THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, November, 22d 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 24th 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.

OURSELVES.—We are not in the habit of making much parade about ourselves, nor of making great promises of what we intend to do; yet it may be right to mention that we expect to keep our readers apprised of all the important matters which come upon the Legislative or Congressional tapis this winter.

While upon the interesting subject that heads this article, it will not be considered personal, we hope, if we suggest that there are many old accounts on our books which should be closed, at any rate it is evident we do not intend it for those who have no such accounts. About Christmas will suit us as well as any other time.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.—It has always been the practice of our opponents, to charge the Whigs with the effects of every measure that was deleterious to the prosperity of the country, and to claim credit to themselves for every thing that was good. If an inhabitant of another sphere entirely unacquainted with them, and their doings for the last fifteen or twenty years, should visit us and listen to Loco Foco presses and leaders, while they, in all their ardor and eloquence expound the beauties of Loco Focoism, its principles, its purity, its harmony, and above all, its disinterestedness and patriotism, he would be very likely to form in his mind an image of a being very different from one of our real living Loco Foco's. But as bold and reckless as they have been in their deception, the effort now being made by some, to induce the ignorant to believe that the present prosperity of the country is attributable to the election of Mr. Polk and to their measures, surpasses all others in audacity and recklessness. Every one that knows any thing, is acquainted with the fact, that the administration of Mr. Polk, thus far, has been entirely of a negative character, except so far as the spoils of office were concerned. The Whig Tariff dispensing its blessings in every direction, in regulating the currency, and in encouraging trade in all its ramifications, still exists. As we wish to deal fairly with our readers, who we presume are not entirely ignorant of the relation of cause and effect in matters of commerce, we shall not claim for the Tariff more than it has actually accomplished. We do not wish to be understood, as attributing the present high price of grain &c., *entirely* to the effects of the Tariff. But it is easy to percieve, that if our manufactures were in a languishing condition, and consequently our home market curtailed, the demand for bread-stuffs would be thus much lessened, and the price reduced. As it is, the Home market consuming such a large quantity of our agricultural products makes the price more easily effected, and raised to a higher degree by the scarcity &c. of Foreign nations. We did not however, design this article as an argument or an encomium upon the Tariff. We are perfectly willing for that measure to be tested by its effects upon the prosperity of the nation. But our object was to stigmatize the effort as both fraudulent and foolish, to make the people believe that the administration of James K. Polk has wrought such wonders. Wait until he has repealed the Tariff law—established the odious Sub-treasury, or drenched the land in blood, and then you may trace the effects of his administration.

THE OREGON DIFFICULTY.—Because the Whig party cannot in their consciences call that an "unquestionable right," which has always been disputed, which has been the subject of negotiation under four or five successive administrations, in which both of the parties have offered compromise, they have been accused by the Locos with their usual ingenuousness, with favoring British views. We have not read an article from a whig press that admitted the English title was better than ours. All that is objected to on the part of the whigs, is the bragadocio manner in which they assert that our right to the whole of Oregon is unquestionable, when we ourselves have several times offered to make the 49th degree of latitude as the division line, and the offer has been rejected by Great Britain. It is true that our offer being rejected, is no evidence of a right in Great Britain, neither does it preclude us afterwards from asserting any other and further right which we may think we possess, but our offer to make any compromise at all is an evidence that we did not consider our right unquestionable, for in such a case there could be no compromise. In fact we think all the talk we have heard from the administration and its organs concerning their hope of terminating this matter amicably by negotiation is childish and trifling, if it is the design of the administration to claim an unquestionable right to the whole territory. As a matter of history we publish below an extract from a speech delivered by Thomas H. Benton in the Senate of the U. S., Jan. 12th 1843.

