CHRONICLE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

I have just understood that the small pox, which has been and is still ravaging a populous section of our county, has most miraculously made its appearance on the camp ground, in utter violation of the formally announced predictions and prophecies of some learned M. D. of our town, who, although not of the lineage of David, has yet assumed to himself the prophetical employment of some of his progeny; and, thus missing his calling, has become doubtless the innocent cause of propagating this infectious distemper throughout our county. I have often heard, Mr. Editor, and believe it to be true, that, when religious phrenzy once damps the mind, it invariably dethrones all former occupants, operating, in this respect, not unlike other species of mania, which never fails to oust reason from its rightful habitation. But all this is well enough in our republican country, where men have a right even to throw off humanity and put on the attributes of the next highest order of God's creation; for, being free agents, they have an indisputable right to present within themselves all the various phenomena of which human nature is susceptible—not even excepting that which likens them unto men with *tails*. But this *last* is not that to which I have taken exception; for I care not under what cloak of sanctity others may think fit to carouse and revel, in derogation of our ideas of decency and propriety, not to say any thing of the tendency of such modes of worship to all that is inconsistent with *grace* and *virtuous action;* but what I condemn, is, that any physician or physicians of our town—for I know them not, whoever they be—should be guilty of such gross *imprudence* as to give it as their professional opinion that no danger was to be apprehended on the camp ground from the small pox, distant as it was some five or six miles. And was that the impregnable barrier which he or they held out to the people would prove a sufficient security against that ravaging, loathsome disease? Had he or they so far forgot the magnetic nature of camp-meetings as not to know that they would indiscriminately collect together multitudes from a circumference of twice or thrice that distance? And all this *has* taken place, and all the bad effects have ensued which common sense and daily experience had foretold, and yet which medical skill predicted to have been very improbable and almost impossible to have occurred. What, then, are we to say in regard to this highly censurable transaction? Why, that we condemn it *unqualifiedly*, and ought to make known to the chief promoters of it, our conviction that they have either done that which would reflect upon the intelligence of the merest tyro in medicine, or that they have been guilty of unwarrantably raising a tribute from the pockets of our poor, even at the risk of their lives, as a return for professional services which they would seem to have *predicted* to themselves, as one of the consequences of this *pious transaction*. You may well suppose, sir, that it is with feelings of the deepest regret that I have thus been impelled to call the attention of our citizens to so disagreeable a circumstance as the one already mentioned; nor am I any alarmist, thus to seek an opportunity to break in upon the tranquillity of the citizens of our town; but if its present and future deliverance from all that promotes that vilest of diseases, small pox, be a subject worthy of consideration with them, I am certainly excusable in thus impressing upon them the necessity of using timely and proper preventives. Suffer not your religious enthusiasm to credit the monstrous doctrine, that, for the promotion of a lawful purpose, the most unrighteous means is allowable; nor that you can dance away your sins to the measure of a *Bedlam* ditty; but remain quiet at your homes, and there serve the Great Cause of religion in every rational mode whatever, without hazarding the life of your fellow-men by spreading pestilence throughout the land to the no little annoyance of all

ANTI-FANATICS.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR:—I propose to submit the following questions and propositions:—

Do there exist two great parties in the U. S. and the States respectively, denominated Jackson and Anti-Jackson?

In the State of Maryland are not the Executive appointments made by an Executive chosen either by one party or the other?

How is the Executive chosen, if not by an ascertainment of the strength of the respective parties in the Legislature, and that ascertainment made in caucus, meeting or concert at the seat of government?

In party times like these, how are the members of the respective parties in the Legislature brought before the people, but by caucus, convention, &c.?

Have there ever been in the Legislature, during any one session, more than five or six so called Anti-Caucus men?—and what have they done by themselves?

Can Anti-Caucus politicians point out any useful purpose to which they can put themselves while in the Legislature?

Are they not universally despised by the party from which they have seceded, and mistrusted by those whom they nominally oppose?

Are they opposing conventions, caucuses, &c., from patriotism, or is self at the bottom of their declamation?

