The Cambridge Chronicle.

JOSEPH R. ECCLESTON,] [Editor & Proprietor

NEW SERIES—VOL. 9. CAMBRIDGE, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1845. NUMBER 5

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, 22nd day of September, 1845.

ON application of Henry Bibby administrator of William Graham late of Dorchester County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate and that he 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 him.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphan's Court I have hereunto set my name and seal of my office affixed, this 22nd day of September 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 William Graham, 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 22nd day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 22nd day of September 1845.

HENRY BIBBY, adm'r.
of William Graham, dec'd.

Sept. 27. 1845. 3sw

Dorchester County Orphan's Court, 22 September 1845.

On application of Thomas Sparkling acting administrator of Elijah Dean late of Dorchester County, dec'd. it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate and that he 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 him.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphan's Court I have hereunto set my name and seal of my office affixed, the 22nd day of September in the year of our Lord, 1845. L.S.

THOMAS H. HICKS
Register of Wills Dorchester,

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 of the personal estate of Elijah Dean, 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 22nd day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 22nd day of September 1845.

THOMAS SPARKLING, acting adminis'r.
of Elijah Dean, dec'd

Sept. 27 1845. 3w pd

THE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

(INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND AT THEIR LAST SESSION.)

Having been organized according to the provisions of its Charter, is now prepared to take

FIRE, MARINE AND INLAND RISKS,

On terms as favorable as any Institution in the United States, at their office, corner of Gay and Lombard Streets, up stairs.

DIRECTORS.

COLUMBUS O'DONNELL Esq.
RICHARD NORRIS Esq.
B. H. RICHARDSON, Esq.
JNO. D. EARLY, Esq.
WM. LONEY, Esq.
JAS. HARWOOD, Esq.
ALPHEUS HYATT, Esq.
RICHARD NORRIS, Esq., *President.*
JNO. S. LAFITTE, *Secretary.*

The Board avail themselves of this opportunity to draw the attention of the Public to some of the important features of their Charter:

1st. In this Company, all interests are equal; there is no privileged stock.

2d. Persons effecting insurance are not answerable for losses beyond the amount of premiums paid by them; and will divide amongst themselves annually the nett profits.

3d The capital of the Company is limited to half a million of dollars, and at the expiration of the Charter, that sum is to be divided pro rata amongst all persons holding the Policies of the Company, without reference to the time when they were issued, or to the fact of their having expired.

4. In the selection of persons to act as Directors of this Company, there can be felt none of that *proxy* influence which has destroyed, or weakened some of our strongest corporations; with us, the direction of the affairs of the Company *must* be in the hands of those most deeply interested in its proper and prosperous management.

5th. Any Policy holder has the right and the privilege of looking at the monthly statement of its affairs.

6th. Persons insuring in this Company, upon a renewal of their risks, are entitled to a deduction of 5 per cent. on the amount of premiums.

☞Our Tariff of rates has been carefully revised and the form of our Policies has been amended under the best legal advice, so as to embrace all the modern improvements suggested by Experience. The classification of the Fire Risks, as well as the direction given to represent them in the applications, are so modified as to avoid all doubt and ambiguity, and with a view to avoid all possible difficulties in the settlement of losses.

I have accepted the agency of the above Company, and persons desirous of Insuring their Property will find me at all times at my store, where I will receive their proposals, give the necessary information, and have her Insurance effected as soon as returns can be had from the office at Baltimore.

THOS. HAYWARD, agent.

June 14 1845. tf

A

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Cambridge, Md., Oct. 1st 1845.

B	Kennard Edward
Benson, Capt. Perry	M
Brickel, M. J.	Morton, George C.
C	O
Creighton, Mrs. Catharine	Owen, John
Coulson, John B.	P
D	Powell, Rev. O. S.
Dayton, William & Noah	S
E	Stewart, Miss Mary A.
Emmons, Lucis H.	Stewart, Roger W.
M	Smith, Dr. Washington
Granger, Mrs. Nancy	Stafford, Joseph
H	T
Harris, T.	Tall, Daniel Jerome
J	V
Jones, Miss Elizabeth	Vinton, Mrs. George
Jackson, Solomon	W
K	Whealler, Miss Milley
Keine, Thomas H.	Whales, Miss Harriet

E. A. MARSHALL, P. M.

Oct. 4. 1845 3w

For Sale.

