THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, August 10, 1844.

For President of the U. States

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

THOMAS G. PRATT.

WHIG NOMINATED TICKET.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.
FRANCIS P. PHELPS.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
JOSEPH E. MUSE Jr.,
JOHN R. KEENE,
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
REUBEN TALL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES SMITH,
JOHN MUIR,
JOHN NEWTON.

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 Strtes, 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.

DORCHESTER FARMERS' CLUB.—We were present by invitation at the organization of this association of farmers for the promotion of the cause of agriculture in our county, on Tuesday last, and judging from the members of the club and the spirit manifested at its first meeting, we indulge the hope that a glorious success will crown the efforts of the association—a success that will richly repay them for their exertions, in the increase of agricultural knowledge, and consequently, in the increase of agricultural production, and will diffuse this knowledge in every direction throughout our county. A communication will be immediately opened between this society and other similar institutions throughout the United States and also all the principal agricultural journals, through the medium of the distinguished President and Corresponding Secretary of the club. By the adoption of this system, the success of every new system of farming and many important agricultural facts will be brought home to our county, and must result in a general increase and diffusion of important knowledge to our farming community. Agriculture for the last few years, in our county, has been advancing in rapid strides, and from the facilities which will be afforded by this association of farmers, we think we can see before us a new era dawning upon our county and can confidently predict that in a few years we shall be able to contend successfully with some of our sister counties who now are in considerable advance of us in agriculture. We say success to the Dorchester Farmers' Club.

OUR PROSPECTS.—All those who believed that the new "issue of Texas" in the Presidential campaign, would stop the outburst of popular feeling in favor of Henry Clay and Whig principles, must perceive, from the elections which have recently taken place in Louisiana and North Carolina—both slave-holding States, that nothing but disappointment and defeat await them. The people of this country during the last sixteen years have acquired a great deal of political wisdom, and it has been purchased too, at a very high price—prostration of business, destruction of credit, both individual and national, arising from individual and national bankruptcy, during a large portion of that period a depreciated currency, great corruption in those invested with public trusts, and an increasing disregard of the supremacy of the law, and the rights of private citizens. It will require a more plausible and important issue than that of Texas to divert their attention from all the engrossing questions upon which the well-being of their country and their own prosperity depend. It is true that many who think by serving their party right or wrong, they are serving their country, will follow their leaders to Texas, and probably would follow them a little further; but those who look to party as far as it will promote the interest of the country and no further, will reflect a considerable time before they will give up their dear bought experience, a protective Tariff, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, a sound and uniform currency and other cardinal principles, to gratify those who are willing to acquire Texas, even at the hazard of our glorious Union. If the South is against Polk and annexation, what may we expect from the North and West.

Correspondence of the American.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 5, 1844.

Gentlemen:—From present appearances there is every prospect that the Whigs have carried the Old North most triumphantly. We have only returns from 24 counties out of 74, but in these 24 we have not only annihilated the large Loco Foco majority in the last Legislature, but have already a majority on joint ballot of six or eight. But we do not intend to stop here.—We have very little chance of loss any where, now, and bright prospects of further gains. It is my confident belief that our majority will be ample for all purposes in each branch. There was a Loco majority in the Senate last year of *ten*, and in the House of *fourteen* We have gained five Senators, which neutralizes that majority. In the House, we have already gained ten, which wipes out the Loco majority, and gives it to the Whigs.

The Governor's vote (that is the majority) will depend on the Western Reserve. Set it down at 5,000 at least! What say you? Is North Carolina a sluggard in the race, or is she a worthy sister of the Whig galaxy of States? In November she will enter the field

Communications.

