being prepared for such a step on the part of the Government. An evening paper has published a statement to the effect that Wheat and other descriptions of Corn are to be admitted immediately, at a low figure: Wheat at sixpence per bushels, and the other kinds still lower; but this statement, although put forth imposingly, is also considered premature. A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at the house of Sir Robert Peel, as the Premier could not leave his home, owing to an attack of the gout in the foot. At this meeting the question of the opening of the ports was no doubt discussed in all its bearings, and expectation was on the *qui vive* to know the result. Another Cabinet Council was held at Sir Robert Peel's house the following day, and the result of this, as of the preceeding meeting, still remaines a mystery. People have been anxiously looking to the *London Gazette*, expecting to see an official intimation of the Government policy, but they have looked in vain—The Cabinet is said to be divided on the point at issue, but no one presumes to think that ports will not be opened. It is the only thing about which people talk—"Out out the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." The decision of the government must speedily be known, because if cargoes come in duty free every day adds to the difficulty as the time of the year is rapidly approaching when not only the Baltic, but the St. Lawrence will be closed by the ice. As regards the former, however, owing to the scarcity which prevails amongst our continental neighbors, and the high price which grain commands there, much cannot be expected. The great hope is in the United States and Canada. The proof of the scarcity exists in the fact, that most of the continental powers have already opened their ports for the self-same object, and it is justly said, "Why should England be less considerate for its citizens, than are the continental rulers for theirs?" The real fact in all probability is, that Peel is unwilling to act, until he is armed with the strongest possible reasons for doing so—and in order to put cavil out of the question, he is said to be waiting for the report of the scientific commissioners whom he has sent to Ireland to investigate the Potatoe disease. Some say that Parliament will be immediately summoned to consider what ought to be done in the present emergency. A Privy Council must be called ere the ports can be opened, and as no announcement of such a meeting has yet been made, some days, it is probable, may elapse before the policy of the Cabinet will be made public. The state of things in these kingdoms at the present time, with the certainty of "bread stuff" coming in free, or at lowest nominal duty, must have a considerable effect on the price of those commodities in the United States and Canadian markets. As a proof of the diversity of opinion which prevails in the Cabinet on the subject of rescinding the Corn Laws, even for a temporary purpose, we may mention that another meeting was held, at the house of Sir Robert Peel, yesterday afternoon.

Terrible Railway revulsion.—There has been a terrible revulsion in the Rail road mania with which Great Britain has been pervaded for some time past. The Liverpool Times thus announces the event and its consequences:

"The railway mania has received its *quietus*. Something like a panic has overtaken the speculators in iron highways. Now that the reaction has come, it brings in its train ruin and devastation, and bankruptcy to thousands. But the end is not yet. A more gigantic system of swindling has rarely been seen in these latter days, and the number of 'respectable' persons who have lent their names to support bubble companies, make us blush for the cupidity of our common humanity. The *Times* has been foremost in this work of "flattering the Volcano."

It matters little what motives may have prompted the potentates of Printing house Square to sound the tocsin—whether jealousy of their contemporaries, or vexation that they did not participate equally in the spoil, or a determination to destroy the game of those who did—all this beside the question. "We try the act, the motive Heaven can judge." The only regret is, that it was not done sooner.

The Bank of England, the critical state in which the food of the country has been placed by the harvest, and the state of the potato crop; above all, and beyond all, the ridiculous experiments which the projectors of the numberless moonshine companies made upon the common sense of mankind—these causes, irrespective of the diurnal monitor, have forced the decision to its present point. The wreck of fortune and of character which this temporary insanity has produced, will be felt long after the causes that produced it have passed away.

☞ A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who appears to be very intimately acquainted with the history of Mr. Polk's editor, states that Mr. Ritchie was, in 1816, warm in favor of high duties. In his remarks on Mr. Madison's message of that year, he made most pathetic appeales to Congress to protect American industry by maintaining the duties on foreign fabrics at a "high ratio." There is not in the country at this time any one, who more steadily opposes the policy that he formerly advocated than the Government editor. All his old opinions have been swapped off and he has beggared his mind by the operation. But we suppose a Locofoco editor has a right to change his notions, as often as he pleases. Indeed frequent change is necessary, as the party is incessantly changing its position, often turning its back on what it formerly cherished as altogether indispensable to the welfare of the country. A stable man would soon be left far behind by the rapidly advancing "progressive Democracy." About once in five years the party manages to throw off its old clothes and appear in the habiliments of an entire different fashion, and if its editors did not change too, they would be very inadequate expositors of the doctrines of the party to which they belong. Mr. Ritchie's somersets, all his grand and lofty tumblings, all his wheelings of heels over head, are but the characteristic capers of a devoted Locofoco. His desire has been to keep up with his party, and in order to do so; he has been forced to perform more extravagant evolutions than were ever required of a nimble militiaman with corn stalk on shoulder at a training.

