THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, December 24, 1842.

THE DEAD ALIVE, THE LOST FOUND.—We have just learned from a source entitled to full credit, that a letter has been received within a few days past from Absalom C. C. V. Thompson, the son of the late Dr. Absalom Thompson of Talbot county, who was supposed to have been murdered a year or two since in Baltimore city. After leaving Baltimore he went to New York, where he was detained a few weeks by sickness, hence to New Bedford, where he embarked on board the ship Cadmus, on a whaling expedition. He wrote from the ship Cadmus, then in the Pacific, and expects to be home next spring.—The letter was directed to his father and came into the hands of his uncle, the administrator, who resides in this town.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE U. S. BRIG SOMERS.—We have published on the first side of to-day's paper, the first reports concerning the contemplated mutiny on board the brig Somers. It appears from more subsequent information that there were many errors of an unimportant character in the first rumors, but that the material part of the communication—the contemplated mutiny—the extent of the defection, and the summary death of young Spencer and his two chief coadjutors in this enterprize, are true. But as the official intelligence of the whole transaction has not yet been published, and may vary in many points from all the statements, we do not deem it necessary to give any further particulars. Capt. Mackenzie has been ordered to Washington, where the whole subject will be fully investigated and such proceeding taken thereon as is right and proper. The papers generally speak of the Captain in the most complimentary terms, both as to his amiability of disposition, and his great intrepidity.

INSOLVENCY.—Many persons are under the impression that a discharge under an insolvent or Bankrupt law frees them not only from the legal but also the moral obligation to pay their debts. But such is not the case. The law in its beneyolence and the protective supervision which it exercises over its subjects, frees them from the obligations of their own contraction when their performance has become impossible. In carrying out its relief, it becomes necessary, in order to make that relief permanent, and also from the great difficulty of fixing a point of limitation to its discharge from obligations, that this discharge should be perpetual. But no act of *man* can free a person from the sacred obligation of contracts entered into willingly by himself when he has it in his power to fulfil those contracts. A man that will shelter himself behind an Insolvent law, when he is able to pay his debts, would be guilty of any dishonesty when the fangs of the law cannot reach him. Trust no such man on his honor.

CONGRESS.—Nothing has yet been done in Congress of any importance. The repeal of the Bankrupt law seems to draw more attention at present than any other subject. We observe many papers are endeavoring to create the impression that the great body of the people are opposed to its repeal.—As far as we are able to judge from our community, the reverse is the case. Very many who were once in favor of it now believe that it has accomplished all the good it can; others, that it has been perverted in its object, and has accomplished much more harm than good. Under our insolvent system a creditor has some remedy against a fraudulent debtor, but under the present law of Congress there is no mode by which allegations can be sustained, in ordinary cases, without the creditor incurring an expense much greater than his claim. We think its continuance would inflict incalculable evil upon the country.

Intelligence has been received by an arrival at Boston from St. Domingo, that the Spanish brig and felucca, which were found in the Haytien waters, and carried into port by the Haytien man-of-war, had been released. The services of the naval expedition fitted out at Havana, it would appear from this, are not likely to be needed.

South Carolina Senator.—On the 15th instant the Legislature of South Carolina, having previously accepted the resignation of Mr. Calhoun, proceeded to elect a successor to him. The Hon. D. E. HUGER was elected on the 3d ballot.

THAT TREATY.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, which always has a keen eye to interesting and amusing contingencies in the future, recently put forth some interesting gossip about the probable discussion of the Ashburton Treaty, during the next session of the British Parliament. The Commercial states, from "authentic private sources," that the articles written against the treaty in the London Morning Chronicle, were from the pen of Lord Palmerston, the late Whig Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Of course, when Parliament assembles, Lord Palmerston will continue his attacks against the treaty, the minister extraordinary, and the Tory administration, upon the floor of the House.

