ES WANTED.
prices will at all times be given
of both sexes, that are slaves for
s. My office is in PRATT
Sharp and Howard sts., No. 86,
gent, Jonathan M. Wilson, can
All persons having Negroes to
see me before they dispose of
e largest dealer who is engaged
ys buying and shipping to the
I will also receive and keep
e cents each per day, and for-
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f HOPE H. SLATTER.
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DES WANTED.
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price, character &c., address
WM. WICKERSHAM,
Baltimo
d to announce JOHN RICH
a candidate for the next Sher
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N as a candidate for the next
er county oct 14, 1843
to announce KENDELL M
as a candidate for the next Sher-
unty.

CARD.
OCKERMAN,
NEY AT LAW,
nal services to the citizens
. He may be found at the
le & John F. Henry Esqrs.,
the sessions of Dorchester
tf

XTER LECOMPTE,
d Solicitor in Chancery,
Cambridge, for the purpose
profession, respectfully offers
blic. He will attend to any
ntrusted to him in adjoining
be found at his Office, next
Jos. R. Eccleston Esq. and
nt of Jas. A. Stewart Esq.

HENRY,
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be found.

R'S NOTICE.
n it may concern, that after the
1844, interest will be charged
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WM. B. DAIL, Collector.

HARDWARE.
TER & Co., corner of
erce st eets, BALTI-
general assortment of DO-
E, together with a full assort-
red, Slit, Round & Square,
nd Tyre IRON.
Spring, English and Ameri-
tent" HORSE Shoes, Horse
SPIKES, Wrought & Cut,
nd, Web & Circular SAWS.
IES, CARRIAGE Springs
l, CASTINGS, Broad and
ERS, DRAWING-KNIVES
l at REDUCED PRICES

TAXES.
nts for the Treasurer of Ma-
f the Interest of the Sinking
and offer for sale, Certificates
eived in payment for State
2. 1843, 1844, at the Market
y will have our usual prompt
J. I. COHEN & SONS,
altimore & North sts., Balt.

announce Henry Cook Esq
Commissioner of Dorchester,

NACES.—1 dozen improved
with a general assortment of
WHITE & ANDERSON.

NEGROES.
hes to purchase immedi-
likely young NEGROES
the highest market prices
n always shipping to the
TH CALVERT STREET,
nore street. All commu-
tly attended to.
to dispose off, would do
efore making sale.
WILLIAM HARKER.

The Cambridge Chronicle.

JOSEPH R. ECCLESTON,] [Editor & Proprietor

NEW SERIES—VOL. 8. CAMBRIDGE, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1844. NUMBER 3.

TERMS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

At two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be recieved for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms, and where the number of insertions is not limited, they will be continued until direction to omit them is recieved, and charged accordingly.

GREAT WHIG JUBILEE IN BOSTON.

100,000 Whigs in Council.

The meeting in Boston Common, on Thursday last, the 19th inst. brought together more people than were perhaps ever assembled at any public meeting ever held in this country. The Boston Atlas, of Friday, has fourteen of its wide columns taken up in describing the splendid procession, description of the banners, decorations in the city, &c. &c. The day was most auspicious. There were not less than one hundred thousand Whigs in Boston on the occasion. Every town in the Massachusetts was fully represented, and every State in the Union had a delegate present. The Atlas says: The long line of the cavalcade—the immense concourse of delegates from the various States of the Union, in the procession—the glorious array of the Whigs from the Counties and Towns of our own State—the succession of Clay Clubs, Young Whig Clubs, First Presidential Voter's Club—the line of jolly Whig Sailors—the numerous and highly effective Bands of Music—the long, ever varying, and surpassing brilliant pageant of appropriate Flags, Banners and Emblems—all conspired to render this celebration the most remarkable that has ever taken place in our State, and, probably, the most complete and effective gathering that has ever occurred in the Union.

There were twenty thousand persons in the procession, and it is estimated to have been nearly five miles long.

The meeting was organized on Boston Common.

