THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD,

SATURDAY MORNING June 7, 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 10th June.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. 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.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Whigs of Dorchester County are requested to meet at the Court House in Cambridge on Monday the 7th day of July, at 12 o'clock for the purpose of selecting four delegates to represent this county in the convention to be held at Parren Creek, to Nominate a Whig candidate for Congress.

BISHOP OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Albany Citizen of Friday says:—We have rumor, based on good authority, that Dr. POTTER accepts the Bishopric fo Pennsylvania.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.—The news from Mexico, showing that negotiations had been entered into by the Texan and Mexican Governments, to secure the independence of Texas, provided annexation was rejected, seemed to indicate that after all we were in danger of losing Texas. The rumored interference of Great Britain and France in the subject, seemed to increase the danger. But the Proclamation of the President of Texas, which we publish to day (if it is not an act of duplicity) seems to encourage the impression, that Texas will be annexed. The veteran editor of the official who is well known for his sagacity has never doubted during the many conflicting rumors and acts which have taken place, that Texas would be admitted. We are inclined to agree with the organ upon this subject. We believe the people of Texas are united upon the annexation project, and so determined in their purpose, that all the management and intrigue of the governments of Texas and Mexico and the combined effort of Europe cannot prevet it.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The steamship New York arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ult. in 33 hours from Galveston. She brought over sixty passengers, amongst whom were Gen. Sam. Houston, ex-President of Texas and family, who, it is said, are *en route* for the Hermitage.

The most important intelligence from the Republic is contained in the proclamation of President Jones, calling a Convention to meet at the city of Austin on the 4th of July, to take into consideration the subject of Annexation to the United States. The President recommends that primary meetings be held in every County in Texas on the 4th June for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention.

The U. S. Squadron under the command of Commodore Stockton, consisting of the steamer Princeton, Lt. Comd'g. Thompson, sloop of war St. Mary's, Capt Sanders, sloop of war Saratoga, Capt. Shubrick, and brig Porpoise, Lieut. Hunt, arrived at Galveston previous to the sailing of the New York. The entire squadron made the passage by the "Hole in the Wall" and Providence Channel to the Gulf, and has made what is considered a very quick trip for this season of the year. There not being a sufficient depth of water on the bar off Galveston harbor to admit the passage of the larger vessels, Commodore STOCKTON on the 13th shifted his broad pennant from the Princeton to the Porpoise, and with that vessel crossed the bar. On her coming to anchor a national salute was fired, which was answered by the Austin—Texan sloop in ordinary.

The Princeton, St. Mary's and Saratoga were left at anchor outside the bar.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 25th ult. says:—Major Donelson, U. S. Charge to Texas, arrived in this city yesterday and took lodgings at Hewlett's.—He will proceed to Texas in the next packet.

From the President of the Republic of Texas.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the people of Texas have evinced a decided wish that prompt and definite action should be had upon the proposition for annexation recently submitted by the Government of the United States to this Government and that a Convention should be assembled for this purpose:

And whereas it is competent for the people alone to decide finally upon the proposition for annexation, and "by deputies in Convention assembled" to adopt a Constitution with a view to the admission of Texas as one of the States of the American Union:

And whereas no authority is given by the Constitution of this Republic to any branch of the Government to call a Convention and to change the organic law, this being a right reserved to the people themselves, and which they alone can properly exercise:

THEREFORE be it known, that I, ANSON JONES, President of the Republic of Texas, desirous of giving direction and effect to the public will, already so fully expressed, do RECOMMEND to the citizens of Texas that an election for "Deputies" to a Convention to be held in the different counties of the Republic, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next. * * * * *—And that the said Deputies so elected do assemble in Convention at the city of Austin on the "Fourth of July" next, for the purpose of considering the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and any other proposition which may be made concerning the nationality of the Republic; and, should they judge it expedient and proper, to adopt, provisionally, a Constitution to be submitted to the people for their ratification, with a view to the admission of Texas as a State into the American Union, in accordance with the terms of the proposition for annexation already submitted to this Government by that of the United States. And the Chief Justices of the respective counties aforesaid will give due notice of the said elections, appoint a presiding officer in the several precincts, who will appoint judges and clerks of said elections, and have the same conducted according to the Constitution and laws regulating elections, and make due return thereof,

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the Repuqlic to be hereunto affixed.

