THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, November, 1st 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 10th November.

V. B. 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.

THE TARIFF.—It is well known to our readers that Mr. Polk was supported at the Presidential Election by the South upon the faith of his former Free trade principles,—principles which he had in many situations and on many occasions strongly advocated. And that he was also supported by Pennsylvania and other States favorable to the protection of American manufactures, upon the faith of certain doctrines contained in the celebrated Kane letter, which were so mistified, and ambiguous that they might be so constructed as to make the Tariff men of the North believe that he was a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay, without creating any disaffection at the South, where the whole design of the letter was understood. Whatever credit the leading Locofocos may be entitled to for the dexterity and talent which they displayed, in defrauding the honest yeomanry and mechanics of the land, of their suffrages and in inducing them to assist into power an administration which will crush the very system that is as dear to them as the apple of their eye, we do not think, they can claim much upon the ground of the morality and honesty of their conduct. Now securely seated in power, the administration begins to throw off all disguise upon the subject. "The Tariff of '42 shall be repealed," is now the cry. That Tariff which has already raised the credit of the country from the low and degrading position which it lately occupied. That Tariff which has just begun to diffuse its blessings on every city and village, every hill top and valley in our land, and to revive trade in all of its most minute and intricate ramifications. —But why must a system fraught with such incalculable advantages, be destroyed? In the first place, the Tariff of '42 must be destroyed because it was passed by the Whigs, and it is irritating to the feelings of Locofoco politicians and destructive to their own hopes of advancement, to see the country flourishing and the people rejoicing from the effect and influence of a Whig measure. It must be destroyed, because the President and his advisers belong to the Calhoun and McDuffie school of politicians, who have persuaded themselves by their own sophistry (or else do not believe their own arguments) that England and all other parts of the world are ready to join with us in opening the avenues of trade and destroying all custom houses and officers and in carrying out the principle of buying where they can buy the cheapest and selling where they can get the highest price.

But the scales begin to fall from the eyes of Pennsylvania. She now begins to see how grossly she has been deceived, and although she will not probably receive much sympathy from others who have to suffer for her acts, she begins to hurl anathemas and curses upon the heads of those who deceived her.

The session of Congress will soon be here when matters and things will be more fully developed. We are advocates of peace and harmony, but we expect to have to record some stirring scenes among the Locos during the coming winter.

TROUBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

It cannot be concealed that the Locofoco party is now in a situation most unfortunate for itself. It has triumphed without the elements of harmony, and has resting upon its shoulders the administration of the country, with all its accountability, and cannot rally its partizans to a concert of action. Neither men nor measures are generally approved; and those who conducted the election in 1844, are now called upon by the various factions that seemed to have been rallied upon a common consent for wrong, are now urged to the fulfilment of the promises that were lavished in the canvass. The advocates of different aspirants are watching the movements of the Cabinet, and encouraging dissentions that may weaken opponents, or trying to soothe, lest the general outbreak should, by destroying all, defeat their particular object. The Cass men are vigilant to discern some opening, into which they may thrust a lever to sustain their favorite, and lift him up. Mr. Dallas has those that are intent upon his promotion, and of a similar stripe are those that think to press Mr. Walker forward for 1848, instead of allowing him to go over to the following term. The country will feel these efforts the soonest, and perhaps the West, because though apparently sundered by separate aspirations, the parties to this faction (we wish there was another word to express a sort of sub-party,) will, when they find which of them cannot succeed, rally to the support of the one which may; thus the defeated becomes the ally of the conqueror.

But the Locofocos are divided on measures. They are in troublous times, relative to the great questions with which they have attempted to identify themselves. The destruction of the Banks in Ohio was made the policy of the Locofoco party, and the triumph of that party was the death knell to the monied institutions. The opportunity of trying the experiment was fairly offered, and fully improved, and the election just now closed in that State, was the first chance which the people have enjoyed of expressing their opinions of the anti-bank policy of the Locofoco party, and they have declared themselves hostile to such a policy, and the declaration has been made upon a considerable experience of the evils resulting from that policy.