"Mr. B. said he would not restate the American title to this country: it had been well done by others who had preceded him in debate. He would only give a little more development to two points—the treaties of 1803 and 1819; the former with France, by which we acquired Louisiana, the latter with Spain, by which we acquired all her rights on the north west coast of America north of 42 degrees. By the first of these treaties we became a party to the tenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, between France and England; the treaty of peace of 1714, which terminated the wars of Queen Anna and Louis XIV, and settled all their differences of every kind in Europe and America, and undertook to prevent the recurrence of future differences between them. The tenth article of this treaty applied to their settlements and territories in North America, and directed commissaries to be appointed to mark and define their possessions. These commissaries did their work. They drew a line from ocean to ocean, *to separate the French and British dominions*, and to prevent future encroachments and collisions. This line began on the coast of Labrador, and followed a course slightly south of west to the centre of North America, leaving the British settlements of Hudson's Bay to the north, and the French Canadian possessions to the south. This line took for a land mark the Lake of the Woods, which was then believed to be due east from the head of the Mississippi; and from that point took the FORTY NINTH PARALLEL *of north latitude indefinitely to the west*. The language of the line is' *indefinitely*;' and this *established the northern boundary of Louisiana, and* erected a wall beyond *which future French settlement could not cross to the north nor British to the south.*

"As purchasers of Louisana, the treaty of 1803 *made us party to the tenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, and made* THE FORTY NINTH PARALLEL *the same to us and the British which it had been to the French and the British*: it became a wall which neither could pass, so far as it depended upon that line."

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF THE TARIFF.—For the peculiar edification of some of those who think that the election of Mr. Polk was a decision against the Tariff, we publish below, resolutions adopted at the late Convention at Hollidaysburg, composed chiefly of those who voted for that gentleman for President.

Resolved, That this Convention of the citizens of Pennsylvania, [illegible] erations, and cherishes with undiminished reverence, the sentiments and objects of their Fathers ordaining and establishing the constitution of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union—establish justice, secure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, *promote the general welfare* and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

Resolved, That in order to secure these invaluable blessings and promote in an especial degree the general welfare, it is the duty of a paternal Government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, the Mechanic Arts and Navigation.

Resolved, That this convention sincerely rejoices in the uninterrupted protection which has been so liberally extended from the foundation of the Government, to the Commerce of the country, by the erection of numerous light houses, by surveys of our coasts, marking channels, and planting buoys, by improving harbors, rivers and estuaries, by an extensive revenue marine to protect the fair and honest importer from the frauds of the smuggler, and in time of disaster and distress on our coasts to aid, cherish and conduct our merchant ships to their destined ports; and in fine to the great objects, by the establishment of our gallant Navy to countenance, and if need comes, to protect our commerce in every sea.

Resolved, That it is the paramount duty of all governments to enlarge by every practicable means, the prosperity of the producing classes; that by incorporating with our revenue system the principles of *free trade* we would for ever defeat the enlargement of their prosperity and postpone to remote generations the development of the resources of this our beloved country.

Resolved, That the State of Pennsylvania is deeply interested in the maintenance and preservation of the protective policy afforded by the existing Revenue Tariff.

Resolved, That the people of this State comprehend the value, understand the importance, and are pledged to the support that cannot be seduced into the abandonment, or betrayed of, that policy which in the brief period of three years has reanimated the almost desponding energies and restored the prostrate credit of this Common wealth.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the interests of Agriculture, Manufactures, Mechanic Arts, a sound and prosperous commerce, are reciprocally dependent upon, and intimately blended with each other, by [illegible] ws and invigorating influence of a healthful supply and demand for the product of labor.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a horizontal or twenty per cent *ad valorem* tariff, masmuch as it neither affords fair, just, nor adequate protection to many of the great interests of the State of Pennsylvania, nor can it afford revenue sufficient to defray the expense of the Government economically administered.

Resolved, That the Tariff of 1842 has yielded sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the government economically administered, and has afforded "fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation.

Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to repeal, or in any way materially alter or modify the Tariff of 1842, so long as the same yields sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the government.

Resolved, That this Convention therefore respectfully demand at the hands of the Congress of the Union that general protection which is their inheritance; That the existing system of revenue having fulfilled its great object it is highly important that the laws on such subjects as the Tariff should be permanent in their character, which would be a sure guarantee to the enterprize of the country and the investment of capital. *Resolved*, That the President be requested to transmit the proceedings and resolutions of this Convention to our Senators and Redresentatives in Congress, earnestly urging their influence and cooperation in carrying out the principles and views contained there in.

