THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, May 11, 1844.

For President of the U. States

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

THOMAS G. PRATT.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

"1. An honest and economical administration of the government.

"2. A sound currency, of uniform value.

"3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.

"4. Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.

"5. Men only of character, fidelity, and ability appointed to public office.

"6. Just limitations and restraints upon the Executive power.

"7. A distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among *all* the States. on just and liberal terms.

"8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to, or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.

"9. The preservation exclussvely by the States of their local and peculiar institutions."

[HENRY CLAY.

In accordance with the expressed wish of a large majority of our subscribers, sanctioned by our feelings, and a sense of duty, we have to-day hoisted the Whig Banner, and to use an expression of the illustrious Webster, under it "we mean to fight and hope to conquer." While conducting a neutral paper, we have endeavoured strictly to confine ourselves within "neutral ground," and we now stand acquitted in our own conscince of any violation of the rights of either belligerent. Although our paper has been neutral, it has been known by all that t ere was no neutralty in us. We have been Whig throughout. We oppose l the re-election of General Jackson, because we believed that his principles were fraught with incalculable evil to the country, and because we believed that his habits, feelings, disposition and talents, rendered him unfit to preside over a free people. We opposed Martin Van Buren in '36, because he was to carry out the principles of his illustrious predecessor,—had sacrifised the honor of his country in carrying on an important negotiation with a Foreign Government, had in his whole political course, evinced an inconsistency of policy which rendered him an unsafe depository of political power.—The campaign of 1840 is too well remembered to require us to mention the principles that were at issue in that contest, and the glorious triumph of the Whigs.—Circumstances, familiar to the people, render it necessary that the war cry should be again sounded.—Treachery, although it has robbed the people of the fruits of that victory, has not subdued their unconquerable spirits, or reconciled them to the pernicious tenets and still more pernicious practices of Locofoism. We are now already in the contest. The dearest rights and interests of the people are at issue. That they are again coming to the rescue of the country, the strong intimations which we continually receive from different sections of the country in the shaps of election returns, leave us no room to doubt. We have every thing to cheer us onward. We are united in principle and united as to the men suitable to carry out those principles. Henry Clay has been nominated as candidate for President by acclamation. Of him it is unnecessary to speak. His principles are known to all.—His public services form a conspicuous portion of his country's history. Upon the same ticket with Henry Clay, is Theodore Frelinghuysen, the Whig candidate for Vice President. We have no room to speak of the character and qualifications of this gentleman; we will but repeat now what a distinguished member of the Whig party said in Convention—"That his principles were so sound and his character so pure that even Amos Kendall would not have the hardihood to utter a syllable against him. With such glorious principles inscribed upon our banner, and with such candidates as these, to doubt succes, would be a reflection upon the intelligence of the American people.

In conducting the Chronicle as a political paper, we shall endeavour to act courteously towards our opponents, and not indulge in personal vituperation. Such a course would not advance our principles, and is contrary to our feelings and disposition. But believing that our principles are correct and essential to the prosperity of the country, we shall endeavour to advance them by all fair and honorable means.

THOS. G. PRATT, Esq.—We were much pleased to see the harmony that presided in the Convention which nominated this gentleman as a candidate for the next Governor of Maryland. There were several distinguished gentlemen before the Convention, but when Col. Pratt was nominated, like true and genuine Whigs all sacraficed their own preferences and feelings for the benefit of the cause. Among other pledges, we were glad to hear old Washington pledged for a couple of hundred next fall for Clay and Pratt. There can be no doubt but that the Eastern Shore will give Col. Pratt a cordial support.

THE SAME OLD WAY.—The Globe says that the Whigs are going on in the same old way they did in 1840. We think we are doing a little better. We have made a clean sweep in Maryland, and have a majority in joint ballot in the old Dominion. However we have no right to complain of the result in 1840.

