msa_sc2901_scm2350-0385 ©Maryland State Archives

administration of the affairs of the nation, and to pursue that policy which may be indicated by the course of *Washington*, and the earlier presidents—a course of policy which looked alone to the public good—to the welfare of the whole people—and which yielded obedience to the general will whenever that will was in accordance with our organic law, and calculated to prompt the welfare of the people.

In Gen. LEWIS CASS, we have everything to fear. He is an old hacknied politician, whose career has been so devious, so tortuous, as to destroy the confidence of those who know him best, as is proven, by the fact, that many of the most *distinguished* Democrats in Michigan, his *home*, have refused to support his nomination, and raised the unsullied flag of "OLD ZACK,"—a flag that never trailed before an enemy—a flag that will bear him on the affections of the people, in triumph to the presidency, as it has ever borne him in safety, when battling for his country, its Constitution, its laws and its institutions—for the people know that "OLD ZACK" is "honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution," and, therefore, designed to reward him for his virtues and his gallantry.

In Gen. LEWIS CASS, we behold a man, who while Governor extorted from the General Government, in *extra allowances*, almost twice as much as his salary amounted to, although that salary was liberal, and who had the indelicacy to use his influence while Secretary of War, to have his exorbitant extra charges allowed to himself.

In L. CASS, we behold the individual who had the indelicacy while Sec'y of War, to project, and become a member of a Company to speculate in, and monopolize the public lands, under the charge of his department—thereby availing himself of the facilities of his official station to get into his own possession the best lands, to the manifest injury of farmers of small means, who desired to buy lands for actual settlement, in order that they might have a free hold home for themselves and their children.

In Gen. LEWIS CASS, we behold the man, who, regardless of the public interest, has always used office to put money into his own pockets, and who has received more in extra allowances than the salaries of all the territorial governors from the commencement of the government, put together, amount to.

In Gen. LEWIS CASS, we have the man, who has given us, in his own person, the most perfect specimen of a Vicar of Bray, yet know to the world—destitute alike of political honesty or political steadiness—a federalist at one time—a democrat at another—an Adams-man while it subserved his interest to be so, and becoming a *Jackson-man* the very moment the popular breeze indicated that the road to office pointed that way—a baptismal-water-fetcher for Louis Philippe, in the days of his power, and a reviler of him in his obversity—an advocate of the *Wilmot Proviso* in 1846, and its opponent in 1848—an internal improvement man one day, and its *enemy* the next—*Tariff and Anti Tariff*, as the wind may lie in North or in South—in fine, anything, or nothing, just as his owe selfish ends seemed to direct him—but always a mercenary politician.

In LEWIS CASS, we have a man pledged to carry out in his administration, the ill digested and dangerous doctrines of the the platform of the Baltimore Convention—a platform adopted by a body of intrigueing politicians, without deliberation, amidst strife and confusion—in preference to those of our glorious Constitution, which was adopted by the purest men and most enlightened sages and statesmen of the Revolution.

Between two such men—ask your conscience who you shall choose? and the result cannot be doubtful. Act for your country—for the perpetuity of the Union, and you will be sure to art wisely. If you act in wisdom, and from a sense of Justice to the best interests of the American people, you will vote for the stern old patriot hero, *ZACHARY TAYLOR—Rough & Ready.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

AMERICAN FREEBOOTERS—PAREDES.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 17th ult. have been received at New Orleans. The country was quiet and every thing more prosperous. Among the deaths that have lately occurred, are no less than five generals, one of whom is well known to our late gallant army, viz. Don G. Valencia.

The papers of the capital give an account of an irruption of American freebooters into New Leon, from Larredo. They had sacked the towns of Sabinas and Alcamas, where they pillaged to the amount of 5.000, getting back safely to Laredo with the spoils. Representations had been made, as it is stated, to the officer in command at the latter place, but he replied that his force was not sufficiently great to arrest the evil-doers.

