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BY D. P. HOGE.

Terms.

The CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE is published at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—Subscriptions will not be taken for less than six months: No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid unless at the option of the publisher; and the failure to order a discontinuance previously to the expiration of the time already subscribed for, will be considered as a new engagement.

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LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Made and passed at December Session, 1836.

CHAPTER 50.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of salted fish.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the first and second sections of an act, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled an act to regulate the inspection of salted fish, passed at December session in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five, chapter three hundred and forty-eight, be and the same are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 56.

An act to continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session of the General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such acts or parts of acts as would expire with the present session of the General Assembly, be, and the same are hereby re-enacted and continued in force to the last Monday of December next, and to the end of the session of the General Assembly thereafter.

CHAPTER 73.

An act supplemental to an act, limiting the time for the collection of fees of Attorneys Solicitors, Clerks, Registers, Sheriffs and other officers of this state, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty three, chapter two hundred and fifty eight.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time limited by the act to which this is a supplement, be, and the same is hereby extended two years from the fifteenth of March next, for all such fees and levies now due and delivered to the sheriffs and collectors of this state, before the fifteenth day of March last, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 76.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to alter and amend the Constitution and form of Government of this state, far as relates to the representation in the House of Delegates, from the city of Baltimore.

Whereas, at a session of the General assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the twenty eight day of December eighteen hundred and thirty five, an act of assembly entitled, an act to alter and amend the Constitution and form of government of this state, so far as it relates to the representation in the House of Delegates, from the city of Baltimore, was passed to alter and repeal those parts of the Constitution and form of Government which are therein mentioned; and whereas the said act of Assembly hath been published in due form for the space of three months next before the late general election of Delegates to the House of Delegates, according to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, and this General Assembly hereby intend to confirm the said act;

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said act entitled, an act to alter and amend the Constitution and form of Government of this state, so far as it relates to the representation in the House of Delegates from the city of Baltimore, be, and it is hereby confirmed and made valid to every intent and purpose therein mentioned.

CHAPTER 97.

An act relating to limited partnerships in this State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That limited Partnerships for the transaction of any mercantile, mechanical, or manufacturing business within this state, may be formed by two or more persons, upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities herein prescribed, but the provisions of this act shall not be construed to authorize any such partnership for the purpose of banking or making insurance.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That such partnerships may consist of one or more persons, who shall be called general partners, and who shall be jointly and severally responsible as general partners now are by law and of one or more persons who shall contribute in actual cash payments a specific sum as capital to the common stock, who shall be called special partners, and who shall not be liable for the debts of the partnership beyond the fund so contributed by him or them to the capital; provided however, that the number of special Partners shall in no partnership exceed six.

