THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING May 10, 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 12th instant.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

O. I. O. F.—Dorchester Lodge No. 19 O. I. O. F. was duly reorganised on the third day of April by P. D. D. G. W. Sherwood and suit, under a special dispensation from the G. L. of the State of Maryland.

May this benevolent Order prosper; and ever continue in the bonds of Friendship, Love, and Truth.

THE STAMP ACT.—This act goes into operation to day, and it would be well for country merchants in all parts of our county to obtain a supply immediately from the Clerk of the County. By purchasing to the amount of $10 at one time a deduction of 7 1-2 per cent. is allowed under the law, with the priviledge of returning at the repeal or expiration of the law, all then on hand.

The following is a scale of the rate of Stamps, which it will be advisable to preserve, as it will be a matter of frequent reference:

Under $100 no Stamp is required.

From $100	to	200	10 cents.
200	to	300	15
300	to	500	25
500	to	1000	50
1000	to	1500	75
1500	to	2000	$1.00
2000	to	3000	1.50
3000	to	4000	2.00
4000	to	5000	2.50
5000	to	7000	3.50
7000	to	8000	4.00
8000	to	10.000	5.50
over		10.000	6.00

It seems that there has been a construction put upon the law not designed by its framers, yet still perhaps legitimate, from its language, which will make its operation much more general, than was supposed. The Baltimore Clipper states that the question has been mooted, whether it will be necessary to have the stamp upon the certificates of deposits from Banks, and that the better opinion is that it will be necessary. Also in regard to bonds with penalty for the faithful discharge of duties, the opinion is that the Stamp duty will have to be paid in proportion to the amount of the penalty. If this construction be right, it will embrace constables bonds, administration bonds, guardian bonds, and in fact every bond given in the State, either for the payment of money, or for the principal discharge of duties, except the few embraced in the proviso to the law.

METHODIST CONVENTION IN LOUISVILLE.

We learn from the Louisville Journal, that this Convention met in that city on the 1st inst. Delegates were present from Conferences of Kentucky, Missouri, Holston, Virginia, North Carolina, Memphis Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Indian Mission, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Texas. There were 82 delegates present, out of 102 appointed.

A resolution was offered inviting Bishops Soule and Andrews (who were present) to preside over the Conference. They asked time to consider the propos

The Convention then proceeded to elect a Secretary, when Rev. Thomas O. Summons, of Alabama was chosen. Rev. T. N. Ralston was chosen assistant Secretary.

After adopting some resolutions relative to the order of proceedings, the Convention adjourned till the next day.

☞We perceive that the Farmers Bank of Maryland has just issued a most beautiful one dollar note; others for its branches at Frederick and Easton being in a course of preparation, as we are informed. The engraving has been done by the distinguished artists Draper & Co., of Philadelphia.

EXTRA SESSION.—The Washington Union gives this official contradiction to the rumor of an extra session:

Some of the newspapers and letterwriters in Washington have alluded to an extra session of Congress. It has been said, that this proposition was discused in the cabinet one day last week, (Monday, we believe.) As such annunciations are only calculated to produce an undue impression on the public mind, and to display a degree of excitement on the part of the cabinet, which does not exist, we deem it best at once, to contradict the rumor.

BRITISH MOVEMENTS IN OREGON.—We see it stated in one of the Halifax papers, that Sir George Simpson, who came a passenger in the Caledonia to Boston, goes out as Governor of the Oregon Territory, and would proceed with all due despatch to take possession according.

The source from which we receive this information shows that there may be some truth in the statement, but it certainly requires some additional corroboration; for from the recent proceeding in the British Parliament on the American claime, no such step was intimated. If such an appointment has been made, no doubt the British government has in readiness a naval and military force sufficient to take absolute possession of the Oregon Territory, to the full extent that they deem themselves entitled to, without giving this country the notice agreed upon according to one of the treaties still existing.

Should all this be correct, it will certainly bring on a collision with the British government sooner than we had any reason to expect.

On the above the Washington Union (the official,) remarks.

