THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, September, 13th 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday 22d September.

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.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

EDWARD LONG.

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM FRAZIER,
JAMES SMITH, S. C.,
JOHN F. ECCLESTON,
DR. JOHN F. BOONE.

FOR SHERIFF.

KENDALL M. JACOBS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

SAMUEL MEEKINS,
BARZILLA SLACUM.

We understand that Henry Shenton, Esq. has been appointed keeper of the Light Boat at Hoopers' Straits, in place of Robert Griffith, decd.

The Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY has been nominated by the Whig Convention of Baltimore, as Candidate for Congress.

James Curley, Nicholas L. Wood, George Brown, John L. Reese and Michael Stillinger, Esqr's. were also nominated for the house of Delegates.

Yesterday being the Anneversary of the glorious Victory at North Point, our town was visited by the "Independent Blues" commanded by Capt. WM. H. WATSON, from Baltimore.

The day passed off delightfully and nothing occurred to mar, in the least, the pleasures of the occasion. The Blues' Band accompanying the Military, gave us most stirring music, and were most gentlemanly and polite in accommodating the musical propensities of our citizens.

The martial appearance and skillul manœvering of the military, were enough, to convice any one, that a standing army would never be necessary for the protection, of American rights.

A favorite argument of our opponents, against the practicability of reform, by the Legislature, is, that the individuals who compose that body are generally anxious to be members again and will not be disposed, to favor biennial sessions, or a reduction of the number of delegates, because, their chances of re-election would be thereby diminished. We should like to know whether they have discovered a new *kind* of men, to send to a *convention*? Or whether a convention, by its own intrinsic virtues, can alter human nature and annihilate the "desire to serve the State?" According to our notions, a member of one body, will be just as anxious to "go to the Legislature," as a member of the other. By the assistance of Lord Rosse's new telescope, we might perhaps get a *glimpse* in some remote world, of a dispassionate and disinterested race of beings exactly suited, for constitutional architects. But even then, as in this State, we fear, their intelligences would be beyond the seach of a *convention*.

Mr. SECRETARY WALKER is busily engaged in collecting statistics to be employed in demonstrating the injurious effects of the Tariff. The Administration jornals are continually reminding the public of this accumulating magazine of missiles, and exult in advance at the sure destruction which awaits the protective system. The South, it seems, or more properly South Carolina, or more accurately still, M. CALHOUN and his friends, must be conciliated at all hazards, even although the posperity of three-fourths of the Union be sacrificed. A Washington letter in the New York Evening Post has the following:

"Knowing how well you love the *black tariff*, I am sure it will gratify you to learn that Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, is unwearying in his exertions to collect such statistical information in reference to it, both in its commercial and domestic bearings, as will show it up to the country in all its depravity; and if glaring, incontrovertible, *black* facts will do the deed, I may almost announce to you that this execrable relic of whiggery is doomed. I am also informed that equally efficient measures will be taken to reestablish that excellent democratic regulation known as the sub-treasury, and that its early re-enactment will be urged upon the next Congress."

We cannot undertake to say with any positive assurance of certainty whether these efforts to destroy the Tariff and to restore the Sub-Treasury will be successful or not. The Administration has preponderating majorities in both Houses of Congress, from which it might be inferred that it will have power to carry all its measures without difficulty. Yet there are some bounds, we may hope, to the sway of partizan rule—some remaining elements of reason and independent judgment in the minds of the more considerate of the party; and to these we may look with some expectation that the interests of the country will not be abandoned at the mere instance of leaders who have their own purposes to serve by such dictation.

The overthrow of the Tariff and the re-establishment of the Sub-Treasury would bring back upon us the scenes of 1837, with bank suspensions, a disordered currency, a bankrupt treasury and paralyzed business. It may be said that it is useless to speak of these things; that a positive knowledge that the results here spoken of would inevitably follow the measures in question would have no effect with some—no influence whatever to draw them away from the onward party movement. Such is the disheartening consideration which besets the minds of thinking men when they look at the political contests of these days. Nevertheless there is but one course for those who would do their duty to the country. Under all circumstances the cause which they believe to be the right one must be sustained with whatever efforts a resolute purpose and an ardent zeal can summon to the struggle. We are all on board the same ship. We must keep her from the breakers as long as we can—for if she strikes we must all go down together.

