THE CHRONICLE

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, November, 15th 1845.

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

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings.) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

LOCO FOCO PRINCIPLES.—One would suppose, to hear the Loco foco politicians talk of the great regard for their principles, that there were some certain fixed and tangible ideas of government, and some definite course of policy advocated by them, which bound them together in harmonious union. But if we investigate the matter by comparing the views and sentiments of those residing in different sections of our country, nay, if we even interrogate those in our very midst, as to what are those principles which are so dear to them, we find a vast and irreconcilable difference existing among them. We cannot take a better illustration of this, than the subject of the Tariff. If we ask a Loco foco from South Carolina, his views of a Tariff, we should be answered, "away with all duties, they are but so many clogs and fetters to trade and commerce." He is laboring probably under the delusion that Free trade would advance the cotton interest. The Louisiana Loco foco is vociferous for the repeal of the whole Tariff law of '42, except that part which protects his sugar, and in Pennsylvania, although every man of them voted for Mr. Polk who had given many votes and made many speeches against protection, yet they are now getting very solicitous lest the Iron interest should be sacrificed in the general overthrow of the present Tariff. With us we believe they all (we speak of the politicians and not of the people) advocate the repeal of the Tariff. If asked, how do you wish to change it? what duties are too high? is not the country prosperous under its influence? we receive the general answer, it is an odious whig measure, and must be repealed. Destruction is their watchword, and if they were to inscribe on their banners the word in the English language best calculated to express their *principles*, DESTRUCTION would be that word. What they call progressive Democracy is no more nor less than this destructive principle applied to best institutions of society and government. Radicalism, Dorism, Anti-rentism and mobism are all the legitimate progeny of what they style Progressive Democracy.

Even in our State politics this same principle adheres to them. Our readers remember how far they were willing to go and in fact did go, to disorganize and revolutionize our State government, to defeat the election of a Senate by a majority of Electors elected strictly and indisputably according to the constitution.

So nobly did those instruments perform the work of their party, that they have had imparted to them some of their party glory, in receiving the appellation of the glorious 19. And now when the whigs would willingly join them in any judicious reform of our State constitution, the cry of abolish and destroy has gone forth, and nothing but destruction can satisfy the *craving* and *rapacity* of that self same principle. Although we have received some strong presumptive testimony, that the people are in favor of this principle, we cannot believe that the full expression of the popular voice, without fraud and false issues, will sanction such a principle. The only hope for the country is in the conservative character of Whig principles. If the people are desirous to stop this progressive ball of destruction, before it crushes every thing that is dear to them, in their civil rights, or in those republican institutions reared by the wisdom of their ancestors, let them unite with the conservative party and thus secure permanency, stability and prosperity to the country.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH AT FANEUIL HALL.—The Whigs of Boston had a grand meeting at this Ancient Temple of Liberty on Friday the 11th inst.—We have only room to give a few words of his exordium, and a short extract upon the subject of the Tariff. He begins thus:—

"I think, gentlemen, that there can be no mistake as to where we are. This is Faneuil Hall—filled as it was wont to be in the time of our fathers—filled as we have seen it in our day—filled as we hope to see it by our children, with men met together to consult upon the measures to be pursued for the benefit and to protect the best interest of our common country.

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Mr. Webster then alluded to the Tariff, an attempt to repeal or alter which, it is supposed, will be made at the coming session of congress.—How far it would succeed he could not tell, but he asked what we in Massahusetts could expect to gain by any change in the law of 1842. He considered the great question to be, is the laboring men well off, are wages high, are the people in a good condition. We have been referred by the Locofoco party to the great manufacturing places of Lowell, and Springfield, and Dover, but he would remark that if the tariff should be destroyed these places and the rich manufacturers would not suffer the most; it was the shop manufacturer, the makers of boots, and hats, and clothes &c, who would suffer, and if the tariff of 1842, should be destroyed, not one of those who now lived by their labors on the bench or at the anvil, could exist a twelve month.

He referred to the popular fallacy of an *ad valorem* duty being better and more equal than a specific duty, and said from the time of Washington to the present day; all our tariffs had resulted in an average *ad valorem* duty of 34 per cent, and that according to the sliding horizontal scale of free trade, so much boasted of, so often spoken of in England, it had been demonstrated that to this day the tariff of England produced an average *ad valorem* duty of 49 per cent. It was idle then to talk of an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent.

