THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, January, 24, 1846.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will si on the 2nd February

V. B. PALMER,

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

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE AND EXPOSURE.—On Saturday night last, Levin Frazier left the store of Henry Elliot in a state of intoxication, and nothing more was heard from him until Sunday morning, when he was found near the farm of William Frazier, Esq., laying in a sink in the road on his back, with his whole head except a part of his face under the water, which after his fall had become frozen. He was of course dead, when discovered, his whole body being stiff, and his head and hair frozen in the mud and ice. An inquest was held over him on Sunday, and a verdict corresponing to the facts.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—It seems by the latest news from this Country that she is in the midst of another revolution. General Paredes has declared against the Government, and according to report commenced his march upon the city of Mexico at the head of 6000 men. If Paredes has succeeded as is almost certain from the fact, that the Government was very obnoxious to the people, and particularly to the army, the mission of our Minister Mr. Slidell will be unsuccessful, and there will be a strong probability of hostilities between that Country and the United States.

PEACE OR WAR.—Upon this important subject nothing has transpired since our last calculated to throw any additional light. It is expected that the Steamer will arrive in a few days, bringing intelligence of the effect of the President's message in England. It is very probable that our next paper will contain this important intelligence.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE TARIFF.—The Senate of Pennsylvania has *unanimously* adopted a resolution instructing the Senators and Representators in Congress from that State, to vote against *any alteration* of the tariff of 1842.

It would have been much more appropriate and useful, says a punning friend of ours, had Pennsylvania *resolved* at the late election, not to vote for James K. Polk.

THE NEWS AND ITS EFFECTS.—We shall not pretend to obtrude our individual opinion upon our readers, as to the probable effect of the change of the British Ministry, and its attendant circumstances upon the question of peace or war in our own country. But we do not think it can be doubted, that the ultimate result of the present agitation in England, will be the repeal of the corn laws, and consequently a decline in the power of the aristocracy of that country, and a corresponding approximation to republican principles.

We have selected the following from the able editor of the United States Gazette, as well calculated to afford our readers a correct view of the probable effects of this important move in England upon the prospects of our own country.

THE NEWS AND ITS EFFECTS,

The startling character of the news, which we gave our readers yesterday morning. has prevented many of them, we imagine, from forming any opinion as to the effect of the change in the British Ministry upon the relations between the United States and Great Britain.

We have been so frequently asked, during the day, for our views, that we shall give them with all deference to the opinions of others.

Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston, are to be the principal men of the Ministry, and ordinarily, we ought to judge of the character and conduct of that Ministry by its chief ingredients. But there are other circumstances to be considered now, and we shall all do well to take an extensive view of all the relations in which the Ministry stand towards the country, before we come to any conclusions upon their future course.

The old Ministry is dissolved, because Sir Robert Peel could not carry with him in his anti-corn law movement the Duke of Wellington, and he could not supply the place of the Duke in the Ministry, while that iron man held in his pocket the proxies of so many absent Peers, and could make them vote against the repeal of these corn laws. It must be understood that the aristocracy of England is real; it is not a mere nominal caste, men and women with titles, but men of substantial means, of great learning, of extensive power, and well established position.

The new state of things, then, rendered necessary the formation of a new ministry; and as a Tory Ministry went out, a Whig Ministry must come in. The new Ministers, then, are to be regarded as Whigs; and with this view of the subject, we proceed to give our opinion first, that the *personnel* of the new Whig Ministry is *anti pacific* with reference to the affairs of the United States.

Lord John Russel, while he may be an admirer of much that is in this country, is by no means disposed to risk his own position, and has never been, by sacrificing what may be considered in England a *declared* right. He has more than once, lately we think, in the north, expressed himself hostile to this country's claims on the Pacific side of the continent, especially at the north.

