THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, February, 7, 1846.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 10th February

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pinest. 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 re- "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and the ceipting for the same.

LEGISLATURE.—On Monday last, a Bill came up for its second reading, preventing Free negroes and Slaves from attending Camp Meetings except such as were under the direction of white persons, but from some defect it was re-committed—it will probably pass after the defect is remedied. The subject of the Pilot laws has excited considerable interest. We see that the Select committee appointed on that subject has had a full delegation from the board of Pilots and also of Merchants before them. Our friend Frazier is the Chairman of the Committee, and his Bill on that subject was the order of the day on Thursday last—it provides that all vessels of 150 tons burthen, and under, shall be exempt from the payment of pilot fees; and that the masters of vessels be allowed to choose their own pilots, with other provisions favorable to superannuated pilots, and the widows and orphans of pilots. We do not profess to be at all acquainted with this subject or the merits of the Bill, but we have been thus particular in noticing it, because many of our readers are interested in the matter.

LOCO FOCOISM AND REFORM.—Although there has been no ordinary effort made of late to convince the good people of Maryland, that Loco Focoism and reform are synonymous terms, we think the recent acts of some of the leaders of that party in the Legislature, will operate very far towards removing any such impression from every unprejudiced mind. We presume all our readers remember the notorious Reform Convention held in Baltimore during the last autumn.—In the discussion of that body, and the proclamation of principles that followed, the subject of Biennial Sessions of the Legislature was not only suggested, but warmly advocated. But lately, when the subject was brought before the Senate by Dr. Phelps and when the bill introduced by him providing for Biennial Sessions, was on its final passage, the whole Loco Foco vote with one exception, was cast against the bill. Such is Loco Foco consistency in the *general*.—But this is not all, nor is it the most interesting part of the matter. In that Convention Messrs. Ely of Baltimore County and Frick of Baltimore City occupied a prominent position. They constituted a part of the Committee that prepared the aforesaid address, and in fact, if we are not mistaken, the address eminated from one of their brains. In that convention and in that address they advocated Biennial Sessions of the Legislature. In the Senate the other day, when the time had arrived to act, and not to talk and write and make professions, the proceedings we have published in another column show that the same identical gentlemen, Messrs. Ely & Frick, voted in the negative—such is Loco Foco consistency in the *particular*. Although, say the Loco Focos, Biennial Sessions will save the State a very large sum, and we should be much pleased to see such an alteration in the constitution; yet we cannot accept of reform unless it comes through a convention. If this is not elevating the *means* above the *end*, we cannot tell what is. Our own opinion concerning this Conventional reform has always been, that the ulterior design of its chief agitators was *representation according to population*. Give them any thing else and they will not thank you, while this object the nearest to their hearts, is not accomplished. This they have no hope of accomplishing except through a convention, and therefore they throw every obstacle in the way of reform by the Legislature, thinking its defeat there will make the call of a convention necessary. We are glad to see the name of Mr. McCollough of Cecil, recorded in favor of the passage of the Bill; although a Loco Foco, he is not willing to play into the hands of those who desire to swallow up the political influence of the Eastern Shore, and the small counties of the Western Shore in this mighty whirlpool of destruction. The Eastern Shore man that advocates a convention believing that it will result as we have predicted, commits nothing less than an act of treason against the interests of his native shore. It will not be long before we shall see some more developments from the advocates of this doctrine.

Four different propositions in relation to the Oregon question were presented in the lower house of Congress on Monday by as many members. The National Intelligencer, referring to proceedings of Congress on the subject, says—

Of the ulimate fate of the propositions relative to the Oregon question depending in either House of Congress, variant and discordant opinions are, we observe, expressed in the newspapers published out of this city, both editorially and by their Washington correspondents. It is not possible certainty to predict what will be the specific action of Congress upon it. But whatever may be the final action of the House of Representatives in the case, we now feel entire confidence that the Senate will give its sanction to no measure in relation to Oregon which would stand in the way of a peaceful and honorable adjustment of the difference existing between the two Governments of this country and Great Britain on this subject.