Sec. 3. Add be it enacted, That persons desirous of forming such partnership, shall make and severally sign a certificate which shall contain the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, distinguishing which are general and which are special partners, and their respective places of residence, the amount of capital which each special partner shall have contributed to the common stock, the period at which the partnership is to commence and the period at which it is to terminate.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the certificate shall be acknowledged by the several persons signing the same, before a justice of the peace, or a judge of any court, and such acknowledgments shall be made and certified in the same manner as the acknowledgment of conveyances of land, and when so acknowledged and certified, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which the principal place of business of the partnership shall be situated, and shall be also recorded by him at large in a book kept for that purpose open to public inspection, and if the partnership shall have places of business situated in different counties, a transcript of the certificate and of the acknowledgement thereof duly certified by the clerk, in whose office it shall be filed, under his official seal, shall be filed and recorded in like manner, in the office of the clerk of every such county.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That at the time of filing the original certificate with the evidence of the acknowledgement thereof, as before directed, an affidavit of one or more of the general partners, shall also be filed in the same office, stating that the sums specified in the certificate, to have been contributed by each of the special partners to the common stock, have been actually and in good faith, paid in cash.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That no such partnership shall be deemed to have been formed until a certificate shall have been made, acknowledged, filed and recorded, nor until an affidavit shall have been filed as above directed; and if any false statement shall be made in such certificate or affidavit, all the persons interested in such partnership, shall be liable for all the engagements thereof, as general partners.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the partners shall publish the terms of the partnership when registered, for at least six weeks, immediately after such registry, in two newspapers, to be designated by the clerk of the county in which such registry shall be made, and in one newspaper in each county in which the said partnership shall have a place of business; and if there should be no newspaper published in such county, then in such newspaper as the clerk of said county may designate, and by notices set up at the court-house door, and also at some public place in each election district of the county, where such partnership, or any branch thereof, may be located; and if such publication be not made, the partnership shall be deemed general.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, that the affidavits of the publication of such notice, by the editors of the newspapers in which the same shall have been published, and the affidavit of some disinterested person, in cases where publication by notices at public places, may be necessary, that said notice or notices were put up agreeably to the provisions of the sixth section of this act, may and shall be filed with the clerk directing the same, and shall be evidence of the facts therein contained; and the clerks of the several county courts in which any registries shall be made or papers filed, under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to such sum or sums for recording and filing the same, as they are entitled to for other records.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That every renewal or continuance of such partnership, beyond the time originally fixed for its duration, shall be certified, acknowledged and recorded, and an affidavit of a general partner be made and filed, and notice be given in the manner herein required for its original formation; and every such partnership which shall be otherwise renewed or continued shall be deemed a general partnership.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That every alteration which be made in the names of the partners, in the nature of the business, or in the capital or shares thereof, or in any other matter specified in the original certificate, shall be deemed a dissolution of the partnership; and every such partnership which shall in any manner be carried on after any such alteration shall have been made, shall be deemed a general partnership, unless renewed as a special partnership, according to the provisions of the last section.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That the business of the partnership shall be conducted under a firm in which the names of the general partners only, shall be inserted, without the addition of the word company or any other general term, and if the name of any special partner shall be used in such firm with his privity, he shall be deemed a general partner, and the general partners only shall transact the business of the partnership, and if a special partner shall interfere contrary to this provision, he shall be deemed a general partner, but he may from time to time examine into the state and progress of the partnership concerns and advise as to their management.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That no part of the sum which any special partner shall have contributed to the capital stock shall be withdrawn by him, or paid or transferred to him in the shape of dividends, profits or otherwise, at any time during the continuance of the partnership, but any partner may annually receive lawful interest on the sum so contributed by him, if the payment of such interest shall not reduce the original amount of such capital; and if after the payment of such interest any profits shall remain to be divided he may also receive his portion of such profits.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That if it shall appear that by the payment of interest or profits to any special partner, the original capital has been reduced, the partner receiving the same shall be bound to restore the amount necessary to make good his share of capital, with interest.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That general partners shall be liable to account to each other and to the special partners, for the management of the concern, both in law and equity, as other partners now are by law, and every partner who shall be guilty of fraud in the management of the affairs of the partnership, shall be liable civilly to the party injured, to the extent of his damage, and shall also be liable to an indictment for a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the court by which he shall be tried.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That every sale, assignment or transfer of any property or effects of such partnership, made by such partnership, when insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency, or after or in contemplation of the insolvency of any partner, with the intent of giving a preference to any creditor of such partnership or insolvent partner, over other creditors of such partnership, and every judgment confessed, lien created, or security given by such partnership under the like circumstances, and with the like intent, shall be void as against the creditors of such partnership.

Sec 16. And be it enacted, That every such sale, assignment or transfer of any of the property or effects of a general or special partner made by such general or special partner when insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, or after or in contemplation of the insolvency of the partnership, with intent of giving to any creditor of his own, or of the partnership a preference over the creditors of the partnership, and every judgment confessed, lien created, or security given by any such partner under the like circumstances and with the like intent shall be void as against the creditors of the partnership.

Sec. 17. And be it enacted, That every special partner who shall violate any of the provisions of the two last preceeding sections, or who shall concur in or assent to any such violation by the partnership or by any individual partner, shall be liable as a general partner.

Sec. 18. And be it enacted, That in case of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the partnership, no special partner shall under any circumstances be allowed to claim as a creditor until the claims of all the other creditors of the partnership shall be satisfied.

Sec. 19. And be it enacted, That all suits respecting the business of such partnership, shall be brought and prosecuted by and against the general partners only, accepting in those cases in which provision is herein before made, that special shall be deemed general partners, and special partnerships, general partnerships, when all the persons so becoming general partners may be joined with those originally general partners, in any suit or suits brought against such partnership.

Sec 20. *And be it enacted,* That if in any case a suit shall be brought against general and special partners, and at the trial of the cause, it shall appear that the special partners, or any of them, are not liable to the writ of the plaintiff, the court may proceed to judgment, or decree against the partners who may appear to be liable, in the same manner as if such partners were the only parties defendants to the writ, excepting that the partners who may be deemed not liable shall recover their legal costs as against the plaintiff and such other additional cost, as the court may deem reasonable, and if a creditor shall have recovered against the general partners only, and shall afterwards discover that the special partners have become liable as general partners, he may file a bill in equity against the general and special patners for further relief against them, and in such proceeding the judgment recovered as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence of the amount of debt due by the partnership, as against the special partners.

