on the subject of the Mexican war. Whilst those who are acquainted with Mr. Johnson, know the frankness and honesty of purpose of his character, and have the utmost confidence in his personal and political integrity, yet it is a matter of sincere regret that the Honorable Senator should entertain the views so generally expressed throughout the speech alluded to.

Mr. Pearce, we presume, deemed it necessary to reply to this speech of Mr. Johnson's, and much anxiety is felt to see the reply of our Senator, which has not yet reached here, except in the form of a brief synopsis, which may be found in another column. In the absence, however, of Mr. Pearce's speech, the following extracts will shew how well and ably Mr. Pearce has sustained the dignity and patriotism of our State, and added new laurels to his fame as a senator and able debater. The following is from the Philadelphia "North American and U. S. Gazette," the leading Whig journal of that city:

"Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, won for himself a proud and elevated position to-day, by his efforts on the war, and the question of title to the territory between the Rio Grande and the Neuces. As a contrast, in ability, in reasoning and in research, to that of his colleage, it will long stand to the honor of his reputation as a statesman, and to his personal credit as a patriot. The respectful and constant attention of the Senate bore honorable testimony to the merit of this valuable and enlightened production. In every particular the speech was admirably and excellently arranged. The tone was dignified, the matter was forcible, and the logic was irresistible.—Both sides of the chamber accorded to it superior ability, and its author unqualified approbation for his manly and independent bearing. Mr. Pearce is among the most sterling and practical members of the Senate. On delicate questions, *his* position is never questioned. Where duty and right cells, there, and there only is *he* always to be found. Unobtrusive, courteous and unpretending in his intercouse, he has attracted the esteem and the confidence of all his associates, while by this effort he has placed himself in the front rank of the strong minds of the Senate.

INDEPENDENT."

Here is another from the "Baltimore Patriot," that old and able sentinel of the Whig party in Maryland:

"In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, delivered a speech on the war bill, which is the theme of more praise and admiration from Whigs and profound respect from Locofocos, than I recollect ever to have known to be called out by any speech ever delivered in Congress. Mr. Pearce has this day added a new and brilliant garland to his already distinguished reputation, as a courteous and dignified Senator and profound debater. He speaks but seldom, but when he does speak, it is to the point and the purpose. And this never more so than to-day. His argument was clear, able, eloquent, dignified, courteous and convincing. He took the true Whig doctrine in regard to the war, and handled the whole subject in a masterly manner. He replied to the position of his colleague, Mr. Johnson, in regard to the true boundary of Texas, and the question as to which party commenced the war, *seriatim*, and with great force and ability, and arrived at a very different conclusion.

Mr. Johnson appeared to be taking copious notes and no doubt intends to make a rejoinder. The subject goes over to Monday, to which day the Senate stands adjourned."

Fire.

The alarm of fire on Thursday morning last, was caused by the burning of the chimney, and part of the roof, of the house occupied by Mr. N. G. Westcott, in Water street. The whole building would have been consumed, had it not been for the untiring exertions of our FIREMEN, who were soon upon the spot and extinguished the flames.

Sad Tragedy.

We learn from the Salisbury, (N. C.) Watchman, that about a fortnight since, a truly affecting tragedy of a domeetic character, took place in that county. A young woman named Mary Corl took the life of her husband by cutting his throat with a razor. The unfortunate creature was clearly shown to have been laboring under "insanity" at the time of the commission of the deed; and under that peculiar form, well known to the medical profession as puerperal or child birth mania. This perversion of the human intellect is, in the main, desponding and melancholic in its character, but occasionally it assumes a furious, suspicious tand destructive tendency. It was proved on trial, that the party was a young couple married about two years, and lived in the utmost harmony—no family jar or jealousies were known to exist.

Mr. Clay.

This distinguished gentleman, who is now in Washington, delivered an address before the Colonization Society in that city on Tuesday evening. On his introduction to the immense assemblage, Mr. Clay arose, and was received with tremendous and long and continued cheering. He addressed the meeting in a speech of nearly an hour's length, being frequently interrupted by applause.

