NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.

Important from Mexico—Decision of the Tehuantepec Question — Defeat and Surrender of the French in Sonora, &c.

By an arrival at this port the Picayune has advices from the city of Mexico to the 14th inst. The only news of importance is that relating to the Tehuantepec contract, and the surrender of the Sonora expedition.

Tde executive having conceded to Congress the privilege of deciding upon the several Tehuantepec propositions recently submitted, that body proceeded to vote upon the propositions before them, and upon the vote being counted, the contract was declared to be awarded to Guanajuat & Co, a company which has generally been supposed to have stood but a poor chance of success. The decision therefore created no little excitement.

From Sonora we learn that some further engagements had taken place between the Mexican troops and Count Raoussett, the leader of the French expedition in that State, which resulted in the defeat of the latter, and the surrender of the entire expedition to the Mexican forces.

The Falcon has arrived with $30,000 in gold, including what is in the hands of passengers.

The Picayune has further accounts from Mexico. The proposition of the Guanajecato Company was adopted by the Chamber of deputies, by six majority.

There has been another Ministerial crisis, in which Senor Romez resigned his office as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Up to the latest dates his successor had not been appointed.

It was generally supposed that a breaking up of the Ministry would cause another change upon the part of the Government in regard to the Tehuantepec route.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

Success of the Revolutionists—Governor Cardenas and his Adherents Prisoners —Government Vessels Joined the Insurgents—Resistance by Matamoras, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1. We have late and important intelligence from the Rio Grande States of Mexico, where a fierce and apparently successful revolution is raging, accompanied with considerable bloodshed. The revolutionists at Tampico had marched on Tamaulipas, taking possession of all the towns on the route. They have made prisoners of Governor Cardenas, with nine members of the Legislature, who have been sent with other adherents of the Governor, as prisoners to Tampico.

The State of Tamaulipas has now declared its acquiesence in the provisional Government established by the revolutionists at Tampico.

The Mexican war steamer State of Mexico which recently left the Brazos for Vera Cruz, with a national war schooner, have both joined the insurgents of Tampico, which is considered a death blow to the maritime forces of the Government in the Gulf of Mexico.

The city of Matamoras, although summoned to surrender, still holds out, and the commandant of the city is fortifying and barricading, and making great preparations for a determined resistance of the insurgents

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The Kaine Case — Vice President King going to Havana.—In the Supreme Court, this morning, the Kaine extradition case was called up. James T. Brady and Richard Busteed appeared for Kaine and stated that they were prepared to argue the case. The Court expressed its readiness to proceed, when the Hon. Charles Sumner appeared, and stated that he had received a letter from Chas. Edwards, counsel for the British government, stating that he had been requested by the British minister not to appear further in the case.

Mr. Brady then stated that he had not known until this morning what course was to be pursued on the part of Kaine.

Attorney General Crittenden said he understood there were some arrangements in progress between the Secretary of State and the British Minister on the subject, and by his suggestion the court ordered the case to lie over until the morning, when it will be again called up. The case excited considerable interest, as Judge Nelson one of the presiding Judges, granted the Habeas Corpus under which Kaine was sued, and differed with Judge Betts of the New York Circuit Court on the law point. It is also the first case of the kind under the Ashburton treaty.

The steamer Engineer has arrived from Norfolk, for the purpose of carrying Mr. King to that place, whence he proposes to take the steamer Fulton for Havana. He will leave on Wednesday, if able.

Mr. King has resigned his seat as Senator, to take effect immediately. Gov. Collier will appoint Benj. Fitzpatrick his successor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 30.

Decision in the Providence Liquor Case —Unconstitutionality of the Law.—The case of Wm. H. Green vs the city of Providence, for the seizure of certain liquors, brought before the Court by writ of replevin, to recover said liquors, which were condemned by the Court of Magistrates, was decided by Judge Curtis, giving his opinion that that law of this State under which the property in the case was condemned is unconstitutional, because there was no sufficient complaint; and, secondly, because the plaintiff was deprived of his property by a criminal prosecution, in which he neither had nor could have a trial by jury without submitting to conditions which the Legislature had no constitutional power to impose. The Court also thought the order not simply voidable but absolutely void, the magistrates having no jurisdiction over the proceeding—and they gave judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with nominal damages.

