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THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, March 18, 1848.

☞We are requested to state that the Rev. J. J. Murray, will preach in the M. P. Church, in this place, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at half past 10 o'clock.

Mr. Wickes' Speech.

The "Maryland Republican," of the 8th instant, in speaking of our talented and able representative says:—"One of the most eloquent and able addresses delivered in the House of Delegates during the present session, was yesterday made by Mr. Wickes, of Kent, in opposition to the Reform Bill. He discussed with great ability the main propositions embraced in the Bill, and argued them with a facility and force which riveted the attention and excited the admiration of his hearers. His concluding remarks were extremely affecting, and wrought so effectually upon the feelings of many, that the moistened eye gave proof that they had gone home to the heart.—Gentlemen of known learning and judgment, pronounced this effort of Mr. W. as one furnishing evident of talent, which at some future day will place him in the foremost rank of the eminent men of Maryland."

Deaths of Two Great Men.—The venerable Ambrose Spencer, of New York, and the Hon. Henry G. Wheaton, late Minister to Berlin; are both numbered with the dead. The intelligence of Judge Spencer's deceased reached New York on Tuesday, and was not unexpected, as he had been ill for some time. Mr. Wheaton died at Roxbury, Mass., on Saturday, and his decease may well be considered a national loss, as he was unquestionably, for many years, the ablest of our diplomatist abroad, and a profound statesman.

Ratification of the Treaty.

We have not received, says the Clipper, any event for many years past, which has given us greater satisfaction than that of the ratification of the treaty between Mexico and the United States by the Senate.—Although it is understood that the treaty has undergone some modification in the Senate, yet as the essential articles have been preserved, it is not supposed that there will be any obstacle to its acceptance by the Mexican Congress—so that we consider ourselves authorized to congratulate the people of the United States on the restoration of peace between the two nations. The treaty will no doubt be forthwith transmitted to Mexico, that it may be submitted without delay to the proper authority of that country for ratification. It may be necessary for our government to send out a new agent, or to authorize Mr. Trist to give explanations in respect to the rejected portions of the treaty, which are understood to relate principally to the grants of land in Texas and California.

There will not, of course, be any resumption of hostile operations of our army pending the action upon this treaty—and as our forces now in Mexico are said to number about forty thousand men, there can be no present necessity for raising additional troops, from the apprehension that Mexico may not ratify the treaty. We hope, therefore, that action on the ten regiment bill will be suspended in Congress; for we do not see the propriety of so threatening an hostile a movement on our part, at the moment when we have consented to an amicable adjustment all difficulty.—It cannot be necessary for the purpose of intimidating Mexico, or of satisfying her that if the war be renewed, it will be conducted with energy by our government.—On this point she has had sufficient experience. But, it is argued, that if the bill be passed, not a man will be raised until the result of the action on the treaty by the Mexican Congress shall have been known. We presume that the President would feel no disposition to wantonly run the country to unnecessary expense; but, as Congress will be in session when the decision of Mexico shall be made known, there will be time enough for action on the ten regiment bill after the promulgation of that event—and we consider it very certain, that should Mexico reject the treaty and renew hostilities, there will be no hesitation on the part of Congress to pass, at once, all bills which may be required to maintain the honor of our country. We say, then, let the ten regiment bill rest for the present.

On summing up the loss and gain at the close of the war, we shall find, that we have added some six or seven hundred thousand acres of territory to the country, at the cost of probably one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, and the loss of some twenty thousand lives. We could have made a better bargain before we annexed Texas by resolution—but under present circumstances, we gladly accept the terms made, because they put an end to human slaughter—save us from the error of undertaking the conquest of all Mexico—and give us seaports on the Pacific which will be of immense future advantage. We never expected to receive indemnity for the expenses incurred in the prosecution of the war, but considered the amount as a total loss To have continued the war in the hope of recovering it, would have been to add to our sacrifices in every way—the President and Senate therefore acted wisely and prudently, in approving the treaty; and they will receive the thanks of the nation.

APPOINTMENTS FOR KENT COUNTY.

JUDGES OF ORPHANS' COURT.

William B. Wilmer, Samuel Kerr,
David C. Blackiston.

SURVEYOR.

George Gale.

