THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, July 27, 1844.

For President of the U. States

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

THOMAS G. PRATT.

WHIG NOMINATED TICKET.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.
FRANCIS P. PHELPS.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
JOSEPH E. MUSE Jr.,
JOHN R. KEENE,
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
REUBEN TALL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES SMITH,
JOHN MUIR,
JOHN NEWTON.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

"1. An honest and economical administration of the government.

"2. A sound currency, of uniform value.

"3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.

"4. Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.

"5. Men only of character, fidelity, and ability appointed to public office.

"6. Just limitations and restraints upon the Executive power.

"7. A distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among *all* the States, on just and liberal terms.

"8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to, or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.

"9. The preservation exclusively by the States of their local and peculiar institutions."

[HENRY CLAY.

THE REFORM BILL.—Some time since it was stated in the Loco Foco papers that Thos. G. Pratt voted against the Reform Bill, under which, the people now have the privilege of voting for their our State Senators and Governor. These slanderous assertions have been met by a positive denial and an appeal to the votes and proceedings. Thus confronted they were compelled to make the best retreat they could, by shifting their ground, and alleging that, at some other period Col. Pratt voted against Reform. It will be remembered by our readers that the Loco Foco party in Maryland, prior to the passage of the Reform Bill in Dec. session '36, advocated the call of a convention for the purpose of remodling and reforming the constitution. The Whigs generally opposed the call of a convention, alleging, that the constitution could be amended without a convention, by an act passed at one session and confirmed the next session. Thus it seems that the only question between the two parties was not concerning the object to be attained, but the means best calculated to attain that object. In 1836 Dec. session, the Bill under which the people vote for their Senators and Governor was passed. A large majority of the House of Delegates was Whig and the Senate unanimously Whig. Col. Pratt was neither in the House of Delegates nor in the Senate, nor was he in either branch during the session of '37 and '38, having been elected during that session to the executive Council. But Col. Pratt was one of the glorious 21 who helped to elect the Senate by which this reform bill was passed; and as this question of reform was much agitated at that time, there is a strong and violent presumption that he knew the views of those whom he assisted to elect, upon this question. Bear it always in mind that the Whigs passed the Reform Bill, and that every Loco Foco but 2 in the Legislature voted against it. Yet they have the effrontry to say that they brought about all the reform which the people now enjoy. The great difference between the Whigs and the Locos at that time, was, the first went for *constitutional reform* and the latter for revolution and anarchy. We intended to give the ayes and naes upon the passage of the Reform Bill, but want of room compels us to defer it until next week.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—We have often observed and regretted, that in times of great political zeal and excitement important principles and measures cannot receive that consideration from the people which their importance demands; and that both political parties are apt to advocate whatever emenates from their leaders, and condemn whatever proceeds from their opponents. This practice every man will condemn, when passion and prejudice have lost their sway and reason holds her empire in his mind. But as in a republican government like ours every thing depends upon the will and action of the people, and the responsibility rests upon them, and they are the sufferers, if laws detrimental to their interest are passed, it is a duty they owe to their country and themselves to examine and investigate measures calmly and dispassionately, without bias and without prejudice. These reflections arise in the mind upon contemplating the opposition which has been and still is made to distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States. If there is any measure which is *right in itself*, and at the same time *conducive to the welfare of the people*, it is this measure. We do not intend in this article to say any thing of the right which the States have to the public lands, and how that right was acquired, but shall confine ourselves to the benefits to be derived to the people from its operation. It has frequently been urged before the people that this is a question of so little importance that it is scarcely worthy their serious consideration.—But if we look at the amount which has accrued, and will necessarily accrue to the States from this fund, and at the duration of this source of income, we cannot but contemplate this question as one of vast importance. A few years ago, the quantity according to official surveys and estimates, amounted to one billion and eighty millions of acres. Supposing 8 millions of acres to be sold annually it would require largely upwards of one hundred years to dispose of them. A wise disposition of this question then, will affect not only the present prosperity of the nation, but will lay the foundation of wealth and prosperity for generations yet to come. It is true that the amount of sales have been considerably lessened by a series of measures that have brought a paralysis upon every kind of trade and business. But we must presume that under the operation of wholesome and benign legislation that activity and vitality will again be imparted to all the operations of trade, and that the land sales will again run up to 8 or 10 millions per annum. This view will be strengthened by the consideration, that increased population will accelerate these sales. It is then not a question of small importance, but one which demands the serious attention of the people.