Is not a man who expects to secure his election by the votes of the disaffected, an enemy to the party?

Have not the Anti-Jackson party got enough of Anti-Caucus delegates from this county?

If the members of the Legislature, I mean of the Anti Jackson party, Caucus men, since 1829, have amounted to 18 from this county, who have truly supported the Anti-Jackson cause, and there has been but one Anti-Caucus member in that time, would the party have any reason to felicitate itself on the election of any more?

If, in 1829, the Anti-Jackson majority in the county was only about 50, and in the face of caucusing, &c., it now amounts to nearly four hundred, has the anti-Jackson party any just ground to complain, any reasonable inducement to change its course and be led astray by a few interested, self-seeking politicians.

TRUEMAN.

The Hon. Horace Binney, in his speech on the Gold Coin Bill, (21st June last,) in the House of Representatives, presented the following views of the measure:—

"In his judgment, there was nothing in any of the suggestions that had been made, to justify the extreme violation now proposed by the Chairman of the Committee on Coins. In regard to this or any other change in the value, there were two remarks that he would submit to the House. In the first place, he did not entertain the opinion that any change would materially increase the metallic circulation of the country. Gold, however estimated, would not, to any extent, take the place of Bank paper, while Bank paper was permitted by law to circulate as it now did. A traveller might be induced to take gold for his expenses, if he could not obtain paper that would travel with him without loss; and while gold should be a novelty, a few more pieces might be seen in the pockets of the citizens: but the increase of the mass in circulation from these causes would not be considerable. Wherever gold should come, in the present condition of our Bank paper, it would in general displace silver without adding to it. This was the first remark he had to submit. The other was, that no change in valuation would produce any considerable increase of specie in the Banks. Under the proposed change, they would have a greater amount of gold, but at the same time they would have a less amount of silver. Nothing would induce the Banks, nor could any thing compel them, to keep more of either metal on hand than was necessary to sustain their paper circulation; and what they did keep on hand, whether it should be gold or silver, would be of the same use to them and to the country. Little or nothing was to be gained by the substitution of gold for silver. The mass would not be augmented, though its complexion might be changed. It was, therefore, a delusion to suppose, as had been proclaimed in the public papers, that this bill would give a specie currency to the country; neither would it give increased stability to Bank paper. The extent of its effect would be, if gold should be rightly valued, to give the country some more gold than it previously had, and to about the same extent to diminish the silver; and it would also give to the holder of gold its real value immediately in every transaction, without compelling him to seek it through a transaction with a broker.—If overhauled, its effect would be to enable a debtor to pay his present debts with less than he owed, and to that extent consequently to defraud his creditor; and it would, if considerable, place silver exactly in the condition in which gold now was, and make it an article of trade, instead of currency. In the end, we might have to change the relative value of the two metals to keep silver here, as we now proposed to do to keep the gold. It had not indeed, occurred to him that it was as important as some had thought to raise gold even to what he admitted to be its true proportional value. The real value had always been obtained, and would continue to be obtained, by the American holder, in the shape of a premium in the market, and this without any law for the purpose, except the law of commercial exchanges. Indeed, it was from this very premium that its true value, when compared with silver, was obtained. It would facilitate the gain of this premium by the holder of gold to raise the legal value of gold to the same extent or thereabouts, and to this extent he was willing to go, but not beyond it."

Treasury Department,
2d August, 1834.

The following Banks, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, as depositories of the public money.

The Moyamensing Bank, in the county of Philadelphia,

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, at Detroit.

A great outcry has been raised against the Bank of the United States, because it has retained out of the dividends accruing to the Government an amount sufficient to cover its claim to the damages on the Bill of Exchange drawn upon France, but protested for non payment. Now, in order to understand this matter correctly, the reader should bear in mind that the Government of the United States *cannot be sued in any event* and that as the Government has declared its determination to refuse payment of the claim for damages, the Bank would be without a remedy, unless it pursued the course it has taken. If it has wrongfully retained the dividends, the United States can not only recover the money but also damages for the detention. The United States can sue the Bank, but the Bank cannot sue the United States. The United States could defraud the Bank, whilst the Bank could have no possible remedy. The Bank cannot defraud the United States, for it may be proceeded against, in the Courts of law, and, if judgment be recovered against it, all its corporate property may be seized under execution and sold to satisfy the judgment. Let the government, then, sue the Bank. It is anxious and willing to stand a trial.—*Fred. Exam.*

NEW GOLD COIN.