PEA-PATCH CASE AWARDED.—The long standing controversy between the United States and the State of Delaware, as to the ownership of the Pea-patch, lately argued at great length at Philadelphia, by Messrs. Henry D. Gilpin and John M. Clayton, on the part of the United States, and Messrs. Geo. M. Bibb and John H. Eaton on the part of tha State of Delaware, was finally decided at Washington on Saturday. John Sargeant, Esq., the arbitrator, delivered the following award, with a copy of which the Union has been politely furnished:—

Under, and by virtue of the within agreement and submission, having heard the parties by their counsel, their proofs and allegations, and duly and deliberately considered the whole matter, and weighed the evidence and arguments on both sides, I hereby award that the title to the Peapatch Island is in the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my name and seal, this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, at the city of Washington.

JOHN SERGEANT, [Seal.]

Witness:—John Wm. Wallace, John M. Clayton, W. L. Dayton.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The February number of this popular and able conducted Magazine is on our table, and as usual filled with a selection of interesting reading matter, poetry, &c. It is embellished with several beautiful and handsome engravings. We would advise all who have not subscribed for this highly popular work to do so We wish the enterprising publisher success.

SPEECH

OF THE

HON. JAMES A. PEARCE,

OF MARYLAND,

ON THE TEN REGIMENT BILL.

The following abstract of the Speech of Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, on the Ten Regiment Bill, will give a general idea of the manner in which he treated the subject:

Mr. Pearce, of Md., from an engagement of business elsewhere, would take occasion thus early to express his views upon this bill. With the opinions of his colleague, Mr. Johnson, in many respects, he concurred; with other of his views he totally differed. The issue was broadly defined between them. He felt bound to take up this issue. One reason, among others for doing so was, that his term of service was about expiring; and, while yet the Legislature was in session it was proper that he should define his position on this general question, so that the Legislature may know how to dispose of the trust which had been confided to him. He would meet the issue without fear. The war was commenced unjustly; without sufficient provocation, and unconstitutionally by the President of the United States. This was the ground upon which he intended to stand. He argued that the non-payment of indemnities was no plea for the war. The contract was not made an excuse, and could not be urged now.

The fact was that Mexico had made great efforts to settle these obligations, and she was rather to be pitied than otherwise. He cited the case on indemnities against Great Britain, Naples, Denmark, and above all, the French indemnities, and our indulgence in those cases, as not warranting the slightest complaint against the delay of Mexico to pay her dues, especially when we know that many of these claims were fraudulent, and not worthy a moment's consideration in a petty court. The indemnities, then, were not the cause of the war. The cause was an unauthorized act of the President of the United States. My colleague took good care, however, not to make these indemnities the cause of the war. Mr. Pearce then took up the argument of Mr. Johnson on the Texas question, which went to show that the boundary of Texas was the Rio Grande, and that the Mexicans by crossing the Rio Grande, in hostile attitude, in 1846, had invaded the rightful territory of the U. States; and had thus committed abundant provocation for war. My colleague, to prove the Rio Grande the boundary of Texas, cites the treaty agreed upon between the authorities of Texas and Gen'l. Santa Anna after the battle of San Jacinto. Why, sir, I am astonished that he should bring up such authority as that, Santa Anna was a prisoner—what should they do with him? What said General Lamar? "I am decidedly opposed to all negotiation and arrangement with him: because he was a prisoner and not free to act; not worthy of confidence; and cannot fulfil his promises."—The treaty would not be ratified by Mexico, because it was made by a captive, Gen. Santa Anna, and not ratified by a returning one, Gen. Urrea.

A voice—Gen. Fillisola.

Mr. Pearce—Yes, the gentleman says, Fillisola; but my colleague rested his arguments on the assumption that Texas had a right to the country between the Neuces and the Rio Grande, if not by title, by reason of occupation; a fact on which he relies for its occupancy. Now, the fact proves the desertion of the country, and that the inhabitants left, and that Texas had no civil government there—not even a justice of the peace, or a constable. If Texas had permanent sway, she certainly would have had a recorder's office there. Mr. P. referred to a few authorities, which, he thought. Could not be overthrown He first invoked that of Mr. Benton and read from a speech delivered by that gentleman, not three years ago, to show that the Rio Grande belonged to Mexico; and that the Nueces was the boundary between the two countries. He referred to the report of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, in the House of Representatives, in 1845, who claimed the great desert between the Nueces and the Rio Grande as an impracticable barrier and the proper line. He also read from a dispatch, from Mr. Donalson, the *charge d'affaires* written to Mr. Buchanan. It is said in a dozen places, that we could hold Corpus Christi, and that if the Mexicans attempted to dislodge our troops, we should drive the enemy to the Rio Grande; and that the territory was held by Mexico, and not by Texas. The argument is scattered to the winds, that the territory belonged to Texas had got position of disputed territory she had the power to take it; this, also, was the United States just with such rights as she possessed, and the question of her proper boundary was left to be settled.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Sevier interrupted Mr. P., for the purpose of making explanations, to show that the true boundary line came up to the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source, as far as was shown by a map communicated by President Tyler, in reply to a call for the claims set up by Texas.

