The Cambridge Chronicle.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES M. JONES.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT: LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIMS'T AT, BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S, AND TRUTH'S."

TERMS $2 50 PER ANNUM OR $2, IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES—VOL. 10. CAMBRIDGE, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1847. NUMBER 20

CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.

THE subscriber respfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Cambridge, situated on ACADEMY STREET, near the Cambridge Academy, in the rear of the Presbyterian Church lot, where he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches. He will make to order, **Sideboards, Bureaus, Bed steads, Tables, Washstands, Workstands Wardrobes, &c.,** at a cheap rate, and warranted to be made of the best materials; the workmanship to be unsurpassed in this town or county.

HE will also make, of the best materials, Mahogany COFFINS (hinge lid, lined and wadded) for **$16;** Plain do. **$15;** Walnut do. **$9;** Poplar do. **$6;** common flat top Pine do. **$3;** Childrens' do in proportion. He will send a HEARSE to any part of the county.

In all cases where the money is paid within thirty days, a discount of six per cent will be made.

He flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, as he will work cheap for cash, or country produce; and therefore solicits the patronage of the public. The public's ob't. serv't.

NOAH ABBOTT.

N. B.—Turning done in a neat manner, and at short notice. Old furniture repaired. N. A.

Jan. 16, 1847 1y

EASTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has leased the above establishment, and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. A. HALL.

Easton, Md. Jan 16, 1847——3m

CHEAP BOOT & SHOE STORE

IN CAMBRIDGE, Md.

THE subscriber has removed his BOOT & SHOE Establishment up town, and nearly

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

He respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a trial, as he has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing all kinds of

BOOTS & SHOES,

suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, boys, servants, &c.

He has on hand at this, and is ready to make to make to order, and at the shortest notice,

Mens' cork soled boots, warranted not to leak	$1.50
" Fine calf skin, or Moroco boots	$3,50
" Double soled fine boots : : :	$4.00
" Coarse Boots	$3,00
" Coarse Brogans	$1.50
Ladies' Morocco Slippers	$1,00

Childrens' work in like proportion.

He is always prepared to make—Boys' fine Nullifiers, Ladies' slippers of the very best Morocco, Misses and Childrens' do; also mens' and boys' Gaiter boots.

Persons wishing boots and shoes of the above named kinds, will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

WILLIAM LUTTMAN.

Jan, 16, 1847 —1y

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY CALLED HUNT'S LINIMENT,

Is now universally acknowledged to be the INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contractions of the Muscles, Sore Throat and Quinsy, Issues, Old Ulcers, Pains in the Back and Chest, Ague in the Breast and Face, Tooth-Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Burns, Croup, Frosted Feet, and all Nervous Diseases.

The TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS which has attended the application of this most WONDERFUL MEDICINE in curing the most severe cases of the different Diseases above named,—and the HIGH ENCONIUMS that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the AFFLICTED to resort at once to the ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

From the New York Mirror.

HUNT'S LINIMENT.—This invaluable Remedy of the many "ills that flesh is heir to" continues to shed its untold benefits upon all classes of society.—We have seen a Certificate from some of the most respectable, intelligent, and influential citizens of Westchester, where the Proprietor resides, who are above all attempts to mislead the public in reference to any medicine, remedy, or preparation; and as this testimony is at once spontaneous and uniform in commending this truly excellent Medicine for Rheumatism, and various other diseases named in the advertisement, there can no longer be a reasonable doubt entertained of its extraordinary success and triumph over the maladies in question.

Sing Sing, May 13, 1845.

We, the undersigned, do certify that we have used Mr. George E. Stanton's External Remedy, called HUNT'S LINIMENT, and have proved it to be fully equal to the character he gives it. Its healing properties are truly extraordinary; and we most confidently recommend it as one of the most certain external remedies that has yet been discovered.

Caleb Roscoe, Editor Westchester Herald.
Isaac Birdsall, Inspector M. P. State Prison.
Albert Lockwood, Judge Court Common Pleas.
James Locke, the extensive Horticulturist.
James B. Swain, Editor H. R. Chronicle.
M. Churchill, Principal of the celebrated Boarding School for Boys.
Samuel F. Reynolds, Supreme Court Commissioner.
R. R. Voris, District Attorney.
Theodosius Clark, Pastor Methodist E. Church.
Robert Wiltse, late Agent M. P. State Prison.
Aaron Ward, late Member of Congress.
Munson I. Lockwood, Clerk of the County.
Wm. H. Peck, Agent M. P. State Prison.
B. C. Morse, Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Benjamin Moore, Samuel Trowbridge,
Abraham Kipp, Pierre Van Cortlandt,
Stephen Marshall, Abraham Miller,
John Strang, Gilbert Martin,
Phillip G. Van Wyck, Edmund M. Blunt,
Benjamin Washburn.