The Treasury Department has published the annexed letter, in order that the public may be enabled to distinguish the new from the old gold coins. It is added that—"As the date could not, by law, be altered, but the cap and motto might be legally omitted, and would serve plainly to distinguish the new impression, that course has been adopted at the mint till the commencement of the next year, when the motto will probably be restored, and the date of the new year, instead of the omission of the motto, will be found sufficient to indicate the change in the coin."

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, 1st Aug. 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department, that the coinage of Gold, according to the new ratio of gold to silver, commenced this morning, being the earliest day permitted by the provisions of the act.

In making this communication, it may be satisfactory to recur to the peculiarities by which the new gold coins are to be distinguished from those of former issues. They are the following:

On the face, the new coins will be readily distinguished by a head of Liberty disencumbered of a cap.

On the reverse, the surplus motto "E Pluribus Unum," which for many years has occupied a portion of the disk above the figure of the Eagle, is now omitted.

These changes, independently of the facility to be derived from them, in distinguishing the future from the past emissions of our gold coins, are recommended by a nearer adherence to the provisions of the law, as well as by the rules of taste and classic authority. The views in these respects, presented in my communications of the 9th ult. having met your approbation, will, I doubt not, be sustained by the judgment of the public.

In regard to the omission of the motto above referred to, the same improvement was introduced in the quarter dollar in 1831, the subject having, by communication of the 29th January of that year, been submitted to the President through the Department, and approved.

The Eagle of the former issues weighs 270 grains, the Half Eagle 135 grains, and the Quarter 67½ grains. The Eagle, under the present law, will weigh 258 grains, the Half Eagle 129 grains, and the Quarter 64½ grains. These weights are recited because desirable to be kept in mind, rather than as affording a farther criterion of distinction between the two classes of coins—since an inspection, much more cursory than that of weighing, will distinguish them by the preceding characteristics.

The Eagle and Half Eagle of the new coinage will be less in diameter than those of the former emissions, and that in a greater proportion than the diminution of weight would indicate. This, however, though a decided amendment of our coinage, is of less value as a distinctive mark, since the comparison would require the presence of coin of both classes.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM'L. MOORE,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. Levi. Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Ominous.—The country will learn with surprise, mortification, and indignation, that the new issue of gold, or *Jackson money*, as the deterioration is called, is coined *without the Liberty cap!!* This is truly ominous, and is probably so designed to appear.—The words *E Pluribus Unum* are also omitted, and it is presumed the next emission will have the old block figure head on it. Great revolutions have little beginnings.—*Poulson.*

Spurious Gold Coin.—We were informed yesterday by a respectable Broker of this city, that quantities of spurious gold coin are in circulation. They are said to be extremely well executed and calculated to deceive the best judges. Several store keepers have expressed to us their determination to receive no gold pieces, in consequence of the great difficulty in detecting attempts at imposition.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A public meeting was held in Boston, on the 30th ult. in relation to the "Maryland State Colonization Society." Horace Mann, Esq. was chairman, and Messrs. H. H. Huggeford, and Francis O. Watts, secretaries. The meeting was addressed by the agent of the Society, The Rev. Mr. Breckenridge explained at length the situation of the black population in this State, slave and free, the history of their relations and proportions to each other and to the whites, the opinions of the people in regard to emancipation and the designs and principles of the State scheme, now in progress. These details appear to have been received with favor. Resolutions where adopted cordially approving of the principles of "the Maryland State Colonization Society," and promising to advance its interest in every right and practicable way." To this end, a committee of five, (composed of Messrs. B. B. Thatcher, D. Noyes, J. Jenkins, H. H. Huggeford, and G. W. Blagden,) was appointed for the purpose of obtaining contributions.