Sec. 21. *And be it enacted,* That no dissolution of such partnership, by the acts of the partners shall take place previous to the time specified in the certificate of its formation, or in the certificate of its renewal, unless by death of one of the partners, or insolvency of the partnership or until a notice of such dissolution shall have been filed aud recorded in the clerks office, in which the original certificate was recorded, and published once a week for four weeks, in a newspaper in each of the counties where the partnership may have place of business, or by notices set up at some public place in each election district in the cases provided for in the seventh section, which publications may be provided by affidavit made and recorded, as herein before prescribed for the publcation of the certificate of the formation of such partnership.

Sec. 22. *And be it enacted,* That nothing in this act shall be constructed to prevent the legislature from altering, amending or repealing the same whenever it may be deemed proper so to do.

Sec. 23. And be it enacted, That the act entitled, an act to authorise limited partnerships within this state passed at December session of the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five, chapter one hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

POETRY.

BEAUTY.

BY. MRS. CRAWFORD.

Oh! tell me not of cheeks, that wear
The rosy freshness of the morn,—
Of Hebe lips and flowing hair;
True love is not of such things born,
They have their value but to me,
As flowers, if nothing more I see.

I could as soon bow soul and knees
To some bright shade of Titan's art,
Or statue of Praxiteles,
As beauty without mind or heart;
For why? because it seems to me,
Like casket without jewelry.

I care not what color be
Of beauty's eye—if jet or blue,
So every glance speak sympathy,
With what is kind, and good and due
Eyes have their value but to me,
As in their light a soul I see.

I heed not if the cheeks be pale
As monumental marble, so
A modest blush doth there prevail,
When fit occasion bids it glow;
Cheeks have their value but to me,
As types of inward purity.

I mind not if the lips be red,
And full as infant bed of rose,
So gay good temper round them shed
The sunshine of the mind's repose;
Lips have their value but to me
When clothed with sweet amenity.

Yet neither lips, nor cheeks, nor eyes,
Though all that I have now portrayed;
Could shake my peace or wake my sighs,
Unless they love for me displayed
Their chiefest beauty still must be,
To breathe of love, and love for me.

But if I see in beauty's eye,
Affection's glance when I appear,
And on her cheeks and lips, espy
The tokens of a love sincere;
Then eyes, and cheeks, and lips, to me
Do wear their true divinity.

AUTHOR OF JUNIUS' LETTERS.

From the Inverness Courier.

A distinguished author and natural philosopher of the present day, Sir David Brewster, is engaged in an attempt to unravel the best-kept secret of modern times the author of Junius' Letters Nearly seventy years have elapsed since those memorable letters appeared. The compression, point, and brilliancy of their language—their unrivalled sarcasm, boldness, and tremendous invective—at once arrested the attention of the public, and secured for them a popularity that has had less abatement, from the progress of years and events, than has ever attended any other productions, issuing from the English press, to serve a mere temporary or party purpose. Every effort that could be devised by the Government of the day, or prompted by private indignation, was made to discover their author, but in vain. "It is not in the nature of things," he writes to his publisher, "that you or any body else should ever know me, unless I make myself known: all arts or rewards, would be ineffectual." In another place he remarks—"I am the sole depository of my secret, and it shall die with me." The event has verified the declaration; he had drawn around him so impenetrable a veil of secrecy, that all the efforts of inquirers, political and literary, and all the disclosures of more than half a century, have failed in removing one shade of the original darkness.—Hence, although numerous persons, from Burke down to the veriest pamphleteers, have been elevated to the honours of Junius, it has been considered highly improbable that the real Junius should have died and left no trace by which to detect him. That he should have wished to be for ever unknown was held to be unlikely; that he should have been able to elude all discovery, after his decease, is still more so. Ten years ago, a work was published to prove that the late Sir Philip Francis was Junius. It did not, however, carry conviction to the public mind; the immediate friends of Sir Philip disbelieved it—considered it in all its bearings—the supposition was unsuited to his character—and Sir Philip died, but "gave no sign." Nothing appeared among his papers, or transpired after his decease, to support the hypothesis.