PRESIDENT,

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

At 27 minutes past 2, Daniel Webster arose to address the meeting, and was hailed by cheers which we thought would never end. After they were over,

Mr. WEBSTER spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen, Whigs of Massachusetts, Whigs of the United States: A common cause; the love of our common liberty; our warm affections for the institutions of the country in which we live; and a deep and solemn concern for the preservation of those institutions, and the promotion of the great interests of that country—have brought us together, here, to-day. I behold before me, in this vast assembly, freemen, intelligent fellow-citizens, persons patriotically devoted to the great cause of the country, of the Union, and of every State of the Union. And, in behalf of the Whigs of Massachusetts I bid you all a cordial and a hearty welcome. (Great cheering.) Whigs of Georgia, of Louisiana and Mississippi, from the whole South and West, as well as from the nearer and gallant States of Rhode Island and Vermont, gallant and true-hearted Whigs, too, from Maine, and, indeed, from every State, all, all are here assembled in support of the Whig cause; not the cause of Massachusetts, not the cause of any one State—but the cause of our common liberty, of our common country, of good government, to which I trust we are all attached—for the promotion and advancement of this great and glorious cause we are now, and here, gathered together. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, to-day we lay no offering on the altar of personal, local or sectional preference. For myself, I desire, I am sure we all desire, to tear from our hearts every ligament which binds us to any one man, to any one portion of the country as distinguished from another and from all, every sentiment which rises within us to teach us that we are aught but Americans and Americans altogether. (Tremendous applause.)

* * * * * *

As to Texas. We well know that this question of annexation has been much agitated; that it is one of the most stirring topics which has been, or can be, presented to the consideration of the whole United States. The project has been submitted to Congress, and it was defeated—thanks to the gallant and glorious Whig Senate, (loud cheers)—but now it is made a principal issue before the people, and our attention is compelled to it. I will not now descant upon its dangers, upon its hazards; upon its evils. They have repeatedly been spoken of by your Whig brethren, they are full in view before the public, they suggest themselves at once to every mind. The question is, if we desire to keep the United States as they are—without diminution and without augmentation—if we wish to preserve our present established boundaries—the question is, how are we to accomplish this? Well, every one can answer this inquiry at once. There are two candidates for the Presidency before us. The one, not only for Texas, but selected only because he was a Texas man—one who would never have been thought of but for Texas, who will never be remembered but in connection with Texas. (Laughter and cheers.) There can be no doubt—it is idle to argue the matter—that every man who means to vote, and does vote, for Mr. Polk, means to vote and does actually vote for the admission of Texas. To deny this would be as reasonable as to deny that a man who, with a deadly weapon in his hand, should inflict a deadly wound upon another, was actuated by a deadly motive. No subterfuge can get rid of this, no gloss can cover it up. The question is—Polk and Texas, or no Polk and no Texas. (Tremendous applause.)

Then, on the other hand, there is Henry Clay. (Renewed, loud and long cheers.) His opinion on this subject of annexation has been repeatedly expressed.—And, gentlemen, allow me to say here, in this connection, that I know of no man who has taken the ground of opposition to this project earlier than myself. It did happen to me, some seven years ago, in a speech made at a meeting in the city of New York, to state my views on this matter, and those views have not been changed. I spoke of them then, not being, and never being afraid of committal (laughter and cheers) on what I thought valid grounds. Those grounds are no less valid now than they were then. I have no new sentiment upon the question. And I, for one, say that—under the present circumstances of the case—I shall heartily give my vote to Mr. Clay. (Tremendous applause.) Among other things, because he is pledged against the annexation of Texas. (Cheers.) With the opinions he has expressed in his speeches and letters, there can be no controversy on the point. Those opinions are my opinions. He holds and I hold distinctly that annexation must and does tend to the extension, promulgation and perpetuation of slavery. If there be any here, any elsewhere, who think that annexation can advance the freedom of any one—I care not of what color, for I would regard those of all colors—from that man I must differ. With me annexation must be opposed, firmly, readily and steadily. (Applause.)

Mr. Clay is against annexation, except it can be effected with the common consent of the whole country. He has said that he regards the Union as a grand copartnership, into which no new member can be admitted against the will of any one of the general copartners. And he holds himself bound to oppose annexation, without that general consent. Here is his pledge, and I stand upon it. I believe in his honor and principle. (A voice in the crowd here exclaimed—"We will take him at his word.") Mr. Webster resumed. We will take him at his word, and he dare not forfeit it.—(Vociferous shouts.) * * * *

And now, my friends, a word or two with regard to the protection of American manufactures.