Done at Washington, this fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five and of the independence of the Republic the ninth. [L. S.] ANSON JONES.

By the President:
EBENEZER ALLEN, Attorney General and Acting Secretary of State.

[For the Chronicle.]

THE CROPS.

TO THE EDITOR:

Dear Sir:—As much has been said of late with regard to the prospects of the crops, particularly of Wheat, throughout the country, it may not be amiss for Dorchester to say one word upon this subject. In my opinion the estimates of the crops, particularly in this section of country have been entirely too flattering.

It is true upon some fields the wheat is good, but upon all, or *nearly all the light lands*, the Hessian fly has made most serious ravages, and in many instances rendered the crop totally worthless. One of my nearest neighbors who has *good Wheat land* said to me only a day or two since, that he felt quite sure that his crop would not pay the expense of Harvesting, and this is doubtless the case in numberless instances.

With regard to the prospects for corn they were perhaps never so gloomy within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants, the painfully remembered summer of *Sixteen not excepted.*

The corn on *Grub Worm* has cut down some almost entire crops of corn, and after repeated plantings many fields have not yet been made to stand, besides other crops are now suffering from still more, (if possible) destructive vermin, the *bud worm* the ravages of which, when once commenced seem to end only with the life of the plant.

In addition to those evils, the exceeding *cold weather*, and *recent frosts*, have rendered the prospects for Farmers gloomy indeed.

The whole months of April, and May, have been unusually cold About the middle of the last month, we had a very cold rain with *snow* and *sleet*, which effected the young corn most infuriously, and from the effects of which it was but partially recovered, when the Frosts of last Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights come, which had well nigh cut the corn entirely down.

The destructive effects of these Frosts, I am fully pursuaded were not properly appreciated at first, as I have been ever since a close observer of my crop, and each day the infurious effects are rendered still more visible.

The blades are all more or less injured, and in many instances *entirely killed*, the bud alone remaining alive, and in *some hills* the bud itself is destroyed.

The very dry weather, which now prevails affords the plants but little opportunity of regaining their vigour, and what will be the ultimate effects, if this weather continue much longer, it is impossible to tell. One thing however I regard as being very certain, which is that the crops of corn in this latitude have suffered a most positive, serious, and *permanent injury*, and what the effects further north have been, I suppose we shall learn within a few days.

your friend
A FARMER.

Dorchester county, June 5th 1845.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Washington Union contains advices from Vera Cruz to the 10th instant, brought to Pensacola by the U. S. brig Somers, specially despatched by Commodore CONNER, of the U. S. Squadron off Vera Cruz. They are as follow:

From the Union.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most stirring news of the present day is the accounts we are receiving from Mexico and Texas. First, we have an arrival at New Orleans from Havana, with the circuitous intelligence which it brings from Vera Cruz; and then, still later and more direct accounts, received through the mysterious arrival of the Relampago, with her single passenger, and her undefined purposes, and chartered for the trip at an expense of $1,000, from Vera Cruz to New Orleans. These accounts follow each other with a rapidity and with a mystery which are calculated to give rise to considerable interest and busy speculations. Is it true, it is asked, that the Relampago does bring the declaration of war from Mexico against the United States? Is it true that she brings positive intelligence of the signing of a treaty by Mexico, which recognises the independence of Texas? It happens to be within our power to give the most direct solution, from the most authentic materials, received in this city, of these two problems!—Mexico has adopted a treaty of independence; and, *therefore*, she pretends to forbear the declaration of war against the United States.

We publish copious details from the letters which are before us, as they were received by the brig Somers, despatched by Capt. Conner, at Pensacola, as late as the 10th of May, from Vera Cruz. We have also received authentic letters from New Orleans, which discredit the report of war, as brought by the Relampago, and ascribe her arrival either to stock-jobbing schemes, or some commercial speculations.

LATEST AND DIRECT FROM VERA CRUZ.—INTERESTING!

From a very respectable source—on board our squadron off Vera Cruz—May 10.

"For some time past, a report has been in circulation here, that a treaty of peace was negotiating between Mexico and Texas. Within the last few days circumstances have transpired, which seem to confirm and render it extremely probable.

