THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

☞The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 21st February.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS—FIVE HUNDRED MORE SUBSCRIBERS WANTED.—Having a competency of force and being desirous of making our paper one of the best in the State, we have thought proper to extend the following inducements in order that we may be justified in our course:—Any subscriber to the Chronicle who will furnish us with FIVE responsible names, shall have the paper for the present year free of charge. We have been informed that there are names on our books that have been subscribers to the Chronicle from 15 to 20 years, and to such we feel disposed to extend the most liberal terms. Let but one hundred of them send us five subscribers each, and we shall have the number called for, and they shall have the paper for one year gratis. We cannot but believe that there are at least from eight to ten hundred persons in this county who ought to take their own paper, and we feel sure that by a very little exertion on the part of each subscriber, five hundred can be obtained. Also, a commission of 50 cents will be given to any Deputy Sheriff, Constable or Postmaster, for each subscriber. At these rates any energetic officer can make as much by obtaining subscribers to the Chronicle as at his official duties. See prospectus on fourth page.

☞The attention of merchants and others of the Eastern Shore is invited to the great inducements held out in the advertisement of Martin Lewis & Co., to be found in to-day's paper.

GENERAL TAYLOR IN NORTH CAROLINA

Great Whig Meeting in Wilmington.

[From the Wilmington Chronicle.]

That in reviewing the history of the country for the last twenty years, they find in it only a history of the intrigues and bitter animosity of factions arrayed against each other in deadly hostility, and animated by a zeal which looked too much to success alone, too little to the country welfare. That acknowledging the utility in a republic of parties moderate in opposition, and vieing with each other in a love of their common country, they cannot but feel that when opposition has degenerated into faction, and zeal, beginning in honest purposes, is turned awry, and prompts only to bitter warfare for office and for spoils, the country which contains these jarring elements, unless some means be found to reconcile them, has touched the highest point of its greatness. That such has become the condition of this Union, it is needless for them to assert.—Party strife has long ceased to be a contest for principles, and settled down into a pretty wrangling about names and epithets. What profits it now to the country that good men are born to her service, since they can only obtain the means and opportunity to serve her, by sacrificing to the blind behests of party that independence of thought and action by which alone they can be capable of good, and worthy of her trust? Why are learning, abilities, statesmanship, and integrity, hurled from the high places of the nation because they cannot square their faith by party rule, and undertake to govern the shadowy future, with all its hidden emergencies, by a Gunter's scale of political ethics? If this be a necessity of the times, then indeed are they "sadly out of joint." But they hope for better things. They look to the future with an abiding confidence that the good Providence which has already and often guided the country through great dangers and peril, will still be watchful to guide and to save. Amid the gloom of war, a distracted Government, a bankrupt Treasury, they behold a star new risen, and gathering its purest and brightest rays amid the shock and carnage of battle. They hear a name terrible in conflict, but gentle in peace, breathed by the voices of a united and grateful people. They bend to its influence, for they recognise in it the harbinger of peace—of Harmony—of union.

Resolved, That, loving our country, we will support no man for its highest office who is not good, honest, and true; and, leaving to others an equal right, we choose for ourselves him whose greatness is his honesty and simplicity, and inscribe on our banner a name hitherto invincible and hereafter to be immortal—the name of ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Resolved, That the present state of affairs of the nation requires an Executive officer fresh from the hands of the people, and without regard to party.

Resolved, That in the pure honesty, integrity, energy, and undoubted talents of ZACHARY TAYLOR, we hail such a man.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Attack of a Courier by the Guerilleros—The Small pox at Vera Cruz—Capture of Orizbo—No Quoram at Queretaro—Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissionere—Peace Rumors, &c.

By the New Orleans Picayune extra, we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult., which is a week later than previous dates. The advices from Vera Cruz are to the 29th. The British courier arrived from the city of Mexico at Vera Cruz on the 22d ult. The curier was robbed once on his way up to Mexico, and twice on his way down; but he lost none of his correspondence.

The express man who took up the President's message for the American Star was murdered on his way down. He was captured by guerrillas, stripped and shot.

