THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD

SATURDAY MORNING, August 22d, 1846.

☞Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.

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The Orphan's Court of Dorchester county will sit on the 24th August.

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☞Our Whig friends, we hope, will not forget to attend the primary meetings in each election district on Saturday next.

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DEATH OF HON. JOSIAH BAYLY.—Since our last publication this distinguished man has departed this life. Our duty as well as our feelings, require that we should give a more extended notice of this event, though long expected from his age and infirmity, yet still melancholy to those endeared to him by his many virtues, but the resolutions and obituary were handed in at so late an hour yesterday, as to prevent it.

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A GLORIOUS WHIG VICTORY IN N. CAROLINA.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTRR

It is almost impossible for us to find language sufficiently strong to describe the fullness of feeling, the deep-seated thankfulness and exultation, which fills our bosom, in announcing to the Whigs of the Union that North Carolina still remains the unfaltering advocate of Liberty and the Constitution. We are now warranted in proclaiming that, at the election just held, we have succeeded in securing *a Whig Governor, a Whig Senate, a Whig House of Commons, and two United States Senators!*

Calmly, but firmly, have the Whigs of North Carolina, confident in their own strength, strong in the faith of a good cause, unmoved by results elsewhere, met the crisis like men and patriots. The result is alike honorable to them, and inspiriting to the Whigs of the whole Union. They take their place, by right, in the van of the Whig army. They have planted their flag-staff and pledged our honest old State, now and henceforth, to the uncompromising support of Whig principles. We have met our opponents on their chosen issues, and utterly overwhelmed them. Proud, indeed, is our position!

It is impossible to say what point Gov. GRAHAM's majority will reach, but it cannot fall short of 10,000! The returns are now consulted rather as a matter of curiosity than interest.

In the Senate we shall have a majority of from two to four. In the House of Commons our majority will be about sixteen.

Is not this glory enough for one Campaign?

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The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes—

The mysteries and beauties of financiering have seldom been so vividly developed as in the case of the Salisbury Bank of Maryland, the agency of which in this city has just exploded. It appears that the Bank had been wound up and the stockholders paid off. The charter, however, remained, and some of our Wall st. shinplaster bankers had an eye on it. They finally made an arrangement to pay in $32,000 of stock and start the Bank again.

The stock was paid up in the following valuable amounts:—$10,000 in drafts made by the Farmers' Bank of Orange co., which institution has no existence; $20,000 in certificates of desposite in White Plains Bank, made by the then Cashier, and $2,000 in the Georgia Lumber Co., notes!! A capital basis for banking, this.

The agents here were McChesney and Hildreth. After getting the concern geared up in good running order, McChesney put in his note for $50,000, endorsed by Hildreth, and Hildreth put in his note endorsed by McChesney, both of which were discounted, and the thing was finally afloat, heading directly for the heaven of fortune.

The people connected with the Bank of Salisbury, meanwhile supposed they were dealing with bona fide capitalists. Even the drafts of the Farmers' Bank were given up to the New York agents, for two bags purporting to contain $10,000 in gold, but which in fact contained but $3000 in silver. Before this, however, the $20,000 of certificates and $2000 Georgia lumber had been transferred to the New York agency. In a few days notes to the amount of $3000 were presented at the Bank for redemption, which swept off all the specie, and thus the operation was complete.—The Bank was assetless, and all the circulation was discounted to the New York agent.

It must be admitted that this was one of the most skilful banking movements, ever made and its originators deserve a great deal more credit for ingenuity than the managers and getters up of the North American Life and Trust Company, which is the only other concern which approaches it. Meanwhile, the over rigid law looks upon the matter in a different light, and sweeps the first into its net, where they are now struggling.

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THE OHIO STATESMEN, an Administration paper and the organ of the party in Columbus, Ohio, makes no reserve in expressing its condemnation of Mr. POLK's veto on the River and Harbor Bill. For strong denunciation of the President's political weakness one need not turn now to Whig papers while such language as the following is to be found in journals of his own party:

"The Message in which the President supports his views, is a shallow performance, vulgar in its language. rediculous for its false logic, and paltry as the treatment of a thesis by some hair-splitting and wire-drawing schoolman of the Middle Ages, who thought himself a great man, because, like all small characters, he had mistaken cunning for wisdom. It is, however, quite worthy the man whose imbecility has been so unhappily displayed in his action on the Oregon question—first uttering boasts of the loudest kind and then sneaking off to cover when the enemy's bay was faintly heard in the distance. There is a remarkable similarity in the President's conduct on these two subjects. As he mouthed and raved about our "clear and unquestionable' right to the whole of Oregon, like unto one of Nat Lee's Bedlamite heroes—for we can only call it mouthing and raving—when the *bathos* of the heaty is known to us, however much it pleased us at the time of its utterance, because we believed it to be the warm language of earnestness and sincerity—so has he now vetoed a bill substantially recemmended by himself, through the report of the Secretary of War, a high officer of his Cabinet. It is true that the defence has been set up for him, that the Secretary, though reporting through the President, really reports to Csngress. Granted—but this does not in the slightest degree alter the case. It has always been considered—at least it was in those days when it was thought that some degree of profound statesmanship was necessary in govering a great nation—that a Cabinet should support one uniform policy, as speaking the sentiments of the party whose principles it was appointed to aid in carrying out. Who ever heard of a high Cabinet officer recommending to Congress, *through the President*, a course of action directly contrary to that of the President himself, and actually accompanied with the proper estimates as to the cost of carrying it out—whoever heard of anything of the kind, we ask, before these days of deception and palpable fraud? What President, with a decent portion of self-respect, ever practiced such small intrigue! It is new in the history of our country, and no doubt found its origin and motive in the desire to deceive some Members of Congress into the support of measures which the Executive feared might not otherwise prove successful. As the great *words* about Oregon were followed by the smallest possible *actions*, and were intended only to gull honest men, so was the course of the President on the subject of improving harbors and rivers favorable, only with the design of gaining votes for the new Tariff Bill, the Administration not having faith enough to believe that one righteous measure could stand without practising a little falsehood on another. We most earnestly hope that the day is not coming when *every true democrat will have in bitterness of heart, to ask pardon of God and man for having aided in elevation to power, men who mistake treachery for good conduct, and paltry shifts for great statesmenship.*"

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Communicated for the Baltimore Patriot.

PRACTICE *versus* PROFESSIONS.

The modern democrats certainly are the most inconsistent politicians ever known under any government. They profess to have in great veneration the voice of the people, and yet we find the Presidents of that party interposing their vetoes against the voice of the people, and against the voice of the States, expressed through their representatives. The three modern democratic Presidents and John Tyler, duped by the flattering of the modern democracy have exercised this power on various occasions and with no scruples, whilst Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Munroe, and J. Q. Adams seldom interferred with the acts of Congress. Mr. Polk has carried the power farther than any of his predecessors, by vetoing a private bill on the ground of his notions of expediency. The Whigs seeing that the Executive branch of the government is disposed to set up its action against the people, contend for an abridgement of the veto power. In no less than three cases has James K. Polk acknowledged by his friends not to stand in the first rank of statesmen, vetoed bills passed by both branches of the late Congress. A Congress, too, composed of a majority of his own political friends. Here, then, in one single session, we find one man controling on three occasions the expressed will of a majority of the people's representatives. This is democracy with a vengeance. A number of the members of Congress are superior statesmen to Mr. Polk, and yet one man can over-rule their decisions. These men profess too, to be the peculiar friends of the poor, and yet they have passed a Tariff bill, spreading desolation among the poor widows and children of our factories and the mechanics generally of our country. They have caused foreign machanics to rejoice, whilst they made our own operatives to mourn. In some places even in this country foreigners have been employed in preference to our own native born citizens.

The Constitution of the United States has invested Congress with the power to declare war, yet James K. Polk without consulting Congress has plunged the nation into an expensive and unnecessary war, which probably will require a resort to direct taxes to support it.—The brilliancy of our victories and the success of our heroic army should not make the people shut their eyes to this monstrous stretch of Executive encroachment, in makihg war without the consent of Congress. No party drill should induce the people to overlook the growing claims of Executive power. Partisans, dependent upon the President for office, may be expected to favor his views; but the body of the people should read and judge for themselves, and not be deluded by the hollow name of democracy, when, they find that these very democrats laugh at their creduality and sport with their rights. Every press in our land should sound the tocsin of alarm on this important subject.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

JEWISH EMIGRANTS.—A foreign paper, speaking of the rage for emigration from the Germany States to the United States, has the following:

"A large and peculiar troop of emigrants to America passed here this day. The whole company consisted of Jews from the neighboring town of Oberdorf. The poverty which characterizes the appearance of German emigrants for America was happily not perceptible in this instance. On the contrary, affluence appeared to pervade their ranks to the place of embarcation, and all were well dressed, particularly the handsome Jewish girls, who formed no mean part of the company. The whole had a gay and cheerful appearance. The company carries with them a "Sephor Tora," (Scroll of the Law,) which they had solemnly dedicated in the synagogue of Oberdorf, previous to their departure."