Improved Carabine.—The Army and Navy Chronicle for last month, gives the following description of the improved carabine, lately introduced as the arms of the cavalry of the United States. It will doubtless prove an effective instrument of warfare.

The carabine is of a peculiar description; it is on the principle of Hull's rifles, loads itself on the breech, and the part containing the charge is so constructed as to separate from the barrel by means of a spring. This part may be called the chamber, and is about six inches long; when loaded, it is easily returned to its position; and then, if the percussion cap is put on the touch-hole, and the piece is ready for firing, it requires no ram-rod, yet is furnished with one, which answers the purpose of wiper, and when drawn out, makes a bayonet equal in length to the barrel of the piece, and it is a very formidable weapon. The whole piece weighs seven pounds and a half, and carries balls 24 to the pound.

VESUVIUS.

This uneasy mountain has been troubled again with an inveterate and *rash* breaking out. Some very singular phenomena were recently exhibited there. On the 29th of May, two new craters were formed near the old one, from which issued stones and flame. Above a small cone, on the side which faces the Cameldules of Torre del Greco, an enormous fissure has opened to the width of three hundred feet, and the depth of fifty feet, around which are a great number of smaller crevices, whence issues smoke, emitting a very disagreeable odor. On the 22nd, a violent shock of the mountain was the signal of an eruption of lava, which divided into two torrents, one taking its course towards Vetrana. From the 21st to the 25th an immense column of smoke rose half a mile high, in which the rays of the sun made beautiful rainbows.

Effects of Industry.—It is stated that when Mr. Coke, the celebrated English farmer, took possession of his farm at Halkham in Norfolk, it was so poor and worn out that it would not even bring grass. He said jocosely "that there was but one blade of grass on the whole farm, for which two rabits were fighting." But by labor and skill, he has made this farm the most beautiful and productive in all England, and Mr. Coke is now one of the richest and most distinguished farmers in the whole country.

HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

A writer in the Little Rock Gazette gives the following description of the hot springs of Arkansas:

"The springs are about five miles in a direct line from the Washita river, and about a quarter of a degree north of the Louisiana line. They break out of the side of a mountain, and are very numerous and abundant in water; indeed, they burst out every where in the sides and bottom of a pretty rocky creek, into which they all run. It is said they are seventy in number. They are so numerous, and their heat so great, that, after two or three weeks of dry weather, the creek becomes too hot to bathe in, opposite the springs, and bathers go from an eighth to a quarter of a mile below, where the water is bearable. The exact temperature we could not ascertain, but it exceeds 150 of Fahrenheit's thermometer. I should judge the warmest spring to have a temperature of 180. Practical persons will recognize the degrees of heat by the fact, that the water will readily scald the hair from hogs. I believe they are the warmest waters known, except those of Hecla, in Iceland. The water retains its heat for a great length of time; let into a bath at night, it is of a right temperature to bathe in, in the morning. It is used either by bathing in the water, or by exposing the body to the steam which arises from it when confined; and for this purpose, some rude contrivances are raised over two or three of the principal springs. They have produced extraordinary cures in rheumatism, paralysis, liver complaints, enlargement of the spleen, eruptions, pulmonary complaints, obstructions, and chronic disorders of every kind.

An Englishman residing in Pennsylvania, recently advertised for a respectable *colored woman* to become his wife. The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle has the following notice of the advertisement, from which it appears likely that the advertiser will be speedily suited to his taste.

Interesting News.—We understand (and we have information from the most respectable authority,) that the high-minded Pennsylvanian, who has risen so far above the vulgar prejudices of the age, as to advertise for a "young, intelligent and respectable female, chiefly or entirely of African blood," *as a wife*, is likely to be accommodated. A female, answering the description, as black as the most zealous fanatic could wish for a companion, "intelligent and respectable," is about to leave this place for New York, in a day or two, with a letter from her owner, a respectable gentleman of this city, to the Editor of the "Liberator," authorising him to forward her to the advertiser, "for the purpose aforesaid."

A NEW INVENTION.