Hon. George W. Jones, at present a senator in Congress, from the State of Iowa, was, on the 27th ultimo, re-elected by the legislature of that State for another term of six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire.

REPLY TO GEN. CASS' CENTRAL AMERICA RESOLUTION—*Mr. Everett's Letter on the Tripartite Treaty Propositon.*

The President on Tuesday communicated to the Senate a message in reply to Mr. Cass' resolution calling for information relative to the establishment by Great Britain of a new colony in Central America, in violation of the treaty of Washington:

"The Secretary of State says that no information, official or unofficial, has been received respecting the establishment of a new British colony in Central America.—A consul of the United States was appointed for Belize, Honduras, on the 3d of March, 1847, and the Minister of the United States at London was instructed by the Department to apply to the British government for an exequator. His commission was afterwards, in 1850, revoked, and since then we have had no officer there, or any one from whom the information asked for in the resolution could be expected by the Department.

A note from Mr. Clayton to Sir Henry Bulwer, dated July 4th, 1850, is also communicated, in which he acknowledges the receipt of a communication from the latter, declaring that the British government does not understand the engagements of the convention of the 19th of April, 1850, to apply to Her Majesty's settlement at Honduras, or its dependencies. Her Majesty's ratification of the said treaty is exchanged under the explicit declaration above mentioned. In reply to this, Mr. Clayton says, under date of July 5th, 1850, in a memorandum—

"The within declaration of Sir H. Bulwer was received by me on the 29th day of June, 1850. In reply, I wrote him my note of the 4th of July, acknowledging that I understood British Honduras was not embraced in the treaty of the 19th day of April last, but at the same time carefully declining to affirm or deny the British title in their settlement, or its alleged dependencies. After signing my note last night, I delivered it to Sir Henry, and we immediately proceeded, without any further or other action, to exchange the ratification of said treaty. The consent of the Senate to the declaration was not required, and the treaty was ratified as it stood when it was made. JOHN M. CLAYTON.

"N. B.—The rights of Great Britain to any Central American States have not been compromised by the treaty or by any part of the negotiations."

Mr. Clayton, in his letter to Sir Henry Bulwer, states, also, that "The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. King, informs me that the Senate perfectly understood that the treaty did not include British Honduras. It only included the Central American States, with their just dependencies." This is the substance of all the correspondence communicated, Mr. Clayton's memorandum, and the extract from Sir Henry Bulwer's letter being given in full.

Mr. Everett's letter, declining to enter into the proposed tripartite treaty with France and England on Cuba, was also sent into the Senate yesterday, in compliance with Mr. Mason's resolution calling for it.

The letter in question is a long and elaborate document, written with all the care and ability, it is represented, for which the Secretary is distinguished. It gives in full the reasons of the administration for declining to join France and England in a mutual pledge never to take Cuba. It reviews the history and circumstances of our territorial acquisitions of Louisiana, Florida, Texas and California; declares that it is in the nature of the American Union to enlarge itself by the extension of its constitution over new territory; and breathes the tone of Manifest Destiny, while it is mild and courteous in spirit, and couched in language of great dignity and propriety. Neither France nor England have made any reply to this manifesto.

It is intended to debate it over, it is said.

MURDER OF A BOY.—The vicinity of Conway, S. Paca and Warner streets was thrown in a high state of excitement last night, by a wanton and deliberate murder of a lad named Thomas Miller, aged about fifteen years. It appears that there is a considerable feud existing between two rival gangs of youths, rallying under the names of "Bloats" and "Sheep Boys," and which has led to numerous collisions and riots in South-West Baltimore. Last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Thomas Miller, the murdered boy, who is said to be somewhat identified with one of the rival parties, had gone into the shop of Mrs. Horn, on Warner street, between Conway and South Paca streets, to make a small purchase.

