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THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, July 1, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS!

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

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.

NOTICE.

The Whig Committee of arrangement for Kent county are requested to meet in Chester Town, on

TUESDAY

the 4th July, 1848, at 11 o'clock, A. M at the Court House, for the purpose of fixing upon a day for the nomination of a candidate for the Sheriffalty, a candidate for the Levy Court, and to transact such other business connected with the interest of the Whig party as may be presented for consideration. The members of the Committee are: E. Welch, C. W. Spry, Wm. Moffett, John E. Cacy, John D. Welch, W. Cacy, Thomas K. Stephens, John Gale, Jas. Beck (of Geo) Matthew Wickes, G. Vickers, George Parsons, Richard Hynson, Wm. Graves, John H. Tilden, J. G. Maslin, Alexander Harris, Richard Smith, James Willis, Jos. T. Mitchell, S. Gamble.

July 1, '48.

Gen. Taylor's Principles.

As it has become fashionable with some to declaim against Gen. Taylor for an alledged want of principles, and who would oppose the old soldier be his principles what they might, and published in every peper and pamphlet in the Union—yet for the purpose of preventing misconception, we subjoin some of the avowed and published opinions of the war-worn and consummate hero:

1. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party objects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

2. I have cardinal principles which will regulate my political life—I have no concealment and hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen, but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office.

3. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

4. I am a Whig—but not an ultra Whig—if elected I would not be the mere president of a party.

5. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress.

6. I have thought that the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government, and from this cause, I have thought our system in danger of undergoing a great change in its true theory.

7. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy.

8. Nor ought the President's objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government and acquiesced in by the people.

9. THE TARIFF.—The will of the people as expressed through their Representatives in Congress ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

10. THE CURRENCY.—Same opinion as No. 9 on the Tariff.

11. THE IMPROVEMENT OF OUR GREAT HIGHWAYS, RIVERS, LAKES AND HARBORS.—Same opinion as No. 9 on the Tariff.

12. THE MEXICAN WAR.—My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor.

13. ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY BY CONQUEST. The *principles* of our government, as well as its *true policy*, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by *conquest*. In the language of the great Washington, "why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground."

As an offsett we append Gen. Cass' opinion in the Senate U S. in a speech delivered by him:

"*We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it.*"

14. TERMS OF PEACE.—In the Mexican War, our national honor has been vindicated and in dictating terms of peace, we may well afford to be forbearing, and even magnanimous to our fallen foe.

15. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in me they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you know we well enough to believe me, when I declare I shall be content, I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority.

[The above views are extracted from Gen. Taylor's letter to Capt. Allison, dated 22nd April, 1848.

16. THE UNION.—The firmness and duration of the Union materially depend upon the purity of the Supreme Executive authority, and that imbued with the true spirit of the Constitution, the Chief Magistrate should be a Patriot President, intent upon the moral glory and solid prosperity of our country.

17. The true welfare of the Republic requires an Executive Chief, not committed to extreme opinions, but who will temper past animosities, and by an example of wise conciliations regulate the rising differences, with which new and vast events are about to test the durable worth of Republican Government.

18. That the platform of the Constitution, upon which Gen'l Taylor stands before the people furnishes a sure and ample basis upon which all our fellow citizens may unite in his support and participate in the benefits of good government under his administration.

(The 16, 17 and 18 are extracts from the resolutions passed at a public meeting in Baltimore, on the 20th March 1848.—Gen. T. in his letter of the 1st May 1848, acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolutions and approves of the political sentiments contained in them.)

19. If the good people think proper to elevate me, at the proper time, to the highest office in their gift, I shall feel bound to serve them, if not from inclination, from a principle of duty, honestly, faithfully and to the best of my ability, in accordance with the principles of the constitution, as near as I can do so, as it was construed and acted on by our first Presidents, two of whom acted so conspicuous a part in framing and completing that instrument.—[Gen, Taylor's letter to J. R. Ingersoll, dated 3d August 1847.]