CORONERS:

Arthur B. Wheatley, Lambert Wickes,
Wm. Thomas, (of Wm) Edwin Crouch,

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

Jacob T. Freeman,	Richard S. Thomas,
Geo H. Wilson,	William Camp,
Benj. F. Beck,	Emory Sudler,
John Humphreys,	Martin Allen,
J. Greenwood (of Wm)	Jno. R Stroud,
Francis Lamb,	William Lamb,
William Wickes,	Thos. P. Sappington,
Garrett M. Hartt,	Wm. S. Lassell,
David Arthur,	John Russell,
William Rolph,	Joseph Porter,
Jacob Sutton,	John Kelley,
James Rich,	William Watts,
Jno. Wilson (of Geo)	Wm. A. Rollinson,
A. S. Sappington,	Benjamin Kirby,
Thomas Stewart,	John E. Stewart,
John T. Briscoe,	R. N. Downing,
Benedict Nowland,	C. F. Furguson,
Samuel Cake,	Samuel E. Briscoe,
John Spencer,	John M. Comegys,
Wm. A. Miller,	Thos. H. Horsey,

John T. Hurtt.

Fresh Teas.—Messrs. Wilmer & Nicols, agents for the Pekin Tea Company, have sent us a sample of their Teas, which we would pronounce excellent. We invite tea drinkers to examine their assortment.

ADJOURNMENT THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned *sinedie* at a late hour on Friday night—During the session 386 laws were passed, most of which are of a local or private nature. The most important general laws enacted, relate to the finances of the State, and are calculated to give greater efficency to out revenue system and to equalize the mode of taxation, under which Maryland has already assumed an enviable position among her sister States of the confederacy.

The law imposing a tax on incomes and salaries, which has been almost a dead letter from its first enactment- was repealed. The Bridge bill which passed the Senate, was lost in the House, was also the bill fixing the salaries of the Clerks of Baltimore city and county courts, and the Register of Wills, at $3,000. The bill in relation to the sale of spiritsuous liquors on the Sabbath day, also failed to become a law, we believe.

The Legislature, under the biennial sessions act, will not assemble again until December, 1849, unless in the meantime the Governor should convene an extra session, which is not very probable.

MEETING OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Whigs of the Legislature held a meeting on Thursday night, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the Legislature recommend the Whigs of the State to assemble in primary meetings at such time and place in each county, and the city of Baltimore, as may suit their convenience, and appoint delegates to meet in State Convention, in the city of Baltimore, on the second Thursday of May next to select delegates to represent the State in the Whig National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 7th day of June following, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President; and to nominate Electorial candidates for the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That each county, and the city of Baltimore, be represented in said State convention as they are in the Legislature of the State.

Resolved, That this meeting intend that the Representatives from each Congressional District shall have the right, at the State Convention, to propose their own Elector.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle February 29.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR

We have deen kindly furnished by our fellow townsman, Col. A. M. Mitchell, to whom the following letter was addressed, with a copy for pubication. The general not only says he is a Whig, but that he has no desire to conceal the fact from any portion of the American people. The letter, however, will speak for itself:

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 12, 1848.

My Dear Colonel:—Your very kind communication, and the accompanying newspaper, have duly reached me.

In reply to the closing remarks of your letter, I have no hesitaton in stating, as I have stated on former occasions, that I am a Whig, though not an ultra one; and that I *have no desire to conceal his fact from any portion of the people of the United States*—I deem it but candid, however, to add, that if the Whig party desire at the next Presidential election, to cast ther votes for me, they must do it on their own responsibility, and without any pledges from me. Should I be elected to that office, I should deem it to be my duty, and should mos certainly claim the right, to look to the Constitution and the high interests of our common country, and not to the principles of a party, for my rules of action.

With my sincerest thank for your expression of friendship, and my best wishes for your success through life, I remain, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Col. A. M. Mitchell, Cin., O.

Arrest Rumor.—The Washington Union says that the extravagant report of Gen Scott having arrested the members of the Court of Inquiry, is inconsistent with the latest advices, as neither General Towson or Col. Belknap had arrived at Vera Cruz.

Epes the Murderer.—D. Epes, charged with the murder of A. Muir, in Dinwiddie co., Va., has been brought on to Petersburg, in irons, from Texas.

