THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1846.

Another year has passed over us. Eighteen hundred and forty-five is now numbered among the things that were, and eighteen forty-six is with us in the first day of its infancy. To our readers we sincerely present the congratulations of the *Times* and wish them "a happy New Year." If sorrow and misfortunes should have been the lot of any of them, may they be dispelled by the bright sunshine and happiness of the new year—and may the joys of those, who have smoothly floated upon the "stream of time's resistless flow," continue unfading and uninterrupted.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—We learn, says the Argus, that the additional assessment made this year to the taxable property of the city of Baltimore is to the amount of $1,640,000 on fourteen hundred and ninety new houses erected within the present year. This species of improvement cannot but be gratifying to the tax payer, as well as the city stockholder. To the former it will cause a reduction of his taxes, and to the other a certainty of regular payment of interest.

Capt. THOMAS WHEELER, member elect to the Legislature of Maryland from Caroline county, died on the 15th ult., at the age of 45 years.

SMALL POX.—This disease is gradually extending into the country. The Cecil Whig says several cases have recently occurred in that county. There was one case of death by this disease at Nottingham, Prince George's county, but we are glad to learn from the Gazette, "that there is no other case in the village, and that no fear is entertained of its spread in that section of the country."

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The Marlboro' Gazette of Friday last, says:—C. EDWARDS LESTER, Esq., the American Consul at Genoa, in a conversation recently held with a gentleman of this county, stated that the King of Sardinia had intimated to him his willingness to form a treaty with the United States, to admit American Tobacco into his kingdom free of duty, or with low rates of duty, provided the United States would admit the silks of Sardinia on the same terms.

Sardinia contains a population of *four millions* of people, and the present consumption of tobacco in that country does not exceed *six thousand hogsheads*, the greater portion of which is taken from other countries than the United States. The people of that country are fond of tobacco and if the introduction of it were encouraged by the government, they would consume a very considerable quantity. The king thought that *fifty thousand* hogsheads would be consumed under such a treaty—and Mr. Lester gave it as his opinion, that should an arrangement of the kind be made, at least that quantity would be used by the people of Sardinia. As an illustration of their extraordinary fondness for tobacco, Mr. L. stated that he had frequently seen the poorer classes of people under his window picking up the fragments of cigars thrown out by him and others from the windows of his house; and about thirty years ago, when Napoleon Bonaparte opened the ports of the kingdom to tobacco, a great jubilee was held by the people, and men, women and children were seen smoking and chewing tobacco, a large quantity of which happened at that time to be in the vessels that were then in port.—This jubilee has been held ever since, and handed down by tradition among the people, as an epoch in the history of the country of great importance, worthy to be held in remembrance. This shows the extent to which the consumption of tobacco would be carried, provided the government would relax its revenue duties and permit it to be introduced freely into the country.

Mr. Lester is of opinion that something may be done for the tobacco planters, if reasonable efforts were made; and considering the apathy heretofore existing on this subject, as well among the tobacco growers themselves, as their ministers abroad, it is highly important that some steps should be taken by the government of the United States to bring this subject to the serious consideration of foreign governments. If our present representative at the court of Sardinia is to be removed, which rumor says is true, we should be pleased to see Mr. Lester sent there. And we have no doubt, from the zeal which he has heretofore manifested in behalf of this much oppressed class of our people, that something to their great advantage may be looked for from his negotiations on the subject.

OREGON—*The Bill before Congress.*—The following is extrated from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American of Saturday last:

All questions before Congress and the country sink into utter insignificance compared with that which at this moment threatens war with Great Britain. It is certain from letters received here by both the last steamers that Mr. PAKENHAM has received no rebuke from his Government in consequence of the attitude assumed by him in declining to accept the proposition submitted by the Secretary of State, making the 49th degree of latitude the dividing boundary line between the British and American possessions. It is equally certain that we are going on in defence of our extremest claim, and that any proposition thus far introduced by any friend of the Administration has aimed at the entire dispossession of the British Government from the whole Northwest territory. The most important of these bills is that submitted by the Committee on Territories in the House of Representatives and made the special order of the day for the first Tuesday in January.—This Bill makes the following important provisions:

1st. That the boundary of Oregon be extended to the 54th degree and 40 minutes of North latitude, the Southern boundary the 42d parallel of North latitude, the Eastern the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and the West the Pacific Ocean including the islands adjacent to the coast.