[Correspondence of the American Republican.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1845.

United States vs. *Francis Thomas—Indictment for Libel.* James Hoban and P. R. Fendall, Esqs., for the United States; Reverdy Johnson, W. P. Maulsby, Albert Constable, Esqs. and Gen. Jones, counsel for Governor Thomas.

Upon the opening of the Court, Gen. Jones presented the affidavit of Gov. Thomas, setting forth his reasons for desiring a continuance of the case until certain witnesses (three, whose names were not read; but who are understood to be Mrs. Thomas, the widow of the late Senator Linn and another lady) could be brought forward, whose testimony were essential to the defence. General Jones stated, that in consequence of the distant residences of the witnesses, (one in the State of Virginia and one in the State of Missouri,) it would be impossible to procure their attendance at this term of the Court; consequently he desired that an attachment might issue, returnable at the next term. Mr Hoban objected, and the point was argued at some length by Messrs. Hoban and Fendall for the U. S., and Mr. Maulsby and Gen. Jones on the part of Gov. Thomas. Reverdy Johnson was not present to day. In the course of General Jones' remarks, he expressed a willingness to have the evidence taken at the respective homes of the witnesses by deposition, knowing, he said, how disagreeable it must be, for a refined and high-bred lady to appear at the bar of a public court and give her testimony, on so delicate, and to her, disagreeable a matter as the one at issue, before the miscellaneous audience with which the court room was filled. When he arrived at his point in his remarks, Col. Benton, who was seated near Gov. McDowell, next to the prosecuting attorneys, became much excited, and said—"We don't want your sympathy—we reject it with *scorn*—the ladies shall attend—he would see to that." The tone and manner in which this was said indicated a most indignant feeling on the part of Col. Benton, which did not subside until the case was disposed of.

Gen. Jones concluded his argument, first remarking that "If the gentleman did not take care his "scorn" might react upon himself." The Court, after hearing the argument, determined to issue an attachment for the appearance of the witnesses at the next term of the Court, until which time all further proceedings in the case were postponed.

The Court was occupied during the remainder of the day in the trial of several petty appeal cases.

HONOR TO GOVERNOR PRATT.

The election is over, the fervor of politics has subsided, and the effect of the measures of the present State Administration has had its way, we can therefore, look back with a certain degree of calmness, free from prejudice, to the time when Governor PRATT, the fearless advocate of honest policy, the open foe to prodigality, the far seeing and prudent champion of popular rights, took command of the ship of State, and examine somewhat philosophically, his course, and its consequences—comparing it with the past. It has been said, says the Frederick Examiner, that there are men of ill fate—who are like the vampire—who suck out the heart's blood of every thing they fasten upon—whose touch is polution, and whose breath, a withering blight—who bring destruction and desolatton upon every thing with which they may be connected. If this be true, and we do not doubt it, there are also men whose touch, seems like that of the enchanter—every thing prospers for them; flowers spring up beneath their feet—the sun shines on their path—they carry happiness along with them. Is this destiny, fatality? or is it the good heart and clear head and mighty will, acting in them and through them to the benefit of all around them? or is it in the vampire man the working of fate, or the bad heart and bad head, alike leading to ruin? Whatever may be the philosophy of this thing, certainly Gov. Pratt seems blessed with the enchanters touch. He found the finances of the State horribly disordered—the interest of the public debt accumulated during the term of his predecessor and the taxes uncollected and in arrear in many counties, for the three years preceeding—confusion and derangement in the Government—want of confidence in the resources of of the State, in the honesty of the people and the State Stocks, consequently, of a depreciation of fifty per cent. Taxation upon the landed interests seemed strained to the utmost, almost beyond endurance, where collected, and the difficulty and burdens seemed increased where from inefficiency and mismanagement, they were not collected. The men in power, had neither the spirit nor the judgment, to strike out a new track, or to gather new resources. And the laws passed by the Whigs, for the enforcing the collections, became inoperative for want of some one to have them executed. In this deplorable state of things, Gov. Pratt came into power. His position was a difficult one. Darkness hovered over the path he had to tread, but the light of his good fortune was it, or of his good judgment and honesty of purpose, soon began to dissipate the gloom. Boldly and manfully in his inaugural, which we have noticed elsewhere, he proposed the measures and the means which were to raise the State from despondency and misrule. To recommend measures of taxation, required a bold spirit and an honest one—it was an easy thing to declare the debt *could not* be paid—but it required iron nerves and far more than potitical honesty, to recommend a measure of a name so obnoxious, as the "Stamp Act."