Our accounts by this arrival, says the Picayune, are as contradictory in regard to peace as the rumors which come to us from Washington.—One of our occasional correspondents who apprised us some time since of the transmission of important despatches by the sloop of war Saratoga, reiterates his opinion that "peace is made so far at least as the Mexicans can make it. What has been done only requires the sanction and approval of our Government." On the other hand, a letter from a distinguished officer dated the 19th in the city of Mexico, says: "The Mexican Congress has not been able to form a quorum and peace is just as far off as ever."

Col. McClelland, with 300 infantry and 200 mounted men, started up the Orizaba road from Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., to cut off the robbers, who are represented to be in large force on the main road to the National Bridge.

It was positively stated by merchants, who are well informed in regard to affairs in the interior, that Gen. Lane was moving on Orizaba with 500 cavalry.

Capt. Whipple is said to have arrived at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico, and to have brought down news that Orizaba has been taken, and is now in possession of a body of troops despatched from the city of Mexico. The editors of the Free American had been unable to see Capt. W. personally to ascertain the facts.

The small pox had broken out at Vera Cruz; fifteen cases having been reported by the board of health. The disease is of a very mild form.

The train which left the capital on the 14th arrived at Vera Cruz on the 27th, without molestation; it comprised 200 wagons. Maj. Van Buren, bearer of despatches, accompanied it. This train met Gen. Marshall and Col. Miles at Puebla, with their respective commands, on the 17th ult. The "American Star" says that at the latest advices from Queretaro, no quorum of Congress was yet in attendance.

Gen. Annaya is succeeded by Penay Pena as President *ad interim* until a new one shall be chosen when Congress assembles. It was rumored that Mr. Trist had been in conference with the Mexican commissioners, and that certain terms were agreed upon; but nothing authentic was known.

No news of importance was brought down by the British courier (which has transpired) save that a *pronunciamento* has been made by Mariano Avila, Governor of San Luis Potosi. It represents the opinions of the people of that State as well as of Gaudalajara, Gaunajuato and Zacatecas in regard to peace, to which they profess to be utterly opposed. It calls earnestly upon the other States to cooperate with them in organizing forces to defend the country; and to levy taxes for the support of the war. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz, from whom we derive these facts, attaches very little importance to this *pronunciamento*. The Governor of San Luis has long been playing the fire-eater, and the people of this State are so fearful of being invaded from Saltillo, or Tampico, or from the city of Mexico; that they are eternally urging the people of other States to unite and carry on the war.

A letter in the Picayune, dated Vera Cruz, Jan. 24, says:

We are in receipt of news from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst. All was quiet at the capital. Peace! peace! is the cry. It is generally believed that Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist have succeeded in making a treaty of peace; nothing is *known*, for of course, all the movements of those high in authority are kept secret. Many persons of respectability, and some high in authority, positively state there is no doubt there will be peace in three months. The *pronunciamento* of the State of San Luis Potosi, against the Government, and her invitation to other States, opposed to the Government, &c., making peace, to send deputies to meet at the city of San Luis Potosi, I must confess, does not look very much like any peaceful arrangement made or to be made by our gallant general. It has rather a *triet* aspect.

There is a very large and valuable train which leaves in the morning for Jalapa. It is composed in part of Government stores; and property belonging to friendly Mexican merchants. It is a more valuable one than any that has yet been upon the road. A large force of guerrillas, about, 900, under Col. Zenobia, are known to be waiting on the road to attack it, and Gen. Twiggs who is exceedingly anxious to chastise this noted personage, has adopted the following *ruse de guere* to accomplish his object: The guerrillas have their spies in this city who will report the starting of the train, which will turn back after escort, coposed of two field batteries, two companies of dragoons, and four of infantry, will leave the road and endeavor to come upon and surprise the guerrilla force. The Georgia Independent Horse Riders, Lieut. Anderson, are a part of the escort.

THE NEW LOAN.—*Treasury Notes.*—The Bill now before the House of Representatives proposing to raise sixteen millions of dollars by loan, is denounced by the organs of the Administration. The reason of this denunciation is that the committee of Ways and Means have not inserted an optional clause in the Bill allowing the issue of Treasury Notes to the amount of a part or the whole of the sixteen millions.

Now, if money is to be borrowed, the terms will depend upon the credit of the borrower and the state of the money market. The first loan was negotiated without trouble and without loss. But it is apprehended that the loan now proposed cannot be so negotiated. The money can be had, no doubt; but it is feared that the Government stock for a new loan could not be sold at par. Well; this is a natural consequence of the continuence of war and of war expenditures—especially when no additional sources of revenue are provided. What else can be expected?

