The rapid extension of our settlements over our territories heretofore unoccupied; the addition of new States to our confederacy; the expression of free principles, and our rising greatness as a nation, are attracting the attention of the Powers of Europe; and lately the doctrine has been broached in some of them, of a "balance of power" on this continent, to check our advancement. The United States, sincerely desirous of preserving relations of good understanding with all nations, cannot in silence permit any European interference on the North American continent; and should any such interference be attempted, will be ready to resist it at any and all hazards.

It is well known to the American people and to all nations, that this government has never interfered with the relations subsisting between other governments. We have never made our selves parties to their wars or their alliances; we have not sought their territories by conquest; we have not mingled with parties in their domestic struggles; and believing our own form of government to be the best, we have never attempted to propagate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. We may claim on this continent a like exemption from European interference. The nations of America are equally sovereign and independent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interposition, to make war, and conclude peace, and to regulate their internal affairs. The people of the United States cannot, therefore, view with indifference attempts of European powers to interfere with the independent action of the nations of this continent. The American system of government is entirely different from that of Europe. Jealousy among the different sovereigns of Europe, lest any one of them might become too powerful for the rest has caused them anxiously to desire the establishment of what they term the "balance of power which they may desire to maintain upon this continent. Near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power." This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European power attempt to establish any new bolony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy.

* * * * * *

The attention of Congress is invited to the importance of making suitable modifications and reductions of the rates of duty imposed by our present tariff laws. The object of imposing duties on imports should be to raise revenue to pay the necessary expenses of government. Congress may, undoubtedly, in the exercise of a sound discretion, discriminate in arranging the rates of duty on different articles; but the discriminations should be within the revenue standard, and be made with the view to raise money for the support of government.

It becomes important to understand distinctly what is meant by a revenue standard, the maximum of which should not be exceeded in the rates of duty imposed. It is conceded, and experience proves, that duties may be laid so high as to diminish, or prohibit altogether, the importation of any given article, and thereby lessen or destroy the revenue which, at lower rates, would be derived from its importation. Such duties exceed the revenue rates, and are not imposed to raise money for the support of government. If Congress levy a duty, for revenue, of one per cent. on a given article, it will produce a given amount of money to the treasury, and will incidentally and necessarily afford protection, or advantage, to the amount of one per cent. to the home manufacturer of a similar or like article over the importer. If the duty be raised to ten per cent., it will produce a greater amount of money, and afford greater protection. If it be still raised to twenty, twenty-five, or thirty per cent., and if, as it is raised, the revenue derived from it is found to be increased, the protection of advantage will also be increased; but if it be raised to thirty one per cent., and it is found that the revenue produced at that rate is less than at thirty per cent., it ceases to be a revenue duty. The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty which can be laid for the *bona fide* purpose of collecting money for the support of government.— To raise the duties higher than that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected is to levy them for protection merely, and not for revenne. As long, then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard. When they go beyond that point, and, as they increase the duties, the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of money to support government, but is for protection merely.

It does not follow that Congress should levy the highest duty on articles of import which they will bear within the revenue standard; for such rates would probably produce a much larger amount than the economical administration of the government would require. Nor does it follow that the duties on all articles should be at the same, or a horizontal rate. Some articles will bear a much higher revenue duty than others. Below the maximum of the revenue standard Congress may and ought to discriminate in the rates imposed, taking care so to adjust them on different articles as to produce in the aggregate the amount which, when added to the proceeds of sales of public lands, may be needed to pay the economical expenses of the government.

In levying a tariff of duties, Congress exercise the taxing power, and for purposes of revenue may select the objects of taxation. They may exempt certain articles altogether, and permit their importation free of duty. On others they may impose low duties. In these classes should be embraced such articles of necessity as are in general use, and especially such as are consumed by the laborer and the poor, as well as by the wealthy citizen. Care should be taken that all the great interests of the country, including manufactures, agriculture, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts, should, as far as may be practicable, derive equal advantages from the incidental protection which a just system of revenue duties may afford. Taxation, direct or indirect, is a burden, and it should be so imposed as to operate as equally as may be, on all classes, in the proportion of their ability to bear it. To make the taxing power an actual benefit to one class, necessarily increases the burden of the others beyond their proportion, and would be manifestly unjust. The terms "protection to domestic industry," are of popular import; but they should apply under a just system to all the various branches of industry in our country. The farmer or planter who toils yearly in his fields, is engaged in "domestic industry," and is as much entitled to have his labor "protected" as the manufacturer, the man of commerce, the navigator, or the mechanic, who are engaged alse in "domestic industry" in their different pursuits. The joint labors of all these classes constitute the aggregate of the "domestic industry" of the nation, and they are equally entitled to the nation's "protection." No one of them can justly claim to be the exclusive recipients of "protection," which can only be afforded by increasing burdens on the "domestic industry" of the others.

