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THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, May 20, 1848.

AGENTS:

V. B Palmer, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut st; E. W. Carr. No 440 N. Fourth sts. Philadelphia, and Wm. Thompson, S. E corner of Baltimore and South streets, Baltimore, are our authorised agents, to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the Kent News, and collect and receipt for the same.

Fairs.

It will be seen by notices in another column, that the Ladies of the Episcopal Church and the Methodist Protestant Church, intend holding FAIRS at an early day, one to be held in Chester Town, the other in the lower part of the county.

These Fairs are for a laudable and benevolent purpose, as indeed is, almost every undertaking in which the Ladies are prominent. There will be fancy articles, for sale, as well as Ice-cream and other Refreshments, and as the ladies engaged, as well as those expected to be present will constitute the "FAIREST of the FAIR," every inducement presents itself for a general attendance.

THE FIRE AT DETROIT.— *Three Hundred Buildings Destroyed.* The recent conflagration at Detroit, Mich., is said to have consumed three hundred buildings, leaving from 300 to 400 families houseless, and occasioning a loss of from $200,000 to $300,000

The fire originated in the large storehouse, between Bates and Randolph streets, unoccupied, by sparks from the propeller St Joseph, which was fitting up at the time, at about half past 10 o'clock, A. M. and continued to rage until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

GEORGIA WHIG CONVENTION. The Georgia Whig Convention named Gen. Taylor as their first choice for the Presidency, and recommend him to the Whig national convention for nomination. They have agreed to send delegates, and will support the nominee of the Convention, provided he be sound on questions involving Southern rights

Another Letter from Gen'l Taylor.

The following is the reply of Gen. Taylor to the letter transmitting to him a copy of the proceedings of the Independent Meeting that recently assembled at the Baltimore Exchange:

BATON ROUGE, LA., May 1, 1848.

Dear Sir: I have by this day's mail received a copy (duplicate) of your letter of March 21, with an enclosed copy of the proceedings of a meeting held by the citizens of Baltimore who are friendly to my election to the Presidency.

The political sentiments embraced to the preamble and resolution adopted at that meeting, I rejoice to say, meet with my cordial assent and approval. No movements in any part of the country having the object to offer testimonials of honor and respect towards myself, or to advocate my election to the Presidency, have caused in me more lively pleasure, or demand more my gratitude.

You will please do me the favor to make known my acknowledgment to the citizens of Baltimore for the unexpected and unmerited honors they have conferred upon me, such manner and terms as you may deem most proper.

They are obligations which, should the votes of the country be cast in my favor, it will most surely be my endeavor to redeem to themselves and to all the people of our country.

I must be permitted to add, that, as they have with so much confidence placed my name in nomination before the country on their own responsibility, free from party action and the exaction of pledges from myself I shall serve them strictly as a constitutional and not as a party President (in the event already alluded to)—and as my ability will permit.

Please accept my thanks for the kind sentiments you have, in forwarding the proceedings of the meeting, been pleased to express to me.

With sentiments of cordial respect and regard, your most ob't servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Brantz Mayer, E-q, Secretary Public Meeting in Baltimore.

FOUR STEAMBOATS BURNT.—A telegraphic dispatch from Pittsburg, May 11.—12 M., says:

"A dispatch from St Louis, of May 9 1848, announces the destruction by fire of four steamboats that morning, viz: the "Mary," the "Mail," the "Nissouria Mail," and the "Lightfoot." The fire orignated in the "Mail," which was without insurance. All the rest were insured. The entire loss is estimated at $30,000. The "Mary is not quite a total loss. The boats were all empty. There was a grand parle of the firemen yesterday in this city. ther news of interest."

GREAT

Wesjohann, BERRY. The store of Mr. $4,000 last week, nati, was robbed of behind the counter an man who walked while Mr. W was in the ked the safe. ting on a customer. ory wai-

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Whig Convention in Philadelphia.

The following arrangements have been adopted in relation to the Whig National Convention of Nomination, and the Whig Young Men's Convention of Ratification.

A Committee will be in attendance at the Whig Reading Room, N. E. corner of Sixth and Chesnut street, from the 15th of June between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and 8 to 10 P. M., to register the names of the members of the Nominating Convention and to receive them on behalf of the Whig of Philadelphia.