Yet Governor Pratt felt, that he had a high and holy duty to perform—and he determined to perform it, be the consequences what they might.

We recollect the feeling of astonishment which this step of the new Governor produced at the time. Men had been unaccustomed for years, to any thing else than the petty shifts and expediences and shirking of duty, of the politician, and were unprepared for the bold and manly stand of one who saw his difficulties, and determined to overcome them. As was to be expected, all sorts of '*cries*' were attempted to be gotten up against the course of the governor and the whigs, in relation to all their measures—but by degrees the cry against the "Stamp Act" died away: its opponents discovered that it was becoming more popular every day with the people of the counties—and wisely held their peace.

Efficient measures were adopted to make delinquent counties pay up their arrears of taxes, and they have been efficiently executed and now we do not believe that there is more than one county in the State which is not paying its taxes. Public confidence has increased; and it is said, that for the first three quarters of the present year, the Treasury has paid out a sum equal, if not greater, than the interest of the public debt for that time, so that Maryland may be considered as once more solvent, and redeemed, and this in a few short months, was, the triumphant work of an able, spirited and determined Governor. In the same period too, was passed, the Canal bill—then thought by its enemies, to be ineffective; now carried into prosperous execution by the indefatigable energy of the President and Directors of the Company. This is one of the great works of Pratt's administration, who urged it as far as it was in his power. Therefore in conclusion we may repeat, justly and proudly, the words of the *Herald* a few weeks ago, "Honor to PRATT."—*Md. Republican.*

Difference of Opinion upon the Oregon Question.—It needs no prophet to foresee that the Administration at Washington, during the approaching session of Congress, is to have more opposition to contend with than that coming from its political enemies. Even if there should be a harmonious action upon the subject of the Tariff, which, from the evidence before us, we do not believe possible, in all probability the negotiations and discussions growing out of the Oregon question will prove a stumbling block in the way of all conciliatory action.

We are surprised at an article in the Washington Union, received yesterday, and the more surprised because it assumes that the whole territory is ours up to the Russian possessions. The Union says:—

"This territory lying between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean—drained mainly by the Columbia river—bounded on the north, the east, and the south by mountain chains, and on the west by the ocean—extends from latitude 42° to latitude 54° 40' north. It contains more than 400,000 square miles—that is, it is more than half as large as all the States now subject to the Federal constitution. *The American people claim against all other nations, the whole of this domain as a part of their own soil.*"

The Union makes no attempt to argue this question of claim, and the italics are its own. We hardly know indeed, since we see so much double dealing at Washington with the "powers that be," whether the writer is sincere or not. But if he be, and if his views are really those of the Executive, and if the Executive shall be sustained by Congress, then we have a sum mary conclusion of the whole matter. But, thank Heaven, "there is much virtue in an *if*." The "official organ" may take its course, and the Executive his course, but we think, strong as is the numerical force of the dominant party in Congress, that it will fail in any such rash legislation as is here recommended. Mr. Polk will find a balance wheel among his own friends at the South, and a means of resistance that he cannot control. We have seen this all along.—from the time, indeed, that the whigs prevented the log-rolling legislation upon the two questions of Oregon and Texas, which was attempted in the last Congress. The South have secured their prize, but Oregon remains, the subject of much *blarney*, many heroic words, and of fierce controversy; but all ending, we believe, in the "wise and masterly inactivity" proposed by Mr. Calhoun, as the speediest and most amicable way of arriving at a settlement of this vexed question. We are not sorry to see something of Mr. Calhoun's opinion foreshadowed in the following article from the Charleston Mercury, a Loco foco paper, but yet one accustomed to speak its mind without fear and without favor.

* * * * * *

"What then remains? *Arbitration* as the only *peaceable* means to settle the dispute. The same proposition, it is urged, was made to Mr. Calhoun and he rejected it; his reasons have not been published, but whatever they were, they were given at the opening of a negotiation, against arbitration as a choice over every other means of terminating the dispute. Now it is pretty generally conceded, we have no other resource short of war.

Our past experience ought not to arm us against this method of settling international difficulties. We referred the North Eastern Boundary to arbitration and rejected the award of the arbitrator, but in the end we settle the boundary by treaty on terms less advantagous to the United States, than the original award.

