THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING January 18, 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 27th instant.

THE LEGISLATURE.—As is generally the case, this body has been occupied during its two first weeks in getting ready to do business, by refering orders, bills, and portions of the Governor's message to the appropriate committees. Several bills of considerable importance which contemplate the raising of revenue to assist in paying the interest on our public debt, have been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. We have published in our paper to day a copy of a Bill entitled "an act imposing a tax on commissions allowed to Executors and Administrators to aid in paying the debts of the State."

A Bill has also been reported by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means entitled "an act imposing a tax on collateral inheritances, distributive shares and legacies to aid in paying the debts of the State."

The title of this bill will acquaint our readers with its general character. It proposes a tax upon all estates, real, personal or mixed, money, and public and private securities of money of every kind, which pass from any person in this State, either by will, or under the intestate laws of this State, is transferred by deed, grant, bargain, gift or sale, intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantee &c., to any person or bodies politic or otherwise, other than to and for the use of the father, mother, wife, children, and lineal descendants born in lawful wedlock. These several bills no doubt, will raise a considerable amount to assist in paying the interest upon the State debt, but we strongly doubt their propriety.

The presumption is, that the Orphan's Court never allow a greater per ct. than the services of the Administrators and Executors are worth, and we can see no reason why their labour should be taxed more than that of any other class in the community. And if the Court to prevent such a result, should raise the per centum, the effect would be still more injurious, by causing the tax to be drawn from widows and orphans. In reference to the last law, we consider the property which a man has acquired by his own industry and exertion, should be subject to his full and free disposal, and to the operation of law, and can see no good reason why when it descends to collaterals or is devised by will or transfered by deed to take effect after the death of the grantee, it should be more liable to a tax, than when it descends to lineal descendants, or is transfered by deed or bill of sale in the life time of the possessor.

We feel as fully as any one the moral obligation of Maryland to sustain her honor and credit, or perhaps we should say to redeem them, but we should much prefer to see an additional five or ten per cent. imposed in the form of direct taxation, than to see a tax upon any particular kind of labour, or any restriction upon the disposition and transfer of property.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—APPOINTMENTS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 13, 1845.

The inaugural address of the Governor was received with very decided approbation by the members of the Legislature, and many of his suggestions will be adopted and made the basis of legislation. At a critical period like the present in our financial affairs, the remarks in reference to the obligations of the present Legislature to provide the ways and means to discharge the public debt of the State were appropriate and judicious; a just sensibility for the preservation of the honor of the State I know exists, and our citizens will be gratified to manifest it whenever an occasion shall be afforded them. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means will be indefatigable in his efforts, and from his experience and acknowledged ability, we may confidently expect a very able exposition of our financial affairs, accompanied with laws, which if adopted, will amply provide the means to discharge the honest obligations of the State.

The nominations of Governor Thomas are still suspended in the Senate, and as yet there has been no formal interchange of opinions among the Whig Senators in reference to them.

Governor PRATT and family have taken possession of the government house, and will in a few days, be prepared to extend to the citizens of the State the hospitality which formerly distinguished the Governors of Maryland.

It is generally believed in regard to the appointments and nominations that the Governor will not make them until the 25th inst. He will require time to investigate the characters and claims of the different applicants, and although he will experience embarrassment in deciding among friends equally well qualified and equally meritorious, yet I am assured that he will discharge the duty thus devolved upon him as the Governor of the whole State, and all applicants will be treated with kindness and frankness, and he will disclose his determination in reference to their applications as soon as he has decided upon them. P.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11th, 1845.

The debate upon the annexation of Texas has gone through the whole of the present week to the neglect of all other business. About twenty-five speeches have been made—a majority of them for annexation.—The discussion, though the majority have had the management of the question in their own way, I think so far has impressed all listeners with the opinion that Texas ought not to be annexed to the Union, and that it is best for both nations to remain independent. Southern Statesmen, who look to the end of things from the beginning, and count the cost of innovations upon the Constitution, and more than all this, feel that the security of the South rests mainly in abiding by the Compromises of the Constitution, are fast coming to the conclusion that the present good of the Union as it is, is incomparably above all probable advantages that could result from enlarging the area of the country.—Let well enough alone will by-and-by be the second sober thought of the People every where.

