The treasurer will furnish you with a list of the corporations, and the capital of each, of whose locality and capital we could obtain information, distinguishing those which have from those which have not paid; from which you will see that the revenue which will be probably derived from this particular source during the coming year will amount to $15,000; exclusive of the tax on the Baltimore City Stock, and the dividends of the Banks of the State.

Prior to the last June Term of the Court of Appeals, I requested the Attorney General to embrace in the tax cases which were to be argued, all the questions which had arisen under the various tax laws, that they might be all settled by the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the State; and I will furnish you for your information and guidance, with the decision of a report upon the tax questions which were raised and decided.

The direct tax law specifies as one of the subjects of taxation, "all ships and other vessels owned by citizens of this State." From this source the State has hitherto derived no revenue; the owners of ships and vessels insisting that the tax imposed was in violation of that clause of the Constitution of the United States, which confers upon the General Government the power to regulate commerce. By reference to the decision of the Court of Appeals you will see that the constitutionality of this tax is sustained.

The registered and licensed tonage belonging to the port of Baltimore on the 1st of October, 1845, amounted in value to $2,172,220, to which must be added the tonnage registered at the other ports of the State, the value of which I have not ascertained.

The revenue from the direct tax for the coming year will be consequently increased by the tax upon this description of property from 1841 to the present time, and will furnish a valuable item in your estimate of means to meet the demands upon the treasury. It will be necessary however for you to consider whether the assessment of this species of property has been fully made, and whether some legislation is not necessary to render the tax upon it fully available.

By the act of 1843, chapter 189, the collection of the City tax upon the stock of the city of Baltimore was taken from the city collector, and the register of the city was required to pay it into the treasury.—This tax I also found had not been paid since the passage of that law; and with the view to such legal proceedings as might be necessary, I requested the Attorney General to call upon that officer to ascertain his determination in regard to the payment of this tax; he at once expressed his determination to comply with the law unless otherwise *officially* instructed by the City Authorities, by whom he was appointed; and I am pleased to inform you that this tax for the present year amounting to the sum of $9,497 34, has been paid, leaving still due, the like sum for the tax of the past year, in reference to which you will make such provision, or give such instructions as to you may appear necessary and right.

As the direct tax must be looked to by you for the greater portion of the means to meet the demands upon the treasury, I was impressed with the paramount importance of supplying you with all the information necessary to the formation of a correct estimate of the probable revenue which will for the coming year be derived from that source; and I have been, I apprehend more minute than will be acceptable to you; certainly more so than has been agreeable to myself.

I have prepared with some care, and will now submit for your consideration, a tabular estimate of the revenue which will have *accrued* from the *direct tax*, and which is, or may be made *collectable* during the current fiscal year, and I shall consider my labor most amply rewarded if by this means I shall furnish you with any assistance in forming a *correct estimate* of the revenue which for the current year will be *collected* from this source.

The direct tax of one quarter of one per cent. upon $177,139,645 23, the present assessed value of the real and personal property,	$142,849 11
Due for arrears of tax for 1841, 1842, 1843 and 1844, about	551,829 60
Other items of direct tax not included in the general assessment, and from which but little revenue has been hitherto derived—to wit:	
Tax upon the capital stock of the Banks of the City of Baltimore,	19,752 50
Tax upon the capital stock of other incorporated institutions,	15,000 00
Tax on Baltimore city stock for '44,	9,497 34
Tax on Baltimore city stock for '46,	9,497 34
Tax on the funded debt of the State,	27,602 60
Tax on ships and other vessels,	5,480 55
Estimated arrears of tax on ships, &c.	5,000-00
Tax for 1844 and '45, due from the Farmers' and Planters', and Western Banks of Baltimore,	4,542 25
	$1,094,001 29

I need not say to you that the amount of revenue which will *accrue* by no means furnishes the test of the amount which will be *received*; and I have furnished you an estimate of the former only with the view that you may as *practical Statesmen* (looking to the experience of the past, and the additional means of collection which your legislation will afford,) form an estimate of the latter, which may approximate correctness.