We do not know that Mr. POLK and his Secretary can be charged with inconsistency in their present hostility to the protective policy. They have been hostile to it for a long time; they were so before the late Presidential election; they have been the political enemies of protection ever since it became "democratic" to denounce the tariff. If Pennsylvania, before the election, was made to believe that Mr. POLK was a friend to the tariff of 1842, it was the fault of her own credulity. She must make the best of her bargain, and choose between her party allegiance and the vital interests of her people. South Carolina will not be put off. She demands of the Administration a full and thorough adherence to its anti tariff pledges, and on this point she stands with an undivided front. It may be, and doubtless it is, a very mistaken position for her to take—but that matters nothing. She has taken it, and she will compel Pennsylvania to submit to it—unless indeed the iron State shall assume the firmness of her metal and show that she has a spirit worthy of her great responsibilities and of her high position.—*Balt. American.*

FROM MEXICO.

New Grleans papers of 2d instant mention the arrival there of the schooner Joaquina, Capt. Gomez, from Tampico, with dates from the city of Mexico up to 12th August:

It is stated by Capt. Gomez that it was reported in Tampico that 1500 men from the interior were on their march to join Paredes. With his forces, which would then amount to 3500 men, according to this rumor, Paredes was to move upon Texas, striking the Rio Grande as high up as the Bexar country. Gen. Arista, with his 3000 men, was to proceed boldly and directly to attack Gen. Taylor in his encampment at Corpus Chsisti.

How confident he is of success, the reader may judge from an address to his troops, which appeared in the Diario of the 12th ult., together with an appeal to the inhabitants of Coahuila, Nueva Leon, and Tamaulipas. The latter document was intended merely to stir up the inhabitants to arms; but the address to his troops is a more formidable affair, and we copy it as we find it translated in the Courier.

"Comrades: The Supreme Executive has sent to me by express the news that the United States, in pursuance of their ambitious views, having taken possession of the Department of Texas, he had demanded a declaration of war from the Congress againt the unjust nation.

"The time to fight is come. We must prepare with the ardor inspired by duty and patriotism, when an attack is made upon the soil, the honor and pride of the nation.

"I am sure, comrades, that those presumptuous Americans will be greatly disappointed when they find that our soldiers are not so contemptible as they thought, and that they cannot conquer them.

"I address you under the influence of a lively enthusiasm. All fanciful doubt is vanished; the question is decided; and we are about to commence the most righteous war that we ever waged. Laurels await us! To arms! It is the only means of avenging our honor, insulted by a nation that boasts of its liberality and civilization.

"Arms are the only arguments to use against banditti and men without good faith. Let us hope for that justice which is invoked by all society and the decision of the civilized world.

"Our lot will be envied by the rest of the army—we are nearest the theatre of war—we are the first to avenge the outrages on our country, and to ravish from the usurpers the object of their rapine.

"Large bodies of troops are on their march—they will soon be here to share our dangers and repulse the enemy.

"The veterans of the North have given proofs of their valor and constandy—they are accustomed to conquer this presumptuous race. I know your worth, & how dearly you love to serve your country. It is for this that I am pleased to command you and lead you to combat, in which your comrade and best friend will be proud to follow your example.

"MARIANO ARISTA."

Shall Domestic or Foreign Industry be Protected?

That is the question.

The fact being undeniable that the average prices of manufactured articles, whether foreign or domestic, were never cheaper, the tariff question is in a nutshell, and is simply this: Shall we continue to protect our own domestic industry, or shall we contribute to the workshops of Europe? "That is the question;" for no matter what changes an infatuated majority in Congress may make in the tariff, no business man supposes for a moment there will be upon the whole a reduction of prices.

The question is then narrowed down to this point, and we Americans are called upon to say whether we will pay foreigners the cost of converting the raw material into the manufactured article, or pay it to our own people?

The writer intends no offence to any party or any person, but he may be permitted to ask which are the most American in sentiment and patriotism—those who contribute to native industry, or those who contribute to foreign industry?