On the 17th of January, 1839, Levi Woodbury, Mr. Van Buren's Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, transmitted to that body the following

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Treasury Department, Jan. 17, 1839.

Sir:—In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 10th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, "to report to the Senate the proportion of the nett proceeds of the public lands which each State would have received up to and including the first of January, 1839, under the bill entitled "An act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States," which passed both houses of Congress, if it had received the appropriation of the President; I transmit herewith a communication received from the commissioner of the General Land Office accompanied by a tabular statement, which it is believed, contains the information desired up to the latest date practicable.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. M JOHNSON, President of the Senate.

Accompanying the letter of the Commissioner referred to in the Secretary's report was the following.

EXHIBIT of the proportion of the nett proceeds of the sale of the public lands which each State would have received up to and including the 30th of September, 1838, under the bill entitled "An act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States," the expenses incident to the sale of the lands, and the amount of the two, three, and five per cent. funds, accruing to the several States under compacts entered into with them, on their admisson into the Union, being first deducted.

STATES.	Twelve & a half per cent. on the nett proceeds of sales in each of the States in which the public lands are situated.	Total amount of the nett proceeds that would have been received by each State.
	PRICE.	PRICE.
Ohio,	$554,182	$4,557,932
Indiana,	1,182,404	2,646,744
Illinois,	1,126,724	1,797,554
Missouri,	559,793	1,116,530
Alabama,	845,334	1,965,934
Mississippi,	1,201,198	1,672,294
Louisiana,	248,319	982,149
Michigan,	401,016	443,196
Arkansas,	96,818	131,905
Maine,		1,705,206
New Hampshire,		1,149,714
Massachusetts,		2,605,734
Rhode Island,		414,897
Connecticut,		1,270,683
Vermont,		1,198,058
New York,		8,190,102
New Jersey,		1,335,691
Pennsylvania,		5,754,697
Delaware,		322,003
Maryland,		1,732,475
Virginia		4,369,167
North Carolina,		2,730,979
South Carolina,		1,942,432
Georgia,		1,834,794
Tennessee,		2,669,148
Kentucky,		2,651,502
	$6215,788	$57,227,520

If the administion of General Jackson had permitted Mr. Clay's Bill to become a law, as Congress by unparalleled majorities had decreed, Maryland would have received in the five years and eight months ending September 30th 1838, the sum 1,732,475.

It is impossible for us now to tell what would have been the condition of Maryland at this time had she then received the amount of $1,732,475 and her proportional part since. We will not assert that she would now be free from embarrassment and debt, but we think it is fair to presume that her condition at the present time would have been bright and prosperous indeed, compared to her present dark and gloomy condition.—But our object is not to excite wrath and indignation against General Jackson for what he has done, but to point out if possible a mode of relief to our people from present debt and taxation. Then supposing the amount of sales to run up again to 10 millions per year, Maryland's portion would be something like two hundred thousand per annum. But if our calculation is too large by half, she would receive but one hundred thousand per annum. There cannot be a doubt but that this amount, together with the increasing revenue now coming in from our internal improvement companies, would be a substantial relief to the people under their present embarrassments. But it is asked, what benefit would the people derive from this, if they are compelled to pay the amount which they receive from these lands in the increased duties which the tariff imposes upon articles of their consumption. In answer to this, we can say that *facts and experience* prove, that the tariff of 1842 has not increased the price of articles of their consumption, and that therefore they will *gain* all that they receive from the sales of the public lands, and *lose* nothing by the increase of the Tariff of duties.—Besides, it is admitted by a very large majority of both parties, that it is better to raise the amount necessary to defray the expenses of government by import duties than by direct taxation; whereas the opposition to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is virtually the advocacy of direct taxation; although many are led to go against the principle of distribution without clearly perceiving that thus far they sanction direct taxation.