Shall we go to war for Oregon, rather than refer our "unquestionable rights" to an impartial third party?—There are only two arguments that can justify such an extreme course. If it is a question of overwhelming interest, or a question of national honor. As to the first, every body agrees that the value of the territory is infinitessimally small compared with the interests that would be sacrificed by a war,—not worthy in fact of any consideration whatever. As to the other, it is important to note that if it is a point of honor, it is a very odd point. We inherited it from the Spaniard and have been discussing it ever since. The honor that can suffer its redress to drag through such a tedious process of denial and affirmation, for half a century, is evidently not of the impatient sort and need not get into a flurry. In times past, so we are informed, a gentleman bearing great importance in his look, took an acquaintance by the button and begged an audience touching a matter of great concern. "I was in the post office" said he, "when So-and-so, before a number of people, took me by the nose and pulled it in a most outrageous manner." "Pulled your nose, ha? and what did you do?" "Nothing at all—and I want to know what you think I'd better do?" "How long ago did this happen?" "About a week." "I advise you then to do nothing,—if you have borne it a week you can bear it longer."

It strikes us that this national point of honor which has borne a half a century of diplomacy, may stand adjourned a little longer without blushing itself into a fever.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the United States Gazette.

THE NEWS.

In another part of the paper will be found, the gleanings of the foreign news, by the Caledonia, at Boston. It will be seen that the political news is of very little importance. There has been another disaster for the French in Africa.

The affairs on the continent of Europe remain very much to all appearances as they were, yet the constant restlessness of portions of the people must, in time, produce greater oppression, or greater freedom.

It is wonderful to notice the extent of the rail road mania in England, and sober thinking people, of whom not many seem to be left, anticipate the most desolate and wide spread ruin from the result of the mad speculation of the many. Punch has a caricature, which represents numerous lines of rail roads, having a common terminus in a Mad house; but we see a real notice, not a caricature, which says a certain line will terminate in old Fleet Prison lot. Wilmer & Smith speak of the popular madness in England as decennial and adds:

"Twenty years back, to go no farther, schemes the most absurd found patrons and abettors. After an interval of nine or ten years it returned in 1836. Both attacks of the malady left enduring proofs of its destructive potency. But, as compared with the wide spread morbidity of 1845, the instances of delusion we have cited were child's play, innocent and harmless.—It is shown in vain that scores, nay hundreds, of the projected schemes can never be carried out, that the whole aggregate capital of the country is insufficient for their realization, and that if labor, leaving its ordinary avocations, skilled and unskilled, were thrown into the field of railway enterprise; if the weavers in the factories, the workmen and artizans in the shops, the laborers in the docks, the peasantry in the rural districts, were all to turn out *en masse*, and put their shoulder to the work; if every establishment and undertaking where manual craft is employed were to close, shut up, and devote their resources to the business of rail making—all—all—would come far short of the requirements of the occasion. This has been satisfactorily demonstrated, but in vain. No account is taken of it. It passes unheeded as the wind. The machinery which moves this immense leverage of duplicity and folly, is moved, it is more than suspected—it has been proved—by, in a great measure, the unprincipled and the needy."

The Oregon Question is not without its interest in England, and writers are active in speculating upon the probable results. The fact that there is unusual activity in the Dock Yards of England, have led to a supposition that some demonstration is to be made with regard to Oregon; and it is difficult to tell what the movement is for, if not to meet any exigency which may arise from the President's Message—which may like his Inaugural, make broad claims, and which, of course, will be gasconading and offensive. The spirit of the English people does not appear to be so grasping as that of this country, but they can be rallied as well as we. Wilmer and Smith say:

"If both parties give and take a little, all will be well; if, on the contrary, neither will recede from his position, the sword, it is not improbable—nay, it is more than likely—will be drawn. We hope for the best. 'War is a bloody exchange of ideas at the cannon's mouth,' some one says. We had much rather see an able and clear-headed diplomist, like Mr. McLane, 'exchange his ideas' with our quiet and by no means exacting Foreign Minister, Lord Aberdeen, to some purpose—a pacific one, we mean—than to see England bristling with bayonets, and America rampant with fury. 'Cry fury, and let slip the dogs of war,' may do very well for the adventurous and the desperate—for those who have something to gain, and nothing to lose, in the 'bloody exchange;' but every friend of his species in both countries, every lover of his land, whether British or American, will desire a peaceable termination of the dispute."