"MR. CLAY IN THE SOUTH."

The editor of the Vicksburgh Intelligencer of the 12th ult. says:—

"We had the pleasure of shaking the great "Embodiment of Whig Principles," Henry Clay, by the hand, on yesterday.—Mr Clay had been about five weeks on the river, and looked as hale and hearty as we ever had the pleasure of seeing. In our heart of hearts, we wished him a long and green old age, and that his setting sun should go down as calm and serene as his morning was bright and his meridian brilliant.

Upon the pillar of republican strength is engraved the name of Clay. Time never can efface it without weakening the column.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

IN SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 29, 1846.

On motion of Mr. Phelps,

The Senate took up for consideration the bill entitled, an act to alter and amend the Constitution and from of Government of the State of Maryland, so as to substitude Biennial for Annual Sessions of the Legislature, and for other purposes.

The question being on the engrossment of the said bill for a third reading,

Mr. Sellman moved to commit it to the committee on Judicial Proceedings, with the following instructions:

Whereas, in the present depressed financial condition of the State, a retrenchment of all expenses that can be reasonably made, should be done for the purpose of retoring and sustaining public faith, and discharging the debt of the State; therefore,

Be it ordered, That the bill, "entitled, an act to alter and amend the Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland, so as to substitute Biennial for Annual Sessions of the Legislature, and for other purposes," now under the consideration of the Senate, be referred to the committee on Judicial Proceedings with instruction to inquire into the expedency of reporting a substitute for the same, embracing the following propositions, to wit:

A reduction of the compensation of the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of both branches, to three dollars a day for the first fifty days of the Session, and of a further reduction of two dollars for every day the Session may be continued after the said fifty days—said reduction to continue in force so long and no longer than direct taxation is necessary to sustain the honor and credit of the State.

Mr. McCullough moved to lay the said bill, and the motion to commit, on the table.

The question was put and determined in the negative by yeas and nays:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Ely, Frick, McCullough, Matthews, Parran, Quynn, Sellman—7.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Williams, (Pr't.) Beall, Blakistone, Charles, Constable, Moores, Newcomer, Phelps' Roberts, Townsend—10.

The question was then put on Mr. Sellman's motion to commit said bill & instructions, and determined in the negative by yeas and nays, as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Ely, Frick, McCullough, Parran, Quynn, Sellman—6.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Williams, (Pr.) Beall, Blakistone, Cherles, Constable, Matthews, Moores, Newcomer, Phelps. Roberts, Townsend 11

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading;

It was accordingly engrossed, and

On motion of Mr. Phelps,

Read the third time by special order, and passed by yeas and nays as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Williams, (Pr't.) Beall, Blakistone, Charles, Constable, McCullough, Matthews, Moores, Newcomer, Phelps, Roberts, Townsend 12

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Ely, Frick, Parran, Quynn, Sellman—5

The said bill was then sent to the House of Delegates.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser writes as follows, under date of

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The importance attached to the resolution of Mr. Webster, calling upon the President for copies of despatches either from our minister at the Court of St. James or from the British Government to ours, is not diminished by the facts which have leaked out through rumor, as well authenticated as the nature of the case will admit in reference to the subject. Gen. Cass admitted that communication on the subject of oregon had been received. Since then there is little doubt that, in addition to the despatches of Mr. McLane, Mr. Pakenham has opened a correspondence with the Secretary of State. This is so generally believed that the Senate do not expect to be called upon at present to vote either for or against the navy bill, as action would not be a matter of prudence while negotiations were pending, or even communications were passing.