To illustrate this. Let us suppose that 20 millions are necessary to defray the expenses of the General Government. If the proceeds of the sales of the public lands are distributed among the States, (say 10 millions per annum) the 20 millions must be raised by a Tariff, and the ten millions will be divided among the States in the ratio of the population, to be used by the indebted States to lessen thus far the burthen of direct taxation. But if the proceeds of the sales of the lands are not distributed, but go to defray the ordinary expenses of government, 10 millions only must be raised by import duties, while the indebted States must increase their direct taxation to the amount of their share of the distribution. So that whatever amount the indebted States lose by non-distribution, they have to make up by direct taxation upon the people.

Maryland's share under the distribution act would amount to say, one hundred thousand dollars per annum; but if the General Government uses this money to defray its ordinary expenses, Maryland has no power under the constitution to raise that amount by duties, for she has surrendered that to the General Government, it therefore follows that she must increase her direct tax to that amount; or perhaps it would be more proper to say that if the distribution should take place, her direct tax would be that much diminished. Now the plain question is, are the Loco Focos in favor of direct taxation, if so, let them come out boldly in favor of free trade and let the people understand that the National tax gether must collect from them 20 millions in addition to what they now pay in the way of county and State taxes. But if they say that they prefer duties on imports to direct taxation let them advocate distribution—a measure which will substitute import duties for direct taxation to the amount of the proceeds of the land sales. Then let every man that has direct taxes to pay reflect for himself, and abandon all opposition to a measure which will afford relief to himself and be a permanent source of wealth to his State.

(*continued from 1st page.*)

be any Whigs now present from Lake's district, let me tell them that the Whigs of Berlin district in Worcester will make a great effort to win the character of being the banner district of the banner county of the State. I have always looked upon Dorchester as being to the State of Maryland what the State of Kentucky is to the Union—both missed fire last fall—and both will redeem themselves at the next election. And from the whigs of Lake's district particularly shall I expect to have the most cheering intelligence. On the 4th. of July I addressed a large meeting in Baltimore County, at which there were present about six hundred ladies. On that occasion I was presented with a bouquet similar to the one lying before me as an earnest of their patriotism. When the ladies espouse a cause I have no fears of defeat, and if they will go right earnestly to work, and use their influence with their beaux, I have no doubt they will be able to convert many who are now groping in darkness, and merit and receive the enduring gratitude of their countrymen.

Col. Pratt returned his thanks to the meeting for their polite attention, and retired amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the crowd.

D. M. Henry Esq., from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Whereas, We, as hereditary members of that great Whig party which, in all ages and in all climes has always been found battling on the side of liberty and the people, believe, that, an important crisis is at hand, whose issue is to determine whether as a people we are to be *prosperous and happy*, and whether, above all, the *integrity* of our *glorious Union* is to be maintained and preserved—and *whereas*, as men and patriots we are ever ready to lend all the powers which God has given us to the service of our country whenever she requires them—and *whereas*, we are anxious to transmit to posterity the free institutions which were dearly bought with revolutionary blood; therefore,

Resolved, That we look with *abhorence* upon the *ambitious conspiracy* which is forming in the South for the dissolution of the Union, knowing as we do, that the prosperity of the several States is not only consistent with, but dependent upon, the prosperity of the whole—and having the fullest confidence in *his* preeminent qualifications for such an emergency, we pledge ourselves to untiring exertion to secure the election of the *queller* of storms, and the champion in danger—HENRY CLAY.