With reference to the markets, it will be seen that cotton is depressed, grain rising from the failure of the harvest, and interest at the Bank of England has been advanced to three per cent.

The Best is Left.—"I am fallen," cried Jeremy Taylor, "into the hands of publicans and sequestrators and they have taken all from me? What now? Let me look about me! They have left me sun and moon, fire and water, a loving wife and many friends to pity me, and some to relieve me, and I can still discourse; and, unless I list, they have not taken away my merry countenance, and my cheerful spirits, and a good consience; they have still left me the providence of God; all the promses of the gospel, and my religion, and my hopes of heaven, and my charity to them, too. And still I sleep, and eat and drink, and digest; I read and meditate, I walk in my neighbor's pleasent field, and see the varieties of natural beauties; and delight in all that in which God delights, that is, in virtue and wisdom, in the whole creation and in God himself."

The subjoined is a postscript to a very long letter, which came to hand last evening, from our Antwerp Correspondent.

P. S. A comparative statement of the harvest in Germany, Russia, Poland, the provinces on the Baltic & Southern Russia has just been published in Germany, from which it appears that the what crop in all these sections of Europe has been defective, insufficient, so that long before the usual time the ensuing winter and spring, want will be severely felt, and praices reach an unusual hight. The same holds of rye, and particularly also of hops. The potatoe crop in most provinces of Germany, with the exception of the extreme South is unfit foruse. The cattle plague has just made its appearance in Poland, and is fast approaching the Prussian frontier. If disasters follow each other thus rapidly, the respective governments will have to devise measures to prevent famine from ravaging their provinces, before the next crops are sown. The accounts from England as I anticipated, are daily becoming favorable. A large business in bread stuffs is at this moment doing in our port. Several of the manufaturing towns of Beligium, have bought a large quantity of rice, as a substitute for potatoes, which they retail to the laboring people at pime cost. Almost every town in Germany has resorted to similar expedients to prevent a catastiophe. I will write you more in detail on this subject in my next, when, as the steamers will only leave once a month, I will have more leisure for long letters.

An article in a New York paper expresses the opinion that most if not all of the delinquent States will soon resume the paymnt of their liabilities. It says:

It is estimated that Illinoise alone will furnish a surplus of 8,000,000 bushels of wheat this season. An advance only 10 cents per bushel, would more than pay the whole intrest on her dept, and it has already advanced more than twenty. The increace in the growth of wool upon the prairies is very great; one house alone, at Chicago, has shipped the past season over 500,000 lbs.

Indeed, with such increasing prosperity as is exhibited in Maryland, Michigan, Indiana, Illinoise, and throughout the Union, we see no reasonable ground to doubt but that in a few years the delinquent States will have redeemed their credit, by resuming the regular payments of interest, upon their indebteness, and that their own interest, as well as pride for our own republican instrutions, together with a determination to hand down to our children a character, unsullied by the foul spirit of repudiation, will nerve them to the accomplishment of this desirable object.

FOR THE NEW M. E. CHURCH IN CAMBRIDGE.

Lord! Thou to whose service this Temple we raise,
Accept from Thy servants their homage and praise!
Let Thy ears be attentive, and gracious Thy face,
"To the pray'rs of Thy people who pray in this place!"

Let Thy Glory Oh Lord! on this building descend!
Thy blessing on those who its Altar attend—
Preserve them from schism—delusion and guilt,
And fill with Thy presence the house we have built!

When Thy people shall feel, each the sin of his heart,
And long from the thraldom of vice to depart;
And kneel in this house in contrition and tears,
Then hear Thou in Heaven, their penitent pray'rs!

When one of Thy flock shall have wander'd estray
And we come to this place for the lost one to pray
With pity, Oh Lord! the offender behold!
And design to restore the lost-sheep to the fold!

When the *Cruel* and *Wicked*, the *Righteous* oppress,
And the suff'rer shall pray in this house for redress—
Hear Thou, gracious Father! in whom is his trust,
And prosper the cause of the injur'd and just!

If *friends* be in peril by land or by sea,
And we pray, in this place, for their safety to Thee?
Then hear us Oh Lord! in thy dwelling above,
And grant Thy protection to those whom we love!

When *Widows* and *Orphans* are desolate left,
And weep here, of Husband and Father bereft;
Then Thou, who hast promis'd their cause to defend,
To *Mother* and *Children* Thy mercy extend.