20. Permit me to add, that should such high distinction be conferred upon me, the constitution in a strict and honest interpretation, and in the spirit and mode in which it was acted upon by the earlier Presidents, would be my chief guide.—[Letter from Gen. Taylor to O. P. Baldwin or R. H. Gallagher, Esq., dated April 20, 1848]

21. "The joy and exultation of the greatest victories were always, after the heat and excitement of the battle, succeeded by feelings of poignant sorrow and pain; and war, after all, is a great calamity, and his the greatest glory who can terminate it."—[Extract speech of Gen'l Taylor at N. O. in Dec. 1847.

22. I need hardly reply to your concluding inquiry, that I am a peace man, and that I deem a state of peace to be absolutely necessary to the proper and healthful action of our republican institutions. On this important question I freely confess myself to be the unqualified advocate of the principles so often laid down by the Father of his country, and so urgently recommended by him in his Farewell Address to the American people. Indeed, I think I may safely say, that no man can put more implicit faith than I do, in the wisdom of his advice, when he urged upon us the propriety of always standing upon "our own soil."—[Letter from Gen. Taylor to the Hon. Truman Smith member of Congress and U. S. Senator elect from Connecticut, dated 4th March, 1848]

23. The following are the concluding remarks of a published letter from the Hon. Truman Smith, dated Washington, June 20, 1848:

"I declare my utmost confidence in Gen. Taylor. I feel that I have a thorough insight into his principles and his character. As he is an honest man, I confide in him; as he is a moderate man, I respect him; as he is a humane man, I admire him; as he is a man of unsurpassed bravery I honor him; as he is distinguished for good sense and sound discretion, I think he will make a safe President; as a high sense of justice has ever characterized his conduct, I am willing to trust him with all the rights and interests of all parts of the country, and particularly those of the free States; as he has ever been remarkable for firmness and decision of character, "asks no favors and fears no responsibility," I believe he will, with a steady hand, guide the country safely through all the perils which may environ it; as he possesses the utmost purity and excellence of character, I shall take pleasure in seeing him at the head of public affairs; as he is truly republican in his habits and manners being one of the people, and sympathising thoroughly with the masses, I think there is a fitness in making him the chief magistrate of those same masses of whom the humblest can exclaim with truth, "he is one of us!" And as he is a good, sound, conservative and reliable Whig, abominating War and condemning meanness, fraud, chicanery and trickery, who will put far from him all evil doers, political or otherwise, I am for him from the beginning to the end of the chapter.—I consecrate my hand and my heart to the good old cause as represented by Zachary Taylor, and will do all within the range of my feeble abilities to make him the next President of the United States.

TRUMAN SMITH."

MORTALITY.—There were 77 deaths in Philadelphia and 115, in Baltimore.

Sheriff's Convention.

At a Whig Convention, hald in Chester Town on the 19th August 1845, composed of twenty delegates from each election district the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved That the candidate for the Sheriffalty for the ensuing election shall be taken from the Upper District.

Resolved, That the candidate for the Sheriffalty in 1848 be taken from the Lower district, an tht the middle district shall be entitled to the candidate in 1851 and thereafter the candidates for the Sheriffalty be selected from the Districts in the order now prescribed.

Resolved, That the District entitled to the Sheriff shall be empowered to select its candidate and the other Districts ratify the nomination.

NEW WHEAT.—The first lot of new wheat reached the Baltimore market on Monday, from the farm of Mr. G. Baily, Westmoreland county, Va. It was sent to Messrs. Conway & Armstrong, South st. who disposed of it yesterday morning at 110c. per bushel. It was rather inferior quality of red and the grain somewhat soft. About 70 bushels of new red wheat, originally of the Mediterranean seed, raised by Mr. Hiram Jones, of Kent county, Md. was yesterday rewarded and sold by Mr. John W. Wilmer, 118c. per bushel.

THE BARNBURNERS CONVENTION.—This body which assembled at Utica, N. Y., on the 22nd ult., nominated Hon. Martin Van Buren, for President, and Hon. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, for Vice President. It is rumored the latter gentleman has refused to accept the nomination.

DEATH OF JUDGE ARCHER.—It is with no ordinary feelings of regret, that we announce the death of the Hon. Stevenson Archer, Chief Justice of the State. He died at his residence, at Belle Air, Harford county, on Monday last.