About that time, (the injunction of secresy having been removed) the speeches of the American Senators, who opposed the treaty, will have found their way into the newspapers. Lord Palmerston will make one of his most able speeches, and sit down amid the cheers of his Whig friends. Sir Robert Peel, cautious Sir Robert, rises, and says that "he shall answer the speech of the noble Lord, by reading the speech of an equally distinguished person, a Senator of the United States." He then plays Mr. Benton's speech on *this* side, against Lord Palmerston's on *that*. If his Lordship says the English nation has been over-reached, Mr Benton probably said that the United States had fared no better. "Hear him!" multiply as the speech progresses, and Sir Robert in his turn sits down "in a tempest of applause." This is certainly quite a probable guess at what may happen.

It is stated that it is in agitation in South Carolina, to persuade Mr. Calhoun to withdraw his resignation as Senator. There are still more rumors relative to Mr. Calhoun. One is that the Legislature of Alabama are about to nominate him for the Presidency; another that he will proceed to England on a mission, based upon the late movement of Genl. Duff Green, and in relation to the reciprocal Treaty between the United States, England and France.

The Hon. L. P. Linn has been re-elected a U. S. Senator from Missouri.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.—Whatever conjectures may be made as to the *terms* upon which the difficulties arising between this country and the Republic of Mexico have been for the present adjusted, there is no reason to doubt of the fact. In addition to the information to be found on the subject in the President's Message to Congress, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following translation of an article, evidently semi official, from a Mexican paper of late date, which fully confirms the information derived from other sources of the efficiency and value of the services of our present Minister to Mexico.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Translated for the National Intelligencer from "el Censor de Vera Cruz," of Nov. 10.

It is with the greatest satisfaction we announce to our readers that all the difficulties which have been pending between the two nations have been definitively arranged. This is certainly due to the influence of Mr. Thompson, Minister of the United States, who, from the moment of his arrival of the capital, has manifested the most lively sentiments of friendship and harmony with Mexico, and has given the best proof in favor of our Government by acceding on his part to every thing that could conciliate the interests of the two people.

Mr. Thompson, moreover, and not now for the first time, being persuaded of the merit of Sr. Almonte, our Minister in that Republic, recommended him personally and effectively: hence it has been that he is spoken of there in the most flattering manner with respect to our relations, and the conduct of our Government is much praised for having nominated General Almonte as Minister, since the best opinion is formed of his capacity to conclude at all times any difficulty that may arise between the two countries, and to preserve at all times the best and closest harmony.

Indeed, we shall never believe that General Almonte will do any thing in the slightest degree to compromise or disturb the good relations of the two countries; but rather we are certain that, willingly setting aside his own opinions and judgement in what regards the true interests of his country, he will maintain the honor of that, while at the same time he concedes all that justice can require. We again offer our congratulations on this appointment, as well as on that of Mr. Thompson, whose present conduct recommends him anew, and will give him that standing which he merits, by doing away the unjust opinions which some persons had formed, and of which we trust they will now be convinced, and that they will unite with us in felicitating him upon the happy conclusion of our amicable differences.

The New York public seem to be still most mysteriously agitated upon the subject of the late John C. Colt. Strange as it may appear, several of the New York city papers not only believe, or affect to believe, that Colt is still alive, but give sources of rumors by way of establishing the fact. The New York Tattler, of the 28th ult., after speaking of the occurrences in Colt's prison, adds:

"Subsequent events—the closing of his cell, the inquest, the hurried interment, in direct violation of the mayor's order, the few persons who saw the corpse, and then only in the dim light of a darkened cell at the close of day—all these things have led to a belief, strengthening with every hour by the studied silence of those whose very reputation depends on their being disproved—that there was no death—that a murderer has escaped from the vengeance of violated law.

"Those whose duty it is to search out the facts of the case may take an intimation of public excitement in the refusal of a crowd hastily assembled to allow the supposed body of Colt to be removed from the vault in which it was placed.

"There must be a legal inquiry before the community can be made to believe that bribery and corruption have not been successfully employed in the rescue of a guilty man from the punishment due to his crime.