Mr. Pearce said he was awake for the communication of this map, but the officer who sent it in said that he did not give this as the true boundary, but merely as that which was claimed by Texas. He took the authorities quoted by his colleague, and reviewed them to show their weakness or inapplicability. The President had no right to take military possession of any part of this disputed territory. His doing so was an act of war. The British posts were not surrendered to the United States after Jay's treaty. Similar delay took place after the Northeastern boundary was defined, and notwithstanding the outrages perpetrated, our government exhibited no such impatience as it now displayed. Had as much forbearance been shown now, there would have been no occasion to repel invasion, as within the province of the President. But this is not declaring war. That can only be declared by Congress. As to the progress of the war, he thought we had in our hands indemnity enough, and paid a high tribute to the gallantry of our army. Are we entitled to the indemnity in money for our losses in this war? Had we not the same right to ask the indemnity of Great Britain at the close of our two wars with her? Yet we had never got one cent back to compensate us for the $150,000,000 we had expended on them. He hoped we had not one measure of damages for Mexico and another for England. Indemnity for pecuniary losses by our citizens we had a right to demand; but Mexico lies prostrated and bleeding at our feet. She had none of the elements of power left her. If we continue the war any longer, we shall reduce ourselves to a level with guerillas. There is nothing left for us but to plunder and destroy. He hoped we should not thus hazard our national honor, because Mexico is too proud to sue for the peace she desires.

As to the incorporation of Mexico into our Union, he hoped it would never take place. Such a forced and unnatural union would be utterly at variance with the principles on which our constitution is founded. It would be productive only of greater hatred. We should have a second Ireland fastened on us. If we do not stop now, where shall we stop? Are we to become the ocean bound republic? He had heard a person predicting that, in progress of time, China would become annexed to us. He felt that farther progress would endanger our own institutions. He took a view of the cost of the war. The Secretary, last session, asked for twenty-three millions as sufficient for the war; afterwards he found it necessary to raise a little more, and obtained authority to reissue $5,000,000 treasury notes, making $28,000,000. He now comes for $18,080,000 more for the present year, and twenty millions and a half for the next, and he believes that this would not be near the amount required. He was for raising the money by taxing the people. He did not want the glory for this age and the taxes for the next. If we will revel in glory, we ought to pay for it. He smiled at the idea of paying the expenses of the war out of the revenues of Mexico, which were near exhausted. He would not vote a man or a dollar more to carry on the war further, although he was ready to vote all that was necessary to sustain our troops which are now there.

Mr. Badger said he wished to make some remarks, but gave way to Mr. Johnson to ask a question of his colleague and his friend: would he have voted for the law of May 13, 1846, without the preamble?

Mr. Pearce said he would. If it was necessary for our army, he would not have had it sacrificed for a hundred millions.—He might have gone further. He would have voted for a proposition, such as was embodied in the amendments moved by Mr. Schenk, in the House, and perhaps, he might have voted for the bill without it.

Mr. Badger expressed his readiness to yield his claim to the floor to the Senator from South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the Senate adjourned.

☞The Bank of Chester county gives notice that they have issued new notes of the several denominations in circulation; differing from the old notes, especially those of $500 and $1,000, which were recently stole at the depot on Broad street, Philadelphia. No clue has yet been found to the perpetrators of the robbery.

MD. LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 14, '48.