Appointments

OF THE M. PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Methodist Protestant Conference which assembed at Georgetown, adjourned on Wednesday last. About $300 were collected for the superanuated fund. The following is the list of annual appointments for the ensuing year:

Josiah Varden, President.

Alexandria station—S. B. Southerland.

Cumberland station—Wm. T. Eva

East Baltimore station—Dr. John S. Reese.

Georgetown station—Wm. Collier.

Harper's Ferry station—John Roberts.

9th street, Washington—L. R. Reese.

West Baltimore—J. J. Murray.

1st M. P. Church, Washington—J. W. Everest.

Anne Arundel circuit—R. S. Norris, sup. (One to be supplied.)

Allegany circuit—D. Wilson.

Accomac circuit—Wm. Fisher, sup.; (one to be supplied.)

Baltimore circuit—Eli Henkle, sup; J. W. Smiley.

Concord circuit—J. K. Hembold, sup.

Cecil " —W. D. Hamilton.

Caroline " —G. D. Hamilton.

Cambridge " —D. Evans Reese, J. C. Davis.

Clearfield circuit—S. M. Bryan.

Carlisle circuit—F. Swentzell.

Deer Creek circuit—J. Elderdice, Wm. Reimich.

Dorchester circuit—D. Shermet.

Frederick ciacuit—H. P. Jordan.

Howard circuit—I. Webster, O. Cox.

Huntington circuit—Thos. Whitworth.

Jefferson circuit—L. W. Bates.

Kent circuit—Wm. T. Wright, Wm. J. Dale.

Liberty circuit—J. M. Elderdice.

New Market circuit—D. W. Bates, J. Wait.

Newtown circuit—D. F. Ewell, T. Burton.

Pipe Creek circuit—J. Morgan, W. Roby.

Prince William circuit—Nicholas Lemon

Potomac circuit—Isaac Shreeve.

Queen Ann's circuit—T. M. Wilson, H. J. Day.

Snow Hill circuit—Wm. T. Dunn.

Sussex circuit—Richard Atkinson.

Talbot circuit—T. L. McLean, J. Clelland.

Union circuit—W. C. Poole, T. A. Moore.

Williamsport circuit—T. D. Valiant, J. McFaden.

Franklin mission—D. F. Waters.

Smyrna mission—J. A. Jackson.

Charleston—S. K. Cox, loaned for one year, by order of Conference.

Superannuated—Alfred Baker, L. A. Collins.

Placed upon the Unstationed List—J. W. Porter, J. M. Henkle.

Left without appointments at their own request—Geo. Herritage, D. Collier, J. K. Nicols, F. Stier.

The next Conference will be held in Alexandria on the 2d Wedneeday in March, 1849.

For the Kent News.

TO THE GRAND JURY FOR MARCH TERM OF KENT CO. COURT.

No. 2.

Gentlemen:

My design in addressing you on the subject of your duties, as Grand Jury men, is in view of the late Act, by which it devolves on you to say, who shall, or who shall not not deal in intoxicating Liquors. As men possessed of a reasonable share of observation, you have, no doubt, discovered that those parts of the county, most noted for disorder, are where most licenses have been granted and used.

It is a matter of fact, beyond all doubt, that the free use of intoxicating drink is the fruitful source of nearly all the disorders that afflict society—the direct cause of poverty, disease and crime.

Now, if it is clear, that crime results from the License system—yea, the *very* crime you are sworn to present, why not strike the blow at the *root* of the tree, by presenting those places where Liquor is sold, as dangerous to the peace of society and thus suppress their License, and not recommend him to the Clerk of the county as proper persons to receive License.

The fact is too notorious to be denied, that with few exceptions those persons who obtain license, are generally free from those conscientious retraints, which are most necessary to render that fearful privilege at all safe in their hands.

It is true, there are some who still continue the Traffic, who have still some compassion for their fellow men, who use what influence they possess, to prevent disorders about their own dwellings. Yet, even there, where all scenes orderly and quiet, the dreadful work of Death goes on, the incipient principles of a more mature drunkenness is formed at those very places.

If this is the state of the case with regard to those quiet orderly places, what may expect from those who are employed *by Law* to deal out the deadly poison, who care not what becomes of the customer, so they but pocket the money, while they know, that the effect of their Traffic leads directly to the commission of all sorts of crime, the blighting influence of their establishment is producing, drunkenness, idleness, dissipations, poverty, crime, and premature Death, all around them—poisoning the current life of flowing stream.