The *tariff* is another measure upon which there must be a difference of *opinion*, and upon that difference, action must be *had* or *sought*. There must be a demonstration upon this great question. In the interior of Pennsylvania and probably in the interior of most of the middle, and some of the eastern States, Mr. Polk was declared to be a tariff man, as good as Mr. Clay, and the celebrated Kane letter was adduced. In the cities, generally, the leading Polk men talked openly anti-tariff, though the papers did not venture to utter such sentiments *out of New York*.—Now the policy of the administration will be to break down the tariff of 1842, or, at least, to announce that intention, and to postpone, from policy, the execution of the design. Now here must be a rupture, if there is truth in the administration party. Those in the city, who openly proclaimed themselves free trade men, and, therefore, voted for Mr. Polk, will not be content with a postponement of legislation, that is to break in upon the tariff. Still less will the South, that sustained Mr. Polk, brook such a postponement of the measure declared to be vital to the interests of the cotton growing States. And how will Pennsylvania bear the agitation of the question, relative to the destruction of her great interests—Pennsylvania, that gave her strong electoral votes for Mr. Polk, and proclaimed her adherence to the tariff for protection at the same time? In our opinion, no affectation of compromise, no pretensions of indifference, no professations of attachments to certain interests, will avail. The administration will have to declare itself for or against the tariff, as it is. If for it, it will belie every opinion expressed in its behalf by its organ; if against it, the people of this State will hold to a fearful accountability the active men of that party, that deceived them into a belief that Mr. Polk was for protection to home products, and home industry. Either way the administration is sped, either way the advocates of Polk will be brought into collision; and the leaders of one side or the other must suffer from the judgment that will be meted out to them for their tergiversation, their advocacy now of what they disavowed formerly, or for their deception towards those who put the nation's and their own interests in jeopardy, from the false information upon which their vote was given.

There is a serious time approaching for those who were free trade Polk men, and for those who were tariff Polk men; and they cannot hide themselves from the indignation of those, who feel that the course of these Polk men defeated Henry Clay, and deprived the nation of the benefits which would have resulted from his policy.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Charleston Mercury of a late date, in defining "the position of the Administration," represents the *Tariff* as the source of all the evils to which the country is subject. The Mercury says:

"The true cause of exorbitant taxation, and of surplus revenue, and profligate expenditures by the General Government, is *the Tariff*.

"The *Tariff* is the true parent of Abolitionism in the North.

"The Texas question was an effect on our *Tariff* policy, and far subordinate to it in importance. To be safe, we must *extirpate* it from the legislation over us.

"Those who suffer from *false promises* cannot so easily forget as those who *made them*. And while the burden of that iniquitous *Tariff*, which Democratic votes forced upon us, is still weighing us to the earth, we cannot forget, if we would, that *trust in party* is as dangerous as *trust in princes*."

The *Tariff* is thus demonstrated to be, according to the *Mercury*, a real pandora's box.

UNION AND HARMONY.

While the *Washington* "Union," the organ of the entire Democratic party of the nation, is proclaiming war against the Tariff of 1842, the *Harrisburg* "Union," as the organ of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, is active in its defence. The last number of the latter "Union" says: "The public voice is speaking through "the columns of the press in many portions of the "State in favor of holding a Convention at this place, "on the 10th of next month, to take into consideration "the important subject of the Tariff. We like the idea "much, and, as citizens of Pennsylvania, feel anxious "that it shall be carried into effect, certain that much "good would flow from it."

Supremacy of Law.—Next in order to the creation of law must be its due and proper enforcement. But if a law—it may be the best ever made—lie dormant in the statute book; if there be no officer duly authorized to carry out its sanctions, we may as well have no laws, or perhaps it would be better to tolerate the enforcement of laws impartial in their bearings upon the world. It is evident, therefore, that in order to reap the benefit of law, it must be supreme, and its supremacy must be made manifest. In this country the officers of law are not the suppliant tools of despots, but the efficient aids of the people, affording protection to all, and dispensing the blessings of a free Government: hence results the necessity that the people should at all times assist not only in sustaining the laws, but in their enforcement. Every good citizen has, then, a personal interest at stake in all the affairs of the Government; and, would he see peace and harmony prevail, he must discountenance all violations of law and resistance to lawfully constituted authorities, in accordance with the cardinal principles of a democratic government. If every good citizen would only thus come up to his duty in this particular, we should hear of fewer mobs, riots and lynchings. Why is it that we are sometimes pained to find persons censorious against our public officers, it is difficult to understand, unless it be that some professing to be Americans in feeling are virtually ignorant of our Government. That man who takes a sympathising stand with the public offender against lawful authority is a secret foe to the Government which protects his property and person, and ought to be made to share the penalties of violated law with the convicted offender. On the contrary, every good citizen will respect the officers of law, and assist in their proper and lawful execution—a course of conduct alone which will sustain our courts and other public tribunals.—[Southern Reformer.