Your predecessors when they assembled to discharge the duties which now devolve on you, were informed by his Excellency, Governor Thomas, that the liabilities of the State had increased during the fiscal year which had then ended, by the sum of $279,088 54; and it manifestly became their duty to arrest this progressive accumulation of the public debt.

In this position of things the important enquiry was submitted to their consideration, whether for the additional revenue required, they should resort to *indirect taxation*, or *increase the direct tax* to the required amount. Their determination to raise by indirect taxation, all the additional revenue that might be required, which was in my judgment wise and just, has since undergone the ordeal of a public canvass, and has been sanctioned by the approval of the people. The principle of indirect taxation, and the policy of a resort to this source for a portion of the public revenue, (which recommends itself to approval, by the diminished expense of collection, by the increased certainty of payment, and by the *justice* of relieving the owners of visible and tangible property, upon whom, under pre-existing legislation the burthens of taxation had exclusively fallen) may now be considered as settled by the exigency of public affairs, and by the sanction of a well ascertained public sentiment.

I now propose to call your attention very briefly to the legislation of the last session, for the purpose of considering the revenue which may be expected from that source, and of suggesting such amendments as experience and the decision of the Court of Appeals have shown to be required.

The act of the last session, chapter one hundred and eighty-four, "imposing a tax upon the commissions of executors and administrators" has not as yet gone into practical efficient operation. By this act executors and administrators are only required to pay the tax *"upon the passage of the account in which their commissions are allowed."* Under the practice throughout the State, the commission is not allowed by the Orphans' Courts until the passage of the final account; and as executors and administrators are allowed twelve months to settle the estate, it is apparent that the revenue arising under this law will only accrue in each case as they pass their final accounts, or after the expiration of twelve months from the date of the letters of administration in each case.

The Orphans' Courts are also authorized to extend the time for the settlement of estates beyond the twelve months; and as executors and administrators have the entire estates of their testators or intestates, and *consequently their commissions*, in their own hands, they have no interest in expediting the adjustment of the adjustment of the commissions by the Orphans' Courts and the revenue of the State will be probably delayed beyond the twelve months from the date of the letters in each case. It would be certainly desirable if this law could be so amended as to make the revenue contemplated by it, more immediately available to the treasury.

In my judgment the defect suggested may be removed, and this law rendered conspicuously available in sustaining the credit of the State, if you will so amend it, *in cases which shall hereafter occur, instead of the tax now imposed*, as to require executors and administrators to pay to the register for the use of the treasury within thirty days from the return of the inventory, in each case, one per cent upon the amount of the inventory; and to require that the Executor or Administrator in each case (upon the presentation of the final account for passage, and before it shall be passed, or his commission allowed,) shall pay to the register for the use of the State, one per cent upon the difference between the amount of the inventory and the amount upon which the executor or administrator is entitled to a commission—the amount of the tax in each case to be deducted from the commission which may be allowed to the executor or administrator. Whilst the effect of the amendment suggested would be so salutary to the State, its only effect upon the executor or administrator would be to reduce the maximum of commission which could be allowed him by the Orphans' Courts from ten to nine per cent, and the minimum from five to four per cent.

You are aware that whenever an executor is the residuary legatee, or the residuary legatee consents, and wherever the administrator is entitled to the whole resid due, they are authorized; upon giving the bond required by the act of Assembly, to take the estate without returning an inventory or or account, or in any manner settling with the Orphans' Courts; and in this class of cases the tax imposed by this act cannot be collected. I would, therefore, recommend the repeal of so much of the act of 1798, chapter 101, as confers this privilege.