MR. EDITOR:—The alleged inconsistency of Mr. Clay is a theme upon which the Loco Focos dwell with peculiar emphasis; and judging from the indignation they affect at his imputed instability one would be led to suppose they were entirely exempt from such frailties. But, unfortunately for them, the gullibility of the people has not reached that point at which they would swallow hollow and empty professions, however incompauble they might be with the practices of those who made them. They have been so sorely cheated that their minds almost involuntarily refer to conduct for an earnest of profession. Such being the case I do not wonder that some members of that party who attended their great Cabin Creek meeting for the purpose of learning the party's views of a tariff, should have left it in a state of "confusion worse confounded." One of the speakers on that occasion (David Stewart Esq.) advocated a horizontal tariff—that is, a tariff bearing with equal weight upon the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life—a tariff that would compel the poor man to pay the same rate of duty on his salt, sagar, coffee, and other articles of necessity, which the rich man would pay on his silks, wines, and articles of luxury. If their arguments be true, that the duty is a tax on the consumer, then such would necessarily be the effect of a horizontal tariff. Now would it be believed from their professions, that such a tariff could be advocated by a set of men who affect so much regard for the interests of the poor? Yet it is neverless true, that a portion, and by far the greater portion of that party advocate a tariff that would tax the necessaries of the poor man in the same rateable proportion that it would tax the luxuries of the rich.

Another speaker at the same meeting (William F. Giles Esq.) was in favor of a revenue tariff—a tariff imposed for purposes of revenue alone, without regard to the protection of American industry. Or, in other words, he would either compel American laborers to work for one half the present prices, or be thrown out of employment, and left to support themselves as best they might. This he had not the candor to avow, but that such would be the consequence of a withdrawal of the protection at present afforded to labor, can be as easily demonstrated as that two and two make four.—Those in high places who advocate a revenue tariff deny the right of the government to protect the labor of its citizens, and contend that it should be left to shift for itself.

With regard to the views of another speaker on that occasion, (Wm. A. Spencer Esq.) it is almost impossible to determine. At one time he appeared to oppose all tariffs—at another he seemed to favor moderate protection, and, amid the ranting declamation and elaborate nonsense his lungs expectorated on that occasion, every body understood what he was *against*, but no one learnt what he was *for*. He was alternately for and against all sorts of tariffs—"every thing by starts and nothing long."

It will thus be seen that the party who are constantly ringing the charges upon Mr. Clay's alleged inconsistency entertain no views in common upon the all-absorbing subject of a tariff. There are scarcely any two of their leading men who entirely agree in their opinions upon the subject. In the Vienna district, where a protective tariff is likely to find favor with the fur catchers, the Loco Focos profess to be the firm advocates of protection—while in other parts of the county protection is denounced in the most unmeasured terms. And indeed this inconsistency not only manifests itself here, but all over the Union. Col. Polk's nomination was effected by *Southern free-trade men*, and previously to that period he had steadily opposed protection in every shape and form. The papers in his service proclaimed his deep and abiding hostility to the tariff of 1842, and Mr. Elwood Fisher, in a recent speech at Louisville, said Col. Polk was "A MAN OUT AND OUT FOR FREE TRADE, OPENLY AND UNCONDITIONALLY OPPOSED TO PROTECTION, AS INEXPEDIENT AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL." Yet when the "signs of the times" indicate the popularity of the tariff of 1842—a measure so bitterly denounced by the Loco Foco press—a measure stigmatized by them as the "black tariff"—a "bill of abominations"—Col. Polk changes his ground, and in a letter to Mr. Kane of Philadelphia, dated June 19, 1844, he says he is in favor of a tariff that will afford "*reasonable incidental protection to our home industry.*" If this is not a complete face about I confess that language has no meaning. If this does not exhibit inconsistency, where shall we find it.

But I imagine the people are not to be caught by this shallow device. Gen Jackson was in favor of a "judicious tariff," and he of course was the judge of its judiciousness. Mr. Polk says he is in favor of "reasonable incidental protection," but what he may consider "reasonable protection" may be the protection of free trade. Why not be frank, definite and practical upon this point. Why deal in generalities and abstractions. The Whig tariff of 1842 has now been in operation nearly two years. Its effects have been found beneficial to all the varied and multiform interests of our country. Labor is rewarded—industry stimulated! the Treasury of the Nation full to overflowing, and every department of industry feels the impetus of renewed prosperity, while none are oppressed or injured.—This should be made the test of Loco Foco advocacy of protection. The people—the whole people—are too deeply concerned in a protective tariff to surrender the *certain benefits of the present tariff* for the *uncertain good* of a tariff affording "reasonable protection to home labor." This word "reasonable" is too indefinite and equivocal for the practical purposes of life, and should not be trusted. Under the present tariff the people are doing well—let the fate of the Italian admonish them to beware of temporizing with it. He possessed a constitution of great vigor and strength, and at last ruined it by experimentalizing with a view to its improvement. His grave-stone contains this epitaph—"*I was well—I would be better—I am here.*" May the people of this country take warning from his example, and be content with the positive good of a wise and salutary measure, rather than surrender its benefits for the wild, visionary, and heterogeneous theories of Southern disunionists and "Northern men with Southern principles.