Paredes has managed to evade all pursuit and is now with the Indians in Siera Gordo. Positive information regarding this fact has reached the Government and *El Monitor* states that he is endeavoring to stir up a war of castes in the country. All the States through their respective Governments, have sent congratulations to the President, on the quelling of the outbreak at Guanajuato.

COL. BRAGG. This distinguished officer has received a public reception in Warrentown, N. Carolina, the place of his nativity. The reception is said to have been a handsome one, and attended by a large number of ladies, and by the most distinguished men of both parties in that section of the State, and neighboring parts of Virginia.

FORGER CAUGHT. A forgery for $1085-97 was committed last November in Albany, and the money obtained. All trace of the forger was lost until Friday last, when John Hunt, who called himself an Englishman, was arrested passing the bills which he received for the forged check. He was fully committed.

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, September 9, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS!

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

MARYLAND ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

WM. L. GAITHER, of Montgomery co.
JOS. S. COTTMAN, of Somerset co.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st—JOHN M. S. CAUSIN.
2nd—JAMES D. ROMAN.
3rd—ANDREW G. EGE.
4th—J. MORRISON HARRIS.
5th—B. CHAMBERS WICKES.
6th—J. C. DERRICKSON.

For Sheriff.

JAMES H. EDES.

For the Levy Court.

GEO. B. WESTCOTT.

OUR PAPER.

As there are a great many persons in Kent who subscribe to no paper (many of whom, we presume, do not feel themselves able) we will furnish the "NEWS" to new subscribers, from now until after the Presidential Election, at the low price of **fifty cents**—payable IN ADVANCE—it shall be our aim to make the "News" as useful as we can, and hope a great many subscribers will be added to our list at the above low rates.

Suicide.

A gentleman named Nathan B. Watson, committed suicide, yesterday morning by cutting his throat. The deceased, some time since, told his wife he intend killing himself, that he was tired of living, she remonstrated with him and he promised her he would not do it. On Thursday night he went to bed as usual, his wife was a roused about 3 o'clock she found him at her bed-side, praying; he went to bed again but in a few moments jumped out of bed and started down stairs saying he was going to kill himself. Mrs. Watson called her brother, who run down but it was too late, he found Mr. Watson weltering in his blood, on the left side of his throat he cut his windpipe and on the right severed his neck bone. Mr. Watson was about 45 years of age and in easy circumstances, he came to this county about eight months ago from New Ark, Delaware. Coroner Carroll, held a jury of inquest over the body yesterday—Verdict: "Came to his death by cutting his throat with a razor while in a fit of insanity."

Whigs

Remember the meeting which is take place place this afternoon, at three o'clock. Let there be a general attendance, for we have no doubt they will be pleased with the speeches they will hear on that occasion.

THE sloop Gen. Washington had not arrived when our paper went to press.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Hamburg (S. C.) Journal announces the arrival in that town of the Hon. John C. Calhoun and the Hon. A. Burt, the immediate Representative of that district in Congress, and says:—

"During their stay among us, they were called upon by a large number of our citizens, with whom they communicated very freely upon the general topics of the day—and particularly upon the all-absorbing one of slavery. Both of these distinguished gentlemen concur in the opinion that all hopes of a compromise on this question in Congress are now dissipated. It gratifies us, also, to be able to state, that although neither of them are disposed at this time to commit themselves in favor of Gen. Taylor, yet both of them are thoroughly and uncompromisingly opposed to the election of Cass."

General Hammond, of S. C., is out in opposition to Gen. Cass; and to the friends of General Taylor says:

"Permit me to offer you my most ardent wishes for the success of your efforts to carry the vote of our State for this great and good man, and to assure you of the high respect with which I have the honor to be, very sincerely, your obedient servant, J. H. HARMOND

Judge J. Winston Price, a leading democrat of Ohio, who has bolted from Cass, is making speeches in favor of Taylor and Fillmore.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

One days Later from Europe.

The steamer Washington arrived at New York yesterday morning from Southampton after a passage of 17 days. She brings over a large and valuable cargo, which accounts for the length of her passage.

