THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, November, 8th 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.

REFORM.—As the session of our State Legislature is near at had, we think it important that the public mind should be kept alive to the subject of reform and retrenchment. It is certainly a correct principle as well in public as in private matters, that luxury, liberality, and even convenience should be sacrificed to the stern demands of justice, and as it is sound policy in individuals to lop off all unnecessary expenses to extricate themselves from embarrassment, it is equally the duty of a State oppressed with a heavy debt, and its citizens with a grievous load of taxation, to abolish all useless offices, curtail all extravagant salaries, and in lessen by any other legitimate and proper means the expenses of State Government. We stated heretofore, contended, and still think, that these objects can be effected more expeditiously, more safely and less extravagantly by the Legislature. If a majority of the people through their representatives decide differently, it will be necessary for the people in the various sections of the State to take the matter in hand, and send delegates to the Convention to represent their various views.—But surely if the legislature goes to work and properly remodels the constitution, and passes a suitable retrenchment bill, the reason for a convention will cease even with the most violent reformers. For surely no one desires a convention merely for the sake of convention. But the question is, what reform and what retrenchment is necessary and proper? There is no wonder when we consider the prejudice, and selfishness of man, and also the different construction of their mental faculties, modified by education and circumstances, that upon such a subject there should exist a great difference of opinion. If we look even to those advocating a call for a convention, we find a great diversity of sentiment. In Baltimore, it is considered almost a "sine qua non," that there should be representation according to population. This cannot exactly be swallowed by the people of the small counties, although some of the Locofocos leaners have an inclination that way in order to carry out *true democratic principles*. In many portions of the State, the abolition of the Chancery court is strongly urged, and biennial sessions of the Legislature advocated. But the Democratic star at Annapolis, where the Chancery court is held, and where the Legislature holds its session, thinks the bare mention of such a thing outrageous. And the judiciary (nearly all the Judges are whigs) receive no sympathy at all from any portion of the Loco foco party. The fact is, that the reformer takes his hue like the chamelion, very much from the position which he occupies. We are inclined to think that a convention composed of such materials, although they might abolish a great deal, would not be able to consummate a very satisfactory system of organic law. The fact is that the present constitution with a few important changes "to suit the times" will upon a candid and deliberate investigation of an intelligent mind be found to be an instrument well calculated to promote the happiness and welfare of the people.

But these changes are important and the people demand them. There must be a general curtailment of salaries, beginning at the Governor and going through the whole range of officers. We must have biennial sessions of the Legislature, and other portions of the constitution and laws altered, so that there shall be elections every alternate year. Instead of representation according to population, which would almost inevitably increase the number of the House of Delegates, we might diminish them by taking one or more from each county. As we never advocated the abolition of any thing, without thinking we can offer a substitute, we are not disposed to urge the abolition of the high court of Chancery. There cannot be a doubt that much important business is transacted at this court, and many facilities afforded which are not generally known or appreciated, but as we look alone to the public interest, if a substitute can be offered which would as well subserve the cause of justice and equity, we have no objection to see it abolished.

We have thus pointed out very generally, some of the measures of reform which are needed in the State, and such as can be procured by legislative action, if they are not opposed by those, who are not willing to take reform, except in their own particular way.

GOV. PRATT.—We understand that the able, active and efficient Governor of our State is busily employed in obtaining, from the several counties and cities of the State, authentic information in regard to existing taxes; doubtless with a view to lay before the Legislature, in his annual message, an accurate statement of the resources of the State, as developed by the measures recommended to, and adopted by, the last Legislature. Our means of judging at present are but limited, yet, we would not be at all surprised if it should be found that those measures furnish an annual revenue sufficient to pay, to the last cent, the accruing interest on our State debt. If so, the success of our worthy Gov. will be triumphant and complete. No one but a man possessed of an iron nerve and moral courage of the highest order, would have dared to recommend the Stamp Act, &c., in defiance of the well known prejudices of the public, upon that subject. Hence the brilliancy of the success which has attended his course. In no county of the State was the Stamp Act regarded with more odium, than in our own; yet, so great was the reaction in its favor, that previous to the election, no Loco Foco dared make use of it against the Whig party. In fact, it was with the greatest difficulty, that we wrung from the Loco Foco organ, a reluctant declaration of opposition to it, while, at the same time, that organ was forced to disclaim any thing like hostility to the other measures recommended by the Executive and passed by the Legislature.

