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KENT NEWS

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, May 2, 1846.

V. B. PALMER,

South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore—No. 59 Pine street, Philadelphia—No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York. and No. 16 State street, Boston, is our authorized AGENT for receiving advertisements for, and subscriptions to, the "KENT NEWS," and collecting and receipting for the same.

☞The Hon. James A. Pearce will accept our thanks for a public document.

☞We have been favored by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson with a copy of his speech on the Oregon question, and by the Hon. Albert Constable with a copy of his speech on the harbor and river bill—both gentlemen will accept our thanks.

Oregon.

The President has notified Congress that he has signed the notice to Great Britain relating to the discontinuance of the joint occupation of Oregon. Of the form or manner of giving the notice we are not advised.

☞There was an eclipse of the sun last Saturday, but the heavens were so overcast with clouds that it was not visible here.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 27th, 1846.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll asked leave to make a personal explanation.

Objections were made; and a motion was made to suspend the rules, to allow him to make his explanation. The motion was carried: ayes 103, nays 25.

Mr. Ingersoll then rose and *read* his statements from a written paper. He made three specifications, which, he said, he found substantiated on the books of the State Department

One, that Mr Webster had made unlawful use of the public money.

Another, that Mr. Webster applied the same money to corrupt party purposes.

And a third, that Mr. Webster left the State Department a defaulter, in the sum of $2290.

Mr. Ingersoll said he had found on the books, or in the papers of the State department that Mr. Webster had reversed an old order, and required the disbursing clerk to pay him this money, instead of a third person—that Mr. W. had drawn, in this way, during the first nine months he was in the Department, $12,000; in 1842, $3,000 more; and in 1843, $2,000—making in all $17,900.

Mr. Ingersoll said that Mr. Tyler was ignorant of this—but in July, 1842, gave a certificate for $4 500 of it,—that Mr. W. was credited on the books for a return of $5000—that among the vouchers for the $4,500, certified to by Mr. Tyler, $1000 had been paid to Alexander Powell; $2000 to F. O. J. Smith, and $100 to Mr. Crittenden

Mr. I. asked if the money was spent for the public service? He charged that Mr. W. was a defaulter for $2290 when he left the department—and that his account was not adjusted until the 10th of February, 1845.

Mr. I. said that Mr. W. had forced this explanation upon him, (Mr. I.)

Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, asked leave to reply to the remarks of Mr. Ingersoll.

Objections were made, and on motion to suspend the rules made and carried by a vote of 136 to 22.

Mr. A. then went on to show Mr. Ingersoll's character, in language both stinging and bitter in the extreme.

He was many times called to order, and stopped—but permitted to go on again.

There was an intense excitement prevailing all the time.

Mr. A. brought up Mr. Ingersoll's abuse of Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, in the House, twenty years ago, and for which Mr. Stockton, made him go out of the House crying! He also brought up Mr Ingersoll's slander upon Chief Justice Marshall of giving a corrupt decision in the Supreme Court. He also brought up the charge against Mr. I., of defrauding the government in the celebrated tea case in Philadelphia, when Mr. Ingersoll was the U. S. District Attorney in Philadelphia.

He then examined into the manner in which Mr. Ingersoll, the accuser and witness, obtained the facts, he pretended to give. On this point, Mr. Ashmun was terribly severe. Before Mr. Ingersoll's statements can be credited, Mr. Polk and his administration must be convicted of gross basenees.

During the reading of the Journal it appeared that the following members compose the two select committees yesterday ordered by the House:

On Mr. Schenck's resolution — Mr. Schenck of Ohio, Chairman, whig; Mr. Dobbin of N. C., dem.; Mr. McIlvaine of Penn., whig; Mr. Thurman of Ohio, dem.; Mr. J. A. Rockwell of Conn., whig.

On Mr. Pettit's resolution—Mr. Pettit, Chairman, dem.; Mr. Vinton of Ohio, whig; Mr. J. Davis of Miss., dem.; Mr. D. P. King of Mass., whig; Mr. Wilmot of Penn., dem.

ANOTHER TORREY CASE.

The Rev. Geo. Kearn has been arrested and imprisoned, in Losewell county, Kentucky, for harboring and assisting runaway slaves to escape from their masters.