The session is also in one half gone, and not one day or one hour as yet has been given to the consideration of private bills in the House of Representatives. This is an unusual neglect of duty for a short session of Congress, and the more so as no man acquainted with parties in Congress can anticipate any action upon the public questions which have occupied the time of the House. There are a great many private claimants knocking at the doors of Congress for redress, but they plead in vain. Of all the hard-hearted, slow-sighted and procrastinating beings we have among us, our "Uncle Sam" is the worst.

PROCEEDINGS OF SATURDAY.

TEXAS DEBATE.

The House soon after 1 o'clock went into Committee of the whole, Mr. HOPKINS of Va. in the Chair.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Md. who was entitled to the floor, asked what was the question before the House.

The Chair answered, the Resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the amendment of Mr. Douglass.

Mr. KENNEDY said, I am opposed to the Report of the Committee, and to all the amendments which have been submitted, and in fine to the annexation of Texas in any form in which it has been presented for the consideration of this House. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Dean) had declared that the country always knew where to find the Whigs. That was true, and it was the precise difference between the Whigs and the other party. You did know where to find them. It was said, when this House met six weeks since, that the people had so plainly and clearly decided the issues before the country, that all that was necessary to be done here was to carry out the judgment of the People. This we were told could be done in 30 minutes, but lo, when members come here, we see a vast difference of opinion.

He should leave members of the dominant party to answer one another upon this Texas and upon some other questions. Happy reference was made to the message of the Governor of Pa. who had declared in his message that Penna. would never have given her vote to Mr. Polk had she not been well assured that he was in favor of the Tariff of 1842. Reference was made to Gov. Wright's message, and it was illustrated in its non committalism by an anecdote of a dodging non-committal Judge in a manner which kept the House in a roar of laughter.

The various plans before Congress, and the many opinions of their authors were then cited and illustrated in a most amusing manner, and good stories were told, which you will find incorporated in the speech. Mr. Drumgoole's project was examined as one upon which the party might probably unite. Mr. D. had proposed it was said to admit Texas as Vermont was admitted, as if the people were to be deluded by any such parallel of cases. Vermont was a part of the Union, begging to be admitted into the Confederacy of States.—She was identified with the Revolution, and was one of the noblest stars in its crowning victories. Texas a foreign territory, whose independence we had acknowledged, and which, as he argued, never belonged to us, was compared to Vermont, and it was proposed that we should admit her at once, in a hurry, without favor and conditions, and in a manner that no member upon this floor would consent to apply to Iowa one of our own territories that now ask for admission.

Mr. Kennedy commented strongly upon a fact which has been denied *that the treaty of 1819 was approved by General Jackson.* If, said Mr. K., any gentleman up on this floor shall doubt this statement, I am sure it can be well established and will be by letter. The treaty was approved in the broadest and most comprehensive manner by General Jackson, and gentlemen were challenged to deny it.

REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER.—We have received the annual report of the State Treasurer, D Claude, Esq. The following summary will give the reader a very general idea of the State's finances.

Balance in the Treasury 1st. December 1843		$72,317 10
Its receipts in the year ending 1st December 1844, from all sources amounted to $743,479 51 of which was revenue that accrued in the year	278,313 43	
Like revenue, which had accrued before	28,408,08	
Amount of Direct and Income Taxes	376,262,79	
Amount received from the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road company	29,000,00	
Amount received from the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal companies	10,000,00	
Loan per chapter 310, of 1843,	30,000,00	
Costs of suits and repayments	425 21	—743,479,51
Total,		$816,796,61
Its disbursements in the same year amounted to $635,524,61, viz:		
On account of ordinary expenses	225,464,99	
Interest on public debt	395,059,62	
New Tobacco warehouse,	15,000,00	—635,524,61
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on 1st Dec. 1844, of		181,272,00
Insufficient to pay all habilities to that day, by the sum of $[illegible]		

