[illegible] would be well for Government to consider in time what steps they ought to take for supplying the wants of our numerous population in the event of the deficiency proving a serious one. In addition to the causes we have named as likely to effect the produce of the harvest of 1845, we ought not to omit the severe frost of Monday evening which would, we fear commit serious damage in elevated parts of the country where the crops are backward. One of the measures which Government may reasonably be expected to recommend to the consideration of the Parliament when it reassembles, is the entire remission of all duty on the importation of Indian corn. At present the duty is 8s per quarter, or nearly 50 per cent on the original price of the article in the United States. From all we can learn the corn harvest has been unusually abundant this year, in America; so that if the grain could be admitted into this country without duty the pressure upon the poorer classes, arising from the partial failure in the potatoe crop, would be much less severely felt. —Manchester Guardian.

We regret to say that the weather has been extremely unfavorable for the harvest during the whole of last week, and that it still continues to be very much broken. Large quantities of corn, including much that was cut and almost ready for the stock the week before last, are still in the fields. From the repeated drenchings which it has received it will be some time before it carried, even if the weather should improve, and if it should not the grain which is still out can scarcely escape very serious injury. The return of bad weather is not less unfortunate for the potatoe crop than for the grain. It was already overdone with moisture, and every week of wet weather renders it more susceptible of the disease which is now so prevalent. As far as we can learn, this disease exists to some extent in most parts of the kingdom; but although it has made some progress in South Lancashire, it is neither so general in its attacks nor so virulent in its ravages in this as it is in many other districts. Many large farms in this country are quite free from it, but unless the weather should improve they will still be liable to be attacked.—*Liverpool Times.*

The present year has been remarkable for a great uncertainty in the weather, and the cold rainy month (August) just passed, excited much uneasiness. The growth of the grain was originally retarded by very unfavorable spring weather, which it may be asserted lasted until the 20th of June. The warm month that followed, repaired the injury sustained by the crops up to that period, and seemed to promise the husbandman an extraordinary good harvest of hay, &c. The sun of August, however, failed to radiate his genial influence, and the corn was not ripened. The weather fortunately improved towards the end of the month, and the information received from all parts of the country, convince us that we shall be blessed, as far as quality is concerned, with a more than average harvest.—*Augsburg Gaz.*

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 26.—There is no alteration whatever to notice in the price of Cotton this week. The demand which has been moderate only, has been fairly met by holders, but there has been no pressing to sell. 6500 American have been taken on speculation; and 400 American, 200 Pernams and 200 Egyptian for export. 150 Egyptian, 300 Barbadoes and 800 Madras are declared for auction on Friday next. The total number of sales during the week amount to 26,400 bales. Another report says, a general dullness has prevailed the market during the week, the trade having purchased sparingly and speculators only to a moderate extent; nevertheless prices do not perceptibly give way, though in some instances rather lower rates have been accepted.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Sept. 26. The duty for the ensuing week is reduced on Foreign Beans to 1s and raised on Peas to 5s 6d per quarter.—From Ireland and coastwise during the past three days the supplies have been extremely unimportant; whilst of State Flour we have to note a liberal importation, and two small cargoes of Wheat from the Baltic. Excepting a few slight showers on the morning of yesterday, the weather since Monday and up to last night has been fine, enabling the farmers in this neighborhood to secure a further portion of the Grain crops, and many have now cleared up the whole;—the trade in consequence during the interval from Tuesday, although steady at our quotations, has been less active, and the sales generally rather limited. This morning we had a return of exceedingly heavy rain, inducing sellers of Wheat at our Corn Exchange to expand extreme prices for free wheats of all descriptions, yet the transactions were only to a moderate extent at the full rates of Tuesday. Very few samples of bounded Wheat were offering, in one instance however, a fine parcel of white Dantzic realised 8s per 70 lbs. Sack Flour was in moderate request, without change in value, and some quantity of Canadian was disposed of at fully former rates. Several thousand barrels of State flour in bond were taken during the week, in partial cases exceeding our extreme quotations. In Barley, Malt, Peas, or Indian Corn, we note no variation; two cargoes of Egyptian Beans were sold all out at 33s per quarter, and free of all kinds were held for a trifling improvement.

