THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, February, 14, 1846.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 23rd February

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 "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and the receipting for the same.

IMPORTANT FROM WASRINGTON.—It will be seen by the Correspondence from Washington published in another column, that the Oregon Bill as it is called, passed the House of Representatives on Monday last by the vote of 163 to 54.

☞ We would also call the attention of our readers to a synopsis of the late Correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and the British Minister, taken from the Baltimore American.

LOCOFOCOISM AND REFORM.—The gross inconsistency, which we fastened upon the Loco Foco party generally, and Messrs. Ely and Frick particularly, in our last paper, by their recent action upon Dr. Phelps' Biennial Session Bill, has had a prodigeous effect upon somebody that writes for the "Democrat." He evidently staggers with the effort to relieve his party from *the gross inconsistency* of voting against a measure now, which a few months since, they strongly advocated. Did we say he staggers with the effort! Perhaps we should have said, that he considered the task too heavy, and shrunk back before its magnitude, endeavoring by denunciation and subterfuge, to satisfy his readers, that if he could not prove his party consistent, he could at least do something in the way of blustering. He has placed the great body of the whigs in this dilemma, they must either acknowledge they have reflected very little upon the subject of Reform, or they must be subjected to the imputation of being governed by improper motives. Whatever the writer may think of the whig party, we do not believe he exercises sufficient controll over his own party, to make them believe that every *intelligent Legislative reformer* is corrupt and dishonest. A man should be very pure, and honest and disinteresled, and wise, before he sets up his own opinions as the standard of orthodoxy, and hurles the denunciation of fool or knave against those who may chance to differ with him. He does not attempt to show how those who advocated Biennial Sessions a short time ago are now justified in opposing them, or what circumstance has since transpired sufficient to change their opinions. Not he. Argument is too slow a process for him. Besides, what use is there in arguments, when the writer in the Democrat can wrap himself up in his own self importance and say—I approve, and expect this *ipse dixit* of himself, to satisfy his own party, and confound the whigs. Perhaps there may be some persons who would require strong er proof of the correctness of the action than that the writer of the Democrat approves it.

He says the Democratic party advocate Conventional reform and he hopes they will continue to oppose any other. Such a doctrine as this may suit the excited partizan, but it will never suit the tax ridden people, who desire reform as an *end*, and are not very particular about the means. If he would not accept of any reform however beneficial, without a convention, let us ask him, whether reform or a convention is his *object*. It cannot be reform, for if that was his object, he would accept of any wholesome reform without caring for the means. So we are impelled to the conclusion, that he has elevated the means above the end—the convention above reform. Perhaps the writer has been led to advocate the doctrine of Representation according to Population. We should like to hear what the Democratic organ of Dorchester has to say upon that subject. It seems cautiously to withbold its opinion. But when the next "*hiring time comes*," refering to the period when the people of Dorchester will be called upon again to exercise the invaluable right of suffrage for members of the Legislature (an expression by the by, rather insulting to the sovereign people) a mighty *effort* is to be made to show the people of this county the beauties and advantages of convention al reform. We thought the subject pretty thoroughly canvassed last year. We know that Mr. LeCompte who to say no more of his abilities, is considered very good at "making his own appear the better side" spared no pains to *enlighten* the people upon this subject.—But when the next *hiring time* comes, stand back all ye who have been laboring in vain upon the subject of conventional reform, and look out legislative reformers that you are not dazzled by the effort, *the little Democratic organ* will be in the field, and surely if that does not convince you, "you would not believe though one rose from the dead." As an evidence of the complete recklessness and want of courtesy of the aforesaid writer, he characterizes Dr. Phelps' Bill, as quackery, without being able to say one word against its provisions, and we venture to say without knowing the contents of said bill. But as it did not originate in a Convention, he is perfectly consistent with himself, in denouncing it without understanding its provisions.

