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KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

Frustra laborat, qui omnibus placere studet.—"He labours vainly, who endeavours to please every one."

VOL. 6. CHESTER TOWN, MD. JANUARY 3, 1846. NO. 36.

The more produce the eruption, the more milk should be taken, especially the third day of its appearance and onward; for it can of produce, never be filled with good *pus*, without much moist nourishment of some kind, and as such milk is by far the best, so is both food and medicine.

To fill the pustules, other medicines are ineffectual, *sufficient nutriment must do it*, or death is at the door.

But in all these difficult cases, it should also be especially remembered that nauseating drugs and lax bowels, retard or multiply the eruption, and after its plentiful appearance, prevent its filling with pucilent matter, so that in the worst cases the life of the patient depends on a degree of costive habits of the bowels, to be encouraged till the turn of the pock.

MOSES YOUNGLOVE.

COMMUNICATION.

Will the editor of the United States Gazette decide between us, whether it is correct to say, "she looks *bad*," or "she looks *badly*."

TWO OF US.

If, by "looks," our correspondents means "appears," then "*badly*" should be used. But if "looks" mean appear then "*bad*" should be used. Thus the "she looks *bad*," as is generally used, is entirely correct — U. S. Gaz.

A SQUIB.

The London Morning Post has the following:

"It is the general sentiment that the Americans wish for war, and with the blessings of God upon a good cause, they shall have enough of it. Never since the United States has become a nation, was there in England a desire more reasonable, and at the same time more agreeable, than that of giving the Americans a drubbing."

All this "is easier said than done."

Washington Union.

A GRAVE ROBBER.

Dr. Waterman, indicted at Buffalo for robbing graves, has been tried and convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison at Auburn for 3 years. His accomplice, Dr. Parker, managed to take French leave.

GEN. THOMAS' DIVORCE CASE.

The case of Mrs C. S. Thomas vs. Francis Thomas, being an application of the former for a divorce, was taken up before the superior Court at Richmond, Va., on Monday last. The counsel for the defence offered to file several pleas against the legality of the proceeding, but they were overruled by the court. One of the pleas was a declaration of the defendand, "to withdraw from the further defence of the cause before this tribunal, and alleging that he had instituted a suit against the plaintiff in one of the Courts of Maryland; that he had, in the bill therein filed, invited a full investigation of the merits of the case and that he was not ready to proceed with his defence here." As the court refused to file the plea, a jury was empannelled, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Md., examined as a witness. The Richmond Compiler says:

His testimony, we are happy to say, for the triumphant vindication of the plaintiff, proved that the defendant had endeavored through him to pronounce a reconciliation; that he had confessed the entire *delusion* under which he had labored, and had promised every reparation in his power. The distinguished witness, after a full acquaintance with all the statements and proofs of the defendant, expressed the entire conviction of the falsity of his charges, and of the perfect innocence of the plaintiff.

The case was continued on Wednesday—no counsel appeared in behalf of Ex Governor Thomas. The Enquirer says:

"The witnesses examined in behalf of Mrs Thomas, were Mrs. Gen. Barrington, Mrs. Coke of Cumberland, Mr. Richard Grason of Maryland, Dr. Wm. Tyler of Frederick city, Md., Mr. Robert Taylor of Lexington, Va., and Messrs J. R. Anderson and Patton of this city. After a few remarks, from the counsels, Messrs. Lyons and Taylor, the statement of Mrs. Thomas, on which she grounds her application to the Legislature for a divorce, was submitted to the jury. Without retiring from the box, and with the evidently manifested sympathy of the large assemblage of spectators present, they returned a sealed verdict affirming the truth of the statement of Mrs Thomas, and sustaining the charges made by her against her husband, Francis Thomas. The record of the proceedings was then ordered to be certified, with a view to their presentation to the Legislature—and the Court adjourned."

LARGE MAIL.

Having understood that the steamer Acadia's mail was larger than usual, we inquired the number of letters and papers received at the New York Post Office on Saturday, and were favored with the following:

Number of letters received by the steamer Acadia's mail, for delivery and distribution in New York, including packages and circulars,	17,102
Letters received for delivery here, and for distribution, by the ordinary mails,	27,950
Total, in one day,	45,052

Over *five hundred bushels* of newspapers passed through the office on the same day, the whole being assorted, delivered and mailed within the hours established by the rules of the office.

The capacities of the office have seldom been more thoroughly tested than on this occasion.—N. Y. Sun

HOGS AT CINCINNATI.—Hogs were selling at $4.12 a 4.25 at Cincinnati on Friday

A BRAG BEAT.