Resolved, That the several newspapers through out the State be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION. The result of this election has been submitted to our readers, and we only recur to it now to notice some matters of which we have not heretofore spoken. It will be recollected, that a few days prior to the election, a large whig meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, at which the Hon. Daniel Webster and other distinguished members of the party delivered addresses. In these speeches the pledge was distinctly given, that the whigs would carry out the principles of the Native American party, should they have the power—and, in consequence of this pledge, the Native party abandoned, in a great measure, their own candidate, probably deeming it unnecessary to continue their organization under the circumstances.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says, on this subject:—

"The Massachusetts election has resulted in a complete triumph of the whig party. The vote of the Native Americans has been greatly diminished by the frank declaration of many of the whig leaders that on the subject of naturalizing foreigners they were ready and willing to act. The same declaration was made by the whig candidate for Governor. A right state of feeling would produce a similar result in this city."

Very well. We care not by whom the principles which we have advocated be carried into effect—whether by whigs or democrats—or by both united.—We have no wish to see a third party established in the country, if existing evils be remedied by either of the old parties. We presume that the declarations of Mr. Webster, the whig candidate for Governor of Massachusetts (Mr. Eggs,) and other leading whigs, will be received as the expression of the sentiments of the whig party throughout the country—and that the principles which they avowed will hereafter constitute a part of the whig creed. If the democratic party would also adopt them, a better state of things would soon exist—our own mechanics and laborers would not be superseded by the paupers and convicts of Europe—and our elections would be conducted with less fraud; and a more healthy state of society be introduced.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Locofoco Sympathy for [illegible].—The Locofoco papers are incessant, commenting on the hard lot of persons who labor in manufacturing establishments.—From what the editors of [illegible] hap to say, one might suppose [illegible] occupation of their lives is to shed [illegible] over the wrongs that are heap[illegible] ers on the heads of honest opera[illegible] very few genuine, briny, glistening [illegible] eyelids, neither do any substantial [illegible] emanate from their pocket[illegible] are to relieve the distress [illegible] borers, [illegible] propose to do by reducing the tariff [illegible] bread [illegible] the protection now afforded [illegible] manufacturers. [illegible] is their sole prescription for the [illegible] as they [illegible] to believe an evil of every [illegible] de[illegible] of com[illegible] Now, it will sadly puzzle the [illegible] mon people to find out [illegible] our protective policy is to elevate the [illegible] ess the grievances of persons employed [illegible] diminish the numbers of factories or to diminish the amount of goods manufactured is certainly rather an unusual course to pursue for the purpose of increasing the wages of operatives. Ordinary people think that such a purpose would best be accomplished by increasing the number of establishments, and thus increasing the demand for labor. But shrewd, sagacious, sympathetic Locofocos think otherwise. They fancy the tariff is the source of all our woes, and that it is only necessary to destroy it in order to make a perfect paradise of the whole country. A few years ago, Locofocoism though the United States Bank the only monster that abused poor people. No sooner had they crushed that monster, than another quite as big, with sharper teeth, longer mane, and stronger legs, appeared before them, in the guise of a protective policy. They are now engaged in efforts to kill him. If they succeed, the country will be clear of monsters, and everybody will be happy. How much wisdom, and benevolence, and purity will die, when the Whigs, in 1848, rise in their majesty and put Locofocoism about ten feet under the sod!—*Louisville Journal.*

The Native Americans of Berkshire county Massachusetts, lately nominated the Hon. *Ashael Foote*, of Williamstown, as one of their candidates for the Senate. This nomination was respectfully declined; and subsequently Mr. Foote addressed a letter to the Pittsfield Eagle, in which he takes a stand in favor of Whig principles.

"Could I for a single moment entertain the conviction that Native Americanism was to be the agent, under Providence, of averting evils like these, I would fail not to avail myself of that moment of conviction to throw myself, soul and body, into its embraces. But that moment of conviction has not yet arrived; and I think that I discover obstacles which will postpone it to a day too far distant for my purposes. I must therefore still adhere to my old relations, and rest satisfied with Whig *principles*, Whig *measures* and Whig *men*. With the *Whig party, I am* in a measure, *satisfied*. I believe it to embody more intelligence, more correct principles, more honest patriotism, more genuine philanthropy, and more real Christianity than any other political organization under the heavens."