But the privilege of issuing Treasury Notes is demanded—and how would that mend the matter? Temporarily it might be a convenience.—But if Government stock becomes depressed, must not the same causes which depress it operate also to depreciate Treasury notes? True, the fact that Treasury notes are receivable in payment of dues at the Custom houses and the Land offices may keep them somewhat above the rates of stock: but this must tend to embarrass the government at last—since it must cause an influx of these notes into the Treasury and prevent the reception of specie.

Mr. GALLATIN, in his second pamphlet, recently published, refers to the use of Treasury notes, which he first introduced, and says:

"Treasury Notes were first introduced by me; they are but a mere transcript of the British Exchequer Bills, and were intended to perform the same office. At the commencement of a war, they afford a convenient mode of anticipating a portion of the annual revenue, equal to the amount of notes which may be kept in circulation, at par, or above par. They afford the means of convenient investment for a short period; and the extent to which they may circulate at par, depends on the demand for such investments.—They are made payable at the end of a short period, generally one year from their date; and they bear an interest generally lower than that which prevails at the time. So long as they bear those characters, they never can become part of the currency. No species of paper, by whomsoever issued, can become a currency, as long as specie payments are maintained, unless it can be exchanged at once for specie at its nominal value. This is the character of bank notes; and it is wanted in the Treasury Notes, the value of which necessarily fluctuates, according to demand and to the rate at which money may be borrowed. If above par, no debtor will give them in payment of his debt; if below par, no creditor will accept them. It, in order to increase the demand, they are made receivable in payment of Custom-house duties, or any other debt due to Government, they are still subject to the same general law. If above par they never will be used for the purpose of effecting such payment. If below par, Government will be compelled to receive them in payment; while, on the other hand, it is obliged to make all its payments in specie, or in drafts equal in value to specie. This is precisely the state of things at this moment. In order to increase their circulation, the Treasury Notes have also been made convertible at any time into six per ct. stock, which would have answered a good purpose, if the price of the six per cent stock could have been maintained at par."

This is a very clear and simple statement of the character and uses of Treasury notes. Is it not apparent that if they were issued in large quantities the benefits afforded by them would be entirely delusive, or worse? Being paid in to the Treasury at the Custom houses and elsewhere, while the Government would have to make its payments in specie, what is more evident than the necessity which the Government would be under of purchasing specie at last by selling these very notes at still lower rates of depreciation, or by the sale of its stock in the form of a loan, as now proposed?

We have said nothing here of the manifest contradiction exhibited by an Administration which calls for the privilege of issuing Treasury notes in the very same document which eulogizes the Sub-Treasury. The Administration, professing to use nothing but specie in its fiscal dealings, utters, through its organs, official and other, loud complaints that it is not permitted to issue its own promises to pay. Yet if its demands were granted in this particular, the Sub-Treasury instead of being a receptacle for gold and silver, would become a reservoir of Government paper, with the distinguished privilege of paying specie but without the means of receiving any.

This is a notable feature of Mr. Walker's financial policy, and it affords a striking evidence of his genius as a financier.

The official paper, however, true to its vocation, extolling the Sub-Treasury in one column, heaps its characteristic invective upon the Whigs, in another, for refusing to make that remarkable institution a manufactory of paper money. The whig plan of finance, we are told, is substituted for the Government plan—that is to say a loan is proposed instead of an issue of Treasury notes, "with a plain purpose to embarrass the Treasury." Nay to see at a glance "the full flagitiousness" of this policy of the whigs, it must be borne in mind that, "against the urgent advice of the Executive they have brought forward a loan bill shaped specially with a view to derange the business and the money market of the country at home, for the purpose of crippling its efforts against its enemy abroad."

Such an accusation as this would be regarded as vile and unworthy, under any other rules of propriety than those which form the code of certain political consciences. It is, however, in the usual style of the "Union's" discourse. Every variation from the President's recommendations, all differences of opinion on public matters relating to the war, all indicate a treasonable purpose, and are so denounced by the 'Union.' That sort of vituperation includes its logic, its knowledge, its eloquence—such as it has. All the tunes from that organ are executed on one pipe.