Nothing is more annoying than for a neighbor to be continually fatiguing you with accounts of the wonderful properties of something or other belonging to him, it is the worst symptom of selfishness.

We once knew a fat gentleman of most urbane disposition, whose good temper was sadly imposed upon by a consequential acquaintance, whose long yarns respecting the marvellous excellencies of his horses, cows, dogs, &c. were frequently sung beyond the dinner hour, to the sore discomfiture of his listener's propensities. It chanced that upon one occasion our 'fat friend' was despoiled of his appetite by being held by the button to an unreasonable hour to hear a long description of an ox that had been bred upon his persecutor's estate. He submitted with meek resignation to the narration of the said animal's geneology, feed and fate. The story began at its birth and ended with the enormous amount of tallow taken from it after being slaughtered. Our friend was too polite to contradict the word of a gentleman and complaisently enough remarked that his father too had once killed a beef of his own breeding which did not yield quite as much tallow as that of the gentleman, but that the deficiency was made up by about forty pounds of the finest beeswax he had ever seen!—He was never afterwards molested by his garrulous neighbor.

A MEXICAN CARRIAGE.

The lower grade of Mexicans in California have a singular carriage and harness. They fasten a rope to an oxhide—put the wife and children on the hide with the articles they desire to carry to market—fasten one end of a rope in the pummel of the saddle on a horse which saddle is well fastened to the horse,—jump upon the horse and travel off to any desirable point. The Yankees, who are now settling the country, are manufacturing carriages with wheels, which are regarded as a great improvement of the old plan.

SMALL POX.

As this dreadful disease has made its appearance in our county, it may not be unimportant to submit the following paper on "The Preparation for, and Treatment of the Small Pox." It is copied from the Albany Atlas, and the writer is said to have been "a sergeon in the army, of great opportunities for observation, and who finally devoted himself exclusively, and with great success, to the treatment of this disease."

Brief Remark on the Preparation for and Treatment of the Small Pox.—Persons having been exposed to the small pox, and putting themselves in preparation for that disorder, without inoculation, ought to be treated in the same manner as those inoculated. All such of them as are in any tolerable health, need no medical preparation. Their diet ought to be good new milk, chocolate, tea, or the like, with other bland nutritious food, sufficient to keep them in tolerable strength, avoiding *cider, wine* and *spirits*, as well as *peper*, and other such heating substances and salted meats, to eat but little meat of any kind, and be very moderate in the use of butter.

They should avoid all extremes of cold, wet or heat, and keep themselves habitually a little cooler than usual at other times.

During the symptomatic complaints, fortitude and patience, are, in most cases, the only proper remedies, avoiding the fire and other unnecessary warmth and violent exercise. The stomach, as other parts, will in many cases be disagreeably affected, but must not by any means be treated as in similar distresses of that organ, in other diseases and circumstances. On the contrary, it must be held as an axiom, that there is no analogy between the cases.—Medicines, of emetic, cathartic or laxative, are, at this juncture, no more applicable or safe as remedies, than they would be in cases of persons otherwise well, suffering under the distressing affections of the stomach occasioned by the lingering extremity of hunger.

In my long and extensixe practice I have never found their use in one instance warrantable. The only relief of those and other painful symptoms is by eruption in its due time, the alarming delay of which, happily, is but rare under proper treatment. But when it occurs, it is generally attended with distressing effects in other parts, and particularly in the stomach, and relief must be given by the full degree of covering and warmth usual in health, and by a free use of new milk, warm from the cow which if the stomach will not bear, (as rarely happens) then a dose of flour of sulphur, in the proportion of a small teaspoonful to an adult, given in the milk, is the most effectual promoter of eruption and consequent relief.

But should the stomach still refuse the milk, administer it in the way of milk toddy; and when the eruption is sufficiently revived and apparent, the unmixed milk will not be refused—and the aspect of the eruption is thence forward a sure index of the state of the stomach.

She heard footsteps on the stairs—as every one do when afraid of detection in the commission of some act they wish to keep secret. Again she regained confidence, and returned to the chest, she stooped and turned the key. Up flew the lid, and the wooden Highland man kilt, and, philabag, sprang on his legs with more than human agility, and fetched the petrified girl a sharp whack across the shoulders with the flat of his 'Andrea Ferrara.' A prolonged shriek, ending in a moan of dispair, indicated that the poor woman had sought relief in a swoon.