Quotations—Wheat, per 70 lbs—Canadian, red, 8s 3d a8s 6d; white 8s 9d a9 3d, United States, red 8s 6d a8s 9d. Indian Corn, per 480 lbs 35a38; in bond, 25a27s. Flour, per 196 lbs—Canadian sweet, 33s 6d a34s 6d; United States, sweet, 35a34s; in bond, 26a27; do. and Canadian sour, 31a32s; in bond, United States, 21a22s.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Sept. 26.—Wheat is firm at Monday's prices, but our millers are mostly in want of new wheat; and as the weather is fine, and factors ask full prices for old and for foreign Wheat, not much business has been done. We may quote English Wheat at 68 to 70s, and foreign in bond from 40s to 54s. Barley is firm, without much business doing. Oats—British and Irish are so scarce that consumers who will have them have to give advanced prices, and as much as 35s per quarter has been made of some very fine old Scotch potato oats; foreign in bond sell readily, as it now seems certain that the duty on them will shortly be lower.

LIVERPOOL AMERICAN PROVISION MARKET, Sept. 26.—There has again been a very lively Butter Market, and prices are fully 4s. higher within the week. Bacon is in good demand at 1s advance. Lard is also 2s. to 3s. higher and scarce. There is a steady demand for American Beef at full prices. In Pork there is more doing. The Cheese, per "Great Britain," sold very freely at an advance of fully 5s. [illegible] In lace and [illegible] Lard there is a further advance of 2s. to 3s. per cwt.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, Sept. 23.—Since the receipt of the advices from the United States, by the Hibernia steamer, on Tuesday last, our market relapsed into a dull state, speculators have entirely withdrawn from the field, and although the accounts from the manufacturing districts are upon the whole of a satisfactory tenor, the demand from the trade has been on a most restricted scale. Some holders, desirous of realizing, have even submitted to a decline of 1f to 2f, but this is merely partial, as the sales made at this reduction were stifling to be looked upon as establishing as a real depreciation, and cannot therefore be taken as a criterion.

THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, October, 25th 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 27th October.

WM. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.—The Hibernia has arrived bringing news seven days later than that published in our paper to day. The papers brought by the steamer reiterate the former accounts of bad weather and scarcity of crops, but it seems that from private sources letters have been received, which have had the effect of unsettling the market, and previous prices had scarcely been maintained. But we can see nothing to change our opinion formed from a full examination of all the facts, that the present prices of corn, wheat, &c. will be maintained, if not considerably increased.

OHIO ELECTION.—The Whigs have gained a decisive victory in Ohio. The news already received renders it certain that they have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Late returns from all the counties in Georgia, but one (Montgomery) give the following result:

For Crawford, (Whig)	36 145
For McAllister, (Loco.)	34,723
Crawford's majority	1 422

Which will be varied but very few votes by the vote of the county to be heard from.

In the Senate the Whigs have twenty-two, and the Locos twenty-five Senators

The House will contain sixty nine Whigs and sixty Locos—which will be changed one by the determination of the tie in Madison county, for which a new election has been ordered. So that the Whigs have a majority of six on joint ballot.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The time is fast approaching for the meeting of Congress, and men begin to look with fearful forebodings to the thick coming signs of what is to be done by the new powers that be, and "the assembled wisdom of the nation."

It is most unfortunate for the country that it has no settled policy; that laws which affect business operations—trade, commerce, and manufactures—have no fixedness, no stability, no permanency with us; that the capitalist has no assurance, when he invests his money in any given branch of business, especially if it be in manufacturing, that it will not be jeoparded or lost by the instability of national legislation.

For more than thirty years there has existed in the United states two conflicting schools of political economists;—one in favor of protecting American industry and enterprise against foreign competition, the other in favor of *free trade;* and the contests between them have been carried on, upon the part of the latter, as we think, with more zeal than knowledge, and with more of denunciation than reason. Our readers are aware that a compromise took place between these two conflicting schools in 1833, commonly called "the Compromise Act," which was to continue for nine years. Upon the expiration of this act, by its own limitation, in 1842, the contest between the two schools or parties, was again renewed, and resulted in the passage of the Tariff Act of 1842, by the Whigs, than which no measure ever produced more salutary effects upon a paralyzed and prostrate country. Fortunately for the country the Whigs, who are almost to a man in favor of protecting American labor and American enterprise, then had a majority in both branches of Congress. The act was passed in spite of the most strenuous and determined opposition, and its effect upon the country was like that of fresh air upon a suffocating man; new vigor and activity were infused into every fibre of the body politic. Since then, and under the operations of that act, we have enjoyed a degree of prosperity which rarely falls to the lot of any people.