"It appears that Capt. Elliott, the British minister at Texas, accompanied by an agent from that government, charged proposals for peace, arrived here on the 11th of April in the British man of war Eurydice, and departed directly in a very private manner for the city of Mexico. From one of the newspapers enclosed (27th of April) you will learn that on the 21st, M. Cuevas, the Minister of State, made a Report to the Mexican Congress on Texan affairs and with the unanimous consent of the cabinet, proposed a decree authorizing him to receive propositions made by Texas to arrange and conclude a treaty of peace honorable to Mexico, to be submitted for the approval of Congress. This decree passed the House on the 3d of May by a vote of forty-one to thirteen, and subsequently was approved by the Senate *unanimously*. A bill for a loan of three millions of dollars has also become a law.

"Since then, letters from the city of Mexico, which I am told may be relied upon, have been received here, stating that the negotiation between Mexico and Texas has been completed, so far as the executives of the two countries are concerned. The terms are said to be, that Mexico acknowledges the independence of the latter, guaranted by France and England, provided Texas rejects annexation with the United States or any other country.

"Capt. Elliott, with the agent from Texas, returned to Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., and will embark on board the same ship, about to sail for Galveston.

"It does not appear from the different reports of the cabinet on Texan affairs, and the subsequent action upon them by Congress, that an immediate declaration of war is contemplated against the United States. On the contrary, it would seem that the government wishes to avoid such an alternative, by the readiness it has manifested on this occasion, in listening to the propositions for peace made by Texas. By treaty with that government, and acknowledging her independence on the terms as above related, she would no longer consider herself bound in honor to fulfil the threats she has made of declaring war against the U. States. To this effect M. Cuevas has, on more than one occasion, expressed himself in his official reports. At any rate, it would seem highly probable that Mexico will await the action of Texas on the present negotiation before any decided measures are adopted on her part.

"The province of Tobasco has declared in favor of the constitution of 1824. The belief is general that it will be adopted.

"Believing it to portant that the government should be in possession of the information relative to the above negotiation, Capt. Conner has deemed it proper to despatch the Somess with it to Pensacola, with orders to return and join the squadron without delay.

"Mr Shannon has not made any communication to the captain since his arrival. From our consul at Vera Cruz we learn that he will leave Mexico on the 15th of May.

"The health of the crews in this climate, and consequently the efficiency of the ships, depends very much on a liberal supply of good water—It is not to be had on this coast short of Pensacola, where it may be necessary for the vessels to repair for that purpose, about the middle of June. Even there it is not obtained without considerable delay. Would it not be therefore proper for the department to five directions to the officer in command of the navy yard at that place, to make such arrangements as will enable the ships of the squadron readily to replenish their stock of water on their arrival? The officers and crews of the different vessels enjoy good health."

[From another authentic correspondent.]

"VERA CRUZ, May 5, 1845.

"I addressed you on the 1st instant by the Eugenia, via New York, giving such information as I was in possession of relative to the negotiation going on between this government and that of Texas. I now deem it my duty to avail myself of the sailing of the French brig of war "Meicure" for Pensacola, to address you.

"In my former letter I acquainted you with the arrival of a British frigate from Galveston, with despatches for this government, but was not aware that Mr. Charles Elliott, the British charge d'affaires, and another Englishman, a citizen of Texas, came passengers, as commissioners from the Texan government to this, with power to treat for the recognition of the independence of Texas.

"These gentlemen went immediately to Mexico, (Mr. Elliott under an assumed name,) and returned to this city yesterday, and are now on the eve of departure in the same frigate for Galveston; and, by the best information I can obtain, they take over with them the acknowledgment by Mexico of the independence of Texas, with a proviso that she rejects annexation to the United States. This information is founded on letters and current reports from Mexico, and appears to bear the evidence of truth. If I am hasty in coming to the conclusion that Mr. C. Elliott takes over with him everything prepared for the action of the Texan Congress, I trust my zeal for the interest of our country will be a sufficient apology for my troubling you again on this subject. I transmit herewith also an account received by the last mail from Monterey, [about the revolution in California.]

