THE CHRONICLE.

OF CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, April 25, 1846.

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.

The Orphan's Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 27th of April.

THE OREGON RESOLUTIONS.—As the discussion upon this important subject is now at an end, we may every day look for the final determination of Congress upon it. We will give the following synopsis of the present condition of the question before both Houses.—As they passed the Senate, they went on, after reciting the terms of the several treaties on the subject, to say that it had now become time to put an end to the convention of August 1827, and "that the attention of the Governments of both countries may be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the amicable settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory—

"*And be it further resolved*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorzed, at his discretion, to give to the British Government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven."

The House, by a vote of 99 ayes to 87 nays, struck out all after the word "earnestly," and inserted, "directed to the importance of a speedy adjustment of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory—

"Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to give to the British government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827."

The principal difference between the two resolutions, as will be observed, consists in this, in the resolution as passed by the Senate, discretionary power is given to the President, and in the amendment of the House he is authorized to give the notice without any discretion. In the Senate the resolution was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 45 to 14, and afterwards passed without a count, those Senators favorable to a compromise on the 49, voting in favor of it, and those contending for the whole of Oregon and opposed to compromise, voting in the negative, with a few exceptions in both cases. The amendments of the House as above stated were concurred in by a vote of 99 to 87, 35 members being absent.

On Monday last the question came before the Senate, whether that body would agree or disagree to the amendments of the House.—The following is the vote upon Mr. Allen's motion to agree:—

Ayes.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cass, Cameron, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Jenner, Niles, Pennybacher, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Turney—21.

Noes.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Thos. Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of La., Johnson, of Md., Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Speight, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge, Yulee—29.

So the Senate refused to agree to the amendment of the House.

The House afterwards the same day refused to recede by a vote of 95 to 87. The result of the matter is that a committee of conference has been appointed by both Houses, consisting of Messrs. Berrien, Corwin, and Haywood on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. C. J. Ingersole, Owen, and Hillard on the part of the House. From the votes of the members of the committee upon all the questions connected with these resolutions, it is evident that a majority of them viz: the three Senators and Mr. Hillard will report in favor of the House receding from its amendment. We think it probable that the resolutions as passed by the Senate will be finally adopted by the House.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WILL STAY LATE.—Some years ago at a large political meeting, Mr. Webster related the following incident:—When he was young he went to a friendly party, where the renowned Gen. Stark was to be present; but from some incident the husband of "Molly Stark" was late in coming. After a while, however, in came the General and said, "Gentleman, it is my rule when I come late, to stay late." This, said Mr. Webster, is New Hampshire; for depend upon it when she does come to the whig party, SHE WILL STAY LATE.—*Det. Adv.*

LAWRENCE J. BRENGLE Esq. of Frederick, has bee appointed Treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, vice Philemon Chew Esq. resigned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP UNICORN AT BOSTON.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON THE OREGON QUESTION—PACIFIC VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT—WAR EXCITEMENT AMONGST THE PEOPLE—WAR CLAIM INTRODUCED BY BRITISH UNDERWRITERS INTO THEIR POLICIES—AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF CRACOW—THE BRITISH IN INDIA—STAGNATION IN TRADE—FIRMNESS IN COTTON—GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS—THE CROPS, &c., &c.

The Unicorn arrived at Boston on Friday afternoon, in 29 days from Liverpool.

The Oregon question was the subject of debate in Parliament on the 17th, and a report of the discussion which ensued will be found in another column.

The speech of *Lord Aberdeen* is decided enough, though free from anything like violence of bravado. As to the condition in which the negotiation between the two countries now are, the Foreign Secretary vouchsafes no new light, alleging as his reasons, that the public interest would suffer by the production of all the papers.

The Grocery markets present little in the way of novelty. The price of Sugar has slightly advanced, and Coffee has declined 5d to 1s per cwt. Bengal Rice has receded 1s, and Caroline 3s 6d per cwt.

The English underwriters already introduced a clause into their policies, stating that they do not insure against capture, or distruction by an enemy.

Bonded flour and wheat are to be admitted in England at low duties, on the third reading of the new corn law.

The latest reports from the manufacturing district are, we regret to state, of an unsatisfactory character. At Leeds, a small business is doing.

Within the last day or two, however, a rather better feeling seems to have gained ground, and the general opinion is that the worst stage of reigning stagnation has passed, and that a livelier business is close at hand.