Are we to be permitted to enjoy this prosperity, or are we again to undergo the future of new "experiments?" This is an important question, and one to which the people of the northern and middle States are anxiously seeking an answer. We have closely watched the signs of the times for some months past, contest their indications rather increase than diminish our apprehensions that the present Tariff is to be sacrificed upon the altar of party; that it is to die the death, not for any evil deeds of its own, but on account of its paternity. The Union, which is the acknowledged organ of the Administration, has for some time past, been giving the free trade men of South Carolina every assurance that "Mr. Polk will give his best efforts to reduce the present Tariff," to what it is pleased to call the "revenue standard," which, according to Mr. McDuffie, and others of that school, is a uniform duty of twenty per cent upon every article imported. Mr. McDuffie in a late letter, published in the Charleston Mercury, an republished in the Union, says: "Can it be believed, that Mr. Polk, bound by the united ties of interest and duty to sustain the great principles of FREE TRADE and unshackled industry, which he has so ably supported through a long course of public service, will now, when elected to the highest station to which [illegible] by voluntary and unsolicited suffrages he was raised to power? I trust not the idea." In copying this letter, the editor of the Union, who speaks by authority, assures Mr. McDuffie that he has not misjudged Mr. Polk. The editor constantly talks of "the injustice and oppression of the present tariff act," evidently with a view of prejudicing it in the minds of the people, and of inducing them to concur with Mr. Polk, Mr. McDuffie, and the free trade party in Congress in destroying it. He goes upon the principle that to give a thing a bad name, is to insure its destruction; and when has that party made the destruction of any thing a party measure, that it did not succeed?

But we shall be told that the Pennsylvania delegation will resist any and every attempt to destroy the present tariff, under which she is now enjoying a most unprecedented degree of prosperity. It may be so, though we have very little confidence in their opposition to any party measure. Did they not advocate the election of Mr. Polk, and assure the people that he was "a better tariff man than Mr. Clay," when they well knew the contrary? Are such men to be trusted?—We have no confidence in them. But suppose they should oppose the destruction of the tariff, can they prevent it? We think not. The Locofoco party have a large majority in the House of Representatives and a majority in the Senate, and we know that, with the exception of the members from New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, every Locofoco is opposed to the protective policy, and some of the New York members, we believe are also opposed to it. The establishment of the Sub treasury, and the overthrow of the present tariff, will be the two great Polk measures of the session; that they will be carried out, we see very little reason to doubt, and much cause to fear.

In addition to the language of the editor of the Union, we notice that other accredited organs of the Locofoco party are denouncing the present tariff as iniquitous and oppressive;—Among these are the New York News, the Richmond Enquirer, the New York Evening Post, and many others we could name, both at the North and the South, indicating a unanimity of opinion and purpose hostile to the protective policy which bodes it evil.

But we shall be asked, as we have been, how Mr. Polk can, in view of his Kane letter, oppose the protective policy? On the other hand Mr. McDuffie asks of Mr. Polk can after so ably supporting the great principles of *free trade,* through a long course of public service, now betray his political principles? It seems evident from these interrogatories that he must prove false and faithless to one portion or another of those who gave him their votes and the question is, which portion did he intend to deceive while a candidate? For ourselves, we never had a particle of doubt that he intended to practise upon the credulity of the friends of protection, and that the Kane letter was contrived for this express purpose. We proclaimed this opinion during the Presidential contest; we cautioned the people of Pennsylvania not to be deceived by it, and showed them, what Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Ritchie now affirm, namely, that Mr. Polk had supported the principles of *free trade* through his whole career in Congress, and that, in the canvass for Governor in Tennessee in 1841, he told the people that during the period he was in Congress, he had steadily been opposed to a protective policy;" and further, that he had also declared the interests of the country required the *repeal* of the tariff act of '42. A majority of the people of this State close, however, to be deceived by the Kane letter, and to put trust in those who were interested in deceiving them, and who have now got their reward for so doing, in the shape of offices of honor and profit. They will soon learn how much reliance is to be placed upon such men, and upon a letter put forth in the midst of a canvass in which the writer avows principles which he has all his life opposed; and if they pay dear for the lesson they must content themselves with the old proverb, that "bought wit is the best if it is not bought too dear."