We can assure the writer in conclusion, that the fact of the Annapolis Republican, or any other press opposing Biennial Sessions, has no tendency to drive us from what we believe our duty. We advocated the same doctrine when we were before the people in 1841, and if we are not mistaken, our *opponents* then promised the people if elected to bring *this reform project* before the *Legislature*. We voted for the Biennial Session bill that was introduced in the House and since that time have seen no sufficient cause to change our opinion. However much we may regret at being found in opposition to a Journal so generally correct as the Republican, we can never yield our own convictions of duty to any press or individual. *Our* principles do not hang on us as a loose garment, to be shaken off at convenience.

The Bill which passed the House of Delegates of this State on Friday creating a Board of Commissioners to regulate Pilotage, provides for the repeal of an Act on the subject passed in 1808, and all its supplements—all Acts repealed by that of 1803 to continue repeled Section 3 of the present Bill makes it unlawful for any person to act pilot in the waters of this State unless he shall have obtained a warrant or branch under the provisions of the Act of 1803 and its supplements, or, unless he shall hereafter obtain a warrant from the Board of Commissioners to be appointed by this Bill. Penalty for infraction of this provision, $500; one half to go to the informer, who shall be a competent witness in the case; the balence to a fund for the support of infirm and superannuated pilots.

Section 4 provides for the appointment of the Board referred to above, and defines their duties. To them is delegated the power to examine and issue warrants and branches; to regulate the fees of pilots who now hold and may hereafter procure warrants, to make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of the corps of pilots—their acts to be obligatory upon all masters and pilots under a penalty of $500, to be disposed of as provided in the third section. Section 5 enacts that the Board shall consist of five persons, to be chosen annually: two by the ship owners, one by the underwriters one by the owners of pilot boats, and one by the journeymen pilots—the Board to be organized by the first of May next, and to receive the same fees and compensation as are now paid by pilots to the existing Board of Pilot Examiners. Section 6 empowers the Board to suspend or revoke any warrant on proof of incapacity or misconduct. Section 7 continues to the pilots the present rates of compensation under the Act of 1803 until the Board provided for by this bill is organized; and the powers and privileges granted by this Bill to the Board created by it are to be held by the present Board until superseded by the new one. Section 8 provides that in case there is no organization of the new Board at the time stated, the first section of this Bill, repealing all former Acts, shall be alone enforced.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

From the Mobile Daily Advertiser, Feb. 2.

We are indebted to our friend of the Herald and Tribune, for the perusal of a letter from Pensacola, written on Saturday last, from which we learn that the U. S. brig Somers had just arrived at port from Vera Cruz, bringing the important intelligence that Gen. Arista had declared against the Paredes Government and in favor of the restoration of Herera; that throughout the country the people were organizing in opposition to the present Administration, assigning as a reason their dread of war and bloodshed, regretting their having permitted Paredes to overthrow the Herrera Administration. Mr. Slidell was still at Jalapa, with brightening prospects.

Such is the brief and hasty account furnished by the Herald's correspondent, who wrote just as the mail was leaving, with a promise to furnish full particulars in another letter. From the nature of the intelligence we infer that the people of Mexico are not prepared to encounter a war with the United States, and that that ill-fated country is on the eve of another revolution.

From the New York Evening Gazette.

EFFECTS OF WAR.—As so many inexperienced warm hearted young patriots are so hot for war, it would be as well to inform these gentlemen 'experient docet,' that the same causes produce similar effects, and that a third war with England would produce the same effects as the war of 1812. And now let us see what some of those effects will probably be.

1st. The seizure of our merchant vessels in all quarters of the world, and imprisonment of the officers and crews. Consequence—the failure of our merchants by scores, as in 1813, and the destruction of all foreign trade.

2nd. The suspension of specie payments at all the Banks. Consequence—inflation of the currency at a time when laborers are out of employ: thus impoverishing the lower and middle classes, and driving them, nolens volens, into the Army or Navy for bread.