A. Q. M.

Meeting of Lake's District Clay Club.

According to public notice, the Lake's District Clay Club convened at Mr. John S. Staplefort's Store, on Saturday the 3rd. day of August. The meeting being called to order by the President, Benjamin G. Keene, Esq. moved that the proceedings of the last meeting be read, which the Recording Secretary proceeded to do. Mr. Keene being called for, arose and addressed the meeting in a very clear and forcible manner. His remarks were chiefly confined to the currency and the tariff, the elucidation of which were so plain as to be comprehended by every one, and his reasoning so sound as to convince any unprejudiced mind.—he said that we wanted a sound and national currency, a currency for the people. He then went on to cite authorities in favor of a National Bank and a Protective Policy, begining with Washington, and ending with Jackson. His remarks were received with much applause. After the conclusion of Mr. Keene's speech, the meeting was enlivened with a song. Dr. Thomas King Carroll being loudly called for, came forward, and was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Keene. He arose and for an hour enchained the attention of his audience in a speech replete with sound whig doctrines. He commenced with the currency, and went through the cardinal points of whig principles in an eloquent and argumentative manner. He dwelt at some length on the tariff, and contended that the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands, justly and properly belonged to the States. He also contended for the limitation of the Executive office to one term, and the restriction of the Veto power. Dr. C. commented also, in strong language upon the treachery of John Tyler. He concluded with an eloquent elogium upon the characters and public services of Clay, Frelinghuysen and Pratt, and by exhorting the people to unceasing exertion in the great cause in which we are engaged, and remarked that with such *principles* and such *leaders* if *we perform our duty*, success was certain. He retired amid the enthusiastic cheers of the assembly.—Three cheers were then given for Dr. Carroll. B. G. Keene then moved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Cambridge Chronicle. On motion, the Club adjourned to meet at Mathew Wallace's on Saturday the 7th of Sept. at 3 o'clock, P. M. The candidates and public are respectfully invited.

WILLIAM W. MACE, Rec'd. Sec.

Rules of Association for the Dorchester Farmers' Club.

It shall consist of 12 members—a majority of whom may make a Board for the ordinary transaction of business.

They shall annually appoint their officers; to wit—a President, Vice President, and a Secretary. The officers shall respectively perform their duties, as their terms imply, A record shall be made at every meeting of the proceedings of the Board.

All papers presented on agricultural subjects, shall be read before the Board by their authors, or the Secretary, and filed among the records, under the care of the Secretary.

The agricultural class of the State, generally, shall be solicited, through the newspapers, to make communication to the Board of any agricultural results, or facts, which may be considered new or interesting—and such communications shall be filed among the records, as aforesaid.

Each member of the Club shall advertise, by the Secretary, in the Chronicle of Cambridge, once in 12 months, successively, as his name may appear on the list of members, a meeting and entertainment of the members on his farm, or at his residence, for the general purposes of the institution.

The members pledge themselves to observe with rigid punctuality these rules.

No member shall be admitted after the adoption of these rules above the number of twelve—nor shall any be admitted, except by the unanimous ballot vote of the whole existing club.

Any useful bye-laws may be made by a majority in regular meeting—but the fundamental rules herein contained, shall not be altered, except by the unanimous vote of the whole existing Club.

It is agreed and resolved, as a fundamental rule of this Club, that *Polemic Politics* shall not be entertained, on any occasion, of its meeting.

The above rules were adopted on August 6th 1844, at a meeting of the members of the Club held on that day, at the residence of Dr. Joseph E. Muse. At this commencement very little more was transacted than the organization of the Club. Dr. Muse exhibited a sample of wheat, the product of a small parcel, from Valparaiso presented him last year by the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth—it has a double head; the grain is unpromising in appearance, yet, acclimation may render it valuable—And another presented him by the same gentleman, called the "Blue Stem White"—a beautiful, plump, white grain. He exhibited also, a sample of his "German Wheat"—a full, plump and heavy red wheat;—remarkably improved in colour and general appearance by his three years cultivation of it;—making excellent superfine flour; and bread, which, in the opinion of the Board, bears good testimony in its favor.