After procuring what he wanted, he was in the act of passing out of the shop, which is in the basement, and as he raised the steps to reach the sidewalk, a pistol was fired directly at him, the load of which entered the left side of his breast at the lower part of the collar bone, penetrating into the lungs and severing large blood vessels. He fell on the pavement and was immediately picked up and conveyed to the residence of his father, Mr. James Miller, on Conway street, near Warner, and Drs Addison and Miltenberger called in. Medical skill was, however, of no avail, the internal hemorrhage causing death in a very few minutes.

Coroner Miller was sent for, and was engaged at a very late hour in holding an inquest. A number of witnesses were examined, but nothing had been elicited by which the murderer could be identified with any degree of certainty. It was in evidence that a number of the "Bloats" were congregated in Warner street, at Conway, and that several were known to be armed with pistols—that the shot was fired from the street, and, to all appearance, with direct aim at the unfortunate lad.—There seemed no doubt that it was done by a boy, many of those congregated around quickly dispersing on hearing of the deed that had been committed.—*Baltimore Sun of Tuesday.*

"YOUNG AMERICA" ON GEN. CASS.

General Cass's declared approval of the policy of the Administration on the Cuban question has provoked the ire of the Richmond *Examiner*, the New York *Sun*, and other exponents of fillibustering Democracy. We extract passages from the *Examiner* to exhibit the nature of the harmony which is alleged to exist between the various sections of the party, and more especially to show the treatment which the conservative section may expect at the hands of those who claim that their exertions achieved the victory:

"Mr. Cass followed Mr. Mason in an oration which had neither taste, justice, statesmanship or oratory to recommend it. The same may be said of his public performances for a long time. But his fraternization with Mr. Fillmore renders his present display peculiarly attractive of notice. It is but a few months ago since he took off his coat at Tammany Hall and appeared in the character of Young America, to the astonishment of many and the amusement of all. It would appear from his present position that General Cass, having given up all hope of getting a Democratic nomination, now has his designs upon the mutilated remains of the dispersed Whig party; and, for aught we know, he may possibly succeed in gathering under his shadow that disconsolate company, with the old fogy admirers of his sophomore rhetoric, and forming the whole into a rope not less tough than one of sand. He may succeed in doing this, and the feat will entitle him to be the grand marshal of that procession of wolves and lambs which is to usher in the millennium.

"The truth is, this venerable but vacillating old gentleman has nearly played out his hand, and has wholly forgotten what the trump is; and, although he may 'grow thin by walking in and out of the Senate Chamber' to dodge important questions, we hope that the next four years will afford him an opportunity of expressing his opinions on subjects that will link his name decisively with one party or the other:—Adopting for the present his own doctrine, we object to his absolute conquest by Federalism; but will admit that he can be obtained by purchase, and are ready to negotiate a sale of our interest, if he is not effectually sold already.

"With hands uplifted into the altitude of the town clock at midnight, he thanks God that the honor of the country was not in the keeping of Mr George Law.'—It certainly lost nothing by his intervention; and we in turn, but not in the attitudes or either dying martyrs of gladiators, thank Mr. Law and the Baltimore Convention that the honor of the country is not in the keeping of a vacillating, inflated old fogy like General Cass."

SIGNIFICANT FROM CONCORD — The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot*, which appears by common consent to be regarded as reflecting accurately the views of Gen. Pierce, has the following significant paragraph in its editorial article of Friday last:

"We shall spare no effort to promote the harmony and consequent success of the Democratic party in this State, and shall do all in our power to sustain the National administration which is so soon to come under the direction of New Hampshire's gallant son. In so doing we shall doubtless be compelled to cross the track of factionists, disappointed and disaffected office seekers and mercenary demagogues, who, finding they cannot make money out of the new national administration, as they have out of others, will raise their feeble hands against it. With all such we shall deal as we have dealt with their like in times past; while among true men of the party we shall, as heretofore, know no difference either in respect to locality or personal considerations, but treat all as equals and equally entitled to the consideration of the party in the bestowal of its favors."