LATE FROM THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The United States steamer Col. Harney Capt. Wood, from the Brasos St. Iago, arrived at New Orleans on the 20th ultimo, having left on the 16th. Gen. Ampudia arrived at Matamoras on the 11th ultimo, with 2000 troops, (1000 cavalry and 1000 foot) which would increase the Mexican force to about 5000 men, and had notified Gen. Taylor that he must abandon the position he held or it would be considered paramount to a declaration of war.

To this Gen. Taylor replied substantially that he had received orders from the President of the United States to take up his position upon the Rio Grande, and to see that no encroachment was made upon our territory. That he should obey his orders, and repel any hostile attempt to cross the river. At the same time he assured the Mexican General that he had no hostile designs upon the people; that they might remain in the undisturbed enjoyment of their property and rights; and that his sole business was to resist aggression.

On the 12th, Ampudia fortified himself opposite to Gen. Taylor's camp. On the 13th, Ampudia again corresponded with Gen. T. and informed him that he would not act further until he received positive orders from his government. Gen. Taylor had also raised fortifications on the bend of the river so as to command the position first taken by Ampudia.

Gen. Taylor hearing that there were two vessels off the mouth of the Rio Grande, with provisions, arms and amunition, for the Mexican army at Matamoras, despatched Lieut. Renshaw, of the U. S. brig Lawrence, with the revenue cutter St. Anna, to stop all communications with that place.

The American troops are in excellent health, in fine discipline, and, if called into action, will give a good account of the enemy.

Gen. Taylor has done all he could to tranqualize the country people, regarding his presence there; and a good supply of provisions has been regularly brought into camp. He has told them that he was there for no hostile purpose, and should molest no one unless attacked. Ampudia has done all he could to inspire the people with terror of the Americans, and has induced some to take refuge in Matamoras. The Mexican troops are quartered in that part of the town the most remote from the river, out of sight of the American army.

MR C. J. INGERSOLL'S INFAMY.

From the Baltimore Patriot, of the 28th ult.

We had supposed that the measure of Charles Jared Ingersoll's infamy was full We were mistaken. There seems to be no limit to it—it is boundlsss and endless—an ocean of shame, in which every thing that is wicked, disgraceful and dishonorable is collected, that he may swim in it.

We gave yesterday, by telegraph, what Mr. C. J. ingersoll calls his *specifications* of his charges against Mr. Webster. Of the charges which he mignified into so much importanc, not one was of a character, even as stated by Mr. Ingersoll, involving in any degree the *integrity* of Mr. W. They impute to him neglect-- they charge mismanagement—they suggest error of judgement Of these, there may be differences of opinion. But of the infamy of the man, who has violated the sanctity of the seal of confidence—which the law had placed on the papers, memorandums and vouchers, that Mr. Ingersoll confesses he clandestinely examined—there can be no difference of opinion among honorable men The violation of the seal of a private letter, is denounced in some States as a felony, and consigns the violator of it to the penitentiary. Why should the offence of this Charles Jared Ingersoll be regarded as less criminal? He not only goes into the State Department, and—under the pretext of looking after papers which may properly be examined by him in his official relation as chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs—surreptitiously obtains possession of confidential papers, but he goes farther—as, indeed, we suggested he would be like to do—and takes copies or memorandums of them! Is there any difference between stealing a paper and in taking a copy of it? There is no difference—and the thief in the one case should be punished as the thief in the other.

PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The Paris Journal des Debats, gives a letter from St. Petersburg of the 22d of March, which states that the Emperor had commanded that all foreign Jews, even those of Poland, who are at present in Russia, should quit the Russian territory within three months, should they even be established and possess landed property in the country. In future no foreign Israelite is to be permitted to reside in Russia without a special permission from the Government.

A CALIFORNIA FARMER.

A gentleman writing from California to the editor of the St. Louis Reveille, says his stock consists of about 4000 head of oxen, 1700 horses and mules, 3000 sheep and as many hogs. They all pasture themselves without difficulty in the rich prairies and bottoms of the Sacramento, and only require to be attended. This is done by Indians, of whom he employs 400.—His annual crop of wheat is about 12,000 bushels, with barley, peas, beans, etc in proportion.

THE ELECTRICAL GIRL.

The lady who convinced M. Arago that she possessed extraordinary electrical powers has been brought before the French Acadamy of Sciences; but, as she failed to exhibit the alleged phenomena, the members believe that M. Arago has been imposed upon. The phslosopher has himself admitted the deception, and requests that the Acadamy will treat the communications on the subject as though they had never been received.