Nor does the writer intendoffence by the expression of opinion that he who patronises foreign workshops in preference to his own, is an open enemy to his own country ane its true interests.

LEDGER.

SPRING DALE, 29 August 1845.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle.

DEAR SIR:—Having seen a publication in your paper of some few weeks since, (the date not precisely recollected and not having preserved that paper, I can not give the date) charging the members of the Whig Convention of the 21st of September last (convened in Cambridge) with political Juggling, wire working corruption &c. And having been often solicited by members of that Convention and others to answer to the Charges therein made; and having understood since from good authority, that Mr. Hayward the author of the publication has charged me individually of having used my influence to his prejudice, and having been called on by several persons to know the facts in that case, induces me very reluctantly to respond to those charges, and hope the foregoing will be a sufficient apology for the few remarks I am about to make:

In reply to the charge first made against the Convention, I do most positively and conscientiously declare that no juggling, wire working, or undue means were used in the least to the prejudice of Mr. Hayward or any other gentleman a candidate before the Convention; that the whole proceedings of that Convention as far as I could possibly conceive were conducted upon fair honorable and correct principles; the merits of no one candidate discussed in that meeting, and each member of the Convention was left to the free and unbiased judgement and conviction of his own mind with regard to the choice of the candidate or candidates before the Convention; and further, I would say in the fear of that God before whom I expect to be judged for my conduct on that occasion, that I do believe that the Gentlemen composing that Convention, were of too high a character to be capable of the injustice charged upon them in that article. I will now say without any fear of successfull contradiction, that there is not one single number of that Convention, (Mr. Hayward's most warmest friends not excepted) but what will say that the whole proceedings of that meeting were fairly and honorably conducted, and that Mr. Hayward's claims were as fairly advocated as any other member's.

In reply to the specific charge against myself, I will say that I understand Mr. H. accuses me with having been called on by some Gentlemen, Delegates from Hoopers Island who were favorable to his nomination and who were pledged to him, to give my opinion as to which of the Candidates for the Sheriffalty was the most available man, or in other words to that amount, and that I asserted that I believed Mr. Jacobs was the man, and the man of my choice; that was the fact in part, but it seems to require the whole of a sentence to make it intelligible or in other words to state all the facts in a case in order to its understanding.

I will try as far as my recollection serves to state the facts in that case. On the morning of the Convention while I was in the back yard of Major Yates', and coming in from the stable, I met with Mr. Benjamin Travers and Mr. Levin Phillips both highly respectable Gentlemen (Delegates from Hoopers Island to the Convention) who for several years I think had served with me on the Grand Jury of this conuty. Those gentlemen one or both called on me, and stated that they wished to speak with me and after giving them my hand as is usual on meeting of friend, they stated to me they wished my advice in regard to the candidates which they understood would be before the Convention, as they were acquainted with me and believed they could rely on what I said, and I think as well as my memory serves said, that it was said that Mr. Jacobs was an unpopular man, and thought I could inform them.

I then stated that I had beeen acquainted with Mr. Jacobs for a number of years and that the charge of his unpopularity was unfounded, and that any person who made such a charge could not be a friend to Mr. Jacobs, but must design to injure him in regard to the nomination. I then stated that I was personally acquainted with two of the Gentlemen who were Candidates. Mr. Hayward and Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Richardson I only knew from character, but I believed them all to be highly respectable Gentlemen and well qualified to fill the office of Sheriff, but that it was untrue that Mr. Jacobs was an unpopular man; that it was entirely the reverse, and that I knew him or believed him to be popular at least in his own district or neighborhood, that I had often heard him spoken of as such, and that he had been an industrious active man for his party, and that I should most assuredly give him my support; those Gentlemen I think, or one of them stated that he was satisfied, as I inferred that Mr. Jacobs was clear of the charge of being an unpopular man.

And I am satisfied that neither expressed who they should vote for. That, as near as I can recollect was the amount of the Conversation which on that occasion passed between us. Now how far that conversation might have gone towards influencing those gentlemen I leave a generous public to judge. I do not believe, that I possess the ability if I had the inclination to influence any gentleman especially those whose judgement is fully equal if not superior to my own, as was those gentlemen above named.