Arrival of the Great Western.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Further advance in the price of flour—Bad Prospects of the Harvest—Decline in Cotton—Improvement in the Iron Market—Firmness in the Produce Market—Agitation of Repeal in Ireland—Famine in Russia—Destruction of the French Army by the Arabs—The Railway Mania—The Markets, &c.

The news by the Great Western came to hand at 11 o'clock last night, through the prompt attention of Mr. Charles F. Chadwick, the indefatigable agent for the Messrs. Adams & Co's. express.

We make up the following summary of the news from Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 10th instant.

The price of bread in Paris, for the first fortnight in October, has been fixed at 37 centimes the kilogramme.

During the last three months no fewer than nine new railway newspapers have been established in England.

The Bishop of Exeter has called the attention of the clergy to the impropriety of being engaged in railway speculations.

Eugene Sue, the author of the "Wandering Jew," has been formally excommunicated by the Archbishop of Lyons, primate of France.

The Emperor of Russia has made an advance of 200,000 rubles to the inhabitants of Livonia, to enable them to purchase rye seed, the crop having generally failed in that country.

Upwards of twenty children were left in a dying state near Caherciveen, in Ireland, last week, by a quack impostor, who innoculated them with the small pox virus.

Gen. Howe was married, on the 6th inst., to the Hon. Miss Gore, one of the maids of honor to the Queen Dowager. The ceremony took place at Whitly Court, in presence of her Majesty.

The Smyrna Journals record the commission of another act of daring piracy. A vessel bound for Latakia for Smyrna, had been boarded near the Stanchio and plundered of 60,000 piastres.

The Dublin pilot attributes Archbishop Crolly's approval of the Irish college bill to an attack of insanity, and the London Tablet regards this "as a fortunate though sad solution of of the difficulty!" They don't say that Archbishop Murray is mad also.

The London morning papers of yesterday contain accounts of floods in the north of England and Scotland, which occurred during the latter part of the present week. We are sorry to say that much damage has been sustained in consequence of these unfortunate occurrences. Much corn which remained out in the fields was carried away, as were also a number of sheep and cattle. The Tyne is said to have been more swolen than at any other time for the past thirty years. Newcastle was the scene of much confusion and damage; one life was lost in that place.

We regret to say that since our last notice the weather has been uniformly unfavorable. Harvest operations have been to a great extent suspended, and the crops are now exposed to the effects of the weather too cold to ripen such as are backward, and too wet to save such as are ready. The disease amongst potatoes is becoming very general, and we have heard that in some quarters a disease has prevailed among the turnips, but we must add that, within our observation, this crop appears in great perfection.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

COMMERCIAL.—The Quarter's Revenue in the Customs show a decrease of a million sterling, and an increase in the Excise of about £50,000. In the post office there is also an increase, and the stamps and taxes yield a slight increase; but the amount of the property tax has decreased, and the Quarter's Revenue, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year shows a decrease of about 800,000 pounds.—This is a large sum; but it is accounted for by the reduction of duty on sugar, and the small quantity of foreign grain that paid duty this quarter as compared with the same period last year. Nevertheless, the result is different from what the public expected in the present excitement, and probably no one will experience greater disappointment than the First Minister of the Crown; for these returns, as they exhibit the prosperity or otherwise of his government, are pointed at accordingly by his friends and his foes.

The Grain markets, both here and elsewhere, it will be seen, are on the rise. The London market of yesterday advanced considerably—nearly 2s per quarter. The remarks which we have made on one or two occasions recently, still apply to the corn market. The present harvest will yield indifferently, and if is combined with the failure of the crop on many parts of the Continent, from which we have, in former years, drawn a large portion of our supplies, cannot fail to send the price of "bread stuffs" up to a higher figure than they have yet seen. The general failure of the potatoe crop is, as we have before stated, one of the primary elements, in this upward tendency of prices.—It may be observed however, that as regards England, the disease in the potatoe, in many districts, has nearly disappeared, leaving only a small scab, which will not materially injure the properties of that valuable esculent.

The cotton market is dull—more so than at the sailing of the last steamer. There is less business doing, and prices have a drooping tendency. The same cause are in operation to keep the market down as we pointed at in our last publication; nor is any thing likely to revite it but the chance of a short crop. The accounts on this head from the other side are looked for with much avidity; they will be analysed, it is needless to say, with the most searching minuteness, and as the cry of "wolf" has been raised on more than one occasion, the "wolf" must be actually at the door before his growl will excite much attention. Still, holders in the present state of the market, evince no great disposition to push their stocks forward and to this cause may be attributed the trifling decline, as compared with the business, which the staple has sustained.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are, upon the whole, encouraging. In the wollen districts of Yorkshire business is brisk, and the same may be said of business in Manchester and the neighborhood. The prices of iron continues to advance, and on the manufactured article the dealers in Staffordshire have demanded and obtained an extra 20s. per ton, and pigs 10s. per ton. The produce markets generally exhibit a firm and buoyant feeling.