Permit me in this connection to refer also to the act of 1844, chapter 187, "imposing a tax on the commissions of trustees and receivers," for the purpose of remarking that from a statement received from the register in chancery and from the clerks and registers of the several counties, showing the amount of commissions allowed for two consecutive years to executors, administrators, trustees and receivers, (assuming the average of those years as the data of calculation,) the revenue which will accrue; (and if the proposed amendments are adopted) which will be received for the coming year from the two laws will not fall short of $30,000. Permit me also to suggest the enquiry whether this law may not be so amended as to make its proceeds more immediately payable into the treasury.

Under the provisions of this law the tax is to be ascertained by the auditor, *when he audits the accounts of the trustee or receiver*, and is to be paid by the trustee or receiver within thirty days after the final ratification of the accounts so audited. It is unnecessary to point out the great delay which must occur under the existing provision in the payment of this tax. You are aware that the compensation of trustees and recivers is fixed by a *Chancery scale, graduated* by the amount of the sale, or the value of the property where no sales are made. If I am right in this statement, it is clear that the trustee or receiver can immediately after the ratification of the sales made by them, or after the ascertainment of the value of the property, when no sale is to be made, ascertain with as much certainty as the auditor, the amount of their commissions; and I can see no well founded objection to an alteration of this act by which they shall be directed to pay within thirty days after the ratification of the sale or ascertainment of the amount of property where no sale is to be made, the one-tenth of the commissions to which they are entitled by the *Chancery scale*. This amendment would certainly render this law greatly more available as a revenue measure; and if no well founded objection can be urged to its adoption, I would invoke for it your favorable consideration.

I will now call your attention to the act of the last session, chapter 237, "imposing a tax on collateral inheritances, distributive shares and legacies." The delay which also occurs under this law in the payment of the tax imposed, and the propriety of adopting such amendments as will render it more practically beneficial as a revenue measure, will merit your attentive consideration.

Under its provisions the tax on distributive shares and legacies is required to be paid by the executor or administrator *"before he pays over the distributive share or legacy;"* and in reference to the tax on real estate it makes it the duty of the executors and administrators (without a penalty) to report to the Levy Courts all the real estate of which their testators or intestates have died seized, and the Levy Courts are required, on the first of June in each year, to value the estates, and at the next period of making the county levy, to levy this tax.

I submit for your consideration, whether the delay incident to the existing provisions of this law would not be removed by an amendment, requiring (in all future cases) the Orphans' Courts to issue a summons directed to all collateral legatees and distributees of personal estate, and to all collateral devisees and inheritors of real estate, being of full age., and to the guardians of such as are minors, requiring them to pay the tax imposed by this act within three months from the service of such summons, and imposing such penalties upon the adult parties and the guardians of minor parties for their neglect or refusal to pay within the time prescribed as would make their interest to comply, and consequently ensure their compliance with the law.

I am satisfied that this law can and will be so amended by you as to make it at once practically efficient as a revenue measure; and then the annual *receipts* from it may be estimated at an average of $10,000.

The act of the last session, chap. 302 "imposing a tax upon clerks and registers," has, I believe, been generally complied with, and the tax, amounting to about $10,000, imposed by it, has been almost entirely received. The like sum may be relied on from this source for the current year.

In reference to the laws of the last session, which have been so far considered, it may be remarked that they have met with the most universal approval of the people, and your predecessors certainly deserve great credit for the adoption of a *system* of taxation which will so prominently contribute to the relief of the State, and which, at the same time, is so entirely in accordance with the public will.

I should, gentlemen, be wanting in duty to myself, and to your predecessors, by whom it was passed, if I should omit to refer to the act of the last session, chap. 280, imposing 'the Stamp Tax,' the only revenue measure adopted by them which has proved unacceptable to any portion of the people in any part of the State.—If unmeasured denunciation—through the public press from the hustings—and in every other shape which the ingenuity of its enemies could devise, could mislead the judgment of an enlightened people in reference to a measure so eminently calculated to promote their *individual interest* and the *public good*, the first act of the session you are about to commence, would be entitled, "An act to repeal the Stamp Tax."

