CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1836.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday week, the 18th instant.

We must request our patrons to regard with indulgence, the contents of the Chronicle this week, as they have been hastily thrown together. Circumstances entirely beyond control, sometimes occur, to prevent our answering the expectations of our readers both with regard to the interest of its columns and its early appearance. We regret that it cannot always be otherwise.

The mail, which was due here yesterday by the steam-boat, did not arrive, consequently we are be unable to lay before our readers, any very late intelligence from Washington or Annapolis, our latest dates being those received by Tuesday's mail.

It will be seen by reference to the column containing the proceedings of our State Legislature, that Col. Thomas W. Veazey, of Cecil, was, on Monday last, elected Governor of this State, having received the entire vote of the Anti-Van Buren members, the others voting blanks.

The election of the Governor's Council had not taken place when the mail left Annapolis on Tuesday.

Thomas C. Nicols, Esq., of this county, was on Wednesday last, appointed, by the Executive, Clerk to the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, vice James Parrott, Esq., resigned.—*Easton Gazette, of Saturday.*

We congratulate the citizens of this town and county on the erection and near completion of a superior Steam Mill, at Easton Point. It is expected to be in operation next week, for the manufacture of meal and flour.

Such an establishment has long been desired, and the thanks of the citizens are due to the few enterprising individuals who have undertaken it.—*ibid.*

We are informed that the steam-boat Maryland, will make two trips from Baltimore to this place next week—leaving Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton on Tuesday and on Friday, as usual, and return on Wednesday and Saturday—She will then make but one trip a week, (weather permitting.) leaving Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton on Friday, and return to Annapolis and Baltimore on Saturday.—*ibid.*

New Orleans, Dec. 12.—We learn that the forts below the city and on the lakes have assumed a most warlike attitude.—Heavy ordnance has been mounted, and such preparations made as would indicate that the Government is at least *ready* for war. We understand that all the fortifications on the Gulf and the seaboard have been placed in the same state.

Several gentlemen have lately had their pockets picked, while travelling in the rail road cars between Baltimore and Washington. The Hon. R. Hardin, a member of Congress, from Kentucky, had his pocket book, containing 140 dollars, taken from him a few days ago, while he was travelling in one of the cars.

Important Decision—Memorandum Checks.—The Boston Atlas, of Monday last, furnishes a minute account of a very important decision which was given the day before, in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. It was ruled, that a *memorandum check* of itself is not evidence of a debt; and, unless supported by collateral proof of the payment and receipt of money, cannot sustain an action. As thousands of dollars are daily lent in this loose manner, on the supposition that the memorandum is good as *evidence*, we think it desirable to place the mercantile community on their guard. The insertion of the words "borrowed and received" in the common form of the memorandum check will obviate the difficulty, and furnish lenders with sufficient evidence of the loan. We were of an impression that this point had been differently ruled at quite a recent date; and this impression may be a general one. Hence the importance of adopting the slight precaution suggested, for the prevention of much litigation.—*Balt. Chron.*

According to the Barbadoes Globe of the fifth of October, the apprentices in that island have shown a disposition hostile to the peace and tranquility of the colony, owing to some foolish notions having been instilled in to their minds, and the consequent idle, sulky, and refractory conduct of those people. The paper above mentioned states that—

"A most erroneous and highly censurable idea has crept in amongst the deluded negroes, that for the extra pound of fish they are to be bound seven years more, and it is almost reduced to a certainty that some evil disposed person or persons are going from estate to estate inculcating in their ignorant minds that theory; moreover that they are to have double quantities of many species of food, rum, and molasses in the bargain. They are highly refractory, and even to the Special Magistrates they border upon contumacy, and which will, if they do not stop, render some strong measures necessary, for it really appears that the population almost set the whole of those gentlemen at defiance, and treat them with contempt."

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, Dec. 31, 1835.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees, which were read:

Committee on Elections and Privileges—Messrs. Hambleton, Wharton, Kent, Townsend, Gittings, Dunkinson and Gillis.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Merrick, Bruff, McMahon, Jones, Bayly, Willis and Fowler.

On Claims—Messrs. Kent, Dudley, Iglehart, Bryan, Palmer, Carroll (of St. Mary's) and Duvall.

On Grievances and Courts of Justice—Messrs. Duckett, Dulany, Hambleton, Long, McLean, Spence and Matthews.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. McMahon, Brewer, Boyd, Weems, Carter, Hearn and Teackle.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Pratt, Wharton, Dudley, Dennis, Berry, Carroll (of Balt.) and McLean.

On Education—Messrs. Bayly, Carpenter, Gilliss, Trundle, Winder, Hemsley and Mercer.