PAYMENTS OF STATE TAXES.—We learn from a report made by the House of Delegates on Thursday last, by the State Treasurer, that the payments made at the Treasury from 1st December 1844 to 8th January, 1845, were as follows: Allegany county, $2,558,25 Anne Arundel county, 4,282,99; Howard district, 1,654,01; Baltimore county, 1,677,91; city of Baltimore 38,632,25, Carroll county, 3,211,48; Cecil county, 1,912,41; Charles county, 748 80; Dorchester county, 316,00; Frederick county, 7,517,92; Harford county, 2,313,04; Kent county, 3,401,93; Montgomery county, 2,416,33; Prince George's county, 2,972,15; Queen Anne's county, 123,25; Somerset county, 24,265,44; St. Mary's county, 3,060,45; Talbot county, 276,00; Washington county, 1,976,69, Worcester county, [illegible] 85; Susquehanna Canal, 10,000,00. Total, $111,115,40 —of which $43,924,29 were in cash, and $68,191,17 in coupons.

EXECUTIVE PARDONS.—The following persons were made subjects of the Executive clemency of Governor Thomas, previous to the recent expiration of his term:

Edward Bull, for voting illegally at the Governor's Election.

John Bassitt, for voting illegally at the Governor's and President's Election.

George Konig, Sr., for voting illegally at the Governor's election.

John Davy, fine remitted for selling liquor without license.

All these pardons were dated January 4, 1845, the day Mr. Thomas abdicated his seat.—*Patriot.*

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FIFTY YEARS HENCE.—Mr. Darby, a gentleman who has paid a good deal of attention to the statistics of this country, has published a table in the National Intelligencer, showing the probable increase of our population to the year 1901. He makes it 101,553,377, or about five times the present number.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

The following is a copy of a Bill by Mr. JOHNSON, of Anne Arundel, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, of the House of Delegates, entitled, "an act imposing a tax on commissions allowed to Executors Administrators to aid in paying the Debts of the State:"

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That in all cases of the grant of letters testamentary, or of administration, from and after the first day of June next, the commissions allowed by the Orphans' courts of the several counties of this State, and of Howard district to Executors, and Administrators, shall be subject to a tax for the benefit of this State, of one part of the sum, so allowed, to be paid in the manner hereinafter directed.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of all and every Executor, and Executors, Administrator, and Administrators, upon the passage of his her or their account or accounts, in which commissions shall be allowed, to pay to the Register of Wills of the proper county, or of Howard district, for the use of this State, the proportion aforesaid, of his, her or their commissions allowed in all, and every account or accounts as aforesaid; as required by that preceding section, and on failure to do so within days from the time of the passing of such account, it shall be the duty of the said Register to give notice to the Deputy of the Attorney General of said county, or of Howard district, who shall thereupon put the bond of such executor or executors, administrator or administrators, in suit, for the use of this State, which bond shall be liable therefor, as for any other default, of the principal obligor, or obligors therein.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said Register, on or before the first days of October, January, April and July, in each and every year, from and after the passage of this debt, to pay to the Treasurer of this State, all sums of money paid to and received by them, under the provisions of this act, accompanied with a statement of the amount so received, under oath or affirmation, verifying the truth thereof, and on failure, their official bonds shall be liable to be put in suit, and a recovery had thereon for the use of this State, for the amount which they may so fail to pay, with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum, from the time of such default.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That upon payment to the said Register, as aforesaid, they shall give to the Executor or Executors, Administrator or Administrators, paying duplicate receipts, one of which shall be forwarded by the said Executor or Executors, Administrator or Administrators to the Treasurer of this State, to be by him preserved, and copies whereof shall be evidence in suits upon the bonds of the Register signing the same.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the several Orphan's courts of this State in fixing the commissions of Executors, and Administrators, shall make no allowance for the tax hereby imposed, it being the intention of this act, that said tax shall be borne by, and paid out of such commissions, and not by the estate of the deceased.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every Executor or Executors, Administrator or Administrators, to whom letters testamentary, or of administration, shall be granted, in addition to the oath or affirmation, now requested by law, to take an additional oath or affirmation, that he she or they will diligently and faithfully regard, and well and truly comply with the provisions of this act, which oath or affirmation, the respective Registers of Wills, are hereby required to administer, and to place the same on record, with the usual oath or affirmation.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were presented last week to the House of Delegates by Mr. Lynch:

Whereas, the debt of Maryland is so very great and her direct taxes so oppressive upon all classes of her citizens, it is the solemn duty of the Legislature to devote itself to those great subjects, and while its resolute aim shall be to uphold the public honor, it should take care, considering the low price of agricultural produce, that inordinate salaries and compensations are paid to none, but that the public burthens shall fall alike on all; and whereas, by the new Constitution of the State, all the principal offices are about to become vacant, to be re filled by the Governor and Senate, upon the limited terms provided by said Constitution, and it is believed that the compensations connected with some of those offices have been inordinately great and should be reduced; and whereas, while it is necessary to preserve a uniform fee bill for the whole State, it is the duty of the Legislature to provide that all excess over reasonable compensations to the clerks of courts and registers of wills, should be paid unto the public Treasury, to be applied towards reducing the taxes, in such mode as justice may require, and as the Legislature may provide; therefore,

Resolved, as the sense of this House that no clerk of a court or register of wills of the State of Maryland, should receive for his services (over and above his expenses,) more than the sum of fifteen hundred dollars a year,

Resolved, That all excesses over that sum shall be paid into the Treasury, under sworn statements, to be applied in aid of the payment of the direct tax as the Legislature may direct.

Resolved, That the number of assistant clerks necessary in those offices, and their compensations, and necessary contingent expenses should be settled from year to year by a committee of the Legislature, or some other tribunal to be designated by law;

Which was read, and

On motion of Mr. Lynch,

Referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.—This bill, as our readers are apprised, has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, the Locofoco members voting for it unanimously. The Locofocos might have passed it just as easily during the last session as they have passed it now, but they shrunk from it then because the Presidential election was coming on. They dared not, at such a time, commit themselves to a scheme, which, in 1840, the people had most emphatically repudiated. During the whole of the recent canvass, they kept the project as much out of sight as possible, yet now they go to work in hot haste and adopt it as one of their first measures.

We cannot say whether this bill will pass the Senate or noi. If it pass that body, there is a pretty strong indication that John Tyler will give his Locofoco friends a taste of the veto which they are in the habit of applauding so extravagantly. His organ, the Madisonian, assails the measure violently, and the Morning News, the leading Locofoco organ in New York, thus gives back the blows of the Tyler organ:

"We are aware that the Madisonian has given formal notice that the revival of this great measure will be fatal to the Democratic ascendancy.—All this is very natural and fitting in a journal which was established to uphold the political perfidy of the conservatives, most of whom—the Riveses, Tallmadges and Clarks—have found a congenial home in the bosom of the Whig party, which has followed the shifting fortunes of Mr. Tyler through every variety of party associations and political sentiment, from the tear-shedding Clay Whigism in 1840, to self-claimed peculiar, and exclusive Democracy in 1844; and which is now the organ of an Administration which signalized its commencement by restoring, in its worst form; the corrupt and corrupting connection of the Government with the banks! We are content if the Madisonian will only continue to *oppose* this great measure which the Democratic intelligence and feeling of the country support with perhaps greater unanimity and earnestness than any other. We shall feel it to be safe as long as it is free from a support which has been fatal to every measure and every man to whom it was given, except Mr. Polk, whom, luckily, that journal began to advocate at so short a time before the election as only seriously to endanger, but not utterly to ruin. The party too, the great and triumphant Democratic party, we never fear for it, except when occasionally that Madisonian talk to it in its own inimitable style of condescending patronage. Do let that paper *threaten!* Do!"

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. BRIGGS, by a special Message, has informed the Legislature of Massachusetts of the proceedings had in South Carolina towards Mr. HOAR, the particulars of which are known to our readers.

