THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING January 11, 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 13th and Wednesday the 15th of January instant.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. PRATT.—This document which we have published to day, merits and doubtless will receive, the attentive consideration of all our readers. The subjects upon which he treats are of vital interest to the people of Maryland. The State debt, and intimately connected with it, the completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and the frauds perpetrated against the elective franchise, are all handled in a frank and statesmanlike manner.

Since the election of Mr. Polk we have given up all hope of any relief to our tax payers from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. This fact makes our conviction still stronger, of the necessity of completing without delay the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. Temporary expedients may be devised which have the appearance of relief, but we can see no other means than this, of affording any permanent relief to our tax payers. We are of course, unwilling that further appropriation should be made by the State, or her interests in any view jeopardised. But we think that she can be protected from any danger of injury, and at the same time, have a prospect at least, of relief from a large portion of direct taxation.

U. S. SENATOR.—Several distinguished gentlemen are spoken of to supply Mr. Merrick's place in the U. S. Senate. In addition to the names of Reverdy Johnson, Wm. Cost Johnson, Wm. Price, we have lately heard that of Mr. Chapman, of Charles. There is no use in speculating upon this subject, as the result will now be known in a few days.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—It is stated in the Baltimore papers that Col. Wootten of Prince Georges' has been appointed Secretary of State under Gov. Pratt. Col. Wootten is a gentleman of high standing and great ability, and will make an efficient Secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 6, 1845.

THE TEXAS DEBATE.

The Rules of the House were suspended this morning immediately upon the reading of the Journal, Mr. HOPKINS, of Va., in the Chair, and Mr. WINTHROP, of Mass. entitled to the floor.

Mr. W. said he could not hope to say anything new upon this subject: He had been challenged by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to meet this question with an argument.—The challenge would have come with a much better grace had that gentleman afforded a little better example of argument than he had afforded in his speech of bold assertion and bold assumption, and nothing more, in favor of the annexation of Texas.

The gentleman from Ala. (Mr. PAYNE) also, had begged that this subject should be met with something more than a Fourth of July oration.—For his own part, in view of the question before Congress, the relationship which this question held to the States of the Union,—the remembrance it called up of the past when Massachusetts, South Carolina and Virginia, were bound together by mutual hopes and mutual hazards, it seemed to him that something like a Fourth of July oration became the subject.

But in regard to the main subject, he had something to say, and he wished to impress upon the House the importance of the subject. There was a time when it was not deemed wise to exercise doubtful powers for fear of their example upon the country and its institutions. This question was not one of a merely doubtful character, but in his view it was a great stretch of power. The gentleman from Alabama warned Whig members from the South to be careful how they voted upon this question, or they might be reformed from their places. That gentleman ought not to be so sure of this, remembering as he must that his President was a minority candidate even where this question, in many parts of the Union, did not enter into the canvass.

As for the Slave question, he had no hesitation in saying that he would oppose it upon the ground in Slavery alone even if there were no other ground of opposition. While he said this, he desired it to be understood that no Northern statesman ever yet maintained the ground that there was power to interfere with Slavery in the States as they were. But he could not see either the power or propriety of bringing the five new States and 250,000 slaves into the Union, especially when the Constitution gave no power to do the first, and had declared the introduction of slaves from a foreign territory to be a piracy.

In regard to the rejected treaty, which had been brought up here for action, he desired to state that it was thrust before the House after a single hour's consideration in the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The treaty, which was here in terms, was as unconstitutional in form as in substance, and for one he denied the power of the country to annex a foreign territory to ours in any form. Mr. Winthrop denied the validity of the precedent cited in the annexation of Louisiana, and cited precedents against it, particularly in the position of Mr. Jefferson.

Mr. W. spoke most eloquently of the compromises of the Constitution, and said that Massachusetts had been falsely charged with a desire to violate these compromises. One of these compromises was the Slave basis of representation, and Massachusetts had been falsely charged with a desire of violating this.—We were to take the Constitution as it was—as the States had made it, as they abided by it. Massachusetts held the present compact most sacredly, and desired to preserve it as it was.