A PRINTER TURNED GOVERNOR. James Clarke, Esq., recently appointed Governor of Iowa, was a journeyman printer in the office of the St. Louis Republican, only 12 years ago. Hurra for the old typo!

THE CHRONICLE.;

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, November, 29 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester Co[illegible] on the 9th December.

V. B. PALM[illegible]

No. 59 Pine st. Phila., and 160[illegible] Buildings,) N. Y., and S. [illegible] Calvert st., Baltimore, is our [illegible] receiving Advertisements [illegible] CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE, [illegible] keeping for the same.

THE OLD FEDERALISTS [illegible] MOCRACY.—We are [illegible] Loco Foco brethren [illegible] name of Federalists [illegible] family n[illegible] they exi[illegible] Whig parties willing to stand or fall by its [illegible] Clubs. [illegible] may call us [illegible] as whatever [illegible] Whig principles [illegible] prosperity of the country [illegible] foul contamination (as they suppose it) of an federal alliance, they go a little further than facts will justly. It has always been the intent and there are the pleasure of the Loco Foco leaders in this county, as well as elsewhere, to make the people believe that the present Loco Foco organization, and the Democratic party that elected and sustained Mr. Jefferson and his immediate successors were the same identical party contending for the same policy of government [illegible] opposed of the same individuals; and we [illegible] cause of intelligence to be compelled [illegible] there are now living amongst us, some [illegible] and actually believe such to be the ca[illegible] would be a useless task to explain the [illegible] issue, and to show how entirely [illegible] those that divide the present parties. [illegible] necessary to give them a history of [illegible] one to this, showing that the old federal[illegible] direct and coalesced with the Democra[illegible] there is an argument nearer at home which [illegible] better comprehend, proving at least that all [illegible] claim to be Simon Pures' have not always been [illegible] Pures.

We will not travel over the country show[illegible] then that Martin Van Buren opposed Mr. Madison the war candidate and regularly nominated Democratic candidate for the Presidency, that Mr. Buchanan a gentleman now in the Cabinet, and talked of as their candidate for the next presidency, and numerous other Loco Foco members of both houses of Congress, belonged to the old federal party, & that the two Loco Foco Governors of Maryland, Messrs Grason and Thomas, and their defeated candidate, Mr. Carroll—all were rivalers of Jeffersonian democracy. We will not take the trouble to reiterate some of the complaints which are continually issuing from the lips of some of the Simon Pures that the old Federalists are drinking in all the treasury pap, while they cannot get a nibble. But we could give them proof, visible and tangible proof, so strong that they must surpsss Thomas of Didymus if they can can doubt any longer, that a large and respectable portion of the Leaders of the Loco Foco party of this county, belonged to old Federal party, and were the most bitter, inveterate and virulent opposers, contemners and abusers of Jeffersonian Democracy; and we could go farther and show that many men of high standing in the country, many respectable and estimable citizens of our own county who belonged to the old Democracy, but have never yet been able to see the Jeffersonian Democracy of Loco Focoism. We care very little however about the matter, our only wish is that there should be no misrepresentation, no humbug about the business. We belong to the class of individuals, who think more of things than of names more of substances than of shadows, and they may call us by what names they think proper, if they will not interfere with salutary Whig laws, [illegible] check ing the country in its present prosperous cu[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—T[illegible] speculations throughout the county [illegible] this document will contain, but as [illegible] the opinion of each depends very [illegible] hopes. The Free traders believe t[illegible] will take strong ground against th[illegible] recommend its reduction to wh[illegible] revenue standard, viz 20 per cent [illegible] men of the Loco Foco party seem [illegible] will not disturb the present sefuta[illegible] first we suppose, rely upon "his fo[illegible] speeches," while the latter cling to the Ka[illegible] anchor of their hope, and to the assurance [illegible] Buchanan, and others, that Mr. Polk was a better tariff man than Mr. Clay. The Whigs, although they feel a deep interest in the fate of the Tariff, knowing that the country has enjoyed an unprecedented degree of prosperity under its operation; can look on and enjoy the bickerings and quarrels of the "harmonious democracy."—The better opinion seems to be, that the message will either be like the Kane letter, a line here hinting at protection to satisfy the North and a line there speaking of revenue to satisfy the South, and leave the matter to Congress, or that he will take a decided stand against the Tariff.