When protection is spoken of, it implies first something and some body to be protected, and something and somebody to be protected against. When we mention protection to American industry, what do we mean? What is to be protected and against whom is it to be protected? If there be any true meaning to the phrase, it is that American labor—American hand labor—is to be protected against the cheaper labor of European operatives, and that it is to be done by giving to ourselves, or keeping among ourselves, the great market for our own productions. This doctrine is founded in the great fact that labor in Europe is cheaper than with us. The laborer there is poorly paid; poorly clad; he is considered a degraded being; he has no participation—or but slight participation—in government; he lays up nothing; he earns nothing but the mere daily support of his family, and not always that; he dies poor; and he leaves his children to the same biography. That is the character of the laboring classes in the old world, and what is the condition of that labor in door, or out door, compared with ours? Could we live on it? No. We could not live on it—we cannot and we will not submit to it. (Cheers.) A laborer in England can obtain one shilling a day, which is equal to twenty two cents, he providing his own board. And one and sixpence a day, or thirty-three cents, is a liberal price, even in the harvest season. And the question with us is, whether we shall place ourselves in competition with these rates. For one, I say no. (General shouts of "No—no.")

I desire that every man in the country shall talk with his neighbor on these topics, and furnish those who may not be so well acquainted as himself, with the facts of the case. Our maxim is—"live and let live." We are competent to supply ourselves, by the interchange of commodities, with all that we require, at least so far as the principal necessaries of life are concerned.

It is the universal cry with our opponents, and it is the loudest where the facts are least known, that protection is useful to the capitalist, to corporations, that it builds up large fortunes for a few, but depresses the interest of the laborer. And even in our own state of Massachusetts, there are those evil spirits abroad who seek to make war between different classes, to excite one against another, men filled with hatred, envy, malice, and all uncharitableness. (Applause.) I must say it, for, upon my conscience, since the serpent crept into paradise to corrupt, seduce, and ruin our first parents, I do not know of a more wicked spirit, either in man or serpent, than that which actuates these individuals. (Prolonged cheering.) If you, any of you, find such man at work, mark them—stigmatize them—as pirates, as enemies to the whole human race take care to consider them. (Cheers.) They come but for evil—but to break up and destroy the whole relations of the community—they are fit for no society except the society of their early prototype. (Great Cheering.)—Gentlemen, the assertions they make are false. Corporations with us are but a more convenient form of partnership—any five men may become one here—and here, where great fortunes do not abound as in Europe, they are a most convenient and beneficial device.—(Much applause.)

Fellow-citizens, I say that whatever enhances wages whatever increases the price of labor, is expressly for the benefit of labor and against that of capital. Because the increase is so much taken from the general common stock, and placed in the hands of the laborers. And of all things on earth, that which we, as American citizens, ought most to desire, is a high rate of wages, an ample reward for labor. If that exists in a country, the people of that country can live, can educate their children, can support public worship. In such a country there never has been, and never can be, any overgrown fortunes on the one hand—nor, on the other, any of that poverty, that absolute beggary which unfortunately prevails in some countries of the earth.—(Plaudits.)

Let me, in regard to this matter of corporations, read to you an extract from a letter written by the able Representative of this district in Congress. He mentions several cases, but I will take one only, the Merrimac mills at Lowell. There are, in this corporation, 390 proprietors, divided as follows:

46 Merchants and Traders,
68 Females,
52 Individuals retired from business,
80 Administrators, Executors, Guardians, and Trustees,
23 Lawyers,
18 Physicians,
3 Literary Institutions,
15 Farmers,
40 Secretaries, Clerks, Students, &c.,
45 Manufacturers, Mechanics, Machinists, &c.

Among these latter 45, are included individuals in the actual employment of the company, by whom stock to the amount of $50,000 is owned.