On the Militia—Messrs. Ridgely, Heard, Hearn, Duvall, Ely, Nowland and Lassell.

On Insolvency—Messrs. Dulany, Carter, Travers, Schriver, Brookhart, Richardson and Mullikin.

On Divorces—Messrs. Carpenter, Annan, Bruff, Travers, Turner, Wailes and Boyd.

On Crimes and Punishments—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Hardcastle, Primrose, Dunkinson, Hood and Nelson.

On Pensions to Indigent Persons by County Assessment—Messrs. Sutton, Duke, Darby, Fiery, Henderson, Ford and Kirby (of Kent).

On Agriculture—Messrs. Mercer, Dennis, Hardcastle, Spalding, Hood, Newcomer and Beam.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Ely, Iglehart, Mullikin, Lassell, Gough, Whitelock and Fowler.

On Inspections—Messrs. Worthington, Ford, Gittings, Carroll (of Balt.), Willis, Kirby (of Queen Anns) and McCullogh.

On Expiring Laws—Messrs. Palmer, Frantz, Bryan, Spalding, Hood, Brohawn and Burchenal.

On Lotteries—Messrs. Burchenal, Jones, Winder, Ridgely, Larrimore, Richardson and Worthington.

On the Colored Population—Messrs. Heard, Pratt, Merrick, Duckett, Hambleton, Bayly and Long.

On Corporations—Messrs. McLean, Teackle, Weems, Trundle, Mercer, Spence and Hemsley.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Brown, Bruff, Carroll (of St. Mary's), Larrimore, Gough, Annan and Miller.

Friday, January 1, 1836.

Mr. Teackle presented a memorial and petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the powers confided in the Levy Court of said county may be exercised by persons elected immediately by the people.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following order, which was read:—

Ordered, That a committee to consist of seven members be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Agricultural School and Pattern Farm, in each of the counties of this State.

Saturday, Jan. 2.

Mr. Bayly presented a petition of sundry citizens of the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, praying the Legislature to authorize the commissioners of said town to remove certain obstructions from the mouth of Cambridge creek, in said county.

Mr. Teackle offered the following order, which was adopted:—

Ordered, That the journal of the proceedings be forwarded by the printer of this House, to the publishers of five daily papers in the city of Baltimore, and to each of the publishers of newspapers in the several counties of this State.

Monday, Jan. 4.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the House proceeded to the election of a Governor, in conformity with arrangements made with the Senate for that purpose, and the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box, it was sealed up and delivered to the committee appointed on the part of the House, to meet the committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to count the joint ballot of both Houses, and report the result.

They having retired to the conference room, after a short time returned and reported, that, on counting the joint ballots of both Houses, they had found there were altogether seventy-six votes taken, of which number Thomas W. Veazey received fifty-three votes, and there were twenty-three blank ballots.

Whereupon, it was *Resolved*, That Thomas W. Veazey, be, and he is hereby declared to be duly elected, Governor of the State of Maryland for the present year.

LOTTERY SYSTEM--FEMALE ACADEMY.

An interesting debate took place in the House of Delegates yesterday, (says the Annapolis Republican of Tuesday last,) and a vote was taken, which, if not conclusive, is at least strongly indicative, of the disposition of that body in relation to Lotteries. It will be recollected that the last General Assembly passed an act, proposing to amend the Constitution of this State, so as in future to prohibit the grant of any Lottery privilege by the Legislature, and prohibiting the sale of tickets altogether, so soon as the existing grants shall have expired. This act, if ratified at the present session, will become part of the Constitution of the State.

It may be remembered, also, that after the passage of the Constitutional act alluded to, the last General Assembly passed several acts granting Lottery privileges, some for local, others for individual benefit—such acts would of course be available to the grantees if passed at any time previous to passing the confirmatory act.

Immediately at the commencement of the present session, an earnest application was urged for a similar grant, for an object of the highest claims which could well be contrived, the establishment of an institution for Female Education in this State, which has been projected by a few public spirited individuals in the neighborhood of Elk Ridge, and who are progressing with a very commendable spirit in their undertaking.

The friends of this project were anxious that its claims upon legislative favor should be presented and decided upon before a bill confirmatory of the Constitutional act of last session, should be reported. Leave was asked and obtained, and a bill reported and passed a first reading last week, and was made the order of the day for yesterday.

On its second reading, it gave rise to a discussion, in which Messrs. Ridgely, Ely, McMahon, Brown, Hemsley and Burchenal, advocated the bill. It was opposed by Messrs. Richardson, Teackle and Long.

