The Cambridge Chronicle.

JOSEPH R ECCLESTON,] [Editor & Proprietor

NEW SERIES—VOL. 9. CAMBRIDGE, MD—SATURDAY MORNING, [illegible] 29, 1845. NUMBER 10.

NEW CASH STORE.

THE subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which they have laid in low, and intend selling at very small advances for cash. or country produce.—Their stock embraces such goods as are suitable for the season, and at prices to suit the times, as may be seen by the catalogue of goods below. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our stock before they purchase elsewhere.

DRY GOODS.

Sup. blue, Black, [illegible] Green, Brown and Olive Cloths, from $2.50 to $3.00 per yard; Sup heavy Satinets 37 1-2 to $1,12 1 2; Sup striped and plaid Cassimeres $1,37 1-2 to $200; heavy cloth for overcoats $2, 50 to $300; red, white and yellow Flannels, all wool, 26 to 62 cts; brown Muslin 6 1-4 to 12 1 2; Bleached do 10 to 18 3-4; Tickings 12 1-2 to 25; Domestic 12 1-5 Linseys 12 1-2 to 50; Checks. Manchester Ginghams, heavy Russia towel diaper 12 1-2; Crash, and Silk handkerchiefs 25 to 75; Laces, Edgings, fine muslins, &c. for the ladies, Sup Delvias 31 1 4 to 37 1-2; Cashmeres 45 to 75; Striped and plaid Alpacas; Black and white Delanes; Rich, sup style Calicoes 6 1 4 to 25; colored and paper muslins, &c. &c.

CAPS.—Men's Fur, Oil-cloth and Cloth, 37 to $1, 12 1 2 Boys do do do Seal and Velvet 25 to $1,12 1 2.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN'S good heavy long boots $1,75 to $2,75; boys do do $1,37 1-2 to $1,75; Men's heavy brogans $1 to $1,25, boy's do 62 to $1,25; Women's 74 to $1; fine $1 to $1,12.

QUEENSWARE of different kinds, at low prices.

GROCERIES.

Coffee 9 a 12; Sugars 8 to 10; Loaf do 12 to 16; good Teas 50 to $1; Tobacco; Candles; Soap; Starch; Indigo 12 1-2 pr oz; Saleratus; &c. with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, which will be sold very cheap for cash or country produce.

JAMES M. HAINES, & Co.

Cambridge, Nov. 1 1845

THE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

(INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND AT THEIR LAST SESSION,)

Having been organized according to the provisions of its Charter, is now prepared to take

FIRE, MARINE AND INLAND RISKS,

On terms as favorable as any Institution in the United States, at their office, corner of Gay and Lombard Streets, up stairs.

DIRECTORS.

COLUMBUS O'DONNELL, Esq.
RICHARD NORRIS, Esq.
B. H. RICHARDSON, Esq.
JNO. D. EARLY, Esq.
WM. LONEY, Esq.
JAS. HARWOOD, Esq.
ALPHEUS HYATT, Esq.
RICHARD NORRIS, Esq., *President.*
JNO. S. LAFFITTE, *Secretary.*

The Board avail themselves of this opportunity to draw the attention of the Public to some of the important features of their Charter:

1st. In this Company, all interests are equal; there is no privileged stock.

2d. Persons effecting insurance are not answerable for losses beyond the amount of premiums paid by them; and will divide amongst themselves annually the nett profits.

3d The capital of the Company is limited to half a million of dollars, and at the expiration of the Charter, that sum is to be divided pro rata amongst all persons holding the Policies of the Company, without reference to the time when they were issued, or to the fact of their having expired.

4. In the selection of persons to act as Directors of this Company, there can be felt none of that *proxy* influence which has destroyed, or weakened some of our strongest corporations; with us, the direction of the affairs of the Company *must* be in the hands of those most deeply interested in its proper and prosperous management.