The laws of South Carolina which has given rise to this difficulty contains in its second section the following enactment:

"That it shall not be lawful for any free negro, or person of color, to come into this State, on board any vessel, as a cook, steward, or mariner, or in any other employment, on board such vessel; and in case any vessel shall arrive in any port or harbor of this State, from any other State, or foreign port, having on board any free negro, or person of color, employed on board such vessel, as a cook, steward, or mariner, or in any other employment, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the District, in which such port or harbor is situated, immediately, on the arrival of such vessel, to apprehend such free negro, or person of color, so arriving contrary to this Act, and to confine him or her closely in jail, until such vessel shall be hauled off from the wharf, and ready to proceed to sea. And that when said vessel is ready to sail, the Captain of the said vessel shall be bound to carry away the said free negro, or person of color, and to pay the expenses of his or her commitment."

"Under this extraordinary law," says Gov. BRIGGS, "many of our colored citizens, who have entered the port of Charleston, on board our vessels, in the pursuit of a lawful commerce, and complying with all the provisions of the laws of the United States, regulating commerce among the States, have been from time to time seized by the officers of that State, taken from their ships, and confined in their public prisons until their vessels were ready to depart, when they were compelled to pay the expense of their detention."

Mr. HOAR went to Charleston, as the authorized agent of Massachusetts, to bring one or more suits in behalf of persons imprisoned under this law of South Carolina in order that its constitutionality might be tested. It was believed to be in violation of that clause of the Constitution which declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States"—and in violation also of the clause which confers upon Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States and with the Indian tribes."

It is maintained on the other hand, by South Carolina, that the persons designated by the law are not "citizens" as that term is used in the Constitution. The existence of laws, moreover, to prevent the ingress of free negroes into particular States is a familiar thing, and the right to pass such laws, it is urged, has never been questioned.

The Message of Gov. BRIGGS quotes the opinions of WILLIAM WIRT and Judge JOHNSON of the Supreme Court, both citizens of slave holding States, respecting a former law of South Carolina, which, it is said, "in principle and in its essential features was the same as the present law." The opinions of those distinguished juriests were against the constitutionality of the law.

The course pursued by South Carolina, in expelling Mr. Hoar from the State, is to be judged of on its merits, apart from the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law in question.

Gov. BRIGGS, towards the close of his Message, speaks in these terms:

"What course it becomes Massachusetts to pursue, under the circumstances of this case, will be for the Legislature to decide. I have no doubt she will, with firmness and dignity, maintain all her constitutional rights, and whilst she holds herself bound to respect the rights of her sister States, and to discharge towards them and the Union all her obligations, she will claim from them the fulfilment of all their obligations to her. In the unyielding pursuit of these objects, I am sure she will do nothing unworthy of herself, or derogatory to the character of the Confederacy, of which she is a member."

Productive Industry at the South.—The low prices of cotton, caused by the over-production of that article, are inducing the people of the South to look about them for more profitable modes of employment than the cotton field affords. In the State of Georgia, particularly, which seems to possess a more active, energetic population than any other of the cotton-growing States, there are indications of a very earnest nature foretokening changes in the industrial pursuits of the people. We may add, also, that the State is fortunate in possessing two daily Journals, the *Savannah Republican* and the *Augusta Chronicle*, capable of being the pioneers in movements of this kind. In the columns of these well-conducted papers the true interests of the State, and the cause of progress and improvement, are advocated with intelligence and steady perseverance.

Among the new modes of employing industry and capital, in the present depression of cotton, the culture of tobacco is attracting attention. Experiments in the growth of this article are about to be made in the neighbourhood of Savannah. Still further South it appears that the growing of tobacco has already been introduced. The St. Augustine News says:—"On account of the low price of cotton many of the planters of Florida are about turning their attention to the cultivation of Tobacco. The planters in Gadsden county have done a good business during the present year, as the Tobacco crop has taken precedence of the cotton, and the amount raised in that county is estimated at nearly four hundred thousand pounds Most of it has been shipped to New York—it will probably average from twenty-five to fifty cents per pound."

It may be found by these experiments that Cuba tobacco can be grown in Florida and other portions of our Southern country. The article, at all events, produced in those latitudes will not be likely to come into competition with the tobacco of Maryland, Virginia and the Western States.