In the course of a few moments the woman rose on her elbow, looking wildly around the room, till her eyes caught the Highland man bending over her. Seeing nothing but destruction awaiting her, two springs took her to the door; down stairs she went; nor did she slacken her pace till she found herself standing in the house of a lady in the neighbourhood.—The poor woman did not recover from her fright for several days.

THE NEW U. S. SUPREM JUDGE.

The Union says: The nomination of George W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court, was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned on the 15th inst. The House adopted, by a vote of two to one, the report in favor of transferring the election of President and Vice President of the United States from the Legislature to the people.

FEMALE CURIOSITY.

A naval officer, who some time ago came to reside in Edinburgh, having previously engaged a large mansion on a short lease despatched his butler to receive his furniture, and have the house put in order.—The butler engaged a young woman, residing in the neighborhood, to clean out the rooms and arrange part of the furniture, and he assisted her himself to carry up a chest of rather singular appearance. This gigantic box his master had purchased as a curiosity; but unlike that described in the song of the "Misleto Bough," it did not shut, but opened with a spring attached to the lock; which being touched, the lid flew open, and a tall brawny Highland man in full costume, stood erect, and struck out his right arm, in which was a wooden sword.

The gentleman had purchased it as a curious piece of mechanism, and was wont to amuse his children with it.

"That's a heavy chest, said the women as they placed it on the floor.

"Yes,' answered the butler, who was a wag of the first water, 'there's something heavy in it, that's certain; "but there's something mysterious about it also, for although the key hangs at the and of it, no one is allowed to open it.

"Did you ever see the inside of it?' asked the girl, walking round it.

"Never," said he, "it's as much as any of our places is worth even to speak about it."

So saying, the knight of the corkscrew looked first at the woman, than at the chest then on the floor, and then retired slowly down the stairs whistling, to work on the ground flat. The girl proceeded to put things in the room; but every time she passed the chest she thought it looked more odd. She rapped on the lid with her knuckles—it had a curious, hollow sound—very! and none of the servants had dared to open it! What on earth could it contain? Well, it was none of her business; so she went diligently to work for five minutes, at the end of which time she saw herself standing, with her arms akimbo gazing on the chest.

"It can do no harm to look into it," thought she, so she quietly took the key from the nail and applied it to the lock. Of course she heard footsteps on the stairs—as every one do when afraid of detection in the commission of some act they wish to keep secret. Again she regained confidence, and returned to the chest, she stooped and turned the key. Up flew the lid, and the wooden Highland man kilt, and, philabag, sprang on his legs with more than human agility, and fetched the petrified girl a sharp whack across the shoulders with the flat of his 'Andrea Ferrara.' A prolonged shriek, ending in a moan of dispair, indicated that the poor woman had sought relief in a swoon.

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CALENDER FOR 1846!

	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
January,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
February,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
March,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
July,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
August,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
September,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
October,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
November,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
December,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

From the Mother's Magazine.

STORY OF A SISTER'S LOVE.

A few years ago, I was at the State Prison, at the Sing Sing, N Y., where I heard the facts I am about to relate. They furnish as touching an instance of devotion as I have lately met, and they show us that in the humblest walks, even in the atmosphere of vice and crime, there may flourish some of the purest passions, that ought to win our charities, and make us respect the poor.

A young man from Nova Scotia, came to the city of New York and fell among thieves. He became the companion of criminals, perhaps a criminal himself.—Certainly he was arrested on a charge of crime, was tried, convicted, and sent to the prison at Sing Sing

His sister, in Nova Scotia, heard of the fate of her brother, and resolved to secure his deliverance from prison. She was *only* a servant girl, and her scanty purse was barely sufficient to defray her expenses through the long journey to the city—When she reached New York, she learned that the only way to get her brother out of prison was by pardon from the Governor. *She went to service* in the city and worked faithfully till she had earned money enough to defray her expenses to Albany, and was soon there, a stranger, a young, unprotected woman, with no other recommendation than that of having a brother in the State Prison She inquired the way to the house of the Governor, obtained an audience, and then with all the eloquence of love so pent in her own bosom, she made known her request. The Governor said that he must have some *reason* for granting the pardon, or he could not interfere!

"But my brother is an innocent man," said the girl, who had never for a moment indulged the thought that he could have been guilty of crime. The Governor wanted something more than her word for it, and giving to her the small comfort of words of sympathy and kindness, sent her away to devise ways and means to prove the innocence of her imprisoned brother.