5th. Any Policy holder has the right and the privilege of looking at the monthly statement of its affairs.

6th. Persons insuring in this Company, upon a renewal of their risks, are entitled to a deduction of 5 per cent. on the amount of premiums.

☞Our Tariff of rates has been carefully revised and the form of our Policies has been amended under the best legal advice, so as to embrace all the modern improvements suggested by Experience. The classification of the Fire Risks, as well as the direction given to represent them in the applications are so modified as to avoid all doubt and ambiguity, and with a view to avoid all possible difficulties in the settlement of losses.

I have accepted the agency of the above Company, and persons desirous of Insuring their Property will find me at all times at my store, where I will receive their proposals, give the necessary information, and have their Insurance effected as soon as returns can be had from the office at Baltimore.

THOS. HAYWARD, agent.

June 14 1845. tf

A First rate article of Molasses, for sale by
J. M. HAINES & Co.
Nov. 6

A Lot of good home made Kersy and Linsey, just received, and for sale by
Nov. 8 J. M. HAINES & Co.

THE subscribers have on hand a variety of good Shawls, which they will dispose of at low prices
Nov. 8 J. M. HAINES & Co.

From the Saturday Courier.

THE FAITHFUL SON.

"My lot is simple, and of humble birth,
A [illegible] of [illegible] to real worth."

"You are too parsimonious," said Mr. Dana to one of his clerks, as they were in the counting house one morning—"give me leave to say that you do not dress sufficiently genteel to appear as a clerk in a fashionable store."

Henry's face was suffused with a deep blush, and a tear trembled on his manly cheek.

"Did I not know that your salary was sufficient to provide more genteel habiliments," continued Mr. Dana, "I would [illegible]

"My salary is [illegible] sufficient, sir," replied Henry, in a [illegible] spoken with that proud independence of feeling of which poverty had not been able to divest him. His employer noticed the agitation, and immediately changed the subject.

Mr. Dana was a man of immense wealth, and ample benevolence; he was a widower, and had but one child, a daughter, who was the pride of his declining years. She was not as beautiful as an angel, or as perfect as Venus; but the goodness, the innocence, the intelligence of her mind shone in her countenance, and you had but to become acquainted with her, to [illegible] and love her. Such was Caroline Dana who [illegible] ry became an inmate of her father's abode.

No wonder, then, that he soon loved her [illegible] and devoted affection; and reader had you kn[illegible] you would not have wondered that the love w[illegible] returned, for their souls were congenial: the[illegible] cast in nature's purest mould—and although [illegible] tongues never gave utterance to what they felt, yet [illegible] language of their eyes told too plainly to be mistaken. Henry was the soul of honor, and although he perceived he was not indifferent to Caroline, the passion in his bosom was stifled. "I must not endeavor to win her young and thoughtless heart. I am penniless and cannot expect that her father will ever consent to her union—he has ever treated me with kindness, and I will not be ungrateful." Thus he reasoned and thus he endeavored to subdue what he called an ill fated passion. Caroline had many suitors, and some who were fully worthy of her; but she refused all their overtures with gentle and decisive firmness. Her father wondered at her conduct, yet would not thwart her inclinations.

He was in the decline of life and wished to see her happily settled before he left the stage of existence. It was long ere he suspected that young Henry was the cause of her indifference to others. The evident pleasure she took in hearing him praised, the blush on her cheek whenever their eyes met, all served to convince the old gentleman, that he was once young himself, that they took more than common interest in each other's welfare.

Thus satisfied he forebore making any remarks upon the subject, but was not displeased at the supposition as the penniless Henry would have imagined.

Henry had now been about a year in his employ.—Mr. Dana knew nothing of his family, but his strict integrity, his irreproachable morals, his pleasing manners, all conspired to make him esteem him highly.—He was proud of Henry, and wished him to appear in dress as well as manners, as respectable as any one.—He had often wondered at the scantiness of his wardrobe, for although he dressed with the most scrupulous regard to neatness, his clothes were almost threadbare. Mr. Dana did not think this proceeded from a niggardly disposition, and he determined to broach the subject and if possible; ascertain the real cause—this he did in the manner we have related.