THE TWO PROGRESSIVE NATIONS.—The English and French journals are of the opinion that we have territory enough. The Journal de Debats says of the American Republic, "it is ten times the extent of our France, which, nevertheless, is a very fine empire."—It thinks that for the political balance of the world, the conquest of Mexico by the United States may create eventual dangers which, though distant it will not be superfluous to guard against. Yet there are dangers nearer at hand which awaken the apprehensions of those who are stickers for the balance of power. The progress of Russia excites alarm.

"Europe watches with care," says the paper we have quoted, "a great empire which occupies in the East and in the North an immense surface covered with a population of sixty two millions, double that of France and that of Austria, and quadruple that of Prussia, and cannot help being filled with the contemplation of another colossus which may occupy the whole space of the isthmus of Panama, from the mouths of the St. Lawrence to the Columbia River in Oregon—thus acquiring the disposal of the most productive cultivatable lands, and the richest mines of the earth, and extremely redoubtable at sea."

Between the American Eagle, on the one hand, and the Russian Bear, on the other, there is a fluttering in the doves cotes—an uneasy restlessness in the bee hives. The Eagle will swoop and Bruin loves honey.

Russia, with her immense territory stretching from the Arctic circle to the shores of the Black Sea, and embracing all Northern Asia, filled with the crude elements of power, is rapidly advancing in civilization and in the development of her resources. That Scythian region, which ere now has poured forth its hordes of invaders upon Southern Europe, is pregnant with a new race of destroyers. But when they go forth again it will not be as rude barbarians, nomadic tribes, warring without aim and at random, but as an organized host in all the panoply of war, and directed by the energy of a single mind, the force of a single will. The rough Tartar will change his shaggy dress of skins for the regimental uniform. Instead of the Parthian arrow there will be artillery and musketry, the bayonet and the hussar's sabre. If France is concerned about the balance of power in America she may find more cause of concern in that particular nearer [illegible] Paris; she will [illegible] to the vineyards of [illegible] Champagne.

As to the United States and Russia, however opposite they may be in respect to their several principles of government, there is a wonderful similiarity in the progressiveness of the two. Undoubtedly they are both destined to play important parts in the world's future history.

THANKSGIVING.—Governor Pratt has issued the following proclamation recommending that Thursday, the 21st day of November next, be observed by the people of Maryland as a day of thanksgiving, praise and prayer:

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.:

WHEREAS, it is right and proper that some one day of those commonly devoted to secular employments, should be dedicated by the people of Maryland to the Almighty as a day of thanksgiving, for the many blessings enjoyed by them during the present year, and whereas, it is usual that this day should be designated by the Governor of the State.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS G. PRATT, Governor of the State of Maryland, do recommend that THURSDAY, the twenty seventh day of November next, be set apart and observed by the people of Maryland, as a day of public thanksgiving, and that, forbearing all secular engagements, they will on that day unite in praise and prayer to the Almighty for the many blessings which they under his divine protection have enjoyed.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this 16th day of October, 1845.

THOS. G. PRATT.

JUST THINK!!!

THERE NEVER WAS A MEDICINE made of so pure material as Dr. Smith's (Sugar Coated) Indian Vegetable Pills, and no medicine has ever been so highly recommended. They act as no PILLS ever acted as they operate powerfully, and do not leave the bowels disordered. And how pleasant! Children take them without resistance. Directions of four pages accompany every box. The signature of DR. G. BENJN SMITH is on the seal of each box. Sold at Dr. Gibson cor. Bowery and Grand Street—Rushton & Co., 110 Broadway—Everett, 96 Hanson Street and at the office, 179 Greenwich Street.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich Street, New York. And sold by BELL & DAIL, Cambridge Md.

☞CAUTION.—As a miserable imitation has been made, by the name of "Sugar Coated Pills" it is necessary to *be sure* that DR BENJ'N SMITH'S signature is on every box.

CLICKENER'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—The greatest triumph of the Nineteenth century is this medicine, which possesses all the benefits without any of the disadvantages of other physic. Heretofore to take a dose of medicine was almost as bad as to take a whipping; but now a dose of medicine (that is if administered in the shape of Clickener's Sugar coated Pill) is such a luxury that we fear people will long to be unwell as an excuse for taking them. These wonderful Pills are warranted to cure all diseases that come within the range of pills, and purgatives, and are so palatable that they may be taken by way of deserts after dinner. Another of their properties is that their operations are unattended with nausea, sickness, which is owing to the exclusion of all impurities from the ingredients that compose them.