Patriotic Movement.—We are informed that a movement has been made towards the collection of a sufficient amount of funds, to build a monument in Greenmount Cemetery to the memory of the two gallant young men, McComas and Wells, who shot Gen. Ross, at North Point, on the 12th of September, 1814. They belonged, it will be recollected, to the First Baltimore Sharp Shooters and it is the suviving members of that gallant band who have started this laudable and patriotic movement. The remains of these young men now lie buried in the grave yard of Christ Church, in the east end of the city, near the Hospital, and it is intended to remove them from thence to a lot in Greenmount Cemetery, which has been liberally offered by its proprietors. We are pleased to learn that liberal subscriptions have already been received, and we have no doubt but that a sufficient amount will readily be obtained to accomplish the purpose designed. We earnestly wish every success to so laudable and patriotic an undertaking.—*Clipper.*

The Washington correspondent of the New York Telegraph writes, under date of 27th instant—

Mr. McLane's despatches have at length arrived, and though not containing any matter of immediate connection with the adjustment of the Oregon question, they *confirm in the strongest terms* and upon the *best authority*, the opinion derived from the British press and from private communications of the preservation of peace. Assurance of the most reliable character are given that the present Ministry anxiously and sincerely desire to bring these difficulties to a close upon terms of honorable compromise, in which every *legal* and *equitable* regard will be paid to the pretensions of the United States and I understand that a proposition has been transmitted to Mr. Pakenham, the rejection of which would greatly embarrass our Government in the eyes of the civilized world. England will advance to the ground of conciliation and settlement in a temper and with a purpose, suited to the seriousness and consequence of the occasion, and with a *determination* to consummate it honorably and satisfactorily to both parties, claiming nothing calculated to embarrass a candid decision, and ready to make valuable concessions. I happen to know that she is prepared to go so far, as to restrain any collision, should Congress unwisely adopt any rash resolves, until it is manifest a conflict cannot be averted. Under these circumstances, and they may be relied upon, this administration owes it to the country, and to the good opinion of the civilized world to meet England with a corresponding spirit and to relinquish false pride in the effort to accomplish a measure of public good. It is expected and it *must* be done, or the deplorable consequences that must ensue, will be attributed to the quarter in which they justly belong. Let the President beware of rash advisers and consult his own prudence and reflection, and the danger is at an end, and he will command the universal gratitude and affection of the nation as the conservator of peace.

GEN. JACKSON ON THE TARIFF.—Gen JACKSON said, in a letter dated Washington, April 26, 1824.

"I will ask, what is the real situation of the agriculturists? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign or a home market.—Does not this clearly prove, then, where there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture? Common sense points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thonsand men, women, and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England. feed our own, or else in a short time by continuing our present policy we shall be rendered paupers ourselves. It is therefore my opinion that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt, and to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves on which the safety of our country depends; and last, though not least, give a proper direction to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community."

Communication.

[For the Chronicle.]

To the People of Dorchester County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—No man can deny now, that the public mind is much agitated on political subjects. Your legislature is now in session; and even there, the same condition of agitation seems to exist, as manifested in various propositions for what is called *Reform*—for even yet, some are not ashamed to use this phrase, tho' worn thread-bare by demagogues, it would have been but reasonable to have supposed. But, it is for the people earnestly to inquire, what direction does this agitation take—does it turn to the plain, sober, common-sense redress of obvious, staring abuses and grievances? Or does it waste its energy on abstract theoretical fooleries of political, or constitutional alterations and speculations? One would suppose, that a community groaning under a load of oppressive taxation amounting to 1-6 or -0 of income in many cases, could find some other more practical employment for political energy, than fanciful speculations on constitutional forms—for after all, the mere little shades of difference between one State constitution and another, are not appreciable, when results are regarded—the greater the amt. of intelligence in the public men, who carry out the provisions of the constitution, the more faint the cry for alterations in it; and the more folly and ignorance there may be in your public men, the more urgent the cry for reform and amendment. The most obvious reform then would be, to put none but men of sense in the halls of legislation—this may be the condition of things at this time; but unfortunately, the vicissitudes of elections may reverse the picture again, and folly gain the ascendancy. Our political system is based on the theory, that Statesmen abound—that their name is legion—that a caucus can pick up half a dozen, at any time, at a minutes warning, in any of our counties—the history of other countries is at war with this assumption, tis' true, and rejoices even over one statesman produced in half a century, with ability to influence for good the destinies of his country.