The resolution submitted by Mr. French, on the 10th inst., in relation to the appointment of a joint committee of both houses to proceed to the capitol of Pennsylvania and consult with the Governor of that Commonwealth, and request his influence to urge the Legislature of Pennsylvania to repeal the law passed at its last session (contained in No. 157 Laws of Pennsylvania, having come up for a second reading—

Mr. Clegett offered the following resolutions as a substitute:

Whereas the citizens of Maryland have from time to time suffered the grossest injustice from the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania by their wanton and unconstitutional interference with their Rights of Property, by inducing their slaves to run away from their lawful owners;

And whereas the Satte of Pennsylvania has passed laws in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress, which secure to the owners of slaves the right to pursue their slaves when absconding into any of the free States;

And whereas the citizens of the said State of Pa. do by force, in every principle of justice and law, rescue the slaves of the citizens of this State when they are captured by lawful owners;

And whereas a mob in Carlisle, in the State of Pennsylvania, did attack James H. Kennedy, a citizen of this State in June last, while in pursuit of his runaway slaves, and so best and wound him that he died therefrom;

And whereas from the result of the trials in that case, it is manifest that the citizen of this State can get no redress from the people of the State of Pennsylvania for the most violent and personal wrongs done them, by reason of Jurors being composed of Abolitionists—

Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly, That in the death of James H. Kennedy, a citizen of this State, by a mob in Carlisle in the State of Pennsylvania, the people of this State have received a most gross and violent injury which they cannot longer submit to without an utter abandonment of their constitutional and legal rights, on the principle of self protection.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of this State communicate to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, the deep sense of wrong and injury which the people of this State have sustained from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the passage of the act No. 157 of the Pennsylvania laws, which said act is in violation of the laws of Congress, as settled in the Supreme Court of the United States, as well by the murder of James H. Kennedy, a citizen of this State, in Carlisle, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1847, by a gang of lawless rioters.

Resolved' That unless the citizen of the State of Pennsylvania shall adopt such measures and such just laws as will secure the safety of the persons of the citizens of this State, when in the peaceable pursuit of their runaway slaves in the State Pennsylvania, there is a great reason to fear an open rupture between the citizens of the two sister States upon their respective borders—a result which every good citizen of both States must ever lament.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to senc a copy of these resolutions, accompanying this remonstrance to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and respectuily request him to present them Legisiature of the State of Pennsylvania at the present meeting, asking that honorable body to repeal said law entitled "an act to prevent kidnapping, preserve the pubia peace, prohibit the exercise of certain power heretotore exercise by the Judges, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Jailors, in this Commonwealth; and to repeal certain Slave Laws."

After considerable debate the resolutions of Mr. French and Mr. Clagett were submitted to the committee on Federal Relations.

January 13.

The order of the day, being the bill to increase the salary of the Governor, was taken up. It proposes to fix the salary at $3 500.

Mr. Chaplain proposed fixing the salary at $3,000, and that of the Secretary of State at $1,000.

The whole matter was then laid over to the 19th, by a vote of 43 to 31.

The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, was postponed till the 18th.

Mr. Wicks presented the memorial of Washington College, in Kent county.

January 14.

Communications were received from the Clerks of Kent and Dorchester county Courts.

Mr. Fernandis, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the governors and visitors of Washington College, made an unfavorable report on the same; which was made the order of the day for Thursday the 20th inst.

January 17.

Mr. Wickes presented the petition of Susanna Hildebrand, praying for a divorce, referred.

Mr. Whyte presented the petition of 51 citizens of Baltimore, against the passage of an act abolishing imprisonment for debt.

January 18.

On motion of Mr. Martin, an order was passed appointing Jas. H. Luckett, a Director on the part of the State in the Bank of Baltimore.

On motion of Mr. Long, an order was adopted directing the Committee on Retrenchment to enquire into the expediency of fixing by law the Salaries of the Clerks and Registers, and requiring said officers to day into the treasury all fees, etc.

☞"Miss Seraphina, do you write prose or poetry for the Magazines?"

Hallo, stranger! What time is it? How high is the creek? What's the price of butter?,,

"Past eleven, almost twelve, waist deep, eleven pence."

LOVER'S VOWS.—"Don't put too much confidence in a lover's vows and sighs," said Mrs. Partington to her niece; "let him tell you that you have lips like strawberries and cream, cheeks like a tarnation, and an eye like an asterisk, but such things oftensr come from a tender hand than a tender heart",,

DISASTERS ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—The Chicago Journal gives a list of the names of vesselr lost on Lake Michigan, their value and the value of their cargoes, and the number of lives lost, from 1634 to 1847. The number of disasters was 65, without including an interval of seven years, from 1826 to 1833, for which no record has been found.

Total value of property lost in the above 65 vessels, $512,000; number of lives lost, 272.

