Foreign Items.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 26.—There has been a good business done in the Cotton market to-day; about 4000 bales, principally American descriptions, have been sold; to change in prices. The transactions are wholly to the trade.

LONDON CORN MARLET, DEC. 27.—There is little doing in Wheat, but holders are not at all disposed to take lower rates, and speculators have turned their attention more to bonded flour, or to wheat in the Baltic where prices have advanced to 48s for Rostock.

There are buyers of Flour in bond say Silesian at 31s and American at 32s. per 197lbs. nett.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Paris papers of Wednesday have arrived, but they contain no news of importance. M. Sauzet was re-elected president of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, by a majority of 78 votes over M. Odillon Barrot, whose opposition, however, does not appear to have been serious. The bureaux as the Chamber were also renewed, but without any remarkable event.

The Prince de Joinville arrived at Touton in the Relle Poule frigate, on the 23d inst.

IMPORTATION OF FLOUR PROHIBITED.—The committees of the Belfest Public bakery lately addressed a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, praying that they might be permited to import foreign flour into Ireland, as the people of England may do in England.

At present American flour can be purchased in England for about 24s per cwt. whereas the best flour here costs from 27s. to 28s. though the American is about 2s. per cwt. better. Yet we are not permitted to import a pound of the latter article, at a time when Irish flour is unfit to be used in our bakeries!

The news carried out by the British Queen was considered highly favorable.

The London Times of the 27th says, that money without being in any great request, still commands interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum at the stock exchange.

The Herald says that the Chartists have again commenced holding secret meetings in London.

Espartero has come out with a published declaration of his principles, hostile to the ministry and rather favoring the exaltados. It is thought the cabinet will be dissolved.

Fighting is going on with great activity at Algiers, and the results seemed rather disastrous to the French, as no private correspondence came by the steamer which arrived at Toulon.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Rumors of the discovery of an extensive Bonapartist conspiracy were rife in Paris on Monday. It was stated that Prince Louis Napoleon has been in Paris for six days, and that the police had almost succeeded in seizing him, having discovered & searched his lodging only six hours after he left them.

AFFAIRS OF MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The Mexican Secretary of War, asked that the extraordinary powers may be granted to the President: for a military expedition against Texas.—The Mexican Journals assert that the scheme of the Texians is to support the Federalist party in Mexico. A new Republic is proposed to be established by the Federalists, to be called the Republic of North Mexico.

Several thousand persons went to Limehouse, on Saturday, Dec. 7th to view the immense steam ship President intended to run between N. York and London. The President was floated out of the dock on Monday.

There has been a disastrous gale in the Mediterranean. Thirty-two Spanish vessels, a Swedish brig and British schooner, were lost on the coast of Tarragona during the gale.

The Gazette de France announces that the Pope has issued letters *ad futuram ad memorium*, prohibiting the slave trade. The apostolical letters are dated Dec. 3.

The Excitement against the Corn Laws all over England and Ireland is getting to be tremendous.

The King of Denmark is dead.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

It is a matter of history that Mr. Clay's Land Bill passed both Houses of Congress in 1835, just at the close of the session: that Gen. Jackson kept it in his pocket to prevent its becoming a law, and by so doing deprived you of money justly your own to the amount of nearly $300,000 a year. Since that period, the Van Buren party have opposed all measures bearing a resemblance to Mr. Clay's bill. They have kept these lands to barter with for Presidential votes, by appealing to the cupidity of the new States and of the squatters upon the public domain.

The Public Lands are merely held in trust by the Government for the use of the People of the States, whose blood and treasure were paid for them. Every citizen of Maryland has a direct & immediate interest in them, and now is the time for your voice to be heard, or your interest in this vast domain will be lost forever.