Mr. W. said he would deal out no threats of disunion. That was the product of another soil. Massachusetts loved, respected and was bound to the Union. He had pleasure in citing this morning the message of the Governor of Massachusetts to show the attachment felt at home for the Union and the Constitution. He denied that there could be found any authority or title in the Constitution for the annexation of Texas, and called upon those who took a different view of the question to show the authority.

Mr. W. denied that we could treat with a foreign territory by legislative enactment. The legislature might execute treaties, but could not make them. It was nothing that the committee on Foreign Affairs called a treaty a "settlement," or that other projects submitted said "Texas consenting." So long as their plans regulated laws, lands, property, and other material things, they were treaties to all intents and purposes, and could not be made by the legislature. The views held by eminent Statesmen—Mr. Calhoun among the rest—were quoted to prove this position.

Canada.—The Montreal papers inform us that her Majesty has made known to Sir Charles Metcalfe her gracious intention to bestow upon him a peerage, and that the fulfilment of this intention only awaits his selection of a title.

The township of Sutton, in the county of Missisquoi, has been proclaimed a port of entry from the U. States.

Havana.—The collections for the relief of the sufferers by the late hurricane in Havana amounted on the 7th ult. to $67,940.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR PRATT.

Senators, and Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

It will be expected by you that I should, in accordance with the example of my predecessors, address you upon some of the topics of paramount importance, which will demand your deliberation and action during the present session of the Legislature.

During the canvass which resulted in my election, I visited most of the counties of the State, and thereby possess the advantage of knowing the views and wishes of our common constituency, upon the subjects to which I shall invite your attention.

The subject which, above all others, will demand your early deliberation and your energetic and manly action, is the provision which it will be your duty to make for the immediate payment of the interest upon the public debt of the State. No people on earth *could* feel more deeply than the people of Maryland, the degrading position now occupied by the State in reference to this subject, and no people in the civilized world could be more unanimously determined to wipe off this, the only stain which has ever rested upon the honor and integrity of their government. I profess to speak the almost universal sentiment of the people of Maryland *of all classes* and *of all parties*, in asking of you prompt and efficient legislation to relieve the State from her present humiliating position.

The principal of the public debt bearing interest, amounts to the sum of about $12,000,000. Upon this debt the amount of interest due on the first of December last, the end of the fiscal year, was about $1,400,000, and the annual interest upon the debt is $655,341.

The plain duty then devolves on you to make such provision for the payment of the interest *now due*, and for the future payment of interest *as it becomes due*, as will relieve the public mind of all apprehension of another failure on the part of the State to meet its liabilities.

The existing tax laws, properly executed, will yield a larger revenue than has hitherto been derived from that source, but will be still inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, and to pay the interest of the public debt by about the sum of $150,000 per annum, and further legislation is therefore necessary to raise this sum.

Direct taxation is more objectionable to the people, because thought by them to be more unequal than any other species of taxation by which the public revenue can be raised. I would therefore suggest to your consideration some subjects of taxation not embraced in the existing laws, which it may be, would raise the required amount, and which would probably be less onerous to the people, than an additional direct tax for that purpose.

I would then recommend that every Executor or Administrator to whom letters testamentary or of administration shall hereafter be granted, shall, out of the commissions to be allowed him by the Orphan's Court, pay to the Register by whom they are granted, to be by him paid into the Treasury, one per cent upon the amount of the personal estate of his testator or intestate.

Under the existing laws the maximum of compensation allowed to an executor or administrator is ten, and the minimum five per cent.,—the effect, therefore of the proposed legislation will be to give to the State one per cent, and to reduce the maximum of allowance to the executor or administrator to nine, and the minimum to four per cent. This provision would yield a revenue of not less than $25,000—it would, in my judgment, be without a well founded objection, and would be universally acceptable to the people of the State.