But Lord Palmerston is a man, whose past conduct is by far a worse token for this country, than that of Lord John Russell. Lord P. is a bold, rash man, fond of a *coup d'etat*, willing to strike rashly, so he strike boldly. His course in regard to the *Caroline* steamer will not be forgotten. He was the author of the bold and unjust move upon Affghanistan. He directed the attack upon Syria, and, if we mistake not, the Chinese outrage was under his direction; and with such a propensity to deal promptly, to "strike boldly," as the soothsayer said to the Roman king, we may justly fear that he would prefer some sudden movement upon the United States, to any patient waiting for greater provocation.

But it appears to us that many regard the circumstances under which the new Ministry is formed, as exercising a powerful influence upon its conduct. Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston come into power *now*, not so much as whigs, as friends and advocates of a special measure, a measure of free trade, which seems to have a closer connection with peace, to derive its greatest consequence and almost only value from peace.

The Ministry must look to the wishes of the people in any movement which they may propose; and the people have shown themselves anxious for the repeal of the corn laws, and for the establishment of measures that will give employment to the operatives. Indeed, it is hinted that a modification of the American tariff is among the measures which the *Cobden & Co.* party, (who have triumphed in the change of Ministry,) prefer to carry. Now people, who wish for cotton and corn, will not, of course, desire a war, that will effectually preclude the introduction of one, and enhance the price, by diminishing the supply of the other.

And the party in England, which thinks the reduction of of the American tariff would be a compensation for their labor of years, and their expenditures of millions, will not think they have really triumphed, if their success against a Ministry at home leads them into a war with this country—a war which must be as much worse than a high tariff, as utter prohibition is worse than partial intercourse.

The party that has triumphed, is the party of *movement*. The Reform Bill, that cut down the rotten borough system, is one of the triumphs they achieved.—The Catholic Emancipation Bill is another triumph of the exertions, though allowed by another Ministry. This victory in the corn law is attained, and others which are to follow, must not be jeoparded by an unnecessary war with the best customers which the nation has, the customers upon whom the profits are made, by which the contest has been carried on. It will be seen, ere long, that the church will be assailed, perhaps, as a fourth step in the proposed reformation.

It will be recollected that the House of Commons is said to have a majority of over one hundred against the repeal of the corn laws, and there is, of course, a large majority in the upper House. This will probably cause the dissolution of Parliament, and a new election. Should the free trade party succeed, the Lords will stand sometime upon their dignity, and then either gracefully yield to a threat of "new creations," or, as in other instances, demand a Tory Ministry, which shall grant what the other Tory Ministry, what Sir Robert Peel's would not grant, and what the Whig Ministry of Lord John Russell's could not obtain.

We have given our readers a hasty glance at the position of things across the water. We repeat that the personelle of the new Ministry is decidedly anti pacific, while the circumstances under which they come into power, are all favorable to peace between the United States and Great Britain.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer closes its abstract of the foreign news with the following paragraph:

"Until something farther is known of the composition of the new Cabinet, of course, speculations upon this point must be in vain. It seems quite certain, however, that the new Cabinet will be a more active, more energetic, more *warlike* Ministry, than that which has just resigned."

The Journal of Commerce on the contrary, says:

"What effect this change will have upon our relations with Great Britain, it is not easy to say—but it will probably be favorable. A new Minister to Washington may be appointed, in which case, some of the embarrassments in the way of the adjustment of the Oregon question will be removed."

THE OREGON QUESTION.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who is said to be an eminent member of the legal profession, submits the following views on the Oregon subject:

The present posture of affairs between the United States and Great Britain is calculated to awaken the deepest solicitude in the bosom of every patriot, every philanthropist, and every christian. Matters seem to have approached a crisis which cannot be contemplated without a feeling of solemnity and anxiety. The subject matter of controversy which now remains open between the two nations is a comparatively small portion of Oregon, and it sinks into insignificance when compared with the consequences which may result from pressing this controversy to an extremity. Both parties have declared their readiness to yield a portion of their respective demands; both have advanced to a certain extent in the effort to obtain a compromise, and the difference between their several offers may fairly be regarded as the only substantial point in dispute.—It is in reference to this narrow ground alone that they have been unable to come to an arrangement.