The tide of human sympathy swells to overflowing at the mere recital of those woes that afflict society for the largest portion of the community, who can sustain any claim to respectability, deeply deplore the drunkenness among them, and hail with exultation the prospect of a suitable restriction being placed on the nefarious traffic so as to check at least, its onward deadly course.

You, gentlemen, are looked too, with no ordinary interest because the late Act, has placed it in your hands, as doubtless you are the proper persons to decide who should sell it, if *any*: and, who should not, on you then rest this terrible responsibility, and as conscientious men, it is for you to say, whether drunkenness shall prevail to the extent it before has done, or whether you will use your *legal power* to stop the tide of misery and sorrow.

If you hesitate to do what humanity suggest then listen to the wailings of those widows and orphans that look and cry to you for aid, whose deep disappointment will be bitter, when they shall learn that you have recommended those very dens, where all their hopes are lost.

Act as your better judgment dictates, and you will derive consolation from the thought that you have done what *you could* to dry the widow's tears and hush the wailings of the orphan's cry.

I ask you gentlemen, is drunkenness in your vicinity an EVIL and if you think so, by what means do men become drunkarks? See whether the granting of License to sell intoxicating drinks does not lie at the foundation of all drunkennesss and its multitude of brimes—crimes that human nature shudder to contemplate. The terrible sin of drunkenness must lie somewhere, and on some Moral Agent, and it is most ardently desired that it may not rest on you, which to some extent will be the case, if you do not protect the community from the evils of drunkenness, by an exertion of that prerogative, that the law has placed in your hands.

If you act in accordance with the dictates of propriety and humanity, and refuse to recommend such swarms of traffickers, to deal out Death, in all its hideous forms, there will be many who will not fail to heap abuse on you, and call you hard names, but be not discouraged at this, you will be respected by *all* the better portion of community, and as it is the first effort, of this character, in this county, it ought to be something of such a feature as would speak favorably, for the morals of that community from which you have been selected.

You, gentlemen, are for the time you are in office the guardians of the people's property, person's lives, peace and morals, and that too under your oath, which oath, as conscientious men, you will regard, in the discharge of your arduous and most responsible duty.

Should you act the part, which righteous hope points out, then indeed, the blessing of the widow's God, and the father of the fatherless will be on you, and the hallow of divine power will surround you in every hour of peril and distres.

ANON.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Whether this is to be the title of our treaty with Mexico when concluded, in accordance with the usual custom of naming an affair of this character after the place at which the original negotiation is agreed upon, remains to be seen; at any rate, the subject to which we refer under that name, is our *treaty-inchoate* with Mexico. We, yesterday morning, laid before our readers a document from the New York Herald, purporting to be an authentic copy of the original instrument ae agreed upon in Mexico, by Mr. Trist on the part of the United States, and the commissioners whose names are attached, on the part of Mexico. The editor of the Herald professes to have received the copy he has thus used, from Mexico; and inasmuch as it presents no internal evidence to the contrary, the assertion is not to be controverted. The action of our Senate upon it is stated with a distinctness, notwithstanding which leaves a fair inference to the reader, that the whole, treaty might have been obtained with equal facility, from the same source which has furnished a part. Be this as it may, it is not to the demerit of the Herald that it has used a document of so much importance fairly obtained; and the importance of the document urged upon us the necessity of using it with the utmost promptitude we could exert. Accordingly, we had the satisfaction of presenting it to this community, *in extenso*, exclusively, yesterday morning.

Upon the perusal of it, we find that its provisions may be stated much more briefly, and we, therefore, make an abstract thereof, for the use of those who may desire a condensed exhibit of its specifications.

The first article provides for the general restoration of peace between the two nations.

The second article requires, upon the signature of the treaty by the commissioners then negotiating, a provisional suspenpension of hostilities, and the restoration of constitutional order in all places occupied by the American troops, so far as consistent with such occupation.

The third article provides for the withdrawal of the land and naval forces of the United States, upon the ratification of the treaty by Mexico, the restoration of the custom-houses, with accounts of collections subsequent to the ratification, and the evacuation of the Mexican capitol within one month after the fulfilment of the foregoing stipulations.