But the representatives of the *people of Maryland* may always rely with certain confidence upon the support of their constituents, when like your predecessors, (after testing the insecurity of the beaton path—the inutility of further laws, based upon the pre existing principle of taxation,) they at once (regardless of unjust censure, and with a proper reliance upon their own judgment, and the judgment of the people,) abandon the path which had hitherto only led to disappointment and pursue a new course, leading to the redemption of the honor of the State, and the good faith of her citizens.

I ask, gentlemen, I feel I may ask with confidence your candid consideration of a measure which, when properly amended, will be of more practical utility in the present monetary condition of the State than any law upon the statute book.

It has been called the *British Stamp Act*, and denounced as *anti Democratic;* but I do not propose in addressing *you*, to consider such gratuitous and unfounded denunciations, for I am aware that you are too conversant with the history of your country not to know that our fathers, in their opposition to the tyranical impositions of the mother country, were governed by the principles "of resisance to taxation *without representation*," and that *they* opposed the Stamp Tax passed by the British Parliament, *not because* it was a *Stamp Tax*, but because they were unrepresented in the Parliament which passed it. And I might be considered wanting in respect, were I to remind *you* that a similar law to the one now denounced as *anti Democratic*, was passed by Congress during the Presidential term of Mr. Madison, *by the party vote* of the *then Democratic party*.

I will not, therfore, consider for a moment these mere denunciations against a measure so vitally important to the interest of your constituents; but will proceed to the consideration of such objections to the principle and policy of the measure, as have been in good faith, and with a belief in their reality, urged against it.

It *was* said that the law was *inconvenient*; but the practical operation of the measure has clearly evinced the error of this assertion.

It has been urged that the law was unequal in its bearing, *because* the greater portion of the revenue derived from it was paid by the mercantile interest. But this argument was certainly a two edged sword; for it was apparent, that if the fact were asserted, the *mercantile interest* only paid the greater portion of this tax, *because* of *their* ownership of a greater portion of the description of *property taxed*, precisely as the *landed interest* paid a greater portion of the tax upon real estate than the *mercantile interest*, because of their ownership of a larger proportion of that particular description of property.

And the owner of *real estate* might *as* justly claim an exemption from taxation for that description of property, because he paid more than the merchant, as could the merchant from *this tax*, because he received and owned more promissory notes' and consequently paid more than the land holder. The supposed unequal bearing of this law upon a particular class of the community, has constituted the only plausible objection which has been urged against the continuance of the measure. If, therefore, I can demonstrate to the unanswerable satisfaction of every one who will consider the argument, that the inequality which does exist is a *practical inequalaty in favor of those who pay the tax;* I shall expect for this measure the support of all those who now oppose it upon this ground.

The direct tax law of eighteen hundred and forty one imposes a tax of one fourth of one per cent. upon all the property in the State, and requires the collectors annually to assess all the property which should thereafter come into existence, or be found in the State and not assessed by the assessors appointed by that law. The increase of visible personal property, (such as slaves) and the increase of real estate, (by the erection of houses) are under the provisions of the direct tax law brought at once into the assessment, and the owners pay the tax of one fourth of one per cent upon it. By the direct tax law, all obligations for the payment of money are taxed at the amount expressed in the obligation, and although every new obligation taken since the act of 1841 should, under its provisions be assessed, and pay the tax of one quarter of one per cent—yet from the nature of the property, and the impossibility of its ascertainment by the collectors, all this description of property which has come into existence since 1841, has escaped the tax imposed by that act, and now only pays under the Stamp Act the *one twentieth* of one per cent., *instead of the one fourth* of one per cent. *the tax* which is paid by the owners of *every* other description of property which has come into existence since 1841

Sincerely trusting that this view of the subject may change the opinion of some of those who have hitherto opposed the continuance of this law upon the ground of its supposed inequality. I will now ask your consideration of such amendments as experience and the construction placed upon its provisions by the Court of Appeals, have shown to be necessary.