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Family Prayer.—In binding a family together in peace and love, there is no human influence like that of domestic prayer. Uniting them in common object, it unites their sympathies and desirs. Raising their hearts to heaven, it brings them altogether in the presence of God. The family alter is an asylem to which they repair from the cares and toils of life; reminding them of rest reserved in heaven, it unites them in efforts of faith and obedience for its attainment. Earth has no holier spot than a house thus sanctified by prayer, where the voice of supplication and thanksgiving concentrates every day, where the word of God is devoutly read, and young and old unite to show forth all his praise.—Poverty may be there and sorrow, but its inmates are rich in faith. Sickness may enter it, but it comes like an angel of peace and mercy.

COMMUNICATED

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

DEDICATION OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

The very interesting and highly imposing ceremony of Dedicating to the service of Almighty God, the substantial and commodious house of worship recently erected for the M. E. Church in this town, took place yesterday according to previous announcement by Bishop JANES.

The house is 45 by 60 feet, built of granite, the front hammer dressed. There is a good basement under the whole building containing a lecture room, two class rooms and a large vestibule. The body of the Church has 58 pews or seats, made in modern stile (all free) and one of the neatest pulpits I have ever seen. The gallery is confined to the end, 20 feet deep and has 24 seats of the size and finish of those below.

The whole cost of the house and lot is a little rising $6100,00. The contributions in subscriptions and otherwise, previous to the efforts of the Dedication amount to nearly $48-00. The basket collections and subscriptions of yesterday were $1000, leaving a ballance of from 3 to 4 hundred dollars to be met by the proceeds of the old house, which it is hoped will be fully met in that way. Should the expenses already incurred be met by the means above alluded to, then, the proceeds of the back part of the lot on which the new church stands, (should the trustees dispose of it) will go far toward the paving, and erection of an iron fence in front of the church.

The society, trustees, building committee and builders, together with the friends of the M. E. Church generally both in and out of our town have done themselves great credit in this noble enterprize. The contributions have been most liberal and the success has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and the hopes of all have been fully realized. Thanks to our friends and praise to our Heavenly Father for this success. "May the glory of this latter house" in the salvation of souls, within its walls, greatly exceed that of the former.

The occasion of the Dedication was improved by three appropriate sermons; the morning and afternoon by our beloved Bishop, JANES, and the evening by bro. CROSS of the Genesee Conference. A considerable number of ministers were in attendance from neighboring appointments, who also participated in the services of the day. JOHN D. ONINS.

Cambridge, Md. }
Aug. 20th 1846. }

DEATH OF JOSIAH BAYLY Sen'r. Esq.

At a meeting of the resident Judge and members of the Bar and officers of Dorchester County Court, convened on Monday the 17th August 1846, for the purpose of testifying their respect towards the late JOSIAH BAYLY Esq. who departed this life, on Saturday last, at the advanced age of Seventy-seven—the following proceedings were had:

The Hon. Brice J. Goldsborough, associate Judge of Dorchester County Court, was called to the chair and Sam'l. D. LeCompte Esq. appointed Secretary. Jas. A. Stewart Esq. submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas by the irreversible Decree of an Almighty and all-wise Providence, the Patriarch of our Bar, JOSIAH BAYLY Sen'r. Esq. has been removed from us, by death, and

Whereas, the deceased, by his long prosperous and distinguished career at the Bar, commencing in the year 1793, reaching through a period of half a century, and filling up, occasionally, during that time very responsible civil stations in the Legislature of the State and the highest law office, the department of Attorney General, with the approbation of his Fellow-citizens and with unfading laurels for himself, and