Resolved, That, the purity, piety and philanthrophy of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, as well as his active, zealous and undeviating adherence to the principles of the Whig party, are a guarantee of his future devotion to the interests of his country, and that his past services impose upon us a debt of gratitude, which we will *substantially* repay by our votes in November.

Resolved, That our candidate for Govenor, by the firmness which he displayed in the midst of our constitutional storms, and by the *genuine Democracy* of his *whole life* displayed as well in his *manners* as in his *principles*, has thoroughly won the affections of the Whigs of Maryland—and as he is peculiarly suited to govern in a time when trouble is visible around us; we this day each, and all, of us pledge ourselves, to a zealous, cordial and hearty support of COL. THOMAS G. PRATT.

Resolved, That the regulation of the currency by an institution under the control of the national will, where by the people may receive not only a fair, but a *permanently* and *universally* good remuneration for their labour—that a Tariff which will extend an equitable *protection* to American industry by duties laid with just discrimination to the *full extent* of the national revenue, and a consequent withdrawal of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for the exclusive benefit of the States; and that, the curtailment of executive influence by a modification of the *veto* power, and a restriction of the period of presidential service to a *single* term, are principles whose triumph we deem essential to the prosperity and happiness of the American people, and principles which we are determined to enforce and maintain, till the voice of the nation shall proclaim them constitutionally triumphant.

The Hon. THOMAS A. SPENCE, our Representative in Congress, was then introduced to the meeting. Mr. Spence commenced by saying during the current year an unexpected and undeserved honor had been conferred upon him. No occasion had before presented itself on which he could make a suitable acknowledgement, and he gladly availed himself of the present to return his sincere and unfeigned thanks for the manifestation of confidence he had received from the Whigs of Dorchester, in common with the other counties composing the district. Mr. Spence then entered into a plain and illustrative discussion of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and the tariff—showing the advantages of the latter to the agricultural community, and elucidating his remarks by several appropriate and forcible illustrations. He presented a brief review of Jacksonism, showing most conclusively that most of the embarrassments under which the country has labored for the last ten years are justly attributable to the financial blunders of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren. Mr. Spence was repeatedly interrupted by the cheers of the audience, and concluded by introducing to the meeting, GEORGE R. RICHARDSON Esq. of Baltimore.

Mr. Richardson regretted that such was the condition of his health, and so intense the heat of the weather, that he should be compelled to omit many things he would wish to say. He said he was one who never wearied in well doing—whatever the condition of his health—under all circumstances, he esteemed it a duty to raise his voice in behalf of those principles which he believed to be deeply, vitally necessary to the well-being of our country. The two leading principles of the Whig party—the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and the tariff—had been so elaborately and ably discussed, that it would only be necessary for him to apply those principles to the actual condition of the country. Mr. R. then proceeded to shew that from the very nature of our institutions, government has a right, and is bound to protect the labor and industry of its citizens. He depicted in glowing and eloquent terms the benefits of protection to the laboring classes—to the widowed mother—the orphan children—the aged and infirm, and all who earn their maintenance by their daily labor. [The sudden rising of a storm here compelled Mr. R. to close his remarks, much to the regret of those who were listening with the highest pleasure to his beautiful and glowing defence of that cherished principle of the Whigs—the protection of the labor and industry of our own citizens against the pauper labor of Europe.]

After night the place of meeting was lighted up, and the Whigs again assembled in crowds to listen to the gifted Baltimorian. It having been understood that J. NEVITT STEELE Esq. of Baltimore had arrived in the steamboat, a committee was appointed to wait upon him, for the purpose of soliciting an address from him. This he consented to do, and when the meeting was called to order he was introduced to the audience.