2d. That the President be advised forthwith to give the one year's notice provided for in the second article of the treaty of the 6th August, 1827, whereby joint possession is now held of the disputed territory; but that this act shall not be enforced in a manner to deprive any of the subjects of Great Britain of any of the rights and privileges secured by the Convention of 1827 until the one year's notice shall have been given.

3d. That there shall be a complete territorial organization extended at once over the whole of this disputed territory, and that the laws of Iowa shall be in full force as far as they may be applicable. Judicial districts, judges and justices of the peace, and all necessary ministerial officers, are also provided in the bill, with superintendents of Indian affairs, Indian agents and sub-agents, and whatever civil officers are necessary for the protection of the Government. A mail route is also established from St. Joseph's, Missouri, to the mouth of the Columbia.

4th. Blockhouses, stockades and military posts are authorised to be erected, and two regiments of mounted men to be raised, officered and equipped to serve in the country.

5th. Six hundred and forty acres of land are offered to every male inhabitant of the territory of Oregon of the age of 18 and upwards, who may have gone there, or who may go within two years from the passage of the act, and who shall cultivate the same for five consecutive years. Also to the wife and child of every emigrant and settler 160 acres—the land to be secured to the heirs-at-law in case of the decease of the parties.

Should this bill become a law, and the Government attempt to enforce it, it will be regarded as equivalent to a dcelaration of war, and all hopes of negotiation end at once. The Senate are moving more cautiously, and propose subjects of inquiry where the House propose immediate and positive action.

The whole question, regard it in whatever aspect it may be presented, is fraught with serious consequences to the country, and it will need all the forecaste, good sense, love of justice and of men, to keep the two Governments from engaging in collision, and even with all this it will be a miracle if the wisdom of wise men is not more than overbalanced by the folly of fools.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.—We understand, says the Patriot of Saturday last, that the Committee in Congress on Fortifications, proceeded this morning in the steamboat, chartered for the purpose, to Fort McHenry and thence to "Sollers' Point Flats," for the purpose of examining the condition of these places, and reporting thereon. Col. J. G. Davies, Mayor, and a number of gentlemen of this city, accompanied the committee.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The bill to authorize the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, has been made, in the House of Delegates of Virginia, the order of the day for the 2d Tuesday in January. A bill relieving offenders from the penalties of the act to suppress duelling, was read a second time on Monday, and ordered to be engrossed. The bill did not propose to repeal the duelling law—it only proposed to pass an act of amnesty for the benefit of those who had heretofore subjected themselves to disqualifications under the "duelling act."

We understand, says the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, that Commodore STEWAET has been appointed to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

RUMORS.—The Morning News of Wednesday, the 24th ult., states that a report was in circulation that a letter had been received in this city from a member of the Cabinet at Washington, to the effect that a settlement of the Oregon boundary question had been concluded between the British Government and Mr. McLane on the basis of the 49th degree. The editor of the News, who has recently arrived from England, has great confidence in the truth of the rumor, and knows the British Government to be anxious for a pacific adjustment of the matter, and was willing to accept the 49th degree in preference to allow matters to go to extremities. It is highly probable. Although the people of the United States were not committed to the line of 54 degrees 40 seconds, when the fact was made known thro' the Message that an amicable and fair decision at 49th degree had been proposed, public opinion united in declaring it liberal beyond any thing they were prepared to offer. Precisely the same opinion will prevail among the people of England and France, who will all unite in declaring it a fair and liberal offer, and under the circumstances it is highly probable that Lord Aberdeen has said to Mr. McLane, "we have rejected the proposition heretofore, because it interfered with the settlement and claims of the Hudson's Bay Company, but public opinion in both hemispheres is in favor of the parallel line of the 49th deg. and we accept.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The National Intelligencer copies the article from the News, and says it does "not give faith to the rumor said to have gone to New York from Washington city of the actual "settlement of the Boundary Question" at London. "But," it adds, "to the *remarks* of the 'News' upon the rumor, we attach much consequence, from the fact that the editor of the "News," J. L. O'Sullivan, Esq., has just returned in the Acadia from a short visit to Europe, during which he has doubtless had access, at London, to the best sources of information. When he says that he has "reason to regard the truth of the report as in the highest degree probable," and that he *knows* the disposition and willingness of the British Government to be such as he says, we feel bound to share the confidence which he expresses of a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of this question on the principle above stated. Such, our readers will recollect, has been our hope and, we may say, our prediction."