From 90,000 to 100,000 tons of ice are anually cut from Rockland Lake.

From the New York Recorder.

A CHINESE EXECUTION.

I lived to or three hundred yards from the execution ground where all the criminals of Khawtung are executed. I have seen eleven executed to-day. There were two executed yesterday. Accidentally I happened to pass the place to-day about 3 o'clock, P. M., and seeing preparations making for an execution, I concluded to stop and see it. So I procured me a place on the top of a house near by, and awaited the issue. Soon after the mandarins began to come, and the first measure was to clear all the spectators out of the premises and close the entrances, leaving a little dirty spot ground of about half an acre, where the people make potter's ware, vacant for the occupancy of the criminals, soldiers and mandarins.

After this we waited half an hour or more and some soldiers and one of the criminals came, who was led forward to the farther end of the premises, and caused to kneel in the mud, where I think he waited fifteen or twenty minutes for his doom. Then the other criminals slowly came, one at a time, and took their places behind him in succession, all kneeling in the mud. There was quite a variety in their appearance and manner, in coming. All walked but one, who was carried in a basket. And whether he was carried from moral or physical inability to walk I could not discover, but I supposed the latter, as the bamboo would doubtless have been applied in the former case in order to produce willingness.

Another, however, manifested great reluctance to come, and would only go forward when pushed by two strong fellows, one at each side. Others marched on slowly, but seriously, without making any fuss about it, in any way. Only two talked as they walked along. One of them, if I understood him, correctly, was exculpating himself, or denied being guity—the other was a brazen faced fellow, and braved the matter, looking round about him, and congratulating the spectators, as if he had been going to a wedding. Some of them seemed to have seen better days.

They were generally above 30 years of age. But each of the criminals took his place in turn as he arrived, about three or four steps behind his fellow, with one man at his back to hold him steady. His hands were tied behind, and a chain around his neck until he got within the enclosure, when it was unlocked and taken off. When the civil magistrate arrived, and all the criminals had taken their places, the word of command was given by one of the mandarins to exexecut them. One of the executioners sprang to his work with much energy, with a long heavy knife, most likely made for the purpose. He struck on the back of the neck; struck with both hands, and seemed to strike with all his might, and at each blow took a head clear off, and seemed to do it with ease.

He executed six or eight in less than half a minute; when a second executioner commenced and finished with a slim—(the letter of Mr. R. is here sadly mutilated by some accident of its journey, and is altogether illegible.) The mandarins and soldiers, of whom there were about two hundred in attendance, immediately dispersed and allowed the gates to be opened — The friends went in and gathered up the bodies and heads in coffins and carried them away. Sometimes the heads are piled on the ground—I suppose when so ordered by the mandarins; they were not on this occasion. Several hundred are executed at this place annually.

PIN MANUFACTURING.

The pin manufactory of Chschester, Sedgewick & Co. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has a machine that will turn out 250 pins a minute; and they also have a machine by which a boy can box 1600 small boxes (each box containing 250 pins) in a day. Their sticking maching will stick 30 rows a minute.

HOW TO WRITE FOR NEWSPAPERS.

1. Have something to write about. 2. Write plain; dot your i's; cross your t's; point sentences; begin with capitals. 3. Write short; to the point; stop when you have done. 4. Write only on one side of the sheet. 5. Read it over, abridge and correct it, until you get it into the shortest space possible. 6. Pay the postage.

An intelligent gentleman who has been engaged in the production of sugar in Cuba for the last thirty years, after a careful examination, estimates the value of property in that island owned by Americans, at $35,000,000. So says a correspondent of the Washington Union.

The Indian population within the States and territories of the United States, including Oregon, is estimated at 350,000 souls.

MARRIED.

At New York, on the 19th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Vincent, THADDEUS C. DAVIS, of Maryland, to Miss HESTER JANE, eldest daughter of the late John W. Davis, merchant, of New York.

In Queen Ann's county, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Sutton, Mr. WILLIAM H. WHITELEY, of Talbot county, to Miss ANNA MARIA PINKIND, of Queen Ann's.

DIED.

At the residence of his brother, Mr. Jno. Spencer, in Kent county, on Saturday night last, of a pulmonary affection, JAMES M. SPENCER, Esq.