In reply to the Union's intimation that we shall secure every rod of Oegon, or up to the Russian possesione, as was put forth in the Tammany Hall resolutions, the Charleston Mercury (Democratic) says:

"What Congress has to do, then, by the advice of 'the official editor, is to take formal possession of this 'whole region—the inevitable consequence of which 'every body knows will be war with England. *Have 'we cause for such a proceeding? Are we ready for such 'an event!* We are not ready to discuss whether Eng'land can whip America, or America whip England—'leave that to schoolboys. But the interruption of 'peace with England, and the destruction of intercourse 'with all the world, which would be the consequence, 'is something more than a question for braggarts and 'fools to talk about. We do not believe that Southern 'statesmen are quite prepared to sacrifice the whole re'sources of their section on such an issue; that they 'are ready to maintain, at a cost of two millions bales 'cotton per annum, that we have a 'clear and unques'tionable title' to every foot of ground in a territory 'which we have consented to occupy in common with 'the other claimant for twenty years, and the owner'ship of which has been in dispute ever since the coun'try was discovered."

Mexico.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes:

"The despatches brought by M. Perrot from Mexico, which reached here on Saturday, are very imyortant. I was not mistaken in their purport.—Propositions are offered, indirectly, but substantially, from the Mexican Government to settle all outstanding claims and difficulties between the two governments.

As far as can be unofficially learned, the Mexican Government propose, 1st, the withdrawal of the United States naval force from Vera Cruz and the Mexican coast; 2d, upon the compliance of the United States with this request, diplomatic relations will be restored, and diplomatic agents to be mutually appointed; 3d, negotiations to be entered into for the settlement and liquidation of all difficulties between Mexico and the U. States; 4th, a proper boundary line to be agreed upon between the United States and Mexico; 5th, a proper and reasonable remuneration to be allowed to Mexico for the adjustment of the new boundary.

American Women.—M. de Tocqueville, speaking of American women says: "As for myself I do not hesitate to avow, that, although the women of the United States are confined within the narrow circle of domestic life, and their situation is, in some respects, one of extreme dependence, I have nowhere seen women occupying a lofter position; and if I were asked, now I am drawing to a close of this work, in which I have spoken of so many things done by the Americans, to what the singular prosperity and growing strength of that people ought to be attributed, I should reply—*to the superiority of their women.*

The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas, speaking of the continuance of the railroad mania in England, says:—

Among the other great projects of the day, is one to make the Thames Tunnel valuable by converting it into a *railway tunnel*. It is well known that it has never returned one farthing of profit to the proprietors nor has enough money been taken to pay the interest on the large sum for which it is mortgaged to government. As several of the leading railway companies are negotiating to have depôts in the centre of the metropolis, instead of its borders, a party of capitalists have proposed to purchase the Thames Tunnel, with the view of carrying a railway direct from the junction of the Eastern Counties and Blackwall lines, to the point on the Greenwich line whence the Corydon, Brighton and Dover verge. An offer of ten shillings in the pound has been made for the Tunnel, and it will, most likely, be accepted.

Among the variety of railway announcements is one deserving particular notice. It is a patent rail for the atmospheric lines. The principle consists in working the line by a "plenum," instead of a "vacuum," or more properly speaking, by forcing strongly compressed air into tubes laid down in the centre of the line, between the rails, which suddenly inflates the pipes, their sides impinge upon two drums, or large wooden [illegible] pressing upon them, which are by that means [illegible] tion, and being fixed by simple mechanism [illegible] the carriage above, carries it off with astonishing velocity and it is impossible for the carriage to get off the rail. Such is the confidence expressed in its superior construction, that the company [illegible] about to [illegible] it propose to make every ticket issued a policy of insurance upon the life of the passenger who holds it, so that in the event of accident, or death, a claim can be made upon the company for a certain amount. This is certainly a novel feature in railway prospectuses, and might suggest to other companies whether they might not offer a similar guarantee with advantage.

FROM TEXAS.

Galveston papers to the 1st instant contain no news. As far as heard from, the vote on Annexation, the State Constitution, &c. was small, no serious opposition being made any where to the consummation of the measures contemplated.

