THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, January, 17, 1846.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit 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. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. James A. Pearce of the U. S. Senate for sundry public documents, and also to our friend John F. Bjone, Esq. of the House of Delegates for similar favors.

HARD TO BEAT.—Mr. James Hutchinson of New Market district, in this county killed a hog on Tuesday last, that weighed 685 pounds. We know of several very large hogs having been killed in this county that weighed as high as 650 & 675, but Mr. H. has surpassed them all.

THE LEGISTATURE.—From the slight attention we have been enabled to bestow upon the proceedings of this body, we have come to the conclusion in the first place, that all revenue laws necessary to enable the State hereafter to meet the interest upon her debt, will be promptly passed and that the stamp tax will not be repealed; and in the second place, that there will be considerable retrenchment and reform effected, without resorting to the extraordinary means of a convention.

A convention composed of 21 members, one from each county and the city of Baltimore, has been appointed, to which the memorial from the noted convention in Baltimore has been referred; and we here remark that this is the only memorial which has been sent in favorable to conventional reform. The vote upon the reference of said memorial to the above named committee, 44 to 35, was considered by the advocates of conventional reform, who proposed its reference to a select committee of seven, as decisive of that subject. We hope and believe that the Legislature will respond to the voice of the people upon the subject of reform. The people desire all the retrenchment that can be effected without impairing or jeopardizing the wholesome operation of the State government.

PEACE OR WAR.—There are at the present time such conflicting opinions as to what will be the result of the Oregon dispute, we have come to the conclusion that the whole matter is involved in doubt and uncertainty, and that no one can with any kind of confidence assert either that there will be war or no war. One of the difficulties in the way of a correct decision is the absence of material information. It has frequently been asserted of late that negotiation between the two countries was re-opened, that the British Government disapproved of Mr. Packenham's rejection of the compromise offered by our Government, and many other rumors calculated to relieve the mind of those who are desirous for peace. The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, now on a visit to Washington has written an interesting letter upon the subject of Oregon, from which we make a few extracts:

"I now desire to state however, for the benefit of all concerned, *and I do so upon the very highest authority*, that from the day on which Mr. BUCHANAN transmitted to Mr. PAKENHAM his letter of I think, the 29th August, in which he withdrew the proposition of our Government and virtually suspended all negotiation on the question of *Oregon*—from that day up to this time, our administration have not received, directly or indirectly, through Mr. McLANE, Mr. PAKENHAM, *or any other source whatever*, either here or in London, the slightest overture or intimation of any kind or discription whatsoever! This declaration is intended to cover the whole ground; and to guard against misconstruction, he who made this declaration added—"the administration knows nothing of the intentions, the wishes or the expectations of the British Government, which is not equally known to the whole people of the United States!"

Read the following extract upon the probability of war:

"England then, is quietly awaiting the action of our government; & in my humble opinion, *the question of Peace or War depends solely and exclusively upon the fact, whether we do or do not give notice of the termination of the convention for joint occupancy* I know there are those who think differently, but they are very few in number; and nine-tenths of all who hold such language, believe in their inmost souls, that if we give the notice *War is inevitable.* * * * *

"If the notice to Great Britain should pass both houses, which can only be accomplished by the Loco Foco party adhering together in the Senate, there can be no reasonable doubt but England, immediately upon receiving such notice, would enquire of our Government whether at the expiration of the year it is our intention to take possession of "the whole of Oregon?"

To this of course, we have but one answer to make unless we would seek National disgrace, and that is *in the affirmative*. In the mean time we would prepare to drive England out of the country! Now I put it to the common sense of every man, whether in or out of Congress, whether England, after being told by our Government that she is to be *driven* out of Oregon at the expiration of a year would quietly permit the year of preparation on our part to elapse before she struck a blow?—or whether she would not promptly follow up such a communication with a declaration of war and an attack upon every vulnerable point of our seaboard, at the same time that she swept our commerce from the ocean? Such we say—such every sensible man feels and knows—must be the inevitable consequence of the success of this war measure. While on the contrary, if this contemplated notice be defeated, as I feel well assured it well be, how widely different will be the relative position of Great Britain and the United States. In that event the *onus* of action will be thrown upon her, and she has no resort left but to give us notice of the termination of the convention of joint occupancy at the expiration of a year; to suffer the whole matter to remain *in statu quo*; or to ask us to re-open the negotiation!