MEXICO.—The Washington correspondent, in the Sun of Saturday last, says:

The despatches received by the Government from Mexico, are deemed to be of such importance as to render necessary some immediate movements on the part of Congress. Measures will next week be recommended by the President, with a view to the prosecution of our just claims upon Mexico to a speedy issue.

Mr. Bancroft, the Secretary of the Navy, is preparing a report on the subject of the Navy, which will be communicated to Congress by the President next week, and which will recommend the immediate finishing and equipment of war steamers.

The downfall of Herrera, which is now anticipated as certain, will break off all negotiation with Mr. Slidell, and his speedy return to the United States may be expected. Generals Urrea and Paredes undoubtedly have with them the people and the clergy, and their violent and impolitic counsels will prevail, at least until such time as we shall be ready to batter down the walls of the castle of San Juan de Ullora, or march an army across the Rio del Norte, or take possession of Monterey.

Commodore Stockton will reach the coast of California just in time to carry out the views of the United States, in case of a war with Mexico. That he will have orders to take possession of certain ports in the Californias, there is no doubt. The next question will be whether Great Britain will tamely submit to it. It is conjectured that Admiral Sir George Seymour has orders in regard to that matter, and will not be slow to execute them.

PORK TRADE.—The Cincinnati Gazette, says: Some droves of hogs were offered yesterday, the 16th ult., at $4,00, but we heard of no sales. Some wagon hogs were taken in at $3,62 a 3,75, and about 150 head at river and railroad (dead) were purchased at $3,75 a 4,00.

FLOUR.—The New York Tribune of the Friday says: The entire sales of flour for shipment since the steamer arrived somewhat exceed 15,000 bbls. at $5,50.—Receivers now ask $5,62 1-12, and we understand $5,56 1-4 is bid by shippers.—One reason why the entire amount, 25,000 or 30,000 bbls. wanted for shipment could not be made up was, that some of the large receivers are shipping on their own account.

Three negroes convicted some time since of a horrible outrage on a female near Staunton, Va., were executed on the 19th ult.

THE DIVORCE CASE OF EX-GOVERNOR FRANCIS THOMAS.—The Richmond papers state that the case of Mrs. C. S. Thomas *vs.* Francis Thomas, being an application of the former for a divorce, was taken up before Judge Nicholas on Monday, the 22d ult. Messrs. Cooke and Macfarland, counsel for the defendant, filed a plea objecting to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that the law of 1827, upon which the legality of the proceeding depended, was repealed by the law of 1841. The Compiler says:

On Tuesday, the Court having overruled this objection, the defendant's counsel asked leave to file a paper declaring his intention to withdraw from the further defence of the cause before this tribunal, and alleging that he had instituted a suit against the plaintiff in one of the Courts of Maryland; that he had, in the bill therein filed, invited a full investigation of the merits of the case, and that he was not ready to proceed with his defence here. The plaintiff's counsel, Messrs. Taylor and Lyons, objected to filing this paper, because it was not signed and sworn to, and because it alleged matter which the Court had no right to respect in this form. The counsel stated further that every material witness for the defendant was or would be in attendance upon the Court.

The Court refused to file the paper.

The Jury was then impanneled; and the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, was examined as a witness. His testimony, we are happy to say, for the triumphant vindication of the plaintiff, proved that the defendant had endeavored through him to produce a reconciliation; that he had confessed the entire *delusion* under which he had labored, and had promised every reparation in his power. The distinguished witness, after a full acquaintance with all the statements and proofs of the defendant, expressed the entire conviction of the falsity of his charges, and of the perfect innocence of the plaintiff.

The case was continued on Wednesday—no counsel appeared in behalf of Ex-Governor Thomas. The Enquirer says:

The witnesses examined in behalf of Mrs. Thomas, were Mrs. Gen. Carrington, Mrs. Cocke of Cumberland, Mr. Richard Grason, of Maryland, Dr. William Tyler of Frederick city, Md., Mr. Robert Taylor of Lexington, Va., and Messrs. J. R. Anderson and Patton of this city. After a few remarks from the counsel, Messrs. Lyons and Taylor, the statement of Mrs. Thomas, on which she grounds her application to the Legislature for a divorce, was submitted to the jury. Without retiring from the box, and with the evidently manifested sympathy of the large assemblage of spectators present, they returned a sealed verdict affirming the truth of the statement of Mrs. Thomas, and sustaining the charges made by her against her husband, Francis Thomas. The record of the proceedings was then ordered to be certified, with a view to their presentation to the Legislature—and the Court adjourned.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The Boston Post announces the arrival of the brig Falconer, from Buenos Ayres, with eleven days later news, she having sailed on the 23d of October. The Post says:

We learn from the British Packet newspaper, that the combined forces of France, England, &c., had made an attempt to reduce the town of Paysandu, but had been defeated. The particulars of the affair had not reached Buenos Ayres, but adds the Packet, "of the fact there can be no doubt."