I have had no Conversation with either of those gentlemen since the moment spoken of the day of the Convention, but they will I am sure agree that what I have said are facts.

I suppose Mr. Hayward looks upon me as not being friendly towards him; if so he is mistaken. It is true, I cannot approve the course he has lately taken, and it does seem strange to me how any consistant party man can, he having consented to go into the Convention and his friends having vouched for him that he would abide the decision of that Convention and after finding he was not the choice of the Convention, to come out and abuse the very men who laboured hard to get him the nomination, as they must necessarily be included with the other members of the Convention. I had always entertained the highest regard for Mr. Hayward and his father before him and family, and have been in the habit, for many years of dealing with him in preference to other men, until Mr. Hayward's moving to the West, on which occasion I changed and give my custom, principally to others.

I have necessarily been led to this course in justification of the character of the members of the convention and my own.

JAMES THOMPSON.

TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

It will be observed by reference to the columns of the Chronicle of the 30th ult. that my address to you has called forth a very full and *exceedingly amicable* commentary from the pen of my friend James Thompson, Esq. Great umbrage seems to have been taken by that gentleman at the use of the words "juggling, wireworking, corruption &c," some of which, though not contained in my address, he yet quotes therefrom—and under the influence of this dissatisfaction he has at last been induced *very reluctantly*, to present to the Editor of the Chronicle a communication occupying an entire column of that paper and comprising three distinct heads or subjects of discourse. The first is an answer to the charge made by me against the Convention *generally*—the second, a reply to that made against *him individually*—the third and last, the expression of warm feelings of personal friendship for me &c., which may properly come under the general head of *Sundries*.

These are his positions, and in reference to them I invite the attention of my fellow-citizens of Dorchester to a review thereof. "Come now and let us reason together." In answer to the first charge, viz. that against the Convention—he says, "*I do most positively and conscientiously declare that no juggling, wireworking or undue means were used in the least* to the *prejudice* of *Mr. Hayward or any other gentleman candidates before the convention.*" This is indeed a very strong declaration and coming as it does from a man of Mr. Thompsons standing it is calculated to have very great weight. But does not *my friend* Mr. Thompson speak too fast? It seems to *me* that such haste in making an assertion belongs rather to the hair brained impetuosity of youth, than to the serious, sober, calm, unbiassed reflection which marks the action of the man of years. Let us see. There were four candidates before the convention and eight Districts in the County from which Delegates were chosen—can Mr. Thompson say, of his own knowledge, that these Delegates were elected honestly and fairly to represent the wishes of their respective districts, and that they did express those wishes? I imagine not. So far from it is the true state of the case, that I have the assurances of several gentlemen, whose truthfulness cannot be doubted for one moment—I can get their certificates if necessary—that in the Vienna district, where the parties had agreed to keep open the polls one hour, at the expiration of which time I had the majority, they kept them open *one hour and a half* in order to get votes for the Jacobs ticket—that those opposed to me started a ticket calling it unpledged, when at that very moment, as I have reason to believe, it was pledged to Mr. Jacobs—and that on a vacancy occurring, after they had met in Cambridge before it could be filled, the gentleman had to be sounded in order to see who he was for, before he was selected, to fill the vacancy; with this array of facts before him, independent of others which could be brought forward, can Mr. Thompson say that no undue means were used to prejudice me before the convention? I leave that question to be answered by my Fellow-Citizens of my native County. Besides, Mr. Thompson does me great injustice when he insinuates that I am wanting in proper gratitude to my friends. My charges against the convention were only intended for those in it whom the cap fit. I said that jugglng characterized it, not because the action of the *convention itself* was unfair but because the *election* of some of its members was improperly effected, and because *undue* influences were used to bias others. A body cannot be pure if some of its elements are unclean, nor can a convention be fair when any of its constituent parts are fraudulently selected. So much for the first charge.