Assuming that the *Patriot* does not speak lightly or without sufficient authority, it is evident that the President elect already discovers the germs of future factions in the ranks of the Democrats. His organ realizes the fact, if he does not, that the next three months will develope disappointment and disaffection as consequences of the distribution of patronage; and that thenceforward the Democratic administration will be constrained to encounter opposition from portions of its own party. The discovery is not new. It was made long ago when first the mass of hostile elements were, professedly, bound together for a common purpose; but it is worthy of note that an anticipation so uniformly denied when proceeding from Whig pens, is now admitted to its full extent by the "home organ."

It will be seen, too, that the *Patriot* reiterates the determination of the new Executive to "know no difference" in the distribution of favors. Should not "principles" be substituted for "personal considerations," however? And with that alteration, is not the sentence designed to afford special consolation to the extremists, North and South?—*Wash. Republic.*

IMPORTANT DECION OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Richard Eells, of Illinois, was some months ago convicted under a statute of that State, which declares that a person harboring or secreting a fugitive slave, or in any wise hindering a lawful owner in retaking such fugitive, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $500, and an imprisonment of not more than six months.—Subsequently the case was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court on the ground that the statute of Illinois conflicted with the law of Congress and the constitution on the same subject, and made the delinquent liable to a double punishment. The opinion of the court (Judge McLean dissenting) was given a few days ago, pronouncing the statute of Illinois constitutional, on the ground that the object of the State was to prevent the immigration of slaves and not to aid or impede their owners in their recapture. On the other hand, the law of Congress is intended to aid the master, and contemplates recapture and reclamation

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1853.

☞ WM. THOMSON S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE"

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receiveadvertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia.

WE invite the attention of our readers to the Report of the Secretary of the Mutual Insurance Company for Talbot County, to be found in another column.

COM. CHAS. W. MORGAN, commander of the Washington Navy Yard, died in that city on Wednesday last. Com. M. has been for forty-five years an officer in the Navy.

WE will publish the School Law, in obedience to the wish of some of our friends in St. Michaels, as soon as we can procure a copy — We entirely agree with them as to the propriety of its publication.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—This body assembled at Annapolis on Wednesday. The Senate unanimously re elected Col. Edward Lloyd President. The House, owing to a difference of opinion as to the necessity for a re-organization, adjourned without coming to a decision. The Governor's Message was not therefore, delivered on the first day of the session. On the following day, both Houses organized by re-appointing the officers of the last session, after which the Governor's Message was sent in. It is a very lengthy document, and an abstract of it will be given next week.

DR. COX's second lecture on the most distinguished American poets, with readings and recitations, took place on Monday night, and was as interesting and entertaining as the previous one. At the request of a large number of our citizens who were unable to attend the first lecture, Dr. Cox has consented to repeat the lecture, but with entirely different selections, at the M E. Church on Monday night next. We trust our citizens generally will attend,—the price of admission is small, and the proceeds are devoted to alleviating the sufferings of the poor of this town.

CONGRESS.—On the 30th ult., the Senate took up and passed a resolution previously offered by Mr. Cass, calling for information respecting the establishment of a new colony in Central America by Great Britain, and the violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The colony spoken of is said to be the island of Ruatan and other little Islands off Honduras, which have heretofore been under the British Colonial Government at the Belize, but have within the last two years formed themselves into a colony, and been recognized by the Home Government. This is not, therefore, a new colony, but by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, England binds itself not to "occupy, fortify, or colonize, or assume to exercise any dominion over any part of Central America." It appears, however, from the reply to the resolution, that it was understood by both the contracting parties, that these Islands were not included in the agreement. On motion of Mr. Pratt, the bill compensating the heirs of Dr. William Somerville, of this county, for property destroyed by the British in 1814, was passed. Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

On Monday Mr. Cass presented the memorial of the Baptist Union, of Maryland, praying the interposition of the United States in behalf of the enjoyment by Americans in Europe, of religious liberty. Mr. Cass spoke in favor of such interposition, and on his motion, the memorial was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. Several private bills were then passed.

