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KENT NEWS.

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, Nov. 6, 1847.

☞It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the grand Concert by the Chester Band has been postponed till Tuesday 16th November.

☞The Rev. A. Webster, of Baltimore, is expected to be present at the protracted meeting that commences in this place in the M. P. Church on the 11th inst.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The subjoined letter from General Taylor has been received by Col Pickel, to whom it was addressed as President of the Baltimore city Whig convention:

The letter was in answer to the following resolutions which were adopted by the city Whig convention on the 28th of July:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention recognize in Major General Zachary Taylor all the high qualifications that are essential to the faithful and proper discharge of the important and responsible duties of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and in view of his patriotism, his ability, his firmness and his integrity, recommend him to the suffrages of the people for the next Presidency of the U. States.

Resolved, That this Convention consider Major General Zachary Taylor already in the field as the people's candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this Nation, and as such entitled to the support of every true Whig in the land.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of this convention, be forwarded to Gen Taylor.

These resolutions were accordingly transmitted to Gen. Taylor by Col. Pickel, and the following is the answer:

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Camp near Monterey, Sept. 22, '47.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Resolutions adopted at the Whig Convention of the citizens of Baltimore, which were forwarded by you.

My views in relation to the use of my name as a candidate for the presidency, are evidently well known to the people of the country, and I therefore avail myself of the occasion, only to express my high appreciation of the honor conferred in the terms of the resolutions and the recommendations adopted by the convention.

Please make this known in suitable manner to the citizens forming the convention, and accept the best wishes of

Very Resp'y
Your most ob't sev't,
Z TAYLOR,
Maj Gen'l U. S. Army.

Col. Jno. Pickell,
President Whig Convention of Balt.

Thanksgiving and Prayer.

The Governor of Maryland has issued the following proclamation, recommending the 25th of the present month to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer:

WHEREAS, it has been customary for the Governor of this State, to assign annually some one day, as a day of public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the many blessings, individual and national, civil and religious enjoyed by them, and of prayer to the Almighty for the continuance of those blessings, and the avertion of the evils of War, and all others which may threaten to disturb the national harmony and prosperity.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas G. Pratt, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby assign THURSDAY, the 25th day of November next, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving in this State; and the people of Maryland are most earnestly enjoined to abstain on that day from all secular employment, and to devote themselves on that day to giving thanks to Almighty God for the distinguished privileges and blessings enjoyed by them as a people, and in prayer to the Almighty for the restoration of peace, and the preservation of the national harmony and prosperity.

[L. S.] GIVEN under my hand and the great Seal of the State of Maryland, this 29th day of October, 1857 and of the Independence of the United States the 72nd.

THOMAS G. PRATT.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

A few letters were received in St. Louis yesterday from Santa Fe. Our correspondence has not come to hand but we have seen a private letter from a member of Col Easton's battalion, which is dated on the 24th of August. It is mainly made up of matters of no great general interest. The company to which the writer belonged was sixty three days on the route, only forty three of which, however, were occupied in the march. The whole of Col Easton's battalion had arrived, and they were busily engaged in getting their quarters in good order. It is said, that the evils under which the volunteers who preceded them had suffered, from indulgence in dissipation and gambling, and the disregard of military order, would be immediately remedied, as they were under rigid discipline."

The writer says: 'We have a rumor here, that the Mexicans have murdered all the Americans in Chihuahua, but it has not been confirmed; and a Mexican from El Paso says, that they had not heard of it at that place."— *St. Louis Republican*

ARMY NEWS!

Important from the Seat of War.

SANTA ANNA AT PUEBLA

Attack on Col. Childs with 8,000 Men.

Two Day's Cannonading.

Bombardment of Puebla by Col. Childs.

RETIREMENT OF SANTA ANNA WITH 2,000 TROOPS.

DESERTED BY HIS TROOPS AND DENOUNCED AS A TRAITOR.

A passport to Santa Anna from General Scott—His probable retirement to Guatamala—A new Expedition by Gen Patterson—Attack and dispersion of Guerillas—Difficulty in the Massachusetts Regiment—Large Train preparing to Start—Progress of Gen Lane—Probable Action of the Congress at Queretaro, &c.

The steamship Jas. L. Day, Capt. O'Grady, arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ult. from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 19th ult. with a number of invalid soldiers.

There had been no later arrival direct from the city of Mexico at Vera Cruz, when the James L. Day left. We have not even a well authenticated rumor touching Gen Scott and his army.