The upper Saloon of the Museum Building, Ninth st. below Chesnut, has been engaged for the use of the *Nominating* Convention, which will be assembled at that place at 11 A. M on Wednesday, the seventh of June.

The Whig Young Men's National Convention of Ratification will be held in Independence Square, on Thursday, the 8th of June.

Measures are in progress to provide for the proper accommodation of the guests of the city on the 7th and 8th of June.

E. E. SMITH,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangement.

WHIG YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION OF RATIFICATION.

TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNITED STATES!

FELLOW WHIGS:—The Whigs of Philadelphia have delegated the undersigned, in their name, to solicit your attendance at the Whig Young Men's National Convention of Ratification, to be held in Independence Square, in this city, on Thursday, the 8th of June next.

Whatever preference or prejudices may be entertained in relation to the candidates for the Presidency, it is our duty, as members of a party acting together for patriotic purpose, to sustain the nomination of the Whig National Convention. The preservation of the Whig organization, at all times important, and the maintenance of its harmony and unity of action, are now demanded, by every consideration which can influence all alive to the momentous issues of the approaching Presidential contest: and the consequences to flow from their arbitrament. The destiny of the nation, and the character of its institutions, will be *permanently* affected by the result of this struggle. Distracted, divided and discordant, we shall fall before the onset of a powerful opposition, animated by the hope of retaining power, and instigated to exertion, by the rewards of active partizanship. United, firm and resolute, and inspired by the purest and most elevated ambition—that of rescuing our beloved country from the perils which envelope her—no combination, however strongly cemented by selfish purposes, can prevail against us.

As a band of brethren, then, prepared to surrender every private feeling, we invoke you to assemble, with us on the consecrated ground, where the Declaration was first proclaimed, which gave us a place among the Independent nations of the earth.—There, after the example of our ancestors, and in the same spirit of devotion to Republican Liberty, and Constitutional Government, which actuated them, let us devote ourselves to a contest, involving the principles, to the support of which they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. There, let us show our regard for their illustrious memories, by engaging in an effort to vindicate, and restore to its pristine purity, the Constitution, which crowned the sufferings and patriotism of the war of Independence.

You need no appeal from us, as an incentive to action. The history of the present Federal Administration, from its origin to the present time, with its disastrous influence upon the trade, commerce and character of the nation, is sufficient, of itself, to arouse the most apathetic to a sense of duty. That guarantee of prosperity and industry, the Protective Tariff Act of 1842—which, during its existence, replenished an exhausted treasury with revenue, and brought back comfort and employment to the home of the laborer, was prostrated by Congress, at the dictation of an Executive, whose followers had pledged him to its support. In its repeal, the known wish of the people were disregarded, and the most solemn promises violated, with a recklessness hitherto unknown to the laws of honorable political warfare.

Obedient to the pledges of a partisan caucus, rather than to the duties of his station, and the national interests, the Executive next sought to plunge us into a war with England, for the sake of a few acres of wild wast and mountain land, beyond the line of 40 degrees in the sterrile and uncultivable region of the Oregon. Foiled in this attempt by the firmness of the Senate, and, apparently instigated by a destructive passion, upon a question of diplomatic etiquette, by his own act, and without consultation with the war making power, he commences hostilities with the Republic of Mexico. From time to time through his official organ, he has avowed his intention to prosecute the contest, until the nationality of Mexico is extinguished and its inecpendance is absorbed in the American Union. What may be our opinions, as to the cause of this war, as Whigs, we are unanimous against the right of the Executive, to engage the nation in hostilities, without the *previous* assent of Congress, which body the Constitution has exclusively invested with the power to make and declare war. Against schemes of consequence and spoliation on the part of this government, we protest in the same terms, that he would apply to the unholy invasion of Poland by the despotic sovereigns, who have parcelled her bleading remains amongst themselves, and upon whose crime a fearful retribution is now being inflicted by a people, driven to resistance by long continued outrage.

Appearently determined to obstruct every effort upon the part of the representatives, of the people, to promote the interests of their constituents, the Executive has vetoed bills, appropriating money for the repair and construction of harbors on the storm swept coasts of the Northern lakes, and the Atlantic boarder, and for the protection of human life on the Western waters, by the removal of obstructions from the channels of the great rivers. In consequence of this unjustifiable interference of the Executive with the action of Congress, upon domestic questions, hundred of valuable lives have been lost and millions of property destroyed and the shores of the Lakes are now nearly bereft of artificial havens.