The success which has attended the Governor thus far, will doubtless stimulate him to further action; and upon the assurance furnished by the energy of his character, backed by a Whig Legislature, we may safely base the hope, that before the lapse of another year, Maryland will be promptly paying the interest upon her *whole* debt. This if we are not mistaken, will be accomplished by the funding of the back interest upon the debt; —and if we know aught of the character of Gov. Pratt, he will not hesitate to recommend such a course.—*Torchlight.*

PENNSYLVANIA, HER RESOURCES AND HER POLICY.

It is the honest boast of Pennsylvania that she has greater sources and resources of wealth than any other state in the Union. That while her soil is prolific and repays, in a most liberal manner, the toil of her husbandmen, her mountains are filled with minerals of the first necessity and most extensive consumption in the useful arts.—iron and coal. Scarcely a week passes that does not bring to light new and valuable beds of iron ore in various parts of the State, which wait for the hand of the manufacturer to convert them into iron and steel.

The discovery of the art of making iron with Anthracite coal, was in her of incalculable benefit, both materials being found in abundance throughout the State, lying in close position, and the expense of making iron being thereby greatly lessened, at the same time that the quantity which can be produced in any given time, is very much increased. The amount of these materials too, are, ordinarily speaking, inexhaustible; —at least they may be wrought for many generations without materially diminishing their quantity.

Under the impetus given to the manufacture of iron by the protection afforded by the tariff of '42, and by the high prices both in Europe and this country, it has advanced with great rapidity for three years past, and especially during the present year, many new furnaces have been erected and old ones put in blast. In addition to these there have been erected several large rolling mills, and many small ones, and others are contemplated by those who have the ability to perform whatever they may undertake. But one thing is wanting to induce capitalists to invest largely in this manufacture,—one thing necessary to its rapid increase in this State; and that is a permanent protective policy;—the permanency of the Whig tariff of 1842.

In looking at Pennsylvania as she is, at her extensive manufactures, her splendid farms, her exhaustless beds of coal and iron which wait to be converted into wealth by the hand of industry, could any sane man, not acquainted with the political divisions of the day, be persuaded, even though told by one risen from the dead, that her people could be so blind to their own interests, so misled by prejudice, so deceived by politicians; so bamboozled by demagogues, as to divide among themselves upon the subject of measures and the men to carry them into effect, when those measures so deeply concern the development of her immense resources, and those men could exercise a very important influence in sustaining or overturning them? And yet, has it not been the case, and is it not so now?

As the interest of Pennsylvanians is one and indivisible; and as the prosperity of every one of her citizens is to be promoted by the same national policy; and is dependent upon the same public measures, why should they differ in regard to the men to whom is to be entrusted the power to alter or maintain that policy?—What diverse interests have the people that lead them in diverse directions, or induce them to divide upon men? None, none whatever. But a few aspiring individuals have an interest adverse to that of the people, and the people must therefore be deceived into the notion that the course which will promote the views of these aspirants will promote their own. One has placed his eyes upon an elevated seat; another upon office of honor—a place in the cabinet; another upon an embassy abroad, and so on through the whole catalogue. Now these aspirations can only be gratified by the election of a certain person to the Presidency, who happens to be opposed to that policy which Pennsylvania considers essential, and which is indispensable to her interests; and as her vote is necessary to secure his election, what is to be done? The people must be cajoled into the belief that he is their best friend, and the warm, unwavering advocate of their favorite policy!—Can this be done? are the people of Pennsylvania so easily deceived? will they without the least hesitancy, believe so egregious an untruth? Behold her electoral vote cast for one who had but the year before publicly and emphatically declared, and claimed it as a merit, that he "had steadily, during the period he was a representative in Congress been *opposed* to a protective policy, as his recorded votes and public speeches prove;" and that, "since he retired from Congress he held the same opinion."

One short year has not yet rolled round, and she is taking measures to head the very man whom she proclaimed to the world a better tariff man than Mr. Clay!