A very Valuable little Farm lying immediately on the Great Choptank River, at the mouth of Cabbin Creek. Contains about 200 acres, about 70 of which is in timber land in a very thriving condition. The houses with a small expense could be made very comfortable, to this farm there is a considerable Fishery, which has been in the occupancy of Mr. Ozburn for several years, a tolerable good place for fowling and fishing in their proper seasons. The terms will be made accommodating to a good purchaser; possession given at the end of the year.

apply to SAMUEL CORKRAN.
Cambridge.

N. B. It will be to Rent if not disposed off.

Sept 27 1845. 3w

Dorchester County Orphan's Court, 22nd September 1845.

ON application of John R. Martin Ex'r. of Henry L. McNamara late of Dorchester County, dec'd. it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Caronicle, a paper selected by him

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 22nd day of September 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 testamentary on the personal estate of Henry L. 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 22nd day of march next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 22nd day of September 1845. JOHN R. MARTIN Ex'r.
of Henry L. McNamara, dec'd.

Sept. 27 1845. 3w

CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Proprietors of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, in order to meet the wishes of those whose circumstances or inclination do not allow them to subscribe even to a weekly Washington paper during the whole year, have determined to issue, during each session of Congress, a weekly sheet styled "THE CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCER," to be devoted exclusively to the publication, as its limits will permit, of the Proceedings of both houses of Congress, and Official Reports and Documents connected therewith, including *a complete official copy of all Acts passed by Congress during the session*

When six copies are ordered paid for by any one person, a deduction of one-sixth will be made from the price: that is to say, a remittance of five Dollars will command six copies of the Congressional Intelligencer for the next Session. A remittance of Ten Dollars will secure thirteen copies; and for Fifteen Dollars remitted from any one person or place twenty copies will be forwarded.

☞Payment in advance in all cases is indispensable.

WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This paper, being made up of such portion of the contents of the National Intelligencer proper as can be compressed within the compass of a single newspaper, continues to be issued and mailed to subscribers every Saturday at two dollars a year, payable in advance in all cases—no account being opened with subscribers to the weekly paper.

To bring this paper yet more nearly within reach of such as desire to take by the year a cheap paper from the seat of the General Government, a reduction will be made in the price of it where a number of copies are ordered and paid for by any one person or association at the following rates:

For Ten Dollars six copies will be sent.

For Twenty Dollars thirteen copies; and

For each sum of Ten Dollars, above Twenty, eight copies will be forwarded, so that a remittance of Fifty Dollars will command thirty seven copies.

☞Publishers of papers throughout the several States and Territories who will give a single insertion to this advertisement (with this note annexed) and send one of their papers to this office with the advertisement marked therein, shall receive the Weekly National Intelligencer for one year free of charge.

DIFFICULTIES OF LIFE.

A thunder cloud looks dark and terrific at a distance but when it approaches near, it assumes a lighter appearance and passes off, leaving the heavens calm and delightful Thus it is with the difficulties of life.—Seen at a distance they are large and formidable. It seems impossible to surmount them. With faith and courage we pression, with a steady eye and a strong heart, and what appeared like mountains before, have dwindled to mole-hills. Now prosperity attends our steps and every thing looks bright and inviting before us.

There are those who are forever looking for and expecting some lion or other obstacle in their paths, and when they fail to discover some monstrous, black, hideous thing, their disordered imaginations are not slow to manufacture something terrible. Such characters you will find plodding their way in darkness and sorrow, scarcely doing enough daily to keep the breath of life in their bodies. Ask them, why dont you go ahead and do something?—and they will reply with a death groan or heavy sigh—"Oh dear, I wish I could; but every thing is against me." And then their cadaverous looks are enough to give common men the blues or something worse. How common such characters are.

"I have seen them
Like boding owls, creep into tops of ivy,
And hoot their fears to one another nightly."

A word to the fearful and trembling. Do you know that while you are brooding over the imaginary evils of life, the springs of your existence are rapidly drying up? In a few more years—perhaps days—you will waste the vital energies of life and sink into the grave, decrepid and worn out, when you are but in the meridian of life. It is true as Thompson says—

"Desponding fear, of feeble fancies full,
Weak and unmanly, loosens every power."