First, as to England's giving us the notice terminating the existing convention:—Will she do this?—We answer no—it is morally impossible for her to do so.—In the convention of 1818 the respective claims of both nations are distinctly set forth. It is there said, that we claim exclusive ownership of, and jurisdiction over, the whole territory south of 42; while it is as distinctly proclaimed that England never did and does not pretend to claim exclusive ownership or jurisdiction over any part of it! All she ever sought to establish was a joint occupancy and joint jurisdiction and ownership. Now then, if she gives notice to terminate the convention, how is she to follow up that notice at the end of the year? By driving us out of the territory? Certainly not; because she has solemnly proclaimed to the world in that very convention, that she does not pretend to any exclusive rights in Oregon; and if she has not exclusive rights there, surely she will not attempt to drive from it the United States, whose rights she freely admits to be co extensive with her own?

What then? Will she suffer the whole matter to remain *in statu quo* and see the country gradually but certainly becoming ours, through the silent but certain operation of that "masterly inactivity" which Mr. CALHOUN inculcated? We hope so. This is just what we should desire of all things; and in such case we should stand well before the world. But she would do no such thing. What then would or could she do? Most assuredly she has as yet no cause for war; and our refusing to give the notice recommended by the Executive, will not give her such cause. What then can she do? Rely upon it the answer to this question would sorely puzzle Sir ROBERT PEEL and his cabinet; and the only rational solution of it would be, the admission of an *absolute necessity for* HER *asking us to renew and reopen the late negotiation.*

He ends his letter by the assurance that "*there will be no notice, and consequently no war.*" We have never believed, and still do not believe that there will be war. Independent of our convictions upon this subject, arising from our own reasoning, we have been strengthened in our opinion by the reiterated assurances of the National Intelligencer, the editor of which has good means and opportunity of arriving at correct conclusions, and with al is a gentleman of very great judgment and discretion. *We* give below a late article from that paper in which the editor feels himself called upon to put his commercial and maratime readers upon their guard against relying too much upon his former assurances of peace.

"OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. Our readers have been made aware of our desire and our purpose, the subject having been fairly taken in hand by both Houses of Congress, to refrain from any further discussion, on our part, of the merits of the Oregon question. From that purpose we shall not now depart, albeit strongly tempted to do so.

It has, however, become our duty to put our readers and especially those who are engaged in commercial and maritime pursuits, (and therefore most likely to be affected by a change in the present prosperous circumstances of the country,) upon their guard against too great a reliance upon our predications, by stating that recent occurrences have shaken the confidence which we have heretofore expressed in the *peaceful* termination of the Oregon controversy. We refer, of course, to the indications which the debate in the House of Representatives has furnished upon the subject.

Our avowed confidence in a peaceful termination of the controversy was founded upon a conviction, derived from the Annual Message of the President of the United States, (taking all its parts together,) that he looked forward to a pacific result, which, we do not doubt, he still expects. This confidence was fortified by the information which has reached this country, in different ways, unofficial but credible, that the British Government has anxiously desired, and yet desires, to maintain peaceful relations with the United States.—And when, added to these considerations, we saw Mr. Calhoun, a leading member of the Democratic majority in the Senate, availing himself of the earliest opportunity after taking his seat to declare himself for peace, we felt justified in congratulating our readers on the fact of so important an accession to the body of those legislators "who think that peace may yet be preserved with honor; and who are not, at any rate, disposed to incur the hazards and horrors of war until all efforts for a pacific and honorable adjustment of the dispute shall be exhausted."

We cannot, even now that the course of the debate in the House has unsealed our eyes, and shown us how near we stand to the edge of a precipice, persuade ourselves that a majority in either House of Congress would, all things else being equal, prefer war to peace; but we must confess our apprehensions that the tone of the debate in the House of Representatives, connected, as it must be, in the estimation of all the foreign world, with the claim to "the whole of Oregon," set up in the President's message cannot but be of the worst augury for the maintenance of peace.