Mr. Steele apologized to the audience for his total want of preparation. For several years he had not felt it his duty to participate very extensively in politics—but he had brought his mind to the conclusion, that upon the result of the present contest depends in a great measure the weal or wo for years to come of our beloved country. Entertaining this belief, he felt it to be his duty to contribute his mite to the dissemination of Whig principles. And in no place could he make this effort with more pleasure than in Dorchester. Here the associations of childhood were formed—the recollections of other days still clustered around his heart—and amid all the vicisitudes of life his mind had ever turned with fond and instinctive affection to the scenes and recollections which those associations recalled. Mr. Steele then entered into an able and searching review of the scheme for the annexation of Texas—exposing with great force and clearness the dark and nefarious designs of its leaders—and holding them up to the scorn and detestation of every man who desires to see our union preserved and perpetuated. He gave a brief and perspicuous synopsis of Whig principles, and concluded with a comparison of the relative services of Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk—shewing while the former had devoted his whole life to the service of his country—the latter possessed not the shadow of a claim upon the gratitude of his countrymen, and had sought no higher distinction than that of being the "supple tool of a petty tyrant." Mr. Steele concluded amid the loud and hearty cheers of the audience, and there was not one present whose bosom did not swell with pride and satisfaction at the effort of this distinguished son of old Dorchester.

After Mr. Steele had concluded, GEORGE R. RICHARDSON Esq. was again loudly called for, and like a true and gallant soldier as he is, he promptly obeyed the call.

It would be impossible for us to do justice to the speech of Mr. Richardson in a mere sketch. We had heard him before—we know him to be an able and eloquent defender of Whig principles, but on this occasion he more than realized our expectations. His forcible arguments—happy illustrations, and thrilling eloquence chained the attention of his hearers, and elicited frequent bursts of applause from the delighted auditory. Mr. Richardson's exposition and defence of the tariff and distribution principles was lucid and masterly. He plainly demonstrated the beneficial results which must accrue to the whole country from the adoption of these measures. He dwelt with great force and clearness upon the Texas question, and if there were any present who favor that measure, their cheeks must have burned with shame at the humiliating and degraded position to which its success would reduce our country. Mr. Richardson concluded with a beautiful and glowing eulogium upon the character and public services of Henry Clay. The part he had borne in the trying scenes through which our country has passed—his patriotic exertions and success in dispelling the clouds which menaced our country's safety when Missouri was admitted into the Union, and when South Carolina was about to take up arms against her sister States—were depicted in terms of thrilling eloquence and power. For these and other services the verdict of the American people in November next will place in the seat of Washington, and justice, so long delayed, will be rendered to the patriot and statesman who has served his country with an honest zeal, and who, when the timid wavered, and the doubtful paused, nobly threw himself into the breach, and twice saved us from the horrors of disunion and anarchy.

After Mr. Richardson had concluded, several soul-stirring songs were sung, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Pratt and Clay and Frelinghuysen, and three cheers for the patriotic ladies of Cambridge.

This meeting will long be remembered by those present as one of the most agreeable and enthusiastic of the kind ever witnessed. The old the young—the farmer, the mechanic, the professional man, came forth, not to indulge in unseasonable levity—but to listen to a discussion of principles vitally important to their best interests, and to acquire information upon topics which they will be called upon to decide at the ballot box.—Nothing occurred to mar the harmony and good feeling that pervaded the bosoms of men united together for the promotion of the dearest interests of our common country, and every Whig left the meeting with a determination, strengthed by the events of the day, to devote his most untiring exertions to the success of our candidates.

The impression upon our opponents was most favorable. We saw many of them listening with deep earnestness to the remarks of the speakers, and if we are not widely deceived many of them retired to their homes with a disposition to ponder and reflect well before casting their votes for Carroll, Polk and Dallas—and we honestly beleive the clear and forcible arguments and thrilling appeals of the speakers found a responsive echo in the bosoms of many who have hither to acted with our opponents. The impression made upon political friends and foes by Col. Pratt's appearance amongst us was peculiarly favorable. His frank and manly bearing—bland and easy manners, united with his able and courteous defence of Whig principles, all conspired to produce an impression which will be remembered at the ballot box at the approaching election.