Head him in his opposition and hostility to that very policy of which she was willingly persuaded he was the first friend! Let her hereafter discard those who have thus abused her confidence, and support such only as have proved their faith by their works, and not by mere professions,—their attachment to the protective policy by their uniform and consistent support of it at all times, and she will have no reason to fear the effect of national action upon her great interests.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The next session of Congress.—Two important subjects will occupy the attention of Congress at its next session of Congress, viz: the Oregon question and the revision of the Tariff. In regard to the first, it appears to be the prevailing opinion, that the President will maintain the right of the United States to the whole of the territory which has heretofore been in dispute between Great Britain and this country, and that he will be sustained in this position by Congress. Should this be the case, we think it not unlikely, that war between the two countries will be the result. Could we be content to permit matters to remain as they are for a time, Oregon would come into the possession of our government by the natural course of events, and without the cost and sufferings of a contest with England—but to this our Hotspur blood will not submit. Indeed from articles which appear in some of the newspapers, it would seem to be the settled determination of politicians to produce a war with Great Britain. It is spoken of in gasconading terms, as though we had nothing to do but to strike a blow and bring John Bull to our feet, suing for forgiveness. It is very true that our resources of all kinds are far superior to what they were during the last war; but it is also true, that the strength of Great Britain has likewise been greatly increased since that period—we should not, therefore, blindly or from passion, rush into a contest, in which, whatever may be the final result, we must sustain immense injury. Our true policy is to preserve peace, if it can be done with honor, and, as there is no immediate necessity for settling the Oregon question otherwise than amicably, we think that our government would act with more wisdom and discretion by refraining from making a demand which it is known the British government will resist. Time will give us all that we can in justice ask—for the number of emigrants from this country to Oregon is so rapidly augmenting, that in a few years the territory will be settled almost exclusively by Americans.

In reference to the Tariff, it is evident, that a powerful effort will be made to reduce it to the revenue standard. What that standard will be, we can only infer from what has been suggested as the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, viz: that the duties in no case should exceed twenty per cent.; and that discriminating protection shall be below that point.—An attempt to reduce the tariff will be resisted by friends, as well as opponents of the administration; for such legislation would be destructive of the industrial interests of the country. Not only the large manufacturing establishments, but the mechanics and laborers of the country would be totally ruined. So great a change would produce a national convulsion, for it would bring want to the door of every laboring man.—We are firmly of opinion that Congress cannot be brought to sanction the proposition, and that no material alteration will take place in the existing tariff.—The benefit which it has conferred upon the community individually and collectively, is indisputable.—Whilst it has given vigor to the manufacturing establishments, it has afforded labor to the industrious—bread to the poor—a profitable home market to the farmer—a revenue to the nation. And shall a policy, productive of such results, be changed to gratify whim, caprice or prejudice, or even sectional interest? It would be an act of folly, for which we should deserve that the scourging hand of Providence should be applied to us. We hear ignorant or hypocritical lamentations about the oppressions of a high tariff, but we know not the individual who suffers from it—but on the contrary we have witnessed its invigorating influence in all branches of business. The country is moving on prosperously and happily, and we hope that we shall have no more experiments to plunge it again into misery.—*Clipper.*

THE DIVISIONS OF THE LOCOFOCO PARTY.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG OF OCTOBER 19.

We notice that some of the Whig presses, with a strange forgetfulness of the past, are finding consolation in the jealousies and heartburnings among the leaders of the Locofoco party. These hopes are utterly futile. The old adage will be disproved, however our adversaries may wrangle. These dissensions are frequently counterfeited to paralyze the efforts of the Whigs, but, real or counterfeit, they cease at the polls. All the bickerings stop there; the different factions unite, like the deadly components of the bomb-shell, to strike a blow at the country and the Constitution.

Let us look at the events of the past year. Before the Baltimore Convention, we saw the self-styled Democratic party divided into a hundred factions—Tariff men at the North abusing Free-traders at the South—a Democratic Congress refusing to annul the act of a Whig majority—Van Buren men denouncing Calhounites, and *vice versa*, in terms which nothing but an intimate knowledge of each other would enable them to use—with no principles in common but an uncompromising love of power, an unrelenting hatred of HENRY CLAY.

Under these seemingly inauspicious circumstances they met in conclave. They established the highly democratic two-thirds rule, which decided in effect that a minority shall rule a majority. They cast aside their instructions, and proceeded to nominate a candidate for their motley party. What was the principle of selection? Not *ability*, for they might have found it; not *distinction*, nor yet time-honored services. No. The rallying cry was, save the party, save the spoils! The pious Butler, with all the subtlety of a financier, and all the fervor of a divine fresh from a pilgrimage to that Mecca of Democracy, the Hermitage, after loud professions of love for his patron, touched the train which had been laid, and James K. Polk stepped forth the chameleon candidate, changing his hue from every object, with promises for every section of the country, and ready to prove faithless to them all.