We desire, therefore, to recall any expressions of *confidence* which we have heretofore felt ourselves authorized to use in regard to the peaceful termination of this Oregon dispute, hoping at the same time, that counsels wiser than those which seem in the ascendant, may yet avert the dire catastrophe of War."

MITCHELL'S NEW MAP OF TEXAS, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.—We have before us a copy of this work and consider it exceedingly well executed, and particularly interesting at the present juncture. The Map represents that part of North America which extends from lat. 26° to lat. 56° N., and from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. It includes the State of Texas, Oregon as claimed by the United States, and the whole of Upper California, together with the adjoining regions of the State and Territory of Iowa, the Missouri Territory, the Indian Territory, and a considerable portion of Mexico and Old California, and some part of British America. It embraces, also, the most recent published information extant, including that derived from Nicollet's Map of the Country between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; Map of Oregon, by Capt. Wilkes, U. S. N.; Map of the Explorations in Oregon, California, &c., by Capt. Fremont, U. S. A.; the Congressional and other Maps of Texas; the latest Maps of Mexico, &c. The Emigrant Route to Oregon, via the South Pass, and the Traders' Route to Santa Fe, are distinctly traced, and all the Counties in Texas are shown on the Map.

The Author will furnish ten copies of the Map, in sheets folded for the pocket, together with ten copies of the descriptive matter (40 pages, duodecimo) by mail immediately, for the sum of five dollars. This map and the descriptive matter accompanying it will furnish any one with a correct description of the countries embraced, and the nature of the several conflicting claims to Oregon—information which every one should possess. His Map establishment is N. E. Corner of Market & Seventh Sts., Philadelphia.

The following extract from the late speech of Mr. HILLIARD of Alabama, upon the Oregon question is both sensible and patriotic:

'It was peaceful triumphs which alone he sought—the benign victories of reason and of truth. These he desired, and none other. And if, while pursuing such a policy, war should come upon us, he was prepared to meet it. The response in every American bosom must be, "Let it come." The honorable and venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, near him, (Mr. ADAMS,) in tones which rung on his very heart like a trumpet, had reminded him of the days of our Revolutionary glory. The old fire which had blazed so brightly in that ever memorable struggle seemed to be flashing up within him, and, while he listened to his patriot strains, he felt inwardly assured that in a just cause we should all act as one man. If we went into the war in this spirit, he felt little anxiety as to how we should come out of it. The power of England was now fast culminating to its highest point. She felt that it must soon reach that climax in the history of nations from which they had, one after another, commenced their decline, and she drew back from the thought of a contest with a great Power. Yet, should she be so irrational on the ground of such a controversy as that for Oregon, to rush into such a contest, he trusted we should not sheath the sword until we should have driven her back from these shores, shorn of her splendor; and she might be very sure that when this happened, it would prove no temporary eclipse, but would endure for all time to come, and she would be left a portent in the political heavens, "shedding disastrous twilight over half the nations."

He knew her power—he knew the multitude of her fleets—he knew the bravery and the discipline of her armies; yet he would not waste a moment in looking at these. He felt confident in our position—confident in our resources—confident in the patriotism of our people—confident in the blessing of the great Patron of Nations. With these, and with a just cause, his heart told him we were good against a world in arms.'

From the Baltimore American.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—MR. ADAMS gives two reasons for his belief that there will be no war; first, that in his opinion the people of Great Britain would not support any Ministry in going to war for Oregon, as constituting a part of the territory of the British empire; secondly, his greatest apprehension was that there would be an ultimate *backing out* on the part of the Administration from carrying out their own declarations and principles.

With regard to the first of these reasons, we shall say no more than to express the belief that it is unfounded in reality. How far the second surmise may be correct it is not for us to conjecture, having no knowledge whatever of the course which the Administration has determined on in this business, if it has determined upon any. The "Union" indeed says—"There will be no flinching from our present bold and dignified attitude." But then Mr. ACRES in the play also says—"We won't *run*, Sir Lucius; *we wont run.*"

The "bold and dignified attitude" of the Administration is to assert a title and then offer to compromise it; to advance boldly and retreat as soon as confronted; to assume a position on the line of 54 deg. 40 min., with an air of bravado, and then, like a harlequin, with a jump and a summerset backwards, alight on the parallel of forty-nine. Very bold; very dignified.