☞The following shows a case of Rheumatism cured with only one bottle of Hunt's Liniment. The letter is addressed to Mr. Stanton:

Yorktown, June 18, 1845.

Sir:—Having cured me of a severe attack of Rheumatism, which had rendered me almost helpless, and at the same time made me suffer great pain, I would offer my testimony in favor of the great properties which your External Remedy, Hunt's Liniment is possessed of. I only used one bottle, and with that I consider I have been saved from a protracted and severe illness. I am now attending to my business regularly, which is that of a Farmer.

Your obedient serv't.
OLIVER VAN CORTLANDTH.

This Liniment is sold at 25 and 50 cents per bottle, by all the Principal Druggists and Merchants throughout the country.

Wholesale Agents in New York.

BROADLEY, PHELPS & Co. 142 Water Street.

Wholesale Agents in Baltimore.

SMITH & ATKINSON—CANBY & BARTLETT—STABLER & Co.

For Sale by Thomas M. Flint—White & Anderson, Cambridge; J. Bramble & Son, E. New Market J. L. Willis, Cabin Creek; J. Hubbard, Huntin Creek; R. F. Hemsley—E. M. Dawson, Easto T. H. Slaughter, Denton; Massey, Greensborough.

Orders addressed to me at Sing Sing, N. Y., wil be attended to. GEORGE E. STANTON,

Jan. 16, 1847.—1y *Proprietor.*

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

We propose to publish a Monthly Periodical, to be called the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCAGION. As its name implies, it will be devoted to the general subject of Education, embracing every grade of instruction, from the Primary School to the University. Many of the ablest writers, and most accomplished educators of our country, are already pledged as contributors to this work. It is expected also that numerous friends to the interest of literature and science, whose acquirements qualify them for the task, and whose benevolence makes them desirous of diffusing knowledge among men, will become occasional writers for the American Journal of Education. It is intended that it shall be a Repository of whatever is most useful to the teacher, in his heaven born purpose of developing the minds of youth; that it shall be a Magazine from which stores of useful knowledge may be drawn pertaining to a rational and christian education.

Several of the States are supplied with Newspapers or other Periodicals, that are devoted to the preliminary interests of our general subject, such as School Laws, Superintendents' Reports, Teachers' Institutes, County and other Conventions, but it is believed there is no Monthly of the kind here proposed. Formerly, the Quarterly Journal of Education published in London, and the Annals of Education published in Boston, were eminently useful, and afforded a fund of valuable information for the Teachers of the two countries. But these have long since been discontinued, and it is hoped that the present publication may in some measure supply their place. It will be partly original and partly selected; will scrupulously avoid all unprofitable controversies, and irrevalent topics; and will contain occasional embellishments, diagrams and illustrations, as the subjects may require. It will be edited by JOSEPH MCKEEN, A. M. President of the Association of Teachers of the State of New York, to whom was confided the Chairmanship of the Committee on subject of an Educational Periodical, at the annual meeting of that Association in August last.

Terms:

The Journal will be published in a large octavo form of 64 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and furnished to subscribers at the price of $2 a year, or three copies mailed to one address $5, ten copies $15, in advance.

☞Teachers are respectfully invited to become agents for the work.

Competent agents wanted to circulate the work, to whom a very liberal discount will be made.

All communications must be addressed (post paid) to the Publishers, LEWIS & BROWN, 135 Nassau, or 272 Pearl street, N. Y., where subscriptions will be received and agents supplied

Feb 6 1847

DR. H. G. GRIFFITH tenders his services to the citizens of Church Creek and adjacent country in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. He may be found at his residence at all times when not professionally engaged.

Church Creek, Jan. 30 1847 6m

DR. GEO. G HARMON offers his services to the citizens of Cambridge and vicinity, as a PHYSICIAN and SURGEON He may at all times be found at his office, (Dr Woolford's old stand,) when not professionally engaged.

Feb 6 1847——tf

Steam Mill AT EASTON POINT.