Whereas, a venerable citizen, and eminent lawyer who has accomplished so much for himself, his friends and the public, is entitled to every mark of respect for his memory, by those who survive him—therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. BAYLY, the best and liveliest emotions of the human heart are aroused, and with the deepest sorrow we are afflicted by the melancholy event—that we mournfully regret, that we are, at last, deprived of the living example of so much virtue, merit, and legal accomplishment, which the illustrious character of the deceased, always presented. That to varied learning, eloquent speech and the most accurate and profound legal judgement, he added those solid acquirements, which enabled him to stand at the head of his profession as the highest law officer and successfully to maintain that position, with undiminished ability, until the frosts of more than seventy winters, had blanched his locks. That through successive changes of our Judiciary system, and in the pride and vigor of matured intellect, he gallantly occupied his elevated post and throughout his professional career, establishing for himself the universal reputation of an honest, faithful and liberal Counsellor and Attorney at Law. That in his devoted attachment to the science of the law even, when his physical infirmities compelled him to retire from active practice, still he loved to cultivate and look over his ancient landmarks, and by retrospection, at least, administer to his taste. That being the last of his compeers who started in life's fitful race, and of an old school, it is melancholy to know that his sun has set and that he has gone down to the tomb altho' amid the affection, regard and veneration of his more youthful successors.

Resolved, That in civil and social life and in the performance of the duties incident thereto—as the patriarchal head of his family and a most respectable line of posterity, he has, in a most exemplary manner, made himself an invaluable member of society; and in his death, his family, friends and the community have sustained a heavy loss.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his family, in their sad bereavement, and as a mark of our sympathy, that the officers of this meeting, furnish the family of the deceased with a copy of these proceedings.

Resolved, That as additional evidence of our respect, that we will attend his funeral, in a body and that each member will wear the usual badge of mourning, on the left arm, for thirty days.

Resolved, That at the next Term of the Court that a motion be made by the Secretary, to have these proceedings entered amongst their records *in perpetua memoria*.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published. BRICE J. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chairman.

SAMUEL. D. LECOMPTE, Secretary.

OBITUARY

The fool has said in his heart there is no God, but the wise man ponderetb his steps—Learn wisdom, ye sons of men.

If in the tide of time, you find a human being, throughout a long life, acquiring fortune, honorable distinction, extended fame, and that perfect wisdom, which provides not alone for the passing day, but for the exigencies of a never ending to-morrow, you may justly remark, that such an individual has completed the measure of his destiny, on earth, and fades from the sight only to become re-invigorated and energized, in a better and future state of existence. Upon his disappearance from the stage of human action and pursuit, a last tribute of respect should be manifested for his exemplary and devoted character. So when a distinguished and venerable citizen and eminent lawyer, whose life has been extended to a very old age and necessarily replete with incident and useful instruction, goes down to the tomb, it is proper, that more than ordinary observance should be paid to his memory, and the event, signally marked by every suitable testimonial, by way of reverence for the illustrious dead and admonition and instruction, to be impressed upon the living. Thus an obituary notice ceases to be a mere panegyrick, but assumes its dignified place, by embodying a brief and just eulogium upon the character of the deceased. It may be, with great truth asserted, that the absolute propriety of illustrating this principle, on occasion of the death of the late JOSIAH BAYLY, Sen'r. Esq. will be, at once recognized, by this community, amongst whom he has lived and died, and to omit any act of commemoration, in relation to such an aged, prominent and invaluable citizen, would be unpardonable, and evincive of the absence of refined sensibility. Mr. Bayly's character and career have shed lustre, upon this community—a man of his high order of intellect, and uncompromising honesty, is alike honorable to human nature and the sphere in which he has moved.—He was one of the oldest inhabitants of our town—served us, ably and faithfully, on two important occasions in the Legislature—filled the office of Attorney General, for many years, and until his declining health, invited him to retire—brought up and sustained his family in a most generous and enlightened manner—dispensed hospitality with a liberal hand to his friends and acquaintances and strangers—from the store house of his fortune which he had accumulated, by an honest, upright and assiduous pursuit of his profession—withdrew from the law, which he had adorned and dignified, for near half a century, when the decrepitude of years urged repose upon him, and there in the privacy and quiet of his own household, communed with his own thoughts and imaginings, and devoutly recognized his obligation and accountability to the Supreme Author of his being, whose mercies he religiously invoked. There is no doubt his inmost soul felt the harbinger of that spring of future life into which he was about to enter, after his mortal frame, by the miraculous energies of the resurrection had put on immortality. If the doctrine of the resurrection is not a delusion, (and who can believe it is but a phantom, after the irresistible evidences of its glorious truth?) the disembodied spirit of the late Josiah Bayly, is now in a state of ineffable bliss—altho' his life here, was measured out to its full length and was marked by ennobling qualities and distinguished attainments, yet the feverish dream of existence is soon over, and he is numbered with the cadaverous nations of the dead,—a vast, speechless and incalculable throng which no man can number. Mr Bayly had outlived all his former cotemporaries and must have felt solitary and alone, when he looked around and found they were all gone—with a mind peculiarly fited accurately, to investigate the abstruce science of the law, and with that integrity of purpose and devotion to the interests of his client, for which he was remarkable, his opinions carried the weight of the highest judicial authority and he was a most successful snd eminent lawyer. But alas! he has gone and his clients are gone, and the bustling crowd which surrounded the courts, with the reverend Judges that flourished on the bench and the Jurors, that sat on the panels and the officers and witnesses, that punctiliously attended the array and conflict of talent, are all silent. Tell me what is man but grass and the glory of man but as the flower of the grass, and what is the pomp and parade of this world, but vanity, and who is wise but he that taketh heed to his ways and looketh well to that far-off country peopled with just men made perfect and whose glories are commensurate with eternity. 'Tis but the fool that has said in his heart there is no God, and yet how few, practically appreciate the existence of the great truth—alas! what an endless waste of mind, power, refinement, human perfection and glory, there would be, if this fitful world, were the only theatre, for their display. If such a mind, and prodigy of human power and perfection, as was exhibited in the person of the deceased, were forever to be lost and annihilated and there was no hope of continued existence; of all creatures, in animated nature, the rational, would be the most wretched. But there are unutterable delights for the improved and progressive faculties of short-lived man, beyond this vale of tears, and the soul and spirit of the subject of these remarks since vitality has been separated from corporiety is re-blossoming, ascending and expanding, in the ethereal atmosphere of undecaying eternity and amid the illimitable glories of an omnipresent and ever blessed Godhead. S.