A MAN OVERBOARD.—The report that Martin Van Buren is to be withdrawn, and another candidate more *available* to supply his place, is now circulating very currently in the Locofoco papers. Ritche and many others say that it is impossible to elect Mr. Van Buren. But the great Globe and the mighty Benton protest against such a scheme, and accuse some of their own party of writing letters about the country to manufacture public opinion against Mr. Van Buren. Now this is a dreadful condition for the "perfect harmony party" to be in. We are very indifferent whether they take Van Buren, Cass, Calhoun, Johnson, Stewart, Buchanan or Tyler, or the whole of them. We go against Locofocoism in the abstract. It is true we think it nothing but fair and right, to give Martin another chance. He was not satisfied with the drubbing we gave him in 1840. He says, and so do all the Locos that the people were excited and misled in that campaign by "songs, hard cider, & log cabins," and now why not let them try the second sober thought.

CAKES, CONFECTIONARY, &C.—We have received from Mr. Standberg some fine specimens of candy, cake, and bakers' bread, for which we desire him to accept our thanks. Mr. S. has established himself in Cambridge, in the store house immediately under the Chronicle Office, as will be seen in his advertisement; and we can assure our citizens, if we have any *taste* in these matters, that his articles are excellent. But the best plan is for each one to judge for himself.

The following article from the 'Liverpool Mercury,' upon the subject of the annexation of Texas, will shed some light upon the question, which of the two parties in the United States is favourable to British interests and which to American.

AMERICA AND TEXAS.

The intelligence brought by the last arrival from the United States is of great interest and importance. It appears that a special envoy has arrived at Washington from the Texian Government, commissioned to make an official offer of annexation on the part of the young republic. An offer of a similar description was made in the year 1837, and was then rejected, but under very different circumstances. At that period the acceptance of the offer of the Texians would have involved the United States in an expensive, embarrassing, and somewhat uncertain war with Mexico, and also in the very probable contingency of a rupture with England. Moreover, the public mind in the United States was very much divided on the subject of slavery and a great jealousy existed on the part of the New England States in regard to any accession of influence in the Union to the southern interests.

In the present instance also it appears very uncertain whether, on the whole, the annexation of Texas may not be an event rather favorable than otherwise for British interests. If it deprives us of a means of annoying the United States, and so far removes the temptation to a war, it is by no means certain that this ought not to be looked on as an advantage. A war with the U. States, even if successful beyond our most sanguine expectations, would be a calamity of the most fatal description. Moreover, the annexation of Texas would give great additional preponderance in the Union to the interest upon which we must necessarily rely the most for the maintainance of friendly political and commercial relations with England,—that, namely, of the southern cotton growing States. The vote of Texas would be necessarily an additional free-trade vote, which, in the present balanced state of parties and interests, might frequently prove decisive. —We cannot afford to alienate the southern interest & strengthen the advocates of the high tariff by opposing a measure so warmly advocated by the southern States, and by enlisting all the feelings of national pride and Anglo-Saxon prejudice against us throughout the Union. Nor is it ever good policy in a nation to commit itself to an opposition against the natural course of events, which evidently points to the ultimate incorporation of the unoccupied prairies of Texas with the neighboring and parent State. We trust therefore, that whatever may be the result of the present negotiation at Washington, the amicable relations between the two countries will not be disturbed by any unreasonable interference on our part with the domestic affairs of another continent.—*Liv. Mer.*

The Whig National Conventions.

On Wednesday last the *National Whig Convention* nominated HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as the candidate of the party for the Presidency, and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, formerly of New Jersey, but now of New York, for the Vice Presidency.

The nomination of the first of these illustrious individuals was merely responsive to the will of the PEOPLE—for, in fact, the Whigs of America did on the 4th of March, 1841, from one extreme of our Union to the other, without consultation or prompting, with a generous outbreak of devotion, decree that justice to this eminent man demanded that he should be President of these United States.

The nomination of the Vice President, after the third ballot, fell upon Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, whereupon it was

Resolved, That he be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

On Thursday, the succeeding day, the YOUNG MEN'S GREAT MASS CONVENTION OF RATIFICATION assembled, and, with *one* shout of gladness and of joy, ratified both nominations.

The *Prize Banner*, of which we have made mention before, was awarded to that glorious little State, Delaware, which, though small in territory, is big in intellect and whole souled men.