AN INSURRECTION PREVENTED.—The Philadelphia Inquirer mentions having seen a letter of late date, from an officer of the army, which states that an insurection was about to break out in the city of Mexico, and that it had been discovered by Gen. Scott just in time to prevent serious results. The affair had created great excitement, and a more rigorous policy of vigilaecd, and precaution had immediately been adopted

A PAGAN PRAYER.—Few Christian prayers carry with them in words so few & simple so much of the true spirit of Christianity as the following prayer of Sadi, the Persian, which we find quoted in the Honolula Polynesian:—"Great God! have pity on the wicked, for thou did'st every thing for the good when thou madest them good."

SMALL-POX.—The small-pox is reported by the Vermont papers to be extending over the northeastern portion of the State, in Caledonia, Orange and Washington counties. In numerous cases it has proved fatal.

RECAL OF VOLUNTEERS.—Gen. Cameron, in a letter to a frend at Pittsburg, gives it as his opinion that the Pennsylvania volunteers will shortly be recalled. It is also said that the South Carolina regiment will have leave to return home.

RESIGNED.—Hon. John A Collier has resigned his place as codifier of the New York State laws. He says it will take five or six years to do the work.

THE AUTHENTIC "PASS"

U.S. NAVY DEPARTMENT,
May 13, 1846.

"COMMODORE: If Santa Anna endeavors to enter the Mexican ports, you will allow him to pass freely.

"Respeatfully yours,
GEORGE BANCROFT.

"Commodore DAVID CONNER,
Commanding Home Squadron.

☞Quite a severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Santiago de Cuba, about the 10th of December. No damage, however, was done.

☞The navigation of the Hudson river closed for the winter.

☞Mr. Joseph Fox, a soldier of the revolutions, died in Greene co., Pa., on the 13th ult, aged 100.

SHOCKING.—Michael Hart, was beat and burnt to death, on Sunday last, by his wife at St. Louis

Written for the "Kent News."

The Sons of Temperance.

Come, join the Sons of Temperance,
Off with the slavish chain,
That long has bound your freedom down
And fetter'd you in pain.
Tell to the world that you'll be free,
And join this noble band
Of BROTHERS Sons of Temperance
And with them take your stand.

See, how the cloud's that long have been,
Thrown o'er our Temperance sun
Are passing now that glorious orb,
The rich resplendent one!
Then, come and live where its pure rays,
Make peace and virtue grow,
And where the cup of happiness
Is full to overflow.

Come, join the "Sons of Temperance!"
They have a heart and hand,
That everywhere will welcome you
In their fraternal band!
Should sickness, sorrows, or distress,
Befall you on life's way,
Their smiles shall be in that dark hour
The sunshine of your day!

Chester Town, Jan. 20. C———.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Jan. 18, '48

White wheat—$1 35 to 1 40
Red " 1 30 a 1 35
Yellow corn—60 to 63
White do. 57 to 60.
Rye—75.
Oats—45 to 50.
Howard st. flour—$5 87½ to 6 00
City milis " —$6 12.
Rye " —$4 62 to 4 75.
Cloverseed—4 25 to 4 50.
Bacon—Hams—10¼.
" Sides—6 a 6½.
" Shoulders—5 a 5½.
Lard—7¼.
Whiskey—24c per gal.

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia on the 11th inst., by the Rev. John Kennedy, Mr. Peter Broes of this county, to Miss Fanny Todd, of that city.

On the 20th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Roby, Mr. George W. Jewell, to Miss Emeline Ford, both of this county.

DIED.

At his residence in Elkton, on Saturday last, the 15th inst., DR. AMOS EVANS, after a protracted illness, one of the most skilful Physicians and estimable and worthy men of his county, and Father to the Hon. Alexander Evans, Representative in Congress from our Congressional District.

Near St. Paul's Church, on the 18th inst. after a painful illness Mrs. ELIZABETH TILDEN, consort of John H. Tilden, Esq., aged 37 years.

In Balumore, on the 15th inst. Mr. JOHN LYNCH, in the 86th year of his age.

At the residence of his brother, in Harford county, on the 3d inst. after a protracted illness, Mr. GEORGE S. WEBSTER, in the 70th year of his age and late of Kent county.

At the Alms-house, about a week since, JOHN MAGRAW.

NOTICE.

THE notes taken at the sale of the personal estate of Geo. Ringgold, dec'd, being due, will be proceeded on after the 10th February next, without distinction as to persons, if not previously paid. This notice may be considered as a personal call on each for the money due.