In the House, Mr Venable, of N. C., States Rights Democrat, made a speech on the Cuba question. He was opposed to the forcible acquisition of Cuba, and was satisfied that Spain should hold it forever. He thought we had territory enough, and the acquisition of Cuba would re-open the agitation of the question of slavery. He spoke strongly against Fillibusterism, and endorsed the action of the Aministration in regard to Cuban affairs. He alse took strong ground against the new-fangled doctrine of intervention.

He was followed by Mr. Stephens, Whig, of Ga., who, while he had no desire for Cuba, was not willing to commit himself against its future acquisition. Mr. Brown, of Miss., States Rights Dem., made a sort of fillibuster speech, intimating a willingness to get into a war with Spain, and take Cuba as indemnity. Mr. Wilcox, Union Dem., of the same State, endorsed the remarks of Mr. Stephens, and was opposed to the present acquisition of Cuba in any shape, manner or form. He also spoke in favor of the Senate resolution conferring upon Gen. Scott the brevet rank of Lieutenant General. The House passed the bills for the payment of Navy and Invalid pensions and then adjourned.

ON Tuesday, Mr. Cass presented in the Senate the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the United States do hereby declare, that "the American continents, by the area and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." And while "existing rights should be respected," and will be by the United States, they owe it to their own "safety and interests" to announce, as they now do, that no further European colony or dominion shall, with their consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent." And should the attempt be made, they thus deliberately declare, that it will be viewed as an act originating in motives regardless of their "interests and their safety," and which will leave them free to adopt such measures as an independent nation may justly adopt in defence of its rights and its honor.

And be it further resolved, That while the United States disclaim any design upon the Island of Cuba, inconsistent with the laws of nations and with their duties to Spain, they consider it due to the vast importance of the subject to make known, in this solemn manner, that they should view all efforts on the part of any other power to procure possession, whether peaceably or forcibly, of that Island, which as a naval or military position, must, under circumstances, easy to be foreseen, become dangerous to their southern coast, to the Gulf of Mexico, and to the mouth of the Mississippi, as unfriendly acts, directed against them, to be resisted by all the means in their power.

Mr. Shields reported a bill which was passed, appropriating $19,500 to satisfy judgments obtained in England against Col. J. C. Fremont, upon drafts drawn by him in California, for military purposes.

The bill granting pensions for life to the widows of deceased soldiers, &c., of the war of 1812. was further debated and passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the military academy appropriation bill. Mr. Polk, of Tenn., replied to the speech of Mr Venable, and condemned the course of the Administration, declaring that the country had been degraded. He also spoke against conferring the rank of Lt. General on Gen. Scott, whom he considered unworthy of it, and who, he said, had never acted magnanimously to friend or foe. Mr Polk has before made himself somewhat notorious for improper abuse of his superiors, and this outbreak is not, therefore, very remarkable. Messrs. Brooks, of N. Y., and Chandler, of Pa., defended the Administration and Gen. Scott from Mr. Polk's gratuitous attack. Mr. Carter of Ohio, was opposed to the Lieutenant Generalship, and should move to make it "Lord Lieutenant General." Mr. Gorman, of Ia., Democrat, defended Gen. Scott, and said he was in justice entitled to the distinction. Messrs. Florence of Pa., and Lane, of Oregon, participated in the debate, when the committee rose and the Military Academy approrpiation bill was passed.

ON Wednesday a resolution passed the Senate paying Mr. Merriwether mileage and per diem as a Senator up to the day Mr. Dixon was declared entitled to his seat. A bill granting pensions to the widows and orphans of certain deceased soldiers was passed.

The House in Committee of Whole, resumed the debate on the Lieutenant General resolution, Mr. Smith, of Ala., speaking in its favor, and defending Gen. Scott from Mr. Polk's attack.