Upon this point the negotiatiation has been suspended, if not closed. All the ordinary means of adjusting differences between nations seem to be exhausted. Diplomacy has failed to accomplish the desired result.—After years have been expended in setting forth and maintaining by argument the antagonist claims and pretensions of the parties, they have found themselves unable to agree upon any terms of accommodation.—What then remains to be done or attempted to avert the fearful consequences which menace the two nations?

According to the usages which have prevailed in similar cases, no alternative presents itself but war.—Two powerful, gallant, and haughty nations, each unwilling to yield a title of what it believes to be its rights and planting itself on the platform of national honor, finding it impossible, as is supposed to agree upon any plan of amicable adjustment, appear disposed to vindicate their respective claims by an appeal to arms.

This is at best but a sorry mode of determining a question of right between two Christian people, of deciding upon a title to land between any parties. The only question which remains open is a simple one of title to a particular territory. Both are by common consent in the joint and peaceable possession of the subject of controversy. The title on either side rests on historical documents and written proofs. Are we, at this period of the world, to fall back upon the barbarous practices of the dark ages, to revive a mode of trial repugnant and abhorrent to the principles of our nature, and submit the decision of such a question coolly and deliberately to the arbitrament of the sword?

Who can look forward to such a catastrophe without a feeling of horror? The two parties are endowed with equal courage and with equal pride. In a righteous cause, and to accomplish adequate ends, both will be found prepared to encounter every hazzard, to endure every extremity, and submit to every sacrifice, rather than yield. Both possess immense resources, physical and moral, both wield large means of carrying on the work of mutual destruction. Can any man on either side of the Atlantic believe, in the wildest flights of his imagination, that either of these parties is to be so utterly prostrated by its mighty foe, so completely humbled by the superior strength of its antagonist, as to be compelled to surrender by capitulation what it had been unwilling to yield for the preservation of peace? No one gifted with ordinary intelligence can anticipate such a result. Yet it is not manifest that unless such a consequence should flow from a resort to hostilities, a war, though continued through thrice the period which has been consumed in negotiation, will prove equally ineffectual in terminating the controversy?

Is the war then, to be interminable? Is it to descend as a bequest to our posterity, and our children, and children's children to be cradled in arms, nurtured amid the turmoil of battle, and to spend their entire existence in carrying on this bloody conflict? Is it to be a war of extermination, or is it at length to be brought to a close by an amicable arrangement? After exhausting each other's strength, after expending those resources, which, wisely applied,, might be made so magnificently to advance our common interests and mutual happiness, in enlarging the boundaries of civilization and widening the sphere of human enjoyment, in the dreadful work of mutual destruction and the infliction of mutual injury, we are at length after years of calamitous suffering on both sides, with animosities sharpened by the conflict, with deeply exasperated feelings of embittered hatred, to conclude the struggle upon terms of concession and friendly compromise?—With such views of the consequences which impend over two such nations, originating in such a cause, and in such an object, the mind is prompted seriously and solemnly to inquire, is there no mode by which they may be averted? Is there no way in which the parties may be spared the crime of inflicting and the misery of suffering such calamities as now menace us?

Is there no practicable course which the patriot, the philanthropist, the christian can devise to award off these awful results? Have all peaceful means been tried, and have all proved abortive? It would seem that the parties can never approximate to a settlement through the ordinary means of diplomacy. Arguments the most cogent are addressed, without producing conviction, to minds already rooted in a long established faith. Neither party can cherish the expectation that he will be able to effect a change in the opinions of his adversary. A submission of the question in controversy to the judgment of a foreign umpire has been declined by the Government of the United States, and upon grounds which appear satisfactory. It may well be doubted whether any nation, particularly one placed in the circumstances in which the United States stands, ought ever to consent to submit questions involving its honor or its rights of sovereignty to the adjudication of any foreign potentate. It is hoped that the precedent thus set will rarely, if ever, be departed from under any contingency.