He exhibited, too, a Beet, the product of seed from Bassano, in Italy, procured by the invaluable efforts of that inestimable officer of government before named—Mr. Ellsworth;—it is a red, very sweet beet; and flat as a summer turnip: no correct judgment can yet be formed of its value. The following gentlemen were then elected officers:—DOCT. JOSEPH E. MUSE, Pres't. & Corresponding Sec'y., JOHN C. HENRY Esq. Vice President, and JAMES A. STEWART Esq. Secretary.

Guano.—We have noticed *Guano* in our report of the markets, as it is likely to become an article of interest to the mercantile community. We are glad to learn that the attention of agriculturists in this neighborhood has been directed to it, though not to the extent that its merits (as stated in English agricultural publications) entitle it to. Messrs. BIRCKHEAD & PEARCE have on hand a quantity just received from the Pacific.

Respect for Dr. Grant.—It is interesting to mark the spontaneous homage and effection awarded to real worth, in the hour of impartial judgment, by men of all countries and sects, Pagan as well as Christian. The following notice of the intense interest excited by the sicknes and death of Dr. Grant, is from a recent letter of one of the Missionaries in Persia:—

"People of every rank, men of all sects and religions, watched the progress of his disease with the most earnest anxiety. Our friend, the French Consul, though a Catholic, visited him almost daily. The Turkish authorities sent to enquire for him. Some came in person; and one, who arrived immediately after his death, could not restrain his tears when he heard of it. One of the leading Jacobites, who come to console us, remarked that all Mosul was weeping, except the Missionaries; and another said there was not one who was not afflicted with us. I do not speak these things to praise the dead, but to show that, just as sure as Christians "let their light shine," wherever they are, they will "glorify their father who is in Heaven."

From the United States Gazette.

A MAN IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS.

We are as little inclined to misrepresent Mr. POLK's opinions and position in regard to the all-absorbing question of the Tariff, as we are to allow others to do so for the purpose of *deceiving* the people. We have published his own declarations that he is *opposed* to the protective system, and have quoted his own language, deliberately uttered, in which he denounces it as "ODIOUS," 'UNJUST,' 'DISASTROUS,' 'MONSTROUS,' and the 'FALSELY CALLED *American System*,' and we defy the whole party to gainsay what we have published, for we take it from his own address, printed in his own vallage, and by his own political friends, ☞which is now in our possession.☜

But a public man, or one who is supported for an important office, must also be judged by his friends, because, if he did not agree with them on important subjects of national concern, they would not support him. Now, we happen to have the Richmond Inquirer, the most prominent and influential Polk paper in the United States, which contains the following toasts, delivered at a dinner given to the Hon. John W. Jones, (Speaker of the House of Representatives,) at Godwin's Spring, on Saturday, the 20th of July, on which occasion Thomas Ritchie, the venerable editor of the Inquirer, was Chairman of the Committee of Invitation. We give only a few of the many drank on that occasion, denunciatory of the tariff and protective policy:

By John F. Wiley, fourth Vice President. The tariff of 1842: Unjust, unequal, and oppressive—the time has come when we should say to our oppressors, "Millions for defence, NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE."

By G. F. Watson. The Tariff of '42: The offspring of dictation, plighted faith, and sacred compromise—an outrage upon the people, because oppressive and partial in its tendency—an infringement upon our Constitution, because it grants exclusive privileges; justice demands its repeal, which will be effected, if the Democracy are true to their principles and country.

By W. W. Dunnavant. The Compromise Act of '33: Virginia, one of the first to approve, knowing that it was for the equal protection of the whole Union; she will be one of the last to submit to this breech of faith, (the black Tariff off '42,) knowing, also, that it gives exclusive privileges to the North, while it sports with the intelligence and rights of the South.

By William Wallace. The advocates of the American protective system, and the Native American party, are twin brothers in the vocation, to rob, plunder, and subdue the labor toiling community, who have too long submitted to the government of a monied aristocracy.

