CHRONICLE.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

MR. CALLAHAN:—While perusing your last paper, I per chance met with a communication signed "One of the People," which upon reading I soon discovered was probably intended as an answer to a recent and no doubt eloquent invocation to the voters of Dorchester, embracing likewise an able commentary upon that part of our constitution which relates to the right of suffrage. Now, sir, I must confess that I derived no less information than delight in eagerly devouring these goodly precepts of some modern Publius, who has arisen amongst us to edify the people upon this very abstruse point of constitutional law. It had ever been a wonder with me why some bold genius had not heretofore hazarded an exposition of the above article; but we can now ultimately congratulate ourselves upon the complete possession of all the prerequisite instruction in order to a constitutional exercise of the above glorious privilege. There is also an excusable pride which every one feels in the reflection that the time which he has bestowed in the perusal of any literary effort whatever—be it physics, divinity or *politics*—has been well requited by the agreeable information he has gleaned therefrom.

Such had been my emotion, when I had first impressed upon myself the wholesome lessons of "A Word in Season;" but the uncertainty of all conclusions to which the human mind is capable of leading us, was in this case most strikingly demonstrated, by the fact that one single week had scarce rolled over, when all the information I had stored away, and which would have been applied to some practical purpose at next *October election*, was most lamentably set at naught by a thundering counter commentary upon this identical *vexata questio*, so prolific is it of fierce contest. "A Word in Season" was mindful to suggest that our constitution had given us the right of selecting our representatives, but that we were required to choose the most "wise, sensible and discreet" of the people to represent us; he rightly abjures, too, at least by implication, the idea of preferring the ignorant, indiscreet, *ambitious* and uneducated, and warns us of the approach of a dozen or more as candidates for political preferment—Doubtless a very salutary beacon!—but unfortunately too well calculated to be seized upon by those *captious alarmists*, who are ever to be found arraying themselves under the banner of ignorance for the purpose of catching at popular favor. But "One of the People," I believe, tells us that he really is of opinion, that if we had been oftener represented by "plain, honest farmers and mechanics, and less frequently by lawyers, doctors and other privileged gentry, (by which, I infer from the context of his essay, he simply means men of education,) our laws at this time would have been more equal." But whence does he derive this authority, I would ask him, upon which he presumes thus to dub this highly respectable portion of our county, to wit: farmers and mechanics, mere ignoramuses, when they have ever been heretofore viewed in no other light than as the bone and sinew of our land—be it in point of honesty, discretion or of sound intelligence. I can only say that this respected body of individuals will be slow to consent to the classification which "One of the People" has been pleased to allot to them; but they will not object, I am sure, to his own enlistment in opposition to all "privileged gentry," as defined by himself. But enough for the present; and I would simply suggest, by way of conclusion, that "A Word in Season" would still proceed with his wholesome advice to the voters of our county, who are ever ready to be indoctrinated in the manner of voting according to true constructions of the *law;* and finally, may "One of the People" be more "discreet" and happy in the selection of epithets which he uses to identify tha laboring men while arousing them to a just sense of the many evils which ever accompany wisdom and education, when possessed by their representatives in the Assembly of Maryland.

A CITIZEN.