JNO. F. RINGGOLD.

Jan. 22, '48—3w.

A CARD.

G. W. MINNICK

(NOW RESIDING AT ROCK HALL.)

WOULD most respectfully inform all persons desirous of acquiring or improving in the SCIENCE OF VOCAL OR IMSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, that he is now prepared to give instruction in any part of Kent county. Terms moderate.

☞For further information enquire of Wickes & Bro.

Chester Town, }
Jan. 22, '48. }

NOTICE.

DOCTOR H. HINKLEY

HAS removed his residence from Capt. Richard Smyth's to the farm formerly occupied by Mrs. Foster, near Belle Air, and adjoining the lands of Jno. R. Stroud Esq. where he may be found by those needing his professional services. Doct. H. will visit the Heights three times a week (and during the sickly season every day) to attend to any messages left there for him. He will pay particular attention to diseases of a Surgical nature, and may be consulted in regard to any matter pertaining to his profession at his residence, during office hours which are from 7 to 8 A. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. for Summer, and from 8 to 9 A. M. and 2 to 3 P. M. for Winter.

Doct'r Hinkley takes this opportunity to request all who are indebted to him for the past year's services, to make a settlement of their accounts, and notifies his patients that he shall in all cases expect an annual settlement, this being necessary in order to enable him to meet his own payments. As a means of accommodation to those who may find it inconvenient to pay the cash, Doct. H. will receive any kind of produce or stock in payment of his bills. The cash will be required for all medicines furnished to patients and the Doctor's charges will be found sufficiently moderate to meet the views of all.

Jan. 15, '48.—4w

WHO WILL LONGER HESITATE? Three new certificates of Cures, by DR. CULLEN'S Indian Vegetable Panacea!!

READ THEM!!

SCROFULA.

Mr. John W. Middleton, No. 85, South Eigth street, gives the following brief history of his case "I have suffered for many years with a severe Scrofula, effecting my *legs, armr and head;* at times not being able to walk without crutches. I had tried almost every thing, before I commenced with your Panacea, but to little purpose. The *Panacea* has proved itself superior to all other medicines I have taken as that alone has effected the cure."

Mr. Middleton was offered fifteen dollars a week to remain in the office of a certain Doctor in this city, and reprerent the cure as being effected by his medicine; it is necessary to say that Mr. M. spurned the villainous offer with indignation. *Mr. M. can be seen at his own residence.*

Philad. Dec. 18th, '47.

ERYSIPELAS.

Mr. B. J. Kensil, a gentleman well known in this city, gives the following information. "I was troubled with a painful leg for about eighteen months, so distressing at times, as to disqualify me from following my business, and deprive me of sleep. I was induced by a friend to make use of your Dr. Cullen's Indian Vegetable Panacea. My leg at the time I commenced the Panacea, was much swollen and inflamed, with a large ulcer open. The leg is now entirely well. Mr. Kensill resides at No 125 South Eleventh street.

Philad. Ded. 28, 1847.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

Mrs. Mary T. Charles, a highly respectable lady living in Williamstown, New Jersey, had suffered about nine years with ULCERS on the leg. The attending Physicians said nothing but amputation could save her life. Reading the many astonishing cures performed by DR. CULLEN'S Indian Vegetable Panacea, she sent a friend to procure some of the medicine, but unfortunately she missed the place and got into a Doctor's office, who represented his medicine as the Panacea, and of which she took some twenty bottles, without benefit, before finding her mistade. Her friend then called and procured Dr. Cutlen's Panacea, and after using it about ten months Mrs. Charlhs thus writes under date of Dec. 20th, 1847:

Messrs. Rowand & Walton—Gentlemen: You request me to inform you how I am getting, I have the pleasure of stating to you that my health is good—I have a good appetite, and my leg, which it was thought would have to be taken off, is now entirely well. MARY T. CHARLES.

The above medicine is for sale at the store of Mr. J. L. STAM, Chestertown.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

—SUCH AS—

Handbills, Circulars, Blanks, Cards, Labels, &c.,

Neatly and expeditiously executed on the most reasonable and accommodating terms, at the Office of the "*KENT NEWS*," Chester Town.

TO RENT.

A Stable, Carriage House, &c. in Church Alley, will be rented very low. Apply to MRS. S. FRANCIS.

dec. 4. '47.

Bridles, collars, traces, lines &c. for sale low by WILEY & PERKINS