The Taunton (Mass.) Whig states that a gentleman in Boston, who owns a large chemical establishment, has discovered a new species of fire, which produces a most intense heat. It is produced by the mixture of tar and water. With this kind of fuel, a steam-boat can pass the Atlantic with the greatest safety. The discoverer declares that he can carry a steam-boat from Providence to New York, by using this fuel, for five dollars. It is said that the invention of the cotton-gin doubled the value of every acre of land in the southern States, and we are of opinion that the discovery above mentioned will double the value of the steam engine. It will be especially important to the engines which are employed upon rail-roads, and will remove one of the greatest obstacles to the general use of locomotives upon our common roads.

London, April 16.—An air balloon is making at Naniz, in France, upon an entire new plan; it is made of the membrane of an animal, a new discovery and a secret, and is to be filled with gas never yet used or made. Two experiments have been made with small ones, which have answered infinitely beyond expectation. Four men, besides the inventor, are to go up with provisions for a fortnight's voyage. It is remarkable that this person has found out a means for preventing the least escape of the air, or change of it.

A VALUABLE HINT.

A writer in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Dr. Comstock, of Lebanon, (Ct.) furnishes an interesting article on the mode of extracting foreign substances which have been introduced into the ear. He says that he once knew an instance of a lady in whose auditory passage a bug had flown down, whose anguish proceeding from the motion and noise of the insect was beyond all former experience or present endurance. She described the noise while the insect was in her ear, as exceeding the falling of a mountain, or the crush of thunder, whilst its motion gave pain unutterable. The writer recommends that the feather end of a quill from a raven, goose or eagle, smeared in honey, should be introduced into the ear, which will immediately stop the hum of a bug or the buzz of a fly, and extract it. If the substance to be extracted is a cherry stone or shot, or kernel of corn, candied honey may be preferable to that directly from the hive, because more tenacious and adhesive, and there may be cases where something more adhesive than honey can be used with propriety. But by dipping the feather end of a quill into the latter, introducing it into the ear, and turning it round, every substance which lies loosely in the passage may be extracted. This will supercede the use of forceps, and do away the barbarous term, and more barbarous operation of *auricular lithotrity.*

A grand project is said to be in contemplation in France, in the nature of a general *fair*, or exhibition of the productions of all the countries of Europe on a magnificent scale. It is proposed to be held in Paris in 1836, in a large range of buildings provided by the French government. The expense is estimated at about 600,000 francs. The occasion is expected to bring together the finest productions of taste, art and manufacture, from all parts of the Continent, and serve to determine the contested question of superiority in skill.—*Balt. Amer.*

SINGULAR MANUFACTURE.

It is probably very little known that an extensive manufacture is carried on in this neighborhood, by which old rags are made into new cloth. Yet such is the fact, and to so great an extent does this manufacture prevail, that at least five million pounds weight of woollen rags are yearly imported from Germany and other parts for this purpose. The rags are subjected to a machine which tears them to pieces, and reduces them nearly to their primative state of wool; and they are then, with a small admixture of new wool, again carded, spun and woven; and they make a cloth not very strong, but answering very well for paddings, shoddies, and other purposes of that nature. The ingenuity deserves praise which thus resurrectionizes cloth and gives it a second existence. There is nothing whatever of fraud in the manufacture; it is a justifiable economy to make the material go as far as it will. The manufacture is carried on chiefly in the neighborhood of Batley.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Extraordinary Circumstance.—The following remarkable circumstance is noticed in the Onondaga Standard. On the evening of the 9th ult. one of the warmest days of the season, three persons in the family of a Mr. Ward, living on the turnpike a mile or two west of Onondaga Hill, were struck with paralysis at the same instant of time. There were other persons in another part of the house who were not affected. The effect produced was precisely like that of electricity. At the time it took place a thunder shower was passing about two miles distant, at the moment the persons injured fell, a strong flash of lighting was perceived, but it was not accompanied, or followed immediately, by thunder. It is difficult to attribute the circumstance to the ordinary causes of paralysis, affecting three persons in one family simultaneously; and we have never read or heard of a case of silent electricity that produced the usual consequences of a stroke of lightning.