THE subscribers having purchased the above mentioned Steam Mill and having put her in complete repair for the accommodation of customers, would most respectfully inform the public that the Mill will be in operation every Thursday and Friday, for grinding Grain, and on Saturdays for crushing Corn in the ear. They also intend to keep on hand Flour and Meal for sale. The Saw Mill will be in operation in a few days, and they are now ready to receive logs. The price for sawing will be sixty-two and a half cents per hundred and the slabs.

They wish to purchase wheat and will give whatever it will clear in Baltimore.

WM. R. HUGHLETT,
REUBEN THARP.

Jan. 30, 1847——3w

☞GUERLAIN'S AMBROSIAL SHAVING CREAM, Roussell's ditto, Fennner's Pommade Divine, for chapped hands, Lips, &c., Fancy Soaps of finest quality and assortment, Perfumes—Creme de Perse, Beef's Marrow, Bear's Oil, &c. Florida Water, Lavender do, and genuine Farina Gologne, just received from Philadelphia, and for sale by

W. F. RUDENSTEIN, Druggist.

Jan 23 1847 tf

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Blackwater, an indented apprentice to the farming business, named Levin Standley; the above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery, but no charges paid. All persons are hereby forwarned from harboring said boy at their peril.

JACOB HENRY.

Jan 23 1847 3w

☞CARTER'S COMPOTND PULMONARY BALSAM, the most pleasant and efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c, warranted to give immediate relief; only 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

W. F. RUDENSTEIN, sole agent,

Jan 23 4847 tf Druggist.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned for boots and shoes for the years' 1844, '45, & '46, are hereby respectfully requested to call and settle the same, at least by the end of the present month. By so doing they will confer a favor on the undersigned. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention, good workmen, and punctuality, to merit a continuance of the same. WILLIAM WINGATE.

Jan 16 3w

N. B.—*WANTED*—a boy to learn the boot and shoe making, of moral and industrious habits, and about 15 or 16 years of age, W. W.

For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at private sale, his house and lot, situated on the corner of Race and Muir sts, in the town of Cambridge, on liberal terms

THOS M FLINT

N B—FOR SALE—A negro woman about 25 years of age, a slave for life—Also a negro man to hire for the balance of the present year, T M F

Feb 6 1847——3w

Political.

We commend the following to the attention of our readers. It is taken from the correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

The debate in the Senate yesterday upon the amendment to the ten regiment bill relating to giving bounty lands, was of a highly entertaining character.

On the side of the Whigs, Mr. Corwin spoke more at length than any other Senator. His remarks were in reply to Mr. Benton.—Mr. C. came into the Senate on the 4th of March, 1845, nearly two years ago, and as you well know, with a very high reputation as a public speaker. He had acquired this in the course of his service in the House of Representatives,—one of his speeches there, that in which he so unmercifully and "bodyadiously" used up and immortalized *General* Crany, of Michigan,—being remembered to this day, and exciting irresistable laughter whenever recalled to memory. Mr. C. had also added to that reputation he carried with him from Congress, by his inimitable and all-powerful speech es before assembled masses of the people of his own State, attracting, as he did, tens of thousands wherever he addressed them. Being thus known to be one of the ablest speakers in the country, the people of the United States anxiously waited to hear his voice from his high position, the Senate. But they listened in vain. No ambition to be heard, or to "listen to the sounds himself had made," prompted him to rise and give utterance to his voice. Day after day, week after week, and month after month, he sat, as if bereft of the power to rise, and as if his tongue refused its office, but listening with close and respectful attention to his fellow Senators. He has at length, however broken that silence which modesty imposed; and in doing so, has not only gratified his numerous friends and admirers, but shown that modesty should have long since yielded the sceptre of control to confidence. This is a circumstance, however, of which we have such rare occasions to complain, that I am not disposed to be very unforgiving on this, the first of the kind which has come to my knowledge.

Mr. Corwin spoke about half an hour in reply to Mr. Benton's arguments, and in that time made sad havoc with them. He was listened to with the closest attention and with undisguised admiration, wielding, as he did, with equal skill and force, the war club of argument, and the two edged sword of sarcasm and irony. The latter weapon, Mr. Corwin wields with terrible force and effect, as on the present occasion Mr. Benton could testify.—Instead of giving my own opinion of his speech, I prefer to repeat the remarks made to me by a political opponent of Mr. C., namely: that "it was a masterly speech, powerful in argument, terrible in sarcasm, and beautiful in imagery."