Our difficulties, it seems to me however, are of such a character, as to be within the reach of common every day sense—and not to require the exercise of profound statesmanship, or, of course, should not have ventured into the areana of discussion. Why then, it may be asked, has not so easy a matter been sooner settled, by the relief of the people—the solution seems to be at hand. Have you not, fellow-citizens, marked since 1829, the working of the new, and monstrous, and subversive principle introduced into our political system by poor old Gen'l. Jackson, "that all the various offices in the country were not intended for the faithful and efficient discharge of certain important duties for the good of the *whole* people but that the *emoluments* of these offices were intended to be *prizes* to be scrambled for at each executive election." The temptation with which the hook of this monstrous principle is baited is so great, that it has raised up in our midst a distinct class—another estate—the class of office-seekers! Some men choose one profession, some another, but thousands choose the profession of office seeking. Who can tell, how many thousands in this little State, rested all their hopes on the result of the election for Governor in 1844, or how many tens of thousands hung with anxious hope, on the issue of the Presidential election of the same year. Unfortunately this class is now so large and *active*, and so predominant, that all elections are under their control—and the elections occur so frequently, that one is always either at hand, or to be *prepared* for in advance, and all so conducted, as to be instruments only, of advancement to those who manage them. The most singular part too, of these clamorous elections is, the "brouchia rending" noise, with which; reform and retrenchment are shouted out; but then comes the stillness, when the ear has rest and the smoke has all blown off—where are the diminished expenses of a tax-broken people? they are *going* to do it thoroughly—the killed and wounded are counted, and a long list of crippled office-holders, who are walking out, are the only laurels won by the body of the people—the rank and file of political battles. Have you forgotten fellow-citizens the only *fact* which *this* sort of party strife has elicited—i. e. that this whole class of office seekers are utterly and altogether opposed to the *redress* of any grievances, which requires a diminished expenditure of public money—for the very plain reason, that it is the fund on which only they trade.—Some will say, but these political generals, who push on the rank and file so boldly have promised reform; certainly, but here the usage of military warfare differs from polituca—when a general wants a town stormed, he promises rewards to the forlorn hope; and plunder and rapine to all the rank and file, for two or three days, who shall rush madly into the breach—but in political stormings the rule is reversed, and the leaders get the plunder.

Has it never occurred to you fellow-citizens, how much easier it is to waste time in loud discussions of abstract constitutional alterations, which no man will ever feel, whether made or not—than to diminish the heavy burden of State and county expenses, which the people would immediately feel, in the lighter pressure *on* their pockets; but which unfortunately the publick men would feel, in the lighter pressure *in* their pockets. The history of all reform parties seems every where to have been the same—the clouds were rent almost by such shouts, when Jackson was reared triumphantly into the Presdt'l. chair; but who would have the *hardihood*, to try to shew the *effort* even made to diminish the number of useless offices; and unluckily none will *blush* in confessing. that the emoluments of many offices were largely increased during his administration. When the combination of Whig and Radical reformers got Earl Grey to be Englands prime minister a few years since—the fulfillment of reform promises was the filling *all* existing offices with their own friends, and when no more were left to give, to get around the constitution, by creating a great many commissions, to take evidence and inquire into poor laws, manufactures &c., with ample *pay* for so doing.