If these views be correct, it remains to inquire how far the tariff act of 1842 is consistent with them.— That many of the provisions of that act are in violation of the cardinal principles here laid down, all must concede. The rates of duty imposed by it on some articles are prohibitory, and on others so high as to greatly diminish importations, and to produce a less amount of revenue than would be derived from lower rates. They operate as "protection merely," to one branch of domestic industry, by taxing other branches.

By the introduction of minimums, or assumed and false values, and by the imposition of specific duties, the injustice and inequality of the act of 1842, in its practical operations on different classes and pursuits, are seen and felt. Many of the oppressive duties imposed by it under the operation of these principles, range from one per cent to more than 100 per cent.— They are prohibitory on some articles, and partially so on others, and bear most heavily on articles of common necessity, and but lightly on articles of luxury. It is so framed that much the greatest burden which it impuses is thrown on labor and the poorer classes who are least able to bear it, while it protects capital and exempts the rich from paying their just proportion of the taxation required for the support of government. While it protects the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and increases his profits, it does not benefit the operatives of laborers in his employment, whose wages have not been increased by it. Articles of prime necessity or of coarse quality and low price, used by the masses of the people, are, in many instanees, subjected by it to heavy taxes, while articles of finer quality and higher price, or of luxury, which can be used only by the opulent, are lightly taxed. It imposes heavy and unjust burdens on the farmer, the planter, the commercial man, and those of all other pursuits except the capitalist who has made his investments in manufactures. All the great interests of the country are not, as nearly as may be practicable, equally protected by it.

The government in theory knows no distinction of persons or classes, and should not bestow upon some favors and privileges which all others may not enjoy. It was the purpose of its illustions founders to base the institutions which they reared upon the great and unchanging principles of justice and equity, conscious that if administered in the spirit in which they were conceived, they would be felt only by the benefits which they diffuesd, and woule secure for themselves a defence in the hearts of the people, more powerful than standing armies, and all the means and appliances invented to sustain governments founded in injustice and oppression.

The well known fact that the tariff act of 1842 was passed by a majority of one vote in the Senate, and two in the House of Representatives, and that some of those who felt themselves constrained, under the peculiar circumstances existing at the time, to vote in its favor, proclaimed its defects, and expressed their determination to aid in its modification on the first opportunity, affords strong and conclusive evidence that it was not intended to be permanent, and of the expediency and necessity of its thorough revision.

In recommending to Congress a reduction of the present rates of duty, and a revision and modification of the act of 1842, I am far from entertaining opinions unfriendly to the manufacturers. On the contrary, I desire to see them prosperous, as far as they can be so, without imposing unequal burdens on other interests. The advantage under any system of indirect taxation, even within the revenue standard, must be in favor of the manufacturing interest and of this no other interest will complain.

I recommend to Congress the abolition of the minimum principle, or assumed, arbitrary, and false values, and of specific duties, and the substitution in their places of *ad valorem* dutics, as the fairest and most equitable indirect tax which can be imposed.— By the *ad valorem* principle, all articles are taxed according to their cost or value, and those which are of interior quality, or of small cost, bear only the just proportion of the tax with those which are of superior quality or greater cost. The articles consumed by all are taxed at the same rate. A system of *ad valorem* revenue duties, with proper discriminations and proper guards against frauds in collecting them, it is not doubted will afford ample incidental advantages to the manufacturers, and enable them to derive as great profits as can be derived from any other regular business. It is believed that such a system strictly within the revenue standard, will place the manufacturing interests on a stable footing, and inure to their permanent advantage; while it will, as nearly as may be practicable, extend to all the great interests of the country the incidental protection which can be afforded by our revenue laws. Such a system, when once firmly established, would be permanent, and not be subject to the constant complaints, agitations, and changes which must ever occur, when duties are not laid for revenue, but for the "protection merely" of a favored interest.