But attitudes, however bold and dignified, are not exactly the proper means of enforcing a disputed right. Things less theatrical are better. It is true the Chinese have a fashion of putting in the front of their armies some platoons of men accomplished in saltatory movements, who, throwing themselves about with various contortions, and beating gongs, and striking swords so as to produce a clashing sound, endeavor to terrify the enemy before the actual encounter comes on. With some adversaries this presentation of attitudes has been known to succeed; but against the British it was found to be of no avail.

The opponents of the Administration are told "that all their efforts to stem the swelling tide of popular enthusiasm in favour of the Oregon policy of the government will be utterly in vain." What *is* the Oregon policy of the Government? Can any one tell? Was it indicated by Mr. POLK when he declared our title to the territory clear and unquestionable? Or did he more truly signify it when he proposed to surrender all north of latitude forty-nine? Is Mr. CALHOUN the exponent of the Oregon policy of the Government in the Senate of the United States, or does Mr. ALLEN stand as the representative of that policy? Who can tell whether the President is determined to insist upon our claim to the whole of Oregon, or whether he is waiting an opportunity to negotiate by compromising a part of it? Yet the "Union" talks of the firmness of the President, his boldness, his manly and decided bearing, and all that—talks about it, and repeats, and talks again, and still talks about it and about it. It is a theme of never ending still beginning eulogy—words, words, words—verbosity broke loose.

Now if we are to have a bold policy let us have it and no more talk about it. If the President is firm, decided and energetic, let him show himself so; we have been told it often enough and do not care to hear it again. If our title to the whole of Oregon is to be maintained it must be by force; a "bold and dignified attitude" will not do of itself. Why delay action?—Our title will be no better after the arrival of the next steamer from England, if it comes at all, than it is now Shall we hesitate about taking measures for the possession of our own territory? We are going on the supposition that the Administration is resolved upon our exclusive claim, as its language warrants, but a supposition which its action, or rather its want of action, repels.

Let us have one thing or another. Are we to enforce our claim to the whole of Oregon "at all hazards and at every risk," as the Union declares? Then let us prepare for the conflict which in such case is inevitable. Are we to have still further negotiations? Is the President ready to listen to terms of compromise or to have resort to arbitration? Then let the ridiculous fanfaronade of bravado and bluster which has so long assumed to pass for spirit and courage and patriotism, cease at once. Let the official lion show that he can roar "as gently as a sucking dove."

We leave this subject for the present by annexing the following extract of a speech delivered in the House of Representatives a day or two since by Mr. CALEB SMITH, a Whig representative from Indiana:

"He was not disposed to yield to the pretensions of Great Britain; but he thought it ill became us to make these halls the theatre of national reproaches. We ought rather to approach this great subject in a spirit of moderation and courtesy. If we intended to assert our title to Oregon by force, it would be discreet now to begin to put the country in a position to meet such an emergency. We went into the late war unprepared; and although our people on the frontier did all that could be expected from bold and patriotic hearts, yet they were crippled and defeated by the want of necessary supplies and munitions of war. He would ask gentlemen who were in favor of this measure, why they did not take steps to put the country in a state of defence? England was not now at war with France, as she was at the time when we declared war against her in 1812. Now she was at peace with all the world, and, at brief notice, could turn the whole of her fleets and armies against us.

Our duty to the country requires that we should, if this notice was given, put it in a posture of defence.—He would be found ready and willing to vote for the most ample provision to defend the country. It was time that the people should be notified of their danger, if there was a purpose to pass this resolution; not that the hearts of the people should be prepared for war, but that their means of defence should be increased, and that they should not be exposed, without some protection, to the assaults of an enemy. It had been well said by the gentleman from Massachussetts [Mr. ADAMS] that, while we were talking about one regiment of riflemen, and one company of sappers and miners, and a line of stockade forts to Oregon, the British Government was arming and preparing its war steamers, presenting a naval force far more powerful than any that was ever before seen. Shall we neglect our defences till the British artillery is heard on our coasts—until we see our cities wrapped in flames?

