THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD

SATURDAY MORNING, August 29th, 1846.

☞Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive supscriptions and advertisements for the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

The Orphan's Court of Dorchester county will sit on the 7th Sept.

☞The Polls will be open this afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock at the Court House to elect five delegates to represent Cambridge District in the Whig Convention to be held on the 7th September.

THE NEW STEAMER CAMBRIDGE.—This new and splendid boat which was built to ply between this place and Baltimore will probably be purchased by Government in a few days, if the contract has not already been confirmed.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A man by the name of —— Wallace was drowned on Sunday last in going from the Camp-Meeting at Beckwith's to Church Creek. He fell from the schooner accidentally, and never rose again. His body has not yet been discovered.

We would direct the attention of our readers, especially those for whom it is intended, to the communication headed "Farmers' Look to Your Interest." It should be read by all friendly to the Tariff of '42.

WHICH IS THE BRITISH PARTY.—Mr. STEWART, of Pa., the able champion of Protection of Home Labor, a short time since suggested in the House of Representatives the formation of a Home League to use *American* instead of *Foreign* goods, to support our own mechanics, manufacturers and farmers in preference to those of Great Britain, and thus resist the declared purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to substitute the use of Foreign for American goods.

This the "Union" characterizes as high treason—as a proceeding "against the Government." Mr. S. says in reply

Now, how the preference of *American* to *British* goods is a proceeding "against the Government" is beyond my comprehension.—If he had said against the *British* Government I could have understood him. But this is not all. The Union threatens that, if this plan of "a home league" to prefer *American* to *British* goods is persisted in, they will form "a home league" to prefer *British* to American goods; or, in the words of the Union, "refuse to touch an article produced by American manufacturers." Let the Union and his friends from their "home league," and "refuse to touch" any thing produced by Americans—let them do this, and see what the *Americans* shoemakers, hatters, and other mechanics and manufacturers will say to it. Let them form their *British league* to use British goods in opposition to the American league to use American goods, and see which will prevail. Let them try which is the strongest, the *British* or the *American* party in this country. To this I have no objection.

POLK, DALLAS, AND THE TARIFF OF 1842.

Extract of a speech delivered by Vice President Dallas, from the door of his house, to the Democratic' procession, on the evening of the Presidential election, in favor of the Tariff of '42:

Gentlemen—The Tariff of '42 is a Democratic measure: it was passed by the Democrats, and will be safe in the hands of James K. Polk."

Extract of a speech delivered before the Senate on the 28th July, previous to giving his casting vote to *destroy* the Tariff of '42.

"The responsibility is great, and I feel it deeply, but whatever may be the consequence it must be mine I vote AYE!"

REJOICING IN ENGLAND. The news of the passage of the new tariff bill through the House of Representatives, and the conviction that it would also pass the Senate, had the immediate effect of reviving business among the manufacturers of England, and of course caused much joy to be manifested. The law will set all English operatives in motion, and they will have just cause to bless the policy that thus gives them occupation, though it may deprive American laborers of bread. Our neighbors of Canada also participate in the rejoicing. One of them, whilst congratulating his fellow-subjects on the passage of the bill, had the candor to admit, that were he an American citizen, he should be opposed to the act. He can see plainly enough, that, whilst it benefits the subjects of Queen Victoria, and other foreign manufacturers, it will bring ruin to the firesides of thousands of Americans. And yet this act has been ridiculously styled by some of our newspaper writers, "the people's tariff." A year hence, and we shall hear what "the people" say to its operation, should the bill not be amended or repealed during the next session of Congress.—Balt. Clipper.

TOO TRUE A REMARK.—The violator of the Sabbath is but too often the violator of the rest of the Commandments He who breaks one law will scarcely hesitate to break another—like the usurer who, beginning his career by extortion, ends it by forgery, perjury, and the jail.

A letter from St. Augustine announces the death of Capt. JOSEPH S. WORTH, of the 8th Regiment U. S. Infantry.

A STRANGER IN WALL STREET.