Is there any species of property more equally and beneficially distributed than this? Does this statement show any thing like aristocracy? Does it not rather exhibit a convenient and in every respect, desirable mode of investment for all who have, or by their labor can acquire, any thing to invest? Gentlemen, any one who cries out "aristocracy" in our system of society, and our system of manufactures, ought to cry out "scare crow," to show at once that he uses the word merely as a bugbear to frighten people out of their senses. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, before the Constitution of the United States was adopted, it was debated here in the Old South, by the leading men of the State, and it was considered one of its cardinal merits that it would protect and foster the mechanic arts. Paul Revere said so, Judge Dawes said so, the people assembled at the Green Dragon (which we have passed to-day) said so; and it was of this assembly of mechanics and artisans that Paul Revere said "there were more of them than the stars in heaven." Every body advocated protection then, and you must remember that, in those days, there were no corporations—there was no machinery. The human hand was the great machine, and all tongues here then insisted on the doctrine of protection to the work of the hands. So it should be now. Our adversaries talk of Lowell and Amoskeag! Why do they not talk of the shoemakers of Lynn, the hatters of Boston, of all who work in their own shops? For, in fact, these are the people mainly interested in the matter, and the manufacturers' concern is but trifling in comparison. (Cheers.)

It is said that the farmer is the dupe of this protective policy; that he is to be ruined by the tariff. I have frequently endeavored to state my conviction, that the greater the number of consumers the better for the farmer; and this point has been so often urged that it is unnecessary to dilate on it here. A member of Congress from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stewart) has made a speech on this subject, which embraces a great deal of valuable information, particularly with regard to iron, in the manufacture of which, Mr. Stewart himself is engaged. He states that of every ten dollars expended in American iron, eight go to the farmers and laborers in the immediate neighborhood of the manufactory.—Of course this is so much saved from foreign labor, and paid to our own. And so it is of every thing else which we can manufacture.

Is any one certain that but for the protection on wheat and rye, we should not be supplied from the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea, and from Poland? We all remember that, not very long since, grain was imported from those quarters at a profit. Take off the protection which the tariff affords, and the same will again be the case. And does any one suppose that we could cover our own heads with our own hats but for the tariff? The duty now works the exclusion of the English article entirely, and of the French in a great measure. But take off the tariff and our domestic manufacture will fall to the ground. The shoemakers, of whom I see many thousands here from Plymouth, Essex and elsewhere, depend altogether on a tariff of protection. Remove that, and their business will revert to what it was three or four years ago—scarcely any thing. Just so with all trades. Blacksmiths, whitesmiths, brass founders, all others—all depend on protection for support.

But more than all are the leather dealers interested in protection. I ask the gentleman here, from Essex, how they could maintain any branch of that amazingly extended business, but for the custom house? They would go down without remedy. So of the glass manufacturers. So of the drapers and tailors. Before the adoption of the Constitution ready-made clothing was imported from France and England in great quantities. The duty has been fixed at fifty per cent. But take that off, and I undertake to say that in two years there will be more clothing imported than would supply two such populations as that of the United States.

I pray all to examine this question for themselves, and to talk with their neighbors upon it.—It comes home to every man's family; let every one examine for himself, and see what is best for his own interest and the interest of all; let the people do this, under the influence of no inflated party topics, and to the people I am willing to leave the result. (Approbation.)

After these suggestions, and they are but suggestions, I will conclude with one or two remarks of a practical nature.

We that have come here to-day, are come not merely to enjoy the show and festivity of the occasion, not merely to salute each other as friends and fellow-citizens, but take counsel together; to strengthen the resolutions and fortify the purposes with which we enter into the contest. Every thing here is useless, illusory and vain, if we do not this. The time for action approaches. For important action, for decisive action. And as every thing in the way of mass convention has hitherto been, and is, vain and worthless except so far as it inspirits us for the real work we have to do, I beg to ask you to go to work thoroughly and effectually. There are three things which I mean to propound to every Whig here, and I conjure him to answer upon his faith and his honor, his allegiance, his interest and his conscience. And I expect no mere hazza assent. But from the conscience, honor and fidelity of all of you, I ask a reply to

1st. Will you, and every one of you, God sparing your life and health, laying aside all personal preferences, will you and every one of you, vote for the Whig candidates at the approaching election?

A heaven shaking shout of yes, yes, yes, was the answer to this query.