The admission of Indian corn, buckwheat, and rice at nominal duty—precautions which the Government have wisely taken, to arrest the dreaded dearth, will be found of infinite service in the present position of the country. A large quantity of Indian corn, now under lock in this and some of the other English ports, will be released at a duty of one shilling per quarter, the parties giving a bond, as we have elsewhere intimated, that if the new tariff is rejected by the House of Lords, of which there is not the least fear, they will pay the present rate of duty. The popularity of Indian corn as an article of food is daily on the increase, and the 100,000 quarters which the Government have purchased for the famishing poor in Ireland, will give the peasantry a taste, there is every reason to hope, for a superior and economical article of daily life.

The effort is being made to effect a reduction of the duty on tea, and Lord Sandon, to whom has been committed the task of bringing the subject before the Legislature, has deferred his motion until after the Easter holidays—in other words, it is shelved for the year.

Biscuits of maize or Indian corn, have been manufactured at Bristol, and they are described as very agreeable and nutrious.

The Spectator thus estimates the feeling of the House of Lords, relative to the ministerial Corn Law Bill; 156 peers for the measure, 154 against, 61 doubtful, 10 bishops for, 10 against 8 or 10 doubtful.

Letters from Persia announce that the cholera is making frightful ravages in the interior of Asia. This scourge, which has travelled through Capool, has already penetrated nearly as far as Tabran.

The French Legislature is occupied with the consideration of a law for rendering it compulsory on manufacturers to place a distinctive mark or stamp on their fabrices.

The Cambria has brought orders to a considerable extent, some of which will require two or three months to complete. A greater activity has, therefore, prevailed at the Cloth hall.

The Wheat Crop. The appearence of young wheat in this country is at present very good, though on rich lands it is growing more rapidly than is quite safe at this season of the year; but in some of the best districts in Lincolnshire, where the wheat is sown in drills, the greater part of the plant has been distroyed by slugs and insects, which always abound in unusual mild winters.

Famine on the Continent. We learn from Placenza that, on the 24th ult., the town was threatened with a serious riot, from the government having attempted to raise the price of bread from ten to thirteen centimes the pound. The populace having attempted to assail the government house, the Austrians on duty fired, and killed four persons, and wounded several others. On the following day several bakers' shops were compelled to post up bills, announcing that the price was again reduced to its former rate, and flour lowered 3f. a sack. The people appeared to be pacified by this concession, but dragoons were stilll stationed at the provision shops.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

House of Lords, Tuesday, March 17th. The Earl of Clarendon moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence respecting the Oregon negotiations, as the Earl of Aberdeen might think it consistent with public duty to produce. Nothing could be further from his wishes than to embarrass the Government; but though the language of the British and American Governments had been entirely pacific, yet it could not be denied that the two countries were insensibly drifting towards a war.—It was time, he thought, to break the silence so rigidly preserved on this side the Atlantic, and to furnish the House with all the information that could prudently be furnished.

He was convinced that an abler negotiator than Mr. Packenham could not be found, and that the Government had acted most judiciously in every step it had taken in the matter; for it had declared to the world that it would not engage in war until every means of keeping peace were exhausted. It was morally impossible that two such nations as England and America should embroil themselves for a comparatively worthless territory, and he should conclude by moving for the correspondence, and by asking what course the Government intended to pursue in the event of the Senate concurring in the twelve month's notice.

The Earl of Aberdeen (who was at times almost inaudible,) said—My lords, in the very delicate and difficult position in which I am placed, it might, perhaps, appear natural that I should have viewed with some degree of hesitation the notice which my noble friend gave yesterday. But, my lords, however much this might, under ordinary circumstances, have been the case, I felt certain, in the case of my noble friend, that his sense of public duty, and his intimate knowledge of the great interests at stake, would prevent him from adding anything to the difficulties with which the question is already surrounded; and at the same time his own feeling would indispose him to make his motion the subject of any embarassment.

Expectation has been fully realised by the speech which my noble friend has made. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I think that the desire expressed by my noble friend is quite natural and reasonable. I think, when we are receiving, from time to time, from the United States information and documents of the highest interest and importance, affecting as in the manner in which these transactions do, it is quite natural that your lordships and the public should desire to receive from the government of this country authentic information as to those transactions, accompanied by such other information as it may be safe and proper to give. I therefore think I have no valid reason for objecting to the production of those papers for which my noble friend has moved; especially as a great portion of them must be already known to your lordships and the public.

