tional school houses required. It should do more, what is all essential—*it should take upon itself to ish competent* TEACHERS, *in a reasonable course of , to every county in the commonwealth.* And this easibly be done. The university and the colleges, icularly, must be more liberally patronized. The ersities and colleges are the fountains of good tea- s. They must be upheld and encouraged, and the t munificent and beneficent mode of doing this, in humble opinion, is for the State, out of the literary l and by taxation, if necessary, to support at the ective colleges, a number of our own Virginia ths equal to twice the number of Delegates and ators in the Legislature; and to require these youths n they have obtained certificates of competency to h in the primary and common free schools, at the allowed of $12 00 cts. for each scholar, as long as have been maintained at college at State charge.— them enter into indentures to the State, and then will obtain their education, and will have worthi- aid for it. Each youth of this description will cost more than $250 per annum for his board, tuition incidental expenses.

The number proposed is 332, and the cost to the litry fund would be $83,000 per annum. This would e to each university and colledge 25 State students, l distribute to each the patronage of $6,885 per anm. This would give to the State in every term of ears, say, a corps of 332 competent teachers. certain be engaged in the work of tuition for a period of 3 ars more, and shedding the light of their knowledge to every recess of the State, and exciting the thirst mental improvement every where by their example d when done teaching abiding ornaments of the ate.

The State, too, should furnish the books for the free hools; and should have two general superintendents, e for Eastern and one for Western Virginia.

I throw out these suggestions—they are cursory, and doubt a much better plan may be devised. But why nnot something like this be done? Why cannot omething on this subject be done? Will you not hold rimary meetings about this momentous, this mighty oncern? Meet in your neighborhoods, meet in your ounties, meet in your Congressional districts. Asemble, and resolve, and act. Petition the Legislature —knock at its doors—*shake them down*, until you are eard, and your wants of this manna of the mind are upplied!

My friends! I see you before me—I feel in your presence—I see your "upturned faces," as often and of old I have met you and you have heard me. Your familiar faces rise so palpably before me, that I am inclined to call you by name up to this good and glorious enterprise for yourselves. Accomack! Charles City! Elizabeth City! Gloucester! James City! Lancaster! Mathews! New Kent! Northampton! Northumberland! Warwick! York!—all, the whole twelve of you, as a last appeal, as I love you, I call on you no more for my sake, but *your own sakes, to meet in Convention, at the old Raleigh, in Williamsburg, on the 4th day of July next, to consider of the ways and means of feeding and filling the minds of every one of our children with the bread of knowledge!* Come, send delegates every one of you, as many as you choose, and arrange propositions after you meet. I call upon the learned Professors of William and Mary, and of the academies and schools —I call upon the reverend clergy, of every denomination—I call upon my brethren of the bar—I call on the humane faculty of medicine—I call upon our most excellent farmers and mechanics—I call upon parents and guardians—I call upon woman who would be the mother of scholars, philosophers, sages and great men —I call upon all ages and sexes—I call upon the rich man and the poor man, and upon men of all conditions —to stir, to "live, move and have their being" in this vital subject.

Knowledge is power; it is the greatest of all power. It is the power which overcomes all *social* obstacles; it is the power which prostrates all *political* inequalities; it is the *power*, which overcomes all *physical* obstructions in the way of man; castes and ranks and grades bow before it; wealth is impotent against it; it subdues the earth; and it humbles tyrants!! And if *knowledge is power, ignorance is weakness—utter, impotent* weakness. We say we were all *born* free and equal—that may be so. But if we were *born* so, the state of freedom and equality does not last long in life if one man is to be cultivated in his mind, whilst the other is permitted to grow up in ignorance. How is the man who cannot read and write the equal in power of any sort, except muscular power, of the man of letters? No; ignorance among the People destroys the liberty and equality of the People; it makes inequalities in the social state; it gives one man a pre-eminence and preference among men over another in the political state; it makes the very weeds of the earth too strong for man's physical might to earn his bread; it makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer—the strong stronger, and the weak weaker; it is the sycophant and slave of tyrants, and the foundation of despotism; it not only enslaves the citizen, but enervates the State.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