Mr. Webster continued, That then is recorded. Now,

2d. Will you, and every one of you, pledge yourselves and himself that, so far as depends on your and his unremitted exertions, no Whig voter in the country shall fail to be present at the polls and deposit his Whig vote?

Again from the vast multitude there came up a tremendous affirmative response.

Mr. Webster went on. Again, I have before said, fellow-citizens, that among our adversaries—for I must call them so—there are very many honest men. Misled they are by designing and selfish individuals, but they are honest themselves, and they have the same interests that we have.—And if we can get near them, if we can talk to them, if we can compare notes with them, we shall be able to get more or less to go with us.—Now

3d. Will each of you, to the utmost of his ability, penetrate with light the regions of darkness, and make at least one new-born Whig?

Again arose the huzzas of the assembled Whigs, giving to the orator the assurance that his counsel would be followed.

Mr. Webster went on. This is the way to carry an election, if it can be carried at all. And I recommend to the young men, to the Whig Clubs and Clay Clubs, to carry home and practise on these ideas. Let them be truly workingmen in the good cause, and the consequences may be left to God. (Tremendous approbation.) Would to God, gentlemen, that I could see nothing to be lamented in the state of public opinion in our own commonwealth. But when I see a whole party moved from one side to the other of a vital question by the mere waving of the party flag, blown from their often assumed ground, like a feather at party breath, I cannot but lament. But we need not despair. (Cheers.)

We can keep Massachusetts where she is, if we will, (applause and cries of we will and shall.)—We are bound to those who have gone before us, to those now with us, and to those who form the vistas of the future are looking to us, not only to follow, but to set a good example. I saw on one banner in the procession to-day, the words "millions are behind us." They refer I suppose to this occasion, but to me they have a deeper significance, and I confess they went to my very heart. Yes, fellow-citizens. Along the track of future time, unborn generations are coming, to stand where we now stand—millions and millions will judge our conduct, to form their opinion on our course, and to pronounce on us that awful verdict of reprobation or applause from which there will be no escape. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) And now let us play the man for Massachusetts—not frivolously, but soberly and seriously. We are arrived at a crisis in the affairs of the country. If we succeed, our reward will be permanent prosperity. If we fail, clouds and darkness rest upon the prospect which my feeble vision cannot penetrate. (Renewed cheers.)

Now gentlemen, fellow-citizens, and fellow Whigs, I take my leave of you, in these opening remarks, by expressing my fervent hope that, as Whigs, you will do your duty, as, by the blessing of God, I intend to do mine to the utmost of my power.

Mr. Webster closed in the midst of thunders of applause.

Mr. Webster then introduced successively, Messrs. Berrien of Georgia, Huntington of Connecticut, Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, Miller of New-Jersey, William K. Bond of Ohio, Morse of Maine, Tillinghast of Rhode Island, Duncan of Louisiana, and Fowler of New York, each of whom were received with the most enthusiastic cheers, and each of whom made a short and pertinent address.

From the Iowa Transcrip.

A mine of lead ore has recently been discovered near Dubuque, by a Mr. Booth, of great richness, and under singular circumstances of location. It seems Mr. Booth, a highly respectable and experienced miner, was sinking a shaft through hard layers of sand stone, when at a considerable depth, to his surprise his shaft terminated in a large cave, of many yards in length, and so high as to admit the tallest man to walk upright beneath its vaulted roof. He was gratified at finding this cave to contain the richest veins of lead ore that had ever been discovered in the country. The ore is found in rich abundance on the sides, roof, and bottom of this cave. And it can be so easily detached as to be raised in almost any desired quantity. The richest beds of it, however, are just beneath the floor of this cave, which is reached by short shafts bored down to it. The quantity and value of ore contained in this cave is supposed to be immense.

In company with a small party, we visited this cave about two weeks ago. Descending a perpendicular shaft about 25 feet deep, we found ourselves at the entrance, a *crevice*, (in miner's phrase) though of unusually large demensions. Lights and a guide being procured, we soon found ourselves in a cave near a thousand feet in length, and from fifteen to forty in width, while the height varied from twelve to thirty feet, though in one place the roof or cap rock almost reaches the floor, dividing the cave into two immense gloomy, subterranean, vaulted apartments, where nature has been silently operating for ages—perhaps for thousands of ages.