The following *youngster* from Washington made his appearance in Wall street yesterday and attracted a great deal of attention. The dear little thing is not christened yet—nobody knows what to call it; but the lovers of mammon in that wicked street, after foulding it over for a while, turned it right into a bank note and it is passing as *currency*, just as if it was worth $100!

WAR WARRANT, No. ——,

[Head of Washington.] [Goddess of Liberty.]

$100. Treasury of the United States, *Washington, 27th June,* 1846.

At sight pay to T. J. Leslie, Paymaster, or order, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

W. SELDEN,
Treasurer of United States.

No. —. Registered 27 June, '46 $100

Canal & Banking Company, N. Orleans.

R. H. GILLET,
Register of the Treasury.

Now, from the Treasury Department we expected Treasury *notes*, Treasury *drafts*, Treasury *requisitions*, and all other sorts of paper money with new names; but we never expected to see the War Department go into the manufacture of paper money rags. This note, however, has been beautifully engraved for the War Department, and is issued from it just as a $100 bank note is from any bank in Wall street. It passes just as any other bank note does, and is rather better currency, because it is without discount in any other part of the Union. So we have at last, and already, under this *hard-money* Administration, the Government banking system established both the War and Treasury Departments.—*N. Y. Express.*

WHO ARE THE BRITISH PARTY?

If any good citizen is in doubt how he shall reply to the question above propounded, let him read the following from the *Montreal Courier*, the British Editor of which is Printer to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria:

☞"As Englishmen, we, of course, are *pleased that the Tariff is abolished*, as, taken in conjunction with our abolition of the Corn Laws, it will open an immense market for us, but if we were *Americans* we should certainly be Tariff men!"

This editor has the right idea of patriotism, notwithstanding that he is an Englishman—and while he is "pleased that the Tariff is abolished" by the Locofocos, yet were he an *American*, he should certainly be a *Tariff* man!

GEN. GAINES.—The Washington Union of Monday evening contains the proceedings and opinion of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. GAINES, and the subsequent action of the War Department under the instructions of the President of the U. States. We observe by the journal of the Court that each act of the gallant old soldier was investigated separately; and whilst the major portion of his conduct is approved, several acts are declared to be without warrant. The Court close their opinion in these words:

"Having now reported their finding and opinion, the court recommend to the favorable consideration of the President the good and patriotic motives, and the public zeal, by which as the court believe, General Gaines was actuated in all these transactions, and therefore they recommend that no further proceedings be had in the case."

The Orders of the War Department, which we annex, show the several acts disapproved of. There are very few, we presume, who will not be glad to learn that all further proceedings against Gen. G. have been dispensed with:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug, 18, 1846.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the foregoing case have been laid before the President and carefully examined.

It is seen that the court have found that several of the acts of Brevet Major General Gaines "were not authorized by his instructions or by law; and that he has violated orders:"

That for the calls made by him "for volunteers after the 16th of May when he knew of the victories of [General] Taylor, the court cannot find any necessity at the time—any authority in his instructions, or any warrant of law:"

That in mustering into service at Mobile certain general and staff officers, after he was relieved from his command by instructions from the War Department, "the court are of opinion that he transcended his authority and violated his orders."

The President views with deep regret the exercise of this assumed authority on the part of the late commander of the western division and while he is disposed to give every consideration to the circumstances which may tend to qualify or mitigate his conduct, he can see nothing in them which would justify him for withholding the expression of his decided disapprobation of the irregular and unauthorized proceedings of that officer. But in consideration of the recommendation of the court, and concuring with them in their opinion of the "good and patriotic motives and the public zeal by which he was actuated," the President directs that further proceedings in the case of Brevet Major General Gaines be dispensed with.

The President cannot dismiss the case without inviting the serious attention of the army to the grave subject which has been presented for his consideration and decision. The officers belonging to the military service are known to be devoted to the public interest. Their zeal, gallantry and skill have long been established. The country duly appreciates their value, but unremitted care should be taken to abstain from any act which may tend to impair their high character. And what so likely to derogate from this as the assumption of important executive or ministeral authority by a military commander, or the disregard of his orders?