Nearly all, if not all, the papers of Eastern Texas are out in favor of the election of Generals HOUSTON and RUSK to the United States Senate. One or two advocate the claim of Gen. LAMAR.

A late arrival from Aransas Bay brings information that our troops in that quarter are all in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. A lieutenant of infantry, who had just arrived from New Orleans, was accidentally killed on the 28th ultimo by the breaking of a mast of a vessel, which fell upon him. His name is not stated.

Ladies' Fashions in New York.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Philadelphia American writes:

One seldom has time to embellish his observations of daily life with so delicate a thing as ladies' fashions; but really the rivalry of the white and red, the green, the yellow, the blue, the scarlet, the brown, the azure, the cherry colored, vie with each other in outraging and trampling upon good taste, and then flaunting through Broadway. Bonnets have receded from the lilla coal scuttle shape, and are now approximating to the sugar dipper school of outline. But the amount of ornament with which they are overwhelmed is positively barbarous. Let me give your lady readers an idea of a Broadway bonnet at this present writing. A bonnet of purple velvet, trimmed inside with orange and lilac flowers, or nosegays of ribbon, or both intermixed—broad satin ribbon on the outside, heavy winter flowers, and a tremendous drooping feather surmounting all, and streaming in the wind like a pennant of a Commodore's ship; such is the fashionable "turn out" in Broadway. Dresses, scarfs, &c. all "to match."—Washington Irving's idea that women have one fashion they never change—the fashion of looking as much as possible like a butterfly—is here fully verified.

TWELFTH BRIGADE, M. M.

The Officers belonging to the Twelfth Brigade of Maryland Militia, are hereby requested to direct their attention to the subjoined proceedings of a Military Convention recently held in the city of Baltimore as containing matters of deep interest to all of them.

TENCH TILGHMAN,
Brigadier General.

Papers in Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester will confer a favor by inserting this notice.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY CONVENTION.

Agreeably to public notice, the Convention composed of the General Field and Staff of the 3d Division of Maryland Militia, the General Field and Staff of the 1st Light Division of Maryland Volunteers, and the delegates of the volunteer corps of the city of Baltimore, assembled at the City Hall on Monday evening, the 5th Oct. The meeting was organized by appointing Maj. Gen. GEO. H. STEUART, President, Brig Gen's B. C. HOWARD and R. DUTTON, and Col. O. BOULDIN, V. Pres's. Captains *James M. Anderson* and *William H. Watson*, Secretaries.

The following resolutions prefaced by some remarks calling the attention of the Convention to the defective organization of the Militia of the State, were offered by Capt. John Pickell, of the National Blues, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee composed of the Major General of the Third Division of the Maryland Militia, the Major General of the First Light Division, and eleven other members of this Convention, to be elected by ballot, be formed to prepare a system of laws for the regulation and government of the Militia of the State, and also to prepare such additional provisions as may be necessary for the Militia of the City of Baltimore; and that said committee be requested to report the result of its proceedings to a more general Convention to be held in this city on the last Tuesday of November next; the members of this Convention to be members thereof.

Resolved, That the General Field and Staff of the Militia of the State be considered members ex-officio of said Convention, and are respectfully requested to attend the same; and that the several volunteer or uniformed companies in the State, be also requested to appoint delegates to attend the General Convention at the time and place above designated.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence, composed of five members, be appointed by the Chair to carry the object of the preceeding resolution into effect.

Resolved, That the publishers and editors throughout the State favorable to the object proposed by this Convention, be respectfully solicited to publish the proceedings of this preliminary meeting in the several papers, and to invite public attention to the subject.

On motion of Lieut. Fanhestock, it was

Resolved, That the committee appointed to prepare a plan for the regulation and government of the Militia of the State, be authorized to invoke the aid of such gentlemen as they may deem requisite to promote the object contemplated by this Convention.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee of correspondence: Brig. Generals Benj. C. Howard, Robert Dutton and Henry Mankin, and Cols. Nathaniel Hickman and Jacob G. Davise.

On motion of Col. Bouldin, it was

Resolved, That the members and delegates to the Military Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the last Tuesday in November next be requested to appear in uniform.

After which the Convention adjourned.