We suspect there is some mistake in the above. Sir George Simpson has been acting as *duputy* (or *resident*) governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, (the governor himself being in London,) and we doubt very much whether the deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company has not been mistaken for a Governor of Oregon. It is also a questionable problem wether the crown would, or perhaps could appoint, under present circumstances a governor of Oregon. But, if the above paragraph should prove to be correct, there remains to be shown how far this overt act of appointing a governor of the Oregon Territory does not amount to sort of livery of seisin; wether Great Brittain is not claiming, of right, the territory over which she appoints an acting governor; and wether the Brittish ministry can properly reconcile the objections which they are making to the President's simple declaration in his inaugural, to an act

OREGON.—As the dispute between this country and Great Britain about the right to Oregon, has enlisted much feeling in both countries, we extract from the New York Commercial Advertiser, the following condensed view of the grounds on which the territory is claimed by the two parties. We believe, with the New York American Republican, "that whether Oregon is annexed to the United States or not, the United States will be annexed to Oregon." Of this there can be no doubt. As the population of our country increases it will spread into distant regions; and we already see, that large bodies of emigrants are annually posting off for Oregon. Time will do more towards securing our possession of that territory than war can—and we would therefore prefer to leave the question in dispute between the two countries to the certain and sure decision of time, rather than engage in a premature war—unless indeed, we be forced into it by the action of England. There is no necessity for our acting hastily in the matter; on the contrary, it is our interest to pursue a procrastinating policy.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

The following is the view from the Commercial Advertiser mentioned above.

"Great Britain does not claim by virtue of priority in discovery, though some show of stress has been laid upon certain alleged voyages and proceedings of the freebooter, Sir Francis Drake, in 1579. That unscrupulous gentleman did certainly land upon the western coast of North America, and go through certain solemnities called "acts of taking possession," but though it has been asserted that the place where he did this was in latitude 48 or thereabout, the better opinion is that latitude 38 was the northern limit of his voyage. The claim founded upon Drake's supposed landing is therefore virtually abandoned, and Great Britain relies upon another title.

This is derived from Spain. The coast was visited it is alleged, in 1542, by a Spanish expedition, which proceed as far north as latitude 44; by another Spanish expedition in 1582, going as fer north as 57; again, by another Spanish navigator in 1592, and yet again by another in 1640—the last reaching as high as 55, and the one preceding 47. Under the visits, and the accompanying acts of possession, Spain claimed the territory until 1790, when she entered into a convention with Great Britain, called the "convention of the Escurial," by which Spain surrendered the *exclusive* right derived from prior discovery, and conceded to Great Britain an equal and concurrent right, to be made available only by actual occupation and settlement. It is this equal and and concurrent right which Great Britain now claims, and no other. It will be observed, however, that the equality and concurrence are only with Spain, as against all other nations, Great Britain alleges that her rights are exclusive.

But in 1819 Spain, by a treaty called the "treaty of Florida," ceded to the United States all her right and title to the territory North of the 42d parallel. Since the date of that treaty, therefore, the United States have stood, as it were, in the shoes of Spain, holding that same equal and concurrent right with Great Britain which was established by the convehtion of the Escurial. Spain, then, is now out of the case, as all other nations were before; and the title lies between the United States and Great Britain, subject, of course to the provision in the convention of the Escurial, that is to be made available only by actual occupation and settlement; for Spain, by the terms of that convention, and of course no right or power to give more complete and exclusive title.

But besides this concurrent claim, derived from Spain, the United States put forward an *exclusive* claim, on several grounds; principal among which are discovered by a Capt. Gray, in 1702, who entered and sailed some distance up the Oregon or Columbia river; exploration by Lewis and Clarke; priority of settlement by American citizens; and the right derived from contiguity, or perhaps we should rather say *continuity*, of possession. They also rely upon the surrender of Astoria, by the British Government, in the treaty of Ghent, 1814, that settlement having been captured by a British force in 1813, which surrender is alleged to be a virtual acknowledgment of the American claim, inasmuch as it was made under the clause of the treaty providing for the restoration by each power of all territories and places captured from the other during the war.

The Baptist Anniversaries.—The Baptist Home Mission Society, now in session at Providence, R. I., have decided upon separation, the North from the South, and a committee has been appointed to report a proper plan. At the adjourned meeting of the society on Thursday the question recurring on Dr. Welch's resolution against employing slaveholders as missionaries—

Rev. Dr. Maginnis, of New York proposed an amendment. He stated that a division between the South and North had already taken place, and must be recognised, Delegates present from the North say, that if the executive board shall appoint slaveholders to be missionaries, they cannot sustain the society. Members in and from the South say that unless such appointments are made, they will not sustain the society. It is not well to adopt any measure which shall seem to any to violently repel us from a portion of the society. The separation proposed can be made· The present society shall continue, the charter and the name being transferred to Southern members, and they transferring to a new society in the North whatever claims or property the North may possess; or the charter shall be retained by the North, and all the rights of the South be duly regarded and allowed. This arrangement can easily and satisfactorily to all parties be made.