DECLINATION.—We learn from the Patriot that J. V. L. McMahon, Esq., who was selected for the codification of the laws at the last session of the Legislature, in conjunction with Otho Scott, Esq., of Harford county, has declined to accept it, and has sent his letter of declination to Annapolis, to be presented to the two houses of the Legislature. The appointment of Mr. McMahon was made without consulting him, and only with reference to his admirable qualifications for the discharge of its important duties.—*Clipper.*

AWARD OF LOUIS NAPOLEON IN THE PORTUGUESE DIFFICULTY.—The N. York Herald learns by a private letter that Louis Napoleon, to whom was referred as arbiter, the claim by our government against Portugal, for indemnification for the loss of the privateer General Armstrong, has decided against the claim, and in favor of Portugal. Any other decision could scarcely have been expected from such an arbiter.

JOHN JUDGE SHOT.—This individual, the well known hack proprietor, who shot Jno. Rigdon, a member of the Empire Club, a few weeks ago, was mortally wounded last evening about half past seven o'clock, by two pistol balls as he was leaving the Virginia House. Mr. Judge at the time of writing this (half past twelve) was not expected to live.—*Clipper.*

KILLED BY A COW.—An elderly lady, named Keever, residing on Light street extended, was so severely gored by a cow, on Saturday evening, that she died from the effects of the injuries received. She was engaged in milking at the time, when the animal suddenly turned round and made the attack upon her which had so fatal a result.—*Patriot.*

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.

Louisiana Election.—An election was held in this State yesterday for State officers under the new constitution. Paul Herbert, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has 1263 majority in the city, and the whigs concede the election of the entire democratic ticket.

DEPARTURE OF MR. KING.—The steamer Fulton has arrived at Washington, having been hastily fitted up by order of the Secretary of the Navy, to take Mr. King to Havana The Hon. gentleman's physician thinks it best that he should avoid any changes at Norfolk. It is uncertain, however, when Mr. King will be able to leave.

Skeptical as we all are of Patent Medicines we cannot but have faith when we meet with an article so highly recommended as STABLERS ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT of which one of our first Physicians says, "it will effect more good than any of the numerous preparations with which the country is inundated." Also their DIARRHŒA CORDIAL of which another remarks, "I have used it with the happiest effect and think it one of the most convenient and efficient preparations ever offered to our profession."

jan 1—1m

Report of the Secretary of the Mutual Insurance Company of Talbot County.

THIS Company was incorporated by an act of incorporation passed at the December session, 1845, of the General Assembly of Md. Its object as declared by the 1st sec. of that act was for the purpose of "insuring Dwelling houses, manufactories, Mills, Stores, Shops, and other buildings, Merchandise, household furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire." It was organized upon the principle of *Mutual Insurance*, so that all persons or bodies corporate insuring their property in the same, become members of the Institution. The insured execute to the Company his or her premium note for an amount depending upon the greater or lesser hazard of insurance; the said note bearing interest from date at 6 per cent. per annum. The interest to be paid annually in advance. In cases when insurance is effected upon *real* property, a Judgment is entered upon the premium Note by the Clerk of the Circuit Court in a Docket kept for this especial purpose, and the cost for entering the same is ten cents. In cases when *personal* property is insured and the insured holds no real estate, a Note with security is received and judgment entered as in the former case, and the 17th sec. of the Act of incorporation provides as follows:

SEC. 17. *And be it enacted*, That no member in this company shall be answerable for any losses which may be sustained beyond the amount of his premium note or judgment, or cash advanced by way of premium."

In regard to the payment of the annual premium accruing upon the notes aforesaid the 7th sec. of the same act provides as follow:

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That in case the party insured shall fail to pay his, her or their interest in advance sixty days after the same shall be due, or shall fail to pay any assessment which may be made upon his premium note as hereinafter provided; it shall be lawful for the said Company to issue an execution against the real estate bound by said judgment, for the amount of such interest, or assessment, which amount shall be endorsed by the Clerk under the order of the President or Secretary upon the back of said execution, and the party insured, until such interest or assessment be paid, shall forfeit all benefit under his, her or their policy.