It is thought that the next most prominent subject in the message, will be a recomm[illegible] of the well known sub treasury scheme [illegible] great Oregon question of which th[illegible] discoursing so much, and so b[illegible] ed upon very lightly—perhaps re[illegible] utable tale to the whole, yet hoping [illegible] arrangement of it.

The time now is short [illegible] the message, it is useless to offer a[illegible] concerning it. If Congress is o[illegible], the message will be delivered to the [illegible] next day, and we may receive a copy [illegible] it to our readers in our next paper.

REPRESENTATION ACCORDING TO FO[illegible].—As the Loco Focos generally are not willing to [illegible] reform from the Legislature, but insist upon a Convention, it would perhaps be desirable to many people of Dorchester, and other Eastern Shore counties of both parties, to know what are the views of these Conventional reformers upon the subject of representation according to population. If the Loco Foco leaders in this county advocate a doctrine so destructive to the interests of the smaller counties, is it right that the sovereign people should know their sentiments. No dodging gentlemen, come out boldly.

THE MARKETS.—We have published in to days paper the latest foreign news, by which our readers will discover that the scarcity in Europe is much greater even than [illegible] anticipated. The first effect of the [illegible] ly to unsettle the flour and grain [illegible] s, the [illegible] arcely knowing how much to ask [illegible] much to give. We perceive how [illegible] that th[illegible] have had a sensible effect [illegible] the New [illegible] Market, and no doubt will have a corresponding [illegible] upon the Baltimore markets, and in fact upon [illegible] the country. We shall endeavor to give in [illegible] condensed abridgement of the markets, late and [illegible] which our readers may rely.—[illegible] thing the indications abroad for [illegible] have been satisfied that the prices [illegible] continue to advance. At present, [illegible] how high corn and wheat will [illegible] we rejoice in the abundant crops, [illegible] the purses of our farmers: we cannot [illegible] meals in the old world, who are [illegible] upon.

[illegible] TRADE.—The Albany Atlas re[illegible] published in a Pennsylvania paper, in [illegible] the writer [illegible] to prove the inadequacy [illegible] that crop of America to supply the wants of [illegible] estimates the annual consumption of wheat [illegible] Great Britain at 170,000,000 bushels, and the annual average production at 150,000,000—leaving an average deficiency of 20,000,000. In 1844 in consequence of the increased crop this deficiency was only 11,267,000. The crop this year is estimated as at least two thirds of the average, or one hundred millions of bushels—showing a deficiency of 70 millions. The writer then proceeds to say—

"In looking to the continent and to the ports [illegible] whence a supply has heretofore been obtained, [illegible] that in Holland the crops are short; and that the government has reduced the duties on all kinds of grain to the lowest minimum point. In Belgium in consequence of a deficiency, all restrictions on the import of foreign wheat have been entirely removed. [illegible] the Baltic ports, all the stock has been taken [illegible] in the Black sea all the surplus wheat has been purchased to supply the deficiency in Italy [illegible] crops have also failed. Thus, it seems, the ports which have heretofore furnished England all she wanted, cannot now supply her with [illegible] cargo; on the contrary they are short themselves and have in fact become purchasers instead of sellers, and it would seem, that the only place where a surplus exists is in the United States."

The Atlas, after making the foregoing quotation, remarks:—

Our wheat crop the present year, according to the estimate of this writer may be set down at 120 millions of bushels; of which 80 millions will be required for the home market, and 10 millions for South America, leaving 30 millions for England and the continent.—This estimate of the deficiency abroad, made before the late intelligence from Europe, is much too low; and the adequacy of our means to supply it is considerably underrated. The proportion between the supply for the home and that of the foreign market, must be greatly changed by the strong action which the latter will exert on the former, under the pressure which now weighs on it. We are capable of getting along well with a home supply much more limited than that to which we have accustomed ourselves. Notwithstanding the failure of the potatoe crop which forms generally an important supplement to breadstuffs as an article of consumption, there are in Rice, and the cheaper substitutes for wheat, the Indian Corn, Rye &c., and still more in the greater economy of its use, a means of considerably increasing the proportion of our exportations to that of all former years.