In 1838, Mr. Secretary Woodbury was directed to state what amount each State would have been entitled to receive up to 30th September, 1839, from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands under Mr. Clay's Land Bill. From his Report under this direction, it appears that if General Jackson had not withheld the bill, (to defeat the votes of the two Houses of Congress,) the State of Maryland would have received, in about six years, the important sum of one million seven hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred & seventy-five dollars, or about three hundred thousand dollars per annum—a sum almost sufficient to pay the interest on your whole public debt unprovided for, and for which you must pay a direct tax, unless you shall disregard party prejudices and act for your own interests, which are at the same time interests of the Union. If the party who have deprived you of what was fairly yours shall continue to control the National Councils, you will never derive any future benefit from these lands. A proposition has recently been made in the Senate to give them away to the new States, which have contributed nothing to their acquisition. If you do not resist the passage of such a law, it is to be hoped you will not censure your Representatives in the State Legislature for imposing a direct tax to meet the interest on your public debt:

By the census of 1830, it appears that, if the proceeds of the Public Lands had been divided agreeably to Mr. Clay's Land Bill, each citizen of the State of Maryland, above 20 years of age, would have been entitled to receive upwards of $20; or, what is the same thing, have been relieved from State taxation to that amount. A table is subjoined, showing the amount each county in the State would have been entitled to in the six years up to 30th September, 1838 and in that proportion for 1839 and for future years.—[Nat. Intelligencer.

Table, showing the aggregate amount which each county in the State would have received from 1832, from which period the law was to take effect, to 1838—six years.

Alleghany county,	$40,000
Anne Arundel count,	160,500
Baltimore city,	317,000
Baltimore county,	158,500
Calvert,	31,500
Caroline,	35,500
Cecil,	59,500
Charles,	67,500
Dorchester,	71 000
Frederick,	178,000
Harford,	64,000
Kent,	40,000
Montgomery,	75,000
Prince George's,	78,000
Queen Anne's,	59,000
St. Mary's,	51,000
Somerset,	79,000
Talbot,	48,000
Washington,	88,000
Worcester,	71,000
	$1,732,000

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

"The union of the Whigs—for the sake of the Union."

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, February 22nd, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

ATTENTION WHIGS!

ORGANIZATION OF THE FRIENDS OF GEN. HARRISON IN MARYLAND.

At the meeting of the friends of Gen. HARRISON, held in Washington Hall, Baltimore, on the 30th of December last, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is of great importance that the Whig party of Maryland and all opposed to the present administration, should immediately adopt an efficient organization with a view to the Presidential election and their future action in the political affairs of the State; and that, in connection with this object, the electoral ticket ought to be made up with as little delay as is compatible with a judicious selection of candidates.

Resolved, therefore, That it be recommended to those opposed to the re-election of Martin Van Buren in each Congressional District in the State, to assemble at some early day, not later than the 1st of March next for the purpose of selecting an electoral candidate for the said districts respectively, and also of adopting such measures as may be thought necessary to promote the success of the ticket.

Resolved, That the opponents of the Administration in each district so assembled, be requested to nominate as many persons from each county in said districts respectively, as the said counties are entitled to elect of delegates to the Legislature, to represent said counties in a General Convention of opponents of the Administration, to be held in the city of Baltimore on the Second Thursday of April next, which Convention shall be charged with the duty, in the first place, of appointing a Central State Committee for superintending, directing and promoting the Presidential canvass; & in the second place, of adopting such measures as they may deem useful or proper for strengthening the party in the State, and securing its present and future ascendency.

Resolved, That the opponents of the Administration in each county of the State, be requested, at as early a day as may be convenient, to organize a county committee in their several counties, with a view to concert and co-operation with the Central State Committee; and that said county committees be empowered to exercise a general superintendence and direction over all matters, within their respective counties, which may relate to the interests of the party.

Resolved, That the opponents of the Administration in the city of Baltimore appoint five delegates to represent them in the Convention, herein before provided for; and that, with a view to the selection of said five delegates, each Ward of the city be requested to appoint five persons to represent it in a general committee of the twelve Wards, which general committee shall select the delegates to the State Convention, and appoint a committee of seven, to take care of the cause in the city of Baltimore.

Resolved That the Editors of the several Whig papers in the State, be requested to insert a copy of these resolutions in their papers, as often as they may think useful, previous to the meeting of the Convention.