The laboring population of this country are well employed at the present moment, and, having money to spend, they apply it to the purchase first of the necessaries, and lastly the luxuries of life. There is no class more disposed to enjoy the good things to a greater extent than the English artizan and laborer when the state of his finances enables him—none that makes a greater outcry, or whose distress gives greater uneasiness to his rulers, when he is stinted in his stomach—that important organ, that has caused more rebellions in the world than patriots and philosophers choose to admit.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, October 10.—The rate of discount for first rate bills may be quoted at 3 per cent., with a tendancy to advance. The Bank of England, however, have not advanced their rate from 2 1-2. The business in Railway shares continues with unabated vigor, and new schemes continue to be brought out every day.

LONDON CORN MARKET, October 10.—Since Monday the sales of English Wheat for our Market have been moderate, viz: 5566 quarters, chiefly from Essex and Kent. Fresh up they were very small; however, the show of samples of both red and white was limited. The accounts from the North coming very unfavorable for the harvest, the demand for wheat of home produce was somewhat active, at an advance in the prices obtained on Monday of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, at which a good clearance was effected. Free foreign Wheat was in good request at 1s. to 2s. per. qr. more money; while bonded was held at a similar improvement. No new Barley at market. The inquiry was steady, at full prices. Malt was held at more money, but the business doing trifling. Oats and Beans are quite as dear; but grey and mable Peas were lower.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Oct. 10.—Upon Foreign Peas the import rate is reduced to 4s. 6d. per qr., forming the only alteration in the duties this week. Our fresh supplies of produce from Ireland as well as coastwise are collectively very unimportant, and the arrivals from abroad are confined to 613 qrs. of Wheat, with 2295 barrels of Flour from Canada.

Although very little rain has fallen here since our first market this week, the accounts of harvest in the late districts of the country are still unfavorable; the proceedings, however, at our Corn Exchange to day have been generally less animated than before, and though all kinds of new Wheat have been taken by the millers rather sparingly this morning, prime qualities of Irish red, if at hand, would realize a small advance; whilst of old, several parcels have been sold at our last quotations, for transit to the interior of this country and shipment to Ireland. Of Irish or Canadian flour, very few sales were effected to day, yet the former was held firmly at late prices, and the latter at an advance of 6d. per bbl.

Barley, Malt, Beans and Peas continued to rule in all respects, nearly the same as last noted—Indian corn upon a fair demand, partly for Irish account, remained steady in value.—Oats were in tolerable request at a slight amendment upon Tuesday's rates. Old oatmeal was saleable at an advance of 6d, and new in limited demand at a decline of 6d per 240lb.

AGRICULTURAL.

Purchasing Butter.

"Is your butter good?" said I to the farmer.

"Good! my wife has been making butter these twenty years, and I think she ought to know how to make butter by this time."

He was evidently offended.

"Well let us examine it." The cover was taken off the tub, the clean white cloth, (which had been wet in brine) rolled up, and the yellow treasure revealed. It certainly did look good.

"It tastes sweet; but how very salt it is."

"We always make our butter salt to have it keep at this season."

"Let us see if the buttermilk is as well worked out as the salt is worked in."

Some of the rolls were prssed down with the ladle.

"Now my friend, if your wife *has* made butter these twenty years, she does not know how to make good butter; for no butter can be good until the buttermilk is worked out. If that is done you need not salt it so bad to have it keep well in any place. A very little more care and labor would have made this excellent butter; but lacking that little it is only second quality—as you shall acknowledge when I show you a sample of *good butter*."

We went in and I took up a roll from a crock of first rate butter. It was smooth, clear and handsome; the hand of woman had not been on it, from the time it left the churn until now; all the work had been done with the ladle.

"If you will get one drop of buttermilk from that butter, you shall have the whole free."

"Now, taste this, and taste your own, and say honestly, if you would not give a higher price for this than your own. Look at it—see how clear and transparent these minute globules are, and how intimately they are blended with the mass, Until those all disappear the butter will keep sweet; and no butter will keep longer when they are ever so slightly colored with the milk."