The rise in the price from August last, when it was about $1,25, to the present range $7,00, upon this vast amount of production, seems to realize a wonderful and almost incredible increase of wealth to the country. Calculating the rise from the highest to the lowest point, ($2,75 per barrel of flour) there would be, taking the estimates referred to as the basis, an enhancement of price on the whole crop of 66 millions of dollars—of which from 32 to 30 millions would be profit realized in the foreign market, and an actual accession of national wealth to that amount. But the accession of price has been by firm and equal gradations—and on what has been thus far forwarded to the foreign market, the producer shares with the shipper an average profit much lower than that measured by the present rage. To the agricultural community, the increase of price is increase of wealth.

On the total production, all the profit that has been and all that will be realized in foreign markets is a national gain, in which, under the beneficent operations of the laws of trade, all classes of trade, all classes will share. But the increase which is derived in the home market, will not be a general gain, but a flowing of means from all other classes to the agricultural interest, and the employments subordinate to it, and tho' this must find its level in time, its first operations will be to pour, in abundant and fertilizing streams, its rich alluvion on the great farming interests of the country.

To this tribute the consuming class in this country have always been accustomed cheerfully to submit.—The agricultural class itself in turn occupies as to all other interest the position of the chief customer. Every accession of its wealth is an increase of its means to purchase, and a resulting widened market, and a freshened ability to make good its past credits from other classes. There is no investment that the merchant, the mechanic, the manufacturer and carrier, finds so quickly return in gain to himself as the profit he pays the farmer.

We add from a tabular statement prepared for Hunts Magazine for September, a list of prices of flour in New York City in November in each year, for the last 22 years. It will be seen that the present price has been exceeded in several instances—but in some of those instances it has been the result of shortness of the crop, or the inflation of the currency, and there is no parallel within the designated period of the occurrence of an over abundant crop, and so great an appreciation of its value as at present:

1823	$7,00	1828	$7,62	1833	$5,68	1838	$8 50
1824	5,62	1829	5,31	1834	5,12	1839	6,97
1825	5,12	1830	5,25	1835	6,15	1840	5,00
1826	5,12	1831	5,75	1836	9,50	1841	6,00
1827	5,25	1832	6,00	1837	8,50	1842	4,25
						1843	4,75
						1844	4,81

The Corn Law of England.—We think that there can be little doubt that the corn law of England will be suspended, if it be not totally repealed. The necessities of the people will demand this measure at the hands of the British ministry; and no policy can withstand the cry for bread. It is most fortunate for both countries that the harvest in the United States has been so abundant, for a failure here must have produced absolute starvation amongst the poor of England. By suspending or repealing the corn law, and admitting our flour and grain free of duty, this dreadful condition of things may be prevented, although there will no doubt be much suffering. Under ordinary circumstances the laboring classes in England and Ireland, find great difficulty in procuring support; and they must be still more destitute, from the failure of the wheat and potato crops, even with all the supplies which can be furnished from the United States.

The Boston Mail, in speaking of the repeal of the corn law, says:

"But this corn law repeal is a difficult question.—Take away the protection which the agricultural interest of Great Britain receives, and that interest will instantly demand a repeal of all protection to the various manufacturing interests; in other words, a repeal of the tariff altogether. The next question is, how is the British Government, which requires an expenditure of more than $250,000,000 per annum, to be supported? Direct taxation to that amount would revolutionize the country in one year; and the income tax is already complained of as oppressive and unjust. This truth is, Great Britain can enjoy prosperity very well, but she is in no condition to withstand adversity. One year of scarcity may unsettle the whole fabric of her policy, and present her before the world like a giant shorn of his strength, not by a foreign foe, but by the Delilahs of his own household."—Balt. Clipper.