"It is said that this government has granted a permit to two commercial houses in Mexico to introduce from New Orleans 40,000 bales of cotton. Such permits granted by General Santa Anna, were among the greatest sins laid at his door.

"Intelligence from Tobasco to-day is, that that State has pronounced in favor of the federal constitution of 1824; and there is no doubt that others will follow; and perhaps the government will settle down, at least for a little while, under that constitution.

"Commodore Conner is still anchored, with his squadron, off Green Island."

[From the same correspondent.]

VERA CRUZ, May 10.

On the eve of the departure of the United States brig Somers for Pensacola, I have to apologize for the errors into which I have fallen about the Texas negotiation pending before the Congress of Mexico, but, feeling anxious to communicate facts as they came to my knowledge, without any intelligence from either our minister or consul at Mexico, I have spoken in advance of the action of the Congress on the subject in question before them. I was led to believe that, when Mr. Elliot and the other commissioner from Texas came down from Mexico, they brought with them every thing prepared for the action of the Texan Congress; but I find these gentlemen still waiting here to receive their despatches from her British Majesty's minister at Mexico; and that the proposition of the Mexican minister did not pass the chamber until the 3d, after an animated debate of three days, by a vote of 41 to 13; and that the same proposition was sent to the Senate, and the 8th appointed for that body to consider it. There is, however, no doubt but it will pass the Senate unanimously.

"The Texan commssioners will most likely receive their despatches on Monday, the 12th, and hie back immediately to Galveston."

Translations made for the Union from Vera Cruz journals, received by the brig Somers.

We find in the *Diario de Vera Cruz*, of the 8th instant, (the latest date received from Mexico,) an extract from the *Diario del Gobierno* of May 3, of which the following is a translation:

"After three days of heated discussion, the Chamber of Deputies this day approved, by a vote of 41 to 13, the report of the select committee on Texas, relative to the approval of the initiative proposition on this important subject, which was laid before the Chamber by his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

The communication of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which is referred to, is that of Mr. Cuevas of the 21st of April last, of which previous intelligence has been received. The initiative proposition is in the following words:

"The government is authorized to receive the propositions which have been made to it with respect to Texas, and to proceed to adjust or conclude such treaty as it may deem expedient and honorable for the republic, reporting the same to the Congress for its examination and approval."

POSTSCRIPT

Arrival of the Great Western.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM UROPEE.

The steamer Great Western, Captam R. R. MATHEWS, arrived at New York on Sunday, at noon, making the passage from Liverpool in little less than 15 days.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

THE NEW YORK PACKETS.

Since our last publication there has been the following arrivals from the United States:—The Sea, Capt. Edwards, arrived here on the 7th inst.; and on the 8th the Great Western arrived at 11 P. M. Her news was forwarded to London by Express, as was also the news by the Caledonia steamer, which reached on the 13th about the same hour. The Ashburton, Capt. Huttleson arrived on the 12th at 6 A. M., preceeding by about 6 hours, the New York, in whose company she sailed on the 21st ult. We have seldom seen greater anxiety for American news than was manifested on the arrival of the two steamers.

WAR WITH AMERICA.

The probability of a war with the United States occupies the public mind on this side of the Atlantic, to the exclusion of every other topic. The arrivals from the western world are looked to with absorbing interest, and the instant a packet arrives, the news is conveyed with all the potency and speed which steam can commond to the metropolitan journals. In this way we forwarded by special express, and at a great outlay, the news which came to hand on the night of Tuesday by the "Caledonia." The previous arrival, the "Great Western," caused some stir, as it was known that she would bring tidings of the effect which had been produced in America by the speeches of Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen, in Parliament, on the Oregon question. But as only a day or two had intervened between the recept of those speeches and the return of the steamer, which had not permitted the public opinion to develope itself, the succeeding arrival produced, if possible, still greater interest.—The *pros* and *cons* of the question, it is needless to say are daily discussed; and this is certainly not the first instance of late, that the spirit of American institutions has been analysed by British pens. The theory of the Federal Constitution has formed, of recent years, a standing dish with the politicians of England.—The national charcter and its peculiarities—the public men and their waywardness—the democracy and its elements—are all weighed with critical skill, sometimes with a friendly, often with an adverse hand.—But whatever diversity of opinion may exist among Englishmen as to the abstract merits of Republicanism, a war with America—the bare contemplation of such a possibility—is abhorrent to the national mind. A war party, properly so called, as regards the United States, does not exist.