Corn and Corn Meal Cooked.—There can be no safer position assumed, in agricultural economy, that there is a most important saving effected by cooking food. Science has long since demonstrated the fact, that quantity as well as quality is highly essential to the preservation of health; the corollary is irresistible, we think, that corn and meal, of whatever description, as well as oats, barley and every other species of grain, is [illegible] value by cooking when used as a food for stock. It is will be more manifest, admitting the first position to be correct, when we state the obvious and well known fact, that corn, by boiling, is increased two hundred per cent. in bulk,—corn meal, three hundred per cent—that is, to be more explicit, a bushel of northern corn, after being steamed or boiled, will measure three bushels. A bushel of corn meal absorbs in the process of cooking, or rather requires for the accomplishment of that object, nearly five bushels of water—enough of the liquid being taken in or absorbed, to increase its bulk from one bushel to four and a half. Every pound of meal, therefore, will make four and a half pounds of mush.—These facts, we think, should go far towards aiding the introduction of cooking food as a common practice, as they certainly exhibit its advantages in a strong light.—*Maine*

The Wheat Crop of the present year gives promise that the embarrassed States of the West will soon be able to pay all their obligations. The whole crop of the country is estimated at 125,000,000 of bushels.—The wheat crop of 1842, which was the largest ever previously raised in the United States, was 109,000,000. The increase of 22,000,000 shows not less the large additional amount of land brought under cultivation than the genial character of the last summer. The crop of Michigan is comparatively larger than that of any other State in the Union. With a population of not over 400,000, she raised this year at least 700,000 bushels of wheat. It is estimated that Illinois has this year a surplus of 6,000,000 bushels. An advance of ten cents per bushels would more than pay the interest of the State debt, and the price has already advanced more than twenty cents since the harvest.

[*North American.*

THE RISE OF FLOUR.

The rise in the price of flour, naturally a subject of great interest and importance in this country, affords an added evidence of the healthful influence of the Tariff. Without the domestic market which the Tariff creates, the demand would be so limited and the stock so overabundant that the accidental foreign demand would scarcely enliven the flour interest. The demand at home makes the market immediately sensible to any increase of demand; and the consequence is a rise in prices. We rejoice with our agricultural friends in the good fortune which, while it empties their garners, will fill their purses, and trust that they may never be without a tariff and a market.—*North American.*

Good News.—The rumor that death, in conjunction with a battalion of quack physicians, had caused the assassination of the renowned Doctor Glickener for spoiling their trade, is, we are most happy to learn, contradicted. They made the foul attempt in the shape of a variety of diseases, but he just took a dose or two of his own all conquering Sugar coated Pills, and scattered the enemy to the four winds of heaven. Dear Reader; those Sugar coated Pills are as sweet as a sugar plumb, neither gripe nor nauseate, though they are splendid purgatives; and hence all sorts of people take them and get well, which is the cause of the malice on the part of death and the quacks.

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

"NATURE AND EXPERIENCE OUR GUIDE."

The extraordinary and well authenticated cure wrought by the celebrated Sugar Coated Pills, or Dr Smith's Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, have naturally drawn public attention to them. Perhaps in the history of Medicine, from the time of Hippocrates to the present day; there is no evidence of a medical compound obtaining equal celebrity in so short a time. There was never a medicine recommended by such high authority as Dr. Smith's Pills. Besides their great curative properties, (posessing as they do, such astonishing powers to open all the natural drains of the body, viz: the Lungs, Kidneys, Skin, and Bowels,) they are unlike all other pills, extremely pleasant, being coated with sugar, and as they do not gripe, nor produce nausea, or any other unpleasent consequences, they have become very popular for Dyspepsia, Head ache, Costiveness, Bilious complaints, Foul Stomach, Fevers, Worms Want of Appetite, Impurities of the Blood, Obstructions and Female Complaints generally, Colds &c. One of the most influential and benevolent ladies in New York, Mrs. S. A. Gould, Matron of the U. S. Naval Hospital, say[illegible] medicine in her knowledge so, we [illegible] numerous ailments of mankind, [illegible] Sugar Coated Pills." She especia[illegible] them to ladies. Read her certif[illegible] phlet.