The facilities for manufacturing are believed to be very great in Georgia. A letter from JOEL CRAWFORD, which we find in the Augusta Chronicle, addressed to the Hon. THOMAS BUTLER KING, says, "I am not apprised that any country on the Globe, of the same extent, contains a larger amount of water power than ours. With the exception of a narrow border on the seaboard, we have scarcely a county that does not furnish an abundance of this *quasi* perpetual motion to drive all the machinery requisite to manufacture its own cotton crops." The same letter remarks:

I know it has been said that the condition and character of our population are unfavorable to the success of this branch of domestic industry. We know that for years past this has occasionally been the theme of *stump oratory*—and we all know too that stump oratory has not unfrequently been the vehicle of conveying to the public mind impressions far more efficacious in securing the triumph of a party, than in advancing the knowledge and interests of the people. Invectives against Yankee factories and Whig tariffs may subserve the sinister purposes of the moment; but the decree has gone forth, sanctioned by the wisdom and spirit of the age—*we must keep pace with the progress of improvement or lose caste as a civilized nation.*

There are cotton factories already in operation in Georgia, which succeed very well. In North Carolina, and in Virginia, also, manufacturing establishments are in operation with good results to the enterprising proprietors.

The culture of the vine is likewise attracting some attention at the South. Some experiments have been made in South Carolina, which promise fairly. There appears to be no good reason why the grape should not succeed in the climate of the South. The peculiarities of soil have, indeed, a great deal to do with the growth of the vine; but in the diversity of soils to be found in the cotton growing States doubtless there might be found districts of country admirably suited to this production. Anciently wines were not made in Europe north of Italy. The vine-growing regions of France and Germany have a celebrity of comparatively modern date, which has resulted, perhaps, as much from care and judicious culture as from any especial adaptations of soil and climate.

If politicians would agitate less at the South and give place to men of practical sense and industry—if State rights were less thought of, and State interests more, it might be discovered to be more profitable to avail of the benefits of a protective Tariff than to denounce it—it might also be discovered that the depression of which the South complains, would not be remedied by the annexation of Texas, or by the establishment of the Sub-Treasury, or by the abolition of custom houses.—*Balt. Amer.*

Dr. R. J. Breckinbridge in England.—In reading the volumes just published, containing memoranda of Dr. Breckinbridge's travels in Europe some ten years ago, we marked some passages which we give below:

English and American Rivers compared.

"A gentleman like and well-informed Englishman, who was in the stage coach with me, and who had found out I was an American, after dilating on the greatness, the beauties, the majesty in short, of this noblest of British rivers, (the Thames,) concluded thus: "Sir, it may seem almost incredible to you, but it is nevertheless true, that this prodigious stream, is from its mouth to its source, not much, if at all, short of one hundred and fifty miles long"—I looked steadfastly in his face—to see if he jested; but the gravity of deep conviction was upon it. Indeed John Bull never jests. After composing myself a moment, I slowly responded: "Perhaps, Sir, you have never heard of the river Ohio?" "I think I have." "Perhaps of the Missouri?" "I think so: though not sure." "Certainly of the Mississippi?" "Oh yes, yes." "Well Sir; a man will descend the Ohio, in a steamboat of the largest class, a thousand miles." "Of what Sir!—how many Sir?"——"A thousand miles; and there he will meet another steam-boat, of the same class, which has come in an opposite direction, twelve hundred miles down the Missouri; and then after going fifteen hundred miles more, down the Mississippi, he may see that flood of waters disembogue by fifty channels into the sea!" I had made up my mind to be considered a cheat; so I went calmly and emphatically through the statement! As I progressed, my companion seemed somewhat disposed to take my story as a personal affront; but at its close, he let down his visage into a contemptuous pout, and regularly cut my acquaintance."