The advocates of the bill rested their arguments upon the peculiar claims of such an institution as was now proposed, under very flattering auspices. There was no disposition expressed in behalf of Lotteries in the abstract. Some of the speakers on this occasion, voted for the prohibitory law of last session, and will vote for confirming it as a part of the Constitution. They were, nevertheless, of the opinion, that the success of an institution having such claims as this upon the public liberality, might with great propriety be insured by the grant of this one more privilege, especially as it would not ultimately retard the final prohibition of lottery dealing in the State. It would be so modelled that the grant should expire before other existing grants could expire.

These arguments were unavailing, however, with a majority of the House, who appear to have put their veto upon all such grants in future. The vote was taken by yeas and nays: Ayes 27, Nays 37—so the bill was lost.

Lithographic View of the Great Fire.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer states that an able artist is now engaged in making a large lithographic view of the great fire, accompanied with likenesses of the persons who were conspicuously engaged in extinguishing it. The Courier very properly suggests that the review should embrace the East river, for the purpose of representing Mr. Charles King, editor of the American, crossing in a small boat to the Navy Yard to procure the powder by which the progress of the flames was arrested. The Courier adds: "When the Mayor, at the solicitation of many of his fellow-citizens, determined to resort to the expedient of blowing up buildings, the difficulty of procuring powder presented itself; upon which, Mr. King, with great promptness, offered his services to repair to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, with a request from the Mayor for the necessary powder and a detachment of sailors and marines. Although blowing a gale, he crossed in an open boat, pulling one of the oars himself! Commentary on such public spirited conduct is unnecessary, but is not extraordinary in the gentleman referred to."

Distressing Affair.—We learn with extreme regret, that, in a personal rencontre betwixt James H. M. Clayton, Esq., of Dover, and Mr. John P. B. Adams, of the U. S. Navy, Mr. Clayton shot Mr. Adams on Friday, 25th ult., who died on Sunday evening. It appears, so far as we are able to judge from the information we have received, that Mr. Clayton was acting upon the defensive, in an attack made upon him in his own office by Mr. Adams, in consequence of some misunderstanding, which, probably, had been aggravated by ill-timed and improper intermeddling on the part of others.—Both parties in this most unfortunate affair were of high standing in society—had formerly been intimate friends—and, from our knowledge of the young gentleman, we believe no man will more deeply deplore the fatal result of this sudden quarrel than Mr. Clayton himself.—*Georgetown (Del.) Intel.*

The United States and Germany.—Extract of a letter of the 30th October from Berlin:—"Mr. Henry Wheaton, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, and author of a History of the Normans, has arrived in this capital. He is the first diplomatist of North America accredited to our court since John Quincy Adams, and is instructed to negotiate a treaty of commerce between the United States and several of the states of Germany."

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT FROM ERANCE.

By the packet ship Poland, the New York editors have received Paris papers of the 22d November.

Mr. Barton is not in the Poland, but is said to have engaged his passage in the packet ship to sail on the first of December.

The Paris papers are full of speculation upon an alleged secret treaty between Russia and the United States, by which, in contingencies that might happen, the numerous ships of war of Russia would be manned by Americans!

Mr. Barton received his passports on Tuesday, 10th November, and made immediate preparations for leaving Paris. The French Chambers are to be convened on the 28th December.

The Temps, of the 21st November, publishes this story:—"If we are well informed, a curious incident in the history of the world, is in preparation—it is the union (rapprochement) of the United States, an independent republic, with Russia, governed by Nicholas! The Russian navy, so unskilled, feels the necessity of learning of a maritime power of the first order; and it is spoken of as a thing certain, that a secret treaty of alliance between the Governments of the United States and Russia exists—a sort of treaty of union for future contingencies. We do not quite believe this extraordinary intelligence, but it is affirmed in the best circles. We cite, however, in its support, the fact that Europe has not paid much attention to the numerous commercial treaties concluded between these two countries, respecting the trade to China and the north of Asia—treaties which pave the way for this political *rapprochement*."

The London Times has a letter from Paris of the 17th November, of the following import: "It is not to be doubted that France is making decisive preparations for a positive rupture with the United States. An imposing fleet will soon assemble in the Mediterranean, and Admiral Roussin is recalled from his embassy at Constantinople, to take command of it. It is still hoped the Message to the next Congress wil contain some civil expressions towards France, which may authorize the payment of the indemnity. This may, however, depend upon the arrival of the despatches sent by Mr. Barton, by the packet of the 1st Nov., which communicated, as the result of an interview with M. de Broglie, that the conditions of Valaze's amendment must be complied with—and the positive declaration of the Minister, that France would consider an act of non intercourse as tantamount to a declaration of war. Hence this interview may be deemed of a hostile character; and even if the President should have intended to say civil things in his message, this menace, if received in time, may cause him to expunge them.