This law went into effect on the tenth of May of the present year, and under its provisions quarterly returns were to be made of the receipts under it, commencing with the first of June. The returns which were made on the 1st of June consequently embraced only twenty days, the entire period for which the law had then been in force, and the recipts for this period will, in my opinion, furnish the date from which a correct estimate may be formed of the revenue which would be derived from this law, if made to embrace all the instruments upon which the law practically operated prior to the decision of the Court of appeals.

The treasurer's report will, I suppose, furnish you the receipts from this law for the first twenty days ending on the 1st of June; and taking this as the basis of calculation, you will see that the revenue for the entire year from a law embracing the instruments which were for this period practically included in the operations of the law, would exceed the sum of $100,000.

I cannot, in any other way, so succinctly suggest most of the amendments to this law, which, in my judgment, should be adopted, as by referring to the decision of the Court of Appeals, and expressing my conviction that an amendment which would specifically embrace each and all of the instruments which are decided by the court to be *excluded* by the *phraseology* of the existing law, would receive the almost universal approval of the people, and would double the revenue which is derived from this law as it now stands.

I have received from various sources the suggestion that lottery tickets should be subjected to the provisions of this act. If you can, without danger to the existing revenue which is derived from the lottery system, require that each lottery ticket which shall be hereafter *sold* in this State shall be stamped, and pay ten cents, it would certainly add very much to the revenue which would be derived from this measure, and would, I believe, be applauded by all classes of the community. I am satisfied that no constitutional objection exists to the legislation suggested, unless such an objection may be founded upon the present contract entered into by the lottery commissioners of the State, for the drawings of the present year.

I have not seen the contract, and have been only informed in reference to it, that it secures to the State for the present fiscal year a sum of $20,000, which is more than double the amount received from this source for the past pear. If, upon an examination of the contract, you should be of opinion that the provisions of the Stamp Act could not be extended to the sale of lottery tickets during the continuance of this contract, no constitutional impediment can interpose to prevent the adoption of such a provision, to take effect from and after the 1st of December next, the period at which, I believe, the present contract will expire.

It has been estimated by those who *should be* conversant with the subject, that the number of lottery tickets sold in the State during the past year, exceeded one million. If the number sold would be lessened by the imposition of this tax of ten cents upon each ticket *et, a great moral result* (unaccomplished by your predecessors when legislating, especially for that purpose) will have been attained; and if the number sold would not be diminished by the tax, you would still have *consolation* in the reflection, that by placing one hundred thousand dollars additional revenue in the Treasury, every one whose money has been loaned to the people of Maryland upon the pledged faith of the State, will for the future be paid according to the spirit and letter of the contract upon which their money was obtained.

Gentlemen, I believe that the adoption of the amendments to this law, which have beed suggested,) including such of the instruments specified in the second section of the law as introduced at the last session, as in your opinion will not occasion public inconvenience) will supersede the necessity of an increase of the direct tax; and with the legislation indicated in reference to the other revenue measures reviewed in this communication, will secure the annual payment of the sum specified, as necessary to meet the demands upon the treasury.

I cannot pass from the consideration of this law without adverting to one of its provisions, for the purpose of pressing upon your consideration the importance of adopting a similar provision in reference to all the public revenue which is now collected by the clerks of the county courts, and the registers of wills.

By the provisions to which I have reference, the clerks of the county courts, who are made the recipients of this revenue of the revenue of the State, are required to pay quarterly to the treasurer the amount received by *them*; and their failure to *pay as required*, is declared a misdemeanor in office, and the Executive is required "upon the rendition of a judgment against the delinquent to consider the *office vacant*, and appoint some other person to fill it." The effect of this provision, whilst it enables the State to rely with certainty on the payment of the whole revenue which shall accrue, at the time it does accrue, is equally salutary to the officer, in its preventive influence upon his use of the public funds.

Under our revenue system, I believe that fully one half of the State's revenue will hereafter be collected by the clerks and registers, and the adoption of the *same* provision in reference to all the public money received by these officers which is now provided by the stamp act in reference to the money received by the clerks under its provisions, will effectually secure the *punctual payment* of the public revenue *at the periods specified* in the law, which is the great principle sought after in the enactment of such laws.