Article the fourth requires the restoration of all possessions seized by the United States during the war, within the future limits of Mexico, and all armament and munitions of war, and public property pertaining to such possessions when captured. Also, requires the entire evacuation of the Mexican territory by our troops within three months after the ratification of the treaty, with a provision, however, of conditional delay during the sickly season, extending to November. The final interchange of all prisoners of war is also here required.

Article the fifth establishes the boundary line, as follows: The Rio Grande its mouth to the Southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westward, north of the town called Paso, to the western termination of the boundary of New Mexico; thence north to the first branch of the river Gila till it empties into the Colorado river, and crossing that river, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean. Provision is made in this article for surveying and marking the boundary.

The sixth article secures to the United States the navigation of the Gulf of California, and the river Corlorado; and Stipulates for the construction of a road, canal os railway if deemsd necessary, for the mutual convenience of the two nations, upon the borders of the river Gila, on either side.

The seventh article secures to the citizens of both nations, the navigation of the river Gila and that part of the Del Norte below the Southern boundary of New Mexico, and regulates said navigation.

The eighth article provides for the protection of Mexicans and their property, who may remain on the ceded territory; for those who may remove at any time; and the right of property of those who may not reside in the terrritory. Guaranties to Mexicans the right to retain the character of Mexican citizens, or to become citizens of the United States, requiring the latter to make such election within one year.

Article the ninth provides for the incorporation of Mexicans electing to become citizens of the United States, into this Union, and the establishment of them upon a political equality with the people of the United States; and also to provided for the protection of the relations and communications now existing between ecclesiastical authorities within the limits of the Mexican territory and catholics residing within the territory ceded to the United States, until a new demarkation of the districts should be made. This article was rejected, and superseded by one providing for the incorporation of the inhabitants as Congress shall determine, and protecting them in the meantime in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

Article the tenth which was expunged, made valid all grants of lands made by the Mexican government in Texas, and all the ceded territory, up to a specified period.

The eleventh article binds the United States to restrain, punish and redress predatory incursions by Indians upon Mexican territory.

The twelfth article requires the payment by the United States of fifteen millions of dollars in consideration of the ceded territory; three millions in the city of Mexico upon the ratification of the treaty; and the other twelve millons per annum, with interest as expressed.

By the thirteenth article the United States assumes the payment of all claims due from Mexico to citizens of the U. States; and articles fourteenth and fifteenth further establish certain matters relative to these claims.

Article sixteenth reserves the right to either party to fortify any point within its territory.

Article the seventeenth adopts, with certain conditions, the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at the city of Mexico, between that government and the United States, on the 5th April, 1831, to be in force eight years, and to terminate only after one year's notice from either party.

By the eighteenth article all supplies for the troops of the United States, previous to evacuation, though subsequent to the restoration of the Custom-house, are to be admitted into Mexico free of duty.

Article the nineteenth consists of six rules relative to duties upon merchandise imported into the ports of Mexico while in the occupancy of the United States' troops; exempting such merchandize from duties, and also, where removed to any place in the interior, in the occupation of the U. S. troops.

Article the twentieth consists of a stipulation by which all imports shall be limited to the present duties, though less than sixty days should elapse after the signature of the treaty and the restoration of the custom-houses, which shall arrive prebious to the expiration of the sixty days.

The twenty-first article makes an admirable provision relative to future difficulties, requiring mature consideration on the propriety of arbitration by commissioners or otherwise, &c.

The twenty-second article is honorable alike to both parties, and in consonance with the spirit of the age establishing rules and regulations consistent with the humanities of our nature, in the event of the recurrence of war.

Article the twenty-third and last declares the mode and conditions of the ratification of the treaty.

Such is an outline of the treaty, which we have, however, anticipated by its publication in full. At present, we do not choose to discuss its merits, but we must candidly confess that the impression it has produced on our minds, is, that "we have paid a leetle too dear for our whistle."—*Baltimore Sun Wednesday.*

A Startling Fact.—Governer Briggs, at the temperance meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday evening last, stated that the Report of the committee appointed to inquire in regard to the idiots in the commonwealth showed that there were from 1,200 to 1,300 of that unfortunate class, and also the astounding fact that 1,100 to 1,200 of them were born of drunken parents.