But, in the estimation of reasonable men, what is to be thought of a journal that can say, concerning a preference for a loan over Treasury notes, that it is "a political outrage, new in our annals, and, from the wrath of a patriotic people, it is destined to be visited with a new measure of doom and punishment!"

The journal that speaks thus is an official journal, usually regarded as an exponent of the Administration. It is addressing such language to the Representatives of the People whose Committee of Ways and Means has thought proper to suggest a financial system different from that proposed by the Executive, yet looking to the same end—a financial system in accordance with the specie paying and specie receiving policy of the Administration, and not, like the President's scheme, in opposition to it. What impotent arrogance is this! What a ridiculous exhibition of imbecile rage! To undertake to speak in the name of "a patriotic people," we respectfully submit, requires on the part of the assumer of such a function, to say nothing of some show of authority, a more appropriate demeanor than the Union exhibits, and, we may add, more good sense and better information.—*Balt. American.*

From the Annapolis Republican.

A WRONG IMPRESSION.

The prevailing impression amongst the Locos is, that there will be great dissention in the Whig party, in consequence of the warmth with which some of the most zealous friends of General Taylor have opposed the assembling of a National Convention. That impression is altogether erroneous; and those who flatter themselves that the whig party will be divided at the Presidential election, never were more disappointed, than they will find themselves when the period shall arrive for that election. The Nominee of the Convention, whoever he may be, will receive the undivided support of the party, and the feeling which now pervades it, furnishes the most satisfactory evidence to us, that every member of it will be prompt and active in the performance of his duty. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American in one of his recent letters says:—

"No state of affairs can arise, by which Gen'l. Taylor and Mr. Clay will be placed in an attitude of hostility to each other, as candidates for the Presidency. If Mr. Clay should consent to the use of his name which has in no manner of form been indicated or authorised, and he should receive the nomination of a whig National Convention, I have the best reason for believing that Gen Taylor, under no circumstances whatever, will permit his name to enter into the canvass. If, on the other hand, in view of the condition of the country, the Convention should select General Taylor as our standard bearer, Mr. Clay will cordially and zealously co-operate in his support, or in that of any other nominee who may be chosen.

They may "read, mark and inwardly digest" this declaration, which will be verified, letter for letter, on the 7th day of June next."

STREET SCENE.—"Ma'am your shawl's dragging in the mud."

"Well suppose it is? Isn't it fashionable?"

THE TAYLOR PLATFORM

Judge Saunders of Louisiana thus happily chalks out the Taylor Platform. It is one on which the whole nation can stand.

But our decided preference of General Taylor to all others, for chief magistrate of the United States, does not rest wholly on what he has done or what we expect him to do, *but rather on what we expect and believe he will not do*, if elevated to that high dignity.

We believe he will not wilfully pervert or violate the laws of his county.

We believe he will never obstruct the passage of salutary laws by the interposition of dictatorial power.

We believe he will never bring the power and patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections.

We believe he will never misdirect the patronage of the government from its legitimate ends, to the promotion of his own selfish purposes or the reckless ambition of demagogues and partizans.

We believe he will never forget that he is not the President of a party, but the President of twenty millions of people, bound together, by a common liberty and a common Constitution, that was ordained and established "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

If called to the Presidency, he will bring back the government to its original purity and simplicity. He will reimpress it with the similitude of his own character. He will be fresh from the people, unleavened with parties and cabals. He is in fact one of the people properly so called.—He is the people's candidate and to their service will devote his every thought. Never having been in political life, he has no heart-burnings to appease. He is the rival of no man. The platform on which he stands has no other tenant.

THE KIND OF PRESIDENT WE WANT.—It is clear, then, that we have the means of determining precisely what kind of man the next President of the United States should be. In a general view, there can be no error or judgment on this point; he should be a strong-minded, clear-headed, firm, honest man. Such another as Washington, if such another could be vouchsafed, would serve our turn exactly; and it is clear that the nearest approach to such a man, it would be wise for us to choose, wherever we find him. *Especially an uncommitted man. A man not identified with any political or social system, devotion to which might interfere with his just and wise direction of public affairs in relation to momentous and as yet obscure contingencies.* This would seem to be, in a general way, the kind of man needed by the exigency.