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions the FRIENDS OF GENERAL HARRISON in Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties, will assemble at the Court Houses in their respective county towns, on MONDAY the 2nd DAY OF MARCH NEXT, and appoint FIVE delegates to meet in Convention in SALISBURY on SATURDAY the 7th day of MARCH next, for the purpose of nominating an electoral candidate for the first Congressional district. In furtherance of the foregoing resolutions the respective meetings will also appoint FOUR delegates to represent their respective counties in the Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on the SECOND THURSDAY of APRIL NEXT; and "organize a County Committee in their several counties, with a view to concert and co-operate with the Central State Committee."

The attention of the Whigs of Somerset and Worcester counties is respectfully solicited to the above call for a meeting in their respective counties. It is desirable that the notice should be circulated as widely as possible in order that large meetings may be held. The friends of General Harrison all over the State are commencing measures of organization, and we should regret to see this district lagging behind in the glorious contest for liberty, law and the Constitution. We exhort every Whig that can do so, to be present at the county meetings. Perseverance and union are only wanting to ensure success, and it behooves us as patriots to enter at once upon the task with energy and zeal. If General Harrison should be elevated to the Presidential chair—and we have no doubt he will—it will be the proudest reflection of our lives that our efforts contributed not a little towards accomplishing this desired consummation.

CONCERT.—As will be seen in another place, Mr. Schmidt's Concert will take place on *Monday next*. The programme is attractive, and we hope to see a full house.

The mail from Baltimore failed again on Tuesday last, and we are obliged to issue our paper without laying any thing new before our readers. The failures of the mails are certainly very perplexing, and should be remedied. If we could ascertain where the fault lies it should most assuredly be exposed. But we are ignorant and must tamely suffer.

"We sincerely hope our friends in Caroline will unite to a man, and come out boldly to the rescue of Old Maryland, and snatch her when an opportunity offers, from the disgraced and embarrassed condition into which she has been recklessly plunged, regardless of consequences, by a set of profligate and dishonest politicians, whose watch-word now is—"The union of the Whigs, for the sake of the Union," which motto they boast, as having been manufactured for them, by Mr. HENRY A. WISE, who participated so largely in the murder of the lamented CILEY, and for that foul deed, an indelible stain, as lasting and black as the heart of him who aided in that murderous action, has been stamped upon the name of that very man, (fiend we should say,) whose foul and polluted lips, has breathed a war cry which is trumpeted forth by every *Wise* Whig Press in the State, and under whose infamous banner, they cry aloud to their scattered forces to seek shelter and protection, from the just vengeance of an outraged and insulted people."

We clip the above beautiful specimen of Loco Foco vituperation from a paper misnamed "The Eastern Shore Whig." We may be encroaching upon the rights of the "Whig's" checkmate in noticing the foregoing piece of miserable slang alike characteristic of the mind and heart of the perpetrator, but the occasion justifies the innovation. In the desire to excel in low abuse he has bid defiance to the antiquated rules of Lindly Murray, and to the crime of falsehood has added that of stupid zeal. Contrast such a man as Henry A. Wise with this calumniator. Put education—nobleness of character, and gentlemanly feeling upon one side, ignorance and bombastic egotism upon the other—a high-toned sense of honor and dignity in this scale, and a flatulent, disgusting bravado, the effect of sudden exaltation from a region of types, quoins, cases, &c. to that of paper puerilities and self puffing paragraphs in that—and what mind for a moment could contemplate without revulsion the striking antithesis!

THIS DAY will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the lovers of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, as the birth day of the illustrious Washington; and in the absence of any thing more interesting we have concluded to publish the thoughts which this day and its associations naturally inspire.