I am about to leave you for a season. And oh! that when I return to you and again travel my wonted rounds, I can only find amidst the changes of time one at least which will be anything but sad. Schools! schools! schools! free schools! in every village and at every turn of the roadside. Common free schools! with their delightful uproar—their bounding boys—their sweet little modesty courtseying fly flap girls—their play grounds—their pranks—their chesnut and their cherry-trees—their springs of sweet waters, with their gourds or their wilk's shell—their swings—their sweet briars—their sports—their loves—their flights—their ferules and birch—with their music of the murmuring "a—b—abs!" Oh! my friends, go back to the days of childhood; remember the old school-houses—and, whilst the tear of a swelling good heart stands in your eyes, go about this work at once! The "village school!" What affections and hopes nestle and fondle in its bosom.—What half sad, half sweet memories, rush back to its by-gone happy days! If, when I return, I can but stop at one common free school—hear one "well-washed and well-combed" urchin, ask 'Who is that?" and hear another reply, "He is our old Representative, who told our parents that *the State was bound to teach us all as its own children, and persuaded them to bear taxes for our education,*" I will then feel the joy of having done you a service, indeed, and give you a grateful greeting, as warm and heartfelt as the affection with which I now sadly say to you all—farewell!

An Encampment of the Volenteers of New Jersey and the adjoining states, is to be held on the Princeton Battle Ground, to commence July 1 and

THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 16, 1844.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Mr. Calhoun has been appointed Secretary of State, but it is not yet certain whether he will accept. Gov. Shannon of Ohio has been nominated Minister to Mexico, but the Senate has not yet acted on the nomination. The Navy Department has been offered to and declined by Capt. Stockton. It is thought that Judge John Y. Mason of Virginia will have the offer of the Navy Department, if Mr. Calhoun accepts & if not, that he will be appointed Secretary of State. It is said that Mr. Wright of New York has refused the vacant seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, offered to him a few weeks since by the President.

CLAY CLUB.—We have not room to day to publish the proceedings of the Clay Club, which has been organized in town, but will give them in the next paper. Dr. F. P. Phelps will address the club at 2 1-2 o'clk. on Monday next, at the Court House.

Communicated.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR:—There appeared in the last 'Chronicle,' over the signature of "A Democrat," an article so rife with errors, and so eminently calculated to mislead by its confident tone, that I am induced to notice it as briefly as is compatible with the importance of the subject. The writer is, doubtless, "proud of the vast extent of flimsy lines" his article displays, and feels himself elevated, at least in his own estimation, an inch higher by the achievement. Without wishing to mar those feelings of riant enjoyment—and making every allowance for the "excitement of composition"—I conceive it to be due to the cause of truth that error should be exposed, no matter where it develops usself, and for that object alone have I sat down to reply to "A Democrat."

I shall proceed in the first place to notice some of the errors the writer has fallen into, and correct a few of the misrepresentations he has either knowingly or ignorantly perpetrated upon the community. And here let me admonish "A Democrat" to emulate a worthier distinction than belongs to a newspaper politician—to go to the *source* of the stream for truth, and not while away his time in dabbling in its muddy sinuosities.