Present to Mr. Clay. At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Mr. Clay was presented on the part of the City Councils, with a beautiful bell made from the filings of old Independence Bell, which he received with appropriate acknowledgments.

Eclipse of the Sun. Next Monday morning, the sun will undergo accultation People who wish to view the phenomena must be awake at an early hour.

Gen. Pierce. It is stated that Gen. Pierce will shortly resign his commission in the army, and return to the practice of law in New Hampshire.

ARMY NEWS!

From the Balt. Sun.

IMPORTANT

FROM MEXICO.

TROUBLE WITH THE GUERRILLAS.

A SEVERE BATTLE!

Lieut. Henderson Killed—Considerable Loss of Life.

New Orleans, March 7, 1848.

Up to the 7th instant there had been several arrivals at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, the last in four days from the latter place. From them we learn that the train which left Vera Cruz for Orizaba, under the bommand of Col. Briscoe, was attacked on its way up by some 400 guerillas.—An express was sent back to inform Gen. Twiggs, who immediately dispatched three companies of cavalry to the assistance of Col. Briscoe.

They proceeded as far as San Diego, but seeing nothing of either our forces, or the enemy, returned. A later arrival, however, states in addition to the above, that Col. Briscoe had encountered the guerillas at Matagorda, where a fight ensued, in which, after a fierce and bloody combat, the Mexicans were finally dispersed.—Lieut. Henderson, with four privates of the Georgia battalion, are reported as among the slain. The loss of the enemy was also severe. A strong body of cavalry and infantry left Vera Cruz, on the 21st for the interior, to effectually clear the road of guerillas.

The Free American, of the 2d of March, states that an express had just arrived from the Capitol, which brought the intelligence of an armistice between Gen'l. Butler and the Mexican Commissioners.

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst, by Rev. Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Hezekiah Dowlings to Miss Adaline Hecker both of this county.

DIED.

At Worton Point, on the 20th ult, Mary Elizabeth, aged eight years and ten months—on the 21st ult., Sarah Maria, aged 11 years and 10 months—on the 6th inst. George Patrick, aged five years and three months, children of Thomas Toulson, Esq.

On the 9th inst. John Thomas, infant son of John W. Carroll.

Four cents! four cents a yard for ⅞ shirting muslin—good yard wide only 6¼.
mh. 18 WICKES & BRO.

FOR SERVANTS.—Heavy Osnaburg drilling only 12½ cts; large stock heavy shirting very low by
mh. 18. WICKES & BRO.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at the Market House, Chester Town, on TUESDAY, 21st INST., at 3 o'clock, P. M., a quantity of *HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of TABLES CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, WARDROBE, SAFE, STOVES, &c. &c.* Also a small willow Carriage, for children, one gig and harness, &c. Terms made known, on the day of sale.

W. ROBY.

☞The above goods will be sold at private, if purchased before the day of sale.
mh. 18. 1t

HARTMAN'S

CHEAP TAILORING AND READY-MADE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 116 Pratt st., corner of Cheapside.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

which he is manufacturing under his special superintendence expressly for this market. He flatters himself that his stock will be found one of the best in the city, and doing an almost exclusive cash business enables him to sell at very much reduced prices. He would respectfully solicit a call from those wishing an article in the above line.

☞All Goods warranted to give full satisfaction. J. S. HARTMAN.
Balt., March 13, '48.—4w.

SHEW'S

DAGUERREAN ROOMS.

No 117 Balt. st. corner of South.

MR. SHEW would respectfully call the attention of the public to his *not to be excelled* Daguerreotype Miniatures. He has recently enlarged his Rooms and refurnished them in a style which cannot fail to make them at least comfortable and pleasant to all who may be pleased to call and examine his large collection of unequalled specimens. [March 18—3m.

Just received and for sale an assortment of Ladies Slippers, and thick sole Morocco Shoes. Also, a large assortment of Boy's and Children's Shoes.
Jan 8 Wiley & Perkins.

A LGT of Concave and Wiley Plough castings for sale by
WILMER & NICOLS.

Good Tobacco, just received and for sale by WILMER & NICOLS.

Just received and for sale an assortment of steel beads and purse silk.
jan 8 Wiley & Perkins.