Sold in Cambridge by White & Anderson and Michael & Emrick, and by agents published in another part of our paper.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

October, 23 1845.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	5 25
City Mills,	5 31
WHEAT—Prime White,	1 10
Prime Red,	1 00
CORN—White,	62
Yellow,	65
OATS,	38
RYE,	70

OBITUARY.

Died at the residence of his uncle, James Higgins, Esq. Transquakin Mills, on Tuesday the 16th Sept last, after a very short illness, GILBERT MOTIER, son of Thomas and Catharine Higgins, aged 6 years 2 months and 17 days.

Also, in the town of East New Market, on Monday the 13th inst, after a tedious and protracted illness of 22 days, JUNIUS ALEXANDER, son of Thomas and Catharine Higgins, aged 3 years 10 months and 11 days.

Can it be! Yes, oh yes, the truth of which is a painful reflection—the bright heart rending in the extremes and the affliction which falls upon the hearts of the parents, in this their sad bereavement, comes with a double blow. Thus, in less than four short weeks, we see two beautiful, interesting and lovely boys taken from this stage of action—from the fond embrace of an almost doting father, and from the arms and caresses of an affectionate mother, to join their heavenly Father in a blissful immortality in the realms and Paradise above. What a consoling reflection this, to know that these lovely boys are forever safe from the evils of this sinful world, and that they are now basking in the sunshine of a smiling and a wise Providence. This, we say, is a sweet reflection, and should be a consolation to the hearts of the bereaved parents, and should cause them to dry up their tears of sorrow and grief, and to exclaim in the language of good old Job, "the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

We know that it is one of the severest trials to be severed from the ties and connections which bind our affections to this world, and in this dispensation of Divine Providence, it seems to be doubly more so yet, in all things, we should exercise wisdom and take counsel from the afflictions of good old Job.

Those who have never been placed in the situation of this greatly bereaved family know not the feelings which pervade their bosoms, but those who have, are ready to call to mind every little word, action, and deed which have heretofore characterised the sports and gambols of their playful and happy hours. We look at the toys and [illegible] things which were once their [illegible] enjoyment they took [illegible] at the [illegible] in their delight. We look at the vacant seat [illegible] family table, and call to recollection their endearing sources, and the manly deportment with which they were wont to fill them. All these and a thousand other little things are held dear in the memory of those which have been similarly bereaved, and which fills the heart with sorrow and grief; yet we would not forget one of them.

"Sorrow for the dead, is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other would we seek to heal—every other affection to forget; but this wound we consider it a duty to keep open—this affection we cherish and brood over in solitude. Where is the mother who would willingly forget the infant that perished, like a blossom, from her arms, though every recollection be a pang. Where is the child that would willingly forget the most tender of parents, though to remember be but to lament. Who, even in the hour of agony, would forget the friend over whom he mourns? —Who, even when the tomb is closing upon the remains of her he most loved; when he feels his heart, as it were, crushed in the closing of its portals, would accept of consolation that would be brought by forgetfulness?" No, the love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul.

If it has its woes, it likewise has its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection—when the sudden anguish, in the convulsive agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved, is softened away into pensive meditation on all that it was in the days of its loveliness, who would eradicate such sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom; yet who would exchange it, even for the song of pleasure, or the burst of revelry? No; there is a voice from the tombs softer than song. There is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charms of the living."

A CARD.

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. KRAUM will devote particular attention to mantua making. Residence on Poplar street, immediately opposite the residence of Wm. Rea, Esq.

A few school girls can be accommodated with board at FIFTY dollars a year.

Oct. 25 1845 3w

For Sale.

A SMALL FARM on Little Choptank river, near the lands of Samuel Pattison, Esq. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to

ROBERT WALLACE, Cambridge,
or JOHN A. RON, Baltimore.

Oct. 25 1845

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, all the Real Estate of which Noah Dixon died seized and possessed, consisting of the following tracts or parcels of land to wit:—The Plantation in Caroline County, embracing the long long tract, "Snowdon's Folly-ship" and Lloyds Regulator 133 3 4 acres, more or less, and known as the Dixon place—also attached to or adjoining the above lands, the Farm containing 100 acres, more or less, known as the "Old Dixon place." These lands have improvements upon them—are not very distant from Denton and afford an opportunity to a good speculation.