"Let those who oppose *the* tariff which taxes the *iron* chain of the *labouring poor man* 30 PER CENT., whilst the *gold* chain of the *rich* Dandy is taxed but 7 1-2 PER CENT., let THEM we say *come forth.*"

The above is the third paragraph of "A Democrat's" article, and is as finished specimen of falsehood and misrepresentation as can be met with. "The iron chain of the labouring poor man" is *not* taxed 30 per cent., and I defy "A Democrat" to substantiate his assertion. It is true, by the present tariff a duty of 30 per cent. is imposed upon iron chains *imported from England and other European countries*, but, let me ask, what "laboring poor man" amongst us uses *imported* iron chains? Not one. I can venture to assert that there is not a single imported iron chain in Dorchester county. Our own *American mechanics* manufacture from *American iron* as good chains as can be made in any part of the world, and *these* are the chains the "laboring poor man" uses, and upon these there is NO TAX. But it may be replied to this, that the present *high duties* upon *imported* chains shut out foreign competition, and enable the American manufacturer to obtain a much higher price for his chains, and thus, in effect, compel the "laboring poor man" to pay this tax of 30 per cent. This I utterly deny, and without going into an elaborate argument to establish my position, I shall rely upon *facts* to refute the assertion of "A Democrat." In 1841, the year of *low duties*, American bar iron sold for $85, per ton, and English do. for $70, per ton. In 1843, the first year after the "oppressive" tariff "A Democrat" complains of, American bar iron sold for $70, per ton, and English do. for $57, per ton —clearly shewing that the effect of the present tariff has been to *lower* the price both of American and English iron, and *cheapen* the implements of husbandry to the "laboring poor man." Trace chains now sell 5 per cent. *less* than the prices of 1841, and both American and European hardware, of every description, is, on an average, 20 per cent. *cheaper* than it was during the existence of the low tariff of 1841. These facts are taken from authentic documents, and fully contradict the assertions of "A Democrat;" and I appeal to the mercantile community, whether they do not *now* sell axes, scythe blades, hoes, spades, nails, and every description of hardware, both American and English, at much *lower* prices than they did during the year 1841?

With regard to the "*gold* chain" of the "*rich* Dandy" being taxed but 7 1-2 per cent., "A Democrat" is equally in error. Imported "gold chains" are taxed 20 per cent., instead of 7 1-2 per cent. as asserted by "A Democrat," and what will the people think of "A Democrat's" complaints at the *low* tax on "gold chains," when they are informed that *his* party were *opposed* to imposing the present tax of 20 per cent. on *imported* jewelry. The *Whig* U. S. Senators proposed to lay a tax of 20 per cent. on the "gold chains" worn by "rich dandies," and every *Loco Foco* U. S. Senator *opposed* and *voted against* the measure, and proposed to *reduce* the tax to 12 1-2 per cent. I assert this to be a fact, and refer "A Democrat" to the "Congressional Globe" —to which I *know* he has access, and which, I presume, he will recognize as "authority,"—for the truth of my statements. I deem it useless to comment upon these facts; the people can judge for themselves how much confidence is to be reposed in "A Democrat's" professions of regard for the "laboring poor man," and how far he is sincere in his complaints of the *low* duty on "gold chains" worn by "rich Dandies." And, if I might be allowed to indulge a Yankee's prerogative of "guessing," I would say, if a man were to come amongst us in search of a "fashionable exquisite"—a "Dandy" with a "gold chain," and the proud, swaggering air of a prince in whose veins flowed the "blood of all the Howards," he would place his finger on "A Democrat," and say unto him, as Nathan said to David, "THOU ART THE MAN!"

"Let those who oppose *the* tariff which suffers *Linen Cambrics (the rich man's apparel)* to come in *free* of *duty*, whilst *Flannel, &c. (the poor man's clothing)* is taxed 16 cents the square yard, let THEM we say *come forth.*"