But I must reserve to myself the discretion of, for the present, suppressing a large portion of the correspondence which has taken place between Her Majesty's minister in the United States and myself, the production of which, at this time, would be injurious to the public interests. (Hear.) My lords, I will say further, that I should not be disposed voluntarily to lay on the table any such information. In the first place, it is quite unusual, in the midst of a negotion of this magnitude, without any special object in view, to produce to Parliament accounts of the particular position we may, for the time being, find ourselves in. (Hear.) It is true that the Government of the United States has acted differently, but their situation is different from ours.

The executive government of the U. States had to call on the legislature to take a direct course on this subject. The President of the U. States proposed to the American legislature a certain measure, to which he required their assent; and, of course, he was under the necessity of furnishing them with the materials on which to form an opinion in coming to a decision on a question of such importance. But that is not our case. Her Majesty's government have no intention of calling on Parliament at this moment for any opinion, nor do I understand that it is the intention of my noble friend, or of any other member of this house, to call on parliament at present to pronounce an opinion.

These circumstances, therefore, would have indisposed me from voluntarily laying on the table information at this moment. Another reason also would prevent me from voluntarily coming down with any such information to the house. I must admit that from the aspect of the negotiation, as reported in the papers which have been produced in the United states, and which I am in a condition to produce to your lordships, an inference might fairly be drawn not favorable to the result of the negotiation in which we are engaged—they would be calculated to induce us to augor unfavorable of the result. For this reason, therefore, I should have wished not voluntarily to submit to the house in such a stage of the negotiation as that to which we have now arrived, communications which are calculated to produce such an opinion—(Hear.)

Nevertheless, it is my decided opinion that such an opinion would be unwarranted. I can not bring myself to believe, my lords, however the effect produced by the papers I have referred to might be as I have said—I cannot, I repeat, bring myself to believe that any reasonable doubt remains of our being able to bring this matter satisfactorily to a conclusion. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt of the sincere desire of both governments to arrive at that result; and I hope that my noble friend will not think me guilty of any uncourteous conduct, if I decline to inform him of the steps which, in the present juncture of affairs, Her Majesty's Government may think proper to take in pursuit of the negotiation.

He may look on it that, believing, as I do, that war is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and the greatest crime generally that a nation can commit—(hear, hear,)—he may rely that every effort consistent with the national honor will be employed to avert it.—(Hear, hear.) My lords, I will not lay claim to your indulgence beyond what I am fairly entiled to; but if I might without presumption add the expression, it would be that you believe that that the conduct of this great transaction will be forbearing, conciliatory, moderate and just, without any sacrifice of honor, or the real interests of the country. (Hear.) But, my lords, on the other hand, it is certainly possible (though I would reject the notion) that all our efforts may be unavailing.

In that case I can only say, that it will be my endeavor not only to secure the support and countenance of every one of your lordships, but the sympathy and approbation also of the state in Europe, and of the whole civilized world.—(Hear, hear.) My lords, I think my noble friend will, perhaps, not expect me to go further into the subject at present, and I will conclude the few words which I have thought it necessary to address to your lordships, by repeating emphatically what her Majesty has been graciously pleased to say from the throne:—That no effort will be spared, consistently with the national honor, to bring this question to an early and successful termination.

Lord Brougham, referring to a statement that had been made respecting a globe said to be in the possession of Mr. Everett, on which the Oregon boundary was marked favorable to America, said, that he had yesterday received a letter from Mr. Everett, which qnite confirmed the truth of the assumption, which he (Lord Brougham) had offered at the time. It appeared that Mr. Everett had ordered the globe through another person, and that the tradesman had marked the boundary in the manner referred to perhaps with a view to pay a compliment to Mr. Everett but without the previous knowledge of that gentleman.

With respect to the question before the House, he could only join his hearty wish, and express his confident hopes, that all these negotiations, troublesome as they might be' would lead to a happy issue; and also his entire confidence in his noble friend and the rest of her Majesty's Government, and that should—unhappily for us, for America, and for humanity at large—those just expectations prove unfounded, mankind would find out to whom the blame should be imputed; and further, that although the calamity of war would be looked at by all with the utmost possible aversion, by none would it be regarded with apprehension or alarm.