The New York Morning Chronicle, of the 28th ult., closes an article upon the subject as follows:

"Nor do the mysteries end here, as was evinced by the crowd that intercepted the removal of the body, a few days since, from this city to its family grave-yard in one of the Eastern States.—On that occasion men and women assembled in anxious thousands, as if life and death hung upon the result. And the wish to see the corpse so as to identify the dead was universal; but this request was imperatively denied, and people looked at each other and shook their heads in token of suspicion; and a murmur went round that whoever the dead man might be who lay in that coffin it was not John C. Colt; and then there was a waving to and fro of that tumultuous mass, as if some deed of violence was in agitation; but ere it could be carried into effect (if such was the intention) those having charge of the deceased abandoned, for the present, their purpose of removing him to mingle with his kindred dust, and restored him to his transient resting place, in one of the noisome chambers of the dead in St. Mark's church-yard.

"But even here the strange inhabitant of that suspected coffin was scarcely safe from the hands of the multitude, for men gathered in groups, and lingered about the place; and there was a buz that this new arrangement was an evidence that all was not right; and at one time we apprehended that some of the hardiest and most suspicious would have invaded death's territory; but night interfered to lull their rising passions, and the groups dispersed reluctantly; and the dead was suffered to abide in peace.

"And the many believe that that body is there still, and that there will be another assemblage and disturbance when the next attempt is made to exhume it. But such will not be the case, for the body is not now in St. Mark's church-yard, having been removed on Saturday morning, but by whom, or for what destination we do not know.

"At least, immediately after the first peep of dawn on Saturday morning, a vehicle proceeded noiselessly and slowly to St. Mark's church-yard and a man sat in it who gazed around from time to time with an expression of fear and suspicion; and the vault where he had been deposited was opened—and a coffin brought forth by two figures who concealed their faces, and placed it in the vehicle, which was driven off as it had come—noiselessly and slowly; and so ends this third mysterious act in this strange drama, which we seriously hope may be the last."

For our own part, we have no more doubt of the death of Colt, than we have of that of Robin Hood, or Jonathan Wild, or Jack Shepperd.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.—This important document was laid before Congress on the 15th inst. Some of its prominent particulars are thus sketched in the National Intelligencer:

The *Receipts* into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the present year, with the estimated receipts for the fourth quarter, from every source, (including loans and Treasury notes,) amount to thirty-four millions five hundred and two thousand dollars, besides the balance of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars in the Treasury on the first of January last.

The *Expenditures* for the three first quarters of the year, with the estimated expenditures for the remaining quarter, amount (including $7,856,400 for redemption of Treasury Notes) to thirty four millions, five hundred and three thousand dollars.

The Receipts for the half year ending 1st July next are estimated (including Treasury notes and loan to amount of $5,538,000) at $14,585,113; and the expenditures for the same period (including interest on debt and Treasury notes to amount of $605,000) at $10,381,186. The estimates of Receipts and Expenditures for the *fiscal year* ending the 30th of June, 1844, (under the new arrangement effected by the act of the last session,) are estimated, the Receipts from customs and public lands, (and $150,000 from miscellaneous sources) at $18,850,000, and the expenditures (including interest and Treasury notes) at $20,945,489.

The balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1843, it is estimated, will amount to $3,731,369, and on the 30th June, 1844, to $1 635,871.

Since the estimates were prepared at the several departments, it has been ascertained that the expenditures for the fourth quarter of the present year will fall considerably short of the amount estimated: so that the balance in the Treasury on the first of January next will be considerably larger than estimated: but, as the difference will become a charge on the Treasury in the next year, it has not been deemed necessary to alter the amount as first estimated.

The recommendations of the Report are confined to that of a further provision for revenue and the support of public credit, by taxation on untaxed or lightly taxed articles of import, to produce an addition to the present revenue of three millions of dollars a year: an authority to allow interest on all outstanding Treasury notes, as under the last issue thereof; and the establishment of a warehousing system.