The next step then is to inquire, what is to be done—can any thing be done? can the people control their own political concerns, or are they only the servants of their own political agents? Did the people of this county deliberately say, that Mr. Traverse's bill, passed a year or two since, should be immediately repealed, or who had it repealed? That gentleman, with an intelligence and manly independence, which did him great credit, had a bill passed, which I have learned would have saved this county $1500 or $1600 per annum; but the cry was raised against it—that in *right* way was not pursued in the bill—that it dealt in only small, petty matters—that the people desired retrenchment on a *large* scale. Now what is the fact, the expenses of the whole State for ordinary regular purposes are stated to be about $209,000 per annum: suppose Mr. Traverse had reported a bill to diminish these expenses to the amount of $75,000 or 3-8 of the whole—would you call it a small matter—too petty for popular approbation—I imagine not; then, do you not know that $75,000 saved in the expenditures of the whole State, would only have saved this county about $1500: for this county only pays about 1-50 or less of every general tax on the whole State, but of her county expenses she has to pay all. The amount of the assessment of all the property in the whole State is 177 millions—the amount of this county between 1-50 and 1-60 of that sum, or somewhere near 3,000,000—Dorsets proportion of a Direct tax of 5 or 600,000 dollars would be about $10,000; so Mr. Traverse's bill, petty as it was, saved this county as much as if $75,000 had been stricken from the expenditures of the State Treasury. It was not then, on the principle "de minimis non curant populus," that this bill was so indignantly repealed; but because it was not retrenchment in the *right* way—that is, retrenching without diminishing any one's share of the spoils, or taking away a part and let the whole remain—the man who can discover this mode, will need no patent to secure the benefit of his invention, nor need the search for the philosophers store any longer trouble the brain of the curious; such a man would be immediately made ruler over all the kingdoms of the earth.

Until this great discovery is made, what have the people to do—ask themselves a few plain questions, and let common sense give the answer—

1st. Is there any reason, why Maryland, overwhelmed with debt, should pay her members of the Legislature more than four-fifths of the States of this union?

2nd. Is there any reason, why Maryland, overwhelmed with debt, should pay her Govn'r. and Sect'y. of the State more than four-fifths of the States of the union?

3rd. Is there no way of diminishing the expenses of the Judiciary of this State, and still retaining a body of working, laborious, studious, learned judges, or some of them, who will regard the salaries they receive as a *full* compensation for the employment of all their energies, and regard their private pursuits as mere recreations, after the painful toils of judicial labor?

4th. Is there any reason why a State overwhelmed with debt should not strengthen her people in their manly efforts to redeem the violated faith of their State, and wash off the stain of swindling from their annals, by withdrawing all donations from colleg's, acadamies &c., until the obligations of honesty to her creditors are first fulfilled—or can a little smattering of Greek & Latin, imparted at the expense of those, who trusted the honor of the State, atone for want of *honesty*?

5th. How much could be saved by retrenching these heads of expenditure—could $25 to 30,000 be saved in the expenses of the Legislative department—$3000 in the executive—5 to $10,000 in the judiciary and $30 to $40,000 from the literary department of expenditure—in all, some $70,000?

6th. Is it worth while to save this, or not: and the people as well governed as they now are?