Lord Ashburton felt sure that all which caution and prudence required in this negotiation would be observed by his noble friend, and that the honor of England would not be tarnished. When he looked at the probability of two countries like England and America rushing madly into war, on a question in which nothing was at stake but their honor, he could not for a moment doubt that, whatever might be the ebullition of popular feeling here or in the U. States, the sterling good sense which especially characterized these two countries would prevail and preserve both from that ultimate alternative which he could not contemplate without feelings of the utmost horror.

He held it to be hopeles for either to seek to obtain advantage over the other in what were called the terms of negotiation. The only question was, how to settle this disputed right in the manner which would be best for the two nations. The negotiation could not be in better hands than those of his noble friend, and he felt also, on the other hand, confidence that the people of the U. States would at least come to a fair, an honorable, and a safe conclusion on the subject.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST NEWS.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The most important items of information are that Sir Robt. Peel's news Tariff Bill has passed its second reading in the House, and that by another victory over the Sikhs, in India, the British have subdued that people entirely.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

Nothing new respecting the Oregon Question had transpired since the sailing of the Unicorn. The editors of the Boston Journal have been favored with a copy of the London News of the 4th inst. which winds up a long article in the following terms:—

We hear not of an offer to be made by Great Britain accept M. Gallatin's proposal of the 49th to the sea, the line to be continued through the midst of Fuca's straits. If the United States refused such an offer, which would leave them the best ports on Fuca's straits we can only say, that they are determined to provoke war and deserve its worst consequences.

Nor do we think, that they would or could refuse, if the national interest and desire were consulted on the matter of the Columbia river.—Some have proposed to offer the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the Americans in return for that of the Columbia. If there be inseparable objections to this, the free navigation of the Columbia might be stipulated, as we before mentioned, for a period of years—say to the end of the century.

Should the American Government refuse such an offer, we might presume that it would refuse any offer, and was prepared to bully and to fight. But no party in the United States would be long tolerated in the maintenance and pursuit of such a feeling, the consequences of which are sufficiently formidable to deter any, except the perverse and the mad.

The sooner this *ultimatum* is proffered, and the result known, the better. The present state of Mexican affairs renders our position, with respect to the Government of Washington, more critical. Paredes and Almonte are both pledged to resist the Anglo-American dictation. And it is all as well, that, if there is to be struggle against the resolve of the United States to bully both European and American Governments, that struggle should be a simultaneous and combined one.

The real state of the case is, probably, that the American Government is merely seeking to get the best terms, and acting the braggadocio with our not very adroit or spirited Government, in order to do so. Mr. Polk has private, as well as patriotic motives to win the most from us. His re-election to a second term of Presidency indeed his whole character as a politician, which at present rests on nothing, will be annihilated or made by his success in the bresent negotiation. No wonder that he strains his efforts and his impudence to the very verge of war. But we doubt his readiness to step beyond.

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.— Delay is dangerous—neglect that Cold and Cough, a few weeks, and the hope of recovery will be lost to you forever—Let not any pecuniary consideration deter you from trying to save your life and health while there is a chance. Consumption is annually sweeping off thousands to the tomb—no disease has baffled the skill of Physicians like it—no Physicans perhaps, has has ever done more for this large class of suffering humanity, then Dr. Wistar An "ounce of preventitive is worth a pound of cuie," therefore before your lungs become ulcerated, and so discased that no human means can save you from an early grave, try in season, try at once, a Medicine which has been of such infinite value to thousands— obtain a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, take it, get another if necessary; persevere in using it until you have removed the disease entirely, which if neglected will terminate your life—Be not deceived by quacks, with their imitations and counterfeits—buy none but the genuine and original—which is signed I. Butts on the wrapper, and may be found at the Drug Store of

THOS. M. FLINT, Cambridge.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed at the December Session, 1845, of the Legislature of Maryland, relative to the Revenue of the State.

A FURTHER ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE ACT ENTITLED AN ACT FOR THE GENERAL VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY IN THIS STATE and to provide a tax to pay the Debts of the State, passed at March session, 1841, ch. 23.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That if the Levy Courts or Commissioners of the several counties and Howard District, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, shall fail to impose the assessment or tax, imposed by the original Act or its supplements, on or before the first Monday in August in each and every year after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Levy Courts or Commissioners, or the Register of the City of Baltimore, to give notice thereof to the Governor within seventy days after such failure, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint a Tax Board as provided by the twelfth section of the act passed at December session, 1843, ch. 208, which Board shall be clothed with the power and entitled to the compensation by the said act prescribed, and in case the said Clerks or Registers shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, or any other duty imposed upon them by this act, the Clerk or Register so failing or refusing, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for the use of this State, to be recovered either by indictment in the proper County, District, or City Court, or by action of Debt, brought in the name of the State by the Attorney General, or his proper deputy upon the requisition of the Governor.