The foregoing is the fifth paragraph of "A Democrat's" article, and here again he is guilty of misrepresentation. The present duty upon *imported woollen Flannels* is only 14 cents the square yard, but does the poor man pay this tax? What poor man amongst us wears *English* flannels? Not one. The flannels which turers, and upon these there is *no tax*. And if it should be replied, that the duties on *English* flannels enable the *American* manufacturer to obtain *higher* prices for his articles than he could get, if the foreign manufacturer were not excluded from competition with him, (and thus indirectly compel the poor man to pay the duty imposed on flannels of foreign manufacture, in the enhanced price of the domestic article,) I again fall back upon *facts* for my defence. From 1841, the year of *low duties*, to 1843, the year after the present tariff,—which "A Democrat" considers so odious and oppressive,—the price of *the* flannels which the poor man wears has *declined* from 25 to 30 per cent. per foot. And I again appeal to the mercantile public if they do not *now* sell flannels at a much *less* price than they did in 1841, when the *tariff was low*? Indeed, every description of goods have been *much lower* under the *present* tariff than they were when the duties were *comparatively light*. What, then, does the complaint of "A Democrat" amount to? Why, he *denounces* a measure that *enables the poor man to buy the necessaries of life much cheaper than he could in* 1841, and *compels* the *"rich Dandy" to pay a tax on his "gold chain"* of 20 per cent. Nor is it true that *"linen cambrics" (the rich man's apparel)* come in *free of duty*. Under the present tariff the duty upon them is 25 per cent., and thus it will be seen that "A Democrat" is again guilty of misrepresentation; and, so far from being sincere in his professions of regard for the poor, he rails at a measure that enables the poor man to purchase his clothing and other necessaries *cheaper* than he formerly could, and compels the rich to *pay a tax* upon articles of luxury and *foreign* manufacture.

There are many other misrepresentations in "A Democrat's" article which are too palpable to need correction, and much of it may be regarded as "blatant nonsense." But in reference to a "*sound and uniform currency*" I leave it to the public to judge how far our currency has been made "sound and uniform" by the present tariff. From Sept. 1839 to Sept. 1841,—two years of *low duties*—the gold and silver which came into this country amounted to $9,705,649, or a little over *four and a half millions* per year; and from Sept. 1842 to Sept. 1843,—the year of *high duties*,—our *imports* of specie reached the extraordinary amount of $23,741,648, while the *export* for the same year was $3,118,399, leaving a *clear gain of specie during the first year of the present tariff to an amount exceeding* TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Such has been the effect of the present tariff upon the currency, and how any man can be in *favor* of a "*sound uniform currency*," and *opposed* to a *tariff*, can only be proved by a *cognate paradox*. He could, with as much consistency, be in *favor* of a *paper currency*, and *opposed* to *Banking institutions*; or, *deprecate* the burdens which *oppress* the poor, and at the same time *oppose* the adoption of the *only means to relieve* them.

To the many misrepresentations of "A Democrat" I object, not more, however, than to the detestable *spirit* of the whole article. He has burdened it with much of the invidious distinctions which he draws between the different classes in society; of taxing the poor for the benefit of the rich; in pointing to the oppressions which fall upon the earnings of the laborer, and the exemptions which bless the overflowing treasuries of the rich. And he does not forget to remind us that he and his political associaties are the peculiar friends of these dear oppressed poor, while, by consequence, those who do not belong to his political clique are the enemies of the poor, and the friends of the wealthy monopolists.

Mr. Editor, if I were emulous of political distinction, it does seem to me I should have no taste or ambition for that sort of popularity which bases itself upon the array of one class in society against another; I aspire to no glory which derives its existence from the ruined hopes and blasted prospects, which envy and jealousy may claim as the fruits of their work; I wish not a fame which can claim no higher birthright than the offspring of the lowest and worst passions of the heart; nor do I seek to win laurels to my brow by the *profession of feelings I do not indulge*. I am not the exclusive friend of the poor or the rich. I desire not to exempt either from the burdens, nor to confer exclusively upon either the immunities of government—there is no necessary warfare between them in society, nor is there any effort making to render one subservient to the other; and the jealousy which is attempted to be aroused between them owes its origin to any cause other than a just apprehension of the existence of such an effort.—Both classes are mutually dependent upon each other; both must necessarily exist in all societies; and each should share the toils, and participate in the exemptions, of the political community with which they are associated. This arraying of one class in society against the other, this kindling of rancorous passions among men, because birth, or fortune, or industry, may have thrown either competency or wealth in the lap of one and not in the other, strikes at the very existence of society, its well being and its morals. It serves but to spread the agrarian notion, that no man holds his property by any other title than the will of the majority, and that they have the right to assume its possession, and to distribute it. It inculcates the reckless idea that there should be no protection to the earnings of industry—no security against the plunderings of the common mass.