In Dorchester, are the following lands to wit:—A parcel of land, on the South side of the road from Cambridge to Church Creek, called "Keene's Outlet" 37 3 4 acres, and about half a mile from the village of Church Creek—this lot is covered with wood and timber. Also two lots of heavily timbered land immediately adjoining the suburbs of the said village, and containing in all lot about 25 acres and called "Keene's Enclosure"—on one of the lots is a small tenement, surrounded by about five or six acres of arable land. Also a lot of unfinished land, in the vicinity of Church Creek, on the South side of Cambridge new road, containing 26 1 2 acres, called "Colston's Hazard"—this property was bought of Mr. Lacey, and on it is a small dwelling, and about five acres in cultivation. Also a timbered lot called "Colston's Puzzle" 32 acres, more or less, near Church Creek, on Woman's new road. Also a small Farm about 12 miles from Church Creek, on the Eastern side of the Road from said Church Creek to the Beaver Dam—there is a dwelling house on this property and all goes in repair. Also a Farm on Church Creek, and opposite the one Episcopal Church. This plantation is a most delightful and healthy residence, immediately on the sells. The land is in a high state of cultivation—the dwelling house and other necessary out houses, are nearly new and in excellent order—there are also two good orchards on the premises—the property is well supplied with timber for the farm land use of the farm. Also adjoining Church Creek village, two Timothy lots, containing about five acres. Also a lot in the village of said village called "Williams Resurvation" 6 1 2 acres, more or less—on this lot are two dwelling houses one of which has two stories, carriage house, corn house, smoke house, stables, and other out houses—a store house, and a lately new, commodious the late residence of Mr. Dixon. This property borders on the bank of the creek, and to which there are also attached a very convenient ship yard and a convenient landing—a very valuable—this property will be divided into parcels and sold if desirable to suit the convenience of purchasers. Also "Bottons Desire, Turkey Point and Woolverton, not distant from Church Creek and chiefly covered with fine wood and timber. This property is known as that purchased from James A. Stewart, Trustee. Also 336 3 4 acres, more or less, purchased from John W. Macum, principally in wood and timber, and very convenient to navigation. Also one timber lot, purchased of Henry Page, Trustee—very valuable. Also a dwelling house, two house, and lot in the village of Tuckahoe, near the residence of Dr. Turner. A real other tract of which Mr. Dixon died seized and possessed. There is not an opportunity in this place to give a more detailed description of the foregoing property. Persons disposed to buy, must examine for themselves. Any of the young Misses Dixons will afford every facility for an examination of the property and persons will call on them at Church Creek. Some portions of this property are very valuable, and any of it will be sold in lots to suit the views of purchasers.

The entire property will be sold free of Mrs. Dixon, widow of the late Noah Dixon, right of dower. The sale will take place at Church Creek, at the store house of the late Noah Dixon, between the hours of 10 & 4, on

Wednesday the 19th November

next.

The terms of sale are one fourth cash, the residue on a credit of 6, 12 & 18 months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with security approved by the Trustee.

The creditors of the said Noah Dixon are hereby notified to file their claims with the proper vouchers thereof, in the Chancery office, within four months from the day of sale.

JAS. A. STEWART,
Trustee.

Oct 25 1845. tds

The Dover Pearl will please copy the above and charge this office.

LAND FOR SALE

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at the store of John F. Stephens, in Laurel, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of next, at 1 o'clock P. M. all that valuable farm and being in Laurel, known by the name of "McNamara's Property" and on Black Water River, containing 375 acres of land, about 200 of which is covered with fine wood and timber. The cleared portion of the tract is of a fertile quality, and having ample sources for manure may be made equal and superior to any farm in the neighborhood. There is attached to this tract a large marsh range, which may be kept in the finest order for very little additional expense. There is also attached to the place, which makes it very desirable for any one who may engage in the business, a good house, and a large barn and wood houses. ALSO a small adjoining property, called "Cole's Point," containing 20 acres, having an excellent house, cattle during winter, and also a very fine fattening pork.