What were the principles of this party? A more discordant mass was never collected. Beaten before the people on the great and true issues, they looked around for some war-cry, which, however senseless, might rally the faint-hearted. "Democracy" was potent, but its frequent use had made it somewhat musty. In a fortunate hour (to them) their eye rested on Texas, and deserting their country for a semblance of principles, they sang loud hosannas to the glories of annexation. Then came the "secret circular," an evolution of the Albany Junto; the letter to Kane, a cunning mystery to mislead the good people of Pennsylvania; and, finally, the loud appeal to every foreigner—and the base victory was achieved. Intelligence, honesty, and virtue were overwhelmed. The good and great man was cast aside, and the demagogue sat himself down in the seat of Washington. Then came the division of the spoils. The Treasury was deemed but a fair equivalent for the Texas letter; the War Department healed the "solution of continuity" in Gov. Marcy's breeches; and a District Attorneyship supplied the painted Butler with the amount of specie, which he needed quite as much as the "stated preaching of the Gospel" at Sandy Hill.

And thus are healed all the divisions of this party.—The clamorous are rewarded; the disaffected threatened with the lash; the "secret circular" is hushed up; and Benton, after a great display of mock patrotism, "the coquetry of political prostitution," dines with the Cabinet and promises his aid in the matter of public printing. None but the Chivalry seemed really disposed to take arms. They find that the election of Polk does not restore the fertility of the worn lands of South Carolina, nor promise to make Charleston an importing city, and still strive to bring about by fine spun theories what nothing but industry, economy, and perseverance can effect.

Here is one leaf from the chapter of Democracy, and it proves how utterly vain is the hope that any good is to result from the apparent dissensions of this party. The Treasury will always be a centre of attraction, and will ever prevent too great a centrifugal force. Let us forbear, then, in place any reliance on so feeble a hope, and turn to a surer safeguard—

"In native swords and native ranks,
Our only hope of courage dwells."

Let us preserve the integrity of the Whig Party, through good and through evil report. Standing on the platform of the Constitution, with no wish but for the restoration of our country, we must succeed at last. Adversity will bring its wholesome lesson, and Locofoco coism, after spreading desolation for a time, will depart like the cholera or the plague, and be seen no more.

The railway mania in England.—We are able to form some idea of the extent of that commercial delusion which now prevails in England, from the appearance of the English newspapers, which, from begining to end, are one continuous railway advertisement.—There are now before us several copies of the London Morning Chronicle, one of the leading daily papers of London, which, for the information of such of our readers as do not see the English prints, we will describe. In length and breadth the Chronicle is nearly equal to the Evening Post in size, but as it is published on a double sheet, and in smaller type, it will contain nearly twice as much matter as the Evening Post. Well, of this enormous surface of print, *seventeen* solid columns are occupied with notices of railroads formed or about to be formed, with the names of the directors, and their respective proposed advantages. But this is not all; for under the reading head of the paper we have five more closely printed columns of matter relating exclusively to the railroads, and the meetings and movements of their managers. Yet, the worst is to come. The Chronicle published every morning what it calls a supplement, but which is in fact another double sheet of the same size as the paper itself, and the greater part of which is taken up in railway advertisements.

In the supplement before us, besides the twenty two columns which appear in the regular paper, we have thirty-three additional columns of this kind of notices —making in all, in one paper alone, fifty five long and close columns of railroad matter. The reader may judge of the immensity of this patronage when we state that the daily advertisements of this paper alone, on the single subject of railways, would fill three of our ordinary papers from begining to end! The excitement by which such an extent of advertising is sustained must be tremendous. Our hearts sink within us when we think of what must be the end of it—the disappointments, the ruin, the insanity, the suffering. Such another bubble has not been blown since the great South Sea scheme, and the explosion of it, we fear, will be awfully disastrous, not only to England, but to the nations in which she stands in close commercial connection.—N. Y. Post.

Thanksgiving.—This festival of the Pilgrims will be observed as follows:

Pennsylvania	Nov. 27th	Massachussetts	Nov. 27th
Kentucky	Nov. 20th	Charleston	Nov. 6th
Connecticut	Nov. 27th	N. Hampshire	Nov. 27th
Vermont	Dec. 4th	Ohio	Nov. 20th
Maine	Dec. 4th	Maryland	Nov. 27th

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAM SHIP CALEDONIA.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Monday morning, after a rough passage, with dates to the 19th ult.