In the deliberations of Congress on the subject, it is hoped that a spirit of mutual concession and compromise between conflicting interests may prevail, and that the result of their labors may be crowned with the happiest consequences.

By the constitution of the United States it is provided, that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." A public treasury was undoubtedly contemplated and intended to be created, in which the public money should be kept from the period of collection until needed for public uses. In the collection and disbursement of the public money no agencies have ever been employed by law, except such as were appointed by the government, directly responsible to it, and under its control. The safe keeping of the public money shoud be confided to a public treasury created by law, and under like responsibility and control. It is not to be imagined that the framers of the constitution could have intended that a treasury should be breated as a place of deposite and safe-keeping of the public money which was irresponsible to the government. The first Congress under the constitution, by the act of the second September, 1789, "to establish the Treasury Department," provided for the appointment of a treasurer, and made it his duty "to receive and keep the moneys of the United States," and "at all times to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in his hands."

* * * * * *

I trust it may not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion for me to dwell for a moment on the memory of the mast eminent citizen of our country, who, during the summer that has gone by, has descenned to tomb. The enjoyment of contemplating, at the advanced age of near four score years, the happy condition of his country, cheered the last hours of Jackon, who departed this life in the tranquil hope of a blessed immortality. His death was happy, as his life was eminently useful. He had an unfaltering confidence in the virtue and capacity of the people, and in the permanence of that free government which he had largely contributed to establish and defend. His great deeds had secured to him the affection of his fellow citizens, and it was his happiness to witness the growth and glory of his country which he loved so well. He ddparted amidst the bededictions of millions of freemen. The nation paid its tribute to his memory at his tomb. Coming generations will learn from his example the love of country and the rights of man. In his language, on a similar occasion to the present, "I now commend you, fellow citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on His merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplication that whatever errors in may be my lot to commit in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved upon, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels."

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1845.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

December, 5 1845.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	6 00
City Mills,	6 50
WHEAT—Prime White,	1 30
Prime Red,	1 25
CORN—White,	68
Yellow,	70
OATS,	38
RYE,	70

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, JOHN S. LECOMPTE, in the 22nd year of his age.

Of Small pox, near Bucktown, on Monday last, Capt JESSE BESPITCH, in the 29th year of his age.

Lost overboard at sea, 15th Oct. Capt. THOS. J. APPLEGARTH, aged 35 years. Scarce a day passes, but we mourn the loss of some dear friend, but 'tis seldom our let to record the untimely fate of one so much beloved, so deeply regretted. Taken away in the bloom of manhood, when all seemed bright and promising, is but another warning to be pepared to meet God.— Amidst this bereavement, his many friends have the consolation to know that he has left an honest name.

For the Chronicle.

LINES.

Affectionately inscribed to *Josephine Ennalls*, eldest daughter of Joseph Ennals and Anne E. A. Muse, aged 3 years and 5 months, who departed this life, suddenly of croup, on Wednesday night, 27th November.

And is it a dream! Oh no; the new turned sod too truly tells its sad reality. 'Twas but a few hours before thy death, I saw thee with thy little cousin Helen happily seated at the mimick tea table, innocently arranging the tiny cups and plates, each joyous laugh sweetly echoed by the other, and thy sportive gambols gladdened the heart of thy mother.

The returning spring in forming its tributary garland of the fairest flowers will now look in vain for *that* delicate little rosebud that once gave such loveliness to the offering. Where is it? Ask November's fatal frosts.

Thou wert indeed a lovely babe!
Thou dearest—dark eyed one,
And thy smile ever fell on me
Like the warm and cheering sun.
And oft I've bask'd within its light,
Bound by its magic chain;
Happiness would steal upon me—
I long to look again.

Thou wert indeed a lovely babe,
As ever wept or smil'd;
And many solitary hours
Thy cheerful voice beguil'd;
And when its sot and silv'ry tones,
In music's breathing strain
Came o'er my soul like some sweet lay—
I long to hear again.

Thou wert indeed a lovely babe,
How oft I think of thee;
And when like a ray of sunshine
Upon a stormy sea
Thy form floats on the vision'd hours
Of solitude and pain;
My sorrows then are all forgot—
I long to think again.