And now a few words with regard to the second, viz. the charge against him, Mr. Thompson *individually*. He says: "I understand Mr. H. accuses me with having been called on by some Gentlemen, Delegates from Hooper's Island, who were favourable to his nomination, and who were pledged to him, to give my opinion as to which of the candidates for the sheriffalty was the most availible man, or in other words to that amount, and that I asserted that I believed Mr. Jacobs was the man, and the man of my choice." This Mr. Thompson admits is all true as far as it goes, but that it is not *all* of the story. He then goes on to detail a long conversation which took place between these gentlemen and himself as they were coming out of the back yard of Major Yates. It seems that they were anxious to know whether or not it was true as had been reported that Mr. Jacobs was unpopular. In reply to this interrogatory, he stated that the *charge of his unpopularity was unfounded and that any person who made such a charge could not be a friend to Mr. Jacobs but must design to injure him in regard to the nomination.* These remarks together with some compliment to the capacity of each of us for discharging the duties of the office, comprise the whole of the conversation as reported by Mr. Thompson. But I would ask that gentleman since he inclines so much to the hearing of the whole story, if what *he* has detailed is all that he knows about the present one. Doubtless it is—but let me recall to his mind some portion of that story which has escaped his memory. I would advise him to reflect about the matter and he will soon recollect, that I am right. Mr. Thompson not only *defended Mr. Jacobs from the charge of unpopularity but stated to those gentlemen that if Mr. Jacobs was nominated he would easily be elected, but that if I was he did not know how it might be.* Yes he said this, and if any man doubts it let him come to me, I have incontrovertible proofs within my possession which will satisfy the most incredulous. These gentlemen came from a distance, their district was favourable to me—*I have never said they were pledged to me*—they desired to know if I was available, they asked Mr. Thompson who was supposed to be well informed upon the subject and a man upon whose statements they could rely and he expressed a doubt in reference to the result if I were nominated, but a certainty with regard to it should Mr. Jacobs be taken up. By such representations gentlemen who were disposed to vote for me, acting under information given them by a person in whom they confided were induced to vote against me—thus robbing me of my rights before the convention and the people of their claims to an equal representation.—*This is about the whole of the story.*

One word in reference to the last division of this able letter and I have done. Mr. Thompson declares I am mistaken if I suppose he is not my friend. Truly there seems to be some inconsistency in this assertion—any one who charged Mr. Jacobs with unpopularity, he thinks could not have been a friend of that gentleman, but designed to injure him in regard to the nomination—he however is a *warm friend* of mine at the same time that he expresses doubts as to my election even if I were taken up by the convention. I should prefer *friendship* to be evidenced by *outward* acts rather than *newspaper paragraphs.* Still Mr. Thompson is my friend; I owe him my thanks—he has dealt with me; I am under many obligations to him—but when he says he cannot approve my course nor does he see how any *consistent party* man can, I must say with reference to that matter, that though I respect, yet I should not be guided by *his* opinion nor do I feel myself in want of his instruction. I have been a Whig as long as Mr. Thompson has, I have never voted against my political sentiments but once in my life—and that was in the old days of Federalism & Democracy, when I voted for my friend Thos. H. Hicks, Esq. who was the Democratic candidate for the Sheriffalty, against the candidate of my own party—I did not regard the office of Sheriff as a party office but voted for the man I thought best qualified. The question then of my party consistency I shall rather refer to the voters of Dorchester, than to the isolated opinion of my *friend* Mr. Thompson. I believe now as I did in former days, that the sheriff should not be a party officer, and if elected, I shall act in conformity with that belief. As an officer of court, and of the people, I will not suffer, as far as I can prevent it, the free course of justice to be trammelled by party bias or political prejudice, but will guarantee to every man a fair hearing before jurors whose ears are open to the voice of his complaint. My Fellow-Citizens I have spent my life amongst you, judge you then of my party consistency and my claims to the office for which I am a candidate before you. I await with confidence your decree thro' the ballot box. Your obedient servant.

THOS. HAYWARD.

Sept. 10, 1845.

(*From the L. I. Farmer.*)

DR. G. Benj. Smith's Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills are an excellent purgative; powerful, and yet actually pleasant in their operations. They have no nauseous taste, nor do they produce afterwards either nausea or gripe. In less than twelve hours after taking them, a person feels like a new being—just as if he had been really "born again."