Soon after this conversation took place, Mr. Dana left home on business. As he was returning and riding through a beautiful village, he alighted at the door of a cottage and requested a drink. The mistress with an ease and politeness that convinced him that she had not always been the humble cottager, invited him to walk in. He accepted her invitation; and here a scene of poverty and neatness presented itself such as he had never before witnessed. The furniture which consisted of no more than was absolutely necessary, was so exquisitely clean that it gave charms to poverty, and cast an air of comfort all around. A venerable looking old man who had not seemed to notice the entrance of Mr. Dana, sat leaning on his staff; his clothes were clean and whole but so patched that you could have scarcely told which had been the original piece.

"That is your father, I presume?" said Mr. Dana, addressing himself to the lady.

"It is sir."

"He seems to be quite aged."

"He is in his eighty-third year—he has survived all his children except myself."

"You have once seen better days."

"I have. My husband was once wealthy, but false friends have ruined him; he endorsed notes to a great amount, which stripped us of nearly all our property, and one misfortune followed another, until we were reduced to poverty. My husband did not long survive his losses, and two of my children soon followed him.

"Have you any remaining children?"

"I have one, and he is my only support.—My health is so feeble I cannot do much, and my father being blind, needs great attention. My son conceals from me the amount of his salary; but I am convinced he sends me nearly all if not the whole amount of it."

"Then he is not at home with you?"

"No sir, he is clerk for a wealthy merchant in Philadelphia."

"Pray what is your son's name?"

"Henry Whitman."

"Henry Whitman!" exclaimed Mr. Danna—"why he is my clerk! I left him in my house not a fortnight since."

Here followed a succession of enquiries which evinced an anxiety and a solicitude that a mother alone can feel—to all of which Mr. Dana replied to her satisfaction.

"You know our Henry?" said the old man, raising his head from his staff; "well, sir, then you know as worthy a lad as ever lived; God bless him. He will bless him for his goodness to his poor grandfather" added in a tremulous voice, while tears chased each other down his cheeks.

"He is a worthy fellow, to be sure," said Mr. D., rising, and placing a well filled purse in the hands of the old man—"he is a worthy young man and shall not want friends be assured."

He left the cottage.

"Noble boy," said he mentally, as [illegible] leisurely along ruminating on his interview "he shall not want wealth to enable him to distribute happiness. I believe he loves my girl, and if he does he shall have her and all my property in the bargain."

Filled with this project, and determined if possible to ascertain the true state of their hearts, he entered the breakfast room next morning after his arrival home.—Caroline was alone.

"Henry is about to leave us," said Mr. Dana.

"Henry about to leave us?" said Caroline, dropping the work she had in her hand—"about to leave us and going to England?" she added in a tone which evinced the deepest interest.

"[illegible] be sure; but what if he is, my child?"

"[illegible]thing sir—nothing, only I thought we should be [illegible]onesome," she replied, turning away to hide [illegible]s she could not suppress.

"[illegible] me Caroline," said Mr. Dana, tenderly em[illegible] her, "tell me—do you love Henry? You [illegible] wish your happiness, my child. I have ever [illegible]u with kindness, and you have never until [illegible]ything hid from your father."

"[illegible] will I now," she replied, hiding her face in [illegible]

"I do most sincerely esteem him, but do [illegible] world tell him so, for he has never said it [illegible]ued."

[illegible] daughter was left alone.

"Henry," said he entering the counting house, "you expect to visit the country shortly, do you—I believe you told me so?"

"Yes sir, in about four weeks."

"If it would not bee too inconvenient," rejoined Mr. Dana, "I should like you to defer it a week or two longer, at least."