The Hon. CHARLES HUDSON, Representative in Congress from the Worcester, Mass. District, has written a letter to the editor of the Worcester Spy, in which he says:

"I think the fate of the present Tariff Act is sealed. To save it in the House, we must have every Whig vote and about 36 of the Democratic votes, and I cannot reckon more than 25. In the Senate, if the two Texan Senators, which will be on before the subject is acted upon, be free trade men, as they doubtless will be, there is no hope of arresting it there. I think, therefore, that we have got to submit to democratic free trade."

The *information* contained in the following article, concurring with similar reports through other channels of a private letter said to have been received in this city, may, we presume, be regarded as authentic. The comment of the writer upon the subject is in so different a vein from that of the correspondence of the same paper for some months past, that, knowing the party bias of the writer in favor of the Administration, it deserves being copied if only for the rarity of its complexion:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

"WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.

"I have seen a letter from a high official source in London, brought by the last steamer to a gentlemen in this city, which says: "Unless your President is the most unreasonable man alive, there can be no difficulty about Oregon?" The same writer says that the views of the British Government in relation to America are as pacific as can be, and adds that the repeal of their corn laws and food taxes is certain.

"I repeat that I have seen and read this letter for myself, and that the official station and high character of the writer gives great weight to what he writes.—With a desire to preserve peace on the part of the British Government, and a certainty of a repeal of her corn laws and food taxes, what apology will the Western members give to their constituents for their war speeches?

"Will a war increase our chances for the possession of the whole of Oregon? Will it facilitate our acquisition of California? Will it create a new market for provisions or breadstuffs? Will it not rather place Mexico, and especially California, under the protection of England? Will it not delay, if it does not defeat, our possession of Oregon? Will it not close our ports so as to prevent the export of cotton, and thus compel the South to produce their own provisions? Will not the grain growing States of the West thus lose the Southern market, as well as forfeit forever the English market about to be opened to them by the repeal of the corn laws? Will not the pork and beef of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri become valueless? Will not their breadstuffs moulder, or be eaten up in their granaries by the weevil? Will not our foreign commerce be destroyed, and a direct tax be the inevitable consequence?

'But is this the worst feature? Who are the parties who are giving tone to public opinion on this question? Are they not the candidates for the Presidency, and the candidates for commissions in the army? I now call upon the country to note the men in & out of Congress, and I ventare to say that there is not a single individual in or out of Congress who clamors for war, or endeavors to drive the country into a position to render war inevitable, who is not acting on purely selfish considerations. Every one understands the *tactique* of the Presidential aspirants, but every one does not understand the new direction taken by the office hunters. The army opens a new field for them. Once drive the country into a war, and patronage then takes that direction, and the Government then changes character. It will be military in all its aspects. Where will then be the refuge of public liberty?"

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y. 10.

The Committee on Military Affairs in the House have at length come to a realizing sense of the exposed condition of the city of Baltimore, in case of invasion, and a Bill was this morning reported, appropriating thirty thousand dollars for Sollers' Point. The Bill was referred and will probably pass. There are provisions in it, for the New York harbor and other places which will add to the number of its friends and aid in securing its passage.

The following are among the items embraced in the Army Bill:—

Fort Madison, Annapolis, Md.	$10,000
Fort Washington, Potomac.	26,000
Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads,	35,000
Fort Caswell,	15,000

TEXAS AS A STATE.—The following Circular to Collectors of the Customs has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 9, 1846

You are hereby instructed that all vessels of the United States and their cargoes arriving in your collection district from any port in the State of Texas, on and after the 31st day of December, 1845, the date of the act "to establish a collection district in the State of Texas, and for other purposes," are to be placed on a similar footing without reference to the date of their clarance from ports in said State, with vessels and their cargoes arriving from any other district or port in the United States: and so to vessels of the United States departing from your district with merchandise of foreign growth, manufacture, or preduction, for the State of Texas with respect to coastwise transportation for benefit of drawback. Vessels and their cargoes arriving in any port in the State of Texas, either from a foreign port or a port in any other State or Territory of the United States, are to be placed on a similar footing with vessels and their cargoes arriving at ports in any of the States of the Union.