The Messager of the 18th says, Mr. Barton, whose embarcation at Havre had been announced, has not yet left Paris. He has indeed changed his residence, and hence the rumor of his departure. It was said he would embark at Havre directly for the U. States. London papers, however, imply that he was expected there.

England is said to have offered her mediation, through Lord Granville, her Ambassador at Paris, for the settlement of the question between France and us. The Gazette of France adds, "that in thanking Lord Granville for this offer of mediation, it was intimated that orders had been given for the equipment of 15 ships of the line and 18 frigates."

Letters from Mahon of the 28th October, announce the arrival of Com. Elliott, in the U. S. ship Constitution, to relieve Com. Patterson. Besides the Constitution, the squadron is composed of the ship of the line Delaware, the Potomac frigate, the corvette Adams and schooner Shark.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

Our Paris correspondent, of November 15th, refers, in terms of deep indignation, to the speech delivered by the Emperor Nicholas to a deputation of the municipal body of Warsaw, upon a late visit of his majesty to that city. The following is given in the papers as the speech alluded to, which, although we entertain no very exalted respect for the Autocrat of all the Russias, we trust, for the honor of human nature, may turn out to be spurious. It is possible that the possession of absolute authority may extinguish all the feelings of humanity—but we have been accustomed to hope that the high rank of an Emperor would generally invest its possessor with the character of a gentleman. In this speech, the Emperor Nicholas seems to have been equally careless of his reputation as a merciful monarch and a civilized man.—*Balt. Chron.*

"GENTLEMEN!—I know that you have wished to address me, and am acquainted with the contents of your intended address; but to spare you from delivering falsehood, I desire that it may not be pronounced. Yes, gentlemen, it is to save you from falsehood; for I know that your sentiments are not such as you wish to make me believe them to be. How can I put faith in them, when you held the same language to me on the eve of the revolution? Are you not the same persons who talked to me five and eight years ago of fidelity and devotedness, and made me the finest protestations of attachment, and yet, in a very few days after, you violated your oaths, and committed the most violent actions? The Emperor Alexander, who did more for you than an Emperor of Russia ought to have done—who heaped benefits upon you—who favored you more than his own subjects, and who rendered your nation the most flourishing and happy—the Emperor Alexander was treated with the blackest ingratitude.

You never could make yourselves contented with your most advantageous position, and, in the end, became the destoyers of your own happiness. I thus tell you the truth in order to throw a new light upon our relative positions, and that you may know upon what you have to depend, for I am now seeing and speaking to you for the first time since the disturbances.

Gentlemen! we require actions and not mere words; repentance should come from the heart. I speak to you without anger, and you must perceive I am perfectly calm; I have no rancor, and I will do you good even in spite of yourselves. The Marshal who stands before you fulfils your intentions, seconds all my views, and also watches for your welfare."

[At these words, the members of the deputation bowed to the Marshal.]

"Well, gentlemen! but what signify these salutations? The first duty is to perform one's duty and conduct ourselves like honest men. You have, gentlemen, to choose between two alternatives: either to persist in your illusions as to an independent kingdom of Poland, or to live tranquilly as faithful subjects under my Government. If you persist in your dreams of a distinct nationality, of the independence of Poland, and of all these chimeras, you will only draw down upon yourselves still greater misfortunes. I have raised this citadel, and I declare, that, on the slightest insurrection, I will cause its cannon to thunder upon the city. Warsaw shall be destroyed, and certainly shall never be rebuilt in my time.

It is painful to me to speak thus to you—it is always painful to a sovereign to treat his subjects thus; but I do it for your own good. It is for you, gentlemen, to deserve an oblivion of the past; it is only by your obedience to my Government that you can obtain this. I know that there is a correspondence abroad, and that mischievous writings are sent here for the purpose of perverting the minds of the people. The best police in the world, with such a frontier as yours, cannot prevent clandestine relations. It is for you to exercise your own police, and keep the evil away. It is by bringing up your children properly, by instilling into them the principles of religion and fidelity to their sovereign, that you can keep in the right path. Among the disturbances which agitate Europe, and those doctrines which shake the social edifice, Russia alone has remained strong and intact. Believe me, gentlemen, that it is a real blessing to belong to this country, and enjoy its protection. If you conduct yourselves well—if you perform all your duties, my paternal solicitude will be extended over you, and, notwithstanding what has passed, my Government will always watch over your welfare. Remember well all that I have now said to you."