A Curious Disease.—A man came to the Police Office of the Second Municipality yesterday morning, and by his manner we were led to believe that he was crazy. He would commence speaking, and in a little while become so excited that his face would get red as blood, and in a moment or two, as soon as the excitement died away, his skin would turn to a perfect saffron color. He was altogether the most camelion like individual that we ever beheld, and we afterwards learned that he was entirely insane, and that his many colored complexion proceeded from a disease of the liver.—*New Orleans Tropic.*

By the last news received from Europe we were made acquainted with the determination of the Great Western Steamship Company to finish the iron steamer Great Britain, the largest vessel in the world.—The following statement of her dimensions and arrangements, which we find prepared to our hands in the New York Sun, will therefore, at this time, be read with interest.

Her extreme length is 324 feet, being 100 feet longer than the longest line of battle ships; extreme breadth 51 feet; depth of hold 22 feet. She is registered 3200 tons, and far exceeds in bulk any two steamers in the world. She has four decks, the lowest of which is iron and is destined to receive the cargo.

The upper deck, with the exception of a small break in the forecastle, is completely flush from stem to stern, without building or elevation of any kind, so that besides the masts and funnel, there will be nothing above deck to offer resistance to a head wind.—The two intermediate decks are appropriated exclusively to the use of the passengers and consist of four grand saloons, forming together a length of dining room of 350 feet. There are two large ladies' cabins or family rooms, and 190 state rooms, each containing two spacious sleeping berths; so that besides the portions appropriated for the crew, steward's department, &c., 360 passengers can be accommodated.

The principal saloon is 180 feet long by 32 feet wide, and 8 feet 3 inches high. She has sufficient room for the stowage of 1000 tons of coal, and 12,000 tons of measurement goods. There are three boilers, capable of containing 200 tons of water, which will be heated by 24 fires; and she has four engines of 250 horse power each. Fourteen hundred tons of iron have been used in her construction. She will be propelled by the newly improved screw propeller, patented by Mr. Smith of London, (with improvements made upon it,) and applied by that gentleman with complete success.

She is to be fitted with six masts, on five of which a single fore & aft sail only will be carried; the main mast alone being rigged with yards and topmast.—These masts will be low as compared with the size of the vessel, although the mainmast will be 95 feet long. Her average speed is expected to be at least 12 to 13 miles an hour. The average speed of the present Atlantic steamers is about 10 miles an hour, and that of the Mediterranean steamers only 8. Her entire estimated cost is £100,000. The total cost of the Great Western was £61,000.

MR. SNYDER AND MR. GIDDINGS.—These two gentlemen have unluckily been thrown together at one of the double desks on the floor of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Snyder, (the son of the old patriot Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania,) remembering Mr. Giddings' petition to *divide the Union*, has practically enforced the doctrine upon Mr. Giddings, by having a plank put up between them on the desk. Mr. Snyder, in this silent way, has spoken almost as emphatic eloquence in our House of Representatives as Cicero did in the Roman Senate, when, demanding the expulsion of Cataline, he said: "*Let there be a wall between us and the wicked.*"

Mr. Giddings, it seems, construed this bar, put between him and the honest representative of the Keystone of the Union, into a pratical joke, and labelled his side of the board with these two lines of Pope:

"Great wit with madness sure is near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

Mr. Snyder, seeing the part of *the wit* assigned him by the madman who sat beside him, humored the conceit by placarding his side of the board thus:

This line's the act of mutual consession:*
This the white side; the other Abolition.
White is the emblem of our living God;
Black was Cain marked, when driven forth to Nod.

*There seems to be a *double entendre* in the word *consession*, which from the spelling, shows that it is a derivative from the Latin *con sedeo*, meaning *sitting together*. It is not, therefore, the *concession* which comes from mutual consent, which is here meant; but rather a sitting together, without mutual consent. At least, it seems Mr. Snyder is as much averse to it, as a majority of the House evinced itself to be, by its vote of the last session against Mr. Giddings.—*Globe.*

From the N. Y. correspondence of the National Intelligencer of December 13.