Ay this arrival, we have advices from Southampton to the 20 ult., together with the news from London of the evening of the 19th, and from Paris of the 18th, being one day later than the news brought by the Niagara from Liverpool. We copy from the Patriot the following synopsis of her news:

The intelligence from Paris is of rather a gloomy nature. Agitation and dread still continue to pervade that city, arising from rumors of secret societies and formable conspiracies, whose object was to overthrow the existing form of government.

Gen. Cavaignac, it was said, had received due warning of a meditated insurrection, and had concentrated a large military force around Paris, in order to arrest and effectually suppress it. These precautionary measures were placed under the direction of Gen. Lamoriere, who had been invested with extraordinary powers. All parties looked with fear and trembling to the debate on the report on the June insurrection, as that moment was supposed to be fixed for a renewed outbreak. Amongst well-informed circles, however, it was fully expected that any outbreak would be suppressed.

The latest prices of the French 3 per cents were 43 francs; 5 per cents 7 lf.—The Bourse was very dull.

The Sardinian Ministry has unanimously protested against the 45 days' armistic to King Charles Albert and Marshal Radetsky, the Austrian Commissioner in Chief, as altogether illegal. Charles Albert was supposed to be desirous of abdicating.

The Chamber of Deputes at Rome had come to a vote in favor of the French armed intervention in the affairs of Italy.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Vienna on the 13th of August. His return to that city is hailed with great rejoicings.

It was still supposed in London and Paris that the joint meditation of France and England would effect a peaceful termination of the war in upper Italy, and that hostilities would not recommence. The terms, however, would necessarily be more favorable to Austria.

MR. CRITTENDEN AND GEN. TAYLOR.

The following beautiful and just tribute to Gen. Taylor is taken from Mr. Crittenden's recent speech at Russellville:

"As to General Taylor, Mr Crittenden said he thought he would give us the right kind of an Administration. The old soldier had passed through every difficulty safely. He has never said that he would do any thing, but what, when the time came for him to act, he was ready to act up to the emergency. He had to fight against the disadvantage of two or three to one, and he had done it successfully. No one had ever charged him in his long career with dishonesty. Honor and fame could not intoxicate him; power could not seduce him. He was as plane, as unpretending and 'rough after all his brilliant achievements as any plain citizen present. He was not bedizened with lace. He was the people's man, and the man of the people. All could recognise him in his old brown coat as Old Rough and Ready—as a real republican. If he wanted to paint Kentuck he would set up Old Zack and have him painted as the embodiment.

"Here was a man who could heal the wounds of the country. He looked to him with these hopes, and with all confidence. He knew that the other party was striving to draw the people from him, but it was in vain for their hearts were with him.—When the day of election comes many a Kentuckian would find every other feeling overcome but the one determination to do his duty by Old Zack and his country. He believed General Taylor would be elected. He considered that matter well, summed up by a young Kentuckian what went to Philadelphia; who said on his return, that the people were much split up in regard to candidates, that old Rough and Ready had a great many friends, but he believed General Taylor would beat him; but he thought one they called "Old Zack" would beat both! Mr. C. had talked with Gen. Twiggs before he left Washington, and the General told him in his decided way with an oath, that no man could look five minutes in General Taylor's face and make a proposition to him to do a mean action! No act of oppression was ever charged upon him! No man had ever paid the penalty of death by martial law from the time he fought at Palo Alto to the time he left Buena Vista. He had controlled and guided the army without bloodshed maintained its honor and discipline, and retired, having done aught to sully the glorious character he had ever maintained as able as a humane man. When some deserters were brought to him after the battle of Buena Vista, before the blood they had shed had yet sunk into the earth, he looked scornful at them and said;

My soldiers do not desert—*these* are not my soldiers. Take them back to the camp, drum them out, and let them go." When the government chided him for not storming Monterey with its twelve thousand men, with his five thousand men, what was his reply. Yes, he said, "he could have taken it in that way, but he did "not want to sacrifice the women and children." When he was feted in New Orleans, a friend alluding to the splended pageant which wound through the streets of the city, said to him that "it must have been very gratifying to him." "No," said he, it was not, I was afraid some of the women and children might be hurt. Who but he, when thus receiving a triumph like those of Cæsar, would have thought of that? But to his mind that was the most beautiful trait in General Taylor's character. It was more characteristic of him than any of the many anecdotes told of him. The people wanted an honest man. That was more necessary than fine talent merely, such as was displayed in public speaking. Elect him, and the people would have a man upon whom they could rely."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE KENT NEWS.