The next subject of taxation not embraced by the existing laws, to which I would invite your attention, is a tax upon *collateral inheritances*. I would recommend that whenever any person shall hereafter die, seized or possessed of real or personal property, without leaving lineal descendants to inherit the same, or leaving lineal descendants, shall devise or bequeath real or personal estate to any other than to such lineal descendants, that the person entitled to the same either as heir at law or as devisee or as legatee, shall pay to the Register of the county in which such real estate shall be situate, or of the county in which the personal estate shall be, *five* per cent upon the assessed value of such real and personal estate, to be by the Register paid into the Treasury. Should this suggestion meet with your approval, it will yield a revenue of not less than $25,000, and will in my judgment be entirely acceptable to the people.

I would next recommend that every donee or grantee of real estate should at the time he deposits for record, the deed or instrument for writing which conveys to him the title to such estate, pay to the clerk in whose office such instrument is under the existing laws to be recorded, to be by him paid into the Treasury, 1 per cent. upon the assessed value of the estate by such deed or other instrument conveyed. I have no data upon which I can form an *accurate* estimate of the amount of revenue which this provision would place in the Treasury; but from full reflection upon the subject and the information which I have been able to collect, I am persuaded that an estimate of $100,000 as the annual revenue which would be derived by the State from this source would approximate correctness.

Although I have fully reflected upon the provision which I am about to recommend for your adoption, and have convinced myself that it would occasion little or no inconvenience, and would at the same time yield a *very large revenue* to the State, I yet feel some reluctance in suggesting it to your consideration, as it *may be thought by some* that it would prove a shackle upon the trade of the commercial community. I would then with entire reliance upon your judgment and confidence in whatever conclusion you may arrive at, propose that no bond, note, inland bill or exchange, or other obligation for the payment of money hereafter to be taken, should be good or pleadible, or given in evidence in any court of law or equity in this State, unless the same should at the time they are signed be stamped in the manner provided for by the Legislature, and I would provide that the State should receive for the stamp required on a note or other obligation for the payment of sums of $100 or under the sum of twenty five cents; sums of more than $100 and less than $500, one dollar; of sums of more than $500 and less than $1000, two dollars; of sums of more than $1000 and less than $5000, three dollars; and of sums of more than $5000, five dollars. Practically the effect of this legislation would be to impose upon the borrower of money only an additional interest equal to the stamp duty, while in most cases where the obligation is given for a preceding indebtedness, the creditor would pay the tax. If the details of the proposed law are so framed as to avoid inconvenience by rendering the stamps readily accessible to the citizens of any part of the State, it would in my judgment obviate the only objection which could be reasonably urged against it.

Your own reflection will convince you that whilst this law could in no case occasion individual oppression, it would operate to relieve at least from additional taxation that portion of the community (*the landed interest*) who have hitherto borne the greatest share of the public burden.

Aided by the operations of a similar law passed by Congress during our late war with Great Britain, I would estimate that a tax such as I have recommended, operating upon all monied securities, would yield a probable annual revenue of $150,000.

The income tax law imposed by the act of 1841, ch. 325, in its application to professional men and all others who have not a fixed income or salary, is difficult of enforcement and inquisitorial in principle, and is consequently more objectionable than any other mode of taxation by which the same amount of revenue could be raised. I would therefore recommend that this law should be restricted in its operation to persons whose income is fixed and certain, and that all practicing attorneys and physicians and the several clerks of the County Courts and Registers of Wills, should be required to pay annually to the clerk of the county or city in which they reside some reasonable amount, to be by the clerks paid into the treasury. No portion of the community feel a deeper solicitude for the maintenance of the State's credit than the persons here indicated—and no class of the community will more cheerfully contribute to the public necessity. The amount received in the treasury during the present year from the income tax was about $13,000, and I have no hesitation in saying that the proposed alteration of that law will insure the punctual and cheerful payment of double that amount into the treasury. I would next recommend that all holders of the funded debt of the State (whether certificates of stock or bonds of the State) on which the State pays interest, shall, *without exception*, be liable to assessment of one fourth of one per cent., in the same manner as all other property of the State. By the existing laws this tax does not extend to the stocks of the State, the interest on which is payable *out of the State*. No difference can be perceived to exist between the debt of the State, the interest on which is payable at the loan office, and *that*, the interest on which is payable in London, and the income tax law of Great Britain clearly recognizes the right of taxing her debt, (which is, however, entirely domestic,) whether in the hands of citizens or foreigners. This recommendation, if it should meet with your approbation, together with the tax on the stock of the city of Baltimore not hitherto collected, and to which your attention is especially invited by the Treasurer in his report, will place in the treasury about $30,000 annually.