By Robert Tate Wicker. Henry Clay, the author of the notorious American system, and the advocate of a whole batch of schemes, detrimental to the liberties of the people, and subversive of the charter of our freedom, the Constitution of our blessed Union: May the next fourth of march find him doomed to expressive retirement, with his boy Charley, at home.

These are the sentiments of *the Democracy* of Virginia, as proclaimed at a great festival, and announced to the world by *the* organ of that Democracy at Richmond; and our neighbors of the Pennsylvanian will not deny it. We now ask whether *the Democracy* of Pennsylvania accord with these sentiments? They are the sentiments, too of JAMES K. POLK, and our neighbors are not deny it. Will "*the Democracy*" of this State respond, that "*justice* demands its [the Tariff's] *repeal*, which *will be effected*, if *the Democracy* are true to their *principles* and country?" Will they also respond to their brethren of Virginia, and denounce "the Tariff of 1842," as "unjust," unequal, and oppressive?" If they vote for Mr. Polk, *yes*—if they vote for Mr. Clay, *no*.

We are really obliged to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, for furnishing us with such indubitable and irresistible proofs of the hostility of *the Democracy* of Virginia to the protective policy, not that *we* were not fully aware of their hatred and inveterate opposition to that system but that we are thereby enabled to show the fact to *the Democracy* of Pennsylvania.

So much for the sentiments of "*the Democracy*" of Virginia: and now for those "published by order of a committee of the Democratic members of Congress" at the last session. A pamphlet, headed "No 6 —TARIFF PROTECTION," thus published, and sent in very large numbers over the country, contains the following passages. Speaking of the English system of fostering and protecting its industry, to which the American system is compared and likened, it is said, "This policy is called patriotic: and the ROBBERY goes by the name of PROTECTION."

"And a Whig Congress, following the example of Parliament, is induced to decree (if not without reference to revenue, certainly far beyond its limits,) that cheap goods brought from other countries, shall be shut out from the American market, or so heavily taxed, as to come up to the price which the favored manufacturer here sees fit to ask for his. This is called protection against foreign aggression.

"When a man seeks to pick my pocket of twenty dollars, I very properly demand that the law should protect my pocket. But when I ask a legislative body to take twenty dollars out of my neighbor's pocket, and put it into mine, it would be a somewhat unintelligible mode of phrasing the request to say, that I desired to have the twenty dollars *protected into my pocket*.

"The reply is, that a protective tariff picks nobody's pocket—nobody's at least, in this country. The doctrine of the advocates of protection—the stereotyped doctrine—the great tortoise, upon which the entire world of their theory reposes—is, that a tariff tax does not raise to the consumer the price of the article taxed."

Another Letter from Mr. Holmes.—We quoted some days ago an extract from a letter by Mr. HOLMES member of Congress from the Charleston (S. C.) District, in which he spoke of *resistance*—State resistance to the tariff laws of the United States. If there be such a thing as reason under our laws, the language of Mr. HOLMES clearly pointed to it. Of this, however, we do not intend to speak.

From the style of expression adopted by Mr. HOLMES some of his friends were led to think that he wished the people of South Carolina to throw aside all other issues and go at once into the field armed and equipped to make battle against the Tariff. A letter was written to him propounding certain queries, the nature of which may be ascertained from the answer, which runs thus:

Gentlemen:—I have just received your letter, in which two queries are distinctly *put*' and as distinctly will *I* reply.

1st. I am in favor of the election of Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas, and am decidedly of opinion that South Carolina ought to vote for them.

2d. I have no doubt of Mr. Polk's sincerity when he declared his opposition to the entire system of protection, and if elected, he will endeavour to subvert it.

Having answered your questions, I might here stop, but, I may be permitted to express my surprise, that any doubt should have existed of *my* wishing success to the "*annexation candidate*," as I deem the incorporation of Texas into this Union as *vital*, and the only hope I now entertain of adding that great and valuable Territory to our Confederate Empire, is through the success of the Democratic party.

I remain gentlemen,
with great respect, your ob't. serv't.
I. E. HOLMES.

We desire to call attention to one point only in connection with this letter. Mr HOLMES vouches for the sincerity of Mr. POLK's opposition *to the entire system of protection* and declares the belief that if he is elected *he will endeavor to subvert it*.