If *Wand'rer* or *Exile* sojourn with us here,
And pray for support under sorrow and care;
Then bless Thou the *Stranger*, his anguish control,
And heal with Thy comfort the wounds of his soul.

When the Heavens are clos'd, and there falleth no rain,
And drought is prevailing on mountain and plain,
If fainting we fall here, and water implore;
Then, hear Thou! and send us cool show'rs once more.

If *Pestilence*—*Famine* or *Blasting* appear,
Or *War*, with its thousand-fold dangers be near—
If *foes* be *strong*, and before them we flee—
Whatsoever the *suff'ring* or *trouble* may be—
When we pray here in *penitence*—*danger* or *grief*
Then hear Thou for *Christ's* sake, and grant us relief.

Cambridge, Oct. 25th 1845.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

The unprecedented success attending the use of Dr. G. Benj'n. Smith's (Sugar Coated) "IMPROVED VEGETABLE PILLS," and the acknowledged superiority which they possess over the common Anti-Bilious, Cathartic, and various other Pills in general use, have given them a decided preference with all who have used them; and they are universally esteemed the most safe and pleasant purgative ever offered to the public.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich Street, New York. And sold by BELL & DAIL, Cambridge Md,

☞CAUTION!—As a miserable imitation has been made, by the name of 'Sugar Coated Pills,' it is necessary to *be sure* that DR BENJ'N SMITH'S signature is on every box.

NOTICE TO CONSUMPTIVE PERSONS.—Contained in a letter received by Dr. Sherman from Erasmus Biddle of Moravia, and is as follows:—

Dear Sir—For several years past my wife has been inclined to Consumption, and during the winter season has invariably had a severe cough and pain in the chest. During the warm months she would experience some relief from her distressing symptoms, but as the cold weather returned she was as bad as ever. During this last winter she has suffered more severely than I ever knew her to suffer before; indeed she could find no rest day or night. I obtained a box of your Cough Lozenges, and gave them according to the directions and to my astonishment, as well as that of the friends around her, in three days time her cough entirely left her, and did not return during the whole winter. Yours respectfully,

ORASMUS DIBBLE.

This is only one of the thousand cases in which Dr. Sherman's Lozenges have been used with great effect. No Cough preparation will compare with the Cough Lozenges, and the Worm Lozenges are acknowledged by all to be a specific.—So much is it the case, that they have obtained the name of Worm Destroyer. Beside the above, Dr. S. prepares Camphor Lozenges for Headache, Fever and Ague Lozenges, and the Poor Man's Plaster, which is one of the best strengthening Plasters in the world, and a sovereign cure for Rheumatism, Weak Back, Pains in the Back, Side Chest, Legs, Arms, and various parts of the body, and as it costs only 12 1-2 cents, comes within the reach of all. We would recommend all of Dr. Sherman's preparations as invaluable.

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

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

November, 12 1845.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	5 25
City Mills,	5 37
WHEAT—Prime White,	1 10
Prime Red,	1 00
CORN—White,	62
Yellow,	65
OATS,	38
RYE,	70

MARRIED,

At Lyford, near Denton, on the 4th inst by the Rev. E. Bayley, JAMES B. STEELE Jr, Esq., to Miss E. G. P. RICHARDSON, daughter of the late Joseph P. W. Richardson, of Caroline County.

On Wednesday last on Taylors Island, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz. Mr. JOHN MAGUIRE, to Miss SUSAN WILSON.

On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. S. B. Southerland Rev. JAMES M. HAINES, of the Methodist P. Church, to Miss ESTHER ANNA LECOMPTE, both of this town.

On the same day by the Rev. J. A. McKenny, THOMAS R. STEWART, Esq., of Chestertown, Md, to Miss ANNA MARIA JAMES, of this place.

on Monday evening, 10th instant, by Rev. Edwasd Heffner, LEVIN WINGATE, of Dorchester county, Md. to MARGARET ELSON, of Baltimore city.

In Balt. on Tuesday last, Mr. RICHARD TUBMAN to Miss R. ANN STEWART.

DIED.

Near the Drawbridge, on the [illegible] Ruark, at an advanced age.

In this town on Tuesday last, [illegible] ness, *William H. Pattison*, aged 2[illegible]

DEDICATI[illegible]

THE Methodist Episcopal [illegible] erected in Meekins' Neck [illegible] to the worship of Almighty Go[illegible] 23rd inst. Services to commence [illegible] A. M. The public is respectfully [illegible] tend.