A few remarks followed from different members, when the question on the amendment was put, and by a considerable majority Dr. Maginnis' amendment was adopted.

LOCKJAW CURED BY ELECTRICITY—It appears that a remedy for this horrible disease has at last been discovered. The New York Journal of Commerce records a cure by the application of electricity. The patient was a young woman, in whom the disease had been brought on by cold and fatigue, and the jaws had been closed five days. The electro-galvanic apparatus was applied to both angles of the jaw, and had not made forty revolutions before the complaint was entirely removed.

AFRICAN SQUADRON.—The frigate Macedonian the flag ship of the African Squardon, arrived yesterday, by the way of St. Thomas. She is under the command of Com. M. C. Perry.

Too Good.—It is said that Mr. Cushing on being asked to dine with Mandarin Lin, discovered on the table something of which he ate exhorbitantly, thinking it to be duck. Not speaking Chinese, and wishing to know what it was, he pointed to it, after he had finished, saying to his host interrogatively, "Quack, quack, quack?" The mandarin, with equal brevity replied, with a shake of his head, "Bow wow wow." Mr. Cushing's feelings can be imagined.

An ill natured editor perpetrates the following mess of spleen against that unfortunate class of community, known as old maids:

"The safest place in a thunder-storm is on the larboard side of an old maid. Being a non-conducter there is no danger of her attracting any thing."

MESSRS. POLK, RITCHIE, AND THE JEFFERSONIAN STANDARD.—"Father Ritchie" is quite flattered that now in his old age, he is selected as the administration editor. He is much better pleased, we suspect, than a large portion of his political brethren. We do not think that the Locofocos of the Northern and Middle States will greatly relish his appointment. His opinions are not such as they entertain, or dare avow. He is thoroughly Southern in his views and feelings. He has a sinister bend toward nullification, and isas devoed to free trade as if he had been engaged in the smuggling business all his days. His nature is so old, and hard, inflexible, that he can never straighten its crooks or untwist its gnarled and knotty points. He is quite garrulous on the subject of his future dutues. Among other things he says: "We shall be found cooperating with Mr. Polk in putting' the vessel on the Republican tack,' and' bringing back the Administration of the Government to the good old Jeffersoian standard.' We would listen to no proposition which would not religiously conform to that standard. We are satisfied that Mr. Polk means to regulate his Adminstration by that model."

This is the merest twattle. It is exactly what the Locofocos small fry have been talking of doing for the last twenty years. When Jackson went into power they said they meant to reestablish the golden age of Jeffersonian Democracy, and forth with proceeded to do what Jefferson never did, or would have suffered to be done. They turned all guilty of enertaining opinions, "not colored as their own," out of office. Jefferson did no such thing. They issued a proclamation crammed full of the bluest federalism. Jefferson would have done no such act. They usurped power not delegated to the Executive, which Jefferson would have abominated. They committed a great many outrages on the Constitution and country which he Jefferson would have abhorred; and this is what they called "bringing back the Administration of the Government to the good old Jeffersonian standard." Mr. Ritchie helped with all his might to restore Jeffersonian of that sort.

Considering how long these Locofocos had the command of the ship of State, is it not a little surprising that they did not manage to get her where Jefferson left her? They had ample sea room and all sorts of wind in their favor, and yet, after using all their nautical skill for many years it seems at last from their own confessions, that the Government is not brought back yet.

Well we confess we have some curiosity to see what the "Jeffesonian standard" is according to the Locofocos meaning of those abstruse terms. We hope Mr. Ritchie will enlighten us.

Jefferson was like Jackson in one respect—he was a warm friend of the protective policy, Mr. Ritchie is hostile to that policy and he, we fear, will be a little awkward in sustaining it according to the "Jeffersonian standard," He says: "We would listen to no proposition which would not religiously conform to that standard." The old gentleman's ear is very deaf whenever he wills it to be so: but if he listens to the doctrines of free trade he will hear things that Jefferson would have rejected with scorn. Will he go in for another fleet of invincible and all conquering gun boats? Or is that part of the Jeffersonian standard" something which he will be as deal to as a fossil frog?