Have faith and courage. Look above and beyond the gloomy circle in which you move and instead of lurking in mouldy church yards, among rusty bones and broken skulls, hie away to the bright and beautiful in nature. You will yet be men again. There is hope even for you. Take a fresh start this delightful morning and shake yourselves thoroughly from the sluggish weights of despondency and sorrow—declare with the poet,

"My heart is firm:
There's nought within the compass of humanity
But I would dare do."

Courage then, courage. Rise with a determination never to sink again, nor sit despairingly beneath the harrow of despondency. With this resolution your work is half accomplished. Success will follow in your track.—Port. Tribune.

MUSIC A PEACEMAKER.

One of the most delightful characteristics, is its pacifying tendency. It may be employed as a grand mediator or peacemaker among men. Harmony of sound produces harmony of feeling. Can it have escaped the observation of any reflecting man when present at a crowded concert, or at any numerously attended musical festival, what a heterogeneous mass of human beings was before him? Competitors in business; rivals almost sanguinary in politics; champions of hostile creeds; leaders of conflicting schools in art or philosophy; in fine a collection and full assortment of contrarieties and antagonisms; and yet the whole company is fused into one by the breath of song! For the time being at least, enemies are at peace; rivals forget their contests, partisans lay aside their weapons; and the bosoms that harbored acrimonious or vindictive feelings, over which time seemed to have no power, are softened into kindness. All respond alike, all applaud in the same place; and men whose thoughts and feelings, an hour before, were as far asunder as the poles, or as the east is from the west, are brought as near together in feeling as they are in space. Who will deny homage to an art that will make men brethren even for an hour! If music has such power over men is it not evident that it will have a still greater power over children? I have heard of a family whose custom it was, on the expression or manifestation of ill nature or untowardness by any one of the members, for all the rest to join instantly in a song; and thus the evil spirit was exorcised at once. Neither child or man can be angry alone. All but madmen will yield their passions, if they receive no sympathy from others while expressing them, or if they are not kept alive by an answering passion in an opponent. How extensively may this principle be applied in the management and discipline of children in school; and surely music is one of the best instrumentalities for so benign a purpose.—Mann's Report.

CHARACTER OF A TRUE FRIEND.

Concerning the man you call your friend—tell me will he weep with you in the hour of distress? Will he faithfully reprove you to your face, for actions for which others are ridiculing you behind your back?—Will he dare to stand forth in your defence when detraction is secretly aiming its deadly weapons at your reputation? Will he acknowledge you with the same cordiality, and behave to you with the same friendly attention, in the company of your superiors in rank and fortune, as when the claims of pride or vanity do not interfere with those of friendship? If misfortune and losses should oblige you to retire into a walk in life in which you cannot appear with the same distinction, or entertain your friends with the same liberality as formerly, will he still think himself happy in your society, and instead of gradually withdrawing himself from an unprofitable connexion, take pleasure in professing himself your friend and cheerfully assist you to support the burden of your affliction? When sickness shall call you to retire from the gay and busy scenes of the world, will he follow you into your gloomy abode, listen with attention to your "tale of sympathy," and minister the balm of consolation to your fainting spirit? And lastly, when death shall burst asunder every earthly tie, will he shed a tear upon the grave and lodge the dear remembrance of your mutual friendship in his heart, as a treasure never to be resigned? The man who will not do all this may be your companion—your flatterer—your seducer; but depend upon it he is not your friend.—Enfield.

NEWS BY THE GREAT BRITAIN.

Eight days later from Europe.

The steam ship Great Britain, Capt. Hosken, arrived at Holmes' Hole at one o'clock on Monday, with the loss of her foremast. The news by her was expressed to Boston by the editors of the Atlas. We make our acknowledgments to Messrs. Adams & Co. for a copy of the Atlas, extra, dated Tuesday, 11 A M., from which we make up the following summary;

The Great Britain left Liverpool on the 27th ult. with 105 passengers, among whom is Leopold de Meyer, the celebrated pianist. She has experienced very heavy gales of wind for the last ten days, and has run short of fuel. The schooner David Coffin, of New Bedford, happened to be in Holmes' Hole, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, and at dark on Monday evening was alongside the Great Britain supplying her. [Our Philadelphia correspondent, under date of yesterday afternoon, 3 1-2 o'clock writes: "The conductor of the 5 o'clock train from New York reports having seen the Great Britain off Sandy Hook as the boat came out this morning."]