MANUFACTURES

The success of manufactures in this country, the price to which they have reduced the most essential articles of domestic comfort, the additional energy they have given to the pursuits of agriculture & commerce, must satisfy every unprejudiced mind that it is the policy that established and sustains the manufacturing interests. So long as home industry is properly encouraged, so long will our national prosperity continue, and in a few years our manufactures will open an extensive market in other countries, and remove all dependance upon the workshops and factories of Europe. The less dependent a nation is upon other countries for the necessaries and luxuries of life, and the less she imports of those foreign commodities which may be produced within her own territories, the more perfect and secure is her political independence. Hence it is that we deprecate all attempts by the introduction of the principles of free trade, or any other means to obstruct the growth of manufactures which are rising in every direction.

In our State, manufacturing establishments are multiplying, and unless the General Government "nip them in the bud," they will become the most active instruments in developing the resources of the State.—Tennessee abounds in mineral wealth and other manufacturing resources, and no State in the Union is better furnished with water power to propel the machinery of every kind, and enable her to convert her productions into actual wealth. We are constrained to belive that those who oppose the support of manufactures are governed by a mistaken policy, and that in a tariff for protection they are alarmed by a mere "bugbear," conjured up by politicians to answer their purposes.—Nashville Orthopolitan.

It is proposed to publish a new paper in Charleston, S. C., to be called the Charleston Mirror. It is to advocate the policy of domestic manufactures, and will thereby carry the war into Africa. The truth is, the nullifiers have stood out against reason and common sense with a wonderful pertinacity, but some of them are beginning to see that a factory is not a very terrific establishment after all. There are already some manufacturing establishments in South Carolina, and others are in progress. In a few years, they will probably be abundantly able to supply the State with all the articles of the sort which it may need. As factory wheels get to revolving briskly, the ideas of the nullifiers will get to revolving too, and, at no distant day, they will return to the opinions entertained by Mr. Calhoun thirty years ago, when he was a stalwarth advocate of the American system. A few factories will thus very effectually nullify nullification.

THE HIBERNIA.—The New York Commercial has been favored with the following letter from a passenger on board the Hibernia, dated

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, Nov. 6, 1845.

By the merciful interposition of a kind Providence I am permitted to write to you again, a mercy I did not dare to hope for this forenoon. But to satisfy you at once, I will begin by saying that I am safe and well.—I will give you in as few words as possible the account of our trip to this out of the way place.

I wrote you last from Halifax on Monday, 3d inst. We left there that day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and had cloudy weather, but on the whole had a fine time. We ran at about the rate of 200 miles a day till yesterday at one p. m. when our captain, (supposing we had passed Cape Race) turned the ship's head three points more northerly; a fatal mistake, for we had thick foggy weather, so thick we could not see the bow of the ship from the funnel. All went on well till 7 at night (last night,) when we were alarmed by the cry of "Port your helm—Stop her—Back her *full speed* Ice, rocks," &c. &c.

I ran out of the saloon, and to my horror saw right above me, higher than the ship's mast, three times multiplied a dark something which I thought was ice, but was soon convinced to the contrary by the ship's striking twice, once lightly and next time more severely. Our captain behaved with the utmost coolness, giving his orders with perfect self-possession, and though it was so foggy, as I have described, and we were going at the rate of 11 miles an hour, they stopped and backed the ship in twice her length.

Had she struck a quarter of a minute sooner we must all have gone to the bottom at once. You cannot conceive the horror of the time—the dark night—the uncertainty of what it was and where we were, and the dark overhanging rock, altogether made up a scene which one does not wish to see twice in a lifetime. We had the engines backed, put the helm hard down and ran her backward till the rock disappeared; and then we had the same scene over again, for we came quite as near running on the same place stern foremost; then the noise and tumult again rose high, and the same sounds and orders were repeated. After an intense anxiety of three minutes the engines got her stopped from her sternway, and she went ahead again. Then came the anxious question—"Where are we and what damage have we received?" The Capt. soon had to confess it was Cape Race we had run on, and he had made a mistake of twenty five miles.

Then as to the damage; the pumps were sounded; although the captain said at first "it was all right," I knew from his anxious face that some thing worse than he dared to tell had happened.—It was soon generally known that we were leaking badly 9 inches an hour, and it required all hands at the pumps to keep her free; this too at night, in a thick fog, was precarious enough. All hands were set to work, some to pump, others to fix a sail to draw under her to be sucked in and stop the leak, it was ready at about day light this morning and tried on, but was of no use; the leak gained and at 7 this morning the captain concluded to make for the nearest port; but how to reach it was the question, for the fog continued and we could not see a ship's length.