The mischiefs which such sentiments are calculated to produce are without estimate. Their influence is secret and unknown, and can never be appreciated, until it bursts forth upon society, like a mighty avalanche, overwhelming indiscriminately all that fall within the reach of its wide-spread ruin. It lodges upon the mind, unrestricted as to class or condition in society, and there remains to irritate through years, as reverses or advances in fortune may succeed, developing its dangers only when desperation shall have fitted its victim for the deed. The spirit of mobocracy is now sufficiently rife through the land, without seeking any further impetus in any quarter. Brute force has already, too frequently, been made the arbiter of right and wrong, rather than the legally constituted tribunals of the government. Poverty looks already with an eye sufficiently jaundiced upon the luxuries of wealth, or the comforts of competency; and the continued admonition, that it is but subservient to both in bearing their burdens and adding to their immunities, serves but to irritate its desperation, to alienate its patriotism, and, in the phrensy of that desperation, to drag down the bulwarks which constitutional law may have erected to avenge a wrong either real or imaginary.

As to the effect of such sentiments upon political numbers, it is but as "dust in the balance" when compared with the deteriorating moral prejudices which they create. That they are a potent engine in forming the cast of political parties, cannot be denied. The history of the country for the last fifteen years tells most ization, by persuading one class in society that another is its enemy. But the delusion wears away as experience depicts its fallacy. Facts can contradict false professions, and the mind, yielding to their influence, looks calmly on the probabilities of such self-devotion to the cause of those for whom it is professed. But the moral effect of such prejudices leaves its footprint incapable of change or obliteration. They break the confidence of those who feel a mutual dependence on each other; payalyze the strongest affections which rivet the ligaments of society together; enervate the energies of social action, and, appealing to the worst passions of the heart, engender malignity, and jealousy, and discontent there, to rankle and irritate, and finally to consume the higher and nobler principles of our nature; then, like a slumbering volcano incapable of controlling longer the violence which agitates it, when least suspected disgorge their fatal lava, consuming and destroying the whole structure of a virtuous and well-organized society. And these are the effects society must bear, that a stimulus may be given to the ardor of political enthusiasm.

Happily for us, we live under a government of equal laws and equal privileges, and the same avenues to wealth, honor, and distinction are accessible to the poor as well as to the rich. And under the operation of our government how frequently is it the case, that individuals born in the obscurest walks of life elevate themselves to the most exalted stations. Gen'l. Jackson descended from humble parentage, and yet, under the benignant influence of the principles of our government, he attained to the highest earthly distinction.—John M. Clayton, the pride of Delaware, is the son of a tanner, and yet he has filled some of the highest places in the government, with honor to himself and usefulness to his country. Daniel Webster, the intellectual giant of the age, sprung from poor parents, and his name and his fame are destined to immortality. Had I space I could point to a thousand similar instances—but the few I have named are sufficient to prove that in our government the poor man's son is not excluded from the highest honors. Indeed, if we look around us, in our own county, we shall see that our wealthiest and most influential citizens sprung from the ranks of the poor. The sons of those, who acted in the capacity of hirelings to the once wealthy persons of the county, are now the owners of the same lands on which their fathers resided as overseers. And is it not sufficient to refute the imputation "A Democrat" casts upon the Whigs, with being the enemies of the poor, to state that Henry Clay, the man of their choice for the Presidency, and in whom is centered their highest hopes, descended from humble origin, but by the force of his own genius, aided by the advantages of Republican institutions, has won for himself imperishable honors. The Whig party is not inimical to the poor; it rejoices that the poor enjoy equal privileges with the rich, and with honest pride it numbers among its brightest stars those who came from the humble walks of life, and who predicated their claims to respect and confidence upon the broad basis of merit and worth, and did not rely upon *family dignity* and *standing* to advance them to stations of which they were unworthy, in the teeth of enlightened public sentiment.