3d. The blockade of our ports as in 1813 and 1814. Consequence—No outlet for our produce, which will remain in the hands of our Farmers, or be disposed of at starving prices for worthless paper money.

4th. Suspension of all commerce. Consequence—carman, riggers, stevedores, porters and clerks by hundreds out at the elbows, and in extreme poverty, in common with all who lived on the profits of commerce.

5th. It will break up the occupation of thousands, convert many industrious mechanics into soldiers, others into loafers and drunkards, and send hundreds of grieving wives to on early grave; to say nothing of the thousands of widows and orphans, made so by war, and driven to poverty.

6th. Thousands now at school receiving a moral education, must be suddenly deprived of instruction, and be ever after afflicted with the evils that the want of early cultivation of the mind always entails.

7th. Thousands who look for long life may suddenly find their graves far from home; and thousand, wounded may hobble through life without the sympathy and possibly the respect of those by whom they are surrounded, and for whom they have sacrificed their limbs. Such things have been and may be again.

Six years war may result in a general bankruptcy; a breaking up of families; plunging in the deepest poverty those who have always been enjoying the comforts and luxuries of life, and consequeetly least prepared to endure misfortune with patience.

If these things occur—which God forbid—we shall look back with astonishment that we have incurred all these evils for the sake of possessing a few acres of the worst land in a country 16 thousand miles distant, that could in no event have been of the value of one cent to one man in five hundred who will have suffered by the enforcement of the claim.

Rome and Greece fell by the extension of territory, and England, sooner or later, must experience the same fate, but it is to be hoped that America will profit by the experience of the past, and avoid the only false policy which is sure to ruin her, as it has other nations, if she is weak enough to adopt it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y. 7, 1846.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE—THE OREGON QUESTION.

At half past two o'clock to-day, the President of the United States transmitted to the House of Representatives the correspondence called for by a resolution of the House, and to which allusion was made a day or two ago by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I proceed to give you as full an abstract of the contents of the several letters as time and circumstances will permit.

The first letter is dated Dec. 13, 1845, and is addressed by Mr Buchanan to Mr. McLane. Mr. B. states that Great Britain is making warlike preparations, and asks him to call the attention of Lord Aberdeen to the fact of the preparations, to ask his opinions upon them, as well as to give his own views in relation to these preparations.

Mr. McLane in a letter dated January 3, to Mr. Buchanan, says that on the 30th ultimo he sought an interview with Earl Aberdeen, and that it was not easy to obtain definite information or categorical answers from Lord A; but that he alluded to the preparations, and surmised that they had reference to a rupture between England and the United States. Lord A. said that they were compelled of necessity in the present aspect of affairs to look to the possibility of a rupture with the United States, He said, however, that the preparations would have been made without regard to the possibility of this rupture: aed further that those preparations had been commenced before the probability of a rupture was thought of—that these preparations did not relate to distant places, but to the defence of exposed situations at home. These defences were only a part of a prudent protection.

Lord Aberdeen again said of the defences that they had no particular reference to the Oregon question.

Mr. McLane thinks that these preparations had reference to the defences of the country.

Mr. Mclane also says to Mr. Buchanan that he has unabated confidence in the frankness and straightforwardness of Lord Aberdeen, and that he displayed all these qualities in his interview with him.

Mr. McLane thinks for himself that they (the defences) may relate to the state of affairs in Europe.

I am not prepared to state, he adds, how far we have a right to demand a disclaimer from the British Minister as to the intention of his Government, in making prepasations for its defence, but, he adds, it is certain that it a rupture should grow out of our relations with England, these preparations, whether designed in reference to us or not, will result in the fact that England will exert it to the utmost possible injury upon all the interests of the United States in case of war.

Mr. Pakenham. in a letter dated 27th December, to Mr. Buchanan, says: The undersigned is instructed by his Government to propose the referring of the whole question to some Sovereign or State, and that he believes great good will result to both Governments from such a reference—that he thinks a resort to arbitration the best course for both Governments, and hopes that it may be adopted. This proposition is proof, he adds, of confidence in our (the British) claim, and a desire for peace on the part of England, as the world will see by the offer.