The Arco Iris publishes communications which have passed between Santa Anna and Col. Childs at Puebla, and they are translated by the Genius of Liberty. We subjoin the correspondence:

Communications between Gen Santa Anna and Col Childs, at Puebla.

HEADQUADTERS—MEXICAN ARMY.

I have taken possession of this city with the army under my command, for the purpose of operating upon the several points fortified, and occupied by your Excellency, and also with the view of liberating its inhabitants from the dominations of the forces of the U. States from whom they have already suffered too much. But before commencing any operations of a military character, I have considered it my duty to act in obedience to the impulses of humanity, and consequently request that your excellency will please evacuate this city within a certain and peremptory space of time, it being known to you at the same time that you can depart with all the honors of war, either to form a junction with Gen Scott, or the forces of your country at Perote, according as it best suits your pleasure. But should this courteous request of mine be unheeded by your Excellency, then, although to me it is a painful alternative, I shall commence to assault your positions, the consequences of which act will be felt by your garrison, because there exists in the vicinity of your Excellency an army of 8,000 men, who are determined that the rights of their nation shall be maintained and respected.

God and Liberty! Headquarters in Puebla, Sept. 25, 1847.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

To Senor Col D Thomas Childs, commander of the U S Army, situated in Loreto.

HEADQUARTERS—*Puebla, Mexico.*
September 25, 1847.

To his Excellency Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General-in-chief of the Mexican Army in front of this city.

Sir: I had the honor of receiving, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, your Excellency's letter of this date. In it you were pleased to notify me of the fact that you had taken possession of this city, for the purpose, as you declare, of restoring to the full enjoyment of their liberty its citizens who have hitherto suffered so much from the United States Army You likewise were pleased to offer certain stipulations to this garrison, provided that it would, within a fixed time, abandon the point of defence which it now occupies.

With regard to the assertion of your excellency, which implies that the inhabitants of Puebla have been maltreated by the U. S. Troops, I wholly deny it. On the contrary, I assure you that the property and privileges of all have been maintained and respected with the greatest scrupulousness, indeed, so much so has it been done, that its parallel cannot be found in the annals of war. And I would most willingly leave it to the most intelligent and impartial portion of the population of the city to decide from which of the two contending parties they have received the most injury and molestation; whether it is from their own countrymen or the troops of the United States.

With regard to that particular part of your Excellency's letter which demands the surrender, within a fixed time, of all the positions now occupied by the troops under my command, I can only say in reply, that having been honored with the duty of guarding and protecting them, it is equally my greatest wish and paramount obligation to preserve them to the last; and I am fully satisfied that I shall be able to defend them successfully, inasmuch as I have at my disposal all the resources essential to its full and complete accomplishment.

With considerations in the highest degree respectful, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

Thomas Childs, Col U S Army,
Civil and Military Governor.

The Arco Iris of the 13th October, a new American paper published at Vera Cruz, furnishes a continuation of the above important intelligence from Puebla, as follows:

On the 27th of September, at 5 o'clock in the evening, after the correspondence between Santa Anna and Col Childs had been closed, the Mexican works of San Juan de Dios San Juan, Santa Rosa, and Santa Monica, commenced a heavy cannonade upon the American works, when the latter immediately began to throw cannon-shot, bombs and grenades, into the centre of the city of Puebla, which suffered considerable injury. About 8 o'clock in the evening, after three hours brisk work, the cannonading ceased, but commenced again, with renewed vigor, on both sides, and at dawn on the following morning

Don Marino del Rio, whilst standing with his wife on the back balcony of his house, was struck dead by a cannon ball.

By order of Santa Anna breastworks of cotton bales were erected, and 400 bales had already been put in position, obtained from the house of Valesco, for the defence of the city. To prevent the completion of the works, the Americans from Fort San Jose kept up a continued fire upon the workmen, which, being stoutly returned by the Mexicans, discharges of bombs and grenades from the American lines were greatly increased. But night supervened and everything remained quiet

A considerable number of private citizens went to Santa Anna, who was at Clarmen, and requested of him a piece of artillery, which being granted, together with a small body of men for its management, they quickly marched for the Convent of Santa Rosa and opened a well directed fire upon the American works,

The nuns of Santa Rosa were transferred in litters to Santa Catalina, and it is said that the same thing will be done with those of Santa Monica, although the latter are strongly opposed to leaving their monastic asylum.

The Mexican soldiers were complaining very much, and say that they are ready to die of hunger, not having received anything in the shape of provisions for some considerable time.