NOTE. In the report of Col. Pratt's speech I do not pretend to give the entire speech. Many of the details are omitted. I have aimed to present his leading arguments in his own language—a mere skeleton of his speech which the reader can easily fill up by the suggestions of his own mind.

E. RICHARDSON HOOPER.

FACTS FOR MECHANICS.

We would that every Mechanic in the land would "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the contents of the following article, from the Poughkeepsie Eagle. It is a consise statement of the effects which the election of anti-protectionists will have on all the industrial classes of our country, and we cannot too strongly commend it to their notice:

In the years when the rates of duties upon all imported articles ranged at 20 per cent. it is well known not only that the foreign importations so far exceeded the exports as to create a ruinious balance of trade against us, but that owing to the low duties, in addition to the usual foreign goods brought in, large quantities of articles made by mechanical labor began also to be imported, and that kind of business was increasing so rapidly that had it not been stopped by the tariff of 1842, it would soon have proved a vast injury, if not utterly ruinious, to a large portion of American mechanics.—Hardly a ship came from England that did not bring us a portion of her cargo, a large quantity of London made hats; French cabinet furniture began also to come almost by the cargo; but among the chief mechanical articles were French boots and shoes, and ready made clothing.

All who had occasion to visit our large cities in those times, could see in every quarter signs upon showing shops filled with French boots and shoes, and the ready made clothing brought from London could also be found almost as easily. But we wish to call the attention of shoemakers and tailors, especially the journeymen; to two simple facts, which we noticed particularly at the time. A single ship that arrived in the spring of 1842, before the Whig tariff was passed, brought *sixteen thousand pairs* of Paris made boots and shoes, which were at once thrown into our markets. It was also stated by the city papers, at about the same time, when orders were constantly going to England for ready made clothing, that by the steam ship Great Western, in one trip, there were sent measures to London for 1200 full suits of clothes, to be made to order for New York and Philadelphia.

By the boots and shoes brought in the single cargo here mentioned, American journeymen shoemakers were directly deprived of patronage to the amount of at least $15,000, and more probably of $25,000, all of which was as so much cash taken directly from their pockets. And in reference to the clothes ordered in one trip by the Great Western, the journeymen tailors, to say nothing of their employers, were in like manner sufferers directly from their pockets in the loss of so much work, to the amount of at least $5000 cash, for the making of the 1200 coats alone would have amounted to $3,600 to them. And this, let it be understood, was lost to American *journeymen* shoemakers and tailors, in but *two instances*, without reference to the hundreds of others, of similar character, in the importation of ready made clothing, hats, cabinet furniture, &c. to fill up the shops in our large cities.

Now we wish our working men of all classes, many of whom are doubtless still acting with the locofoco party, would consider these facts well, and then, without reference to the past preferences, according to the dictates of their own sober judgment, judge which policy is best calculated to promote their own interests and those of the country. One single fact like that of the arrival of 16,000 pair of French boots and shoes in one cargo, is worth more to enable them to reach a correct conclusion than all the theories in the world. A journeyman shoemaker or tailor, when he finds he is discharged, and himself and family suffering through his want of employment, and because the articles upon which he works are made in Paris or London at prices below which he can possibly make a decent living, does not want to read ten columns about "Democracy," "poor man's rights," and "bank," and so on, to understand his position. He sees at once, if he looks at the subject without prejudices, that both his interests and his *rights* are sacrificed through the bad policy of the government, which allows foreigners to take away his substance, by depriving him of the patronage to which he is entitled. The same rule applies to every branch of industry.