Dealers furnished at the New [illegible] Health, 179 Greenwich Street, [illegible] sold by BELL & DALL, Cambridge.

☞CAUTION!—As a miserable [illegible] been made, by the name of 'Su[illegible] it is necessary to *be sure* that Dr [illegible] signature is on every box.

BALTIMORE PRICES C[illegible]

Nov[illegible]

FLOUR—Howard Street, [illegible]
City Mills, [illegible]
WHEAT—Prime White, [illegible]
Prime Red, [illegible]
CORN—White, [illegible]
Yellow, [illegible]
OATS, [illegible]
RYE, [illegible]

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the [illegible] McKenney, DANIEL MANYDIER so[illegible] ry, esq. of Hambrooks, to HENRIET[illegible] est daughter of the late Hon. Charle[illegible] Shoal Creek.

☞We had the pleasure of witne[illegible] ing ceremony, and looking upon t[illegible] say nothing of the groom) when she [illegible] and joined in the general prayer as [illegible] ven for their prosperity and happ[illegible] notice was accompanied with non[illegible] slices, but with a waiter of splendid [illegible] which we (Editor, Printers and Dev[illegible] receive our thanks and best wishes. [illegible] mind to say that we will not publis[illegible] age notices without a waiter full of [illegible]

On Thursday, the 6th inst. by R[illegible] M. ROBERT B. SPEDDEN, to Miss [illegible] DEN, both of this county.

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday last, at t[illegible] father, Dr. Joseph E. Muse, Geo[illegible] Esq., in the 30th year of his age.

DORCHESTE[illegible] FARME[illegible]'S

The members of this Club will m[illegible] P. PHELPS (Eddon) on Thursday [illegible] punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES A. ST[illegible]

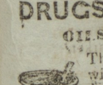
Nov. 15, 1845.

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

Nov. 22.

DRUGS, MEDICINES [illegible]

OILS, GLASS & DYE [illegible]



The subscriber has just re[illegible] with a FRESH and GENU[illegible] the above articles, to whi[illegible] the attention of the Publ[illegible] throughout the County. H[illegible] part

Proto Ioduide of Mercury,	Lupulin,
Bimiodide of do.	Oxide of [illegible]
Iodine,	Mur. of [illegible]
Iodide of Potass.	Ext. Bel[illegible]
Cyanide of do.	do Hy[illegible]
Phospate of Ammonia,	do Nu[illegible]
Monesia,	do Stra[illegible]
Tannin,	do Co[illegible]
Naptha,	do Ge[illegible]
Sulph. of Morphia,	do Co[illegible]
Acetate of do.,	do Ta[illegible]
Quinine,	do Ju[illegible]

Together with a full assortment [illegible] Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills, C[illegible] Pulmonary Balsam, (an excellent a[illegible] Hews' Nerve & Bone Liniment, an[illegible] popular Medicines, Fancy Soaps, P[illegible] with a full assortment of Prescripti[illegible] cians, &c., at prices to suit the Tim[illegible]

W. F. [illegible]

N. B Wanted a youth of mora[illegible] habits to learn the Apothecary busin[illegible]

NEW CHU[illegible]

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

Nov 22 1845.

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

Nov. 22

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

Vendu[illegible]

BY virtue of an order of the Or[illegible] sell on THURSDAY the 27th inst. [illegible] late Wm. H. Pattison, in Town Po[illegible] Personal estate, (negroes excepted)

HORSES, CATTLE, [illegible]
& HOGS; one Gig and harness, a[illegible] Corn, Farming utensils, household [illegible] ture, and many other articles too te[illegible] Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. [illegible] on the day of sale.

JEREMIAH L[illegible]
admr. of W[illegible]

Nov. 22 1845 1t

IN CHANCERY, [illegible]

ORDERED, that the sale of th[illegible] cause of Rebecca A. Perry a[illegible] Francis Perry and others made an[illegible] Trustee, James Wallace, be ratified [illegible] ess cause be shewn to the contrary [illegible] 2nd day of January next, provided [illegible] ler be publised in some newspaper [illegible] y once in each of three successive [illegible] 2nd day of December next. Th[illegible] mount of sales to be $350 00.

True copy. Test LOUIS G[illegible]

Nov. 22 1845 3t

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