The exercise of authority not possessed nor delegated—the non-observance of instructions or the expenditure of the public treasure, not warranted by law nor justified by imperious necessity, cannot be disregarded. A just responsibility of all in authority makes it a public duty of imperative obligation to observe and strictly enforce the law and the rules of the service.

By order of the President:

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

The court of inquiry, of which Brevet Brigadier General H. Brady is president, is hereby dissolved. By order R. JONES.
Adjutant General.

FOR THE WHIG STANDARD.

Messrs. Editors.—I congratulate the Whigs of the State upon the establishment of a cheap political paper in the City of Baltimore. Such a paper is necessary to neutralize the many misstatements of the Argus, and to counteract the worse influence of another of the penny papers, which professes to be neutral. The editor of the latter paper is an excellent writer, and has the talent to conceal his real object on most points. Such an enemy is more to be watched than an open foe. He loses no opportunity to press the LOCOFOCO doctrine of Conventional Reform. Some of the correspondents of "*The sun*" come out decidedly for representation according to population; and one of them, in April last, gave us a table showing what each county would be entitled to on that principle; and contended that Baltimore City would be entitled to 15 representatives, and the whole Eastern Shore to 12.—The same ratio was allotted to the counties of the Western Shore. Now it cannot be reasonably expected that the counties, the smaller ones particularly, will give their consent to put the agricultural interest under the control of the commercial interest. I am not one of those thoughtless individuals, who stand opposed to Baltimore. I believe her prosperity is essential to the prosperity of the State, and that she contains some of the most intelligent and patriotic citizens of the State; but it cannot be disguised that the preponderance in the elections are generally given by her floating population, who have no real interests in the soil of Maryland, and who remain no longer in the City than the fluctuation of trade makes it desirable. They feel as much interest in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Cincinnatti, &c. &c. where occasionally locate themselves. There are thousnnds of voters, also, who are newly naturalized citizens, not understanding our language or feeling any especial interest in our welfare as a State. Now I hold that the landholders of the State, and even the permanent residents of the City, would be blind to their own interests and safely if they were to put themselves under the control of the city elections. A proposition was advocated by the Locofocos of the last Session of the Legislature to take the vote of the people upon the propriety of a call of a Convention. Now in this vote Baltimore would have had an undue influence, and this floating population might have decided the matter against the majority of the *bona fide* voters of the State So in the choice of members of the Convention, and they might determine for or against a new constitution. In any view we may take of the matter, Conventional Reform, unless guarded, might ruin the agricultural interests of the State, and might interfere with a certain species of property, which the present constitution has guarded from attack. In order to throw dust in the eyes of the citizens of the smaller counties, the advocates of Reform deny that they go for representation according to population. If the acts and doings of their leading men can be relied on, we have positive proof that they do desire this very thing. At the Reform Convention, held in Baltimore last August, Mr. Giles, the present representative in Congress from the city, made a speech before the Convention, contending for representation according to population, as one of the cardinal points in favor of reform. The convention, composed of persons from all parts of the State voted a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr, Giles for his speech. B. H, Richardson, Esq, a prominent member of the convention and an influential member of the party, brought before the City council resolutions claiming the right of Baltimore to be represented according to population, and denouncing the action of the counties in the imposition of taxes, &c. These resolutions were adopted by the city council.—Mr. Ware, of Baltimore County, and Mr. Biser, of Fredrick, in the last house of Delegates insisted that this was the true principle. Mr. P. F. Thomas, a prominent candidate for Governor from the Eastern Shore, and indeed the whole party except the Calvert Delegation, advocated the proposition to decide upon a convention by a majority of votes, without limiting the number which Baltimore would be entitled to in that convention. If this measure had carried, the voice of the small counties would have been entirely lost. Baltimore City and County, with the influence they could carry, would rule the State, and it might be expected that the Taxes would fall heavily upon the agricultural interests. As great an outcry as these Locofoco make for reform, I shall be mistaken if they do not oppose the act submitted to the people for biennial sessions of the Legislature. This reform will save *sixty thousand dollars* every two years. It is not the object of these men to obtain any other reform except that which will annul all present offices and give them a chance, by the election of a new Governor, to fill them. Their object alone is, to get another chance for the offices. When Governors Grason and Thomas were in office, there was very little said about reform, and the question was not agitated between Gov. Pratt and Mr. Carroll; but as soon as Gov. Pratt was elected and the offices were filled *with Whigs*, the clamor was raised.