The procession was formed on Baltimore street, while on the march, the various delegations occupying Poppleton, Cove, Pine, Green and Paca streets. Every State in the Union was represented, some of them by thousands, who had come hither to mingle in council with their fellow citizens, from every quarter of our far reaching country, to ratify the nomination of that noble fellow HENRY CLAY, and to join in the brotherhood of patriots, to proclaim to the world that he was the spontaneous choice of the *Great Whig people* of these United States—to lend the force of their high sanction to his nomination—to give force, volume and impetus to the Ball of public opinion, as it shall sped its course through dell and plain, over hill and mountain, from the centre to the granite hills of the north, the sea-girt cliffs of the east, the far off prairies of the west, and the floral Savannahs of the generous sunny south.

As we looked on the dense masses of patriot men who had congregated here from the remotest regions of our Great Republic, and beheld their animated countenances, beaming as they did with love and devotion, we could but exclaim—NOTHING CAN RESIST A FEELING SO HOLY AND SO PURE, for in EVERY FACE WE SAW THE SURE INDEX OF THAT DETERMINATION WHICH IS TO ENSURE VICTORY, GLORIOUS, TRIUMPHANT VICTORY, TO OUR COUNTRY, ITS INSTITUTIONS, AND THE MATCHLESS CHAMPIONS OF ITS CAUSE. No one who looked upon the miles of ardent hearts as they moved along in Procession could, for a moment, doubt the issue of the coming peaceful conflict; for what freemen in their hearts have decreed, freemen can achieve.

Of the number who joined in procession, we cannot speak with certainty, but we should judge that there were from 25,000 to 30,000 in line, and at least 200,000 spectators, three-fourths of whom, if we were to judge from their approving smiles, were Whigs. It was thought at the time of the lamented Harrison's nomination, that there never would be got together in our land such another gathering; but great as that was, it could not compare with the assemblage on Thursday last, and we doubt much, if a spectacle at once so grand and imposing was ever witnessed before; but it was to have been expected—it was natural that a virtuous and justice-loving people, when about to do *justice* to an *injured benefactor*, would do as became the freemen of America.

☞It is proper here to remark, that the number announced by the Marshals is no criterion to judge of the actual number in line, as the count was made at an early hour, and before the delegates were enabled to reach their proper places. Had the count been made when the procession passed into Baltimore street, a more correct estimate would have been formed, but then it would have fallen short of the number of whigs in the city, as a vast number were seen with their badges on, as lookers on, preferring the opportunity of witnessing the parade, to joining therein.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, of Mass. being loudly called for, at the Convention Ground, came forward upon the stand and addressed the Convention in his usual eloquent manner.

We can only characterize this speech at present; and to speak of it in a few words. It was a hearty and entire response to the nomination of Henry Clay.—Daniel Webster spoke like a true Whig, and a good friend of Henry Clay. He rejoiced at the nomination because of the eminent public services of HENRY CLAY for forty years—because of the ability and patriotism of those services at home and abroad—because the Whigs of the nation had unanimously nominated him, and because during his long life he had ever been an honorable, honest, wise and sincere friend of his country and his institutions. Mr. WEBSTER promised to do a workman's service in the Whig ranks, and to fight the battle like a good soldier. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, whom he had long known, he defended as a man of singular purity and honesty, a man of great intelligence and worth, and ever faithful to the Whig cause.

Circumstances, said Mr. WEBSTER, have deprived us of the fruits of the victory of 1840; and we have, now, therefore, to fight the battle over again, and to make sure by the election of HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN of what we supposed we had then secured.

Mr. WEBSTER spoke briefly in his usual eloquence of Whig principles; of our Whig ancestors of 1776, some of whom were now present; and of their Whig descendants, so many of whom were now before him. He exhorted them to stand by their name and their faith. They had only to do this to triumph to the very fullness of their hearts content. For himself, in reference to this contest, it was unnecessary for him to say more than that HENRY CLAY was a Whig, and he was a Whig, and that he intended to do his whole duty.

Mr. WEBSTER was received with cheers when he rose, from every part of the vast assemblage; and retired from the stand amid the same strong marks of satisfaction.