In this state of the business, without pronouncing that no other mode is practicable, and may not prove even more available, it will not it is hoped, be regard ed as presumptuous to suggest a plan by which the difficulties between the two nations may be accommated, without subjecting either to any offensive or disparaging imputation. As has been remarked, the question is one purely and exclusively of title to land. The parties recognize the same principles of law as their rule of action. The case is one emphatically of a judicial character. Let the tribunal be created, constituted of five or six individuals of each nation, selected for their eminent juridicial attainments, and their exalted personal integrity. Let them be sworn impartially to examine the case, and to decide upon it in conformity with justice and equity. To that tribunal let the entire subject be submitted, with plenary authority, untrammelled by instructions, to employ such means as it may deem proper, and to adjust the controversy, in all its circumstances and details, as it shall deem expedient and right. Let the judgment of this tribunal be forever binding and conclusive.

It will be remembered that difficulties as momentous in their character, and apparently as insurmountable, have heretofore been adjusted between the same parties by means strikingly analagous to that now suggested. The Board of Commissioners oragnized under the treaty of 1794 reviewed the deliberate acts of the British monarch, and the solemn adjudications of the British courts, and rewarded a just remuneration to American citizens who complained of the illegality of these proceedings.

The adjudications of this high tribunal were acquiesced in without a murmur by the Government whose acts were thus pronounced wrongful. If questions of so grave and delicate and complicated a character could thus be adjusted, little apprehension need be entertained of a failure to accomplish the same result in the case before us.

Such a course as has been indicated is recommended by every consideration. It is in perfect harmony with the institutions of both countries. The foundations upon which those institutions rest are the broad, the universal, their enduring principles of law. The ordinary judical tribunals of both nations are accustomed to investigate and decide legal questions involving the merits of the most solemn and deliberate acts of the Government, and in which the rights of their own and sometimes of foreign nations are deeply implicated. Their judgments even upon such momentous matters have been equally characterized by unquestioned impartiality, unbending integrity, and profound ability. Neither Government, if it be sincere in its assertion of right, could distrust the judgment of a tribunal thus constituted.

The plan thus suggested is not only thus in accordance with the established principles upon which the institutions of both nations rest; it is equally so with the spirit of the age. This is an era of enlightened and authorative public opinion and progressive civilization. War has become an object of detestation and abhorrence throughout Christendom. The pacific adjustment of national controversies is demanded of the heads of all governments. The United States and Great Britain are the great bulwarks of Christian civilization; they are engaged in an honorable competition in enlarging its boundaries, and in giving stability to its foundations. Their example will be of commanding influence in the practice of nations. The consequences of their course in the present emergency will be widely spread and endure throughout ages. Let them unite in the creation of such a tribunal as has been pointed out, and they will have made the noblest, the highest, the most magnificent contribution ever yet bestowed by finite power to the cause of human happiness.

We learn that a most appaling disaster occurred at Carbondale, Pa., on Monday the 12th inst. It appears that, while the miners were engaged in their labor, at ten o'clock on that morning, from four to six acres suddenly caved in upon those in the mine, literally burying them alive. It was supposed that from fifteen to thirty were in the mines at the time of the dreadful calamity. Three of the laborers had been dug out.—they were of course dead.

From the Md. Republican.

WELL DONE CAROLINE.

We have the pleasure to announce to our Whig friends, that the olection held on Wednesday last in Caroline county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Wheeler, has resulted in the election of ROBERT H. McKNETT, Esq., a sterling Whig, by a very large majority, and who qualified and took his seat yesterday in the House.