When through the medium of history we review the fortunes of mankind in different periods of the world, or witness in our times any signal changes in the human condition, the mind is forcibly drawn to the contemplation of those conspicuous individuals, by whose agency those fortunes and changes have been influenced or effected. And while we are impelled by justice and policy, on the one hand, to execrate the villainies of those lawless monsters who wrecked the fairest works of nature and of art, and sacrificed at the shrine of avarice and ambition the common feelings of humanity, and the sacred rights of their fellow creatures, we should feel an equal obligation from the same motives on the other hand, to commemorate the merit of those distinguished worthies whose illustrious labours eminently advanced the happiness of their species. But independently of these motives we might freely indulge a sacred impulse to the fulfilment of this latter task, inasmuch as in those labours the secret operations of the Deity are disclosed to our view. For who can trace the astonishing progress of Cyrus, for instance, without considering him under the immediate guidance of the divinity. For whether he appear in the field of battle spreading consternation and defeat among his more numerous aggressors, and discharging from the iron gripe of despotism, millions of his fellow men; or seated in the tribunal of equity and reason, proclaiming and enforcing their joint decrees; or kneeling amidst his altars, and directing the hearts of the surrounding votaries to Heaven, as the source of every good; in all these situations he seems alike to be a commissioner of the Most High, for the administration of his Providence.

But in the constellation of worthies, the character of Washington shines with superior lustre. In retracing his unparalleled career to the commencement of the contest between British subjection and American independence—a contest which not only involved the fate of armies, but on the issue of which was suspended the fate of principles more precious than armies, we saw him like David of yore, with his sling and stone, step forth with religious confidence, to check the arrogant advances of the British Goliah clad in steel. The haughty champion surveyed with insolent disdain so stripling and adversary, and insulted his weakness. But animated by a noble zeal for the welfare of his brethren—a zeal that swallowed up every personal concern, he boldly charged the foe, and set at naught his boasted omnipotence.

But in a combat so unequally conducted, what consequence but an immediate preponderance of fortune could have been expected? Yet, notwithstanding the wounds sustained from superior strength and discipline, he still maintained his ground, and equally withstood the impetuosity and crafts of the enraged and disappointed enemy—for the object of his struggles was the rights of his country, and *success* or *death* were the only points at which they were to terminate. And such was the importance of the conflict, that, as formerly, when "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera," inanimate nature seemed anxious to enlist itself a partizan—to throw its influence in the scale of freedom, and crown the gallant efforts of Washington with success. At length the God of armies, propitious to his virtues and the groans of liberty, whose fate he wore upon his crimsoned blade, ordained his triumph. the Genius of victory, descending with the divine decree, and contemplating with rapture the future glory of America, alighted upon his head—and at once the proud armies of Britain, confused and appalled, laid their standards at his feet.

And here we are at a loss, whether most to admire his enterprise in battle, or his magnanimity in conquest. For as much as he was the rallying point of his country's hopes, and the chief pivot on which the revolution seemed to turn; he was singled out for the more direct and pointed aims of every weapon or expedient, that an incensed enemy could contrive for his annoyance. Yet unlike the resentful Carthagenian who swore upon the altars to bear perpetual enmity to the Roman name; he when rich, though not proud, in triumph, evinced a willingness to banish all hostile disposition, and in the place of jealousies and animosities to substitute mutual confidence and mutual good offices. By means of *force* he unnerved the enemy's *arm*, and brought him into full, though reluctant submission—but by his *magnanimity* he subdued his *heart*. Having accomplished his purposes in securing freedom to his country, and raising it from a colonial satellite to the rank of a national planet, he sheathed his sword, after having carved with it, for that country and himself, their respective *niches* in the temple of fame; he exchanged the habiliments of war for the robes of peace, and withdrew from the boisterous scenes of public life to the peaceful shades of rural retirement—not like other victors, conquering *for* their countries, but to conquer *them*.

What a dignified object is here presented to our view! *A* venerable warrior wreathed with laurels renouncing the dazzling images of wealth, honors and dominion, and retiring under the auspices of conscious rectitude, and the plaudits of admiring millions into the bosom of solitude; there to convert the implements of warfare into the utensils of husbandry, and in every other respect to exhibit the same bright examples of the citizen, as had been previously given in the field of battle!

"How shall we rank thee upon glory's page,
Thou more than soldier, and just less than sage;
All thou hast been reflects less fame on thee,
Far less than all thou hast forborne to be!"