On the 30th of September partial tranquility reigned in the city of Puebla. Gen Rea had concluded the erection of a battery to open upon the American position of San Jose. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the city, and every preparation was making to overwhelm and destroy the "barbarous Yankees."

On the 1st of October Santa Anna, at the head of 2,000 cavalry and infantry, and three pieces of artillery, sallied out from Puebla, intending to attack the American train which left Jalapa on the 1st of September, and reached Perote on the 4th — Before he arrived at Tepeajualco, which is 66 miles from Puebla, towards Vera Cruz, his designs were wholly prostrated by all his men, with the exception of 130 hussars, attached to his personal guard, having pronounced against him, attributing the unfortunate events of the war, and their want of success against the invaders, to his incapacity and unskilfulness. Some loudly declared him a traitor, and unworthy of holding any position in the Mexican army.

Santa Anna having arrived at Tepeajualco with his 130 hussars received an order from the Mexican Government at Queretaro directing him to proceed to Puebla at once with all his troops, but he did not deem it convenient to comply with the mandato of his Government, and took up his line of march for Oaxaca, publicly declaring his intention to go there to see whether he could raise another army, with which he might return to renew the combat with the enemies of the Republic.

All letters from the interior coincide in saying that Santa Anna's conscious impotency to effect any thing more is leading him to make his way towards Guatemala for the purpose of leaving Mexico forever, and that his march to Oaxaca is only a pretext to quiet the suspicion, and prevent any interference in the accomplishment of his designs.

At Puebla, on the 2d of October, after Santa Anna's departure, the cannonading on both sides had totally ceased The cotton fortification and stone house under command of Valesco, took fire and were totally destroyed. The inhabitants hearing a ringing of bells with the announcement that incendiarism was at work, became very much alarmed, believing that the Americans had left their entrenchments and were storming the city.

At the latest dates from Puebla, Colonel Childs was considered safe from further interruption, and was in daily expectation of the arrival of Gen Lane.

The Genius of Liberty of the 13th inst, announces the return of Capt G White, of the Louisiana battalion and his gallant company, from the National Bridge, whither they had been escorting a train of supplies for the troops stationed at that post He reports that all was quiet in that neighborhood, and that the American force was strongly fortiged, and well prepared to receive and repel attacks. He encountered no guerillas on the route. Two or three guerilla scouts occasionally appeared upon the hill tops who, on the approach of the Americans, would quickly scamper; in pursuit of them some few mustangs and lariats were taken, which are the only trophies that can be expected from a marauding party of guerillas.

VICTIMS OF THE SCOURGE.—The New Orleans National publishes a full list of the names of all who have died here by yellow fever this season, with the place of nativity attached. The following is a recapitulation of the whole number from the 5th of July to the 20th of October—one hundred and seven days:

From the United States 240; England, 70; Scotland, 20; Ireland, 694; France, 224; Germany, 877; Prussia, 44; Spain, 9; Portugal, 3; Switzerland, 24; Italy, 12; Denmark, 11; Canada, 6, Austria, 4, Belgium, 7; Sicily, 3; Turkey, 2; Cuba, 3; Mexico, 2 Gibralter, 1; Circassia, 1; Isle of Man, 1; Sardina, 1; Norway, 1; Hanover, 1; Isle of Malta, 1; West Indies, 1; Jewish Cemetery, 44; Unknown, 238 Total, *two thousand five hundred and forty four.*

☞The Union has the following paragraph, and if impudence can go further, we should like to see it for the sake of novelty

"From the beginning, therefore, every candid reader must see and be convinced that the President has made every reasonable effort *to avoid the war before it commenced*, and to terminate it since. The charge, therefore, that he plunged the government into a war, is a wilful and malicious misrepresentation and calumny."

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.

La Patria contains further particulars from Yucatan, and the assassinations, burnings and robberies by the Indians in the district of Valadolid:—

On the 5th, they burned the building of a plantation with a variety of property, robbing the chapel attached to it of its sacred vessels. On the next day they attacked another rancho and killed the inmates. On the 9th, they attacked another plantation, in which, were only a lady, her daughter, and son, a youth. The women were tied, stripped, and subjected to the most brutal outrages. The boy coming up to beg that their lives might be spared, the leader of the savages, with a blow of his sword, split open his skull, and then cutting off a portion of his body, fastening it still living and bleeding to his nostrils with the same fibres that bound it to the mutilated body! Not content with this, they took out the heart of the boy and divided it among the band. After this they robbed the house of $2 000, in gold and silver and went away, leaving the women for dead, they afterwards recovered. The number of banditti engaged in these atrocities is said to be not more than 200 — The troops sent against them are commanded by Don Manuel Oliva; but as yet they have not found the savages.