Mr. Pakenham says also that the territory in dispute is small compared with the importance of preserving peace between two such countries as England and the United States.

Jan. 3d, 1846. Mr. Buchanan replies, and says he has given the proposition just made the most serious consideration. The British Government does not propose to refer the question of title to arbitration, but merely the partition of the territory. The very terms thus proposed would prevent an arbitration for the whole territory claimed by the United States, and the President, he adds, does earnestly believe that arbitration would lead to renewed difficulties. The President, says he, cherishes the hope that the state of this question may not disturb the friendly relations between the two countries.

Mr. Buchanan is told by a letter in immediate reply, that the letter of Mr. B. will be submitted to the British Government.

Mr. Pakenham replies further, on the 16th January, and says that he has reflected upon the letter of Mr. B. of the 3d, and he now endeavors to remove the objections made to arbitration by first quoting the last letter of Mr. B., and then referring to it, says he wishes to remind the Secretary of State that England has claims incompatible with the exclusive claim set up by the United States. Supposing, he now asks, that the British Government will concur, will it be agreeable to the United States to refer the question of title to any third power; and if there are objections to crowned heads, there might be a mixed commission with an umpire,—or there might be a Board of Commissioners, &c. to arbitrate upon the matter.

On the 4th of February Mr. Buchanan replies, and says that there is a condition annexed in the last plan of arbitration, and this is that in case of a certain decision, giving to the one or the other party the whole territory, the two should afterwards agree to a division. It might lead to an invitation to the arbitrators, it is also said, to make a division of territory, the whole of which is claimed by the United States. Title alone would be submitted, if the United States should consent to arbitration, but the concluding portions of the letter destory all hope of that. The Sectetary than says that he will state a single reason why arbitration should not be resorted to.

Mr. B. does not believe the interests and claims of this nation will admit of arbitration. These claims are set forth at length. There are thirteen degrees of territory upon the Pacific in despute. He then further states the continued conviction of the United States that the United States have the best title to the whole territory the territory it is alleged is much more valuable to the United States than to England. No matter however intelligent or respectable the arbitrators may be, it is said, in conclusion, that the claim of the United States is of so good a character as not to be hazarded by arbitration.

This correspondence left a deep impression on the minds of the members. It was listened to attentively by all in the House. and when read Mr. Ingersoll moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole, with an order to print the motion was carried, and the House immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

FIRST SESSION of the 29th CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON Feb. 9, 1846.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the jounals were dispensed with, and the House st once went into committee of the whole upon the state of the Oregon resolutions.

Butler King of Ga. was entitled to the floor, and commenced by withdrawing from the House his proposition to submit to arbitration, &c. Justified himself this course from the correspondence that had taken place between Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Buchanan, which has just been published. Denounced the Secretary of State, and the President, for so cavalierly rejecting the proposition to arbitrate. Was against the notice under any circumstances at present.

John Quincy Adams succeeded Mr. King, in which he maintained that our title was clear, indisputable, to the whole of Oregon, and he was for maintaining these rights. Was for the notice in its most unqualified from, but would vote for any other of the propositions down to the "*most timid one*," that would secure a majority of the houses of Congress. The more unqualified the notice was, the better it would suit him.

At the close of Mr. Adams' hour he had but just got into the merits of his cause, when a good deal of confusion arose in the House, growing out of a proposition to permit Mr. Adams to proceed for another half hour. The committee rose by a vote of 104 to 67.