EFFECT OF POLK'S ELECTION IN EUROPE.—The election of Polk has been set down in Europe as equivalent to the annexation of Texas, and the overthrow of American manufactures. The annexation of Texas is the annexation of an immense fresh cotton growing region to the cotton regions of the United States. Emigration from the Southern States is to bring this fresh region into production. The South is thus to commit suicide upon itself in two ways: first in the phlebotomy movement of her emigrants, thus reducing the value of farms, and second, in creating a great rival power in its own productions on a better soil, thus adding to the quantity of cotton grown, and therefore reducing the price. London, Liverpool, Havre, the world see all this. Cotton, every man reasons, must be low, for so much of it is to be grown from the Dismal Swamp to the Rio Bravo. "The United States," they say, "already produces more than the world can consume. Texas added and you abstract from the value of cotton in the United States."

Again, the election of Polk is a decision for growing

and raising cotton, and against
world so see it. Cotton plante
of Polk, and drove the country
manufacturers and mechanics
enlarging the cotton growing
have struck at their best frien
the workers up of cotton, and
cultural products.

CUMBERLAND COAL
opportunity of observing,
past, the use of the coal in
and we do not know of any
pare with it in all the qualit
it to this use. It burns fre
than most descriptions of co
and no odour, it is free fro
causes explosion or snappi
fire, it consumes thorough
dum of ashes only. It is th
eminent degree, to the pur
mestic department, by mea
These qualities of the coal
servation of the burning of i
grate, and this observation
pretty satisfactorily, that it
to most of the other uses fo
ed. For these various pur
tests are more conclusive, a
tests have been made, wi
results. These tests consist
chiefly in the various for
quired for the production of
in comparison with other
which have been extens
sults have been carefully
Advertiser.

Religion in the Navy.—A
very obviously and extensive
classes of Seamen, and rapidly
of high respectability amon
cheering tidings of this cha
reached us from abroad,—fro
berland, the Flag ship on th
and others, a friend has just
an interesting scene which ha
at the Naval Hospital in East
the regular worship of God h
in that spacious establishment
ry of the Navy, on the applic
ger, the present distinguished
and last Sabbath it was solem
High, by appropriate services
mon by Rev. C. S. Stewart,
from the text, "In all places
I will come unto thee, and I w
nance of Baptism was then ad
of faith, to three seamen in th
others, also in the navy, ma
religion, and joined with a
sacrimental Communion, a
art, assisted by Rev. Mr. Benn
el, who has for many years gi
in religious services at the H
An eloquent address was al
by Capt. Elliot, of the "Sailo
Captains Hudson and Gedney
present, besides a crowded att
men, connected with the Hos
Carolina and the Navy Yard,
out are said to have been sole
esting.
In connection with these
in addition to the Mariner's
which has been established f
ses of worship for sea men ha
year; all of which are well
quently, as we understand wa
crowded to overflowing.

MARR

On Thursday evening last
Mr. JOSIAH HOPKINS to
both of this town.
On Tuesday evening last, b
Mr. LEVIN FOOKS to Miss Pa
this County.

DIE

In this county on Sunday
a very advanced age.

OBITU

DIED, on the 11th inst
county, Mr. JAMES CARROL
age, after a very painful affli
The deceased was generally
the county, as a worthy and
member of the M. E. Church
his life, and a consistent chris
and an efficient steward, and
ly modest in his profession
tained the dignity of the chr
religious confidence did not fa
and of death.
He was an affectionate hus
and generous neighbour, and
munity have sustained a los
repaired.

RELIGIOUS

Providence permitting, there
Methodist Protestant Chapel on
in the morning. Services to co
clock. The public are respectf

MR. EDITOR:—As the time
people of this County, will be c
to succeed the present worthy
several names have already been
your paper, I hope I shall not b
merits of others, when I offer
the name of THOS. HAYWARD
single word in behalf of his clai
the duties of the office. He is
the whole county, and they are
on his merits.

SHERIFF

BY virtue of 4 writs of
sued out of Dorchester
directed, one at the suit of
Flannagan and Samuel Tri
suit of Jno. R. Martin use of
issued by Jas. Rea Esq. a
Corkran Esq., one at the
use of Wilson and Kimberl
suit of Robert F. Tubman,
tenements of Samuel Mobr
zed and taken in execution
will all those tracts, pieces

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_64-0232.jpg