At his residence in Worton, on Sunday night last, at an advanced age, Mr. NATHANIEL COPPER, of bilious pleurasy.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

PHILADELPHIA BUTTER.

ITS HIGH FLAVOUR, AND THE SOURCE WHENCE THIS IS DERIVED.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Library:

MY DEAR SIR:— * * * *

But though these circumstances [the building of "spring houses" over the natural fountains flowing out of the hill sides, and being shaded by wide spreading trees, makes a temperature of from 50° to 65°, in which vessels containing milk and cream are kept] may serve to improve the general qualities of Philadelphia butter, still they are in no means concerned in producing that delightful flavor, the immediate cause of which is the main point to which I now wish to call your attention. As before intimated, it is only at one season that the flavor is in greatest perfection, and hence our housekeepers call it "May butter," and sometimes "grass butter."—The limits of the season of highest flavor may be set from about the middle of April to the middle of June. Now, it is precisely during this time that the old, unploughed meadows and pasture fields in the vicinity of Philadelphia abound with a species of grass so highly odoriferous as to have obtained the name of *sweet-scented vernal Grass.* Botanists call it *Anthoxanthum odoratum.* The scent somewhat resembles that of vanilla. It grows about a foot or eighteen inches high, rising above the surrounding grass. Its stem is very small and round, with a few long and slender leaves. Its odor will alone be sufficient to distinguish it from all other grasses fround in our pastures. When in blossom, the air is often highly charged with its scent; and at this time I seldom ride into the country without gathering a handful of the grass to enjoy its rich perfumes at leisure, and perhaps store it away in a drawer. As it is so very forward in its growth, so does it show the earliest signs of decay. About the middle of June the fields and meadows where it abounds assume a yellowish appearance from the dying of the stems of the first growth. The cattle press these aside to get a greener herbage. and now the high flavor of our butter declines.

The sweet scented vernal Grass is a native of Europe, whence it has doubtless been introduced into the vicinity of Philadelphia, blended probably with other grass seeds. It has long become naturalised, and now occurs among other spontaneous herbage, disputing the right of soil with the common green grass, and never yielding possession till turned under by the plough, after which it clings to the unbroken fence and head rows. Though seldom, if ever regularly sown here, it constitutes a part of the growth of most English pastures, thriving nearly every kind of soil. The sweet odor for which English meadow hay is so noted, comes from the admixture of this grass. It is, however, seldom, if ever sown by itself, but usually mixes with the seeds of other grasses adapted to the formation of permanent pastures. It ranks rather low on account of nutritious properties, but it is principally esteemed for its early growth, and continuing to throw up fresh shoots till the end of autumn. Indeed, the aftermath, of second growth, is particularly prized for grazing purposes.

A chemical examination of the sweet-scented vernal Grass, shows that while its nutritious properties are less than those of most other grasses, it is distinguished from these by containing *benozoic acid* or *flowers of benzoin,* a substance possessing a peculiarly agreeable aromatic odor. An essential oil in which this resides can be distilled from the grass, affording a pleasant perfume. It is undoubtedly this aromatic ingredient that imparts to the milky secretion of the cow, the flavor so pleasantly manifested in Philadelphia spring grass butter. When we find milk so readily imbued with peculiar flavors of garlic, turnips, and other substances upon which cows often feed, there can be no room to doubt that a fragrant grass freely eaten by cows, should likewise impart its particular flavor to the milky secretion.

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G. EMERSON.

A Washington letter to the N. Y. Tribune says,—"The speech of Mr. J. M. Clayton on the French Spoliations; in the Senate, was a powerful effort. It will be worthy of general perusal, and I trust will be extensively circulated."

THE THREE C's.

Among the toasts recently given at the great Clay Festival in New York, we notice the following:

Oregon and the three C's—Crittenden, Colquitt and Calhoun.

PAYING FOR A JOKE.

The Judiciary Committee of the New York Senate have reported against the application of Miss Lillie for a divorce. This is the case in which the parties got married *in joke,* while out in a sleighing party.

The poor Whigs stick at 49°.—*Boston Post.*

The Locofocos *stick at nothing.—Louisville Journal.*

STILL BURNING.

Some of the ruins of the greet fire of July last, in this city, are still burning.—*N Y. Sun.*

☞The First Quarterly Meeting of the M. P. Church, for Kent circuit, will take place (Providence permitting) in Worton, on the 9th of May. Preaching at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. May 2, '46.