There is one question connected with this subject which imperatively demands your immediate and efficient action. I refer to the non payment by some of the counties of the tax levied by the act of 1840. Justice requires that citizens residing in every portion of the State, should bear an equal share of the public burthens, and the citizens of the counties who have hitherto paid the State tax, demand at your hands such legislation as will *insure* the payment of the tax in every part of the State. The difficulties which are supposed to surround this question are imaginary, for I speak with entire confidence in saying, that a large majority of the people in those counties in which the taxes have not been paid, are equally desirous with the residue of the State to pay their quota of the public indebtedness, and that the apparent delinquency of those counties is to be attributed to the fact, that hitherto the State has had no collector in those counties to whom the tax could be paid.

In view then of the fact that in some of the counties no collector has qualified to whom the taxes could be paid, and in view of the oppression which might be consequent upon the coercive payment of the entire taxes now due, the people of the so called delinquent counties are entitled to the indulgent consideration of the legislature.

If a bill were framed authorising the appointment by the Executive or the Treasurer, of a collector for each of those counties (without regard to residence) and empowering such collector to receive for the taxes of 1841, '2, and '3, the notes of the tax payers, bearing interest and payable at such time as the legislature might designate, I have every confidence that an efficient collector could be obtained, and that the law would be cheerfully complied with. By providing in the law that copies of the notes so taken should be recorded in the clerk's and be a lien upon the real and personal estate of the drawer, with authority in every case where the note is not paid at maturity, to the clerk, to issue execution upon the note as if a judgment had been regularly entered upon it, I have entire confidence in that all the notes would be paid at maturity.

For those who would refuse to comply with the provisions of such a law, by either paying in money or by notes as required, no public sympathy would be felt, and the law should provide for *immediate* and *coercive* payment from all such. The notes which would be received under the provisions of this law could be made available to meet the exingences of the State.—To ensure the early resumption and future *regular payment* of the interest on the public debt, I apprehend that it will be expedient for you to fund the arrears of interest now due from the State, and in that event the interest to accrue on the notes so taken would be sufficient to meet the interest on the funded debt *to the extent* of the taxes due from the delinquent counties, and *secured by such notes*. If you will further provide that the debt so funded should be *payable at the pleasure* of the State, it could be paid as the notes taken for the taxes are collected, and no public or private inconvenience would result from the proposed indulgence.

The people of Maryland are well aware that taxation is the only present resource *for* the payment of the liabilities of the State; but whilst they desire and expect at your hands the imposition of such taxes as will be adequate to the maintainance of the public credit, they will expect of you such judicious legislation as will gradually lessen the amount of taxes to be paid, and finally render the taxation altogether unnecessary.

The public debt has been incurred in the prosecution of gigantic works of internal improvement designed to develope the resources of the State.

By the sinking fund already established, the punctual payment of the interest insures the ultimate liquidation of the principal of the debt.

Of the public debt bearing interest, $7,194,666, has been expended in the partial construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the annual interest upon this sum is about $400,000.

The canal has for some years been completed to its present terminus at Dam No. 6, and no revenue has hitherto been derived from it.