It is in vain to deny it; the *forms* of a republic alone survive. We are governed by the will *of one man.* The voice of the People, as expressed by their representatives, is set at nought. The constitutional privileges of Congress are no longer respected, and the passions and prejudices of a single individual, at no time distinguished by any high attributes of mind or character, now sway the fortunes of this country. Shall we suffer the Constitution to be thus violated, with impunity? Shall we, when the Old World is arousing itself against the ONE MAN POWER, calmly permit that odious instrument of popular oppression to be established on the ruins of our Republican institutions? At least, let it never be said of us, Whigs, that we slumbered when the tocsin of national peril was sounding in our ears. Let us raise the banners of Popular Privilege, and wage an exterminating war against this enormons Executive Prerogative, that threatens to overthrow, and crush beneath it, the co-ordinate branches of the government.

We cherish the glory that has been reflected upon the nation, by the brilliant achievements of our army in the victories, which in despite of the faults of the Administration, have lighted up its progress, from the Gulf to the Sierras, that encompas the memorable field of Buena Vista, and the table land on which the City of Mexico stands. In common with all, but the instruments of power, we are indignant at the wrongs of the General, whose valor and skill led our troops to triumph against the most appalling odds.—While the country was yet resounding with acclamations at his unparalleled actions, we have witnessed with the deepest humiliation, an effort made in Congress to deprive one, even the empty honor of a congratulatory vote, and subsequently, a recommedation from the Executive to supercede him in command, by a person who had never set a squadron in the field.—Every mail now brings the proceedings of a Court, created for the purpose of destroying the reputation of another General, whose victories, in two wars, have filled the world with his fame.

Against an Administration thus lost to every honorable impulse, dead to every patriotic emotion, bent only on schemes of personal aggrandizement, and resolutely determined on compassing its aims; in defiance of the Constitution and Laws, we again call you, Young Whigs, to the field, The city of brotherly love will be proud to receive you as her guests, and the Whigs of Philadelphia, where the colors of our faith have never yet been struck since they were planted on the battlements, will be rejoiced to open their doors and greet you, as fellows soldiers in the glorious cause of the National Regeneration.

E. JOY MORRIS,
W. S. PRICE,
H. W. AREY,
CHAS. GILPIN,
ALEX. MURPHY.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1848.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA;

One Week Later from Europe.

The Steamer Cambria sailed from Liverpool, on the 29th ult. and arrived at New York on Saturday night last—bringing seven days later news from Europe:

The news from the Coutinent of Europe continues to be of an exciting character.

Arming in Ireland progresses with great rapidity and enthusiasm.

At the elections in Paris, Lamartine led the poll. He received 95 per cent. of all the votes cast, and Ledru Rollin 35 per cent. Louis Blanc and Albert had each about one vote in 40.

All kinds of breadstuffs are in good demand, and prices had an upward tendency.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

After the extraordinary excitement in the Parisian capital, incidental to the prodigious display of troops and national guards, which took place last night, our neighbors have subsided into a calm. Not fewer than 40,000 armed men assisted at the recent great spectacle of national fraternization; and this demonstration, with the introduction of a considerable body of the troops of the line into the capital, have concurred in maintaining the tranquility.—The Provisional Government did not fail to seize this grand opportunity once more, by means of a public proclamation addressed to the people to the national guards, and to the army, to enforce its opinions.—It declared that "order was guaranteed; the security and independence of the national representation secured;" and gave the assurance that "family and private property are sacred; industry is free; credit revives; specie buried by distrust, re-appears; labor be property of the operative, is created by government, surrounded by institutions protective of the rights of the poorest and weakest. Fraternity will not be a mere ceremony; it will be the law." How far these declarations are in accordance with the passing occurrences, our readers can determine.