She returned to New York, and finding *a place*, again resumed her domestic service and indefatigably labored, as time and opportunity allowed, to accomplish what was now the great end of her life. And what will not perseverence and love achieve. Hopeless as the attempt might appear, she found the men who composed the jury that convicted her brother, and obtained the names of every one of them, to a petition setting forth mitigating circumstances in his case, and asking the interposition of Executive clemency, in his behalf. With this petition the devoted sister hurried to Albany, and full of hope, she presented it to the Governor. He was moved by the intensity of her purpose, and the ardent strength of her affection. But still he hesitated.

"Why," said she, "you must pardon my brother—I shall never leave you until you do. I shall stay just here and pray forever, and if you wish me to go away you must pardon him, and I will bless you and God will bless you the longest day you live." Her prayers and tears so far prevailed as to extort a promise that he would make immediate inquiries into the case, and if they were satisfactory he would transmit the pardon by a certain day, which he named, through the mail, to the prison at Sing Sing.

Once more the noble hearted girl returns to her work, and awaits for the slow weeks to wear away. But they flew faster when the thought that the time of her brother's liberty drew near. This was to be the reward of her toil and suffering.

On the very day which the Governor had named, the constant sister makes her appearace at the door of the prison at Sing Sing and informs the keeper that she had come for her brother, who on that day was to be pardoned by the Governor. She was told that no pardon had been received.—Her heart sank within her. (Was she, after all to be disappointed? "But the Governor said he would send it by the post, and it would be here to-day. He will keep his promise, I know he will." The keeper was struck with her appearance and deeply interested in her manner He told her to come in and he would send to the post office. While the messenger was gone she walked the room in great agitation, trembling between hope and fear; and when the word was brought that there was *no pardon*, she protested that it would come, and she should not leave the prison until it did. The kind-hearted keeper took her to his house and permitted her to stay there awaiting the arrival of the Governor's letter. The next day it came—*the pardon came*—and she embraced her brother *free*, and freed by his sister's sacrifice and love.

The pardon was accompanied by a letter from the Governor to the prisoner, urging him in strong and impressive language to conduct himself hereafter in a manner worthy of the noble sister of whom he had reason to be proud, and to whose self denying and perseverence efforts he was indebted for his liberty. The brother and sister, rejoicing in their re union and the boon of freedom so toilfully won, took their way from the prison house, and are doubtless in some retirement, earning an honest livelihood

I dwell with peculiar interest upon this instance of sisterly attachment. It teaches me not to look only to the refined and elevated circles of humanity, for examples of pure and constant love. It tells me the poor and neglected have *hearts*, and that they are as keenly alive to pleasure and pain, as those in the more highly favored walks of life.

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS.

Terms:

$2.50, payable at the end of the first six months.

☞For PROSPECTUS, see fourth page.

POETRY.

ADDRESS OF THE CARRIER OF THE KENT NEWS, *TO HIS PATRONS*

JANUARY 1, 1846.

Respected patrons of the "NEWS,"
To you my song's address,
You will, I know, its faults excuse,
As I have done my best.

Another year is passed and fled,
(How rapid was its flight,)
And numbered with the silent dead,
Hopes once so fresh and bright.

Another New Years' morn has broke,
Its light we hail with joy—
And Heaven's blessing we invoke,
And songs of praise employ.

Cheerful, we should always be,
And merry, some would say—
Indulge our hearts in social glee,
To drive our cares away.

Oh let not foolish merriment,
Delude reflection's power,
But to review the days mispent,
Devote the passing hour.

Forgive the wrongs you have received,
And others' faults forget—
And seek to have your own retrieved,
Your own in truth regret—

But you may not approve such strains,
Too serious is my verse,
No thanks I'll get for all my pains,
Unless some joke rehearse.

Well, listen while the muses sing,
Their merry—merry lay—
And at the shrine of beauty bring,
An offering for to day.

Let lovers and the lasses meet,
All sprightly and all gay,
With brilliant eyes each other greet,
On this glad New-Year's day.

Now sing I of my country's fame,
Her heroes celebrate—
And loudly I'll pronounce her name,
Her cause I'll vindicate—

Her banners still unfurl'd we see,
And o'er our country wave,
The country of the great and free,
Home of the bravest brave—

My country's rights in weal or woe,
In peace or war I claim,
I'll meet on victory's field, the foe,
And put their pride to shame—

My country and my patrons too
I wish them all that's good,
And nothing more I now can do,
While in my present mood—

May winters' storms soon disappear,
Its ice bound fetters break,
And Spring return with smiles to cheer,
And happy all to make

Now Patrons kind, my story ends,
The muses plume their wings,
Show yourselves the Carrier's friends,
And pay for what he brings.