Section 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Levy Courts, of the Commissioners of the Tax and the Register of the city of Baltimore, to give notice to the Governor within the period aforesaid under the penalty aforesaid of the actual imposition or levy of the tax aforesaid, and in case the Governor shall not receive notice of such Levy, by the County, District or City authorities, as the case may be, by the first Monday in September in each and every year after the passage of this act, then it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby authorised, as in the preceding section is directed.

Section 3. *And be it enacted*, That if the Commissioners of the tax, the Justices of the Levy Courts, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or the Clerks or Register of these authorities, shall fail or refuse to deliver, to the duly appointed Collectors of the State Taxes, the assessment Books; or if they shall in any other way, impede, hinder or delay said Collectors in the discharge of their duty, the said Commissioners, Justices, Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and the Clerks and Registers as aforesaid, shall be each individual severally liable to indictment in the County, District or City Court of Baltimore, and upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars each for the use of this State, or the said sum may be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the State, instituted against the party or parties in default, jointly and severally upon the requisition of the Governor, as in the first section of this act is directed.

Section 4. *And be it enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power and authority to fix the Commissions of Collectors by him appointed, or to be appointed, provided the same shall not exceed ten per centum on the amount placed in the hand of each Collector for collection, to be collected by the said Collectors, and levied by the County, District or City authorities, or by the tax boards to be appointed by the Governor as aforesaid.

Section 5. And whereas doubts are entertained, and have been expressed in regard to the periods from whence the Taxes in arrear should bear interest, to remove which, and for remedy whereof *Be it enacted*, That in any of the Counties, Howard District, or the city of Baltimore, the Taxes or any portion of the taxes for the year 1841 have not been collected, the same or such portion thereof as remain uncollected, shall bear interest, and be paid with interest from the first day of October in the year 1842, that if the taxes or portion of the taxes for the year 1842, have not been collected, the same or such portion thereof as remain uncollected, shall bear interest and be paid with interest from the first day of October 1843, that if the taxes or any portion of the taxes for the year 1843, have not been collected, the same or such portion thereof as remain uncollected shall bear interest, and be paid with interest from the first day of October 1844, that if the taxes or any portion of the taxes for the year

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Section 6. *And be it enact*
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Section 7. And be it ena
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the sum of ten cents for each
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D. CLA

April 25, 1846. 3w

CHEAP! CHEAPER!!

J. M. HAINES has on hand
of New and Fashionable
sisting in part of Lawns, Balzar
simeres, Seasonable Vestings, &c.
sell *Cheap* for Cash or its equival
ly met with a very heavy loss in
view he would therefore particula
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All persons knowing themselve
him, are respectfully requested t
settle the same immediately; they
his recent loss an apology for mak
The highest prices given for B
Cambridge, April 25th 1846.—

SPRING MIL

MRS. M. A. EUNICK resp
Ladies of Cambridge an
will open SPRING MILLINER
27, and invites inspection at the
by Mrs. Ann S. Littleton.
April 25th 1846. 3w

Trustee's

BY virtue of authority, der
Court of Chancery, I will s
DAY the 13th day of MAY next
in Cambridge, Dorchester county
of 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. of

A HOUSE &

in the town of Cambridge on the
Muir street, at present occupied b
Esq. Also, *TWO LOTS* adjoi
being parts of tracts of land call
Purchase," and "Bell Field," co
quantity of

36 1-2 Acres o

These Lots are now in the posses
Esq., and I am informed are valu
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lars in cash on the day of sale, and
instalments of six and twelve mon
sale, the purchaser to give bond a
proved by the Trustee, bearing in
of sale. JAS. L. M
April 25th 1846.—tds.

HATS! HATS!

THE subscriber is pleased to
of Cambridge and Dorch
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H. N. HURST, Fashion
No. 188 Pratt St, 5 doors be
North si
April 25th 1846.—1w

LAWS OF MARY

Passed at the December Session, 1
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