We had been running all the night (after we struck) due South, so as to get away from the land. We turned back at 7, as before mentioned, an anxious day we had of it, I can assure you. We ran due north again, and after numerous stops and firing cannon repeatedly, we had the satisfaction to see two boats rowing toward us in the fog. Good der men than our crew and captain I never saw; he was frantic with haste for the men to row to us, and when he got hold of one he tore his clothes in his haste to pull him on board. They proved to be New Foundland fishermen, and said they knew the course to steer for St. Johns, then distant, they said, 30 miles. We ran on with them on board, the fog still continuing, and then they seemed bewildered.

Guns were fired again, which were heard from this place, and boats put off to us, which piloted us in. We got into harbor at dusk and just in time, for while I am writing this letter, they are busy getting our ship on the mud to prevent her from sinking. Now as to our means of getting a way from here; having only just arrived, we have no fixed plan. The captain talks of sending an overland express to Halifax for the steamer Margaret to come on and take us on our journey, or if there is time for the express to get there, to have the Caledonia come round for us, but all is uncertain yet. It may be the Hibernia can be repaired; if so it will be done here and we shall proceed on our voyage.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

November, 25 1845.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	6 00
City Mills,	6 50
WHEAT—Prime White,	1 30
Prime Red,	1 25
CORN—White,	2
Yellow,	75
OATS,	38
RYE,	70

DIED.

In Baltimore, on the 19th inst., after a lingering illness of 24 days, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ANN REBECCA, wife of James N. Wright, in the 27th year of her age, leaving many relatives and friends to mourn their untimely loss.

In Baltimore, on Wednesday morning, 19th inst, after a short and painful illness, JAMES S. REYNOLDS, in the 54th year of his age. Requiescat in pace.

Suddenly of croup, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at her Grandfather's residence, in this place, *Josephine*, eldest daughter of Joseph E. and Anne E. A. Muse, in the 4th year of her age.

With hearts overflowing with sorrow we bend
O'er the lovely remains of the child of a friend;
For Death, so unsparing, relentless and cold,
Hath stricken the loveliest lamb of the fold.

No dew drop of heaven—no flow'r of the lea
Was brighter, or sweeter, or fairer than she—
Yet this gem in its brightness—this fresh little flow'r,
Was extinguished alas, and cut down in an hour—

We weep too for her, who has lost from her side,
Her heart's fondest treasure, her joy and her pride;
Her child has departed, but ne'er from her heart,
Will the sense of its sweetness and beauty depart.

She sits in her chamber and listens in vain
For accents that ne'er can be heard there again—
The couch is all empty where recently smil'd
The bright little face of her idolized child.

Beautiful Babe! we shall see you no more
Till we too have trodden eternity's shore;
But who would recall you from heavenly joys
To earth, with its sorrows, its pleasures and toys?

For an instant you glanc'd like a bright sunny beam
Across the dark waters of life's troubled stream,
And then were withdrawn from mortality's eyes,
To fill and illumine your home in the skies.

The spirit released from its beautiful clay,
On pinions of light floated brightly away;
By angels was borne to the mansions of rest,
And folded its wings on Emanuel's breast.

A. G. M.

Cambridge, Nov'r. 28, 1845

STRAYED,

From the subscriber, living on the "Indian Bone" farm near Bucktown, in the latter part of September last, three head of cattle, as follows, two young oxen, one of which is about 4 years old, of a pale red color, with a white belly and tail; the other is about 5 years old, with white belly and tail. The other is not recollected. They are all marked with a crop and two slits in the right, and an underbit in the left ear. Any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

DENWOOD HUGHES.

Nov. 29 1845 3w

CITIZENS & TRAVEL[illegible]

THE subscriber has taken charge [illegible] lately occupied by Wm. H. Yates, E[illegible] travelling community, as well as the ci[illegible] chester, have been so agreeably entertain[illegible] furnished with all the luxuries of the [illegible] and polite servants; hambers and bed[illegible] comfortable, stables in good order and o[illegible] hand; in short, if a quiet, comfortable [illegible] house can offer any inducement to the [illegible] flatters himself that his exertions to plea[illegible] unrequited by a generous public. H[illegible] make it the interest as well as the ple[illegible] he to bestow upon him a share of their [illegible]

He intends always to keep in read[illegible] and horses, by which he will be enabled [illegible] sons to any part of the peninsula on mo[illegible]

ALGERNON [illegible]

Cambridge, Nov. 29 1845.

Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan[illegible] sell on WEDNESDAY the 10th DE[illegible] at his late residence near New Market, [illegible] al estate of Richard Hughlett, deceased [illegible] wood and crops on the ground exce[illegible] in part of the following property to wi[illegible]

HORSES,

CATTLE,

and HOGS, household and kitchen fu[illegible] utensils, and many other articles too t[illegible] tion. The sale will commence at 9 [illegible] and the terms made known on the day [illegible]

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

of Richard H[illegible]

Nov. 29, 1845. tf

DORCHESTER FARMERS [illegible]

The members of this Club will meet [illegible] P. PHELPS (Eldon) on Thursday the [illegible] punctual attendance is requested. By [illegible]

JAMES A. STE[illegible]

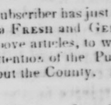
Nov. 15, 1845.

☞ *The above meeting is postponed 5th of December next, on account of the the family of the President.*

Nov. 22

DRUGS, MEDICINES, [illegible]

OILS, GLASS & DYE S[illegible]



The subscriber has just retu[illegible] with a FRESH and GENUI[illegible] the above articles, to which [illegible] the attention of the Public thro'out the County. He [illegible] part

Proto Iodide of Mercury,	Lupulin,
Bimodide of do.	Oxide of Z[illegible]
Iodine,	Mur. of I[illegible]
Iodide of Potass.	Ext. Bell[illegible]
Cyanide of do.	do Hyo[illegible]
Phosphate of Ammonia,	do Nux [illegible]
Morphia,	do Stra[illegible]
Tannin,	do Com[illegible]
Naptha,	do Gen[illegible]
Sulph. of Morphia,	do Colc[illegible]
Acetate of do.,	do Tar[illegible]
Quinine,	do Jug[illegible]

Together with a full assortment of Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills, Ca[illegible] Pulmonary Balsam, (an excellent tart[illegible] Hews' Nerve & Bone Liniment, and [illegible] popular Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Pe[illegible] with a full assortment of Prescription[illegible] cians, &c., at prices to suit the time[illegible]

W. F. R[illegible]

N B Wanted a youth of moral [illegible] habits to learn the Apothecary busine[illegible]

NEW CHU[illegible]

THE members and friends of the [illegible] pal Church, at Church Creek and [illegible] the erection of a new Church in sai[illegible] in the old Church on *Saturday* the 3[illegible] P. M.

Nov 22 1845

Coffee.—Just received, a lot of [illegible] Coffee, for sale low by [illegible]

Nov. 22

Cheese.—A lot of No. 1 Box C[illegible] ed, and for sale low by [illegible]

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED, that the sale of th[illegible] cause of Rebecca A. Perry a[illegible] Francis Perry and others made an[illegible] Trustee, James Wallace, be ratified [illegible] less cause be shewn to the contrary [illegible] 22nd day of January next, provided [illegible] der be published in some newspaper [illegible] ty once in each of three successive [illegible] 22nd day of December next. Th[illegible] amount of sales to be $350 00.

True copy. Test LOUIS G[illegible]

Nov. 22 1845 3t

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED, that the sale o[illegible] cause of John W Braughan [illegible] James Brawhann and others, in[illegible] by the Trustee, James Wallace, [illegible] firmed, unless cause be shewn to t[illegible] before the 22nd day of January nex[illegible] of this order be published in some [illegible] chester county once in each of thre[illegible] before the 22nd day of December [illegible] states the amount of sales to be $16[illegible]

True copy. Test. LOUIS [illegible]

Nov. 22 1845 3t

SMUT MAC[illegible]

The subscriber has, at an expens[illegible] tached a Smut Machine to the [illegible] Mills, belonging to T. K. Smith, es[illegible] from the house of Kirk & Johnson, [illegible] and is an admirable cleanser of w[illegible] some garlic, much of the darnel a[illegible] dust, white-cap, &c, and with bu[illegible] grain, will clean wheat better than [illegible] Although the customer gets pure [illegible] without any charge, yet the mill [illegible] extra trouble, and the tax on the w[illegible] that it will be a considerable draw[illegible] in dry weather. The public are i[illegible] al of it. The public's obt. serv't.

URI[illegible]

Nov. 22 1845 3w

A Lot of good home made Ke[illegible] received, and for sale by [illegible]

Nov. 8 J. M.