KENTUCKY U. S. SENATOR.—*Henry Clay.* The rumor that Mr. Graves had been appointed to succed Mr. Crittenden, was incorrect. A despatch to the Patriot says that Gov. Owsley promply tendered the office to the Hon. Henry Clay, but he declined it without hesitation. No appointment has yet been made.

CANADA GOING FOR CASS.

We learn from the Rochester Democrat, that deserted as Cass is or will be by nearly every State in the Union, it may be some consolation to him and his crest-fallen followers, to her a note of encouragement from a high-toned tory press in Canada—We direct the attention of its allies here to the following from the Newcastle (Coburg) Courier, of June 15th:

NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES—General Cass has received the nomination of the Baltimore Democratic Convention. Should the whole Democratic support be given to gen Cass he is sure to be elected. as the Democrats have the majority of votes.

The result of the Presidential contest will be of importance to Canada; in as much as the democrats are free-traders; and the Whigs monopolists. In free trade matters, reciprocity can be obtained from the democrats, but the Whigs will be for monopoly of the tariff altogether in favor of the manufacturers.

The Whig National Convention which met at Philadelphia, nominated General Taylor for the Presidency, and Millard Fillmore, of New York for the Vice Presidency.

WHO IS A BETTER WHIG?

Nothing can be more ludicrous than the affected doubts of our good friends, the Locofocos, as to General Taylor being a genuine Whig. We quote a passage on this subject from the speech of Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, at the Hartford Ratification Meeting, as reported in the Daily Courant of that city:

Questions were raised as to Taylor's Whiggery. Suppose he is not wholly unexceptionable, what better could they do? He says he is a Whig, and what better evidence did they want. Did he ever tell a lie? Did Cass ever say that? But he is not an ultra Whig." The truth was he only meant to say that he was not a proscriptive Whig. He had lived apart from political contests, he had no party resentments, no political, scars, and would not proscribe worthy men on part grounds.

But the intriguing tools of party, the instruments of corruption in high places, every mother's son of them would be swept away from public station. He has declared himself a *Clay Whig*. What is better than that? He had himself seen a private letter written to Mr. Clay on the 30th April, ten days after the Allison letter, in which he declared that though his position was such that he could not consistently withdraw, yet his first choice for the Presidency was Henry Clay, his second, Crittenden, the third, John M. Clayton. Did that look like Locofocoism?

What better test could we have of a man's party principles than the fact of his selecting always as his favorite candidates for the Presidency, and sticking to them though thick and thin, the most prominent and decided party leaders. From first to last, General Taylor has avowed as his choice for the Presidency, Clay, Crittenden, Clayton, and M'Lean? These names, as our own files show, he mentioned in the first political letters which he wrote; and mentions them over again in the last. There is some meaning in this, surely: and, by the way, what does it mean, and how happens it, if his politics be doubtful, that General Taylor has never put down any distinguished Locofoco among his preferences? Nobody ever heard of his doing that: the burthen of his song has always been Clay, Crittenden, Clayton, M'Lean, "or some other good Whig."

EPISTOLARY BREVITY.

The ancients, especially the Grecians and Romans, prided themselves on the brevity of their epistolary correspondence.—Julius Cæsar after his invasion of Gaul, sent back the celebrated despatch, *veni, vidi, vici;* but we apprehend that neither the Grecians nor the Romans of ancient times excelled the Americans of the present day in brevity of correspondence.

As proof we submit the following letters, which are as important as the letters which either the Greeks or Romans wrote:—

DETROIT, May 17th.

DEAR SIR—I am much obliged to you for your kind attention in transmitting me an invitation to attend the convention on internal improvements, which will meet in Chicago in July. Circumstances, however, will put it out of my power to be present at that time. I am, dear sir, respectfully yours. LEWIS CASS.

(Private and confidential.)

U. S. Navy Department, May 13th, 1848.

COM'DORE—If Santa Anna endeavors to enter the Mexican ports, you will allow him to pass freely. Respectfully yours,

GEO. BANCROFT.