No. 6.

"Come then my muse; whose dismal scenes delight
Frequent at toombs and in the realms of night."

With what delight does the tenderly affected mind contemplate the expected improvements of this neglected place, while busy fancy strives to paint the scene that will then be presented to the beholders eye. Instead of broken walls and desecrated tombs with mounds and hillocks levelled with the dust, the beaten pathway trod by grazing beast, or still more thoughtless man—the seeming *hog-sty* enclosures. that blot the place and mock the name of "care," all broken down and spread in ruins round adds additional horrow to the place already drear and desolate. Instead of all these marks of negligence and shame shall we not see the rising mound, in freshing green appear to dot the place once level as the beaten plain and the neatly chisled stone erected at the grave of some departed one, shall then inform us who are buried there.

How many pensive steps would course along its iles at evening shades while busy memory, actively engaged, would call to mind endearing recollections of the past sorrowful scenes of by-gone days, would here be brought to recollection. Strong matrimonial ties of most endeared affection have here been sundered by the stroke of death. Parent here have laid their darling infants, nipt in the opening bud, and snatched away from their endeared embrace, here too the weeping children have stood around the gaping grave, opened to receive the last remains of an affectionate father. And the still more delicate touches of the lovers sorrows brought upon them by the blight of death. Oh! that heart, that bursting heart, o'erwhelmed with crushing sorrow and life destroying grief; what human language can describe their state, so lately all was life and gay, the growing prospect brightened out before them of years to come, of happiness and love, the "first love's beam," that shed its sacred hallow round their hearts, alas, is quenched in death. 'Tis light that ne'er can shine again, on life's dull stream, it has left a deepening, widening gush of sorrow, time has no balm to heal, years roll on, times and seasons endless changes, come and go; and leaves the grief stricken lover still the same, a blighted plant, a seared leaf stricken from the forest bough, the sport and victim of the autumn's blasts.

Oh! could we draw aside the vale of death and search the records of the silent grave, what tales of sorrow would there be revealed, how many in blooming youth have died of broken heart, crazed with cares, or cross in hopeless love? How many blooming cheeks do fade in early life, caused by secret sorrow, of which the tongue refused to speak a word, offering up their lives a sacrifice to silent grief. thus early fall a victim to their woes, and find a shelter in the silent grave, there, perhaps, too soon to be forgot.

But bourne on fancies wing, the mind has wandered from the point in hand, viz: to propose some plan by which the neglected spot, may be improved, when the enclosing wall shall be completed and by way of doing "pennance" for the past devise some plan, to ornament the place.—This much is due, at least, for our own sakes, if not in memory of the worthy dead. The scanty pittence that it would require by public contribution connected with the aid that living friends would give would raise each little mound, and decorate the place with slabs and shrubs and ornamntal trees, and make the place a credite to the town.

ANON.

INDIANA SAFE FOR TAYLOR.

The Indiana State Journal, of the 14th speaking of the election in that state, says:

Apportioned as the State now is, this result could not have been otherwise. Under the bill districting the State, passed at the session of 1845—6, it is so arranged that when an U. S. Senator to be elected the, floating members fall into strong Locofoco counties. Last year the Whigs had an equal chance, and it resulted in their having e majority in the Legislature. The majority now secured by the Locofocos does not exceed the advantage secured to them by the apportionment bill.

Notwithstanding this result will be used by our opponents to encourage their friends in the great conflict in November, the Whigs of the country may rest assured that the aggregate popular vote of the State, at the late election, is largely Whig.

The August election, in our State, can never be regarded as a true test of party strength. Admit that it gives a pretty good indication of such strength, and the State of Indiana will, we firmly believe, from such indications, give a majority for General Taylor next November.