Then fellow citizens, can we apply the retrenching principle to any of our county expenditures, while the heavy storm of taxation is raging; for here, every dollar saved, is saved to the people of Dorset—in the State expenses—in the saving of at least $70,000, which I propose—our part of the relief would amount to about $1500 or $1600 a year; as Dorset does not contribute one fiftieth part scarcely of a general *State* levy. If the whole regular expenses of the State Govt. are about $200,000 annually, 1-50 part of that sum would be about $4000; but we in fact scarcely contribute more than 1-60: Balt. City alone paying more than one third. Besides our part of the enormous direct & indirect taxes for interest on the State debt—we pay a county tax of some $4000 a year, for what, some call primary schools, but which might now properly be termed a *show* of pretended schools, kept open the *whole* year, to enable the rich to get clear of one half the expense, (or the whole) of educating their own children, while the children of the poor have to be at work to help to get bread for their families. I take it for granted, that every man would like to see every child in the county educated properly, if possible, not a part, but *all*—now there are some 3000 children in this county from 5 to 15 years of age, to educate whom at $8 each per annum, would require $24,000—your present fund and tax together dont' amount to more than $7000 (I think;) enough to educate one third of the children. I now ask who shall compose that one third—those who can pay for their tuition, or those who cannot—if you want *all* to be educated, let the county apply their $7000 if the tax be continued, to pay for those, who are unable to pay for themselves—and make those who are able, educate their own children; then you would have *all* educated—now, the fortunate few, who can get a school placed near their own gates, can have from $200 to $250 a year paid to a man to lounge into what is *called* a school room with 4 or 5 pupils, while the poor children may in rags be toiling in the sun for a morsel of bread. In some neighborhoods, those who are able to pay, contribute something in addition to their taxes, to enable them to secure the services of a more expensive teacher—this is coming back somewhat to the old principle—let us come the whole way—and have education bestowed on all—and have an efficient system of *responsible* agents to carry it out—with teachers paid in proportion to the number they teach: not as it is now, making it their interest to have as little trouble as possible, by getting as much for teaching 3 as 30. Let our School Commissioners make annual reports—telling us how many are taught, what they are taught, and by whom they are taught—let them tell us of the high moral characters of the teachers, whose example, as well as learning, can impart naught but virtue to the young entrusted to their care—let them not be satisfied with having the young taught enough arithmetic, to enable them when grown, to calculate the discount on a neighbors note they are about to shave—but rather learn to spurn taking advantage of a neighbors distress to fatten on his necessities—let them report to us, how the Great truth, inculcated by *all* history is regarded by them in their care of the young, in giving them ample means for learning, that the education of the heart is more a nations hope than education of the mind—that the virtue of the people is the *only* basis, on which self or popular government can ever durably rest—and that the liberties of no people were ever perpetuated by mere worldly learning or high literary attainments—that hardy Rome in her Augustan age bowed to the tyrant's yoke; tho' the writings of her learned men of that age are still class-books in our schools—they are but beacons to warn us, how vain were mere literary attainments, when liberty called on her champions to rally—let them learn, that the most polished and learned Democracy the world has ever seen, where every farmer & mechanic nearly, could throw aside the toils of his calling, and repair to the Forum or Theatre, there to critizize the most elaborate productions of her Orators and Poets—was the first of Grecian republics to sell liberty for Philip's gold—let them learn, that the first duty of communities, as of individuals, is to be *honest*—and that to enable them to be honest, the way is, to practice strict economy, and then be willing to be coerced to pay over the fruits of saving. Gov. Pratt has very ably and fully gone into the latter part of the process of meeting State obligations—let them learn from *us*, (if not a part of appropriate school exercises,) the duty of saving & retrenching, that Maryland may be honest.

Then fellow citizens, do you agree with me, that our taxes are so oppressive, as to make it expedient to curtail our expenses to one fourth their amount at least; remember, you must go to work yourselves, if any thing is to be done to lighten the pressure on your pockets and raise your State Stock to par—(for your creditors will never think you are serious, until they see real earnest retrenchment at work,) for there are so many on the *active* list of politicians, who look forward to getting the emoluments of office themselves, that they will try to humbug us still longer with endless talk about altering the constitution in forty unnecessary particulars, instead of urging a diminution of the fund, on which they hope at some day to draw themselves—trust to them, and all hope of practical redress of *real* grievances is precluded.

Let us not be deterred by the issue of the farcical little meeting held in Cambridge a few years since—at which, a question was solemnly put to the vote, on a proposition which no one had *submitted* to the meeting—let the whole people of Dorset ask themselves, whether by the retrenchment I propose, it is worth while to save themselves $5 or $6000 annual taxation until times get better; by the saving $70,000 in State expenditures, and the $4000 school tax, and have all the children in the county educated—the poor out of the fund, which belongs to them—the rich out of their own pockets. Let us ask ourselves, where the first cent has been saved by any constitutional alteration of late years—we now elect our Governor for *three* years, instead of *one*, as formerly, against the great principle laid down in our declaration of Rights—we elect our Senators for 6 years instead of 5—what saving has been affected by this Democratic retrograding—if any man knows, let him answer. But, the innumerable Solons of the day say, trample down great fundamental political principles to effect a saving, by having biennial sessions and fewer delegates! I *humbly* say—let great fundamental principles alone—go[illegible] my, by simple, common sense means—*by* diminishing the pay of your public men.*

DEMOS.