Now so long as the interest is promptly paid up within *sixty days* after the same shall be due so long is the company responsible to the insured for the amount of his loss or losses, *provided* the same does not exceed the amount of insurance upon which the policy is granted.—If he fails so to do within the sixty days aforesaid his policy becomes forfeited, and he loses all claims upon the company.

The first policy issued by this company was on the 14th day of July A. D. 1846. Since that period there have been one hundred policies issued, a number of which have been forfeited in consequence of holders not having promptly paid their annual premiums. There have also been some few policies cancelled.—The amount of property *now* insured by this Company *upon policies, the annual premiums of which have been regularly paid up is*, $89,240.32 cts.

The amount of stock notes now held by the Company is,	$7,714.75 cts.
The amount of premium on these at 6 per cent. per annum, is	$582,88½ cts.
The company also hold notes with good securities on monies bound to the amount of	$2,063.17 cts.
The average amount of interest now due on the notes for monies bound,	$150.60

The balance of interest accruing on premium notes, after deducting the necessary expenses of the company (such as officers and agents salaries, stamps, printing, stationary, &c.) is constantly invested in such manner as the Board of Directors from time to time direct.

The losses which this company have sustained by fire, have thus far, not exceeded the sum of $173.33 cts. It is necessary however that a *large, active and unimpaired capital* should be created to meet losses. This can only be done by urging upon members the necessity of promptly meeting the annual interest accruing on their premium notes, and also, impressing upon the minds of property holders the vast importance of having their property insured. The risk and premium, in either a well conducted Life, or Property Insurance Co., (especially when organized upon the *mutual* principle) must be less in proportion to the increase of its members. The larger number the stock holders and the more prompt they are in paying their premiums, the sooner will a dividend be declared. The undersigned would here take occasion to inform those who have lately made application for insurance on their property but have not received their policies, that many of them are now ready to be delivered upon the complying with the terms prescribed by the act of incorporation and the Bye Laws. He will also take pleasure in giving to any one any information concerning the rates of insurance on different kinds of property, and explaining to them fully the "*modus operandi*" adopted by this company. WM. B. CLARK, Sec'y

jan 8—1t S

MARRIED,

At Christ's Church, on Tuesday last, by Rev. Dr. Mason, Dr. W. G. G WILLSON. to Miss SUSAN G., daughter of the late Edw. Martin, Esq., all of this county.

On Tuesday, the 4th inst., by Rev. Theo. Burton, Mr. PHILIP BLAND to Miss ELLEN SOPHIA KEITHLY, all of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JAMES DAVIS to Mrs. MARY JANE JAMES, all of this county.

DIED,

In Baltimore, on the 4th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with fortitude and patience, MARY PAROTT, in the 49th year of her age. May she rest in peace.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE. Jan. 5.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain are very light, and transactions moderate. We quote red Wheat at 1 12 a $1 14; white Wheat 1 14 a $1 19; and very choice do., for family flour, at 1 22 a $1 24 per bushel. Rye 82 a 83 cts. per bushel. White Corn 60 a 61 cents, and yellow do. 62 a 63 cents per bushel. Oats 37 a 40 cents per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.

GRAIN—Very little arriving, and the market for Wheat remains quiet at 118a120c for reds, and 125c for white. Rye—A sale of Southern was made at 84c. Corn is scarce and wanted at 64c for dry Southern yellow, and 61c for white, with little or none afloat. Oats in steady demand at 45c for good Penna.

FLOAT SEINE & SET NET TWINE —150 lbs. Nos. 30, 35 and 40, two and three cord, drab colored and white, just received and for sale by

jan 8 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

POTT'S MILLS.

THIS will serve to inform the patrons of Pott's Mills that they are in good order, and ready to accommodate them as heretofore.

jan 8—4t* S JACOB WRIGHT.

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