The report of the Treasurer will exhibit a general improvement in most of the ordinary as well as extraordinary sources of revenue; and he will meet you (after having paid towards the public debt an amount more than equal to one year's interest,) with a surplus of $199,412 16 in the Treasury.

Before closing the financial portion of this communication, I cannot forbear expressing to you the high sense I entertain of the merits of this officer. His ability, his untiring energy, and unbending honesty, eminently qualify him for the discharge of the arduous duties of this office at the present critical juncture.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, January, 10, 1846.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will on the 19th January

V. B. PALMER,

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

EXTENSIVE AND DARING ROBBERY. The office of E. R. Hooper, Esq., Attorney at Law of this town, was entered on Sunday night last by some person or persons and robbed of upwards of THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS in cash. The thief or thieves effected their entrance through the back window, and after forcing all the drawers found the duplicate key of his iron safe, in which the money was deposited, and with this unlocked the safe and took therefrom the above sum, leaving but five dollars in silver which was deposited in another part of the safe. Such a loss falls with a crushing weight upon a young man just entering upon the arena of life and what adds to the force of the blow is the fact, that the money, with the exception of one hundred dollars belonged to Mr. H's. clients, and must be replaced.—We sincerely hope that something will occur which will lead to the recovery of the money, and the detection and punishment of the offenders.

OREGON.—The discussion of this question in both branches of Congress has been full of interest. But a short time since a few sensible remarks from Mr. Calhoun had the effect of quieting public feeling to a great extent. A few days past Mr. Adams made a speech which has created considerable excitement from the sentiments uttered by him,—being favorable to the immediate passage of the resolutions giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the Joint occupancy. We think it quite probable that too much importance has been attached to the sentiments of both of these gentlemen. Although both have some influence, yet neither has sufficient to control the destiny of the country either for weal or for woe. We are always grieved to see questions which concern the well being of the government assume a party character. But while we rejoice to say that such is not the case on this question, yet we fear it will assume an aspect still more ruinous, and dangerous to the interests of the country; we refer to the sectional character which it seems about to assume. It has been insinuated that Mr. Adams is favorable to Oregon on account of his abolition principles, and Mr. Geddings from Ohio, already has openly avowed his determination to go for the whole of Oregon, to restore the ballance of power between the slave and free States, which has been destroyed by the annexation of Texas, while Mr. Preston King of N. York, who is from Silas Wright's district, and is supposed to represent the views of the Old Hunkers of Tammany, has made some remarks which are quite cutting to the southern wing of Democracy, and by the by, are far from being flattering to President Polk. The truth is, the members from the free States begin to think that the South by the cry of Texas and Oregon, annexed Texas, and thus strengthened the slave interest, and that now they will leave them to whistle for Oregon. At any rate they vent their feelings towards each other in expressions not very mild or amiable, such "traitors," "nullifiers," "slave holders." Oliver Oldschool, the correspondent of the U. S. Gazette says that a staunch western Loco Foco told him a few days since, speaking of the southern Loco Focos, "we will have nothing more to do with them; they care for nothing but cotton, rice, negroes and tobacco; all their patriotism lies in them.—They were very willing to get Texas a slave country, into the union, to strengthen their hands; but now we want them to go for Oregon, they are scared half to death, and cry out stop! stop! wait! wait! England will fight us if we do not mind!" The same correspondent states that language of similar import is very common; "it may be heard in the lobbies, in the streets and in bar rooms." We repeat that we feel grieved that great national questions like that of Oregon cannot be discussed in a calm and statesmanlike manner, without being brought down to the narrow minded and selfish policy, which ever characterizes the demagogue.