Com CONNER, Com. Home Squadron.

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Near Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1848.

SIR—In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request. With high respect. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Major Genl. U. S. A. Comd'g

Senor *D. Anto. Lopez Santa Anna.*
Commanding in Chief, Encantada.

Now if brevity, which, it is said, is the soul of wit, is in epistolary correspondence, to be made a test in the present presidential canvass, Gen'l Taylor decidedly has the best chance. Mr Bancroft's letter to Commodore Conner, is certainly as brief as it could well be, but in proportion to the magnitude of the subject treated of, General Taylor is without rival, and therefore takes the palm.

The last epistle is not only short—in the true *veni, vidi, vici*, style—but it is comprehensive, and covers the whole ground, while Julius Cæsar's epistle did not. Indeed it is a Rough and Ready letter all over—back, belly, and ribs; and is perfectly committal, as the politicians say.

The fact is, that no matter how the pack is shuffled, old Zack turns up trump, and invariably has the best hand.—*New York Herald.*

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S CHARACTER.

Mr. Crittenden's Speech to the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, at Pitsburg, was almost wholly an eloquent, warm hearted eulogy of the character of Gen. Taylor, public and private. A few of the points commented, on, are as follows:—(We do not pretend to give the exact language.)

GENERAL TAYLOR IS A WHIG.

This the speaker said, he declared from his own knowledge. He is a Whig, a good Whig, a thorough Whig. I know him to be a whig, but not an ultra Whig. All his political feelings are identified with the Whig party,

GENERAL TAYLOR IS AN HONEST MAN.

On the uprightness of General Taylor's character, Mr Crittenden dwelt with great earnestness, as a trait which he knew, and felt, and admired. He said he was emphatically an honest man, and he defied the opponents of the old soldier to bring aught against him, impeaching his uprightness, in all his transactions, during a public life of forty years. His appearance and manners bear the impress of such sterling honesty, that peculation, meanness, and rascality are frightened from his presence. Gen. Twiggs, who has been on habits of intimate personal intercourse with him, said, to the speaker, lately, that there was not a man in the world, who had been in the company of Gen. Taylor, five minutes, who would dare make an improper proposition to him. Dishonesty flees from his presence.

GEN. TAYLOR IS A MAN OF GREAT ABILITIES.

His whole military life gave evidence of this. He never committed a blunder, or lost a battle. There is not another man in the army who would have fought the battle of Buena Vista but Gen. Taylor—and not another man would have won it. Examine the whole history of his exploits, in all their details, and you see the evidence of far-reaching sagacity and great ability.

GEN. TAYLOR IS A MAN OF LEARNING.

Not mere scholastic learning—he has never graduated at a college—but his mind is richly stored with that practical knowledge, which is acquired from both men and books. He is a deeply read man, in all ancient and modern history, and in all matters relating to the practical duties of life, civil and military. He is intimate with Plutarch, said the speaker,—a Plutarch hero himself, as bright as ever adorned the page of history. Gen Gibson,—you all know and love Gen. Gibson, one of your own Pennsylvanians, a man whose reputation for truth and honor was proverbial, and and whose word was always the end of controversy, so implicitly was it relied upon,—Gen. Gibson had told him that he and Gen. Taylor had entered the army nearly together, and had served together almost constantly, until he (Gibson) retired, and that during that time, they sat together on seventeen Court Martials; many of them important and intricate cases, and in every single instance, Zachary Taylor had been appointed to draw up the opinion of the Court,—a brilliant testimony to his superior abilities and ripe learning and practical knowledge.

GEN. TAYLOR'S HUMANITY AND SIMPLICITY OF CHARACTER.