On the Speaker resuming the Chair, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved that the rules of the House be suspended, and that the hour rule be suspended until to morrow at 12 o'clock. Mr. Burt of S. C. moved to lay the propositions of Mr. Ingersoll on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded. The motion was 72 voting in the affirmativ and 125 in the negative.—The previous question having been demanded and sustained, the question was taken on the suspension and 223 against it.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and Mr Haralson of Gr. being entitled to the floor, spok in favor of giving the notice and compromising at 49. But if England would not come up to Mr. Polk's proposition, and we were compelled to go to war, then he was for fighting for the whole of Oregon up to 54 40.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll next secured the floor, and took strong in favor of giving the notice. In the course of his remarks he expressed himself very decidedly that *there would be no war!*

Mr. Daragh, of Pa., succeeded Mr. Ingersoll, and spoke up to the hour of three, in favor of giving immediate and unconditional notice.

At 3 P. M., the committee began to vote on all sorts of propositions, and a very exciting time ensued. The various amendments, &c. were all voted down, after a great many points of order had been disposed of.

An amendment to the effect that the Oregon dispute was no longer a matter for negotiation, was then negatived—ayes 10, noes 146.

An amendment precisely the reverse of the foregoing was adopted, by ayes 101, noes 99—that is, the joint resolution reported by the committee on Foreign Relations for giving the Notice was agreed to, with a provision that nothing therein contained shall be construed as denying that this subject was still a matter for negotiation and peaceable adjustment.

In this form the join' resolution was reported to the House, and we are obliged to close this report at a most interesting point, for the yeas and nays are now being called, at quarter past five, and it will be impossible to give you the result by the cars.

THE VOTE ON OREGON TAKEN.

By the Magnetic Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 6 P. M.

Since the cars have left for Baltimore. the House, by a vote of 164 yeas to 54 nays. passed the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain in relation to the Territory of the Northwest Coast, west of the Stony or Rocky Mountaines of the sixth day of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

Resolved, That the notice herein contained, is not intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to reneg or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

Communication.

[For the Chronicle.]

MR. EDITOR:—In prosecuting our purpose of laying before your readers some views upon the probability of a war with Great Britain, consequent upon giving notice to terminate the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory, it may not be amiss to pause a moment to notice such changes of the aspect of the question as may have occurred since the preceding article was written.

The arrival of the Steamer Hibernia, an event anticipated with very diversified feelings, has afforded us the means of judging of the tone of public sentiment in England, as well as of the policy of the Queen and her ministry. She brought with her the expressions of the views of the press upon these points—and to the surprise of those whose sentiments, we are taking upon ourselves to controvert, so far from the bluster, and the arrogant tone which would probably have distinguished the columns of the leading papers, had the claim of the whole of Oregon, and the recommendation to give the notice &c. been so horrible as they suppose, we find in them nothing to indicate that in the estimation of the English nation, either the one or the other of these points of the President's message, is "a gogen hydra or chimera dire" So far from this the prevailing tone is pacific, and no surprise seems to have been felt, at these recommendations. These facts are referred to simply for the sake of the inference, that there is nothing hostile in these measures—an inference, we are gratified to know, corresponding with the views expressed in our preceding article. It cannot for a moment be supposed that had the assertion of the right to the whole of Oregon, been a novel one, that it would have been received so gently—nor that if the recommendation to terminate the joint occupancy, had been a hostile movement, or one justifying hostility, that it would have encountered so little severity.