"When monumental marble has crumbled with its scroll"—"when the European column shall have mouldered, and the night of barbarism obscured its very ruins," still green and fresh will flourish THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

CHANGING POSITIONS.—Whoever expected to hear of a Loco Foco Governor repudiating the idea of forcing the Banks to resume specie payments by a given period? Whoever dreamed that a Loco Foco administration would apply to the Bank of the United States for credit? Startle not, reader at the information! The party whose cry for the last five years has been "*Down with the Banks!*" "*Perish Credit!*" "*Perish Commerce!*" have been obliged to borrow money from the Bank of the United States—the victim of their wrath and denunciation—to relieve the government of Pennsylvania from the degradation their measures were about to bring upon her. With a magnanimity and patriotism foreign to its enemies the Bank lent the Government of Pennsylvania its aid and thus saved the credit of the State.

It will be recollected by our readers that a resolution compelling the Banks to resume specie payments by the 15th inst. passed the Pennsylvania House of Delegates several days ago. The passage of that resolution elicited from Governor Porter an extra-message from which we make the following extracts:—

"No man, were he concerned alone as an individual, would go further to fix an early day for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks than I would, if by so doing the desirable results would be produced. *But, placed as I am, as the Executive of the Commonwealth, to preside over her interests, I feel bound to say, regardless of any denunciation which may be poured forth from any quarter, that I believe too rigorous a system of measures be adopted to coerce the payment of the liabilities of the banks,* IMMEDIATELY, *the credit of the State must and will be seriously and disastrously effected.*"

The expression of such opinions by Governor Porter has brought down upon him the maledictions of a squad of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. A meeting has been held in Philadelphia, headed by GEO. M. DALLAS and CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, at which resolutions were passed condemnatory of the Governor's course. The "Keystone" newspaper—the official organ—has taken a firm stand in favor of the Governor, and the state of discord prevailing among the would-be democrats is easily inferred from the following extract from the "Keystone" in regard to the interference of the N. Y. Evening Post, another rabid Loco Foco journal. The Keystone says:—

"The New York Evening Post is very abusive of Gov. Porter on account both of his annual and special Messages. The best commentary upon the attacks of the Post, is the fact that a democratic majority of 30,000, which we had in that State three or four years ago, *has been reduced to a minority by the doctrines of the Post and its adjuncts.* Could they introduce the same doctrines into Pennsylvania, nothing but defeat and disaster would be the consequence here."

What all this crimination and recrimination will result in, time must determine. The firmness manifested by Governor Porter in this emergency entitles him to the thanks of every well wisher of his country.

The STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on Tuesday next for Cambridge, and return next day.

BRIDGES OVER THE POTOMAC.—We learn from the National Intelligencer of this morning, that the "Long Bridge," opposite that city, after resisting the running ice for thirty hours, gave way about 11 o'clock on Monday night, with a tremendous crash, owing to the pressure of the immense bodies of ice which floated down the river. About two hundred yards of the bridge have been entirely swept away, including the draw and the buildings occupied by the bridge keeper on the Virginia side of the river. This destruction of so large a section of the bridge will, necessarily, impede travelling to & from the South, for some time.

The Chain Bridge, above Georgetown, has also been considerably damaged by the ice, and will probably be for a while impassable.—Balt. Patriot.

MORE FROM THE LOG CABIN BOYS.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Indiana Legislature, to a mercantile house in Baltimore, dated.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2, 1840.

Old Tippecanoe is taking the West like wild fire. The old Jackson men are rallying under his banner by troops of hundreds and thousands. If the salt water States wish to be on the side of the next Administration; they would do well to run up the flag of the "Log Cabin" candidate in good earnest.

From the Maryland Republican.

THE FIRST HARRISON VICTORY OF 1840!

Calvert County true to the Republic!!

We begin the Campaign under the Harrison Flag, with a decided triumph.