Gen. Taylor is a plain unassuming, unostentatious, gentlemanly man. There is no pride, no foppery, no airs about him.—When in the army, he fared just as his soldiers fared eat the same food slept under his tent, and underwent similar fatigue—for 18 months, in Mexico, never sleeping in a house one night. His humanity kindness, and simplicity of character, had won for him the love of his soldiers. He never kept a guard around his tent, or an pomp or parade. He trusted his soldiers. and they trusted and loved him in return. Not a drop of his soldiers blood was shed by him, during the campaign. All the blood shed under his direction was shed in battle. We hear of no military executions—no judicial shedding of blood. His heart moved to human woe, and he was careful of the lives of his soldiers, and humane, to the erring, and to the vanquished foe. He is kind, noble, generous feeling,—a friend of the masses—there is no aristocracy about him—he is a true Democrat. He will adorn the White House, and shed new light over the fading and false Democracy of the day, which has far gone into its sear and yellow leaf—he will bring in a true, vigor our verdant refresh Democracy.

GEN. TAYLOR PROSCRIBES NO MAN FOR OPINION'S SAKE.

He is a good and true Whig, but he will proscribe no man for a difference of opinion. He hates, loaths proscription. He loves the free, independant utterance of opinion. He has commanded Whigs and Democrats on the field of battle—has witnessed their patriotic devotion, and invincible courage, while standing together, shoulder to shoulder, has seen them fight bleed and die together, and God forbid he should proscribe any may on account of a difference of political sentiments. He would as soon think, said the speaker, of running from a Mexican!

GENERAL TAYLOR'S POSITION.

Some object, said the speaker, to General Taylor, because he is from the South, and is a slaveholder.—Are we not one people? Do you not love the Union? Have I not the same rights as a Kentuckian, to all the benefits of our glorious Union, that you have as Pennsylvanians? We are one people, from the Atlantic to the pacific;—from our most Northern Line to the Rio Grand, we are one people—it is all my country—it is all *yours*. There is no country, there never was a country, like this.—Rome, in her mightiest days, never possessed so vast and splendid a country as this—so grand, so great, so glorious. Our destiny is as glorious as our country, if we hold together, and do not suffer sectional prejudices to devide us.—We speak one language—our identity is the same—we are one consolidated people—and our success has hitherto been glorious and unprecedented. Shall we then divide in feeling? No, no! No matter where our man is from if he is an *American!* General Taylor, in his feelings, knows no South, no North, no East, no West. He is an *American!* Where has he lived? In his tent for forty years. His *home*, for forty years has been under the stars and stripes of the *American flag!*—the flag of his whole country. He is a national man—he has lived *everywhere*; wherever the flaw waves! He is not a Southerneman—he is an *American!* He proscribes no one, either of North or South, and will you proscribe him for the accident of birth and home! He condemns no man for the institutions on his State.—Will you condemn him? He is a kind, generous, noble old man—a true American in heart.

GEN. TAYLOR'S HABITS.

He is a temperate man—he never drank a bottle of spirits in his life. His habits are exemplary.

GEN. TAYLOR'S INFLEXIBILITY OF CHARACTER.

Finally, said the speaker—he is a man you cannot buy—a man, you cannot sell—a man you cannot scare—and a man who never surrenders.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Affairs in France.—Condition of Ireland.—Decline in Cotton and Breadstuffs.

By the arrival of the steamer Beuna Vista at Boston, on the 26th of June, from Halifax, bringing the news by the Britannia, bound for New York. The intelligence is seven days later than that brought by the American.

FRANCE.

Paris is still in a turmoil, through the moderate party have been steadily getting control of the reins of the government.—Prince de Joinville has been arrested in Paris, having entered the country in secret revolution of the act of banishment, passed by the assembly against him in common with other members of the Orleans and Bourbon families.

Prince Louis Napoleon had obtained three returns to the National Assembly, which would place it beyond the power of Government to interfere with his future residence in France, notwithstanding his former aspirations to Royal authority.

Although matters were gradually becoming mor tranquil in the capital, large crowds continued to assembly in various parts of the city. It had been found necessary to disperse these which the guards accomplished without material disturbances.

The resignation of Lamartine and Ledru Rollin was still the subject of open conversation. His enemies had circulated the report that Lamartine was privy to the insurrectionary movement of the 15th of May.—Cassivere, who was deeply implicated in the affair, and arrested through the instrumentality of Lamartine, has charged him with having supplied arms to citizen Sobrier.