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. Price 25 cents

☞CAPT. E. F. WELD, of the Brig Lavina, of the port of New York was complaining for a long time with a pain and uneasiness in his bowels, dullness, headache, palpitatisn, lowness of spirits and a constant disposition to yawn and stretch himself. From reading Dr. Sherman's discription of the symptoms of worms the thought they answered to his case, and accordingly took a dose of Sherman's Worm Lozenges which brought away a tape worm 17 1-2 feet long, that one dose cured him.

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

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 5th inst by Rev. John D. Onins, Mr. WILLIAM J. HOWARD, to Miss JOAN KEENE, all of Dorchester county Md.

On Tuesday the 9th inst. by the Rev. R. E. Kemp, Mr. BRITTENHAM H. ROBINSON, to Miss SARAH MARGARET, daughter of Capt. Garretson Sewell of Vienna Dorchester county Md.

DIED.

On Friday the 6th inst. at Church Creek, Mrs. SARAH ANN KURTZ, wife of Rev. Michael D. Kurtz, (and daughter of Joseph Smithers Esq. of Dover, Del.) in the 22nd year of her age.

Mrs. Kurtz was afflicted for several months with a Pulmonary disease, which she bore with Christian fortitude; her "end was peace." Her friends, particularly her husband and daughter, (their only child) have sustained an irreparable loss in her death, but their loss is doubtless her *gain*.

She died;—but she lives to die no more! That which seemed to be a victory of the king of terrors, was in truth a triumph of grace;—She is not, for *God* hath taken her! J. D. O.

CAPT. JOHN ROWINS is announced as a *Reform* candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland, and will be warmly supported by the Reform party.

Sept. 13th

ALGERNON S. PIERCY, Esq. is announced a *Reform* candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland, and will be warmly supported by the Reform party.

Sept. 13th.

Notice.

THERE will be political meetings at the following named places, and times—

On	Tuesday	the 16th	at	New Market.
"	Wednesday	" 17th	"	Drawbridge.
"	Thursday	" 18th	"	Crotchers Ferry.
"	Friday	" 19th	"	Federalsburgh.
"	Saturday	" 20th	"	Williamsburgh.
"	Monday	" 22d.	"	Court House, Cumb.
"	Tuesday	" 23d.	"	Loomtown.
"	Wednesday	" 24th	"	Slaughter Creek (T. I)
"	Thursday	" 25th	"	Fishing Creek, M. N.
"	Friday	" 26th	"	McNamara & Coopsr's [Store.
"	Saturday	" 27th	"	Goulden Hill.
"	Monday	" 29th	"	Corner's Store.
"	Tuesday	" 30th	"	Elliott's and Blend's [Store.

Reformers and Anti-Reformers are invited to attend—and Candidates of every description, before the people of Dorchester County are expected to be present.

Sept. 13, 1845.

FOR SALE,

THREE valuable Horses; young and gentle to all kinds of harness;—also some other kin is of Stock for family purposes;—An excellet second hand Gig, in good order. Apply to W. HENRY PATTISON.

Cambridge, sept. 13th 1845. tf

TO RENT.

For the ensueing year the well known Tavern Stand in East New Market at present in the occupancy of Mr. D. Robertson. For terms apply to

W. C. HUFFINGTON,
Big Mills, Dor. Co. Md.

Sept. 13, 1845. tf

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

J. NESBITT,

No. 239 Baltimore street, 6 doors west of Charles,

DEALERS in BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, is now receiving from the manufacturers a general assortment of the above goods, which he is enabled to sell as low as any house in the city, for CASH, or to punctual customers—such as

Men's, boys' and youth's thick Boots and Brogans
" " *Kip, Seal and Grained Munroes*
Women's & Misses' Kip and Grained Lace Boots
" " *Fine Leather Shoes*
" " *Morocco & Kip Slips, city made.*

Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur, Hair, Seal, Seallette, and all other kinds of CAPS. Russia, Nutria, Coney and Wool HATS.

The above goods will be sold at *prices to suit the times.* Call and see. J. NESBITT,

239 Balt. st. between charles and hanover,

sept. 19th 1945. 3w

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