R. J. WALKER.
Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. DOUGLASS'S OREGON BILL.

As the bill reported by Mr. DOUGLASS on the 19th of December, from the Committee on the Territories, "to protect the rights of American settlers in the Territory of Oregon until the termination of the joint occupation of the same," will, according to special order, come up for discussion in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 13th instant, we have made the following analysis or abstract of the various provisions of that important bill, for the benefit of our readers, when they shall be placed in possession of the debate which is expected to arise upon it, and in which the merits of the whole Oregon question will doubtless be brought into review.—*Nat. Intel.*

Section 1 extends the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa and the laws of that Territory over the whole of Oregon, that is, from the 42° to the 54° 40′ north latitude. This is not to be construed to deprive the subjects of Great Britain of any rights and privileges secured by the third article of the treaty of London of the 20th October, 1818, and continued by the treaty of August 6, 1827.

Sec. 2. Oregon is made a judicial district, and a district judge is to be appointed, to hold his courts at such times and places as he may designate. The court is vested with the powers and authorities of the courts of Iowa. An additional judge of the Supreme court of Iowa is also to be appointed, to have jurisdiction over and hold courts in Iowa.

Sec. 3. A requisite number of justices of the peace and other ministerial officers are to be appointed by the President of the United States; but, if any British subject be arrested while the country remains free and open to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two countries, he shall be delivered up for trial to the nearest and most convenient British authority.

Sec. 4 provides for grants of land to be hereafter made to settlers now there, and to those who may within two years settle there; also, to their wives, widows and children.

Sec 5. A superintendent of Indian affairs, and such Indian agents and sub-agents as may be necessary, are to be appointed, to be entrusted with the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indians, and with the execution of the laws extended by the first section of the bill to Oregon.

Sec. 6 authorizes the construction of such block-houses, stockodes, or other military forts as the President may deem necessary to protect emigrants, settlers, and traders on the route to and in the territory against indians.

Sec. 7 authorizes two regiments of mounted men to be raised to guard and protect emigrants, settlers, and traders against Indians.

Sec. 8 establishes a mail route from St. Joseph's, in Missouri, to the mouth of Columbia river.

Sec. 9. appropriates $200,000 to carry the bill into effect.

Sec. 10 advises the President to give one year's notice provided for in the second article of the treaty of August 6, 1827 of the termination of the joint occupancy of the country.

ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1846.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sun Rises.*	Sun Sets.*
JAN.					1	2	3	7 27	4 42
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	7 27	4 49
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	7 24	4 56
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	7 20	5 5
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	7 15	5 13
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7 7	5 22
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6 59	5 22
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	6 50	5 38
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	6 39	5 46
MARCH,	1	2	3	4	3	6	7	6 29	5 54
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6 18	6 1
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	6 6	6 8
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	5 55	6 15
	23	30	31						
APRIL,				1	2	3	4	5 44	6 22
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5 33	6 29
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	5 22	6 36
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	5 15	6 43
	29	17	28	29	30				
MAY,						1	2	5 4	6 50
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5 55	6 57
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	4 49	7 4
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	4 43	7 10
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	4 39	7 15
	31								
JUNE,		1	2	3	4	5	6	4 36	7 20
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4 35	7 24
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	4 36	7 20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	4 38	7 27
	28	29	30						
JULY,				1	2	3	4	4 41	7 27
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4 46	7 25
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	4 51	7 21
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	4 57	7 16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			
AUGUST,						1	5	3	7 9
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	5 9	7 1
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	5 16	6 53
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	5 23	6 43
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5 29	6 32
	30	31							
SEPT.			1	2	3	4	5	5 36	6 21
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5 42	6 10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	5 49	5 58
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5 56	5 47
	27	28	29	30					
OCT.				1	2	3	6	2	5 36
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	6 10	5 25
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	6 17	5 14
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	6 25	5 4
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	6 33	4 55
NOV'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6 41	4 47
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6 49	4 40
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	6 57	4 35
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	7 5	4 32
	29	30							
DEC'R.			1	2	3	4	5	7 12	4 30
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 18	4 30
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 21	4 32
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	7 26	4 36
	27	28	29	30	31				

*Calculated for Saturdays.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

January 15, 1846.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	5 75
City Mills,	5 75
WHEAT—Prime White,	1 12
Prime Red,	1 12
CORN—White,	68
Yellow,	70
OATS,	38
RYE,	70

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 6th inst, by Rev. Mr. Spry, Mr. *William Adams* to Miss *Margaret Allen*, both of this county.