To the National Republicans of Drrohester county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—We are a party constituted by a unity of sentiment and principle, a party composed of individuals who believe that the principles of the present Administration (if it has any definite principles,) are incorrect in theory, and tyrannical and ruinous in practice—We therefore wish, at the next election, to exert the whole of our political force through the medium of the ballot-box against that party which entertains sentiments, as we think, repugnant to the best interests of the country, in violation of the laws and the constitution, and subversive of civil liberty. Now, how can this whole force be directed with the greatest effect? The way to exert the whole force is for us all to vote for persons entertaining sentiments consonant with our own; yet we may all do that and still not give to our strength its greatest effect. As, for instance, if a certain number of men, fully competent for the purpose, wish to overthrow a building, they may exert their whole force, yet by not properly applying their efforts, the strength of some will not only be lost, but, what is much worse, be made to counteract the efforts of the others, and thereby their design be frustrated; and so it is in politics. How, then, I ask, can we give to our strength its greatest effect? Why, by so directing it that each particle shall act so as to increase and not diminish our aggregate amount of strength. This can be accomplished only by us all voting for the same four candidates; for it is evident that if more than four are run by our party, some of our strength, as in the case of the building, will be made not only to be of no benefit, but a positive injury. The only manner in which we can all unite upon the same four candidates is by previous concert. No man who is sincere in his attachment to particular principles, and not actuated by selfish motives, can be opposed to a concert which will tend to further his own political views and establish his own political principles, provided that concert is conducted properly and fairly—and a concert can only be conducted properly and fairly when *every* member of the party is at liberty to express his sentiments, and when the place of meeting is such as to be convenient for all to attend for that purpose. As for those caucuses, by a few persons of influence meeting together, and, without any authority, directing the whole party, I have ever been, and shall ever be, opposed to them—They are anti-republican and dictatory.—Further, I am opposed to a general meeting of the party at any one place; not because I believe it wrong in principle that all should meet together and determine who should be their candidates, but I oppose it on the ground of inconvenience. The party is composed of individuals residing in every part of the county, and they cannot, without the greatest inconvenience, attend a meeting held in any one town or district. Therefore, as our object is to select from the whole county four of our party, the most competent and the most popular, to be candidates for the next General Assembly, let the members of our party in each district turn out at their respective hustings, at a day specified, and select from their own district four men of judgment and discretion, whose duty it shall be to meet together and nominate four suitable persons of our party as candidates.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have plainly given you my sentiments as to the course we ought to pursue. It is the only one we can follow without bringing ourselves under the iron yoke of Jacksonism. There is no doubt there will be an attempt by the Jackson party to raise a hue and cry against such a procedure as I have suggested. They will cry out caucus and dictation—they will endeavor to raise jealousies between the rich and the poor. They may, perhaps, send out candidates who will call themselves "independent," and will cry out no party, but if elected will be sure to vote with the Jackson party at Annapolis. They may go still further, and with their ingenuity try to palm off their candidates upon you as *true* Anti Jackson men, but who in truth are "wolves in sheeps' clothing;" and should they be so fortunate as to be elected, they will vote in every instance against your interests. But believe them not; they are your enemies, at least in politics—their only hope is, that you may be divided—their great object is to divide you: guard against their artifices; be united; do your best to rescue a suffering people from a tyrant's dominion, to restore a good currency to this once prosperous country, and to establish that constitution and those laws under which you have long lived in prosperity and happiness, but which have now been disregarded, nullified, violated by Andrew Jackson.

A UNIONIST.

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Since "Unionist" was put in type, we have received "Cincinnatus," on the same subject, warmly recommending similar proceedings. Had both come to hand at the same time, we are not sure that the first would have got the precedence. But as "Cincinnatus" reached us rather late, and not until the other had gone entirely through the hands of the compositor, the author will not wonder that we omit his communication when he reads "Unionist," and sees the resemblance of the two, both in character and design. It may not be amiss, however, to note, that, in one respect, "Cincinnatus" is more definite—He recommends the appointment by the National Republican voters of three persons for each district, (chosen at district meetings,) who shall meet in general convention to nominate four candidates for the General Assembly; and the place and day he suggests for holding the Convention, are Buck Town, and the 16th day of August next.—*Editor Chronicle.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Callahan—You would doubtless gratify a certain portion of your readers by publishing the following appointments made by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, at their last annual convention, held in the city of Baltimore, on the 3d ultimo, viz:—

Censors of Dorchester county.

Doctors William Jackson,
Francis P. Phelps,
Thomas W. Handy.

Licentiate Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Doctors Tristram Thomas, } Easton;
Theodore Denny, }
Benjamin Wroth;
George T. Martin, Denton;
Francis P. Phelps, Cambridge.

M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the New York American, July 14.