But to proceed, with the consideration of this subject in the more enlarged view of the probabilities surrounding and growing out of it, we allowed ourselves to admit for arguments sake at the conclusion of the first article, that Great Britain is in a better condition for carrying on a war than the United States, but attempted to parry the effect of it by urging that a preparation to commence hostilities was but a small consideration in estimating the costs of war. We are not by any means satisfied however, that the fact is, as we have temporarily conceded—we are not satisfied that Great Britain is in a better condition for commencing hostilities than the United States, a startling position, perhaps, to those whose minds are full of details of the great naval power of that government. To avoid premature condemnation, it is right to say in this connection, that this ground is not taken, by way of comparison of naval power—we have to admit, on the contrary, that if nothing else were to be considered but the number and the power, of war-ships & steamers, this view could not for a moment be made plausible.—But fortunately there is much more to be taken into consideration—there is besides the number and the power of the navy, to be considered 1st. the indispensable uses that may be demanded for this navy, which will necessarily involve some review of the maritime operations, as well as of the extent of the possessions of the Government—and 2ndly. the internal condition, which will lead to some reflections upon the state of the people, their necessities &c., all questions bearing powerfully, though not so directly upon the actual preparation for war. We hope to show, not by any means, with a view to palliate the evils that we should have to endure, in the event of war, nor by any means, with the desire of leading the public mind to abate a jot of its repugnance to such a lamentable issue, but as a matter bearing directly upon the probability of such an event, that we are in at least as good a condition for war, as Great Britain. First then as to the uses for which the navy of Great Britain is required. The history of that Government has been one of grasping and arrogant pretensions to foreign soil. As if the conquests of her earliest existence, first by the Saxon, and the internal dissensions between these and the Picts & Scots, to be all at last obliterated by the invasion and the conquest of the Normons, had implanted in her infancy a principle of indifference to the rights of "meum and tuum" of mine and thine, which is the foundation of the rights of property, she has from that time to the present through a series of unjust and tyrannical exercise of power, consummated by her invasions and exactions upon China, and her remorseless outrages upon the remotest inhabitants of the Fegee Islands, been constantly expanding her territories, until at last it has come to be true, as has been beautifully said that the Sun never ceased to shine upon her possessions. The bare statement of so extended a dominion, much of which, is retained only by the vigilant marshalling of the same power which gained it, is enough to justify the assumption that if her naval power be great, so also are the demands upon its employment—add to this that every sea is whitened with her commerce, much of which is maintained only by the overbearing power of which she boasts, and all requiring more or less of the protecting convoy of her armed ships, and still superadd the fact, that of the powers of Europe, not a few of them have rankling in their heart's core, the remembrance of unprovoked and unredressed wrongs—that all regard with suspicion every increase of her dominion, and would hail with acclamation any curtailment of her power, and still more prominent becomes the fact, that though her moral power be great, yet great in proportion are the enemies it must confront. It is more than probable that if a statement were made in the form of an account current, crediting her with the whole power of her navy, and debiting her with the number requisite to maintain her East Indian possessions as one item to be deducted—with the necessary force to maintain her present advantages in and around China—as another, with the power in requisition to guard her interest on the Mediterranean shores, as another; with the claims upon her attention to the rights she is engaged to protect in Africa; as another, with the exactions upon her marine resources in South America, as another; with the calls upon her navy sent forth from her Canadian, her West India, and her pacific isles' possessions or claims, each; as another, that the surplus available for aggression upon the U. States, would be reduced to something too insignificant to form the basis of a reckoning, upon which to predicate a boast of preparation for war.

But the internal condition of Great Britain furnishes considerations still more weighty in proof of the view we are now maintaining—not to dwell upon the distracted state of Ireland an integral portion of her government, nor to urge the plausibility of our views, from the just apprehension that the government might entertain of finding in the event of foreign war, that this unfortunate Isle would seek in her weakness at home, that redress for accumulated wrongs, which her power has so long forced a brave and a patriotic people to endure with only such resistance as the worm in its vain writhing, under the heel of man, will exhibit, and emancipating herself from the thraldom which has made her unworthy to place herself in the attitude which, wiping off the stain, would justify her in fulfilling the dying request of her gallant Emmet "When," said he, "my country shall take her place amongst the nations of the earth, then, but not till then, let my epitaph be written." Without however dwelling upon this aspect of her internal affaires, let us enquire whether the condition of her people in other respects is such as to make it possible that she could carry on war, especially with the United States. The great and almost all absorbing question which has of late agitated the politicians of England, and more than them, the whole mass of our population, is one of life and death, embodied in a less ghastly view under the denomination of the Corn Laws.—A scarcity of the products of wheat and corn has been the more immediate cause of this agitation, but such is the character of the question that it is impossible that it should ever be lulled to repose, otherwise than as the victim of a scorching fever sleeps, to be aroused to frenzy by any sound about him. With the wages of labor hardly sufficient to furnish the sustenance that keeps soul and body in union, in the most favourable seasons, how can it be otherwise than that any commotion in the elements of national discord should arouse this monster terrible to the foundations of her existence? and who can foresee how terrific may become the threatenings, how dire the scourge of his fury if aroused to that point, to which war with the very nation that pacifies his cravings, would lead?—The politicians of that country cannot hide from them