IMMIGRATION TO IOWA.—A gentleman just returned to Buffalo from Iowa, informs the Express (Buffalo) that thirty or forty wagons, loaded with emigrants, are frequently ferried over the Burlington in a single day In Marion, one of the western counties, an important settlement of Hollanders has just been commenced; about eight hundred have already located there, and many more are expected in the spring. They left Holland on account of political and religious persecution. They have purchased two townships, 40,080 acres. Many of them are wealthy, well educated and intelligent, and are of a better class than most of our foreign emigrants. The president of this association of settlers is a man of education and intellect. He was a student at the Leyden University at the time of the Belgian revolution, and took an active part in that event. He is the author of several works, and edited a periodical at Utrecht, where he was persecuted and imprisoned on account of his liberal views. Near two hundred of these Hollanders declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States at the late term of the Marion County Court. They are generally very attentive to business, and accumulate property when others scarce gain a subsistence; but they are sometimes too economical.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE POPE.—We gave yesterday a statement from the Philadelphia Inquirer that John S Du Solle, of that city, was likely to be selected as Charge de Affairs to Rome. The following paragraph from the New York Herald would seem to confirm the idea that he was to go out in some such capacity to that country

We learn that the Secretary of State has entrusted to an eminent citizen of Pennsylvania, who has lately set out on a tour of Europe, the pleasing office of assuring his Holiness, Pius the Ninth, of the warm sympathy of our government and people in his present liberal and well directed efforts for the amelioration of Italy. The impression is general that a new mission cannot be created, except by act of Congress; but hopes are entertained that the object may be accomplished more speedily, in this instance, without violating established usages.—*Sun.*

ITEMS OF NEWS.

GREAT RAIN—FRESHET—RAILROAD DAMAGE.—It commenced raining here early Sunday morning, and continued, with a slight interruption in the forenoon, during the whole day and night following. An immense quantity of water fell and the ground being already saturated by previous rains, the streams rose very rapidly. The Mohawk was entirely over its banks and flooding the flats, yesterday afternoon

The rain was even heavier at the West.—In the vicinity of Canastota the water was never known to be higher. The train of cars which left Syracuse in the morning found the railroad track flooded, obstructed with dried wood, and some places washed away. A train was sent up from Oneida depot, into which the passengers were transferred, and arrived here late in the afternoon instead of at 10 1 2 A. M. Subsequently and after the 2 P. M. train had passed the railrord bridge over the old canal at Rome was washed away. Since that no trains have been sent either from this place or Syracrus—*Utica N. Y. Gazette.*

GEN. TAYLOR.—The Atlanta Miscellany of the 23d ult, says: "We conversed on Thursday afternoon last with a gentleman who has been for some time attached to the Quartermaster's Department in Gen. Taylor's Division, and who left the Rio Grande on the 6th ult. He informed us that the statement contained in the papers that the General would visit this country in the month of November, is without foundation. The old Hero has his hands full, and has made a call on the Government for reinforcements to disperse the large guerilla forces that are concentrating in the neighborhood of his camp, and who are becoming exceedingly bold and insolent."

GENEROUS AS BRAVE.—Several of Capt C. M. Clay's company of volunteers who were prisoners in Mexico, have published a card, in the course of which they say:

"When Captain Henry made his escape, and the Mexican commander, excited by that event, gave orders for the massacre of the Americans, Capt Clay exclaimed: 'Kill the officers—spare the soldiers!' A Mexican Major ran to him, presenting a cocked pistol to his breast. He still exclaimed: 'Kill me—kill the officers—but spare the men—they are innocent!' Who but C. M. Clay, with a loaded pistol to his head and in the hand of an enraged enemy, would have shown such magnanimous self devotion? If any man is entitled to be called the 'soldier's friend,' he is."