"It will be no inconvenience, sir, and if it will oblige you, I will with pleasure."

"It will most certainly oblige me, for Caroline is to be married in about six weeks, and I would not miss having you attend the wedding."

"I cannot stay, sir—indeed I cannot!" replied Henry, forgetting what he had previously said.

"You cannot stay?" replied Mr. Dana; "why you just said you would."

"Yes, sir, but business requires my presence in the country, and I must go."

"But you said it would not put you to any inconvenience, and that you would wait with pleasure."

"Command me in anything else, sir, but in that request I cannot oblige you," said Henry rising and walking the floor with rapid strides.

Poor fellow he had thought his passion subdued; but when he found that Caroline was so soon, so irrevocably to become another's, the latent spark burst furth in an unextinguishable flame; and he found it in vain to endeavor to conceal his emotion.

The old gentleman regarded him with a look of earnestness.

"Henry, tell me frankly, do you love my girl"

"I will be candid with you sir," replied Henry, unconscious that his agitation had betrayed him. "Had I a fortune such as she merits, and you sir have a right to expect, I should esteem myself the happiest of men could I gain her love."

"Then she is yours," cried the delighted old man; "say not a word about property my boy—true worth is better than riches. I was only trying you Henry—and Caroline will never be married to any other than yourself."

The transition from despair to happiness was great. For a moment Henry remained silent, but his looks spoke volumes. At last he said—

"I scorn to deceive you, sir. I am poorer than what you suppose—I have a feeble mother and a grand father who are———,

"I know it—I know it all, Henry," said Mr. Dana, interrupting him. "I know the reason of your parsimony, as I called it, and I honor you for it—it was that which first put it into my head to give you Caroline—so she shall be yours, and may God bless you both." They separated.

Shortly after this conversation, Henry avowed his love to Caroline, and solicited her hand; and it is needless to say, that he did not solicit in vain. Caroline would have deferred their union until the ensuing spring, but her father was inexorable. He supposed he would willingly have him shoulder two; but it was two much—entirely so—and he had told Henry she was going to be married in six weeks—and he could not forfeit his word.

"But perhaps," said he, apparently recollecting himself, and turning to Henry, "we shall have to defer it after all, for you have important business in the country about that time."

"Be merciful! sir," said Henry, smiling. "I did not wish to witness the sacrifice of my happiness."

"I am merciful sir, and for that reason would not wish to put you to the inconvenience of staying. You said you would willingly oblige me, but you could not—indeed you could not."

"You have once been young, sir," said Henry.

"I know it—I know it," replied he laughing heartily, "but I am afraid too many of us old folks forget it; however if you can postpone your journey, I suppose we must have a wedding."

We have only to add that the friends of Henry were sent for, and the nuptials solemnized at the appointed time, and that, blessed with the filial love of Henry and Caroline, the old people passed the remainder of their days in peace and happiness.

[illegible] OUR CHILDREN.

[illegible]re there who struggle on [illegible] m poverty to cumpetence, [illegible] produce wealth, for the purpose [illegible] children, and yet make [illegible] to secure their education. [illegible]ant, though you leave them [illegible] you have, by 'else economy with[illegible] from them that knowledge which alone can secure them a stable and proper enjoyment. It were better for a man's children if they be left to cope with the world, educated and penniless, than ignorant and wealthy—Would [illegible] you rather your child with the power of self protection against the wickedness and imposition of the world? Give him education. Do you seek to place your offspring in a situation where they may by their own exertions, ascend to the elevation which God assigned them in the economy of creation? Educate them. If you would give them the consideration and influence among their fellow men which is conceded to intelligence alone—if [illegible]uld prepare them for their own highest [illegible]nd for their duties as good citizens [illegible] in no other way than by giving [illegible]tion.