At the last election Mr. Stevens, one of the Whig candidates, and Mr. Alnutt, one of the Van Buren candidates, received an equal number of votes in Calvert County, and the House of Delegates ordered a New Election, which came off on Saturday last,—the same candidates in the field, and real old fashioned Democratic Calvert County weather, we had that day. Their opponents held the sceptre of power, but the Whigs of Calvert never allow wind, or weather, deep creeks or snow storms, to keep them from the polls. They were anxious to take the first opportunity to make their mark upon the course of the Administration. Election day came—the battle was fought—TIPPECANOE IS VICTOR—STEVENS IS ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OF THIRTEEN VOTES. Thirteen! The number itself is ominous for the fate of the arbitrary assumers of power. The old THIRTEEN forever to begin with. Huzza for Harrison and Tyler!—True, "The People are coming."

THE WESTERN BANK OF BALTIMORE.

A warm debate arose in the House of Delegates on Wednesday last, on the motion which will be found in the proceedings of that day, in relation to the appointment of a commission to examine into the condition of this Bank. The statements received in reply to interrogatories not having been deemed satisfactory.

Wit and Humour.

It is rumoured—that John C. Calhoun has ordered twenty barrels of sour crout from Kinderhook, for his own use.

"I'm off," as the locofoco match said to the sand paper.

A black preacher in Virginia thus described heaven. Dearly belubbed brederen, Heaben is a booful place, a glorious place. Eye hath not seen—ear hath not heard the like of it. I do assure you that it is almost equal to old Virginny.

AN EPITAPH.

A woman's charms will pass away;
Her eyes grow dim, her teeth decay:
But while she breaths the vital gale,
'Tis strange, her TONGUE will never fail.

Mother Jasper told me that she beard Great-Wood's wife say that John Hardston's aunt mentioned to her that Mrs. Lusty was present when the widow Barkem a said that Bortill's cousin thought that Ensign Doolittle's sister believed that old Miss Oxley reckoned that Sam Trifles' better half had told Mrs. Spaulding that she heard John Kheumer's wife say that Mrs. Garden ought to be ashamed of herself.

"Friend of my sole." as the old boot said to the cobler.

AN IRISH TELESCOPE.—Sir Frederick Flood was one day observing to a friend, that he had a most excellent telescope. "Do you see yon church," said he, "about a mile off? it is hardly descernible—but when I look at it through my telescope, it brings it so close that I can hear the organs playing."

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening 13th inst. at the White House, Queen Ann's county Md., by the Rev'd. Mr. Robinson, MATTHEW TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH, Civil Engineer—to Miss ELLEN TILGHMAN, only daughter of Edward Tilghman, Esq. of Queen Ann's County.

DIED,

Departed this life in the city of Baltimore, on the 3d inst GEORGE W. COX, of Talbot county Md., in the 19th year of his age, leaving behind an aged and affectionate mother, a fond sister, and several brothers to lament his early exit.

At Greensborough, Caroline county, on Wednesday night last, Hon. JOHN H. CULBREATH.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the Patent Right of Jeremiah Wrightson to make, sell and use his wheat Thrashing Machines, for Dorchester County—hereby notify the public, that they have opened a shop in Cambridge, for the purpose of making and selling said Machines. Persons wishing to purchase Machines will please make early application for them, as none will be made except as engaged.

MARCELLUS AARON.
MARTIN L. WRIGHT.

Feb. 22nd 1840. 3w* (A.3w)

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

SAM BOLIVAR,

WILL travel the ensuing spring at the following places: He will start from Big Blackwater Bridge on Monday the 3rd day of March, will be a Middletown on the same day, at Vienna on Tuesday the 4th, at Crotchers Ferry on Wednesday, at New Market on Thursday, at Cambridge on Friday, a Church Creek on Saturday, at Tobacco Stick on Monday, at Taylors Island on Tuesday, at Hooper's Island on Wednesday, and at Streights Hundred the balance of the week. He will be at each of these places every two weeks until the 10th of June. Terms $2,00 single leap $4,00 springs chance, and $8,00 to ensure a mare to be with foal, to be paid when the mare is ascertained to be with foal or parted with.—Any person putting two mares to this horse will be entitled to a deduction of fifty cents on each.

Twenty five cents to be paid to the groom in every instance.

RICHARD STERLING.

Feb. 22nd 1840. 3w