A letter from Buena Vista, of Sept. 19, mentioned in the Cumberland Civilian, says—

A difficulty has occurred between Gen. Wool and Col Hamtramck, of the Virginia Regiment, the history of which is this:—One of the soldiers belonging to Captain Alburtis company, Mr John Jamison, of Martinsburg, was placed under arrest by John K. Cooke, Provost Marshal, for some alleged offence, trifling in its. Col. Hamtramck addressed a letter to Gen. Wool, requesting the release of Jamison, and that Cooke, who, it seems, is very odious to the soldiers, should be sent back to his regiment Gen Wool replied in effect that Colonel Hamtramck had nothing to do with the Provost Marshal. The matter was to be referred to Gen Taylor

AMERICAN SCULPTURE.—There is a modest and unassuming self-taught sculptor in Charleston, S. C., named Fora, whose carving in wood and modelling in plaster the Courier has on several occaions noticed. It now notices his first essay at carving in marble, and says:

"We confess we were much surprised at the artistical skill which Mr F. has exhibited in the work which met our eye. The subject may be termed the Weeping Widow. It is the figure of a woman, in a sitting posture holding in her lap an urn, on the top of which rests both hands, on which reclinis her face, indicating quiet but deep-seated and hopeless grief.

"We do not preted to be a judge of the merits of works of this description, but to our unpracticed eye this production will claim the meed of praise from those capable of estimating its worth as an effort of genius."

SANTA ANNA.—The New Orleans Bulletin says, that a distinguished officer of the Army, arrived in that city from Vera Cruz, by the Fashion, believes confidently that Santa Anna slept in Vera Cruz on the 30th September, and escaped from the country on board the Medway. We have no doubt but that such is the fact.

☞The Lexington (Va) Gazette comes out in support of Dr Ruffner's views in regad to the gradual abolition of slavery, and states that he, and the gentlemen who have been instrumental in placing his address before the public, are slaveholders, "to as great an extent as our Western gentlemen generally are."

MISSIONARIES FOR SOUTH AFRICA—The samuel. D Marsh and wife, and the Rev. David Rood and wife, sailed from Boston on Friday, in the ship Wm. H. Shailer, for the Cape of Good Hope. The missionaries are destinned to Pont Natal.

☞Mr. William Shaw, an extensive horticulturist in Blooming, N. Y., was burned to death on Friday. While standing near the grate, his dreesing gown accidentally took fire

THE AMERICAN OCEAN STEAMERS.—The third and fourth seamships of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company are called "Fraulin" and Humboldt" The latter name his called forth a letter of thanks from the distinguished and venerable Savan of that name, in whose honor it was bestowed.

MR WEBSTER.—This distinguished statesman has received the nomination of the recent Whig Convention of New Hampshire for the Presiddncy They present his name to the consideration of the General Convention

THE POTATO DISEASE.—A gentleman who has travellee extensivnly in this State (North Carolina) says that the potato crop is every where more or less affected with rot. In the western protion of the State, particularly, scarcely enough will be saved for. *Raleigh Register*

DISTRESSING.—The wife of Capt. G. K. Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y. who was kilred in the battle of King's Mill, is a derfect maniac, and refuses to believe that her husband is dead.

THE GRIFFINTOWN MURDER.—A man, believed to be the murerer of McShane and Roberts, at Montreal, has been arrested. His name is James Hairoll—known as a dangerous man, and easily excited insanity by liquor.

WOOL.—Last year the Indianians produced over a quarter of million of pounds of wool in their State.

☞A man by the name of Pitt was robbed on Friday last at a theatre in Philadelphia of $4.700. He deserved his loss for carrying money about him to such a place.

☞We read of a son killing his father in Michigan, and then killing himself. The son was a drunkard!

BARBARITY.—The people of the third New Orleans municipality are about to have a bull fight. If is to be after the SPanish and Mexican fashion

☞Four divorces were granted by the Superior Court, Fairfield county, Conn., last week. In two cases, the wives had deserted the husbands for more than three years.

☞Mr. Clay in a neat letter acknowledges the receipt of a trunk from a dealer in that article at Newark, N. J.

☞Gov. Mosely, of Florida, has also appointed Thanksgiving on Thursday, November 25. In Kentucky, the same day has been paupers in England is stated to be 940 295

The steamer Monona, bound from St Louis for Memphis, was sunk in the Mississippi river last week. She is a total loss

☞Seven hundred and forty-eight immigrants arrived at New York on Friday.

MARRIED,

On the 21st ult., by Rev. Mr. Roby, Mr. Samuel Coleman to Miss Mary Crouch, all of this county.

JOHN L. STAM, dealer in Death and destruction to Rats, Mice, Bugs and Roaches. Price 50 cents box.
November 6, 1847.

KERSEY. May and Savin's manufacture for sale by Wickes & Bro.
Cashmere and cotton Hosiery. Ladies kid and merino gloves for sale by
Wickes & Bro.