WOODWORTH, the poet—author of "The old oaken Bucket," and one or two other things which have become classic—was buried yesterday afternoon, and followed to the grave by most of the literary men of the city. For the last few years he has been bedridden and helpless, but honorably and tenderly cared for by his exemplary sons, (two of them the industrious successors of Bonfanti, in Broadway.) May they meet the proper reward of affectionate filial duty! Woodworth was one of the numerous family of Franklin—for he was a printer, and his genius expanded over the compositor's case; and this is the early history of two thirds of the eminent men in this country—editors, politicians, authors, and poets. It would be curious to inquire, indeed, how far the destinies of this great Republic are now influenced and wielded by master-spirits, who have been "printers' devils" in their time. Woodworth followed his trade until he was considerably advanced; and, though he suffered much from poverty, he has gone to his grave without a blot on his name—an exemplary man in all the relation of life. *Requiescat in pace.*

Temperance in Ireland.—Mr. J. S. Buckingham, who has been in Ireland with Father Matthew, gives the following description of the progress of the great Temperance movement in that country:

"I have now been in Ireland three months, and have not seen a single person intoxicated, through a journey extending from Dublin all over the South of Ireland, embracing the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, and Limerick.—What an example is this for England! I accompanied the great and good Father Matthew to Ardmore, near Youghall, and saw him administer the pledge to 20,000 persons; and I am to accompany him to Carrigholt, in the west of Ireland, near the mouth of the Shannon, in Clare, on a similar mission. There is no retrograde movement in Ireland. Every day hundreds are added to the temperance ranks; already there are more than five millions of registered and pledged members; and more than 300 temperance bands, well dressed in uniform, well furnished with instruments, and so full of zeal in the cause, that they march twenty or thirty miles a day to attend a meeting. On one occasion, within a few weeks past, forty-two of these bands were united in a single meeting in Shrabally, where 50 000 tectotallers were assembled, and not an angry word or look was exchanged between them, though a few years ago one thousand persons could hardly have assembled any where in Ireland without broken heads, maimed limbs, and sometimes loss of life occurring. And all the change is effected simply by abstaining from intoxicating drinks."

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes—

One of the leading subjects of gossip the past week has strangely escaped the newspapers, hitherto. A young lady, certainly of remarkable beauty, having been for some time barred and bolted from her lover, (a gay bachelor residing at one of the hotels of the city,) found means to get out of her mother's house in Carroll Place very early on Wednesday morning, and stepped into a carriage in waiting. The mother awaked from her sleep by the sudden start of wheels from her door, suspected the truth, ran into the street in her night clothes, and bare feet, gave chase to the carriage, which she over took at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker street. Two or three gentlemen flew to her aid and stopped the horses, and after a fight in which the windows were broken and some skirmishing done with canes, the mamma was helped into the carriage, and the culprits taken home with her. The lover had brought matters to a crisis, however, and by strenuous generalship and eloquence he carried his point. A clergyman was sent for, and the abducer breakfasted in Carroll Place as one of the family.

INDIANA U. S. SENATOR.—We have accounts from Indiana to the 14th instant, up to which time no election had been held for U. S. Senator. The Loco Focos, being in a majority in the House, have given a contested seat to a Loco Foco, and this, it is said, gives each party an equal vote on joint ballot—rendering it very doubtful whether an election will be held this session.

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE.—The remark of a gentleman when jeered because he believed the celebrated 'moon hoax' is as true as it was sensibly made. 'Men of science,' said he 'are the easiest hoaxed, because they learn so many wonders during the progress of their experiments that they are soon prepared to believe in anything partaking of the wondrous and strange." Electricity possesses powers which partake more of magic than anything else. A celebrated writer says, 'A salad of mustard or water cress may be produced in a few minutes by the assistance of electricity. The process is to immerse the seed for a few days previously in diluted oxymuriatic acid, then sow it in a very light soil, letting it be covered with a metallic cover, and then bring it in contact with an electric machine. By the agent employed in this process eggs, which required twenty days' application of animal heat to hatch, may be hatched in a few hours. Rain water apparently free from any noxious animalculæ, in an hour may be rendered full of insects."