We lay before our readers, with much satisfaction, the annexed letters, which shew with what promptness the Bank endeavors to meet, so far as it can at the moment, the wishes of the New York committee in behalf of the business community.

The declaration thus made by the Bank, that all curtailments have ceased, and the implied pledge that, as occasion requires, a gradual and cautious enlargement of its loans shall be made, constitute most important information to the State Banks generally, and to the great body of merchants and traders in shaping their future business:

New York, 10th July, 1834.

Sir: At a meeting of many merchants, and others interested in Commerce, in this city, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to express to you, and to the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, over which you preside, the following views:

A large portion of the difficulties under which the commercial community have labored for some months past, has arisen from the restrictions deemed necessary on the part of the Bank of the United States in the differences existing between the Executive of the General Government and it; and so long as there seemed just ground for the continuance of such restrictions upon its issues and accommodations to the mercantile public, all efforts of the New York Commercial men were confined, to endeavor to render them as little burdensome as possible, and to endure them with the firmness and by the sacrifice, called forth by evils deemed inevitable. All agree that the pressure has been one of the most extensive ever known in our country; and it has been sustained in a manner to elevate the character, and to make known the resources of our mercantile community.

So long as Congress continued in session it was not deemed hopeless to look for some decision upon the great questions of finance, which were agitating our country from its centre to its extremities, and that measures of relief would naturally have flowed from the definite action of the National Legislature; but disappointed in this expectation, we are of opinion that the time has now arrived when the United States Bank, in safety beyond all contingency, with resources abundant, and increasing beyond all example, can, and ought to come forward to the relief and support of the commercial interests of the country; and we will not doubt its concurrence with us in these views, which so naturally result from premises, which must be equally apparent to it and to us.

In the true spirit which should ever characterize the intercourse between mercantile men, and the direction of the great organ of commerce, a *National Bank*, (and in the increased necessity for such an institution our latter experience confirms our former opinions,) we will frankly state our views to be, that the system of restriction adopted by the Bank, the last autumn, should now be *entirely abandoned*, and in its stead, that a course of free and useful enlargements of its loans should be substituted to the extent of five to ten millions of dollars—at such places, in such amounts, and in such manner as may most effectually restore the operations of the Bank to its former beneficial influence, and meet the object proposed, of reviving public confidence, and of giving relief and support to a community accustomed to rely upon Bank facilities, for the commencement and continuance of their usual commerce and trade. These of late have been most unfortunately interrupted, if not paralysed; and cannot be generally or usefully renewed, except by the full and free co-operation of the United States Bank, as now indicated, especially by those who, although rich in enterprize, skill and character, are yet deficient in actual capital—a class which constitutes the bone and sinew of our community—and is destined, ere long, unless prevented by a continuance of untoward events, to furnish leading men in influence and wealth.

By such a course, adopted by the United States Bank, publicly proclaimed and zealously persevered in, for twelve months at least, (which will afford ample time for any measure of precaution on its part prior to 1836,) the most beneficial consequences would be secured—the almost extinct impulse of private credit would be revived—many of the great evils of our present condition would be removed—the usual facilities of business in all its ramifications would be promoted—the recent lesson of suffering would be a security against overtrading—and the commerce and trade of the nation would, at least measurably, resume activity, vigor and prosperity.

The intercourse of the Bank with its customers, would thus be replaced to its former footing of mutual benefit, and the interest of both be promoted by so natural and wise a policy; which, to be of the greatest advantage, should be of the longest possible duration, and to be so understood by all parties.

We have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servants.

(Signed) James Brown,
John Haggerty,
James G. King,
Charles H. Russell,
George Griswold,
Thomas Tileston,
J. W. Leavitt,
Jo. Goodhue,
John A. Stevens.

To N. BIDDLE, Esq.,
President U. S. Bank, Phila.

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Bank of the United States,
July 11th, 1834.

GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 10th instant, which was immediately submitted to the Board of Directors, from whom it could not fail to receive the respectful consideration due to the signers of it.