At the same time and place, the farm or farms on the upper end of Hooper's Island in the occupancy of the widow of the late Parks, containing

65 acres of LAND,

more or less. The dwelling is in excellent order, being thoroughly finished. This offers a fine chance for fine oysters and wild fowl, which may be had in abundance in the vicinity. There is a sufficient number of fresh cows on the farm. ALSO adjoining the above, containing 12 acres, which is in good new fence, and about half cleared, is under cultivation, the remainder in wood.

The terms of sale are, one fourth cash, the balance in equal payments at one, two, and three years to be secured by bond with approved security.

ROBERT R. PARKS.

Oct. 25 1845 tds

TOLL HOUSE, Vienna, Oct. 8th 1845.

WHERE as it is the opinion of the Dorchester Jury, and has been done to the Nanticoke Bridge, that great injury is and has been done to the Nanticoke Bridge, by immoderate driving and reckless children carts waggons &c. over the same, I do hereby give notice, that from and after the 1st November next no person or persons shall be allowed to ride on horseback, in a carriage, cart, waggon or vehicle of any kind, at a rate of more than a brisk walk or trot on the same, under as the case may be, and that any and every person or persons, so riding or driving faster than the above named gait or rate of travel, shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than one dollar or more than five for every such violation of this by-law, the fine to be recovered and collected as other fines for the time being in force in case of a refusal on the part of such offender upon the same to be collected and recovered as other fines are collected.

Ordered, that on and after the first day of November next, no cart waggon or any other vehicle carrying of heavy burthen, shall be allowed to cross the Nanticoke for ferriage under the heavy load of wood, timber, or other any of the articles usually hauled by teams or waggons, to be a the discretion of the keeper of the ferry, the toll which for the same shall be a difference of opinion between the toll gatherer and any person or persons, waggon or driving such waggon or other vehicle and the toll gatherer, the time being shall state an account against such offender and proceed by warrant against such offender to collect the same and that the fine to be not less than one to five dollars.

By order of the board of directors.

EDWIN E. MEDFORD, Pres.

Oct. 18 1845. Nanticoke Bridge.

Somerset Herald insert twice and charge this Office.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING

The subscriber having just received the latest New York Fashions, (containing the London and Paris Fashions,) is now prepared to execute all kinds of Gent emen's apparel in the neatest and most fashionable manner. He takes this opportunity to return grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen for their patronage he has received at his hands, and trusting to continue his business in the way to merit deserve future patronage, and will work for prices—his best and most fashionable Dress and Coats made for four dollars, and also other work in proportion—all garments warranted to fit and made neatest in manner.

All persons indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts on or before the 25th day of October, as I design closing my books. The public's servant,

WILLIAM C. LITTLETON.

Notice.

The subscriber has in his possession the sails, part of the running and standing rigging and other appurtenances to an end on the schooner Susquehanna of Baltimore, which was wrecked opposite his house about the 10th of September. The owner of the said property is hereby notified to come prove property, pay charges and take away—otherwise I shall proceed according to law to obtain salvage for the same.

WM. K. TRAVERSE.

Oct. 18, 1845. Taylor's Island

HENRY ANTHONY

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Cambridge and vicinity, that he has taken the store opposite of Bell & Dail, where may be had very variety of tin and Sheet Iron ware, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for cash. Sheet iron Fireboards made to order. Spouting made and put up at the shortest notice. Repairing done on reasonable terms.

Oct. 18 1845 3w

KNABE & GÆHLE'S

Piano Forte Manufactory,

No. 9 EUTAW ST. OPPOSITE THE "EUTAW HOUSE"

BALTIMORE,

AT this Establishment may constantly be found a large assortment of six and a half and seven Octave PIANO FORTES with plain and elegantly finished Cases of Rosewood, Mahogany, and other Woods; containing all the latest improvements and European improvements. The manufacture formerly carried on the business in Germany and for the ten years in this country. The many instruments lately furnished to Professors and Amateurs of music in this city is a guaranty that their instruments are what they are represented to be, equal if not superior to any manufactured in THIS COUNTRY or EUROPE.

☞As a pledge that their Instruments are well and faithfully made, they will warrant them for five years. If care be taken of them and any Piano that does not give satisfaction may be returned within the first six months.

KNABE & GÆHLE.

Octr. 18 1845 5w

WE are authorized to announce BARZILAI SLAUGHTUM, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Dorchester County.

Oct. 11 1845