After Mr. Webster had concluded, T. YATES WALSH, Esq., rose and on behalf of the committee of two from each state of the Union, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention have received with the most profound and grateful sensibility the tidings of the nomination of HENRY CLAY, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency in the approaching election. That, recognizing in this nomination but the expression of the universal and cherished wish of the Whigs, they hail it with the peculiar greeting due to him who is, above all other men, the man of the Union, the history of whose whola life is the announcement and expression of the genuine sentiment, principle and purpose of the Whig party.

Resolved, That this Convention have heard with the liveliest gratification the nomination of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, assured that in his fidelity to his country, in his undoubted attachment to the principles of the Whig Party, in his eminent service, approved ability, and moral purity, the People have the best security for the honest discharge of the duties of the station for which he has been selected.

Resolved, That this Convention do therefore most cordially ratify and confirm the said nominations, and do pledge themselves and the Whig party to the vigorous support and furtherance of the same, with all the zeal and by all the effort which may become good citizens striving in the cause of their country.

Resolved, That this Convention re-affirm and proudly proclaim their adherance to the distinctive Principles and Measuros of the Whig Party, now known of all men, and cherished by a large majority of the American People, as follows:—

I. A *Tariff* which shall of itself provide sufficient revenue to pay the debts and defray the expenditnres of the Federal Government—such Tariff so adjusted as equally to protect, encourage and cherish in all its branches the Protective Industry of the Country.

2. A *National Currency*, which shall be of uniform, par value in every part of the Union, and which may be transmitted from one section to any part of another without discount or depreciation, and at the smallest possible cost—to be created by such means and instrumentalities as shall commend themselves to the wisdom of the next Whig Congress, counselled and aided, not obstructed and thwarted, by a genuine Whig President.

3. A fair and just distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union, to be by them devoted to purposes of general and permanent utility, thereby protecting the common interest of all from aggression and spoilation, preventing unnecessary and pernicious fluctuations in the Tariff and putting a stop to the discreditable spectacle of a free and and enlightened Nation, year by year, devouring its substance and steadily diminishing the broad patrimony bequeathed to it by the valor and sacrifices of an illustrious ancestry to supply the waste and want of its annual and ordinary expenditures.

Resolved, That the practical restriction of the Veto power, which has grown by repeated encroachments into a mighty engine of Executive Depotism, the limitation of a President to a single term, the retrenchment of our national expenditures by every practicable means; the reform of the now glaring abuse and corruptions growing out of an unworthy bestowal of Executive patronage; and the general reduction of burthens and increase of benefits resulting to the people from the existence and operations of the federal government, are objects for which the Whig party will unceasingly strive until their efforts are crowned with a signal and triumphant success.

Gov. METCALFE, of Kentucky, followed and spoke in his usual eloquence for the Whigs of Kentucky and the Union.

The Hon. THOMAS EW'NG, of Ohio, having been called on, was received with rapturous applause. He briefly vindicated himself for the part he had taken with respect to Mr. TYLER'S Administration, and spoke warmly in favor of his old friends and associates—HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Then came EDWIN STANLEY, of N. Carolina, who expressed himself delighted with the scene before him, and with the glorious Whigs around him. He had been more than satisfied with the nominations, and North Carolina would stand by them.

Mr. WERSTER made a second speech at another part of the stand, and was followed by Mr. BOTTS, Mr. CRITTENDEN, Mr. HUNTINGDON and Mr. STEWART. We shall publish sketches of their speeches in our next.

A resolution was adopted that the next Young Men's Convention should be held in the city of Philadelphia; and after a few words from Mr. BOARDMAN, of Connecticut, the Committee of Ratification adjourned, *sine die*.—Balt. Whig.

MR CLAY'S LETTER.—We publish in this morning's *American* a letter from Mr. CLAY to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, which will be read with gratification by the Whigs of the United States.

The course which Mr. CLAY feels bound to pursue, in reference to all invitations to attend political assemblies, is one which all will recognize as dictated by good judgment and a just sense of propriety, in view of the fact that he has accepted the Whig nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

From his quiet retirement at Ashland the voice of the People will in due time, call him forth to the discharge of the highest functions of Government. In the interval, a citizen among his fellow citizens, engaged in those duties which pertain to private life and to the concerns of his agricultural pursuits, he will remain the object of the dearest hopes and best wishes of his political brethern throughout the Union:—*American*.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1844.