Robert H. McKnett, Whig,	531
Richard C. Carter, Locofoco,	438
Majority,	93

APPROACHING REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—Letters of a stirring character have been received in town, says the new York Sun, by a number of French refugees, who had taken refuge in this country, calling upon them to return to Europe with all possible despatch and be prepared to join their friends in France at an early day. The close alliance between England and Louis Phillippe is creating excitement all over France, and the journals are assailing Guizot for surrendering the interests and honor of France to the hands of the English.

AN ENGINE FOR HARBOR DEFENCE.—A New York paper gives a description of a new and powerful engine for harbor defence, which is said to be simply a modification of the principle of the sling, applied to machinery, in connection with a tube or gun, throwing out a discharge of thirty balls in a minute, for hours together.

"The machine is so constructed that on putting in at one end the balls to be discharged, a rotary motion is produced by means of a crank, and, by a few rapid revolutions, each ball receives a force and momentum equal to that communicated by any quantity of gunpowder. When this has beeu done, a slide starts and allows each ball to escape in succession from the chamber into a tube, when they are thrown to almost any distance, and with unerring aim. The inventor is Mr. M'Cartey, a gentleman connected with the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. A number of experiments were recently made with this new engine of destruction, by order of the Government, and are said to have given entire satisfaction to the distinguished persous who witnessed them. On one occasion about twenty pieces of solid timber were united together, forming one compact body. Against this piece of wooden breastwork, Mr. M'Cartey opened the battery of his piece of ordnance, and in less than ten minutes the whole solid breastwork was utterly demonished and shivered to splinters, by the powerful and rapid discharges upon it."

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New York Cattle Market.—There were offered for sale at New York last year, 66,279 Beeves, 3,945 Cows and Calves, and 116,445 Sheep, valued at $2,747,965.

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THE COMET—INTERESTING DOUBLE APPEARANCE.

OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON,
January 15, 1846.

SIR: During the observations of the 13th, a nebulous looking object, altogether cometary in its appearance, was discovered preceding Biela's comet, by nine or ten seconds, in the lower part of the field of view.

As a comet with a companion, or two comets in the field of a telescope at the same time, would be considered a most extraordinary phenomena, I determined, before making any announcement, to wait for more satisfactory observations than a single night could afford.

The observations of last night appear to indicate that the two objects hold the relation—if it be possible for the relation to exist—of comet and companion, or satellite; or of a comet with two nuclei, without any visible intermingling of cometary matter between them.

The observations of last night further show that both objects have increased about three minutes in R. A. since the night before. True, the secondary object is very faint, yet it is as difficult to imagine an error of anything like this amount in an observation of the kind, as it is to conceive of two comets roaming together through the regions of space.

I therefore still hesitate to pronounce *definitely* as to the character, cometary or nebulous, of this second object; and I call attention to it now simply that other observers may have the earliest opportunity of examining this most interesting object. Should it be a nebula, it affords the rare opportunity of contrasting nebulous with cemetary matter; and should it be a double comet, the first observations upon it will, without doubt, expose its duplicity.

Respectfully, &c

M. F. MAURY,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

Com. W. M. CRANE.
Chif of the Bureau of Ordinance and Hydrography.

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THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATE.—The number and class of vessels in the Navy service on the 1st day of October, is stated by the Secretary as follows:

	In commis.	In ordi'y.	Building.	total.
Ships of the Line,	4	2	5	11
Frigates,	7	4	3	14
Sloops of war,	15	6	2	23
Brigs,	5	1	0	6
Schooners,	5	1	0	6
Steamers,	6	3	2	11
Store Ships,	4 razers	1	0	5
	46	18	12	76