By our latest accounts it would appear that the provisional government has come to the wise determination to disperse the German bands of marauders who are hovering on Rhenish frontiers. The alleged reason is, "because of its liability to cause uneasiness to the German States and to commit the Republic in war with its neighbors." If the provisional government will persevere in this policy for France, she may yet be saved. As far as we can collect from the confused accounts we receive of the elections throughout France, attended as they have been with the most wholesale bribery and corruption and even violence, we think the new Assembly will be decidedly republican, but rather of a moderate than of an ultra character.—Lamartine appears to have receive the unanimous vote of all parties. Dupont de l'Eure. Marrast, Arago, Marie, Garniner Pages, Bethmont, Carnot, and Cremieux rank after him.

On Wednesday M. Richard Rush, the Minister of the United States in Paris, waited on M. Lamartine at the Hotel de Ville, and formally recognised the French Republic in the name of the American Union.

The French army now comprises 537,000 men, and has greatly increased since the Revolution. In the provinces great discontent prevails, and the schemes of the ultras to overthrow the government still caused apprehension in Paris.

THE QUEEN AND THE BABIES.— Queen Victoria will be twenty-nine years old on the 24th inst., She was married on the 10th of February, 1840, and has already given six heirs to the thrown, namely:—Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, born November 21, 1840; Albert Edward, of Wales, November, 9, 1841; Alice Maud Mary, April 25, 1843; Albert Ernest Albert August, 6 1844; Helena Augusta Victoria; May 25, 1846; and an infant born March, 1848.—The allowance to each child is $135,000 a year.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION—THE TREATY.

By the arrival at New Orleans on the 7th, of the brig Selma, from Vera Cruz, we have several days later advices from Mexico. The S. left Vera Cruz on the 29th.

The Free American of the 28th says:—New revolutionary movements appear to be breaking out at San Louis de Potosi.—Paredes was in that city on the night of the 11th.—Triconis, of the revolutionists, attended a surprise of the fortress of Guadalupe, in which he was unsuccessful, but created much alarm.

One or two regiments of the national guard at Venado had been disarmed.—Triconis left immediately to unite with Bustamente's division Dolores de Hidalgo; in the meantime a rebellion broke out at Sierra Gordo.

On the 9th a party from Dolores de la Fuente attacked a band of miserable revolters near Tierra Nueva, in the State of San Louis, in which affair 8 or 9 were killed, several wounded, and 19 made prisoners.

The Mexican papers say that Pena y Pena will assume the responsibility of ratifying the treaty, should a quorum not be obtained in season.

STILL LATER.

Arrival of the Members of the Court of Inquiry—Reception of Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz—His Departure for New York—The Treaty—Vomito at Vera Cruz.

The steamer New Orleans arrived at N. Orleans on the 8th inst., bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 27th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 3d inst. Generals Towson, Pillow and Cushing, Cols, Childs, Randal, Belknap and Duncan, are among the passengers.

The Court of Inquiry had adjourned,—The place of meeting again not yet determined upon, through it is supposed it will organize at Frederick, Md.

Gen. Scott and suite arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th ult., and immediately embarked on board the brig St. Petersburg, for New York, under a salute from Fort Conception. He was waited upon by the Commodore and received the salute of the flag ship Cumberland. On passing the ship Relief and Comberland, the rigging and yards were manned, and three cheers given the old hero.

Gen. Scott said, in substance: "I go ashore at the Narrows below New York, and proceed without entering that city, to my family in Elizabethtown. Laboring under the public displeasure of the Executive, it would be highly improper in me, a soldier, to put myself in the way of provoking shouts and cheers from my warm hearted countryman.

A quorum has not yet been formed at Queretaro. Peny y Pena has, however determined to settletmatters with as many as may meet, provided the American Congress will accept such a ratification. Paredes remains quiet.

The vomito has broken out in Vera Cruz, in the city 30 cases per week.

The Commissioners were to leave for Queretaro on the 29th of April.

Dr. Wells, who is so favorably known throughout the Army, is now in command of the General Hospital at Vera Cruz.

A train of 3000 mules and 200 wagons, with a large qunutity of merchandise of every description, arrived in the city of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, on the morning of the 20th.

The Free American of the 27th, copies the following extract from El Progreso of the 20th.

"*Important.*—We learn from a good source that an express arrived yesterday in this city from Mexico, bringing the alarming news, that the two Commissioners from Washington, Messrs. Clifford and Sevier, were on the eve of leaving Mexico for this city, for the object of intimating to our Government that in case the Treaty should not be ratified, as modified by the President and Senate of the United States, before the 10th of May next, hostilities would immediately re-commence."