This opinion is founded upon an examination of the popular vote recently given, and on a reliable correspondence with almost every county in the State.

The Whigs, now no longer distracted and divided by local questions, will apply their whole energies to give the State to the Old Soldier Patriot, and they will succeed.—They have the power, and they will use it. From this day let the most minute organization be entered into in every neighborhood.

THERE were 75 deaths in Baltimore, last week.

RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We find in the Washington Union, the following statement of the monthly receipts from the sales of the public lands, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1847, and ending 30th June, 1848, as reported to the Secretary of the Treasury:

1847, July	$264,568 64
" August	327,353 48
" September	342,546 07
" October	431,520 24
" November	286,980 81
" December	223,771 93
1848, January,	230,790 38
" February	278,375 79
" March	257,162 41
" April	309,882 34
" May	257,000 22
" June	209,369 31
Total	3,419,324 44
Add Choctaw certificates received during the year, so far as returns have been received, and equal to	107,644 02
	$3,526,938 46

The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year, including Choctaw certificates, was $3,500,000

GENERAL CASS.

The Loco Focos have put Gen. Cass down upon the temperance list—very good company, but Gen. Cass is not the man to grace it, if the following from the Detroit Campaign paper, be true:

"Gen. Cass erected and owned the first distillery that ever existed in Michigan.—He planted the seed which took root at an early day, and has spread with its horrid and fatal effects throughout the State of Michigan and the entire West, making its bloody path with murder and misery wherever it goes. We also notice, about twice a year, a lot of kegs, barrels, and liquor casks, champagne baskets, etc, landed upon our docks, marked "Lewis Cass, Detroit. They contain imported liquors, and of the choicest kind. The last arrival that we noticed was about three weeks since.

WHO SLANDERS GEN. TAYLOR?—An Ohio volunteer charged Gen. Taylor with blasphemy. It subsequently turned out that Gen. T.'s accuser had been rebuked in Mexico by Old Zack for *robbing a hen roost*, and indicted in Columbus for *stealing a hog!*

Another man makes charges against General Taylor in the Louisville Democrat.—He boasts that he served at Buena Vista, was a Whig when he entered the service, but now goes for Gen. Cass. One of his comrades, in the Louisville Journal, denies that the man was ever a Whig, and accounts for his hostility to Gen. Taylor thus:

"When we were about to attack the enemy at the battle of Buena Vista, and every other man was at his post, eager and ready for the contest, this T. M. was trying to hide under the hill side and to keep from the engagement, and one of the officers of our company had the draw his sword upon him before he would show any symptoms of fighting. Such cowardly men as these we do not want for Gen. TAYLOR."

GOOD REASONS FOR VOTING FOR GEN. CASS.—One of Mr. Cass's stump speakers in the dark corner of Tennessee (where some green things vegetate,) a few days since discovered the true reasons why Gen. Cass should be President. "Why, says he, a man who has six lives, eats ten rations a day, gets four salaries at a time, and has an opinion for both sides of every question, must be the greatest man in the world. I believe I could convince old parson Brown low of it if I could see the old hoss."

A MAN SHOT.—A disgraceful affray occurred in Southwark, Philadelphia, early on Sunday morning, in which a man named John Houptman shot his antagonist, named John Dillion, with a six brarel revolver.—One ball passed entirely through the leg and another lodged in it. Houmptman succeeded in making his escape. Dillion was conveyed to the hospital and his wounds dressed. Houmptman, it seems, mistook him for another man, against whom he had sworn revenge.

DISTURBANCE AT BOSTON. A despatch from Boston, in the Patriot, states that a Cass meeting was held there on monday evening. Gen. Caleb Cushing (announced as one of the speakers,) arose to address the meeting. He was received with a storm of hisses; and having vain, for a quarter of an hour, endeavored to obtain a hearing, sat down, completely disconcerted. We presume this opposition to him grew out of his alleged cruelties to the volunteers in Mexico. It will be remembered he was hissed down at a public dinner in Boston soon after his return home.