A sufficient time has in my judgment transpired to enable us to say, that this investment will, *without further legislation*, remain a continued burthen upon the State, until it is paid off by the operation of the sinking fund, established by the existing laws. The great question then for your consideration, and decision will be, whether any, and if any, what legislation can be adopted by you to make the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal yield a revenue equal to the interest on the State's investment.

If you should concur with me in opinion, that the true interest of the State would require the completion of the canal to a more western terminus than Dam No. 6, it is manifestly expedient that you should without further delay adopt such measures as will ensure the immediate accomplishment of that object. If, on the other hand, you should deem it more expedient to stop the work for the present, at its present terminus, it is clearly important that you should embrace the earliest opportunity of making such an arrangement with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, as will secure to the Canal the transportation from Dam No. 6 of so much coal or other freight as will be adequate to pay the interest on the State's advance to the Canal Company.

In making this suggestion of the probable expediency of an arrangement with the Rail Road Company, I am prompted by the difficulties which might at this time be encountered in raising the requisite sums to complete the Canal. If it be possible for you, by the credit of the Canal Company, to raise the amount necessary to finish the Canal, I would not hesitate to advise its completion without further delay; but if you should find it impossible to raise the required amount at this time, and you should think that the true interest of the State would be promoted by such an arrangement with the Rail Road Company, it should continue only until the restored credit of the State will make it practicable to complete the Canal.

It is understood that large sums received by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Company, which rightfully belonged to the State, have been applied by those companies to meet other than their engagements with the State. These difficulties can only be corrected by a more efficient organization of the supervisory power on the part of the State over those corporations.

The present State's agents are deservedly esteemed for their general worth and intelligence, but as they receive no remuneration for the time devoted to the public service, they are expected to exercise a general superintendence only, which is wholly inadequate to the protection of the vast interests which are in their charge. The State could not fail, in my judgment, to derive important advantages by the appointment of a board of public works, to consist of not more than three persons, who should receive liberal compensation for their services out of the monies to be derived from those works, and who should be clothed with full power to supervise and protect the interest of the State therein.

The establishment of such a board would induce the practice of greater economy in the expenditures of those companies, and would for the future secure to the State the application of the revenues of those companies, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The Legislature might also rely upon a board thus constructed, for a full and accurate information in reference to the condition of those corporations, to guide their future action.

In view of the magnitude of the investments which the State has made in her works of internal improvement, and which are now practically unprotected, any expense which might be consequent upon the establishment of such a board is utterly unworthy of consideration.

In a representative government the purity of the elective franchise is of vital importance. Where the permanency of the government depends upon the will of the people, it is all important that they should be thoroughly satisfied that the ballot box has fairly expressed their wishes, and that those who are to rule over them are in truth the choice of a majority of the citizens of the State. In view of the excited feeling which prevades the public mind upon this subject, I cannot too strongly urge upon your attention the consideration of this important question. I would recommend such alterations in the existing laws as will satisfy the public mind that for the future no fraud can be committed upon the elective franchise. It would suggest for your consideration the propriety of passing a general registry law, applicable to the whole State, confining the right to vote to those who should furnish the evidence of their citizenship, and record their names in accordance with the provisions of that law.

Two arguments have been heretofore successfully urged against the application of such a law to the several counties of the State; first, that it would be inconvenient for the voters residing in the country to comply with its provisions; and secondly, that such a law is unnecessary, as applicable to the counties, because of the small number of votes taken at any one poll, and the consequent facility with which an attempt to vote illegally would be discovered. On the other hand our fellow citizens of Baltimore, whilst they admit the case with which the guards thrown around the elective franchise may be avaded within the limits of the city, yet with much force deny the right of the legislature to apply the provisions of such a law exclusively to them. This argument, gentlemen, may by urged with additional and almost irresislible force when your Senators representing the several counties of the State, and you gentlemen of the House of Delegates, the representatives of the People of those counties will admit that in the recent election, every poll book in every county of the State, if investigated, would disclose some illegal votes. I cannot think that any inconvenience consequent upon the compliance with the provision of such a law should outweigh the benefits which would result from its enactment. I know that the people in every part of the State will cheerfully conform to the provisions of any law you may enact, which will ensure to them the knowledge that they are governed by their own Representatives. If in your judgment a Registry Law would be inadequate to protect the elective franchise, I would advise that any person who shall hereafter vote fraudulently shall be liable for such offence to confinement in the penitentiary for such time as the Legislature shall designate.