An honest old Dutchman came on a visit to New York Village, and was quietly sonning his pipe in view of the Mohawk Valley without knowing that a railroad run through it. The night was dark with the appearance of rain, which obscured the old man's conjectures, when suddenly a train of cars rumbled by, leaving a long train of sparks in the rear.—Suddenly dropping his pipe the astonished citizen exclaimed—

"Veil, if New York State ish not denied for improvement! Dey hang lamps on de thunder clouds, dat peoples may see dem and get out of de way."

OBITUARY.

The links which connect the events of the past with those of the present are being rapidly severed by the relentlessness of that most potent foe of the human race—death. And from this cause it is becoming proportionably difficult to realize the scenes of "the olden time," whose legitimate representatives are so swiftly passing away from amongst us.

The subject of this obituary notice, Col. JOHN JONES, has but recently left us, after having lived through the various and stirring scenes which have been exhibited in our country for the long, long period of 93 years! Few indeed have there been who have lingered so long on the shores of the present existence; and fewer still who have fulfilled the various duties of the citizen better than he.

In our struggle for independence in the war of the Revolution, he promptly obeyed the demands of his suffering country by serving with honor to himself, and efficiency to the cause of liberty, in the "Maryland Line" as a Lieutenant of Infantry, and was twice prisoner of war to the British. As a citizen, when the storm of war was hushed, he bore and continued to do so until the day of his death, the character of an enterprizing, industrious man. As a parent, the position occupied in society by the sons "whom God had given," affords the best demonstration of the wisdom and care with which he discharged the duties and fulfilled the weighty responsibilities of a father.

Taken altogether in the different spheres in which he had been placed by Providence perhaps there are few who fulfilled them better. Persevering industry and a wise economy rendered the circumstances of declining life easy. Activity and temperance lengthened out his days to a period considerably protracted beyond the usual allotment of human existence. The review of a well spent life, even amid the complicated infirmities of old age, made him contented, happy and cheerful. But he is gone—gone before he was permitted to gaze back on the receeding days of a century—called away to that boundless eternity whose roiling ages know no termination, while the attention was fixed beyond the few years which were coursing along between him and the commencement of *another age*.

The sorrow felt by his immediate relaties, from the very length of the attachment, must be deep. And were they in possession of no hope of the re-connection of the tie so recently broken by death, their grief would be of necessity insufferably poignant. But they sorrow not as those without hope. Their confidence is strong that a holier clime has become the habitation (and that forever) of their father, brother, friend.

When the sickness came that in five weeks hurried him to the grave, he was found engaged, constantly and fervently engaged in prayer to God for that grace which would sustain him in the terrible journey which he felt he had commenced. His whole thoughts appeared to be occupied in making preparation to appear before a holy God. The world with all its interests was dismissed from his mind, nor for a moment was it permitted to distract his attention from eternal things, and he said "the merits of my Redeemer is my only hope." While thus engaged—his reason continuing unclouded to the last—in his own home, surrounded by his children and his children's children, without a struggle, and as calmly and as peacefully as an infant—*he fell asleep.*

The appropriate religious services were performed, and his mortal remains, attended by a train of his numerous relatives and friends, were borne to the grave yard of the Protestant Episcopal Church on Church Creek, where the impressive funeral service of the M. E. Church was read, when the body was laid by the side of his companion who had gone before him to the spirit-land. And there they lie, husband and wife, to awake no more till the Archangel's trump shall summon them to the tribunal of Christ and the final awards of the Judgment.

Church Creek, Feb. 16, 1848. V. S.

MARTIN LEWIS & CO'S
CLOTH STORE,

FOR THE EXCLUSIVE

SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

The Only Store of the Kind in Baltimore.

No. 233 Baltimore Street, second store West of Charles street.

We shall remove in time for the Spring Business, from our present Store, *No.* 213 *Baltimore street, East of Charles street*, to our New and Commodious Warehouse now building, *No.* 233 *Baltimore street, on the same side of the street, but Two Doors above Charles street*, where we shall be happy to see our friends and customers.

The experience of last fall, when first we took up this Branch of the Dry Goods Business exclusively, convinced us beyond a doubt, that a business like ours would meet with the same encouragement here, as similar establishments for many years past had enjoyed in the Northern Markets; and that Country Dealers, by a single trial, would see the actual necessity to divide their purchases, and, in no instance, to buy their Woollen Goods where they bought their Domestics, Dress, or Fancy Goods We have, therefore, made such arrangements for the coming Spring Trade, that we confidently invite the attention of all Dealers visiting our Market to our Establishment, assuring them, that in the extent of our Stock, Quality, Quantity, or Prices, we shall be second to no House in the Country.