Gambling in New Orleans.—The terrible Judge Lynch—the self-appointed Jeffries of the present day—fearful as his decrees were, has not, it would seem, fully succeeded in enforcing them. It is stated in the New Orleans papers that the Vicksburg gamblers have congregated in that city in full force. The True American states that they frequent the few gambling houses remaining in the city, and lead the unwary to places of greater secrecy and deeper iniquity.—"The other night," says that paper, "several of these gentry recognized a gentleman at the theatre, who is a member of the Mississippi Legislature, and who was among the most active in expelling them from that State. They immediately commenced an assault upon him, aiming at nothing less than the taking of his life. Luckily this was prevented, but the fellows seem determined to carry their intentions into execution, and threaten to do the worst."

PLUNDERING FROM THE FIRE.

More than four hundred persons, for the most part idle vagrants, have been brought up to the Police Office, under such circumstances, during the two days and nights past. In at least nine cases out of ten, they have been discharged after being dispossessed of their booty, in consequence of the inability to convict them of theft for want of an owner. Within that time, probably more than one hundred thousand dollars worth of goods, embracing every imaginable article of fancy and staple dry goods, have been lodged in the Police Office, and at least ten thousand dollars worth have been identified and recovered by the unfortunate sufferers.

Thibet, silk and other shawls, cases of the costliest laces, entire pieces of the richest broadcloths and cassimeres, velvets, silks, satins, and other expensive and delicate goods, were recovered from the rafters of garrets, underneath wood piles, in holes dug under the floors of cellars, and even from places of greater nominal respectability, in all the city, and probably there still remain in such and similar hiding places throughout and adjacent to the city, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth, which will never be recovered by the owners or the police department.

The scene at the office, since the first breaking out of the devastating element which wrought all this ruin, panic and distress, has been indeed heart-rending. The splendid misery of the greater part of those taken with the goods in their possession, the lies and prevarications to which they resorted to induce the magistrates not to commit them to prison, their screachings and wailings, when they found they must relinquish the splendid prizes they had made during the raging of the fire, and the numbers in which they were brought by the police and military, exceeded any of a similar kind on record. For the last three days and nights, every place capable of detention has been crammed with these miserable objects—sometimes as many as one hundred being in confinement at the same moment. Hundreds were discharged without detention of other punishment than merely taking from them their plunder, and but very few of the whole number, even those who had stolen hundreds of dollars worth, can ever be convicted, in consequence of the impossibility of the identification of the property stolen.

The confederacy of Mexico is composed of twelve states and fourteen territories, comprising a population of 8,000,000, including 4,000,000 Indians, 1,500,000 Creoles, the remainder mixed breeds. Two of the provinces now at war with Mexico, Texas and Coahuilla, make together an area of 193,000 square miles, population 130,000—of which Monclova, containing 6,000 inhabitants, is the capital. It is believed that there are 60,000 American settlers in these two districts.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

ATHENS, GEORGIA, Sept. 21, 1835.

Sir:—By experiment, I have arrived at some conclusions in reference to the culture of Indian Corn, which I think are of importance to the planters in the Southern States. I communicate them for the use of the public with great hesitation, because they are directly at variance with the received opinions on the subject.

The early part of my life was spent in agricultural pursuits, and hence, if there was no other reason, I feel a deep interest in every thing relating to agriculture. I noticed very early the great difficulty of transplanting successfully the young corn plant. Whence came this, but from breaking the roots in taking the plant up? How is it, then, that intelligent planters affirm the doctrine, that one chief object in ploughing corn is to cut its roots. If breaking the roots of young corn, in transplanting it, is nearly fatal to its future growth, must not breaking its roots with the plough, when it is older and the season hotter, be a serious injury to it? Any other conclusion seems to me to be at variance with the general economy of nature. It seems to me that there can be, in truth, but two reasons for ploughing or hoeing corn:—1st, To destroy grass and weeds; and 2d, To keep the soil loose, that the roots may easily penetrate it, in search of their proper food. But in accomplishing these two purposes, a great injury must be done to the corn by breaking its roots. Can we not accomplish both these ends, and at the same time keep clear of the attendant mischief? I think we can.

Last spring I planted a small piece of poor land, first breaking it up well. The rows were about three feet apart, and the stalks left from 12 to 18 inches in the drill. The ground had been very foul the last year with crab-grass, the seed of which matured. The corn was not well up this spring before the grass began to appear. When the corn had about four or five blades, the young grass completely covered the ground, and the corn was turning yellow. I spread a small quantity of stable manure round the corn, and covered the whole ground three or four inches deep with decaying leaves from the forest, taking care to do this when the ground was wet, and the leaves also, that they might not be blown away; and to leave the tops of the corn uncovered. In ten days, there was not a particle of living grass to be