The price of corn was rising rapidly. The weather in England continued most wretched for the crops.

The iron trade was brisk, and the demand far beyond the supply.

The price of bread has advanced in Paris, and indeed all over Europe.

The steamer Massachusetts sailed on the same day with the Caledonia with a full freight. The people of that part of Russia situated near the Black Sea, were, at the last accounts, suffering terribly for the want of provisions.

Great activity continues to prevail in the British dock yards.

The London Chronicle states that the military force in Canada is to be considerably increased.

No apparent diminution in the mania for speculating in Rail way shares.

Various symptoms of discontent continues to manifest themselves in Italy.

About 40 houses have been destroyed by fire at Morenonhamstead.

There is little of interest in the foreign news of the week beyond the tidings from Algeria. That brave and unsubdued chief, Abd-el-Kader, has achieved another triumph over his French invaders. He surprised and captured another 200 of them. The poor fellows, it is true, were sick, and could make no resistance.

Prime American beef is selling in the Isle of Man at 2 1 2d. per lb.

Commercial. The Cotton market is depressed, the business transacted is limited, prices have a downward tendency, and holders, evidently not at ease, show a desire to accept the current rates, and to press their stocks. The sales of the week, ending on Friday, only amounted to 20,000 bales, and limited as this business is, it was even more restricted yesterday,—for not more than 1,500 to 2,000 bags changed hands.

The Produce markets, for the last fortnight, exhibited no unfavorible change as regards the West Indies. In Jamaica Rum an advance has taken place, and the stock is on the decrease. Spices are held at the former value, and in some kinds an improvement is visible. The sales of Sugar are large, and the importers of West India exhibit more firmness, while the abundance of money and the prevalence of employment, cause the trade to buy with freedom. Refined is not so much called for. In bonded crushed there has been a slight decline. Most descriptions of Sugar sell freely at rates which cannot fail to answer the purpose of the importers and the dealers. Colonial Wools have been brisk. West India Molasses are firm, and the stock is considerably reduced. In the better descriptions of Coffee, a slight advance has taken place, but for the middling and inferior samples, lower rates have been submitted to.

Prospects of the Harvest. The very wet, unfavorable weather experienced during the week has done much injury to that portion of the crops still abroad in the northern counties, as to render it next to impossibility for the grain to be secured in any other than the worst condition; however auspicious the weather may hereafter become. When rain occurs early in the season, its effects may, frequently, be almost wholly remedied; but the year is now too far advanced to admit us to hope that the mischief done in the present case can be repaired; the shortness of the days, the diminished power of the sun, and the heavy night dews, all tend to prevent that which has been thoroughly saturated with wet being easily dried, except by artificial means the corn which has been exposed in the fields to the frequent showers of the past fortnight (and the quantity is, we are sorry to learn, considerable) must therefore inevitably be carted in a damp state.

In some localities where there have been heavy floods, a portion will be entirely lost, and that part saved can scarcely be expected to be in fit order for thrashing for months to come; so far, therefore, from any improvement having taken place in our prospects, there is reason to fear that the result of the harvest—taking the kingdom collectively.—will prove even more unfavorable than was before apprehended; and there can no longer be any doubt that fine old wheat will become more valuable in proportion as it is found to be required for mixing with the damp, inferior qualities of new. That the quantity left over of last year's crop is trifling, is generally admitted; whilst it is an undoubted fact that of free foreign very little remains in the country. It is true that we have about a million of quarters of wheat in bond in the kingdom, and it is possible that somewhat about 100,000 quarters may arrive before winter puts a stop to shipments from the Baltic; but even were the whole of this quantity immediately realized, we doubt whether it would have any material influence on prices. In the present position of affairs it is not likely however, that importers will enter for home consumption, as by leaving their property under lock, they will be in a position to take advantage of the fall which must, later in the year, occur in the duty.