Do [illegible] have no time to educate your [illegible] you are too poor, or that you [illegible] a school. All these difficulties [illegible] when you reflect upon the im[illegible] subject. Let every neighborhood [illegible]e is no school and where the children [illegible]ot read and write, assemble and procure [illegible]ed of [illegible]her, permanently, if they can, or at least [illegible] they have learned to read and write, and thus laid the foundation for acquiring information from books by their own industry. If a teacher cannot be procured, assemble on Sundays or at other times, and let those who can, teach those who cannot—and even thus, it would not be long until every family would possess this key to a store of knowledge and wisdom which is inexhaustible and far more valuable than money.

Are you a father or a mother, willing to see your children grow up around you in ignorance—destitute even of the means of acquiring information by reading—dependent upon the honesty and intelligence of others in matters which pertain to their higher interests? We cannot believe it. All who have arrived at years of maturity have seen and felt the advantages of an education, or the want of it. We see that *intelligence* rules the world, and that it is this alone which separate us from and raises us above the brute creation.

We have but recently heard more than one person say that they would give all the property they possessed for a common school education, and that their children should not go out into the world lacking this essential element of their happiness, prosperity and independence.

This is the spirit which should actuate every parent if they were once aroused to the importance of the subject both to their own families and to the country

Why does the South linger in the rear of her many sister States in the present rapid march of intelligence and science, and consequent prosperity?

Is it not because we have refused to adopt an efficient [illegible]ral system of education, sustained by taxing [illegible] carrying its benefits to every child within [illegible] Doubtless this is the cause. Let the people [illegible]emselves to the importance of this [illegible] and all patriotic citizens reflect, [illegible] and intelligence of each succeeding [illegible] the permanence of Republican institu[illegible]tant blessings, individual liberty, se[illegible]nce.

No[illegible]ood Fruit as he who [illegible]ses it.

Th[illegible] true as regards the small fruits [illegible] The black mulberry, it is stated in [illegible]yclopedia Americana, is in perfection only a few moments, and that at the time when it can be detached from the tree by a slight shake of the branches. "All the fruit," says Dr. Alcot, but more particularly the berries, are more or less subject to the same law." The perfection of the strawberry lasts but an hour or two; and even the pea, the bean, and Indian corn, lose much of their freshness and flavor, by being plucked the day before they are used. Those who raise fruits, therefore, may pluck and eat them when they are at perfect maturity, when they are more grateful to the palate [illegible] most conducive to health. Those who [illegible] on the contrary, must buy those that [illegible] gathered, or which have passed [illegible] are in the incipient process [illegible]neral, part of these objections [illegible]mmer fruits which are sold in the [illegible] gathered before they are ripe [illegible] progress of decay. How [illegible]fore, that the lovers of good [illegible] care to have it in perfection by [illegible]tivating the choice varieties.

[illegible]es of all green fruits," says Dr. Alcot, [illegible] from those of ripe ones. Their a[illegible]less wholesome than after they are changed by the action of the sun in the ripening, nor does the addition of saccharine substance, in preparing them, at all change their real nature.—They are only concealed. The oxalic acid is still oxalic acid, cook green fruit as you will. No culinary process, I repeat, can be constituted for, or produce the effect of the action. The Creator, in many instances, by means of the sun, performs the most perfect culinary processess, and nature is often the best kitchen and cook.

The use of ripe fruits is admirably adapted to allay the feverish irrisation of the stomach and bowels, at the season when they severally come to maturity, but unripe fruits, or those in the incipient stages of decay, are calculated to increase these excitements, and to generate disease.—Fruits should always become ripe in their own natural way, and be eat when they are in their highest perfection. *Albany Cultivator*

Arrival of the Brittania.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The condition of the public mind in England, growing out of the failure of the crops may be inferred from the annexed article, copied from the Liverpool Times of the 4th instant:

FAMINE EXPECTED IN ENGLAND.