The general subject of which it treats has, as you may naturally suppose, engaged the early and anxious attention of the Directors. For some months past the principal object of their measures has been to provide for the safety, and to maintain the credit of the Bank, at all hazards.

The restrictions upon its business, which they were under the necessity of imposing for this purpose, were as painful to the Board of Directors as to the community; and they confidently trusted that the National Legislature, if it sanctioned the measures which rendered these restraints necessary, would have provided other means of mitigating inevitable pressure. But the adjournment of Congress, without adopting any measures either of redress to the Bank, or of relief to the community, places both the Bank and the country in a new relation to each other, and imposes upon the diminished ability of the Bank an extraordinary demand for its assistance. To that claim the Board of Directors cannot be insensible.

They feel that the prosperity of the Bank is completely identified with that of the country; and they deem it not merely a duty but a gratification to interpose, whenever the resources of the Bank can be safely employed in the relief and support of the great interests of the community. Accordingly, on the 27th ult, when it was perceived that Congress was about to adjourn without adopting any measures for the relief of the country, the Board appointed a committee to consider the new duties which that event might devolve upon the Bank, and their report was this day adopted.

The report contemplates two objects.—The first is to put an immediate end to all the curtailments of the loans hitherto directed—a measure which was forthwith adopted. The second regards the future expansion of the loans of the Bank—a subject, as you are aware, of far greater difficulty and delicacy. The long experience and the sagacity in business for which so many of you gentlemen, are distinguished, will I think readily suggest to you that a general public declaration of a purpose to add to the loans of the Bank a sum of from five to ten millions of dollarrs might be productive of great disadvantage, as well to the Bank as to the public, and that the more prudent course of expansion, if any be necessary, would be to increase the loans cautiously at those points which most require relief.

To such a policy the Board are well disposed, and they will proceed to the consideration of your views with every disposition to concur in them so far as the state of the Institution, and the principles on which they think it prudent to conduct its affairs, will permit. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

N. BIDDLE, *President.*

Messrs. James Brown, John Haggerty,
James G. King, C. H. Russel,
G. Griswold, Thomas Tileston,
J. W. Smitt, John A. Stevens.
J. Goodhue, *New York.*

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship North America brings to the New York editors Liverpool advices to the 1st June.

There was a breaking up of the Grey ministry, owing to some difference of opinion existing in the Cabinet upon the subject of the appropriation of Church property in Ireland.

CHANGES IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

London, Saturday, May 31, 1834.

The Cabinet arrangements, if such they can be called, were yesterday either formally or practically completed—that is to say, there has been a shifting of seats, a transfer of persons from one department to another, a domestic movement in the interior of the Administration; but as for accession of power, character or value of any kind from without, there appears not a single particle. The Government, with one or two individual exceptions of little moment, stands precisely where it was. It stands in respect of its *personnel*, where it was last Monday morning—*minus* two among the most effective of its former members, viz: Mr. Stanley and Sir J. Graham.

The following is, we believe, a correct list of the changes:—

CABINET.

Mr. Spring Rice, Colonies.
Lord Auckland, Admiralty.
Lord Carlisle, Privy Seal.
Mr. Ellis, his present office.

NOT CABINET.

Mr. P. Thompson, President of the Board of Trade.

Lord Musgrave, Post office.

Mr. Francis Baring, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. M. O'Ferrall, Lord of the Treasury.

Also, Mr. W. Ord in the room of Mr. George Ponsonby, who goes to the seat in the Customs vacant by the death of Mr. Roe.

The immediate cause of the disagreement in the Ministry, was a clause in the Irish Tithe Bill, which left it doubtful whether the Church of Ireland was to possess the entire proceeds arising from ecclesiastical sources. The clause originally passed, Mr. Stanley contending that it was better, at present, to leave the question open, and at first settle the amount. All might have gone on smoothly, but for Mr. O'Connell's pacific propositions, and Mr. Ward's notice of motion to introduce a clause declaratory of the opinion of the house, that the Tithes of Ireland were more than abundant for the Irish Clergy, and ought, in part, to be appropriated to other purposes. Several Members of the Clergy, thought so too; but Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond were of a contrary opinion. A division in the council was the consequence.