Business and Commerce of Wilmington, N. C.—It appears that Wilmington, in North Carolina, is a place of more business than is generally supposed. The Philadelphia North American says:

Its population exceeds 8000 souls. It has nine steam saw mills, running 180 saws, which cut annually 30,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $300,000. Several of these establishments have planing mills attached, and it is estimated that $600,000 are annually expended at this place in the manufacture of lumber alone. Wilmington has also eleven turpentine distilleries running 54 stills which consume annually 230,000 barrels of crude turpentine, valued at $500,000. It is estimated that $300,000 is employed in the manufacture of spirits of turpentine. There are annually shipped from the city, of tar, 30,000 barrels; rice, 150,000 bushels; staves and shingles, $200,000; and large quantities of tobacco, cotton, flaxseed, bees wax, manufactured cotton goods, &c. At this time there is about being established an extensive cotton manufactory there, which, as well as every indication of manufacturing enterprise in the South, is to be regarded as a sign of promise.

We heard yesterday of the purchase of 80,000 barrels of turpentine from the Wilmington manufactories, in one day, in consequence of the anticipated sudden rise in the price of that commodity.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Thursday, 2 P. M. has the following:

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—It is rumored that Mr. Packenham, the Brush Minister at Washington, finding there is but little hope of adjusting the Oregon question either by compromise or arbitration, has proposed to leave the whole territory in its present condition for twenty years, under the joint protection of England and the United States, and with the stipulation that at the end of said period, its then inhabitants may attach themselves to either country, or erect themselves into an independent sovereignty, as they may prefer.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—*Archdiocess of Baltimore.*—In the Catholic Magazine for November, we find the following circular from Archbishop Eccleson, with regard to the observance of the 27th of the present month as a day of public thanksgiving:

CIRCULAR. His excellency, the Governor of the State, having recommended that "Thursday, the 27th day of November next, be set apart as a day of public thanksgiving," I request the clergy and laity of my diocess to comply with a recommendation emanating from so high a source, and originating in principles which every heart should cherish.

Given at Baltimore, October 25, 1845.

†SAMUEL, *Archbishop of Baltimore.*

MEASLES.

DR. SMITH'S ADVICE.

The Measles appeared in Europe about the same time with the small pox, and have a great affinity to that disease. They both came from the same quarter of the world, are both infectious, and seldom attack the same person but once. The Measles are most common in the spring season, and generally disappear in summer. The disease itself, when properly managed seldom proves fatal; but its consequences are very often troublesome. Our business is to assist nature to throw off the eruption. Blood letting is almost certain death.

Nothing ever discovered has done the work so gently and effectually as DR. SMITH'S (sugar coated) "Indian Vegetable Pills." You need not force them down either.

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.

Copy of a letter from Captain James Howard of Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, July 7th, 1844.

Dear Sir,—About a fortnight since I was dreadfully seized with rheumatic pains in the back of my neck and shoulders so as to disable me from attending to my occupation. My wife having administered your Sugar Coated Pills to one of the children for worms, and the pills accomplishing the object desired, I thought they might suit my case. Under this impression I commenced taking them in doses of 4 Pills night and morning, and after using three boxes, every Rheumatic affection was completely removed; I will add that I have continued entirely free from all pain ever since.

Respectfully Yours, &c.,
JAMES HOWARD.

To C. V. CLICKENER.

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

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

November, 7, 1845.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	5 25
City Mills,	5 37
WHEAT—Prime White,	1 10
Prime Red,	1 06
CORN—White,	62
Yellow,	65
OATS,	38
RYE,	70

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, 28th inst., by the Rev. Edward Heffner, Mr. WILLIAM HOOPER, of Dorchester county, to Miss AMANDA STONE, of Baltimore city.

JOHN M. OREM & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

230 Market Street, N. W. corner of Charles.

HAVE received their Fall and Winter supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which they will make to order in the best and most fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

On the second floor of their building, which has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found a large assortment of the finest and medium qualities of *Clothing ready made* of superior style and workmanship.

No variations in prices, the lowest price is distinctly marked in figures on every garment.

Nov. 8 1845 6w

FOR SALE.

A good Family Carriage, nearly new, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Apply at this office.

Nov. 8 1845

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

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

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

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from hunting, fishing, pilfaging, or in any manner trespassing on the lands in Robinson's Neck, or Straits Neck; Straits Hummock as I am determined to prosecute to the extent of the law, all so offending.

Nov. 8 1845 3w WM. ROBINSON.

For Sale.

THE subscriber being authorized by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cambridge, will sell at private sale the old Church as located on Church Street in said town. The House is 32 by 36 feet, sealed and plastered, all sound and good, with a capital frame. The purchaser can have possession as soon as the new Church on Race street is finished which will probably be after the 1st. of July next, privilege of moving it at their [illegible] also under the authority [illegible]