Another delay had been granted to enable merchant vessels to leave the port. An official notice posted in the commercial room says—"The delay granted to merchant vessels to leave the port of Buenos Ayres is definitively postponed to the 31st of October, inclusive."

H. B. M. ship Resistance, with 557 soldiers on board, part of the 45th regiment, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, had touched at Rio Janeiro, and was subsequently sent off Buenos Ayres, at the suggestion of the British consul, and a part of her troops had been landed at Montevideo, where they kicked up a row, in which several lives were lost.

ANOTHER NEW RELIGION.—Elder Snow, of New York, has assumed the title of Elijah the Prophet foretold by Malachi.—He has witnesses who support his claim to this title, and he and they are now preaching the near approach of the second Advent, for which they desire to prepare the world. The followers of "Elijah" now number about twenty.

The Constitution newspaper, recently removed from Washington to Baltimore has ceased to exist for want of sufficient encouragement.

JUDGE GARLAND.—A report was current in the city yesterday, says the New Orleans Picayune of the 16th ult., that this person had fled to Havana. It is certain that he had not been arrested, and that the officers have been unable to find him.

CALENDAR.

1846.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Apr.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Jun.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1846.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sep.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

OUR CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

All ye who patronise the "Times,"
I now approach in shape of rhymes,
Just on the eve of a NEW YEAR,
And all I say shall be sincere:
Although I'm thought to do no good,
Oft in the D——l's way I've stood,
And kept his unrelenting arm
From dealing out to mankind harm.
'Tis true I often court the bowl
And in its contents soak my soul—
Presuming this ye all well know,
My many virtues now I'll show:
I wait upon the Printers all,
And help to stamp full many a scrawl
That's written down by some great dunce,
Who 's made a great man all at once.
There 's not a sheet that e'er goes out
From this our office round about,
That I don't pass the roller o'er
And cast it into each man's door.
I often fix the form, I guess,
And sometimes work hard at the press.
For this I wish no commendation
But simply ask small compensation;
'Tis true the Printers pay me well,
And this plain truth I here must tell;
But still I think for distributions
I should receive small contributions.
This, one and all must understand,
I don't set forth as a demand.
Although I know that nought is due,
Yet I must ask a "fip" of you.
He who trots round about with news
Must oft of course wear out his shoes—
This I must say is my sad case,
I hope you'll help them to replace;
Then Merchant, Doctor, Lawyer, Grazier.
Assist your humble servant,

FRAZIER.

JANUARY 1, 1846.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 26

COUPONS.—Sales at 78 a 79c.

FLOUR.—Howard Street Flour, $5.25.

City Mills Flour we quote at $5.25.

Rye Flour—None in market.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—We quote white Wheat for family flour, at 110 a 115 cts.; prime reds, 105 a 108; and other sorts lower as in quality.

Rye.—Sales of Md. 75 cents.

Oats.—Sales of Md. at 42 a 43 cents.

Corn.—We quote good to best lots, both white and yellow, at 70 a 73 cents.

PROVISIONS.—We quote Bacon at previous prices, as follows:—Sides 7 1-2 a 7 3-4 cts.; Shoulders 6 1-2 a 6 3-4 cts.; Hams 8 1-2 a 9 1-2, and assorted 7 3-4 a 8. Baltimore cured hams command 9 a 10 cts.

TOBACCO.—We continue the following quotations:

Maryland inferior and common $1.50 a $2; middling to good $2 a $5; good $5.50 a $7; and fine $7.25 a $12.

The total inspections of the week are 254 hhds.

MARRIED,

On Chrtstmas day, by the Rev. Mr. Childs, Mr. JAMES W. PADGETT to Miss ELIZABETH A. HART. All of Charles county.

At Washington, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Eggleston, WILLIAM BENNET HURST, to Miss JULIA A. PERRIE, formerly of Charles county.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, Md., letters of administration on the personal estate of JOSEPH WATSON, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1845.

RODERICK WATSON,
STANISLAUS FARRALL,
jan 1,—4t. Adm'rs of Jos. Watson.