NOTICE.

A Protracted meeting for the M[illegible] mence in this town on Friday evening [illegible]

The protracted meeting appointed [illegible] the Methodist Protestant Church [illegible] on Friday the 21st inst., will not c[illegible] day two weeks, December 5th.

Nov. 15, 1845.

DORCHESTER FARME[illegible]

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

JAMES A. S[illegible]

Nov. 15, 1845.

NOTICE

The creditors of Philip H. [illegible] hereby notified to file their c[illegible] thenticated, with the Register [illegible] fore the 1st day of January ne[illegible]

SOLOMON F. KIR[illegible]

Nov. 15, 1845. of Da[illegible]

CONSTABLE'S [illegible]

By virtue of 1 writ of Vendition[illegible] Robert R. Robertson, esq., at the [illegible] Hicks use of James Stafford, again[illegible] tels lands and tenements of John [illegible] and taken into execution the follo[illegible] said Lee to wit: one half acre lot [illegible] two houses thereon, one grey hors[illegible] & gear; and I hereby give notice th[illegible] the 6th of *DECEMBER* ne[illegible] aforesaid, I will expose to public s[illegible] highest bidder, at 2 o'clock, the s[illegible] ged and taken into execution to s[illegible] subject to County charges, dire[illegible] fees due John H. Hodson and [illegible] er Sheriffs and Collectors.

GEORGE [illegible]

Nov. 15, 1845.

Cautio[illegible]

I hereby forwarn all persons [illegible] dog or gun upon any portion [illegible] As I have suffered considerable [illegible] at. I have taken this method [illegible] entirely. It will be gratifying [illegible] will supersede the necessity [illegible] means.

SOPH[illegible]

Clifton, Nov. 15, 1845.

SHERIFF'S [illegible]

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias [illegible] chester county Court and to me [illegible] Coarles Morton against the goods [illegible] and tenements of John Lee, I have [illegible] into execution the following pra[illegible] ees and lot, on Pine Street, Cam[illegible] and I hereby give notice that on [illegible]

Monday the 8th of [illegible]

next, between the hours of 10 & 4 [illegible] House door in Cambridge, I will [illegible] tion to the highest bidder for cash a[illegible] right, title, claim and interest, eith[illegible] of said property to satisfy the said [illegible] that is due and to become due.

KENDALL M. [illegible]

Nov. 15 '45 3w

Dorchester County O[illegible] 10th M[illegible]

ON application of Rhoda L. R[illegible] Lovey McNamara late of Dorche[illegible] is ordered, that she give the notice [illegible] all creditors to exhibit their claim[illegible] ed's estate and that she cause the [illegible] once in each week for the space [illegible] weeks, in the Cambridge Chron[illegible] by her

In testimony that the foregoing [illegible] the minutes of the pro[illegible] ter County Orphans' C[illegible] to set my name and se[illegible] ed, this 10th day of [illegible] year of our Lord, 1845.

Tho[illegible]

Register of Wi[illegible]

In compliance with the above [illegible] give Notice, that the subscriber[illegible] ty, hath obtained from the Orp[illegible] chester county, in Maryland, let[illegible] on the personal estate of Lovey [illegible] Dorchester county deceased. A[illegible] claims against the said deceased, [illegible] to exhibit the same, with the vou[illegible] subscriber on or before the 10th [illegible] they may otherwise by law be ex[illegible] nefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and se[illegible] November 1845.

RHODA L. ROBINSO[illegible] of Lovey [illegible]

Nov. 10 '45 3w

JOHN M. ORE[illegible]

MERCH'NT TA[illegible]

230 Market Street, N. [illegible] Charles.

HAVE received their Fall and [illegible] Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting[illegible] make to order in the best and most [illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S C[illegible]

On the second floor of their b[illegible] been fitted up for the purpose, wi[illegible] assortment of the finest and mediu[illegible] *ing ready made* of superior style an[illegible]

No variations in prices, the lowes[illegible] marked in figures on every garmen[illegible]

Nov. 8 1845 6w

FOR SALE.

A good Family Carriage, nearly [illegible] be disposed of on reasonable terms. [illegible] fice.

Nov. 8 1845

A First rate article of Molas[illegible] J. M.

Nov. 6

A Lot of good home made Kers[illegible] received, and for sale by

Nov. 8 J. M. [illegible]

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