If they would, the... warning... these—the same, utter... tones by their own every-day... this alarming political question... in its tendencies, by the c... which, though totally different... separable from it, and this is... ufactures, and the cotton imp... Those who are at all conver... nearly every one is to some e... cipal foundation of England'... factures—and that these are i... pendent upon the supply of... the Southern States of this co... ly is the wealth of the nation... factures, but the support of t... ple, is derived from the same... that more should be said to... these questions, and hear, w... upon each other, and to wha... event we are speaking of, wo... tion, produced by the other.... not, at the very mention of t... seen by every one that, as ho... the commerce between these... dread calamity, which would... necessaries of life, and thus e... at the same time, instead of... purchasing, shut up from hu... nue to employment? It is l... the honorable stand taken by s... shows it, it is lamentable en... with all her wealth and resou... groan under the oppressions o... ful enough that under the m... ces of peace, that this policy s... Charitism, but how much... become the sufferings, how m... insubordination, increased by... commerce which supplies the... lamentable and alarming, if... which cuts off the supply of... shuts up the avenue to emplo... make tolerable existing distres...

The denseness of her popula... as a reason why she desires w... peace at home, it is said, that s... portion of her too dense popula... may be thinned of their burden... they may be butchered to save... mean to stop here, to descant u... templated by this argument—... more propriety, engage our th... to repeat in this connection the... is a manufacturing country, t... makes her potent, and the ar... into the elements of her constit... one augmented the other susta... has entitled her to the distinc... tory of the world. To see that... only note upon the map, the... braces her home possessions—... puny dimensions of her are... never could have, became gre... exportation of the produce of h... That she has no mines which... treasures, could command th... world to her grandeur, her loca... history, demonstrates. Whi... look for prosperity? To that s... city of her older parliaments ha... was made penal to bury the de... woolen clothes, and which had... ly exercised, when by law, all... ficers were expressly forbidden... "lest they should instruct for... their several trades and manu... is the root of her elevation. W... branches so rigorously? The sk... has been something, but how i... advantitious advantages of her... principally because her too dens... en by stern necessity to work f... that she can, under all the dis... her raw material still undersell... productions of her industry. T... prompts her to seek foreign emp... to thin them, strikes at the foun... fabrick of her industry—since in... that her population is thinned, w... extent by other considerations... continued, the competition be less... the wages of labour rise—Hence... error in the supposition that a di... population would incline her to...

A disposition to curtail as muc... cle, forbids that I should enter m... siderations growing out of the... nough has been said to show... so far as regards her naval for... drawbacks, upon her preparedne... ger of nations—war. The min... may be interested in speculating... may easily add others that have... and expand those which have.

We may even more easily con... the United States, in all the abo... that of Great Britain, a process w... though our moral power be gre... available purposes, the disparity... first thought might be imagined,... dental circumstances are to be re... ance is greatly in our favour.

BALTIMORE PRICES

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

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 5th inst. ... timore, by Rev. Mr. Mercer, Mr. ... to Miss REBECCA DIVINS.

In Baltimore, on Sunday ev... Rev. L. Morgan, Capt. THO... of Baltimore, to Miss REBECCA ... ter, county Md.

On the 8th ult., by the Rev. ... WILLIAM FOXWELL to Miss MAR...

On the 23d, by the same, Mr. J... Miss REBECCA MEEKINS.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_64-0366.jpg