CHOCOLATE, pepper, salt petre, mustard blacking and blacking brushes, Loaf and rio sugars, rio and java coffees, green and black teas together with a large assortment family groceries for sale by
Wickes & Bro.

POSTSCRIPT

By Sloop Gen. Washington, Capt. Browne

Markets.

Baltimore, Nov. 4, '47

White wheat—$1 40 to 1 45
Red " —1 25 a 1 30
Old corn—66 to 68
New corn—45 to 55
Oats—27 a 28.
Rye—80 a 83.
White beans—1 12 to 1 18
Mercer potatoes—40 to 45
Fam. flour—$8
Extra " —$7
Sup. " —6 50

PRINCIPLES.—Our forefathers sacrificed their lives in defence of principles. They knew their importance, and were aware that unless principles were recognised they would be subject to whatever the whims of a capricious monarch might dictate. The Universe is governed by principles, and principles regulate the human system. A certain fixed law governs our existence, and terminates our being. Now it is very clear that a medicine adapted to those principles must remove disease. Thus on the quality of the blood dupends the healthfulness of every part of the system; if the blood be impure the body is unhealthy, no matter in what way that impurity may show itself. It may be in the head, or the chest, or the stomach, or the bowels, or in all of them together. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are of inestimable value in removing the impurities of the blood, and in giving tone and vigor to the system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which in order to deceive, are called by names similar to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of William Wright written with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is forgery.

The genuine article is for sale by John Russell, Chester Town, and by agents, published in another part of this paper.

The comforting assurance so peculiarly sensible to a convalescing person when under the restoring and enlivening use of Brant's Indian Remedies can only be appreciated by those who have felt or witnessed their effects. There is no effort on the part of the proprietor of these preparations to secrete or evade the opinion of any such persons, as the whole testimony is to continually increase the already astounding amount of evidence in their favor. (See the advertisement)

INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT.

THE Chester Band will give a CONCERT at the Court House, in this place on Tuesday 16th November, at 7 o'clock, P. M., on which occasion will be performed some of the most popular airs, quicksteps, grand marches, waltzes, &c, by the full Band.

Professor G. W. Minnick will also play several solo's on the Cornopean.

For particulars see small bills and advertisement next week

WM. N. E. WICKES,
O P. JONES,
JAS. ARTHUR, } Com.
Nov. 6, '47.

LAND
COMMISSION.

BY virtue of a commission issued from Kent county Court; the undersigned commissioners appointed to divide the real estate of Harriett Welch late of said county dec'd, will meet at the dwelling House on the farm of the said Harriett Welch, dec'd, at present occupied by Mr. Dowlin, on Friday the 7th day of January 1848, at 12 o'clock, M., to proceed in the execution of the said commission.

All persons interested are requested to take notice.

THOMAS K STEPHENS,
JAMES BROWNE,
JNO. R. STROUD, } comm'rs.
RICH'D SMITH,
EMORY SUDLER.
Kent county } tm
Nov. 6, '47.

Land Commission.

BY virtue of a commission issued from Kent county Court, the undersigned commissioners appointed to divide the real estate of Aramintа Frazier late of said county, dec'd, will meet at the dwelling House on the farm of the said A Frazier dec'd, now occupied by Mr J. F. Yearly, on Friday the 7th day of January 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to proceed in the execution of the said commission.

All persons interested are requested to take notice.

THOMAS K. STEPHENS,
JAMES BROWNE,
JNO. R. STROUD, } comm'rs.
RICH'D SMITH,
EMORY SUDLER,
Kent county, } tm
Nov. 6, '47.

FOR RENT.

A FARM containing 150 acres, situate in Kent county near Belle Air, about 6 miles from Chester Town. Apply to the subscriber living on the premises,
MRS CHARITY FOSTER. 4t
November 6, 1847.

LADIES HEAR.

SILK plaids, cashmere plaids, gingham bl'k and col'd alpaca's, de Lains cheaper than were ever offered in this market together with a large assortment latest style calicoes just opened by Wickes & Bro.

RED, white, yellow flannels, Linseys, plaid, domestic, bleached muslins large stock and very cheap by
Wickes & Bro.

SMOKERS and Chewers will find a choice assortment of Segars and Tobacco at
WICKES & BROS.

LINEN and blanket shawls comforts, &c. Linen, cambric and silk handk'fs, Irish Linens a good assortment and much cheaper than usual by Wickes & Bro.

BLANKETS from $1 50 to $3 50 per pair for sale cheap by
WILMER & NICOLS.