We have had our *own Buyers in Europe*, and will be kept supplied during the season, with the newest and choicest Fancy Goods in our line of business, which England and France can produce for PANTALOONS and VESTINGS, as also *Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs*, and other articles adapted for Men's wear.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

French, English, Belgian, German and Domestic Cloths, Cassimeres and Doeskins, of every color, shade and quality, which the best Manufactories can produce, and we guarantee to sell the leading makes, as BEOLI'S, SIMONI'S, BONJEAN'S, and MONTAGNAC'S French Woollens, as cheap as their agents in New York.

Lupin's Drap D'etes, and Silk Warp Cashmerettes.

TWEEDS of every kind and description, foreign and domestic, Summer Cloths, Croton Coatings, Coddrington's, Gambroons, Heavy Bombazines and Alpacas, with a number of other choice and desirable Coatings for Spring and Summer Wear.

FANCY CASSIMERES, FANCY LINEN DRILLINGS AND VESTINGS.

Of these Goods, whether for extent, or beauty, our assortment can not be excelled anywhere.—Every steamer now brings us our own Importation of the very latest styles. Buyers with us have the great advantage, to get their fancy goods, both foreign and domestic, entirely different from what they can find them any where else, as most goods of the kind are ordered by us from designs of our own.

LININGS AND DRILLINGS.

White Satin Faced, Duck and Navy, and Brown French Drillings; Checked Linens for Coats and Blouzes, Brown French Linens, Farmer's Drills, for Servant's wear.

Children's Wear, of all and every kind, ordered expressly for the purpose.

Billiard Cloths, Two yards wide, of the celebrated factory of Iwan Simoni.

Military Companies and Colleges, furnished with Cloths for Uniforms, at Factory Prices, also, with Military and Naval Trimmings, of every description.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, of Superior Qualities viz: Black English Satins, black and col'd Silk Velvets, Silk, Satin and Alpaca Serges, plain Alpacas and Bombazines, Silk Sleeve Linings, Venizios Sewings, Rubinaccis Sewings, bl'k and col'd Twist, Patent Threads, Buttons, all kinds. Worsted and Silk Bindings, &c. &c., Canvass, Paddings, Silesias, Hollands, Wiggins, White Muslins, Colored do.. Waddings.

FOR COACHMAKERS.

Silver, drab and blue Cloths, drab Silks for curtains and linings, worsted Damasks, Buckrams and drab Velvets.

FOR SHOEMAKERS.

Cloths and Cassimeres of the ruling colors for Gaiters, and Lastings, black and colored, of the best quality.

Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, Denims, and other low priced Coat and Pant Stuffs, at factory prices.

Merchant Tailors and Manufacturers of Ready-made Clothing, as well as Country Dealers, will find themselves well paid in examining our stock.

To enable a Merchant always to sell Cheap, his Stock must be of that nature that fashion cannot depreciate it. Otherwise he is compelled to charge more on some Goods to make up for his losses on others. As in our business this difficulty is happily avoided, our Stock always being a safe one, we not only can, but will sell our Goods, either for Cash, or to Substantial and Punctual Customers, on time, at rates that shall give full satisfaction.

MARTIN LEWIS & CO.

No. 233 Baltimore Street, Two Doors West of Charles street,

Opposite Watkins. Dungan & Rust's Shoe Store.

Feb. 19, 1848.—3w

From the Baltimore Clipper.

BALTIMORE MARKET, February 16, 1848.

FLOUR.—There were sales of 800 bbls.—Howard st. brands on saturday at $5 62 1-2, at which price 00 bbls. were sold yesterday. To-day the market is firmer, and some holders refuse to sell at $5 61-2; as the supply and receipts are very light. City Mills is held at 5 87 1-2 a $6. and but little on hand. We quote Rye Flour at $4.12 1-2, and Corn Meal at 2 87 1-2 a $3.

GRAIN.—The receipts of all kinds of Grain are small. Good to prime red wheat is selling at 120a127c; ordinary to good do. 115a120c; white wheat 125a130c; sales of white Corn at 50c, and yellow at 51a52c; Rye 70a73c; oats 38a42c; clover seed $4.25a4 50.