I have now given you, Messrs. Editors, my views; and although they may not coincide with yours, as Baltimoreans, I hope you will lay them before your country readers, and I request that the papers in the ceunties will copy them; and let the small counties see their danger.

A RESIDENT OF A SMALL COUNTY.

The Tariffs of '42 and '46.

The following is a comparative view of the Protection which the Whig and Locofoco parties are willing to extend to the Industry of the country. It is known that the Tariff which Mr. Clay was opposed to disturbing, that of 1842, was passed by a Whig Congress for the purpose of extricating the People from the distress which so generally prevailed, and to raise a revenue to meet the wants of the Government the Treasury being without a copper, and a public debt fast accumulating. The Administration at that time was in such bad repute, that no one seemed inclined to credit it by the loan of a dollar; and an agent was sent abroad to make 'a raise,' if possible, in Europe.—That mission, however, was a fruitless one—the agent returning home empty-handed, people abroad having no confidence in a Government that seemed to care so little for the honor of itself and the welfare of its working people.—The Tariff act having run the gauntlet of both houses of Congress, and passed the ordeal of almost *two* vetoes, become a law, and as soon as it commenced its beneficent operations a new face was put upon the condition of things, business revived immediately, and a healthy activity pervaded all branches of business. The effect was almost magical in our city, as every one knows who felt the previous pressure. Thousands of our mechanics and others, who had been suffering for the want of employment, resumed immediately their several occupations; houses that had remained for months uninhabited, or occupied only by starving tenants, became productive to their owners, and a brisk demand for new buildings, factories, ships, &c., quickly followed, giving profitable employment to all classes, and at greatly increased wages. The demand for workmen became so great that there was found no sufficint supply—the consequence was, wages were raised at once or 'strikes' ensued,—Locofocoism became exceedingly jealous, and notice of every 'strike' was paraded in the columns of *the* party's press as a failure of "Whig promises!' They carefully concealed the fact that one of the best evidences of better times was thus exhibited, as the workingman was no longer subject to *the disposition of unproductive idleness*, more dreaded by the industrious man than death itself. His dependant family, who had shared with him the honest mortification to which he had but recently been subjected, realised by their share of the increased comforts which Whig measures had resorted, the benign advantages of the Tariff Policy.—So great, indeed, has been the change, contrasted with the four preceding years, that reflecting men look with amazement at the doings of this Locofoco Congress!—they can scarcely realize the wild absurdity that seems to have characterized the movements of that Party—so uncalled for, so reckless, and so distructive!

But the Tariff of 1842 is now repealed. It was emphatically a *Whig* Tariff, and one of those truly *American* measures to which the Party so triumphantly points. It secured the industry of our own citizens against the cheapened productions of a powerful rival, and while it built up all the great interests, improving and strenghthening the currency, placed abundant means in the Treasury to enable it to meet every demand necessary to a liberal administration of the Government. How far the classes named in this list are willing to approve of the policy of a party that takes from them their daily bread to bestow it upon the same description of persons in Great Britain and elsewhere we shall very soon have an opportunity, we presume, of ascertaining.

	Clay's Tariff. 1842.	Polk's Tariff 1846.
Ready made clothing,	50	35
Men's silk hats,	54	20
Silk or satin hats for women,	55	20
Silk caps, turbans, ornaments for dress, aprons, collars, cuffs, &c.,	30	25
Tarred cables & cordage,	71	25
Untarred cordage,	158	25
Yarn twine & pack thread,	34	30
Sad irons,	55	30
Chains, other than chain cables,	93	20
Axes, hatchets, & the like,	30	20
Men's boots and bootees,	32	20
Men's shoes and pumps,	35	20
Women's boots & bootees,	37	20
Children's boots, shoes and bootees,	60	20
Women's double souled pumps,	37	20
Women's shoes & slippers,	39	20
Cabinet ware,	30	20
Wheat,	35	20
Barley,	320	20
Oats,	32	20
Wheat flour,	28	20
Iron castings,	49	30
Spirits,	155	30
Glass,	120	30
Carpet weavers,	45	30
Tinners,	43	30
Tanners,	43	30
Paper,	80	30