The Cotton market had been dull throughout the week, with the slightest perceptible decline in prices.—The quotations can scarcely be said to have changed, but there had been more inclination to meet buyers, and the common and middling descriptions were freely offered. The declared prices for the week, by the Committee of Brokers, for fair Cotton was 4 5-8d.: Mobile 5 3-4d.; Orleans 5 1-8d.

The iron trade continued brisk, owing to the requirements of the new undertaking, and railway bars were consequently much sought after. From the same cause, boiler plates, used in the construction of iron shipping, were improving in value. Pig iron was also selling at good prices, and the make of the metal was greater at present than ever was known.

The weather had continued unfavorable to the grain crops—full details of which will be found below. The produce markets continued active. For Rice there was much enquiry at greatly improved prices—the stock was getting low, caused by the large demand for export.

In railway shares speculation continued as rife as ever—although the account day was near at hand again, it had little effect in checking bargains. A rumor that Government was about to interfere, to check the mania, was current in the market—but upon what foundation it rested could not be ascertained.

The steam propeller Marmora, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult.: the packet ships Sea, and Henry Clay had also arrived.

The continental news is without much interest.—The king of Saxony had opened the Diet in a speech which reflects his anxiety respecting the recent occurrence connected with the religious movement. The Prussian Government views the Abbe Ronge with the same suspicion as before; and he was prevented from sleeping in Manheim when he passed through it.—The Queen and Queen Mother had arrived at Madrid, and although the capital was quiet, fears of an outbreak existed. Switzerland is like a smothered volcano—an explosion may be looked for.

The Overland mail from India and China had been received in London. China dates come down to the 12th of June, but contain nothing of special interest to the American reader.

The missing packet ship ENGLAND.—A bottle had been picked up at sea, four miles southeast of Douglass Head, by a fishing smack, containing a piece of paper, of which the following is a copy:—"Packet ship England, from Liverpool, December 11th, 1844; long. 98 7, lat 45 10. Reverse—Lost quarter boats. 10 feet of water in the hold, no vessel in sight." The account is believed to be true in England.

PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

In relation to the crops the Liverpool European Times says—

At the sailing of the last packet, we stated that the wet weather, after an interval of nearly three weeks, had returned; and that the outstanding crops, which it was believed were small in quantity, would suffer seriously by the change. The accounts from the northern portion of the kingdom speak despondingly of the injurious effects of the change; and it now appears that the progress made in cutting and housing the produce of the fields, during the continuance of warmth and sunshine, was not so great as had been anticipated.—The price of grain is rising rapidly, as a glance at our market returns will show. Even at the present moment there is a good deal of outstanding produce in the field. The fine weather has again returned, but the season is too far advanced to permit the sun to have much power, and no doubt can exist, that the husbandman who did not "take time by the forelock," when the opportunity offered, will suffer severely by his indolence. With the rise of the markets, fears respecting the coming winter begin to prevail.

The failure or the Potatoe crop is almost general, and to meet the deficiency which that calamity has occasioned, large quantities of rice and bond grain have been taken out of bond, for transhipment to France, Holland, and Belgium. Notwithstanding the fact of the markets rising, the averages are descending, owing to the large quantities of inferior grain, the produce of the present harvest, which have been thrown upon the markets. But in the teeth of the unpromising appearances which are abroad, the rage for speculation in every description of Railway investment still continues without any signs of abatement. To such an extent is the mania carried, that Government, it is said contemplates interfering, by an announcement through the Gazette, that no more schemes will be provisionally registered, as the number which are already before the public are more than Parliament can get through at the next session.