This will create no surprise in this lattitude where Mr. POLK's hostility to the Tariff is known. But in Pennsylvania the newspapers in his interest are striving to make it appear that Mr. POLK is a tariff man and a good friend to protection. The declaration which Mr. HOLMES has made, and which is based upon the avowed opinions of Mr. POLK, will scarcely be published by the Polk papers in Pennsylvania; and thousands, no doubt, in that State will cast their votes for Mr. POLK in the firm belief that they are sustaining a strong supporter of the protective system.—*Baltimore American.*

THE STUARTS.—It was noticed that the last of the Stuarts died lately in obscurity. There never was a whole race so singularly unfortunate during at least four hundred years. Robert III broke his heart because his eldest son Robert was starved to death, and his youngest son made captive. James I was assassinated near Perth, James II was killed by the bursting of a cannon; James III was thrown from his horse, and murdered in a cottage where he sought shelter; James IV fell at the battle of Flodden Field; James V died of grief for the loss of his army. Henry Stuart, Lord Dudley was assassinated; Mary Stuart beheaded; Charles II exiled for many years; James II lost his crown. Anne died broken hearted, and the posterity of James were wretched wanderers, and all are now gone.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WITHDRAWAL OF TYLER.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

I learn from a source entitled to credit that on the interesting occasion of Tyler's return with his young bride among his old friends and neighbors in Virginia, they generally omitted to call upon him. This caused the Captain much vexation, and he demanded of one who knew, why it was that he was thus treated, affecting of course entire innocence of all knowledge of any reasonable cause. He got an honest answer, such an one as he ought to have had long ago. It was this:—"The reason, sir, is that we do not approve of the course you are pursuing. We think you are disgracing yourself and the country." "But," said Tyler, "let them *come and see me*. Let me hear that from their own mouths." A number accordingly waited on him, and dealt so plainly and effectively with him that he came to an immediate resolution to withdraw from the Presidential canvass. This *important* determination will probably be announced in the Madisonian without much delay.

AMICUS.

General Combs and the Annexation Humbug.—A few weeks since the Kentucky Yeoman asserted that General Leslie Combs was in favor of the annexation of Texas. The General has written a letter in reply, which closes as follows:

I have showed my friendship for the young Republic in a much more substantial form than mere wordy declamation. I helped to feed, arm and clothe her troops in their time of greatest need. I ardently pray for her peace, independence and prosperity, and will ever do all I honorably can, to promote them. I have a large pecuniary interest in her future success—enough to make me rich, but I have a still deeper stake in the honor, liberty and glory of the United States, and will not consent even to jeopardize the latter by allowing this *false issue* to be made the *foremost, leading, all absorbing one* in the present contest.

I am the sincere advocate of the Whig cause and principles, and consider their success as indispensable to our future safety, advancement and happiness. I am the friend, and always have been, of HENRY CLAY. I have been his near neighbor, and a close observer of his public career and private life, for more than a quarter of century, and can truly say that I look upon him as the foremost man of the age in all that is useful, great and glorious, at the same time, that he has been the most *vilely slandered and deeply injured* man in America. Let others do as they choose, I for one will endeavor to discharge my duty, and *have justice done him* while he is yet on earth, by helping to elevate him to the highest office in the gift of the Nation of Freemen. Respectfully, your mo[illegible]
Obedient servant, LESLIE C[illegible]

The New York Tribune is informed [illegible] the determination of Governor Bouck [illegible] York, to appoint Mr. Henry A. Foster, [illegible] cancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned b[illegible] signation of the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, th[illegible] Governor of Wisconsin.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURR[illegible]

Aug [illegible]

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

ATTENTION WHIGS!

THE Whigs of Dorchester are requested [illegible] the different Election Districts, or in t[illegible] at as early a period as possible, and appoin[illegible] tion of ten of the most *active and energetic* m[illegible] respective districts to meet a Convention [illegible] Whigs to be holden in the town of Cambridg[illegible] DAY the 26th of August inst., at 2 o'clock P[illegible] earnestly requested that each district will [illegible] delegates, and that every delegate will be in [illegible] as business of great importance to the pe[illegible] laid before the convention. The delegates [illegible] arrival in Cambridge will please report the[illegible] the Office of JAMES WALLACE Esq.