Another journal affirms that in Queretaro great efforts were being made to induce the Congressmen to sanction the Treaty. Those who declined were threatened, and considered conspirators against the Government. On the other hand, another journal asserts that bribes had been offered to several of the members to influence them to vote for prolongation of the war.

LATER FROM YUCATAN.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN DEVASTATIONS.

The schooner Eleanor, Capt. Jones, arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst: from Belize, Honduras, having sailed thence on the 26th ult. By this arrival, the Picayune have their correspondence and papers from Belize.

The most important intelligence by this arrival touches Yucatan. Our correspondent writes from Belize as follows:

I have just received a special messenger from Bacalar, [a town in the southeastern part of Yucatan.] by whom I learn that the Indians have just succeeded in getting possession of that place. They entered the city by way of the mountains—a part that was not fortified, and where no fears were entertained of their approach.—On gaining admittance, they immediately commenced setting fire to and destroying the houses, stores and all buildings, public and private, which came in their way.—This, of course, soon laid the entire city in ruins. The men, to the number of from four to five hundred, retired to the forts, where they now are. The woman and children, (poor creatures,) with hardly any clothing, and no money or food, are flying in all directions—some to the bush, some to the river, and many have come here. About two hundred are now near this place in bungies. Some are at this moment landing. Her Majesty's Superintendent has dispatched two large —[some kind of vessel,] the Eliza and Honda, to bring away any who may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity. Many rumors of horrid murders are rife among the poor refugees, but as all seem horrified and panic-stricken, I think it most prudent to mention none until more authentic news is received, and when received, I will, by the first opportunity, dispatch it to you.

We have conversed with a gentlemen who came passenger on the Eleanor. He thinks that nearly a thousand people from Bacalar and the vicinity had taken refuge at Belize up to the 26th ult. The Indians were in force on Rio Hondo, some forty miles south of Bacalar. Their number was computed at ten thousand, and they had threatned to march upon Belize and revenge themselves upon some of their oppressors who reside and own property there. The place could easily be burnt, as it is comparatively built of wood. The inhabitants were in great consternation.—A public meeting was held the day our informant left to devise means of defence.—The brig Marian Gage, of New York, was destined for the supposed purpose of carrying orders to Jamaica for more troops.

Our correspondent writes from Belize that peace and tranquility are said to be fully restored in Gautemala. From the Mosquito shore there was no news.

THE STEAMER'S NEWS.

EFFECT ON THE MARKETS.

The news from Europe, by the Cambria, has had no effect whatever upon our market for breadstuffs or other articles, the prices there being entirely too low to allow of shipping. On this subject the Patriot says:

For months past, and at the present time, Flour especially could not be shipped to England without a loss of from 90 cents to $1 per bbl. The light supply of flour at home, and the demand for home consumption, together with the demand for the Southern markets, have kept prices above the rates that would justify shipment to England.—This state of things being likely to continue, the advices brought by the steamer cannot, therefore, effect the market. Cotton, tobacco, provisions and other commodities; however, are dependant upon the state of the foreign markets, and are effected not only by the commercial, but by the general and political intelligence from abroad.

GREAT HAIL STORM IN THE SEMINOLE COUNTRY.—*Destruction of Wild Fowl,* &c.—On the 26th of March last, the valley of the Canadian, about one hundred miles west of Fort Smith, was visited by one of the severest storms of hail that ever fell, the hail stones being about the size of hens eggs, and some even larger. The wild geese and brandts, a species of the wild goose, migrating in great numbers, were killed by hundreds. Some of the Indians were afraid to eat them, others carried them home by horse loads. Several of the Indian cabins were blown down, but fortunately no person was killed.

MR. TRIST AND THE PEOPLE.—Mr. Trist left New Orleans on the 3d inst., for the plantation of his brother, near New River, where he intends remaining a few days. He will then proceed to his residence, in Albemarl, Virginia, where, the Delta says, he will prepare an address to the people of the United States in defence of his conduct in Mexico. It then adds: "How fashionable soever it may be in certain quarters to denounce this gentlemen, we believe that his services will be remembered and appreciated by his countrymen."

SMALL POX. This terrible disease is prevailing at Boonsborough, Md.