Locofocoism is nothing more nor less than a grand imposture. It is full of hypocrisies as a Hottentot's head is of knots Its face is full of sanctimoniousness while its heart is crammed with falsehood. It looks one way and rows another all the time. Its ugly eyes are crossed, while its nose is poisted in one direction, they are glancing round on every place in illimitable space that does not lie straight ahead. Its tongue and its hand are ever at logger head. It talks amorously of Democracy, and perpetrates federalism. It prates of purity, and puts its fingers into Uncle Sam's breeches pocket and abstract dollars by the million. It twattles of the Jeffersonian standard and leaves that standard a thousand miles in its rear. It is always going to do something grand, and forthwith its good intentions end in the merest "fizzle." It professes wonderful love for the dear people, and then beggar them. It has been guilty of a thousand vices which stink to Heaven as offensively as a dead dromedary on an African sand heap.

And this is the miserable thing that Young Hickory and old Mr. Ritchie talk of conforming to the Jeffersonian "model!" They might as well endeavour to make a strapping' thick-lipped, flat nosed, saucereyed, knockkneed, flatfooted negro girl "conform" to the Caucassian model. It is not according to the fitness of things," as Fielding's philosophical Mr. Square would have said. It,s against nature and will not succeed. Mr. Ritchie may take to mantua making and dress up the locofoco hag in all the finery and fashion of Jeffersonian era and she will look as ugly as ever. He may dress her, paint her, rouge her, whitewash her, do her up as he pleases, and she will remain „no better than she should be,"as people say of very dubious specimens of feminine humanity. And yet some very excellent and sensible men affect to think her a goddess as brilliant and beautiful as Venus, actually pretend to feel the transports of the tender passion while gazing on her!—*Louisville Jour.*

An interesting anecdote is told by a correspondent of the N. Y. True Sun. in connexion with the' Æolian atachment" of Mr. COLEMAN, who recently died at Saratoga, in the twenty eighth year of his age. He found in England, says the writer that the piano forte manufacturers would not commit themselves in regard to his invention until it had been tried and approved of by THALBERG, the great performer. The general remark, in reply to his applications, was "wait till THALBERG comes," and „if THALBERG thinks so and so. &c.„ until the very name of THALBERG became hateful. At length the important moment arived' when THALBERG was to produce upon the invention. BENEDICT, himself no mean performer, sat down and played in his best style; but in the midst of a splendid *sonata* THALBERG laid his hand upon his arm, and, with a not very gentle push, said "get off that stool." Then seating himself, he dashed out in his inimitable style, and continued to play for some time, electrifying COLEMAN and the other auditors with an entirely new application of the invention. Suddenly he stopped, and turning to BENEDICT, requested him to get a certain piece of BEETHOVEN.s from the library. This was done, and THALBERG played it through. Then, striking the instrument with his hand and pointing to the music, he said, "*This* is the very instrument BEETHOVEN had in his mind when he wrote that music! It *never has been played before!*„ The next day COLEMAN sold his patent right for a sum that enabled him to take his place among millionaries.

☞The Marlbro' Gazettee states from good authority that the Hon. J. M. S. CAUSIN, late Representative in Congress from this District, declines a re-election.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the Sommerville (Tennessee) Reporter.]

SOMMERVILLE, April, 1845.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is known to those acquainted with the part I have acted in the controversy now agitating the Methodist church, that the main ground of my opposition to its division was its tendency to produce a dissolution of the Union.

I have argued this point in an article devoted exclusively to its consideration· I determined, however, previous to the publication of this article, to procure the opinions of the leaders of the two great political parties. To this end I addressed Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay the following queries:

"Will the division of the Methodist Episcopal church into two separate organizations, (slavery being the cause of division, and the dividing line) be likely to affect the civil connection between the slave and non-slaveholding States?

"If so, will it strengthen or weaken the bonds of their Union?"

Mr. Polk has not answered me, but it will be seen by the perusul of the following letter, that my views are endorsed by the great name of Henry Clay. Will Methodist ministers or Southern Methodist editors, call the sage of Ashland "*too young.*" Respectfully,

WM. A. BOOTH.

ASHLAND, April 7, 1845.