Thou wert indeed a lovely babe,
So sportive, mild and meek;
I loy'd to press affection's kiss
Upon that dimpled cheek,
Where the rose and lilly twin'd
'Round smiles so free from pain;
A pleasure would steal upon me—
I long to kiss again.

Thou wert indeed a lovely babe,
But far more lovely now;
A brilliant, never fading star
Around "our Father's" brow.
Mother, Father, weep, weep no more
In angush and despair,
But raise your hearts in love to Heav'n
And think—my child is there!

A. H. B.

Wanted.

AN Overseer for the ensuing year. To a young man of moral and industrious habits, liberal wages will be given. Apply to

LEVIN MOBRAY,
Maple Dam Bridge.

Dec. 6 1845 3w

STRAYED,

From the subscriber, living on the "Indian Bone' farm near Bucktown, in the latter part of September last, three head of cattle, as follows. two young oxen, one of which is about 4 years old, of a pale red color, with a white belly and tail; the other is about 5 years old, with white belly and tail. The other is not recollected. They are all marked with a crop and two slits in the right, and an underbit in the left ear. Any information leading to their recovery will be hankfully received and liberally rewarded.

DENWOOD HUGHES.

Nov. 29 1845 3w

CITIZENS & TRAVELLERS.

THE subscriber has taken charge of the Hotel lately occupied by Wm. H. Yates, Esq. where the travelling community, as well as the citizens of Dorchester, have been so agreeably entertained. If a table furnished with all the luxuries of the season, honest, and polite servants; chambers and bedding clean and comfortable, stables in good order and ostlers always at hand; in short, if a quiet, comfortable and orderly house can offer any inducement to the community, he flatters himself that his exertions to please will not be unrequited by a generous public. His wish is, to make it the interest as well as the pleasure of the public to bestow upon him a share of their patronage.

He intends always to keep in readiness, carriages and horses, by which he will be enabled to convey persons to any part of the peninsula on moderate terms.

ALGERNON HURLEY.

Cambridge, Nov. 29 1845.

Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, I will sell on WEDNESDAY the 10th DECEMBER next at his late residence near New Market, all the personal estate of Richard Hughlett, decd. (negroes, cord wood and crops on the ground excepted) consisting in part of the following property to wit:

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP

and HOGS, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, and many other articles too teedious to mention. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., and the terms made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH E. MUSE, Jr., Exct'r.
of Richard Hughlett, dec'd.

Nov. 29, 1845. tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, GLASS & DYE STUFFS.

The subscriber has just returned from Balto. with a FRESH and GENUINE assortment of the above articles, to which he would call the attention of the Public and Physicians thro'out the County. He would name in part

Proto Irodide of Mercury,	Lupulin,
Biniodide of do.	Oxide of Zinc,
Iodine,	Mur. of Baryta,
Iodide of Potass.	Ext. Belladonna,
Cyanide of do.	do Hyoscyamus,
Phospate of Ammonia,	do Nux Vomica,
Monesia,	do Stramonium,
Tannin,	do Conium,
Naptha,	do Gentian,
Sulph. of Morphia,	do Colycynth
Acetate of do.,	do Taraxacum,
Quinine,	do Jugland. &c., &c.

Together with a full assortment of Essensial Oils, Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills, Carters Compound Pulmonary Balsam, (an excellent article for colds &c.) Hews' Nerve & Bone Liniment, and nearly all other popular Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery &c., &c., with a full assortment of Prescription Glass for Physicians, &c., at prices to suit the Times.

W. F. RUDENSTEIN.

N. B Wanted a youth of moral and industrious habits to learn the Apothecary business.

Coffee.—Just received, a lot of very superior Java Coffee, for sale low by

HAINES & Co.

Nov. 22

Cheese.—A lot of No. 1 Box Cheese, just received, and for sale low by

HAINES & Co.

IN CHANCERY, Nov. 11th 1845.

ORDERED, that the sale of the property in the cause of Rebecca A. Perry and others, against Francis Perry and others made and reported by the Trustee, James Wallace, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 22nd day of January next, provided a copy of this order be publised in some newspaper in Dorchester county once in each of three successive weeks before the 22nd day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be $350 00.

True copy. Test LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Nov. 22 1845 3t

IN CHANCERY, 11th Nov. 1845.

ORDERED, that the sale of the property in the cause of John W Braughan and others, against James Brawhann and others, made and reported by the Trustee, James Wallace, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 22nd day of January next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Dorchester county once in each of three successive weeks before the 22nd day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1650 00.