LET ALL THE WORLD KNOW

THAT SELLERS VERMIFUGE is the Best in Use! Here is the proof.

LICKING STATION, Ky., Dec. 17th 1845.

Mr R. E Sellers—I have the pleasure to inform you that I have used in my practice your celebrated Vermifuge with the most happy results. I have formerly used Fahnestock's but being persuaded to try yours I have found it far superior in every respect, and can say without the fear of contradiction, that your Vermifuge possesses more virtue than any I ever used, and most cordially recommend it to the attention of the public. I will state a case where I gave one vial of your vermifuge: My brother's child was pining and wasting to a mere skeleton; in 30 hours after I gave the Vermifuge, the enormous quantity of upward of six hundred worms were passed. The child that was given up as lost is now well and as hearty as any in the neighborhood.

AMBROSE ARNETT, M. D.

☞Those who wish, can see Dr. Arnott's letter. For sale in Cambridge by

WM. F. RUDENSTEIN, Druggist.

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DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

This is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar Every body knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties; and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption, and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians.

Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all we have witnessed its effects, that none has proved as successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

This Balsam is made from materials which Nature has placed in all northern latitudes, as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but the name for an effect
Whose cause is God."
Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.

For sale by Thomas M. Flint.

DORCHESTER TROOP!

You are hereby commanded to meet in full uniform at Buck Town on Saturday 29th Inst. at 10 o'clock, A M. By Order, JEREMIAH C. WRIGHT,
August 22, 1846—2w *Orderly Sargent.*

IN CHANCERY, }
14th Aug. 1846. }

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Isaac Wright against Samuel LeCompte and others made and reported by the Trustee James Wallace, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 21st day of October next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Dorchester County once in each of three successive weeks before the 21st day of September next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $350,-50.

True copy.
Test LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Aug. 22, 1846.—3w

Head quarters 12th Brigade 2d Division M. M.
Easton Aug. 13th 1846,

ORDER No, 12.

THE Militia and Volunteers in Caroline and Dorchester counties are hereby ordered to meet at the following times and places.

The 19th regiment Col. Nicols, the Extra Battalion Major Jump and all the volunteers Companies in Caroline will meet on Saturday September 5th at Denton

The 11th Regiment Col. Hodson, and the Volunteer companies in said Regimental District will meet next Thursday September 10th at Vienna. The 48th Regiment Col Brooks the Extra Battalion Maj. Dail and all the remaining Volunteer companies in Dorchester county, will meet on Saturday September 12 in Cambridge. They will be reviewed and inspected by the Brigadier General at 10 o'clock A. M on each day. Other Volunteer Companies which may be in attendance will be included in the reviews.

Cy order of Brig.

GENL TILGHMAN.
WM. C. MACKEY, Aid.
August 22d 1846—4w