NATURALIZATION LAW.—The following very judicious seggestions on this subject are taken from the Baltimore Patriot:

That frauds of the grossest kind, involving false voting and perjury, have been committed under the laws as they now stand, are beyond all questions true.

This admitted fact, proves that the laws are materially defective. They should then, as Mr. Webster expresses it, be "reorganized." Public attention has been directed, and individual effort given too exclusively, as we think, to the proposition to prolong the term of probation required of natives of foreign countries who desire to become citizens of this. The great evil which it is now operating, grows out of the want of efficiency in the laws themselves, and the inducements which they present to the corrupt leaders of parties to commit frauds under them, by manufacturing voters for special elections.

If foreigners were not allowed to vote till two years after they were naturalized, we should have no such scenes in our courts as are invariably presented previous to each election. The inducement to commit frauds by manufacturing votes would be cut off, for no party would feel itself sufficiently secure of a man's vote two years hence, to get up committees of naturalization and authorize them to bear all the expense of getting "the papers."

A law, then, requiring foreigners to reside two years in the country after being naturalized would remove one of the great evils of the present system.

Another amendment is also required. A man should only be naturalized after he had made a declaration in open court of his intention to become a citizen, and a specific term had elapsed thereafter. The present laws look to secure this, but they do not. A man who can get another to swear that he has been in the country five years, and came here before he was eighteen, can be naturalized without any previous declaration; and under this law all that is wanting to get "the papers" for a foreigner, who has not been in the country twenty-four hours, is that perjury should be committed by the witness. And a witness willing to commit that crime is not difficult to be found, as experience has proved. Hence hundreds every year are admitted to all the rights of citizenship, before they have worn out the shoes they brought with them across the Atlantic.

Frauds are also constantly perpetrated under that provision of the present laws, which authorizes a man to be naturalized two years after filing his declaration of intention to become a citizen, provided he can get a witness to swear that he was here three years before the declaration was made. This witness is easily found, and hence thousands are admitted to be citizens who have only been in the country two years.

Let then the naturalization laws be amended as follows:

1st. Requiring foreigners who desire to become citizens to make an open declaration, in some proper court, of such intention.

2d. Three years thereafter admitting all who have made such declaration to become citizens, *for the purpose of holding and transmitting property.*

3d. Authorizing them to vote two years after having taken out their naturalization papers and not before.

TRIAL OF BISHOP ONDERDONK.

From the New York American of Friday afternoon.

CONVICTION OF BISHOP ONDERDONK.—The house of Bishops yesterday, after deliberation, found Bishop *Benjamin T. Onderdonk* GUILTY of the charges preferred against him.

The vote was 11 Ayes—6 Nays.

The Ayes were—

Bishop Eastburn of Massachusetts.
do Hopkins of Vermont.
do Henshaw of Rhode Island.
do Brownwell of Connecticut.
do Lee of Delaware.
do McIlvaine of Ohio.
do Chase of Illinois.
do Johns of Virginia.
do Smith of Centucky.
do Freeman of Arkansas.
do Polk of Louisiana.

The Nays were—

Bishop Delancy of Western New York.
do Doane of New Jersey.
do Whittingham of Maryland.
do Ives of North Carolina.
do Gadsden of South Carolina.
do Kemper, Missionary Bishop.

If to the eleven votes in the negative, be added those of the three presenting bishops, viz: Bishop Meade of Va., Bishop Otey of Tennessee, and Bishop Elliott of Georgia,—who, from the fact of consenting to present Bishop Onderdonk, must be assumed to have believed him guilty, but who, as presenters, had no vote on the question of guilt or innocence,—it makes an array of 14 to 6, of the House of Bishops, against their delinquent brother.