A Father's Care for his Son.—Beautiful and becoming in the eyes of the paternal God, is the unwearied attachment of the parent to the child! Alas! how little does the unthinking spirit of youth know of the extent of its devotedness. There sits the froward, fretful and indolent boy. The care that keeps perpetual watch over his moral and physical safety, he misnames unjust restriction. The foresight that denies itself many a comfort to provide for his future wants, he denounces as sordid avarice. He turns from his father's face in coldness or in anger. Boy! boy! the cloud upon that toil-worn brow has been placed there by anxiety, not for self, but for an impatient, peevish son, whose pillow he would gladly strew with roses, though thorns should thicken around his own. Even at the moment when his arm is raised to inflict chastisement on thy folly, thou should bend and bless thy parent. The heart loathes the hand that corrects thy errors; and not for worlds would he use the rod of reproof, did he not perceive the necessity of crushing his own feelings, to save thee from thyself.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Ship Liberty, from Liverpool.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Highly Important News—Resignation of the Ministry—Tremendous Excitement in England—Further Prorogation of Parliament—Great Political Revolution in Great Britain—Ministerial Crisis—Advance in American Cotton—State of the Corn Market, &c., &c., &c.

The following important intelligence from England was brought by the Packet Ship Liberty, Capt. Norton, which sailed from Liverpool on the 13th ult.

"At the Court at Osborne House. Isle of Wright, the 10th day of December, 1845, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council,—It is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 15th day of December inst, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 30th day of December inst.

The corn law question has been the cause of this.

The effect that this news will have upon the relations between England and America cannot but be of the utmost consequence.

American cotton had improved.

The following statement was made in the Liverpool Mercury of the 12th:

THE MESSAGE OF PEACE TO AMERICA—An inquiry has been earnestly addressed to us from London, as to whether the news touching the expected opening of the ports, really left England by the Acadia, from our river, at noon on the 4th inst. Our reply is, and we can answer for the fact—it did so. We have entitled it a message of peace, because no one can doubt the effect of the announcement, especially if followed by realization, not only upon the Oregon question, but all other matters of discussion between the two nations.

This we know is a mistake. The announcement of the Loudon Times did not come in the Acadia, although it was evidently intended for that steamer.

From the London Herald, Dec. 12.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

Sir Robert Peel's Government is at an end.—All the members of the Cabinet yesterday tendered their resignation, which her Majesty was pleased to accept.

It will be easily believed that we regret this determination of her Majesty's advisers; but we should much more regret their unanimous determination to sacrifice the industry of the country by stripping it of all protection.

The important fact now announced proves how completely wrong the *Times* was when it stated that the Government had decided upon proposing, to Parliament, as a Cabinet measure, the repeal of the corn laws.

[From the London Sun, Dec. 11.]

Should a war take place with America, neither Aberdeen nor Haddington could have carried it on with the spirit and skill suited to such a serious contest.—The downfall of this heterogeneous Cabinet will be the worst news for Polk that he has received since his installment into office. The syrian affair made an impression in America, which established the character of Palmerston for decision and national spirit, and Polk would rather see any man in the foreign office than a nobleman who, since the days of Canning, is the only minister that has asserted the honor of the country in all her foreign relations. The character of the remainder may be summed up in a few words. Since the Earl of Ripon was prime minister, and by his pusillanimity excited the ridicule of the Sovereign that called him to office, he has been utterly useless.

The Premier was almost alone in his views in his own Cabinet.

We understand that, in consequence of the resignation of Ministers, her Majesty will leave Osborn House on Saturday next, in order to be in nearer communication with those who are to become her new advisers.

[From the London Chronicle, Dec. 11.]

An official announcement in another part of our paper, confirms one part of the statement which we made yesterday—namely, that Parliament, instead of being summoned for the despatch of buisiness, would be again prorogued. The other and more important part of our announcement is, we believe, equally correct. The Cabinet, we are assured, resigned yesterday. It is confidently said, that so far from the Cabinet having at any time come to a decision to recommend the repeal of the corn law, a large majority of his colleagues have throughout been opposed to Sir Robert Peel's recommendation.

From the London Times, Dec. 11.