Gentlemen:—Prior to the commencement and during the progress of the journey which I have recently made to some of the Southern States, I recieved numerous invitations to visit my fellow-citizens at various points of the Union. I was compelled to decline accepting the greater number of them, and in most instances, transmitted answers accordingly; but, as I may have omitted to reply to some of them, and as others addressed to me may not have reached me, to all such I request to be allowed, through the National Intelligencer, to communicate a general and respectful answer, and to state the ground on which I shall feel constrained to place any similar invitations with which I may be in future honored.

These popular demonstrations of friendship, attachment, and confidence towards me are highly gratifying to my feelings, and are entitled to an expression of my profound and grateful acknowledgements. If it were suitable and proper, in my judgment, to meet assemblages of my fellow-citizens on the occasions proposed, I would embrace the oppertunity with pleasure and should exchange friendly salutations with them with a warmth and enthusiasm, on my part, not exceeded by their own. But an event of importance took place on the first instant in Baltimore. A Convention of Delegates from the Whig party, coming from all parts of the United States, acting in conformity with the well-ascertained wishes and sentiments of the Whigs of the United States, has formally announced my name as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and, from a high sense of duty, I have accepted the nomination. It has been, moreover, ratified by another Convention, composed of Delegates from every part of the United States, who assembled on the 2d instant in Baltimore. Being thus placed, with my own consent, in the attitude of a candidate for that high office, I feel myself bound to respect and perform all the duties and obligations which appertain to me in that character.

The election of a Chief Magistrate of a free, great, and enlightened nation is one of the gravest and most momentous functions which the people can exercise. It is emphatically, and ought to be exclusively, their own business. Upon the wisdom of their choice depends the preservation and soundness of free institions, and the welfare and prosperity of themselves. In making it they should be free, impartial and wholly unbiased by the conduct of a candidate himself. Not only in my opinion, it is his duty to abstain from all solicitation, direct or indirect, of their suffrages, but he should avoid being voluntarily placed in situations to seek, or in which he might be supposed to seek, to influence their judgment.

Entertaining these views of what becomes a candidate for the exalted office of President of the United States, I shall act in strict conformity with them. Hereafter, and until the pending Presidential election is decided, I cannot accept nor attend any public meeting of my fellow citizens, assembled in reference to that object, to which I may have been or shall be invited. It is my wish and intention, when I leave this city, to return home as quietly and quickly as possible, and employ myself in my private business, and affairs, there to await the decision of the Presidential election, acquiescing in it, whatever it may be, with the most perfect submission.

I hope those who have honored me with invitations to which I have not yet replied, and those who may have intended me the honor of transmitting others, will accept, without disapprobation, this exposition of the motive by which I am governed.

I am, gentlemen, your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Backing Out.—The Locofocos are backing water on the subject of the tariff. They discover, in the recent elections, unequivocal proof of a disposition on the part of the people to support the doctrine of protection. It is rather too late for the party to renounce its free trade notions. The leaders are pledged to distroy the tariff, and, though they would not blush to change their opinions, yet to do so now would place them in a most ridiculous posture before the public.

The Locofocos of Troy, New York, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Van Buren's residence, have called a meeting to uphold the Whig tariff, and to oppose the Locofoco tariff now before Congress. This is decidedly a rich movement of theirs. They have been denouncing the tariff of 1842; and now, when the great majority of the people are denouncing them for their warfare on that great measure, they turn round and beg pardon for what they have done, and, like well-whipped urchins promise to do better in future. We have no objection to their supporting the tariff, but, to do so, while they espouse Locofocoism, is rowing one way and looking another with a vengeance. *Louisville Journal*.