Now that circumstances render it painfully apparent that supplies of food may be had from some quarter, all eyes are turned across the Atlantic, and fears prevail that the late orders which have been sent to Canada will miss the season, and arrive after the navigation of the St. Lawrence has been closed by the ice.—Much will, of course, depend upon the time when the frost sets in; and, if the weather is favorable, there is little doubt that handsome fortunes will be made by those who speculate largely in bread stuffs. Whatever quantities may come from the United States, will also find ready sale, either in this country or on the Continent. The recent accounts from the Union, represent the season as having been favorable for the grain crops. An opportunity now exists which rarely occurs, of sending produce for consumption to Europe with the certainty of finding a ready and rising market.—It is deeply to be regretted that, instead of an uncertain and unstable trafic, the nature of our own corn laws prevents the demand from being regular and uniform. But such a desideratum is on the eve of accomplishment.

The Neapolitan tariff is considered somewhat of a boon to commerce. The trade of the United States, it is said, will suffer by the new regulations, as the supply of colonial produce was almost entirely thrown into their hands, on account of the bounties given by the Government to the Crown flag on all importations from transatlantic ports, and the abolition of these bounties will divert the traffic into other channels.—Such, at least, is the general rumor.

The reports received from the northern parts of the kingdom speak in a very desponding tone of the probable effects of the extremely wet and boisterous weather experienced during the week on that portion of the crops still outstanding. That injury to an extent difficult to be remedied at this advanced period of the year has been done, is greatly to be feared; and, unless we have an immediate return of dry weather, the consequence may be serious. Even if the northern harvest has been got in well, the yield of Wheat could scarcely have been expected to prove an average; and under existing circumstances, the deficiency in quality, if not in quantity, is likely to be much greater than was previously calculated on.

Notwithstanding the fine weather experienced three consecutive weeks, there is still a large quantity of grain abroad south of the river Humber; whilst farther north much is yet uncut. Of the total produce of the United Kingdom probably two-thirds may have been saved, but it is needless to remark, that the manner in which the other third may be secured must greatly influence the whole. Our previous estimates of the probable result of the harvest have therefore, we fear, been too favorable; and we now apprehend that, besides the already admitted deficiency in Wheat and Potatoes, the crops of Barley and Oats, as well as those of Beans and Peas, may prove inferior to what we were induced to hope.

As thrashing is proceeded with, the complaints of the yield of Wheat certainly increase; nor do the accounts of the quality improve. The loss in weight alone is a serious consideration; supposing the same to be 3lbs, per bushel on the entire quantity grown—which is a moderate computation—and taking the whole produce of wheat of the United Kingdom, in an average year, at 20,000,000 qrs., the item alone would make a difference of a million of quarters.

These considerations have had some influence with holders of wheat; and the disposition to sell at present prices has greatly diminished. Those parties who have still stocks of old naturally conclude that the superiority of last year's growth over that of the new will cause it to command a ready sale at any period; and, though fair supplies of new have been brought forward by the growers, they have refused to sell except at enhanced rates. The increasingly unfavorable reports relative to the potatoe crop have also had their weight; and the trade has assumed a decidedly firm tone.

Whether any immediate advance of importance will occur in the value of wheat will probably depend in a great measure, on the weather; but, however auspicious the latter may become, we feel tolerably sure that the price of breadstuffs must, later in the year, rise materially.

Not only is the crop short in this country, but the harvest has been defective over the greater part of continental Europe. In Holland and Belgium the fact is so well ascertained that the Government of the former country has deemed it prudent to reduce the duties on Grain to the minimum point; whilst all restrictions on the import of Corn, into Belgium, have been removed for a given period.

Already, numerous orders have been received from Rotterdam; Antwerp, &c.; and the moderate stocks of bonded corn are likely to be shortly reduced into a very narrow compass, if not exhausted, by shipments to countries from whence, in ordinary years, we are in the habit of drawing some portion of our foreign supplies. In the Baltic ports, Great Britain must expect to be outbid by the Dutch and Belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been brought up to supply Italy, where the crops are stated to have yielded indifferently.

It seems therefore, that unless prices advance materially, in this country, we are not likely to draw any quantity of wheat from abroad.—London Mark Lane Express.

During last week the weather has not only been unfavorable for securing that portion of the grain crop which still remains exposed, but we fear that the heavy rains which have fallen will have considerably damaged the quality of the grain. As regards the potatoe crop we are sorry to state that the accounts received from all parts of the kingdom lead us to believe that the failure is much more extensive than was generally apprehended. Under these circumstances, and taking into account the damage sustained by the crops of wheat, oats, barley and pulse, all of which appear