The farmer simply remarked that there was a difference in the butter, and left, to find a less critical and more ready customer. It is strange that when every body loves good butter, and is willing to pay for it our farmers wives and daughters do not take pains to make a better article. It's the women's fault that we have poor butter, generally, and we must hold them responsible. It is perfectly easy to make good butter.—The only requisite is *care*. Good butter will always command a good price in the dullest market, while poor butter is a drug at any price.

When any of my lady readers make butter again, just let them imagine that I am to have a nice bit of bread and butter with them, and that I shall detect the least particle of milk, and that I am not fond of too much salt.—*New Genessee Farmer.*

The Farmer's Creed.

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.—The soil loves to eat as well as its owner, and ought therefore to be nurtured. We believe in going to the bottom of things—and therefore,, in deep ploughing, and enough of it; all the better if with a subsoil plow.—That the best fertility of any soil is the spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence; without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl or plaster, will be of little use. We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm houses, good stock, good orchards, (although they will not be productive this year.) We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard, daily and conscience. We firmly disbeleive in farmers that will not improve; in farms that grow poor every year; in starved cattle; in farmers boys turning into clerks and merchants, in farmers daughters who are unwilling to work—and in all farmers who are ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whiskey till honest men are ashamed of them.

Getting Poor on Rich Land, and Rich on Poor Land.—A close observer of men and things, says the Ohio Cultivator, told us the following little history, which we hope will plow very deeply into the attention of all who plow very shallow in their soils:

Two brothers settled together in —— county. One of them on a cold, ugly, clay soil, covered with black jack oak, not one of which was large enough to make a half dozen rails. This man would never drive any but large, powerful Conestoga horses, some seventeen hands high. He always put three horses to a large plow, and plunged it in so deep ten inches deep. This deep plowing he invariably practised, and cultivated thoroughly afterwards. He raised his seventy bushels of corn to the acre.

This man had a brother about sixty miles off, settled on a rich White River bottom land farm, and, while a black jack clay soil yielded seventy bushels to the acre, this fine bottom land would not average fifty.—One brother was steadily growing rich on poor land, and the other steadily growing poor on rich land.

One day the bottom land brother came down to see the black jack oak farmer, and they began to talk about their crops and farms, as farmers are very apt to do.

"How is it," said the first, "that you manage on this poor soil to beat me in crops?"

The reply was, "I work my land."

That was it exactly. Some men have such rich land that they won't *work* it; and they never get a step beyond where they began. They rely on the *soil*, not on labor, or skill, or care. Some men expect their lands to work; and some men expect to work their land; and this is just the difference between a good and a bad farmer.

"TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS" that Sherman's Cough Lozenges will cure a severe cough or cold sooner than anything they can take; that they allay all irritation, promote expectoration, and give quiet rest to the sufferer when it cannot otherwise obtained. Tell them that Sherman's Worm Lozenges are a specific for worms, and have been tried with perfect success in more than 1000,000 cases, and have never been known to fail—and being prepared by a regular physician, are perfectly safe, as they have never been known to do injury in any case in which they have been used.—Say to them that Sherman's Camphor Lozenges are a remedy for the headache, curing in from three to five minutes, and relieving from palpitation, nervous diseases and depression of spirits.—And last, not least, tell them that if they have rheumatism, pain or weakness in the back, chest, side, loins, or any part of the body, that Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster is decidedly the best strengthening plaster in the world, and will cure them quicker than anything of the kind they ever saw. And tell them, also, that Dr. Sherman prepares Lozenges for fever and ague, heartburn, dyspepsia, and all the ills the body is liable to, and, being a regular physician all his remedies are prepared under his own inspection, and can be relied upon for all for which they are recommended.

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

PAUSE, READER!!!

This good advice comes from a friend, an educated physician, and one who has been cured of protracted illness, by

"THE IMPROVED
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILFS.'
(SUGAR COATED.)

which are at this momen effecting some of the most remarkable cures on record, and they will continue to heal the sick as long as they are resorted to by them. This is no nostrum, made merely to sell irrespective of its qualities, but a valuable medicine, made by a well informed Physician, of Vegetable Ingredients pure, efficacious, and harmless. In a few days we shall make a public report of several more cases of decided cures (for we note no others) and the public may know on what medicine to rely in time of need.

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.

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

MARRIED,

In Baltimore on the 9th inst, by the Rev Mr. Reese, John Martin, to Rebecca E. Orem

By the Rev. E. J. Way, John W. Dawson, to Mary E. Newton, both of this county.