It is stated that the Prince DE JOINVILLE intends settling in the United States, and will be accompained by numerous French and English gentlemen of capital, who will unite with him in settling a colony, to be called *Joinville*. Prince *Louis Napoleon Bonaprat* also talks of becoming an American citizen, should he be disappointed in his expectations on the continent.

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Democrat, a Cass and Butler paper, says: "It cannot be denied that there is a considerable defect from the Democratic party in this city, and that Gen. *Cass* will not receive so large a majority as we have formly given at Presidential elections."

The Cass Locofocos of Connecticut have been thrown into consternation, by the announcement that John M. Niles, the Locofoco U. S. Senator from that State, has taken the field for Van Buren!

EXPORTS OF ICE. There were 5,802 and a half tons of ice exported from Boston during the month of August; and since January last, 44,657 and a half tones.

A BOLTER Hon. G. A. Starkweather, Member of Congress from the 21st District of New York, and a prominent democrat, is out against Gen. Cass.

☞Dr. R. T. Allen, "although a free soil man," refuses to accept the nomination tendered to him by the Free Soil Convention which assembled in Baltimore last month.

BALLOON ASCENT. Dr. Morrill made an ascent in a bolloon from Boston on Saturday last, and made a safe decent at Pembroke near Duxbury, about 27 miles from the place of starting.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT. Rev. Mr. Mathus, of the Baptist church, while preaching in Green county Georgia, last Saturday week, fell dead in the pulpit.

TENNESSEE. Gen. A. Anderson, formerly a democratic U. S. Senator from Tennessee, has come out in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

☞PERIODICAL HEADACHE, so common in uncleared and marshy counties, Tic Douloureux, that most painful affection of the nerves of the face, are often only attacks of ague in *disguise*—proceeding from the same noxious influence. Jundice, Dyspepsia, and Diarrhea, are frequently but disguised forms of Intermittent fever. Even Rheumatism and Epilepsy, often result from the same miasmal cause. For such Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue is an unfailing remedy. By striking at the root of these affections, it applies with equal certainty, as for the cure of Fever and Ague in its simple forms.

For sale at the proprietor's prices by the agent, Wiley & Perkins.

MARRIED,

On the 7th inst., by Rev. W. J. Dale, Mr. George Atkinson, to Miss Anna Maria Atkinson, all of this county.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY FROM THE SOUTH.

We like, at all times, to give credit if due and if at the same time we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified: we, therefore, give the following voluntary testimony as to the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by the editor of the Columbia South Carolinian who appears to have obtained great relief by its use.—[Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the regular profession, but chance threw into our way the above named medicine, immediately after the close of the last session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarified atmosphere of our stove-warmed State House. The Balsam immediately relieved us of a most harrassing cough, which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of animal weight—which addition once *felt* cannot be forgotton.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

BY DIVINE PERMISSION there will be a protracted meeting held at the M. P. Church, at Worton, to commence on Saturday evening, 9th inst.

ATTENTION!

The Whigs of the Lower District will hold a meeting at Duncan Stone's on SATURDAY 9th September, at 3 o'clock.—Several addresses will be delivered.

Notice.

ALL persons who purchased property at the vendue of the property of the late Jesse Morris, are notified that their notes have been part due, for some time. The Administrator being obliged to close the estate this fall, gives notice that he will take legal measures to collect all such notes as shall not be paid by the 29th of September.

J. A. PEARCE Adm'r.

Sept. 9, 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.

SUGAR & COFFEE?

Coffee and sugar, a large supply very cheap for the cash by

WILMER & NICOLS.

Sept. 9, 1848.

WILMER & NICOLS, have just received from Baltimore, a lot of cheap goods, for camp meeting folks.

GLASS and Putty for sale by WILMER & NICOLS.

STONE WARE.

SUCH as jars, pitchers, crocks and jugs for sale cheap by WILMER & NICOLS.

WHIPS.

A good supply of gig whips for sale cheap by WILMER & NICOLS.

August 19, 1848.

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