CARRIER

Extract from a letter from a gentleman in Ireland to a friend in Baltimore, dated 30th November, 1845:

"I suppose you imagine from the newspaper accounts that we shall all starve in Ireland before next harvest. No such thing is feared here, as there is quite plenty of provisions in the country if they are left in it. A great deal of the potato crop has rotted, but, even if one fourth of the whole was lost (which I doubt,) there is yet an average one remaining sound, as, in the memory of man, there has never been such an abundant one, both as to the quantity planted and the return from the planting.

"I had from three English acres of land about eight thousand stone of potatoes.—(stone 14 lbs.)—in quality like flour; nor did I lose eight stone out of the whole of them, having taken timely precautions.—The best are now selling in this market at 2½d (5 cents) per stone."

ANOTHER NEW RELIGION.

Elder Snow, of New York, has assumed the title of Elijah, the Prophet foretold by Malachi. He has witnesses who support his claim to this title, and he and they are now preaching the near approach of the second Advent, for which they desire to prepare the world. The followers of "Elijah" now number about twenty.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

The Police Gazette publishes another and still stronger statement against Mr. Gough. It charges him with frequent indulgencies in liquor and lewd company, and gives the names of respectable citizens of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts as its authority. Mr. Gough, on the other hand, has authorized the editor of the Boston Star to state that he will publish a complete refutation of the charges in a few days.

Come and See.

The subscribers have returned from the city with a handsome assortment of

BOOTS,

SHOES,

and CAPS; their stock consists in part of Men's fine boots, 1 87½.
" lace boots 75 to 1 25.
" gumelastic over shoes.
Ladies morocco and kid thick sole shoes 1 00 to 1 12½.
" kid lace shoe 31¼.
" undressed morocco boots 1 25.
" leather boots, stout 1 00.

A large assortment of misses boots and shoetees; children's and ladies gumelastic over shoes of all sizes—a lot of morocco slippers. Baltimore make, 62½—100 pair coarse lace boots of our own make on hand and for sale. We have a large stock of the best leather, which we are prepared to manufacture into Boots and Shoes at the shortest notice. Also an assortment of Caps, of different kinds and prices.

J. W. PRICHARD & CO.

C. Town, Oct. 25, '45.

N. B. Pork, Corn and Beef Hides taken for Shoes.

In Chancery,

5th December, 1845.

ORDERED, that the report of James B. Ricaud, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of James Steward, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 12th day of February, 1846, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks, in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, before the 12th day of January next. The report states the amount of sale to be $2108.12.

True copy, Test,

LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 13th, 1845. 4w

NOTICE.

A considerable amount of money is due upon our books for subscription and advertising. There are also considerable claims against the office, unpaid—some of the money due us, has been in arrears more than three years. We are exceedingly desirous of closing our books, and hope that all who are indebted, will call and settle by cash, or note of hand. The cash is very much wanted, and as no one claim is of large amount, we confidently expect our friends to come forward and liquidate their accounts.

Any payments to Mr. Pinkind will be receipted for by him.

G. VICKERS.

A Card.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me, as Administrator of my Brother, the late John W. Walker, dec'd on judgment, bond, note, mortgage or accounts, are requested to come forward and pay their respective indebtedness, or a part thereof, on or before the 1st day of January, 1846. The estate is largely indebted and the creditors want their money. This is the last notice that will be given through the newspaper.

A. W. Sparks, at the Masonic Hall, Chester Town, is authorised to transact the business of the estate.

THOMAS WALKER, Adm'r of J. W. Walker, dec.

Nov. 29th, 1845. (1stJ

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to settle up their accounts on or before the 10th of January, 1846; otherwise they will be placed in a train for collection.

J. J. ELLIOTT.

Chester Town, Dec. 6th, 1845.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell cheap for cash or to punctual customers. He requests a continuance of custom.

J J E.

Dec. 6th, 1845. 3w

Taxes and Fees.

THE Taxes and Fees for the year 1845 are now due and my books are ready for settlement, of which fact all who are indebted will please take notice & close their respective accounts immediately.

I have already given several notices in regard to accounts due for 1842 and 1844 and as many as have neglected said notices I shall be compelled in justice to myself to force payment from.

WM. H. BLACKISTON,
Collector and late Sheriff of Kent Co.

November 8th 1845.

Wanted.

A PERSON residing in the State, wishes to purchase two boys and two girls for his own use, and not to be taken out of the State, for which he will give fair prices—or he will exchange two slaves, for others, (they will not be permitted to be carried out of the State.) Apply at this office.

Nov. 29th, 1845. 3w*