The rumors which have peen confidently circulated in the best informed quarters since Monday and circumstances which have come to our knowledge since the return of the Ministers last night from Osborne House, leave scarcely any reasonable doubt that the reviving repugnance of the Duke to the decision of his colleagues has rendered it necessary for them to render their resignation to her Majesty. An unforeseen difficulty of course there must have been somewhere.

The head of an aristocracy demands, it may easily be imagined, a little more time to act as not to resolve. It is not, however, always possiple to adjust the interests of a Cabinet, much less those of a nation, to the convenience, the dignity, or the humor of an invidual. An obstinacy which is assumed with a less serious intention, may be maintained a day too long to the ruin of both colleagues and cause. Meantime whatever may happen, whoever may be in the next month, very few hours can pass witont proving to the nation the substantial truth of our first momentious announcement—viz., that leaders of the cabinet were resolved upon proposing a total repeal of the corn laws.—They were resolved to the utmost of their power. They were resolved to do this, or nothing—to repeal the corn-laws or be no ministers.—If the duke sees peril in that measure, or feels reluctance to undertake it, he will have to realise the danger and disagreeables on the other side of the scale—the dissolution of the conservative ministry, and the interposition of a rival, and in some respects a more suitable agency.

[From the Liverpool Mail, Dec. 13.]

The nation, by the resignation of ministers, is in a much more serious dilemma than many persons seem to think. The landed interest, as it is called, would have almost insurmountable difficulties in forming an administration to carry out their views. The conservative party is divided; suspicion and distrust have long been in the camp; some murmur, some storm, many are sick, and not a few are disgusted

Our opinion is judging by the obscure light in which the defection is yet placed, that a disolution of Parliament must be the result, followed immediately by a general election. In this case the nation at large will be called upon to decide the great question at issue

[From the London Sun, Dec. 11.]

Lord John Russell having undertaken the task of forming a new administration, is proceeded with all despatch in making his arrangements.

Lord Palmerston has been sent for, and will quickly arrive in London. To him the Foreign office will be confided.

Lord Normanby, in all probability, takes the Home office.

Lord Grey the Colonial office.

Mr. Baring resumes the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

Lord Morpheet may possibly go to Ire[illegible] his popularity would render him an ad[illegible] Lieutenant.

Lord Cottenham re[illegible]umes the Chancello[illegible] land.

Lord Cam[illegible]

Sir Th[illegible]ell the Chancellor of Irela[illegible] and [illegible]omas Wilde and Mr. Jervis will [illegible] Solicitor Generals.

Lord Minto takes the Admiralty.

Sir John Hobhouse, Mr Charles Buller, Sir George Grey and Mr Tufnell will form [illegible] government.

Sir C. Napier and Admiral Dundas are Admiralty Board.

Such are the *on dits* of the day.

It is understood that before Lord John [illegible]parture he addressed communications to se[illegible] late colleaghes, only one of whom, we beli[illegible]ing, happened to be in London.

We believe that Sir Robert Peel feels his freedom from the trammels of office, a[illegible] disagreeables of the last 12 months. All are busy packing up the papers, and leav[illegible] board for the new administration.

As parts—and important parts, too—of [illegible]tration, public opinion points strongly to [illegible] and Mr. Villiers. No administration will [illegible] complete in which the men of the people [illegible]ded. The Peel government, ever since [illegible] 1841, has been compelled to court popu[illegible] and to the necessity which Sir R. Peel felt [illegible] still more, is the overthrow of the conser[illegible] owing Lord John Russell cannot forget [illegible] to the free trade party, nor *to whom* he ow[illegible] to power.