On Thursday the 8th, by the sam
gate, of Sussex county, Del., to Mis
of this county.

On the same day, by Rev. Mr. B
Hurlock, to Miss *Mary Hurlock*, bo

On the same day, by Rev. Mr.
Mobray, to Miss *Louisa Elliott*, bot

By the Rev. R. E. Kemp on
ng the 9th Inst., Dr. JOHN E.
MARIA daughter of Dr. TRAVER
Market, Dorchester co.

DIED.

At Cabin Creek, on Tuesday las
Esq., aged about 40 years.

On the same day, at his residence
Market, *Henry W. Hicks*, Esq., ag

Lines Sacred to the Memory of S
died in the 62nd year of his age on

Our Father's gone away, he has
He now lies numbered with the
The silent tomb where darkness
And where the Pilgrim rests from
Has now become his dwelling
The destined home of Adam's
The Christians race he safe ha
With life's dull care he now is
The battle's fought the conflicts
His aking head will ake no more;
Those eyes that once were seen
Are calmly closed in death's cold
His anxious breast that used t
His throbbing heart that used
Has found a place of calm rep
Far from a world of hostile fo
His weeping friends may cease
And wipe away their falling tear
The spirit freed from cumbrous
To distant worlds has soared aw
Where sun and moon and star
Are left beneath far out of sigh
Farewell farewell, to Earth he
Farewell! I mount the upper s
I mount, I fly with Angel's spee
The Throne appears the world r
I soon shall join the Church abo
To sing my Saviours dying love;
Adieu my friends, we'll meet
Far beyond this world of pain,
Adieu, adieu, I cannot stay,
My Saviour calls I must away
Farewell, thou handsomed one f
The sacred grief my bosom swel
I'll give thee up, oh yes I will,
And say to murmuring thoughts
Be still and know it is the Lo
Thy sure support, thy great
And while we feel the chaste
We'll love, revier, a chastenin

New Market, Dorchester Co. M

NOTICE

I WILL sell at public sale, on M
inst. to the highest bidder, a ne
life. He will be sold out of the
at the Court house door, in Camb
hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

LEVIN MC
for

Jan 17 '46 2w

FOR SAL

THE subscriber will sell at priv
Horses, both kind to harne
diate use for them.

WM. A

Jan. 17. '46 tf

FOR SAL

I WILL sell at private sale, a
two children, (both girls.) Th
two years, and the children u
the age of 26 years, one of them be
old, and the other younger.

JAMES WA

Jan. 17 '46 tf

NEW GOO

SAMUEL W
VIENNA, MARY

HAS just received per schoon
other arrivals from Baltimo
a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Gr

all of which he will sell at the low
or TRADE. Persons wishing to p
ted to examine his stock.

Jan. 17. '46 3w

Dorchester County Orp
5th day of Janu

ON application of William W
of Wm. T. Staplefort late of D
dec'd. it is ordered, that he give
ed by law for all creditors to ex
against the deceased's estete a
the same to be published once
the space of three successive
bridge Chronicle, a paper select

In testimony that the foregoin
L.S. from the minutes of
Dorchester County
have hereunto set my
my office affixed, this 5th da
the year of our Lord, 1846.

THOMAS
Register of Wills

In compliance with the above
give Notice, that the subscribe
County, hath obtained from the
of Dorchester county, in Maryla
ministration on the personal esta
Staplefort late of Dorchester co
All persons having claims again
ed, are hereby warned to exhib
the vouchers thereof, to the su
fore the 5th day of July nex
wise by law be excluded from
said estate.

Given under my hand and sea
January 1846.

WILLIAM W. CRAWFO
of William T. St

Jan 17, 1846. 3w

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