Flint, by the aid of votaic electricity, may be made to develop insects. Why is it that animal life may be produced from stone? Is not electricity or its compound galvanism, the cause and the sustainer of animal life?—*Cincinnati Messoge.*

A short time since we copied a statement from the Detroit Advertiser in relation to the treaty mentioned below. The following we cut from the Galena Gazette:

"*Important Treaty.*—We learn from the Green Bay Republican of the 5th, that a treaty has lately been negotiated at La Pointe, Lake Superior, by Robert Stuart, Esq., Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the district of Michigan, on the part of the United States, and by the chiefs and braves of the Chippewa Indian nation. From 3,000 to 4,000 Indians were present. The present purchase includes the valuable mineral region of Lake Superior, about which so much has been said and written. The Government had before purchased the mines, and the right of working them; they have now bought the right of soil. The treaty has yet to be ratified by the Senate. We learn from another source, that till this is done, no whites will be allowed to go upon the land, for the purpose of making settlement or discovery.

"It may not be generally known that Captain Cram, of the Topographical Engineer Corps, with a large party of men, has, in behalf of the United States, and Dr. Houghton, in behalf of the State of Michigan, as State Geologist & Surveyor, been employed several months in exploring this interesting portion of our country, with a view to settling the dividing lines, as well as to ascertain the value and extent of the copper-mines. And it is due to those gentlemen, and the officers who accompanied them, to say, that the recent movement on the part of the Government has, as we understand, been partially dictated by their report.—Persons who have seen the report of Dr. Houghton to the Legislature of Michigan, speak of it in the highest terms of praise, and recommend it to the perusal of all who feel an interest in this great Northwestern country, of the importance of which so little is generally known. Mr. Stuart is highly spoken of as an Indian agent."

THE POST OFFICE REPORT.—From the Postmaster General's annual document we get the following facts:—There are 13,733 Postmasters and Clerks; 2343 Contractors and Agents; and the transportation during the year, covers a distance of 34,835,991 miles. The whole amount of mail transportation for the year ending June 30th, 1841, was 34,996,525 miles, at a contract cost of $3,159 375. The whole amount of transportation for the year ending June 30th, 1842, was 34,835,991 miles, at a contract cost of $3,087,796.

The amount of expenditures of the Department for the year ending June, 1842, was estimated, in the report of December last, at $4,490,000. The revenue to be derived from postage, &c., in the same report, was estimated at $4,380,000. The amounted estimated for the expenditure did not include the sums due by the Department prior to the 31st March, 1841. Thus exhibiting a probable liability of $110,000 beyond its estimated current receipts of that year.

The gross expenditures of the Department for the year, ending 30th June, 1842, so far as they have been audited and paid, are $4,627,716 62—exceeding the amount derived from postage, during the same year, $81,470,49. The amount of expenditure for the current Fiscal year, for the service of this Department, may be stated by way of estimate, in round numbers, at $4,390,000.

This estimate does not include the probable expense of the new routes established by Congress at the last session, none of which have yet been put in operation. The probable costs of these routes per year, will be $130,000, making the whole estimated expense of $4,520,000.

The cost of rail road transportation, for the last year, stands at $432,568. The whole length of mail road in the United States is 149,732 miles, costing $3,087,796. Of this length of mail road, only 3091 miles is railroad transportation, at a cost of $432,568. Only one forty-eighth part of the whole number of miles costing one-seventh part of the gross sum.

The Boston Atlas of Friday says—

We are informed—but the story seems almost incredible—that a child of eight years of age has been confined for the last six months, in the jail at East Cambridge, for the crime of stealing *twenty-five cents*, from a man in Lowell. What a commentary is this fact, if it is a fact, upon the even-handed justice of our laws, when we recollect the various Bank swindlers who walk fearlessly over our highways, "unwhipt of public justice."