True copy. Test. LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Nov. 22 1845 3t

FOR SALE.

A good Family Carriage, nearly new, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Apply at this office.

Nov. 8 1845

A Lot of good home made Kersy and Linsey, just received, and for sale by

Nov. 8 J. M. HAINES & Co.

SMUT MACHINE.

The subscriber has, at an expense of over $100, attached a Smut Machine to the Lower Cabin Creek Mills, belonging to T. K. Smith, esq. This machine is from the house of Kirk & Johnson, Wilmington, Del. and is an admirable cleanser of wheat. It takes out some garlic, much of the darnel or cheat, smut, dirt, dust, white-cap, &c, and with but little waste of the grain, will clean wheat better than many fannings.— Although the customer gets purer and whiter flour without any charge, yet the miller has considerable extra trouble, and the tax on the water-power is such that it will be a considerable draw back upon his profits in dry weather. The public are invited to make a trial of it. The public's obt. serv't.

URIAH MEDFORD.

Nov. 22 1845 3w

TO PRINTERS.—TYPE FOUNDERY AND PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE. The subscribers have opened a new Type Foundery in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or fancy type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, STEELE COLUMN RULE Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entire new set of matrixes, with deep counters are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by us is 'hand-cast.'

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B.—A Machinist is constantly in attendance to epair Presses and do light work.

COMPOSITION ROLLERS CAST FOR PRINTERS.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,

Nov. 1, 1845: 6m

NOTICE.

The creditors of Philip H. Graham, dec'd. are hereby notified to file their claims properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills on or before the 1st day of January next.

SOLOMON F. KIRWAN, adm'r.
Nov. 15, 1845. of Philip H. Graham.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of 1 writ of Venditioni Exponas issued by Robert R. Robertson, esq., at the suit of Hooper C. Hicks use of James Stafford, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of John Lee, I have seized and taken into execution the following property of the said Lee to wit: one half acre lot on Pine Street, and two houses thereon, one grey horse, and one horse cart & gear; and I hereby give notice that on *SATURDAY* the 6th of *DECEMBER* next, on the premises aforesaid, I will expose to public sale for cash to the highest bidder, at 2 o'clock, the said property thus seized and taken into execution to satisfy the said writ, subject to County charges, direct tax, and officers fees due John H. Hodson and *Wm.* B. Dail, former Sheriffs and Collectors.

GEORGE *W.* WINGATE,
Nov. 15, 1845. Constable.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Dorchester county Court and to me directed at the suit of Charles Morton against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Lee, I have seized and taken into execution the following property to wit: 2 houses and 1 lot, on Pine Street, Cambridge; and 4 chairs and I hereby give notice that on

Monday the 8th of *December*

next, between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock at the Court House door in Cambridge, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the said John Lee's right, title, claim and interest, either at law or equity, of said property to satisfy the said writ of fi. fa. and cost that is due and to become due.

KENDALL M. JACOBS, Shff.

Nov. 15 '45 3w

Dorchester County Orphan's Court, 10th November 1845.

ON application of Rhoda L. Robinson admr. w a of Lovey McNamara late of Dorchester County, dec'd. it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, a paper selected by her

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my name and seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of November in the year of our Lord, 1845.

L.S.

THOMAS *H.* HICKS,
Register of Wills, Dorchester co.

In compliance with the above order. This is to give Notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lovey McNamara late of Dorchester county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of May next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of November 1845.

RHODA L. ROBINSON, adm'r. w a.
of Lovey McNamara, dec'd.

Nov. 10 '45 3w

JOHN M. OREM & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
230 Market Street, N. W. corner of Charles.

HAVE received their Fall and Winter supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which they will make to order in the best and most fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

On the second floor of their building, which has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found a large assortment of the finest and medium qualities of *Clothing ready made* of superior style and workmanship.

No variations in prices, the lowest price is distinctly marked in figures on every garment.

Nov. 8 1845 6w

Caution.

I hereby forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun upon any portion of "Clifton."— As I have suffered considerable annoyance thereat. I have taken this method to put a stop to it entirely. It will be gratifying to me if this notice will supersede the necessity of more rigorous means.

SOPHIA MURRAY.

Clifton, Nov. 15, 1845. 3w

Job work of every description is executed at this office.

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