Various efforts were made to escape the difficulty, and it was thought possible, up to Tuesday evening, to avoid the necessity of secession. The feeling, however, elicited by the speeches of Mr. Ward and Mr. Grote, left the result no longer doubtful. Ministers were sure to be in a minority, and accordingly Mr. Stanley made a hasty communication to Lord Althorp and the House adjourned to 2d June.

The following Royal Speech, though not delivered from the Throne, is contained in the Standard of the 29th May. It exhibits very clearly the sentiments of the King in relation to the Church Establishment of England.

After a short conversation, in which his Majesty said, amongst other things, "I now remember you have a right to require of me to be resolute in defence of the Church," the King proceeded:—

"I have been, by the circumstance of my life, and by conviction, led to support toleration to the utmost extent of which it is justly capable; but toleration must not be suffered to go into licentiousness; it has its bounds, which it is my duty and which I am resolved to maintain.—I am, from the deepest conviction, attached to the pure, Protestant faith which this Church, of which I am the temporal head, is the human means of diffusing and preserving in this land.

"I cannot forget what was the course of events that placed my family on the throne which I now fill. These events were consummated in a revolution which was rendered necessary and was effected, not, as has sometimes been most erroneously stated, merely for the sake of the temporal liberties of the people, but for the preservation of their religion.

"It was for the defence of the religion of the country that was made the settlement of the crown, which has placed me in the situation that I now fill; and that religion and the Church of England and Ireland (Ireland with peculiar emphasis,) the prelates of which are now before me, it is my fixed purpose, determination and resolution, to maintain.

"The present Bishops, I am quite satisfied, (and am rejoiced to hear, from them and from all, the same of the clergy in general under their governance,) have never been excelled at any period of the history of our Church by any of their predecessors in learning, piety or zeal, in discharge of their high duties. If there are any of the inferior arrangements in the discipline of the Church, which, however, I greatly doubt—[the expression of doubt was again delivered by his majesty with great emphasis]—that require amendment, I have no distrust of the readiness and ability of the Prelates now before me to correct such things; and to you, I trust, they will be left to correct, with your authority unimpaired and unshackled.

"I trust it will not be supposed that I am speaking to you a speech which I have got by heart. No, I am declaring to you my real and genuine sentiments. I have almost completed my 69th year; and though blessed by GOD with a very rare measure of health, (not having known what sickness is for some years,) yet I do not blind myself to the plain and evident truth, that increase of years must tell largely upon me when sickness shall come. I cannot, therefore, expect that I shall be very long in this world. It is under this impression that I tell you, that while the law of the land considers it impossible that I should do wrong—that while I know that there is no earthly power which can call me to account—this only makes me more deeply sensible of the responsibility under which I stand to that ALMIGHTY BEING, before whom we must all one day appear. When that day shall come, you will know whether I am sincere in the declaration which I now make, of firm attachment to the church, and resolution to maintain it.

"I have spoken more strongly than usual, because of unhappy circumstances that have forced themselves upon the observation of all. The threats of those who are enemies of the Church, make it the more necessary for those who feel their duty to that Church to speak out. The words which you hear from me are indeed spoken by my mouth, but they flow from my heart."

His Majesty was affected to tears during the delivery of this declaration, and concluded the interview by inviting the Prelates to partake of the Holy Communion with him at the Chapel Royal, on Tuesday, the 22d of June.

The ratifications of the Treaty between England, France, Spain and Portugal, have been received in London.

The bill removing the disabilities of the Jews was read a second time in the House of Commons, May 28, by a vote of 123 to 32.

IRELAND.

Disturbances, more or less serious, continue to prevail in various parts of this kingdom, particularly in the northern countries.

The German papers announce the determination of the Sultan to enforce his claims upon Samos, and to call upon France to give up the possession of Algiers and the surrounding territory; entertaining a hope that England may be induced to second the last mentioned application.