LAFAYETTE'S LIBERALITY.

Major Neville, who delivered the Eulogy on Lafayette recently at Cincinnati, and whose father was one of the General's aids during the revolutionary war, related the following anecdote: "On his last visit to this country, having understood that the family of his favorite aid, who had fought by his side at Brandywine, Monmouth, Trenton and Rhode Island, and who died previous to his arrival in the United States, were not in prosperous circumstances, he sent to the eldest son of his ancient champion in arms, immediately before his departure for France, an order on the President of the Bank of the U. States for $4,000. The letter enclosing the order was couched in that language of refined delicacy, which divests an act of benevolence of all irksome consequences to the recipient, and which none but a being like Lafayette can conceive. It is but justice to the representative of that family to say, that the order was never used, and is only retained as a memento of the goodness of his father's friend—as a gratifying proof of the warm intimacy which existed between them."

Converting Sea Water into Fresh.—Many attempts have hitherto been made to attain this most desirable object, all of which, either from complexity of arrangement or costliness of apparatus, have failed of the intended effect. Messrs. Wells and Westrupp, the patentees of the new method—and, we believe, the only certain one—of converting sea-water into a pure, palatable and healthful liquid, have now, however, succeeded beyond all expectation, in the construction of a simple and effective machine, with which the cookery for a large ship's crew is carried on at the time it is producing at the rate of eight or nine gallons of excellent water per hour. We have much pleasure in adding our testimony to the value of this important invention, and in recording the fact, that his Majesty has honored it with his decided approval, and drank a sparkling glass full of the purified water.—*English paper.*

Inflation of the Lungs of newly-born Infants.—At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Julia Fontanelle stated a curious fact in confirmation of the usefulness of the practice of inflating the lungs of newly-born children apparently lifeless. An infant born in a state of asphyxia was brought, said the speaker, for dissection to M. Portal;—it had already lain some time in the room, and the surgeon was about to commence the anatomy, but before proceeding to operate, the thought occurred to him to blow into its mouth. This he accordingly did, and at the end of two or three minutes warmth returned, the circulation was excited, the heart beat, and the body was sent back to the parents—a living child.

Every one knows that we have had warm weather; that some men have died from drinking cold water, and some horses been killed by excessive exertion; but no one in this quarter of the world can imagine, the heat of the weather in some sections of New Jersey. Major Noah, whose known gravity precludes all idea of a joke, seriously tells us that two locomotives on the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, gave out from mere exhaustion on account of the heat.—*Philad. Intel.*

THE FEAST OF CHERRIES.

It is said that there is a feast celebrated every year, at Hamburg, in Germany, called the "feast of cherries." At this time, very great numbers of children parade the streets, with green boughs in their hands, ornamented with cherries. The feast is kept on account of a victory which was once obtained in the following manner:—

In 1432, the Hussites, as they were called, having attacked the city of Hamburg, gave out that they were about to destroy it. Upon this, one of the citizens, by the name of WOLF, proposed that all the children in the city, from seven to fourteen years of age, should be clad in mourning, and sent to the enemy to beg for mercy. The Chief of the Hussites was so touched by the sight of these unoffending children, that he received them into his camp, regaled them with cherries and other fruits, and promised to spare the city. The children returned to their friends, crowned with leaves, holding cherries, and shouting "Victory!"—*Parley's Magazine.*

Typographical Error.—The funniest typographical error that we recollect, was one in Freneau's paper, in Philadelphia, when Congress met in that city. It was the rule in that paper that the names of speakers should be set in small capitals. On one occasion the custom was departed from by the compositor. One of the members, the day previous, had made a flourishing speech, which was reported in full. This name appeared at top, in printers' parlance, in lower case. The proof reader struck his pen across the name, and wrote on the margin, "small caps." So the corrector, following copy, as in duty bound, inserted the words literally, and the Philadelphia Gazette came out on that day with a close page, at the head of which were the words, "MR. SMALL CAP'S SPEECH."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*