There is nothing to mark its influence. The mooted point—the Oregon—is not generally believed to be worth fighting for. It is not a point which appeals to national pride, or prejudice, or power. Every one feels that this little island has territory enough, and colonies, and subjects, which own its sway in every part of the habitable globe, that plume themselves on their identification with the British name, without measuring lances with a kindred people about a few thousand miles of a barren and profitless waste. No. The sentiment which has taken deep root in the public mind of this country—which prevades all classes, and sects, and shades of opinion, and unites them as one man, refers not to the *value* of the territory in question, but to what they conceive to be the arrogant, overbearing, *bullying* style with which the opposite claim is advanced. It is with a spirited people as with a spirited animal—if you drive, they resist, if you lead, they may concede. Mr. Polk must be a crude judge of human nature, or he would not have put forth, in his inaugural address about the Oregon, sentiments which were not merely indiscreet—not merely uncalled for and out of place, but which sneered at, and may be said to have hurled defiance at the British claim. We say nothing now as to the *justice* of the claim; all that we aim at is, to account for the extraordinary unanimity which exists on this question—an unanimity so surprising, that if we *do* go to war about it, every hand will be held up, every purse will be opened, every arm will be stretched, to sustain it, and bring it to a speedy and triumphant issue. There are men who would tamely submit to wrong that would instantly resent an insult.

The country feels itself insulted by the new President. Is he not a bungling tactician that thus gives his opponent such an advantage—that places himself in the wrong by his *manner*, while he is probably *right* in his theory? Human ingenuity could hardly have devised any means so effectual for amalgamating, as in a crucible, the discordant elements of which public opinion in every free country is composed. Like the wand of an enchanter, Mr. Polk has done this, and if there is any truth in the saying of Napoleon, that moral force, even war, far outstrips physical force, it will be found that his first will not be his last blunder.

Hasty men are generally obstinate men.—The President has committed himself—will the Republic sustain him? He has so precipated matters that the question must now be settled. He has thrown down the gaunlet, and it has been taken up; he has jeopardized the American claim, and flung to the winds the "wise and masterly inactivity" which Mr. Calhoun, with a far-seeing sagacity, recommended as the best policy for the United States to pursue. Back out he cannot, without personal compromise, for he has shown his cards to his opponent, who will work the game accordingly.

It is well understood on this side of the water—it is still better known at Washington, that the British Cabinet have come to the conclusion that the *present* is the time for bringing this matter to an issue To let it slip would prove them as arrant bunglers as their antagonist. Diplomacy, like the chess-board, consists in a series of successful moves, and a skilful player can hardly be blamed for check mating his rival. The affair might have remained in abeyance another quarter of a century, as it has done during the last half century, and every year would have increased the means, on the part of America, of a successful resistance—decreased, in the same ratio, the power of Britain to sustain, or take forcible possession of Oregon. The tide of emigration, which is daily flowing to the West, would have peopled it in a few years with the Anglo American race, who would have held their own against all intruders.

These advantages have been cast to the winds; and nothing appears to remain but mutual concession, or the settlement of the question by the strongest arm.—Here, again, the evil genius of the President confronts him. The temple of Janus is closed—we are at peace with the world. Our Indian empire is consolidated.—our colonies in China are progressing. The British exchequer is full to repletion—its navy is in admirable trim. Our steamers sweep every sea; our means of transporting troops, whether from Europe or from Asia, were never more complete—more perfect. There never was a period in the history of this country when it was better prepared for war—never did a question exist, not on its abstract merits; but because of its concomitent swagger, on which less diversity of opinions prevails, and with heart and soul would the *dernier resort* be entered upon and pursued.