POSTSCRIPT

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL!

By sloop Gen. Washington, Capt. Browne.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that letters received by the steamer Great Western state that the Oregon question has been arranged between Mr. McLane, the American Minister, and Lord Aberdeen at 49° to the Straits of Fuca, and thence said Straits to the Pacific, leaving Vancouver's Island to Great Britain and the navigation of the Columbia for a term of years.

Rumors from New Orleans are that Mexico has declared war against the United States.

[We want confidence in both rumors.]

Markets.

BALTIMORE, April 29, 1846.

Red Wheat—90 to 100.
White wheat—108 to 112.
White corn—60.
Yellow do.—61 to 62.
Oats—40.
Rye—70 to 73.
Beans—80 to 85.
Mercer potatoes—87½ to 100.
Super fine flour—$500.
Family flour—$600 to 625.
Best family flour.—650 to 700.
Clover seed—$600 to 675.

☞The Philadelphia Association of Universalists will hold their next Annual Session in the Universalist Church near Elkton, Md. on the 13th and 14th of May, (being the 2d Wednesday and the following Thursday,) 1846.

A SUBSCRIBER.

May 2d, 1846 2w

BACON AND LARD.

Shoulders and Sides, 6¼ to 9; Eastern Shore and Baltimore cured Hams—good Eastern Shore Lard—for sale low by

May 2d. '46. T. W. ELIASON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Women's slippers 25 to $1 00 pair—men's fine calf skin boots only $1 75—men's and boy's lace boots—for sale low by T. W. ELIASON.

May 2d, 1846.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Summer cloths and cassimeres; linen drilling, and a variety other summer stuffs—now open and for sale at very low prices, by T. W. ELIASON.

May 2d, 1846.

CHEAP GROCERIES.

T. W. ELIASON has N. O. Sugar 6¼, 8 and 9, good Sugar 12½; Rio and LaGuyra Coffee 8 and 10; Molasses 31; Candles 10; Teas 75 to $1; Spices; Indigo; Starch, &c.

May 2d, 1846.

FOR LADIES.

Gingham lawns; lawns; ginghams; delanes; balzarines; rep delane, and a large assortment of good and pretty calicoes; muslins, &c. &c. all at low prices. For sale by T. W. ELIASON.

May 2d, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having rented the MILL known as "The Perkins Mill," is now prepared to wait on the public in his line of business, and hopes by strict attention to give general satisfaction.

THOS. P. SAPPINGTON.

May 2d, 1846. 3w

Splendid Dahlias for Sale.

ONE HUNDRED DAHLIA ROOTS, just received from the Messrs. Prince, of Long Island, of many varieties and of the most choice selections, will be offered at public sale at the store of the sudscriber, on SATURDAY NEXT, the ninth instant, at three o'clock, P M. A Catalogue will be exhibited. J. L. STAM,

Agent for the owners.

May 2d, 1846.

CHESTER TOWN.

FIRE! FIRE!!

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF KENT COUNTY is now organized, and ready to receive applications for Insurance (on all kinds of property,) against loss by fire. All persons insuring in this office are members of the Company, with equal rights and privileges, and subject to the same loss or gain, in proportion to the amount of their premium notes.

May 2d, 1846. 3w

☞The Centreville Times and the Sentinel, will publish the above three weeks, and charge this office.

Wool Carding AND *Manufacturing.*

THE SUBSCRIBERS, thankful for past favors, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to manufacture CLOTH, KERSEY, BLANKETS 8-4 wide, FLANNEL and LINCY, at moderate prices; or exchange Cloth for Wool. Also, they will CARD WOOL into ROLLS.

For the convenience of those at a distance, Wool may be left with the following gentlemen:

Mr. B. T. Brevett, near Rock Hall,
Messrs. Wickes & Bro. Chester Town,
Mr. George Crossley, Hepbron Town,
Mr. F. B. Crookshanks, Cecil Co. Md.

with instructions, from which places it will be forwarded to mill, made to order, and returned. Our machinery being in good order, and paying strict attention to business, we solicit the patronage of a generous public.

☞All orders in our line of business thankfully received and promptly attended to. HERRICK & MAY.