THREATENED DISBANDING OF THE LOCOFOCO PARTY.—There is no longer any attempt to conceal the fact that a large portion of the Locofoco party, including a very considerable number of members of Congress, are engaged in an intrigue to deprive Martin Van Buren of the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. Although this scheme has long been on foot, no favorable oppertunity for bringing it to a head had occured until Mr. VAN BUREN'S letter on Texas and the result of the Virginia elections afforded a plausible ground for taking an open position against him. This position has already been taken, and, strange enough, Mr. RITCHIE, the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, is at the head of the movement. That veteran and astute gentleman, foreseeing, we suppose, the inevitable defeat of Mr. Van Buren, has caused the Democrat Association of the city of Richmond to adopt resolutions, the object of which is to induce the Central Committee to issue an address to the Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, absolving them from all obligation to vote for Mr. Van Buren, and instructing them to go for a candidate who is in favour of the immediate annexation of Texas. These resolutions have been denounced by the Globe as recommending a measure which is equivalent to the disbanding of the Loco Foco party, and Mr. Dromgoole, a distinguished member of Congress from Virginia, has publicly addressed a letter to Mr. Ritchie, remonstrating against them in the strongest terms.

The Ohio delegation have also addressed a card to their constituents, warning them of the intrigue that is on foot to defeat Mr. Van Buren. On the other hand, Mr. Kennedy of Indiana, and Mr. Cross of Arkansas, two leading Locofoco members, have each published letters, avowing their opposition to Mr. Van Buren, and their conviction of the necessity of choosing another.

Whilst these conflicts are going on in the Locofoco ranks, Commodore Charles Stewart comes out, in a long letter in which he takes ground in favour of the annexation of Texas.

NOTICE.

I shall be in Cambridge every MONDAY and TUESDAY for the purpose of settling up my business. All persons failing to call on me and arrange their accounts by the first of JUNE, will find them placed in some other persons hands, as it is impossible for me to call on them; and living a considerable distance off, I shall be compelled to urge settlement. I can be found on the above days at the Counting Room of Francis J. Henry Esq.

May 11, 1844 tf H. C. HICKS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of Dorchester county Court, and to me directed at the suit of Levin Jones, against the lands and tenements of John B. Caulk, which I have seized and taken into execution the following described property to wit, all that tract, piece or parcel of land in the Frork district now called "Smith's Endings," containing 113 acres more or less. And I hereby give notice that on

Monday the 3rd day of June

next between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock at the Court House door in Cambridge, I will offer at public auction to the best bidder for cash all the said Caulk's right, title claim and interest at law and in equity to the property so seized and taken into execution to satisfy the said writ of Fi. Fa. and cost due and to become due.

WM. B. DAIL, Shff.

May 11, 1844. tds

Baker. Confectionary. Fruit and

FANCY STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Cambridge and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business in the corner Store, one door below the printing office, where they can be supplied with BREAD made of the best white wheat flour fresh and good. Also, pound cake, sponge do. fruit do. Jumbles, macaroones, rusk for tea, cream cakes, ginger cakes fresh and good, all made of the best materials; weddings and parties supplied with brides' and all other kinds of cake, made in the shortest notice, and in the best style. Fresh candy at city prices, of his own make. All orders promptly attended to and put up with care. The public are invited to give me a call as I am determined to sell cheap for cash.

HENRY J. STRANDBERG.

May 11, 1844. 3w

NEW GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE

No. 22, LIGHT ST. WHARF.

RICHARDSON & DORSEY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the Grocery & Commission business at No. 22 Light street Wharf, Baltimore, one door from Captain John Traverse's, where they will at all times be happy to see their friends. They intend to keep constantly on hand an assortment of the best articles in their line, and will fill all orders from the country on the same terms as on personal application. They will at all times be able to obtain the highest prices for grain and country produce generally, and they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to all who may entrust business in their hands. With this assurance to a generous public they hope to receive a share of their patronage.

LEVIN RICHARDSON,
JAMES L. DORSEY.

May 11, 1844 3w

DRUG, CHEMICAL, AND APOTHECARY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the *Public* to his Establishment on High street, in this town. He will keep constantly on hand a general and fresh assortment of articles in his line, all of which have been selected with the greatest care, and their purity will be guaranteed. Physicians can be supplied with every established article, embracing all the finer *chemicals*—and on such terms as will supersede the necessity of sending to cities.

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