Hitherto, the cycle of the seasons has befriended Sir Robert Peel. Four good harvests in succession have filled his exchequer—filled the stomachs of the liege—made the nation prosperous—the people contented. Alas! the scene is changed—the evil day has come upon him, and has found him unprepared to face it.—Famine—gaunt, fiorrible, destroying famine—seems impending. Fears have seized the public mind. In Ireland matters look appalling—in England gloomy.—The granaries of the continent are exhausted. The corn fields of the Vistula, the Danube, and the Elbe, are barely sufficient for the local wants of the inhabitants. The nation is in commotion, and the cry of "Open the ports and let in corn, duty free!" is heard, on all sides, reverberated from every part of the empire. The "pressure from without" has made itself heard in Downing street; and faith in the sliding scale—Peel's sliding scale—is gone forever. A third of the potato crop in Ireland is destroyed.

The Government has sent scientific professors to the scene of the mischief, and the awful truth is out that this large portion of the people's food—the esculent that Cobbett abhorred—is unfit for use. What is to be done in this terrible, this unlooked for emergency?—"Open the ports!" is the exclamation; and there stands the shivering Premier, like a reed in the wind, paralysed between affection for his sliding scale and the horrors of public famine. There he is, balancing the pros and cons. But necessity is superior to consistency, superior even to law. The ports must be opened. O'Connell, who assumes to be the tribune of the Irish people, goes beyond this, he demands a grant of public money to the amount of a million and a half, to be expended in the purchase of food—he calls for a tax of fifty percent on the absentees, and a tax of ten per cent on the residents—he asks for the prohibition of corn and provisions leaving the island—and the prevention of distilleries consuming grain. Large demands these, will they be conceded? A day or two will solve the question; and in the mean time speculation will find a wide margin for the exercise of its ingenuity.

Opening of the Ports.—A most important rumor circulates in select circles in the city, relative to the terms on which foreign grain and flour are to be admitted for home consumption by order of the Council expected out to-morrow. If we are correctly informed, the following will be the scale laid down—Wheat 4s; barley 2s; oats 1s; beans and peas 2s, per qr., and flour 2s per sack. This order will release about one million quarters of grain and flour in bond in the United Kingdom, 170,000 barrels of flour on the way from the United States, 150,000 barrels from Canada, and 60,000 quarters of wheat from the Baltic, besides other supplies, which may perhaps reach here before the winter sets in. The duty to day is returned at 16s.—London Globe.

Admission of Indian Corn.—The Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, has received a letter from Lord Sandon, expressing his Lordship's approval of the memorial to the privy Council in favor of admitting Indian corn. His Lordship thinks that such a course on the part of their government would greatly strengthen in America the hands of those who advocate the relaxation of the Tariff.

The failure of the potato crop becomes more and more disastrous, and in Ireland especially it will cause a general and distressing misery. It will be seen that so pressing has necessity for a remedy, and a supply of other food become, that Cabinet Councils have been held at which the proposition of opening the ports of the Kingdom for the admission of Breadstuffs duty free, has been discussed, and it is very probable that it will be carried into effect.

Trade, in the manufacturing districts, is prostrated. In Liverpool the Cotton market was quiet. American Cottons had not varied essentially in price. In American provision there were no important changes. Dealers were waiting the action of the government upon the duties. In American wool, however, there were some buyers, and the trade was apparently improving.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The Corn market continues to rise, and the averages to decrease a little; but the "jump" in the scale by no means indicates the actual prise which good Wheat realizes. The quantity of indifferent or bad grain which is thrown upon the market keeps up the averages—if such a misnomer can be applied to a scheme which very unfairly represents the actual price of the article. The opening of the ports is a question so important in itself, not only as it affects the corn trade, but what is of far greater consequence, as it affects the general interest of the country that it absorbs every other topic of the present moment. A morning paper stated a day or two ago, that a treasury order had been transmitted to, and received at, the Dublin Custom house, admitting grain free of duty. This statement turns out to be incorrect, but was generally believed—a proof of the public mind