Dear Sir: Our mutual friend, Mr. Mitchell, of Frankfort, delivered to me the day before yesterday your letter, with several publications under your name, in regard to the unfortunate controversy which has arisen in the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States, all of which I have attentively perused. You desire an expression of my opinion on certain inquiries communicated in your letter.

I have long entertained for that church sentiments of profound esteem and regard, and I have the happiness of numbering, among its members, some of the best friends I have in the world. I will add, with great truth, that I have witnessed, with much satisfaction, the flourishing condition of the church, and the good sense and wisdom which have generally characterized the administration of its affairs, as far as I have observed it.

It was therefore with the deepest regret that I heard, in the course of the past year, of the danger of a division of the church, in consequence of a difference of opinion existing on the delicate and unhappy subject of slavery. A division, for such a cause, would be an event greatly to be deplored both on account of the church itself and its political tendency. Indeed, scarcely any public occurrence has happened, for a long time, that gave me so much real concern and pain as the menaced separation of the church, by a line, thowing all the free States on one side, and all the slave States on the other.

I will not say that such a separation would necessarily produce a dissolution of the political union of these; States but the example would be fraught with imminent danger, and, in co-operation with other causes unfortunately existing, its tendency on the stability of the confederacy would be perilous and alarming.

Entertaining these views, it would afford me the highest satisfaction to hear of an adjustment of the controversy, a reconciliation between the opposing parties in the church, and the preservation of its unity.

I limit myself to the political aspect of the subject, without expressing any opinion on either of the plans of compromise and settlement which have been published, which I could not do without exposing myself to improper imputations.

With fervent hopes and wishes that some arrangement of the difficulty may be devised and agreed upon, which shall preserve the church in union and harmony.

I am, respectfully, your ob't servant,

HENRY CLAY.

DR. W. A. BOOTH.

Southern M. E. Convention.—The Louisville Journal of the 1st inst. says:—"The Methodist convention commences its session in this city to day. A large number of delegates are here, and we judge, from our knowledge of a portion of them, that they will constitute a highly enlightened body. May a spirit of fervent patriotism and of pure and undefiled religion guide them in their important deliberations."

We also learn from the Louisville Courier that H. B. Bascomb, D. D., President of the Transylvania University, has just issued in that city a book of 165 pages, under the follwing title:—"Methodism and Slavery, with other matters in controversy between the North and the South, being a Review of the Manifesto of the Majority in reply to the Protest of the Minority of the late General Conference of the Methodist E. Church in the case of Bishop Andrew."

☞"GREAT MISTAKES OFTEN OCCUR" in forming an opinion of disease, in consequence of which much evil occurs—frequently death ensues. A rich planter, living in the vicinity of Mobile, and having a large family of children who were almost constantly under the Doctor's care did not seem to recover, but on the contrary were pining away, and one or two of them had died. Believing that his children were effected with worms, which were the sole cause of the difficulty, he got a box of Sherman's Worm Lozenges and began giving them to his children. It was attended with the most beneficial results, as the quantities of worms brought away from them were almost incredible. He is troubled no more about his children; they are now in the enjoyment of perfect health, and he told Mr. White the agent at Mobile, that he would not be without Sherman's Worm Lozenges in his house if he had to pay $10 per box as they were decidedly the best medicine he ever saw. Dr. Sherman's warehouse is at 106 Nassau st. N. Y.

Sold in Cambridge by White & Anderson and Marshall & Eunick, and by agents published in another part of our paper.

MARRIED,

In this village on Tuesday evening 6th inst. by the Rev. James A. Mc'Kenney, MR. CHARLES DYER Jr. of Providence, R. I. to Miss FANNY C. PAGE, youngest daughter of the late HENRY PAGE, M. D. of Kent Co. Maryland.

By the Rev· R. E. Kemp on Tuesday the 6th inst. in Griffius Neck, Mr. ISAIA LEWIS to MISS ELIZABETH SHORTER. all of this County.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE

By divine permission the Rev. T. Jefferson THOMPSON the Presiding Elder of this destrict, will preach in this town on Monday evening next at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Services will commence at early candle light.

POSTSCRIPT

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The Annexation Excitement—Proceedings of the Mexican Congress—Another Earthquake.

The schr. Yucatoco, at New Orleans, brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 21st and from the city of Mexico to the 16th ult. We copy the following intelligence from the Tropic and Picayune:

Gen. Almonte arrived at Vera Cruz on the 18th ult. in the Anahuac from New York. He will probably meet Mr. Shannon on his route to the capitol, as the latter gentleman was on his way down to the coast, to embark for the United States.