A report was received in London on the 27th, that the Viceroy of Egypt had been assassinated. The report was not believed.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the 1st of June packet ship Sully, Capt. Forbes, arrived at New York on Saturday evening, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received advices from Havre to that date, with Paris papers to the evening of 30th May.

The agricultural reports from different parts of France are extremely favorable. The rains which succeeded the drought in the early part of the spring have made a very great improvement, and the vineyards and corn lands both promise an abundant harvest.

Recent accounts from Poland state that Warsaw has been condemned by an imperial ukase to pay a sum of 10,000,000 rubles by way of fine for having been the centre of the late revolution. This sum, which will be advanced by the Bank of Poland, will be distributed amongst such of the inhabitants of the kingdom as suffered by the war of 1832.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

We learn that among the passengers by the North America is Theodore Sedgewick, Jr., Esq., Bearer of Despatches from Mr. Livingston, our Minister to France, to this Government. The French Government, after long delay, has at last given up the original papers of the ships illegally captured. The French Government has also consented to give us copies of the decisions by which the condemnation of those vessels was made. Mr. Sedgewick, we learn, is the bearer of the original ships' papers. It may be inferred from these being sent at the present time that Mr. Livingston entertains full confidence, that at the next session of the Chamber of Deputies funds will be appropriated to carry into effect the treaty concluded with Mr. Rives.—*N. Y. Post.*

The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who dates from one of the United States ships, near Genoa, thus describes a remarkable phenomenon:

"We stood off from the coast during the night, and this morning are almost becalmed in the centre of the Gulf of Genoa, with the views of land in every direction. In the north and east are the lofty snow sprinkled Appenines, stretching from the head of the Gulf, far down the centre of Italy; on the South the Islands of Gorgona and Caprea with Elba in the back ground; and in the north-west, the Alps, lying upon the waters in fantastic outlines of blue, splendidly fringed with white and silver.

For a first time in my life, I have been favored with a sight of the optical phenomenon, of an image, cast upon a cloud, by the reflection and refraction of the rays of light through a hazy atmosphere. A vessel some ten or twelve miles distant, with "*hull down*," in sea phraseology, was distinctly seen several times in the course of two or three hours, to be surmounted by an inverted fac-simile, including the hull, having every appearance of a sail of the same kind, traversing the sky *upside down*. The island of Gorgona, also, was cast up, in similar images, far above the horizon, the straight line of its water edge standing against the sky, while another of its head lands and summit of the same coloring as the island, extended from it to the land itself. No one on ship board, I believe, had ever witnessed a similar exhibition before.

Another phenomenon of less singular character, has also occurred two or three times during the morning; the existence of two currents of air about the ship, at the same time, by which the lower sails have been for some minutes "taken aback" and been kept so, while the canvass above has been filled for an opposite direction.

The calmness of the weather and a light head wind, have taken from us the hope of getting into port to-day; but the sublime scenes of the Appenines, marked extensively from our present position by the magnificent road, lately cut along the sides—and in many points near their summits, rivalling, it is said, the passage of the Samplon and Mount Cenis in its grandeur—and the towns and hamlets, the churches and convents, valleys and plantations at their bases, in near view, we are not impatient of a detention, even from Genoa, "*the Suberb.*"

The great error in vaccination is said to be the removing it from one subject to another. The original infection, or one remove will, it seems, always be found a certain antidote to small pox; but after one remove, it is affirmed to be unsafe, and hence is brought into unmerited disrepute.

Strawberries, says a medical writer, have been useful to persons who are disposed to consumption. They are also an excellent dentrifice—cleansing the teeth and gums in the most pleasant manner, and without the least trouble. There is no kind of fruit more delectable to the sense of taste than the Strawberry; and there are few more agreeable to sight, when fresh from the stem—fully ripe—large—pulpy. They, too, like the rose have lent the poet a simile; and the richest one, the more graphic, we ever met with, is a couplet from an old Irish ballad:—

"Her eyes were like light in the morning' blue stream,
Her cheeks were like Strawberries smothered in cream."