We do not write in a partizan spirit. Nothing, Heaven knows, should we regard as a greater national calamity than a rupture with the United States; and we should be sorry to say or do anything which could in the remotest degree precipitate it. It is painful—harrowing—even to contemplate such a contingency. The elements of society would be convulsed, commerce would be swept from the ocean, and the ties of of interest, and even of consanguinity, would be rudely snapped asunder. Upon England it would inflict all but irreparable injury, and America would hardly suffer less intensely. May so fearful a consummation be averted In this crisis it is not unnatural that public feeling in America should be watched with some anxiety. The commercial classes can have no desire to fight Britain about the navigation of the Columbia.—The Northern States are identified with the continuance or peace and the progress of manufactures. The Southern States would not like to sacrifice their trade in cotton, tobacco, and other produce, for so illusory an object. The brawlers in the West may desire a row, from an inherent love of sport and mischief, or a thirst for gain. But after all, the matter will probably resolve itself into a contest for political supremacy. If the President is obstinate, and will concede nothing, the party which elected him may feel bound in consistency to sustain him, and the voice of the more sober and discreet portion of the Union will probably be drowned in the avalanche. We sincerely hope that discreet councils will prevail, and that both Governments, conceding something for the sake of peace, may bring the matter to a timely and satisfactory adjustment. But it is folly to blink the fact, that the "black cloud in the West," to which Sir Robert Peel so portentously alluded, looks threatening, and may burst with devastating fury.

With any country but America, war, with all its newly acquired horrors and improved instruments of destruction, would be fearful, yet *speedy*. But with such a line of cost on the Atlantic, and the barren waste in dispute on the Pacific side, it must, in the nature of things, be protracted. Possession of the Oregon by an armed force would, of course, be the first, and the destruction of the Atlantic cities on the seaboard the second, object of British annoyance. But we pause, and sicken at the bare idea of evils so appalling, and yet so apparently immediate; resulting from the language of a hasty and intemperate man, raised, unexpectedly, to a position, in which his capacity for making mischief appears to be the only capacity of which he has yet, in the opinion of the Britishers, given any proof. Unfortunately for our sagacity, we foretold, in this journal, the very day following the arrival of the President's inaugural address, the hubbub to which his indiscreet remarks on the Oregon would give rise here, and our statement has been verified to the letter.

The probability of a war with the United States occupies the public mind on the other side of the Atlantic, to the exclusion of every other topic. The arrivals from the Western World are looked to with absorbing interest.

☞ We take the following rich statement of some of Mr. Polk's labors from the Washington Union:

Letters of recommendation are pouring in upon him in favor of applicants for office. The other day he had to appoint four officers in one of our principal towns. For one of them there were not less than thirteen candidates, each of them backed by numerous friends. The President had to wade through the budgets of letters which each one presented to his consideration.

Throughout the late contest the Locofocos asserted they were struggling for principles; and it now seems that by "principles" they meant snug offices. It has always been a cardinal "principle" with the Locos to get into office whenever and wherever they can. It is for office they struggle on occasions. And yet it is by no means uncommon to hear them talking complacently about disinterested patriotism and other virtues with which they have never scraped the slightest acquaintance!

According to the Government organ there were thirteen applicants for one office, each one of whom presented "budgets of letters" to the President. We presume that each letter in each budget discused largely about the "Democracy" of the candidate and of the great service he rendered Mr. Polk during the late contest, It is not a little remarkable that the Locofocos always measure the "Democracy" of an individual by the amount of services he performs in the promotion of Locofoco candidates for office. If a man stay at home and attend to his own business, he is a very small Democrat indeed; but if he forsake his shop, office, or farm, leave his family to provide for themselves, and caluminate men infinitely better in all respects than himself, then he is the tallest of Demaera s; he is one of the Anakim of Democracy; a most worthy individual who carries his head a little nearer the stars than other men. Such a fellow is an "indomitable;" "unterrified," "unpurchasable," "incorruptible," "iron-hearted," "out and out," "unswerving" "Democrat," and, as such, is entitled to the largest kind of loaf or the most perfect leviathan of a fish that the President has at his disposal, and such a fellow is pretty certain of success in his efforts to procure office.—What a blessing Locofocoism is to a nation—how it promotes honestly among individuals!—*L. Jonr.*

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. THOMAS CARMINE, to Miss TERESA CLARK, both of this county.

On the 17th ult., by Rev. Henry Slicer, Mr. GEORGE FULLER, formerly of Ware county, Ga., to Miss AMELIA KELLEY, of Dorchester county, Md.