The Bishops were to re-assemble to-day, for the purpose of deciding on the sentence to be pronounced.

According to the Canon (published in our paper of 13th ult.) the decision of the court must be reduced to writing and signed by those assenting to it.

It is then to be read to the party accused, and be immediately followed by sentence, *unless* before the sentence is pronounced, the accused shall show cause satisfactory to the majority of the Court, for a rehearing. He may also claim to be heard in excuse or palliation of his offences, *after* the verdict and *before* the sentence.

We need not say, that we record the result of the trial with deep pain and sorrow—not that we believe it erroneous, but that there should have been occasion for such proceeding at all.

The Church mourns when one of its Heads is convicted of offences against morality—but as the church on earth is but an aggregate of frail human beings it cannot hope exemption from

all that remains to be done,
manifest, is to separate it at
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of their non-concurrence wit
cite a strong desire in the Ch
the whole case be made publ
There are, we can well co
delicacy against removing th
greater claim is that of the C
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of this painful, but most impo
From the N. Y. Commerci
TRIAL OF BISHOP
The presentment has been
adjudged guilty by the follow
Guilty—Bishops Chase, Br
McIlvaine, Polk, Lee, John
Freeman—11. Add the th
Meade, Otey and Elliott—14.
Not Guilty—Ives, Doane,
Whittingham
The Court assembled to-day
ably to the provisions of the ca
THE SENT
At half past 12 this morning
take the vote on the sentence,
The vote was first taken by
higher penalty of deposition.
one.
The vote was next taken on
carried by 9 to 8, the five Bish
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At half past one the question
or whether the suspension sho
The Bishop's friends regretted
It is said a protest is to be p
been presented.
One of the Bishops expresse
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and he thought the friends of B
do him disservice by trying to
ing.

Learn a Trade.—How often
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chanics obtain good livings and
while they and a thousand othe
Just look around your own nei
the best off? Who are suffering
ty? Mechanics. Is not your
mechanic? Yet, strange to s
will not learn trades—they wish
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edged tools, or lay bare their c
Nay more, if they go to trades
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permit their sons to live as they
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such a boy materially. This hat
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thing. Unless more boys are put
in a few years, every city, town
nion will be crowded with ruffle
up clerks, doctors lawyers, mini
Now in all conscience, we have
of such characters, who are sucki
the community.
A word to the young. Learn t
thing—no matter what. Go into a
ting office, or a sail-loft; do any
physic, or divinity. Then you
live and always have within you
a good support. Rich or poor,
thing useful and you will never re
you live to the age of Methuselah

MARRIE
By the Rev. R. E. Kemp on th
ARCHIBALD GREY to Miss MARY
By the same on the 29th of
SPEDDEN to Miss MARGARET A.
By the same on the 2nd. inst
COMPTE to Miss MARGARET Coo
On Elliott's Island, on the 2nd
D. KUNZ, Mr. BARZILLAI EVANS
LANGRELL; all of this county.

BALTIMORE PRICES

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

RELIGIOUS NOT
Providence permitting, there will
Methodist Protestant Chapel on next
in the morning. Services to commence
clock. The public are respectfully inv

EXHIBITION OF C
EXPERIME
JAS. WYMAN respectfully an
dies and Gentlemen of Camb
commence a short course of experi
Chemistry, Monday evening Jan.
will commence at 7 o'clock in the
Tickets may be had at Mr. Bradshaw
Jan. 11, 1845.

Notice
THE Co-partnership heretofor
the firm of Levin Jones & Co.
tual consent dissolved. And as the
purchased the stock of goods, of
would respectfully inform his friend
generally, that he intends to condu
and Commission business, at the old
Pratt and Frederick sts.) where he w
happy to see his friends. He pledge
satisfaction to all those who may en
his hands. With this assurance to a
he hopes to receive a share of their
EZEKI
Jan. 11, 1845—tf.

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