But, says a locofoco demagogue, anxious to conceal the real issue from the people, what has all this to do with the Presidential question? We answer, *it has every thing to do with it*, and upon the settlement *of that question* will depend entirely the protection or the prostration of American industry. Henry Clay has always been the steady advocate of that system, and if he is elected it will *certainly* be established during his administration upon a basis so firm that it can never again be shaken. On the other hand, James K. Polk is and always has been an avowed opponent of protection and an advocate of *free trade*, he is now supported at the South solely upon that ground, as all his party papers and meetings show, so that if he is successful the protective system will as certainly be put down. There is no disguising this issue, however much demagogues may seek to mystify it. Let mechanics then choose which of the two they consider as presenting the best claims to their support. It is to them a plain *business matter*.

THE TEXAS DEBT.—In the Texas Treaty, about which Democrats have run mad, it is provided that the U. S. shall *pay all her debts*, estimated at ten millions of dollars. Take notice, it is not provided that the United States shall pay no more than $10,000,000; it is, that the United States shall *pay all the debts*, and if the estimate of $10,000,000 should be a little wrong, say by fifty or a hundred millions, why it is a small matter—the high contracting parties were only a little mistaken in their figures, which do sometimes lie when great men are greatly interested.

The Florida war, with only a few miserable Seminoles, unfed, unclothed, without any friendly Power to aid them, held out some seven years, and cost us upwards of $10,000,000. Texas has been at war eight years with Mexico, and a good part of the time with Camanches and other Indian tribes—do you suppose it has not cost her five or ten times as much money as the Seminoles have cost us? Her debt may exceed $10,000,000, but if we scale it down, as we did our old Continental and Proc money—$800 for $1—then perhaps

CONSTABLE

By virtue of a writ of Fieri George A. Z. Smith Esq., and the suit of George Jackson use Wickers, against the goods and tenements of Philip Covington and taken into execution the to wit:—all that tract or parc Green's Island, where the said sides, containing one thousand 20 head of sheep, and 20 head hereby give notice that on FRI AUGUST next, between the o'clock, at the front door of B. tel, in the town of Viena, I will bidder for cash, all the said Cov interest and claim, to the prope taken into execution, to satisfy Fieri Facias, and costs due and W.

July 27, 1844. tds.

Notice

RUNAWAY from the subsc the latter part of May in 1842, a named William Jones, the son o The said boy was about 12 year and tolerable large to his heigh large head and long from his fo of his head—large fore teeth. a mark on one of his legs out of long hairs. Any person that w and bring him to me or secure h get him again, or give me in where he is or where he has be left, shall be amply rewarded giving this notice is that I am ac away with the boy secretly.

BENT

Northwest Fork, Dorche

July 27, 1844. 3t.

Dorchester County Or

11th day of

On application of Kendal Fook John Fooks, late of Dorchester it is ordered, that he give the notice all creditors to exhibit their claims ed's estate, and that he cause the once in each week for the space weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle him.

In testimony That the foregoing the minutes of the chester County Orph hereunto set my nam fice affixed, this 16th year of our Lord, 1844.

THOMA

Register of Wil

In compliance with the above or Notice, that the subscriber of Dorc obtained from the Orphans' Court ty, in Maryland, letters of administ sonal estate of John Fooks, late deceased. All persons having clai deceased, are hereby warned to exh the vouchers thereof, to the subscri 3rd day of January next, they ma be excluded from all benefit of the

Given under my hand and seal th 1844.

KEND

adm'r. of Jo

July 27—1844 3w

CASH FOR NEG

THE subscriber wishes to p ately, a number of likely y of both sexes, for which the hig will be given, as I am alway New Orleans market.

Apply at No. 2 SOUTH-CAL third door below Baltimore stre nications will be promptly atte

Persons having slaves to disp well to give me a call before ma

July 27, 1844. 3m. WILLIA

Notice

I hereby notify all persons gainst the personal estate of leave them properly authenticat ister of wills on or before Wedne August next, as a dividend will estate that day.

KENDE

adm'r of

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