In reply to the argument of Mr. Benton against giving bounty lands, namely: that harpies would be hanging around our camp for the purpose of defrauding soldiers of their rights to these lands, unless protested against them, Mr. Corwin said he had been somewhat surprised, at the minute details given of the schemes of fraud which the Senator from Missouri had asserted would be practised, and he doubted not such reports had reached his ears; but he was pained to hear such schemes of peculation and fraud connected with the names of certain officers of the Government. That companies of scoundrels would be formed, as the Senator said, to endeavor to despoil the soldier of his hard earned bounty, he had no doubt. It was one of the inevitable consequences of all wars, and it was one of the curses which belonged to a state of war. It had been the case, as the Senator of Missouri had said, after the close of the Revolutionary war. It was a well known fact that the men who had passed through the fires of the struggle, were endeavoring to defraud each other out of what they had received as a compensation for their services. It had ever been so, and would be so to all time, as long as human nature was such as to induce men to go to war at all. So long as men could find no better mode of settling national controversies than by going to war; of marching armies against each other in battle array, insteae of following the dictates of humanity; instead of exercising the faculties with which God has endowed them, in avoiding the necessity for warfare, there would be scoundrels enough found to cheat one another. So long as national controversies were to be settled in the old barbarous mode, so long would such a disposition be found to exist.—But he was surprised to hear from the Senator from Missouri that the very officers of the Government, whose appointments the Senate was called upon to sanction, and commissioned by the President to carry on the war, which was emphatically his war—and he was surprised to hear that men in this position would be found so reckless, so lost to the dictates of honor and of conscience, as to practice frauds of this description. Could this be true? Could it be that those who were daily associated with the soldiers, witnessing their sufferings and hearing the groans of the dying, would be guilty of robbing the soldier, and defrauding his widowed wife and orphan children of the bounty which his country had bestowed? He asked the Senator, was this the condition in which this Republic was now placed? Were such the instrumentalities to be sent abroad to execute their duties in the service of the Government upon the field of battle? His knowledge of human nature would hardly allow him to suppose it had been sunk to that depth of degradation and of infamy. Such a supposition contemplated the existence of a class of society more degraded than he was willing to suppose any man who had received his commission from the Government could be. They might perhaps find in the dens and hells of cities, men who would come out from their hiding places when they knew that eight millions of acres of land had been put into the market for the benefit of those who served, but he did not think that men who accompanied the soldier at his last gasp, had shared his perils, assuaged his burning thirst, mitigated his sufferings and received his dying message for his wife and children, would deliberately plan such schemes of fraud.

In answer to the argument of Mr. Benton, that the soldiers were incapable of protecting themselves against speculators and other villains who would prey upon them, Mr. C. remarked that the Senator from Missouri proposed to protect the soldier from these frauds by making the bounty unalienable for seven years. Thus presuming that those who, as the Senator from Missouri eloquently described it, escaped the embrace of the battle storm, and avoided a grave upon the tops of the Cordilleras, were not capable of controlling the bounty which the Government bestowed upon them, and that Congress must, therefore, constitute itself their guardian. He was of opinion that if they put the matter upon this footing, and said to the soldier that at the end of the war he should emigrate to the far West and settle upon this land, or else be debarred from the enjoyment of this bounty for seven years, it would have the effect of deterring men from entering the army. It would hardly be necessary he believed, to pass an act to prevent a Senator from making a contract respecting his travelling allowance and per diem, or placing any lien upon it for a certain length of time, lest the money might fall into the hands of speculators, who were hovering in clouds around the Capitol, darkening the air with their numbers. That would be a strange law; but he thought it would be quite as reasonable as the restriction proposed by the Senator to be placed up on those lands.

To form an opinion of Mr. Corwin's speech from these abstracts of two or three points, would be like forming an opinion of a bottle of champaign, from tasting a few spoonfuls of the wine in a glass over night; the effervesence, the life and spirit being gone.

Mr. Benton felt it necessary to reply at length to Mr. Corwin, and in doing so, was more courteous than usual. He will take good care how he provokes one who bears such arrows in his quiver as Mr. C. Of Mr. B. it may be said.

"'Tis much he dares,
"And to that dauntless temper of his mind
"He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valor
"To act in safety."

THE THREE MILLION APPROPRIATION.

The bill reported from the Committee of Foreign Relations in the U. S. Senate, appropriating three millions of dollars for the use of the President to be employed by him in bringing the Mexican war to a conclusion, is drawn up in the following words:—

Be it enacted &c, That a sum of money not exceeding three millions of dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in order to bring the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be.