This had created great sensation, but few were willing to attach credit to it until confirmed by legal investigation. Thiers had been elected to one of the vacancies from Paris. He was already endeavoring to suppplant Lamartine, and from his connection with the moderate party, it was probable he would succeed.

The project of the French constitution indicates that the form of government will be democratic republican—united and indivisable. In the declaration of rights there are recognised the great principle of gratuitous education and employment, and assistance to needy workmen.

ITALY.

The news from lombardy is of the greatest importance. Peschiera surrendered after an obstinate resistance with the Austrians, and is now securely in the hands of Charles Albert.

A decisive battle had taken place at Goito, between the belligerents. Thirty thousand Austrians were completely defeated and routed bp fifteen thousand Piedmontese. The pursuit was continued some distance from the place of action, by the Italian cavalry; the Austrian forces being completely broken up and flying in all directions over the country.

Pope Pius had recovered his popularity with the people.

SPAIN.

The Narvaez government was putting down its opponents by arbitrary measures. Arrests continued to be made at Madrid.—All the British residents at Cadiz had been compelled to furnish security for their conduct.

IRELAND.

Agitation was on the increase in Ireland, with indications of a speedy crisis. The Repeal Association and the Orange Confederation have fraternized, under the title of the "Irish League," to continue to agitate constitutional repeal. The Confedetion had issued a manifesto, signed by Smith O'Brien, in terms no less defiant of British law and rule than Mitchell's effusions.

ENGLAND.

Trade was slightly depressed during the week, owing to the revival of political agitation. Holders of produce were anxious to realize; consequently there was a declining tendensy in the market. The tone of the cotton market was stale and sudden. Holders were anxious to realize even at receded prices.

ALL FOR TAYLOR.

The Lancaster Union has been informed by a gentlemen who travelled from Harrisburg to Danville, last week, that ten out of every twelve boats along the line of the Pennsylvania Canal had Taylor flags displayed or various mottos relative to the old General's achievements in Mexico, such as "Hurrah for Old Rough and Ready;" "Gen. Taylor Never Surrenders;" "A little more Grape, Captain Bragg;" "Old Zach Forever." etc. etc. Some of them were *gotten* up in somewhat of a hurry, on shingles; yet thay nevertheless show the popular current, and the deep hold our candidate has upon the affections of his countrymen.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BOLTERS.—The Boston Atlas states that "a call was written and ready to be printed and circulated, for a Convention at Worcester on the 28th before it was known who would be the nominee." The Atlas further asks "does any one doubt that Henry Wilson and Charles Allen knew all this? that they were *in* the plot and *of* the plot?" "To use a common expression," says the same paper, "they didn't know any thing else."

MARKETS.

From the Clipper of Friday

Baltimore, June 29. 48.

Wheat, new—$120.
Old—112.
Yellow corn—43 to 44.
White do. 40 to 41.
Oats—30 to 32.
Rye—65.
Whiskey—21 cts.

☞What is the matter with me Doctor? Whats the cause of this sallow complexion, jaundiced eye, depression of spirits, pain in the side and shoulder, weariness of body, bitter taste in the mouth? Such is the enquiry, and such the symptoms of many a sufferer! It is the *liver* which is diseased, and the Cholagogue is the remedy always successful in curing it. Try it, and judge for yourself.

For sale by Wiley & Perkins, agent for the proprietor.

MARRIED,

At Page's Point on Thursday, June 29, by Rev. S. R. Gordon, Dr. Hargrove Hinkley to Miss Ann Rebecca Van Lear, both of this county.

WISTAR'S BALSAM AT HOME.

Boston, April 14, 1846.

Mr. S. W. Fowle,

Dear Sir:—I have been induced at the suggestion of many of my friends, to make known to the public through you, the great benefit I have derived from the use of the medicine called *WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY*.—in the hope that others suffering from lung complaints may find the same relief by its use that I have done.

The latter part of last summer and in the fall, I suffered greatly from a severe cough, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and other symptoms which indicated a rapid decline. Three of the most learned and intelligent medical practitioners pronounced my case consumption, and stated to me that nothing but a change of climate could be of the least possible benefit to me, as my lungs were in a very inflamed and diseased state. At this time, in hopes I might find a tem-