I have greatly misapprehended the character of our people if they can be wheedled into a "generous confidence" by *mere professions* of Democracy. Democracy consists as much in *conduct* in all the relations of life, as in the advocacy of particular political measures.—And I am led to believe that the author of "A Democrat," whoever he may be, is ambitious of political distinction; and his article bears upon its face indubitable evidence of his unwillingness to base his claims upon his *Democratic practices*, and a disposition to delude the people by hollow professions. But I assure him he has deceived himself. The people are not thus easily duped. And let him make the attempt when he will, he will find the people joining in the ejaculation of Antinous to Telemachus:—

"May Jove defer his reign, and cumber late
So bright a genius with the toils of state!"

Professions of Democracy, equality, and love for the dear people will never outweigh an arrogant assumption of "all the dignity," and the overgrown self importance of mushroom aristocracy. "Times aint now as they used to was been," and the period has gone by when the long-eared animal could hide his real genus beneath a lion's skin.

A QUIET MAN.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident.—A slip from the office of the New Orleans Picayune, dated March 2, 11 o'clock, A.M. furnishes us with an account of a heart-rending steamboat accident which occurred near that place the previous day. The steamboats De Soto and Buckeye came into collision in Old River, and the Buckeye sank to her hurricane deck in a few minutes. The B. had upwards of three hundred persons on board; and of this number between 60 and 80, it is thought were lost. The Picayune adds—"The passengers were all asleep at the time of the accident, and such such as were saved only escaped in their night-clothes. Mothers rushed frantically adout in search of their children - husbands in search of their wives and sisters. Mr. Hymes of Alexandria, whose family was with him, lost his daughter, a beautiful and interesting girl, with his wife's sister, described as an accomplished young lady. He lost some fifteen negroes. Col. Richard King lost two children: Mr. Alex. McKenzie, late of Florida, lost his wife, seven children, and several negroes; Mr. John Blunt, also from Florida, lost his wife, one child and several negroes; a young man, name unknown, lost his two sisters; Mr Bean attempted to swim ashore with a little nephew and both were drowned. Of the deck passengers on board the Buckeye but few were saved, so suddenly did she go down."

Captain Stockton.—It will, we are certain, be gratifying to the numerous friends of this distinguished gentleman to learn that he is gradually recovering from the shock and injuries recieved on board the Princeton on the 28th ultimo. It gives us much pleasure to state the fact, that nearly all the immediate relatives of those who were the victims to the fatal calamity of that day, have in the spirit of the greatest kindness communicated or expressed to Captain Stockton the deep sympathy which they feel for him; and have also, in the most emphatic manner, acquitted him of all censure. We speak from personal knowledge, when we say that no person whomsoever, sorrows more deeply for the departed, or sympathizes more sincerely with the bereaved and afflicted, than does the gallant, the genrous and kind-hearted Stockton.

STAINBURN'S PILLS.—Composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, have for many years been administered in private practice with great and beneficial results. They are a safe, gentle and pleasant curative, as well for diseases of long standing, as all other ills to which flesh is heir, and may be taken without change of diet or confinement. We shall take occasion to refer to this valuable medicine again, and in the mean time refer our readers to the advertising columns; where their virtues are more clearly set forth.—New York Sunday Times.

The Stainburn Pills should always be at hand.

Office for the sale of the above valuable Pills is No. 338 Broadway, next door to the Tabernacle. Price 25 cents per box.

The Vegeuble Extract Pills are sold by WHITE & ANDERSON, agents for Cambridge, and by agents published in another part of our paper.