Santa Anna was still at Perote; and little further progress had been made on his trial.

There were four U. S. vessels of war lying at Sacrificios, the names of which are not given, but they are no doubt the squadron consisting of the Potomac Falmouth, Fairfield and Somers . There were besides these, one French, one British and two Spanish vessels of war lying there when the Yucateco left.

The reports which we had previously received of the earthquake which took place in Mexico on the 10th inst., are fully confirmed. Two shocks were felt terrifying the inhabitants beyond measure. They rushed from their houses in affright, to escape from the impending ruin by the falling buildings. The terror from this cause was so great that multitudes took refuge in the streets, public squares and gardens, protected from the weather by slight temporary shelters. As the shocks were repeated there was a rush of the half distracted people to get out of the city into the field. Many houses were utterly destroyed, and a still larger number much injured.

At Acuartillo and Toluco the effect of the shock were more considerable. At Gaudalajaro, Merelia & Vera Cruz, the earthquake was experienced both an the 7th and 10th, but on neither occasion was the business very serious.

The joint committee of the Mexican Congress, to which had been referred the subject of Texas, reported at length on the 7th instant. We have no space to devote to a description of the bombactic phraseology of this document, but at once proceed to give the concluding part as furnished to us by the "Bee." It recommends two projects, as follws.

The first is preceded by a preamble, declaring that; whereas, the United States have resolved to annex the territory of Texas; and whereas such a mode of appropriating foreign territory to which other nations lay claims is a monstrous innovation upon the peace of the world the sovereignty of other powers; and whereas, this act had been long in preparation, even while the United Statds were professing peace and friendship for Mexico, and while the latter respected and observed scrupulously the terms of existing treaties between the two countries; and whereas, the said annexation is a violation of every conservative principle of society, an insult to her dignity as a sovereign nation, and menaces her independence and political existance; therefore, the Congress of the Mexican Republic solemnly declare, that the law of the U. States for the annexation of Texas to the American Union, in no respect impairs the rights which Mexico possesses, and will maintain to that department.

Furthermore, that the United States having disregarded the principles upon which are based treaties of amity, commerce and navigation, and more especially of boundary, Congress considers them violated by the United States.

And finally, that the unjust usurpation of which it is sought to make Mexico the victim, makes it her duty to take up arms in her defence, to oppose such usurpation, and with the full and rightful determination to use all her resources and power to prevent the annexation decreed by the United States.

The second project, consists of four articles, as follows:

First—The Mexican nation calls upon her sons to defend their national independence, threatened by the usurpation of the territory of Texas which is sought to be consummated by a decree passed by Congress and sanctioned by the President of the United States.

Second—Therefore the Government will consider itself at liberty (*paoder poner*) to call forth its entire permanent and active military force, agreeably to the authority given to it by existing laws.

Third—For the preservation of public order, and the maintenance of her institutions, and if necessary as a reserve for the army, the Government, in virtue of the power granted to it on the 8th of Decebber, 1844, may levy the troops to which said decree refers under the name of defenders of independence and the laws

Fourth—With a view to the efficient maintenance of the rights of the republic, the Government is authorized to procure all extraordinary resources which may be deemed necessary, making known to Congress the necessary steps to be taken, conformably to the constitution.

We do not find any account of any action by the Mexican Congress on the foregoing projects They have been laid before that body, and that is all we learn respecting them. It is clearly evident that the Government and people of Mexico are decidedly indisposed to surrender Texas, and the tone of the public journal is exceeding warlike; still as long as the Mexicans confine themselves to making reports in Congress and firing broadside in their newspapers, there does no; seem any immediate prospect of hard knocks. To be sure it has been suggested that Mexico may undertake to annoy us by crippling our commerce in the Gulf, but while there are some of our floating batteries well manned and equipped, in the immediate vicinity of Vera Cruz, there appears to be but a slender chance for the Mexican flag to becomes distinguished on the high seas.

FURTHER NEWS FROM TEXAS.

We find some additional intellgence on the subject of annexation in the New Orleans papers of the 25th, which is extracted below.

There seems now to be no reasonable doubt of the triumph of the measure, notwithstanding the delays and secret hostility of the present Texan government. The people carry everything with a rush for the union.