The speech of Mr. Sevier, Chairman of the Committee, who urged the passage of this bill, discloses for the first time, officially, the specific designs for which the war with Mexico has been waged. That it was to be made a war of conquest the public have generally believed; the extent of the contemplated acquisitions of Mexican territory is now made known. Mr. Sevier was not authorized "to state precisely what territory this Government would require; but he supposed that no Senator would think they ought to get less than New Mexico and Upper California. He did not suppose that a treaty of peace with less than this would ever pass that body."

The speech of the Senator contains other disclosures. It has long been a matter of doubt how the President was to use the money which he asked Congress to entrust to his disposal—two millions last session, now three millions. If Mexico were willing to negotiate with us at all, for peace, and should it be deemed proper to pay money to her as a consideration for territory to be acquired, a stipulation to that effect for the requisite sum would find its appropriate place in the treaty itself.—What need of ready money? What need, especially, of money to be paid in advance? To whom is it to be given? For what particular purpose? These questions have not found answers. But Mr. Sevier gives some intimations which may serve as answers.

It appears that certain documents, comprising an official correspondence relative to the affairs of Mexico, have been laid before the Committee by the President of the United States. "It would not be expected, however, that the President or any body else," we quote Mr. Sevier, "would be required to give the names of those who imparted this information; for it would be a breach of confidence to do so." Upon this basis the appropriation is solicited. "The intelligence possessed by the President," says Mr. Sevier, speaking for himself and the committee, "gave them to believe that, upon a certain advance to be made to them (the Mexicans) to pay the expenses of their army and other expenses, they would be willing to cede that portion of their country which he had named." There it stands—there it stands in black and white.

It may be fairly inferred that the assurance to which Mr. Sevier alludes came from Santa Anna, directly or indirectly. The significant passage in Mr. Polk's Message concerning that personage receives now its explanation: "It remains to be seen," says the President, "whether his return may not yet prove to be favorable to a pacific adjustment of the existing difficulties." Mr. Polk still believes in Santa Anna. The President of the United States trusts to a secret understanding with the leader of our enemies, for a conclusion of the war, rather than to the valor of our troops or the might of our arms. In this confidence he has furnished the Mexicans with a General, and he would now supply them with money to pay their soldiers. Did weakness ever show itself more infatuated? was there ever such an exhibition of petty cunning blinded by the conceit of its own artifices? And this is to be styled *Statesmanship!*

If Congress should entrust this money to Mr. Polk, there is no doubt of Santa Anna's readiness to take it. He will take the three millions and as much more; he will have no scruples in taking enough to pay his army, put it in full equipment, and raise it to twice its present force; he will be willing to accept enough to double his batteries of artillery, replenish his magazines, and supply arms to the whole Mexican population.

It is not a very gratifying thing to our national pride to see an Administration, which started with a grand air to "conquer a peace" with Mexico, now become so eager and anxious to buy one. We were told that Mexico would have to pay all the expenses of the war, as well as the indemnity due to our citizens, that she would have to pay the whole aggregate in land—in territory. Now it appears that we are to pay money to her—pay it in advance, too, with no guarantee of a consideration but Santa Anna's promise—which, worth less as it is, may after all be no promise at all. If this is to be our policy, why was it not begun before the war began? Of what avail are our expenditures, our victories, our losses, our grand invasion, our marshalling of fleets and armies? Were all these necessary to the purchase of a peace with Mexico? Could we not have perfected the disputed title of Texas to the Rio Grande and obtained a cession of Upper California by assuming the indemnity due by Mexico to our citizens and paying her a fair sum in cash?—could we not have done this without moving a soldier beyond Corpus Christi? If negotiation was to be our policy, with money for its instrument, why rush into war and draw the sword for a few ineffectual blows which have served to irritate, not to subdue? The national sentiment of Mexico is now embittered against us. As invaders of her soil we have gone too far, or we have not gone far enough.

At one moment our policy has been all for intimidation; at the next, to conciliate. With one hand we strike terrible blows and with the other convey Santa Anna into Mexico to act the part of a traitor—by subserving our interests in the guise of a patriotic devotion to his own country. The same game, it appears is to be continued. The President asks for increased forces and supplies, and for a Lieutenant General to carry on the war with energy, and at the same time solicits three millions to carry on his intrigue with Santa Anna.—Amer.