Opinions of the press:—

Wisters. Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Wherever this medicine is introduced, it at once attains that high reputation which it so richly deserves. What can stop its sale, when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures? The worst cases of *Asthma*, recent but dangerous *Coughs*, (and also those that are of long standing,) —*Bronchitis* and *Consumption*, in its early stages,) are always cured by this remarkable medicine.—*Cincinatti Inquirer.*

From the New Berlin Union Star of Dec. 31 1843:

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—According to a number of recommendations in our posession, from doctors and other individuals, and from a knowledge of the benefits derived froe the use of it by some of our neighbours, we respectfully recommend it to families, We have made use of the Balsam ourselves, and found that it produced such effects as recommended.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold by THOS. FLINT, Cambridge, at $1.00 per bottle.

WHIGS ATTEND.

Presidential & Gubernatorial convention

THE Whigs of Dorchester are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House in Cambridge on TUESDAY the 2d of April—it being the second day in Court—to select delegates to meet in Convention at Barren Creek for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the Presidential Convention to meet in Baltimore the 1st of May, and to nominate an Electoral candidate for the 6th Congressional district. The meeting at the same time will appoint delegates to the Young Men's Convention of Ratification to assemble in Baltimore the 2d May; and five delegates to represent this county in the Gubernatorial Convention to meet in Baltimore on Tuesday the 30th of April.

March 16, tdm

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against my ward William J. Howard for articles really necessary are hereby requested to present the same on or before the 25th inst. March to JAS. THOMPSON,
Guardian to Wm. J. Howard.

March, 16th 1844. 3t

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, &c.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, physicians, and others, to his stock of MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.—Purchasing on the most favorable terms, he can sell at the most reduced prices. He would earnestly urge upon dealers the benefit of examining the quality, and ascertaining the prices of his goods.

He would particularly remark that having a steam-mill in operation, he is able to sell ground spices and medicines not only cheap but pure. Being himself a Eastern Shoreman, he solicits a liberal share of the custom of his native place, and flatters himself that no one will have reason to regret his acquaintance in business transactions.

No charge made for delivering goods in any part of the city.

Store, in PRATT STREET, a few doors West of Light Street; next door to Whitman's, or the Eagle Hotel; 2 doors from Mrs. Bradshaw's, or the United States Hotel; and opposite the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road depot.

JAS. W. W. GORDON.

March 16, 1844 3t*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Cambridge, on *THURSDAY, APRIL 4th*, between the hours of 10 & 3 o'clock, all that farm near Salem Meeting House, called Mount Vernon, containing 250 acres. This farm is laid off in three fields of about 80 or 100 thousand corn hills in a field. The land is good, and situation healthy and convenient to a church, mills & school. The barn, corn house & smoke house are new and out of good materials, the dwelling is not so good, there is good water in the yard & a sufficiency of timber. The terms will be one fourth cash, the balance in 12 & 18 months and 2 years secured by notes and security. An indisputable title will be given. WILLIAM REA.

March 16, 1844. ts

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, VEGETABLE, OR BLOOD PILLS,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
removing bile,
correcting disorders
of the stomach and bowels,
costiveness, dyspepsia, swimming
in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit who are subject to *HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, DROWSINESS AND SINGING IN THE EARS,*
arising from too great a flow of blood
to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be
entirely carried off by their immediate use.

As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use. By regulating the dose according to the age and strength of the patient, they become suitable for every case, in either sex, that can be required; and for elderly people, they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of *Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore*, and by
THOS. M. FLINT, *Cambridge.*

feb 3 1844 6m

NOTICE.

THE County Commissioners for Dorchester county will meet in their office in the Court House on Monday the 1st day of April next, and on the 15th of said month will appoint Overseers of the roads, Constables, &c. No other business will be transacted on that day.

By order,
WM. REA, Clk. C. D. C.

March 9, 1844 4t

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