Those employed in other branches of Industry than here mentioned, are affected, more or less, in the same degree, and are doubtless competent to judge how much they are *benefitted* by this 'democracy'-professing Administration. In the language of the Hon. Andrew Stewart, that fast friend and sturdy champion of every domestic interest, "CLAY and the Whigs secure the American market for the *American* farmers, manufacturers and mechanics. POLK, and 'Sir ROBERT WALKER' give it up to the British, or compel the American to come down and work as cheap as the oppressed operatives of Europe, (from 12 to 20 cents per day!) The Whigs are for the American system, Polk for the British. This is the true state of the Tariff question, and cannot be disguised or evaded."

Such are a few facts in the case, and if they furnish nothing useful for the *future*, we shall lose confidence, we fear, in the intelligence and political integrity of the People.

CLERICAL WIT.—A distinguished clergyman, a few weeks since, being requested in one of our churches to open the services with prayer, but not having been invited to preach, declined, saying that 'if his friend was going to do the mowing, he might whet his own scythe!'

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American, Aug. 27, 5 P. M.

HOGS.—Live Hogs are selling at $5.50a$5 75, with a fair supply and moderate demand.

FLOUR.—There were sales of 300 bbls. of Howard St. Flour on Saturday at $4. To-day the same rate is asked, and sales of about 500 bbls. of fresh ground from old wheat were made at this figure. There is no price named for receipts from cars.

A small sale of City Mills Flour was made to-day at $4.

GRAIN.—The supply of Wheat to-day has been small and prices steady. *We* continue to quote good to prime reds at 70a80 cts., and inferior to fair at 55a70 cts. No family flour white Wheats at market. A sale of Penna. red was made to-day at 81 cts.

Sales of Corn to-day at 46a 47 cts. for white and 53a54 cts. for yellow.

A parcel of Md. Rye was sold to-day at 62 cts.

We quote Oats at 25a27 cts.

LET ALL THE WORLD KNOW

THAT SELLERS VERMIFUGE is the Best in Use! Here is the proof.

LICKING STATION, Ky., Dec. 17th 1845.

Mr R E Sellers—I have the pleasure to inform you that I have used in my practice your celebrated Vermifuge with the most happy results. I have formerly used Fahnestock's but being persuaded to try yours I have found it far superior in every respect, and can say without the fear of contradiction, that your Vermifuge possesses more virtue than any I ever used, and most cordially recommend it to the attention of the public. I will state a case where I gave one vial of your vermifuge: My brother's child was pining and wasting to a mere skeleton; in 30 hours after I gave the Vermifuge, the enormous quantity of upwards of six hundred worms were passed. The child that was given up as lost is now well and as hearty as any in the neighborhood.

AMBROSE ARNETT, M. D.

☞Those who wish, can see Dr. Arnott's letter,
For sale in Cambridge by
WM. F. RUDENSTEIN, Druggist.

DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

This is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar Every body knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties, and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption, and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians.

Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all we have witnessed its effects, that none has proved as successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

This Balsam is made from materials which Nature has placed in all northern latitudes, as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but the name for an effect
Whose cause is God."
Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.

For sale by Thomas M. Flint.

On Thursday the 20th Inst. by the Rev'd. Daniel Bates Mr. ROBERT WROTEN to Miss ELIZABETH WROTEN.

On Thursday the 20th Inst. by the Rev'd. R. E. Kemp Mr. WILLIAM GRIFFITH to Miss SALLY MOOR—all of this county.

$200 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday the 22nd August Instant, a negro man named DICK; he is very dark chesnut color, bo ney face, has a stare out of his eyes when spoken to, some of his fore teeth are double & are very white, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, he walks quick and steps short. He carried away with him a variety of clothes, cotton twill domestic shirts and pantaloons, two pair of checks or striped pantaloons, a drab cloth surtout or over coat new straw hat and cap, shoes, kersey, &c.