*I refer not to Clerks & Registers—a heavy contribution is now levied on them I believe, which I also learn they patriotically pay, without inquiring into the constitutional authority for the exaction.

D.

BALTIMORE PRI

FLOUR—Howard Street, City Mills

WHEAT—Prime White, Prime Red,

CORN—White, Yellow,

OATS,

RYE,

MARRI

At Hambrooks on the 3rd Mason, Mr. DANIEL LLOYD daughter of John C. Henry, E

By the Rev. R. E. Ke 22nd. of January Mr. G LOUISA daughter of Silas

By the same, on Tuesd GEORGE W. HASTINGS to DERS—all of this County.

OBITUA

"The Righteous shall be had in e was the passage of scripture se funeral discourse, over the rem TRIPPE, who died very sudde Monday evening the 2nd of Fe age of Seventy-five years. Th had the gratification of knowing fifteen years of his life, who ca his being embraced in the class confidently as we may in our p assurance of scriptural promises relation to him, that he shall rea ty the glory predicated of this c be had in the memory of posteri toil and struggle through long y ment, we can readily conceive an heart it is, to have attained e can this compare with the prom erlasting remembrance?" and other than the everlasting Go well be a consolation to his dev ily. Such a consolation as no can furnish. But how true is leave behind them here a reme kind? Such as the proudest an sons of men may well desire. the example of kindly benevolence tality—of generous sympathy—p py—of marital devotion—of pa turing religious zeal—of watchf ciplined resignation—of confidi hope, of such an one. Of no on been my good fortune to have be quainted can it be said with bette possessed all these qualities. M who had enjoyed his cheerful shared his universal kindness, w line of boats between Baltimore recognize this but a moderate t while those who have known him will recognize it as less than a christian character. Well did his endurance of years of threatened well such a character had prepar message to man; so well indeed t doubt, that had its coming been h ry symptoms, his words had left his readiness to go. But this was the close of day, throughout whic ently much better than was usua his tea as usual, and when he la observed, that he felt so much bet good walk and was about to move away, he sank upon the floor, an groan, and with only a breath, if could be called, his spirit departed zing the statement of the apostle but we shall be changed in a mom of an eye."

THE DORCHESTER FA

WILL hold its next meeti Dr. WILLIAM JACKSON, in Ca nesday the 11th inst. A punc the members is particularly req

WM. JAC

Feb. 7th 1846.

E. R. HOO

Attorney at Law

Solicitor in Ch

HAS removed to his new Offi Court House, where he can by loose desiring his professional s

Feb. 7, 1846. 3t (D)

Notice

TAKEN up at Hills Point, D on the 27th day of January following description, to wit:—Leng 11 feet—oak capping on the sides, tom. The owner of the said Scow to come forward, prove his prope charges and take her away.

THOMA

Feb. 7, 1846. 3t*

TAILORI

THE subscriber takes this occasi thanks to those who have here with their patronage, and also to he has taken the shop formerly occ liam C. Littleton He still continue above business in all its various bra ting and making COATS, PANTS & other GARMENTS in his line of b ness and despatch.

☞All garments made by him wa THE PARIS AND PHILA FASHIONS are regularly received, and his work executed in the neatest style.

Having been in the habit of cuttin the subscriber flatters himself he can faction. He hopes, therefore, by s business, to share a liberal part of t age.

EDWAR

Cambridge, Feb. 7th 1846.

N. B. Those having accounts of l please call and settle by note or the and no pay makes Tailoring a dull

ADMINISTRATOR'S

BY virtue of an order of the Or Dorchester County the subscrib Public Sale, in the town of Vienna, on

Wednesday the 18th

between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clo following negro slaves to wit: one negro Tamar, aged about 40 years—one ne Jim about 50 years of age, and one chi of age. The above named negroes w credit of three months.

NOAH J. FOXWE

adm'r. of John S

Feb. 7th 1846. tds. (D)

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_64-0362.jpg