The roof is formed of stratified siliceous limestone in alternate layers. In some parts high masses have fallen down and lay in irregular piles on the floor, while in others the arch springs from each side and meets in the centre with the utmost symmetry and architectural beauty. The rock is encrusted in many parts with crystalizations, and stalactites pendent from the roof, some of them of very large size. But the peculiar charm of the cave is in the mineral it contains. Descending by a small shaft on the floor into a drift, the glittering ore reflected back the light in every direction.

It lay in detached junks, some weighing probably a thousand pounds, embedded in the usual red silica; but by what wondrous chemistry, and when it was formed, or if it grows, where it gets its constituent parts, are among the mysteries. It is enough that it is there, and in quantities that would gladden the eyes of any miner. It is difficult to form an estimate of the amount of ore the cave will yield. Experienced miners say it is good for three millions, and it may possibly greatly exceed that.

Subterraneous excavations are common about here. Immediately behind this city you may pass by dint of occasional squeezing and crawling, through a succession of crevices and small caves and emerge three quarters of a mile from where you entered. But no opening (as the miners term it) has yet been found on this side of the river that will compare with Mr. Booth's in the mineral treasure, and the scientific and curious in such matters will find it well worth a visit.

From the American Whig.

FREE TRADE.—On looking over Niles' Register for 1812, I was struck with the coincidence between the efforts made by England and her allies *then* and *now* to put down our manufacturing establishments, and I thought it would be gratifying to the *Free Trade men*, to know by what means their good friends succeeded in destroying American industry at that time.

After William Cobbett's return to England, he published an address to the people of that country, dated August 20th, 1800, in allusion to which, Mr. Windham declared in parliament that he deserved *a statue in gold* for his services in America.

The following is an extract from that address: "It was supposed that the legislatures would make laws favorable to the interests of the manufacturers, in order to raise America from a *nominal* to a *real* independence; and the State legislature seemed at that time to second their views.

"This was an enterprize the most serious that could arise to the interests of England, *and various were the schemes attempted by our agents to strangle the infant Hercules in his cradle.*

"It has been accomplished equal to our most sanguine wishes. In the *other speculations* thousands were ruined, but thousands also made immense fortunes; but fortunately for Great Britain, in the *manufacturing* projects, there was *a general wreck: not an individual was saved*: and such is now happily, the dislike to those undertakings, that this generation must pass away before any attempts will be made to revive them.

"Previous to the revolution, America could not manufacture a hob nail for her own use; this prohibition was the effect of a British act of Parliament; and the folly of American projectors has prolonged that prohibition, which the omnipotence of our Parliament attempted in vain. *Such is the almighty power of silent, ever wakeful British influence.*

"After America had spilt the blood of her bravest men, in a contest of seven years, to obtain independence, it was rendered a mere bubble, by the intriguing genius of Englishmen, and their friends, dispersed through the States. The tories have not talents for the field, but in the Cabinet, their powers are wonderful. The overthrow of these manufacturing establishments, must be considered as a *chef d'œuvre*, whether we regard the means by which it was accomplished, or the grand end that was steadily kept in view; (viz:) *to keep fast hold of the skirts of the garments of Columbia, and let her on no account go.* As to the means of destruction, it was various as the character of the owners, the situation or nature of the establishments—SOMETIMES BY FIRE, but most generally by inundating the markets with goods of the same manufacture from this country, and selling them far below the prime cost, in order to drive American manufactures out of their own market."

This is a precious morceau, just at this time, and taken in connection with the half million of dollars lately subscribed to circulate free trade tracts, proves the truth of Cobbett's assertion in reference to British influence.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

Yankee Notions.—A vessel left Boston last week, for Demarara with the following cargo: 150 bbls. apples, 16 kegs butter, 10 bbls. carrots, 3000 cabbages, 363 celery roots, 15 boxes cheese, 6 half bbls. eggs, 3000 fresh fish, 75 live hogs, 200 lobsters, 50 bbls. potatoes, 75 live sheep, 50 half bbls. turnips, 10 boxes poultry, 15 boxes peaches and pears, and 150 tons of ice.

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