Swantown, Kent county, Md.
May 2d, 1846. 3m

For Sale,

That large, commodious and well known *TAVERN STAND,* at George Town X Roads, Kent county, Md. —there is an excellent new STABLE, 35 by 25, 16 feet posts, with large stalls, and granaries—it is situated one mile from the beautiful Sassafras river, and is, comparatively as healthy, if not the most salubrious location, on the Eastern Shore. This stand included a large and productive garden, and two rich Lots, one of 2—the other of 1½ Acres.

For terms, enquire on the premises, of J. T. DUNBAR.

May 2d, 1846. 3w

In Kent County Court as a Court of Equity,

April 28th, 1846.

ORDERED, That the report of James B. Ricaud, Trustee, for the sale of certain mortgaged property in the cause of Joshua J. Turner and Francis Turner and others, against Daniel Hanes and Henry J. Strandberg and others, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the twenty-first day of September next, 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 first day of July next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1330.

True copy; Test;
J. N. GORDON, Clerk.

May 2d, 1846. 4w

MARTIN & WHITELEY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Putty, &c. &c

No. **320** *Baltimore street, four doors below Howard,*

HAVE on hand and offer for sale a large assortment of *DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, &c. &c.* which have been selected with great care, and which they are prepared to sell on liberal terms. Purchasers will do well to call and examine before making their purchases elsewhere. We are sure we shall be able to please them, or should they prefer sending their orders, by letter or otherwise, all articles shall be sold to them as low as if they were present, and put up with great care and neatness. We name in part:

White Tapioca	Logwood,
Chamomile Flowers	Madder,
Colocynth Apples	Oil Vitrol,
Sarsaparilla	Aqua Fortis,
Phosphate Ammonia	Blue Vitrol,
Calcined Magnesia	Alum,
Oil Aniseed	Liquorice,
Rhubarb	Asphaltum,
Irish Moss	Aloes,
Iceland Moss	Cubebs,
Salæratus	Camphor,
Oil Cinnamon	Sal Ammonia
Quinine	Orris Root,
Senna,	Bear's Oil,

&c. &c. &c.

May 2d, 1846. 3w

EXTENSIVE *CLOTHING EMPORIUM.*

The greatest bargains in READY MADE CLOTHING are to be had at M. TRACY'S old established Pioneer Line, No. **292** Market street, Philadelphia; who has just finished one of the largest and most complete assortments of Spring and Summer Clothing, in the city, consisting of

Super black cloth dress Coats, from	$10,00 to	$14,00
" " " frock "	10,00 to	14,00
" blue " dress "	11,00 to	14.00
Superfine habit cloth "	8,00 to	10,00
" cashmerette"	7,00 to	9,00
" tweed "	4,00 to	5.00
" " "	2,50 to	3,50
" croton "	4,00 to	5,00
" French cassimere Pants,	4 00 to	6,00
" fancy drill'gs	2,00 to	3,00
Fine satin Vests, from	3,50 to	5,00
Extra fine satin Vests	3,50 to	5,00
Marseilles "	1,00 to	2,50
Gentlemen's fine cloth Cloaks, from	13,00 to	18,00

Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Stocks, &c.

All garments at this establishment are warranted both in fit and quality of workmanship; they are all got up expressly for the retail trade, consequently more care is taken in the selection of the goods as well as the style of cutting. The proprietor of the establishment is a practical tailor (having served a regular apprenticeship to the business) and has none but practical workmen in his employ.

Gentlemen in want of CLOTHING may depend upon being suited in every respect, as we are determined not to be undersold by any competitors. All goods are purchased for cash, and sold for cash, which enables us to sell a little lower than those who deal on the credit system, it being a self-evident fact that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

Also, always on hand an extensive assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order at the shortest notice.

M. TRACY,

No. 292 Market street, Philadelphia.

May 2d, 1846. 3m

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS.

LATE SHIN & SELLERS'.

For the cure of Liver Complaints and other diseases arrising from a deranged Liver.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER —Generally loss of appetite; sickness of the stomach; pains in the head, shoulders, back and sides; sense of weariness, with sleepless nights; costiveness of bowels, followed in some cases by looseness; slight, dry cough; low spirits, with disinclination to every duty are prominent symptoms of a diseased state of the liver. The liver is, however, often much deranged when the most formidable symptoms are absent, and becomes sadly out of order before it is known.

If the symptoms are present, and the pills used according to the directions without