The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, and one hundred dollars if out of the county and in the State, and $30 if taken in the County. Provided he be put in Cambridge Jail, clear of any charges against me.

ROBERT F. TUBMAN.
Cambridge, Dorchester County, Md.

August 29th 1846.—tf

N. B. All boatsmen are particularly cautioned to examine their vessels on going from this county.

R. F. T.

The Baltimore Sun and Delaware Journal will publish the above once a week for three weeks and charge this office.

Glass, Paints, Oils, &c.

The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to his large assortment of Baltimore, New Jersey, and Crown WINDOW GLASS; Lewis, Weatherels, Coles, Atlantic, and Ulster, WHITE LEAD; Chrome, Green and Yellow; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine: Sand Paper; Glue; Putty; Copal, Japan, and Coach Varnishes; Paint Brushes; Sash Tools; Artists Colours and Materials; Ground Paints, all colours in small Cans,

And constantly receiving from factories all the above, with a general assortment of articles usually kept in his line of business, which is offered at the *lowest* market rates.

WM. A. WISONG,
No. 2 North Liberty Street, Baltimore.

Aug. 29, 1846.—4w

NEW WHO
ST

CANBY & BART
to inform dealers a
they have recently estal
OF LIGHT AND LOMBA
Wholesale Drug Establi
on hand and intend kee
assortment of entire fre
well as *Paints, Oils, G*
prices that will enable t
in Drugs, &c. with eve
tainly as good terms, an
obtained from any other
more or elsewhere. Th
and venders of Dr.
Wright's Worm Mixtu

Late of
Aug. 29, 1846.—6m

"FEVER & AGUE
PROVED TO
"THE BANE
"I hereby certify, tha
cal Treatment for INTER
& AGUE) within my obs
been cured by the use o
IC MIXTURE, *after ever*
Bark, (Quinine) &c. &c
EATHAN
Washing
THOUSANDS of like c
time been published.
1,500,000 *cases of Fe*
ROWAND'S IMPRO
WITHIN F
However starting thi
yet the FACT may be de
three, for we estimate b
tory Book" that FIVE
have been made and di
ring that period!!
Well, it is well know
the Western States; tha
sons have been cured
majority of instances *on*
persons! The average
to every bottle amount
1,500,000 cases of this
inestimable remedy!!!
Now, "common se
resorting at once to this
ling remedy, and of avo
cant tonic mixtures, wh
tions of this original m
The Agents are fully
ev paid whenever it ch
To be had of all the
Shore, &c. *Inventor a*
DR. JOH
Graduate of th
Aug. 29, 1846.—4w

DORCH
You are hereby comm
at Buck Town on Satu
M. By Order,
August 22, 1846—2w

ORDERED that
cause of Isaac W
and others made and
Wallace, be ratified a
shewn to the contrary
October next, provid
lished in some newsp
in each of three succes
of September next.
The Report states t
50.
True copy.
Test
Aug. 22, 1846.—3

Head quarters 12*th*
ORD
THE Militia and V
chester counties are
lowing times and pla
The 19th regiment
Major Jump and all
oline will meet on Sa
The 11th Regiment
teer companies in sai
next Thursday Septe
Regiment Col Brook
and all the remaining
ter county, will meet
Cambridge. They w
the Brigadier General
Other Volunteer Co
dance will be include
By order of Brig.

August 22d1846

REGIME
The Several Comp
M. M are ordered to
accoutrements in Co
ting house, on Satur
next, at 10 o'clock A

August 22d 1846.

N
The undersigne
the public general
disposed of their
Mr. William S. C
quest all persons
forward and make
they are desirous
with.
Aug. 12th 184
N. B. Person
will find their acc
s authorized to m
ceipts.
aug. 12, '46.

CASH
The undersign
friends and the p
this day taken th
pied by Messrs.
together with the
all of which he w
can be purchased
are respectfully r
call, as he will s
Fall purchases.

Cambridge, A

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_64-0427.jpg