HOGS.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 16th says: We notice no particular change in the Hog Market. Yesterday's prices are well sustained, and quotations are firm at $1,62 to $1,94. A very fine lot, averaging 200 lbs. was sold yesterday at $1,87, and other lots at $1,75.

If you wish to make enemies, retail all the slander you hear, and you cannot fail of attaining your object.

FROM YUCATAN.—The brig
Orleans, left Campeachy on the
Bee says—The day that the Tonar
bined land and naval forces of th
made a desperate attack on the be
Campeachy. The city is situated
vironed and overlooked by a nu
The occupation of these heights i
tance as they command the tow
consequently strongly fortified an
Yucatan troops.

Such however, was the impetuo
icans, that after a prolonged and g
they drove the Yucatan forces fr
entrenched themselves upon the
thus secured advantages of great
if properly pursued may render
the town. Our informant states t
ese fought with great courage, ret
disputing every inch of ground, a
pear to be in no wise discouraged
ly reverse.

The day preceding the capture
Campeachy, (*eminencias*) there w
gagement between the Mexican
gunboats of the Campechanos, in
mer were repulsed with considera

The Mexicans observe great vig
cing the blockade. Nevertheless
merchant vessels laden with groc
ions, continue to steal through the
vessels at night, and deposit thei
the city. While this continues th
cannot at all events, be starved in

The coin the most current amo
tery, the only benefit of which is,
what we are not, we may be ins
ought to be.

MARRIED

In New Market, on Tuesday eve
Rev. Mr. ——, Mr. WILLIAM
Miss WILHELMINA MORGAN, all

BALTIMORE PRICES C

Baltimore Pa
December

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

TO THE LOCAL TEM
SOCIETIE

In ccordance with the Constitutio
County Temperance Society will
Quarterly meeting at New Market,
December instant.

A punctual attendance is very de
as the report of the delegates from
is the only means from which the
the *State Society* can be made.

The agent has politely requested
as will enable the Executive Comm
Society to have published a full acc
of organization, the names of all
number of members of the various
ties *in this county* This report w
January, this therefore is the only
tain the information desired.

By order,
THOS. J. HO

Dec 24, 1842.

N. B. It is expected that the gen
the last quarterly meeting will a lic
the occasion above referred to. A
be expected from other friends of th

The ministers of the gospel are
as agents, and are specially request
ertions in obtaining the statistical i
ed by the State Agent, and furnish
Secretary of the Dorchester Count
ciety.

Notice of Petition in

NOTICE is hereby given tha
SPENCER of Dorchester
Maryland, hath filed his Petition
Court of the United States for the
land, praying to be declared a Ba
benefit of the Act of Congress in s
provided, and that the said Cou
Saturday the 14th day of January
clock A. M. at the District Court
Baltimore, for the hearing of said
time and place all persons interest
shew cause if any they have why
Petitioner should not be granted.

Dec. 24, 1842 1aw3w

DISSOLUTI

HENRY & HICKS have by m
solved partnership. All persons i
firm are requested to call imme
either by the money or by note. P
to this notice, as it is necessary at
concern without delay.

HENR

Dec 24, 1842.

The subscriber having bought F
est in the stock of goods, will close
stock on hand at cost, for cash, or
on credit, as low as they buy an
probably a little lower, as the stoc
and well assorted. Persons desiri
find it greatly to their advantage t
for themselves.

N. B. The books are in the ha
ber to close, and he is determined t
out delay.

NOTICE

The undersigned, residing near
being Deputy Surveyor of Dorc
licits a share of patronage and pr
to deserve it. GEORG

Dec. 24, 1842. 3t.

Notice

WHEREAS, Joseph Thomp
having removed to Liberia,
undersigned to dispose of his prop
the proceeds among his creditors;
is hereby given to his creditors to p
to the undersigned, properly authe
fore some early day, say the 20th
a fair distribution may be declared

JAMES T

Dec 24, 1842 tf

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