A MANLY AND GENEROUS ACT.—An in[illegible]tle boy, who could not swim, while skating [illegible]er, on new year's day, ran into a large air [illegible] himself up for some time above water; the [illegible] all gathered round the opening, tried to ha[illegible] but the ice continued breaking and he was [illegible] out of reach; despair at last seized his hea[illegible] visible in every face around. At this critic[illegible] when exhausted, the poor little fellow w[illegible] sink, a brave and generous hearted boy exc[illegible] cannot stand it boys"—he wheeled round, [illegible] and dashed in at the risk of his own life, a[illegible] little boy and swam to the edge of the ice [illegible] after braking his way to the more solid ice [illegible] in handing him out to his companions who [illegible]ed him out.

In Rome this act of heroism would ha[illegible] this brave youth a civic crown. His name [illegible] HERSHBERGER.—*Charleston (Va.) Republi[illegible]*

Dr. McCAW, *of Richmond.*—The Ric[illegible]pers publish the obituary notice of Dr. M[illegible] In reading this obituary we were struc[illegible] heroic conduct mentioned in the followi[illegible] which will no doubt prove as interes[illegible] readers as it did to us.

"When the appalling burning of the [illegible] Theatre took place, in the winter of [illegible] McCaw was present. At the cry of fire [illegible]ting the great crowd and narrow lobby, [illegible] from the side box on the stage, in the h[illegible]curing the escape of his party behind it. [illegible] the curtain aside, he discovered such [illegible] flame as most effectually cut off all egre[illegible] Returning instantly [illegible] and supporting his wife, he forced his [illegible] famous east window, around which he [illegible]tering and suffocating a crowd of perso[illegible] every effort had proved unsuccessful i[illegible] the shutters, which were strongly barr[illegible] the outside. By an effort of streng[illegible] supernatural, he dashed to pieces the ob[illegible] the first gush of fresh air gave life t[illegible] who would have perished without it. [illegible] stand then by the high window, he [illegible] his determination to secure the safety o[illegible]male before any man should escape. [illegible] carried into effect, and then (literally s[illegible] with flames) assisted the men in the sa[illegible] At least, after saving very many lives [illegible]ing reduced to a crisp, as the floor sunk [illegible] his feet, he leaped from the window, th[illegible] man being that escaped through that ou[illegible] fall produced an injury of the thigh that [illegible] him powerless for motion, and he lay [illegible] wall of the burning building until his ow[illegible] mere lad) recognized his voice, crying [illegible] and dragged him down hill, out of danger [illegible] falling wall. Months of severe pain fol[illegible]ring the first weeks of which he could n[illegible] the removal of a single piece of his [illegible] when at length this was done, the ve[illegible] next his skin was found burnt, and a [illegible]cicatrix of the back evidenced the amou[illegible] he had borne, the painful effects of the [illegible]ing been completely concealed by th[illegible] suffering from the torn muscles of the th[illegible] heroism of this conduct was only equalle[illegible]esty which prevented his giving the [illegible] publication, often solicited from him."

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRE[illegible]

January 2[illegible]

FLOUR—Howard Street,
City Mills,
WHEAT—Prime White,
Prime Red,
CORN—White,
Yellow,
OATS,
RYE.

A CARD,

THE proposition of the undersigned to [illegible] COURSE of LECTURES having met with [illegible] favor, he respectfully announces that the fir[illegible] of the series will be delivered on THURSDAY [illegible] next, the 29th inst., at the Court House. T[illegible]ry of the lecture will commence at 7 o'clock. [illegible] can be obtained at Mr. Bradshaw's and Mr. [illegible] Bars; at the store of F. J. Henry Esq., and a[illegible] on the evening of the lecture. Single tickets [illegible] Tickets admitting a gentleman & lady for th[illegible] $1.50—Single tickets for the course 75 cents.

E. R. HO[illegible]

Jan. 24 1846 (Dem.)

P. S The house will be comfortably warm[illegible] every effort made to secure the comfort of the [illegible] Should the weather be too inclement to allo[illegible] tendance of the ladies, the lecture will be [illegible] until the following MONDAY evening, the 2nd [illegible]

E.

Job work of every descrip[illegible] executed at this office.