We have never believed that war would grow out of the Oregon question; our reason for thus thinking has been, that war would be very injurious to both nations, and that the question itself was one which ought to be settled in a different manner. But when slavery, abolitionism, and President making are all blended in it, it is difficult to say what will be the result. We should have given a more detailed account of the proceedings and interesting speeches of the last week, but for the length of the Governor's message.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, JAN. 6, 1846.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Speaker laid before the House several reports from county clerks, and academies.

Mr. Vansant presented a memorial from Gratitude Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of Baltimore city, for amendment of its charter.

Mr. Bowie submitted an order directing the committee on Retrenchment to enquire into the propriety of reducing the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State, to take effect after the expiration of the term of the present incumbents, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Leave was granted to report a bill to prevent frauds in mortgages and bills of sale.

Leave was granted to report a bill authorising the clerk of Washington county court to make out a certain index for the use of his office.

Mr. Frazier obtained leave to report a bill to rent out real estate in certain cases.

Mr. Ege submitted an order directing inquiry into propriety of reporting a bill providing for taking the sense of the people in reference to the call of a Convention to "amend" the Constitution of Maryland.

Mr. Biser objected to its reception as an order covering the ground more fully had been submitted by him self. He disclarmed any party consideration in the matter; had pledged his constituents, during the late election, to give an equal politscal division of delegates from Freerick county, in the Convention.

Mr. Ege as a "Reform delegate" from Carroll county, was auxious for reform, but desired to arrive at the same end by somewhat different means.

Mr. Clagett objected, on the part of the people of Prince George's county, to conventional reform; he expressed no want of confidence in the people, but he feared the influence of political demagogues. He appealed to delegates from the small counties, to go against conventional reform, fearful that they might not share equal numbers in delegates to the convention, &c.

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BALTIMORE PRIC

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

MARRI

By the Rev. R. E. Kemp o
ultimo, Mr. JOHN MOOR to M
By the same on Tuesday th
TER SULIVANE to Miss DELS
By the same on the same da
ENS to Miss ELIZABETH ANN
HICKS, Esq.
By the same on Wednesday
GORE to Miss ELIZABETH da
SEWELL, Esq.—all of this Cou

DIED

Departed this transitory life,
town, on Wednesday morning
of his age, SAMUEL CORKRAN,
Few men in the walks of pri
ed or died, in this or any other
generally esteemed and respected
this brief notice.—In the varie
Father, Friend and Neighbor,
tionate, sincere and obliging.
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are assured he did not entertain
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no enemy behind him. Strictly
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DORCHESTER FARM

The next meeting of the Ch
Hambrooks, the residence of
Esq., on Thursday the 22nd
attendance of the members is
WM. JA
Jan. 10, 1846. tf

$100 REW

The Office of the undersigne
ed on Sunday night last, and r
THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND FI
mong the notes were three $50's
Planter's Bank—one $50 on
Md. The rest were $20's, $10
Farmer's and Planter's Bank—the
The Bank of Delaware, and som
Banks. I will give the above rew
of the whole sum, or *ten per centum*
is recovered.
E
Jan. 10 h 1845. 3w

A List of Letters remaining in
Cambridge, 1st January 184

C.	
Cooper Ann Maria	Morga
	Mitche
D.	
Dayton Wm. & Noah	McGa
Dickerson Mrs. Ann	
F.	Porter
Fooks Capt. James	
G.	Rosson
Geoghegan Mrs. Catharine	Rutter
H.	Tilton
Herbert Wm.	N.
Hillyer Rev. John F. 2	Thoma
Hooper Thos.	Thoma
K.	Tregoe
Kirby Miss Emely	
L.	Vickers
Lake Mrs. Mary B.	
Lake Levin	William
Lecompte Washington	Wilkin
Lowe Joseph B. 2	

E. A. MAR
Jan 3, 1846. 3w

Notice

Is hereby given to those navigati
the Chesapeake &c. that the Light
Straits has been removed from her s
of safety from the ice, and will res
station when winter is over.
HENRY SHE
Dec. 27, 1845. tf

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.—A
article just received, and for
JAMES M. A
Jan 3, 1846.

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