BY REQUEST OF MANY [illegible]

Aug. 10, tm

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Fish Feast given by [illegible] on Saturday the 17th day of August, [illegible] Hughlett's landing. The Whig candidates [illegible] ted to address the meeting; and the citizens [illegible] without distinction of party, are respectfully [illegible] attend.

RICHARD HUGH[illegible]
WM. E. HARRISO[illegible]
JOHN H. HODSO[illegible]
Aug. 10, 1844. Committee of Arran[illegible]

Vendue.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Co[illegible] chester County, I will sell at publ[illegible] TUESDAY the 20th inst., at the late re[illegible] Noah Dixon deceased, in Church Creek, al[illegible] sonal Estate of which the said Noah Dixon [illegible] ed and possessed, to wit:—two vessels, cord[illegible] horses, cows, oxen, hogs, carts, household [illegible] furniture; goods in the store, crop of corn on [illegible] three scows, and all the balance of his perso[illegible] Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. Terms of s[illegible] made known on the day of sale. Attende[illegible] by AMOS BOW[illegible]
Adm'r. of Noah Dix[illegible]
Aug 6th 1844. ts

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS REW[illegible]

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the [illegible] 1844, my two apprentice boys, Cyrus [illegible] Thomas Neal. I forwarn all and every pers[illegible] sons from harboring, employing, or carry[illegible] boats or by any other means the above menti[illegible] The extent of the law will be enforced ag[illegible] who may harbour, employ or carry them a[illegible] der them any facilities in their escape.
Aug. 10, 1844. 3w G. Mc[illegible]

NEGROES WANT[illegible]

HAVING returned from New Orleans, [illegible] pay the highest cash prices for all like[illegible] that are slaves for life and good titles. All [illegible] cations will be promptly attended to.

HOPE H. SLAT[illegible]
Pra[illegible]

N. B.—On the 7th day of June 1844, Job [illegible] Wilson, (my former agent) by mutual con[illegible] drew from my employment and is no longer [illegible]
HOPE H. SLA[illegible]
Baltimore, August 3, 1844

NOTICE.

THE creditors of James E Lecompte [illegible] notified to file their claims with the R[illegible] or before the 30th. of August inst., as on t[illegible] dividend upon the estate of the said Lecomp[illegible] struck.

JAMES WALL[illegible]
Aug. 3, 1844. 3w Admi[illegible]

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of authority derived from the [illegible] odoric Bland, Chancellor of Maryland, [illegible] pose to public sale on

Saturday the 31st. of Aug[illegible]

inst. between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clo[illegible] Store of Muir & Wrightson in the Neck [illegible] the Real Estate of which James Hubbard d[illegible] and possessed, consisting of a valuable little [illegible] in Casen's Neck and upon Hudson Creek, [illegible] about 60 acres of land more or less. This [illegible] upon it all the necessary buildings, and a de[illegible] tion of wood land. The situation is such ([illegible] mediately upon the salt water or in the vicin[illegible] Choptank Bay) that it would be a desirable [illegible] to any one who is desirous to combine in [illegible] beauty of location, good health and all the [illegible] of life. It is useless to deal in words of [illegible] those who wish to purchase will of course [illegible] view the premises for themselves. The term[illegible] will be one third in cash, the balance of the [illegible] money in six and twelve months, with int[illegible] the day of sale.

JAMES WALL[illegible]
Aug. 3, 1844. tds

IRON & HARDWAR[illegible]

ROBERT B. PORTER & Co., co[illegible] Pratt & Commerce Streets, [illegible] MORF, have on hand a general assortmen[illegible] MESTIC HARDWARE, together with a f[illegible] ment of Rolled, Hammered, Slit, Round & [illegible] Rod, Sheet, Hoop, Box and Tyre IRON.

Cast, Shear, German, Spring, English an[illegible] can Blister STEEL, "Patent" HORSE Sho[illegible] Shoe nails.

"Patent" Ship & Boat SPIKES, Wrough[illegible] SPIKES & NAILS,

Pit, Mill, Cross-cut, Hand, Web & Circula[illegible]

SCYTHES, SNEATHES, CARRIAGE[illegible] VICES, ANVILS.

BLACKSMITHS Coal, CASTINGS, [illegible] Narrow AXES.

HATCHETS, HAMMERS, DRAWING-[illegible] and AUGURS &c., &c.

All of which are offered at REDUCED [illegible] for cash.

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