By the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Benjamin Fitzhugh, to Angeline Parker, both of this county.

DIED.

On the 21st instant, at the residence of her brother, in the city of Baltimore, Mrs. LETITIA KEENE, consort of John Keene, of Castle Haven, Dorchester county, Md., in the 48th year of her age.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just opened a New and Full assortment of Goods, which they invite the public to call and see, and judge for themselves, they will sell low, as they intend to keep no books, but sell entirely for cash or trade.

Nov. 1, 1845. tf JAS. W. HAINES & Co.

TO PRINTERS.—TYPE FOUNDERY
PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE
The subscribers have opened a new Type Foundery in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rules, STEELE COLUMN RULE Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entire new set of matrixes, with care and skill, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished us is 'hand-cast.'

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Presses of the most approved patterns.

N. B.—A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

COMPOSITION ROLLERS CAST FOR THE TRADE.

COCKCROFT & OVERTON.

Nov. 1, 1845. 6m

NOTICE.

The subscriber is again under the painful necessity of forwarning all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on any part of his farm, lying North East of the main road leading from the bridge to Sandy Hill, which is about one third of the entire tract, leaving about two thirds for the entire pleasure to hunt and gun all the year round until further notice. Parents will please to warn their sons, and others to be so kind as to warn any one third, as above named, unmolested, as he and family are in danger of being shot, which has occurred three times, not further back than last year, every day—on walking to the door, I have found a boy in the act of leveling his gun at game, in a direct line with my two little children and servant on the opposite side of the house.

All persons neglecting the above notice shall certainly expect the full extent of the law without respect to persons.

ROBERT F. TUNIS

Oct, 24th 1845 nov 1, 3w

NEW CASH STORE

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

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which they have had in low, and in exchange very small advance for cash, or country produce. Their stock embraces such goods as are suited to 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, Invisible green, Brown Cloths, from $2,50 to $4,00 per yard; Sup minets 37 1-2 to $1,12 1-2; Sup striped and plaid merines $1,37 1-2 to $2,00; heavy cloth for over coats 50 to $3,00; red, white and yellow Flannels 25 to 62 cts; brown Mus in 6 1-4 to 12 1-2; do do 10 to 18 3-4; Tickings 12 1-2 to 25; Domestics, Linseys 12 1-2 to 50; Checks, Manchester Cottons, heavy Russia towel diaper 12 1-2; Crash, handkerchiefs 25 to 75; Laces, Edgings, fine muslins, &c. &c. Sup Merinos 31 to 37; Merines 45 to 75; Striped and plaid Alpacas; Silks, white Delanes; Rich, sup style Calicoes; Ginghams, colored and paper muslins, &c. &c.

CAPS.—Men's Fur, Oil-cloth and Cloth caps, 12 1-2 Boys do do do Seal and Velvet 25 to 50.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

QUEENSWARE of different kinds, at

GROCERIES.

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

JAMES M. HAINES

Cambridge, Nov. 1 1845

Vendue.

I WILL sell at Public sale, on Wednesday instant, at the Farm of Wm. H. Pattison, Hunting Point, the entire stock of the farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Farming utensils. Sale to commence at ten o'clock. Terms made on the day of sale.

SAMUEL PATTISON,
for Wm. H.

Nov. 1 1845 2w

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 the late Noah Phillips died, seized and possessed, consisting of the following tracts or parcels of land to wit:—The Flat, in Caroline County, embracing the following tracts "Sherwood's Friendship" and Loyds Regulation 3-4 acres, more or less, and known as the mill place—also attached to or adjoining the above 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 for a good speculation.

In Dorchester, are the following lands to wit: A parcel of land, on the South side of the road from the bridge to Church Creek, called "Keens Outlet" 25 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 joining the suburbs of the said village, and called in each lot about 25 acres and called "Keens Pleasure"—on one of the lots, is a small tenement, bounded by about five or six acres of arable land, and a lot of timbered land, in the vicinity of Church Creek on the South side of Williams new road, containing 26 1-2 acres, called "Colston's Hazard"—this last mentioned 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" 42 acres, more or less, near Church Creek and on William's neck. Also a small Farm about 1-2 mile from Church Creek and on the East side of the Road from said Church Creek to the Beaver Dam—there is a dwelling house on this property and all in good repair. Also a lot on Church Creek, and opposite the old Episcopal Church. This plantation is a most delightful and healthy residence, immediately on the salts. This property 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