The announcement of the appointment of the Hon, Ashbel Smith as Charge to England and France, confirms the observations we made last week respecting that gentleman's appearance in this city at so critical a juncture. He has thrown up his seat in the cabinet. Before leaving New Orleans he was heard to say that he had written letters to Texas which he thought would procure his recall. Ashbel has a sagacious look, but he is a leaky vessel.

Public meetings have been held in Richmond and Brazoria, and the people in each of these counties, almost to a man, have declared for annexation.

In Fort Bend county, says the *Telegraph*, the American flag was raised by an immense crowd of "old settlers," who had gathered from all parts of the county to plant the glorious symbol of American independence upon the spot where the "old three hundred" first planted American institutions. Old Fort Bend rung with the loud shouts of the grey-haired pilgrims of Austin, who rejoiced that they were permitted to

the standard of their native land planted o
that they had won from Mexican tyranny.
en. Houston was expected to address a meeti
ston in favor of annexation on the 21st inst
versary of the battle of San Jacinto.
he following letter, written the day before
Jones issued his proclamation convening
on the 16th of June, embraces whatever el
est we have been able to discover in our fil
A word or two in relation to annexation.
said that President Jones, unable longer to
to call Congress together on 16th of June
it is also said that not more than two or th
members are opposed to the measure. Th
hat nine-tenths of the people in this and th
ng counties—one Texan tells me that e
hs—are in favor of immediate annexation.
opposition that is seen, or rather heard,
n either the office-holders or else from the
ns, and in the latter its foreign origin is eas
gh distinguished.
The President has been unwell for a week
fined to his house by a bilious attack. He
valescing, however. The only members
inet now here, are Mr. Allen, the Attorney
, and Col. Wm. G. Cooke, the Secretary o
Marine. The latter, although said to be o
nnexation, is one of the best officers Texas
had—efficient in every way and closely a
he duties of his station.
General Houston has not as yet, openly ex
views in relation to annexation, although it
enuly asserted that he will not oppose the m
does not appear to be altogether in favor
ns, thinking the resolutions do not concede a
Texas as they should; yet it is thought by
o know him best, that this feeling will not
m to throw his immense influence in the sca
sition.
"It is surmised by some, that before C
mes to any definite action upon the questi
w excites the community, that propositions
gestion of that body will be received from E
d perhaps from France as well. It is certai
pgular that the extraordinary philanthropy o
ngland should have broken out so suddenly
Texas, and that it should now burn so fier
at power can induce Mexico to acknowledge
pendence of Texas now, she could have
ree years ago. What a pity she did not thi
oner!
"Major Donelson, the U. S. Charge, is now
, too, is Gov. Yell. The latter, on account
ess, has been obliged to give up his contemp
rsion to the buffalo grounds. You shall h
e again at San Antonio—perhaps before.
G. W

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRE
MAY 9,
FLOUR—Howard Street,
City Mills,
WHEAT—Prime White,
Prime Red,
CORN—White,
Yellow,
OATS,
RYE
BEESWAX,

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Peace, besides attending to all busine
diately connected with his office, will dra
Bills of Sale, Mortgages, Insolvent papers,
His office is immediately opposite the Res
Thomas White.
May 10, 1845.

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Under the care of Rev. K. J. STEWART,
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THIS school proposes to give thorough i
in all the branches of an English edu
the classics, in polite Literature, and in the
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chemistry with the view of affording the son
mers opportunity to become acquainted with
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be formed and likewise in the new and beau
LA POLKA which has been received wit
éclat, throughout the Northern and Souther
Those wishing to take lessons, will please
names at the Drug Store of Wm. F. Rue
his time is specified and he has engageme
White Sulphur Springs, Virginia 1st July.
C. pledges himself that he will teach to
the most new and fashionable setts of QU
and WALTZ that are danced in the most
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Practicing SORIES included.
Terms, $8,00. Half in advance. 2 or
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15th. Ladies', Misses' Masters' class from
Gentlemen's class from 7 1-2 till 10, evenin
May 10, 1845.

$6 cents Rewa
RANAWAY from the subscriber in De
43, a white boy by the name of
OHNSON, an apprentice to the farming
Any person apprehending and delivering
shall receive the above reward, but no exp
hereby forwarn all persons from harborin
said boy, at the risk of being prosecuted a
law.
WILLIAM M. RO
May 10, 1845. 3w

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t this Office.

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