BY SLOOP GEN. WASHINGTON, CA'P. BROWNE

MARKETS.

Baltimore, May 19. '48.

Wheat white—$1 45 to 1 50.
" red—1 35 to 1 40.
Yellow corn—48 to 50.
White do. 42 to 44.
Rye—70 to 71.
Oats—40 to 42.

A lady in Troy, New York, who had been given up by her physicians, sends us the following:—

Troy, May 15, 1846.

Mr. Fowle: In October last, I took a violent could, which settled on my lungs, and produced a hacking cough, accompained with night sweats, which reduced me very low. A few days after I was taken, I employed one of our best physicians, but received no help; I tried another, but with no better success; and finally a third, still growing worse all the while At this stage of the disease I was reduced so low as to be *unable to turn myself in bed,* or sit up while my bed was made.—My phisicians finally gave me up, and said that I had the *consumption,* and that there was *no help for me* My friends advised me to try *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,* but the Doctors objected, and said that it would only hurry me out of the world. I finally procured a bottle, and by using *three bottles* I was restored to perfect health.

MRS. SARAH LAWSON.

☞For sale by John Russell and Simon Wickes, Jr. Chester Town.

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst., by Rev. E. R. Williams, Mr. John Dickinson to Miss Eliza Ann Baker, both of this county.

Accompaning the above marriage, was a quantity of excellent cake, for which the happy couple will accept our thanks.

DIED.

In Quaker Neck, on the 12th instant, Mrs. Elburn.

Near this place, on Monday last, Mrs. Samuel L. Sappington, a respectable citizen and an honest man.

In New Market, Mrs. Nelson, consort of Samuel Nelson.

Near Ureville, Mr. L. F. Paul.

Near New Market a few days since, Mr. Edward Vansant, aged about 35 years.

May 5th, near George Town X Roads, Mrs. Matilda Gooding, consort of William Gooding, Esq., in the 37th year of her age.

Scarcely have we ever witnessed a scene with such intense interest as the dying couch of the subject of these few lines.—For 12 or 14 years she has been the happy companion of a devoted husband; nothing was left undone by her to make home agreeable—her universal cheerfulness diffused itself to those around her—her amiable deportment won the regard of all who knew her; and though much afflicted for the last two months she was not cast down. The day she died, though she felt her situation, she exercised a patient calm resignation that was truly astonishing—a holy calmness seemed to pervade her soul—when in agony of grief her companion would bend o'er her she would encourage him to bear with the loss he was about to sustain, and her dear little children she blessed with dying affection and bid the eldest be a good boy. But tell me, dear reader, who sustained her in this hour of trial? was it man I hear my answer? It was not! for we are poor feeble creatures at best. It was him that strews many mercy's in our path through life and with his rod and staff gently guides us through the valley and shadow of death—tis the firm trust on him that causes the dying christian to rejoice with expiring breath. May her disconsolate companion and weeping friends profit by her example and follow her as she followed Christ.

G******.

FAIR

At the adjourned County Court.

THE Ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Chester Town, propose holding a FAIR, on Monday 29th inst., to be continued during the session of the county Court. Ice-cream and other Refreshments as well as fancy articles will be offered. As this Fair is intended for the benefit of the Sunday School, it is hoped the public will encourage the undertaking.

May 20, 1848.

OLD and pure BRANDIES, Port and Maderia WINES, suitable for sickness for sale by WICKES & BRO.
may 20.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

A good assortment Barages, Plaids, Valencia's, Lawns, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c., for sale by WICKES & BRO.

LACE, plaid, Swiss and Cambric MUSLINS, thread and cotton edgings, kid silk, and cotton Gloves; grass cloth and corded Skirts, linen cambric Hankfs, &c. a fine assortment and very low by
May 20. WICKES & BRO.

HATS.

FUR and silk Hats, china pearl, pedal braid, palm leaf and other varieties, for sale by WICKES & BRO.

NOTICE.

THE second annual meeting of the Kent county Medical Society, will be held at Chas. Tilden's Hotel, in Chester Town on the second Wednesday of June next, (14th,) at 11 o'clock, A. M. Members of the Society are requested to be punctual in their attendance. Resident physicians of the county wishing to join the society are invited to attend.

HARGROVE HINKLEY,
Secretary.

May 20, 1848. 4w