An accident led to the inquiry now in progress by Sir David Brewster. Among the papers of his late emminent relative, Mr. Macpherson, translator of Ossian, he found a number of notes and letters, addressed to that gentleman by one of his friends, which struck him from their resemblance to the style of Junius. They were written on private or ordinary topics, but were all in the peculiar epigrammatic diction characteristic of that writer. On examing the more critically he saw that many turns of expression and phrases were precisely, or nearly, the same, and that the general character of the handwriting corresponded with the fac-similes of the hand-writing of Junius, which were published in 1812 by Woodfull. The letters were signed "*Lachlam Macleane.*" The question then occurred, who was this Lachlan Macleane? He could not be a Scotchman, maugre his name; for Junius had even more than the prejudice of Johnson against our countrymen. If he was Junius, he must have been a man of commanding energy and brilliant talents; he must have been wealthy, for Junius in his correspondence with his publisher expresses himself as above all pecuniary considerations; he must have been a person of rank and consequence, moving in the first circles, for Junius, as appears from his private letters to Woodfull, acquired political information and knowledge of ministeral intrigues with a promptitude that was astonishing. It had often been conjectured, from peculiar idioms and expressions in his letters, that Junius was of Irish descent or education; it was certain that he must have resided in London, and been in the confidence of the friends of the Court and Administration. And if Macleane was in reality this powerful writer—this "Nominis Umbra" that had baffled all identification—how came he to have left no disclosure at his death, for dead he must ere this be? There was the strong probability that he would tell the secret to some friend on whom he relied to vindicate his posthumous right to the laurel; and there was a slight but singular point of evidence which might exist. Junius ordered from his publisher a set of letters which he directed to be curiously bound in vellum with gilt leaves; and this has been justly considered to afford a reason for believing that he intended to retain the means of proving his title at a distant period, while it exposed him to detection after his death, if he allowed that event to happen before he declared himself.

These obvious questions, Sir David Brewster is, we believe, prepared to answer—whether in all cases satisfactorily must be decided by the proofs he will adduce, and which will soon be published in a small volume. Some of these we have had the honour of inspecting, and we can safely say that a series of cogent and convincing reasons and illustrations will be brought forward in support of the claims of Maclean. The history of that individual is full of variety and adventure. He was the son of an Irish Presbyteran Clergyman, descended from the Macleans of Coll, Hebrides. He was bred to the study of medicine, but appears to have abandoned it and become a political writer in London. The times were favourable for men of this class. The Government was corrupt, and gave large premiums for talent; while the keenness of public contests, and the variety of administrations that succeeded each other with unexampled rapidity, sharpened to public curiosity and concentrated it on party politics. Macleane acquired distinction and rose to be an under Secretary of State during the time that Lord Shelburne was in office. *In this capacity he might have acquired all that minute and ready acquaintance with State secrets which Junius during the same period is said to have possessed.* He was the friend of Burke and Goldsmith; and the scattered noticies of him that remain all concur in representing him as a man of first-rate abilities. The only trace that can be found of his being an author in his own and character, is the fact that in 1771 he published a defence of the Ministry, on the subject of the Falkland Isles.

A copy of this production has not yet been discovered; it is essential to an estimate of the talents of Macleane, and we hope Sir David Brewster will succeed in recovering it from the oblivion which has descended on the work and its author.—Macleane though possessed of high talents, would appear to have been reckless and unprincipled, and no person who carefully reads the letters of Junius, (and particularly the private and miscellaneous letters published in Woodfall's edition,) will doubt that the author was an adventurer, writing for effect;—a splendid underling in office, familiar with public men of dazzling energy and power, and of ill regulated principles and passions. At the very time Macleane was defending the Ministry we are told (in Campbell's Life of Hugh Boyd) that he "possessed a mortal hatred to the Duke of Grafton, and indulged his resentment by painting him in the blackest colours." He had been dismissed from office, and to a person of his temperament, would thus have many enmities to revenge, and rivals to attack. In the writings of Junius there is a settled deliberate malignity which could not proceed from a man of good or noble nature, and some allusions to obscure individuals, which to have arisen from personal hatred or envy. Macleane had his reward for defence of the principles of the ministry. In 1772, he was appointed by Lord North, Collector of Philadelphia. Now, it is remarkable that in the correspondence of Junius with Woodfall, there is a blank from May, 1772, to January, 1773. In 1773, Macleane returned from America, and went to India with the Brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He returned again to England in 1776, and two years after he commenced another voyage to India, being employed by Government upon official business relating to the Nabob of Arcot. He was destined never to accomplish his object—the Swallow packet, in which he was conveyed, went down at sea, and all on board perished. "In the shipwreck of the state," says Junius, in a metaphor as just as it is beautiful, "trifles float and are preserved; while everything solid and valuable sinks to the bottom, and is lost for ever." May we not assume that the natural world on this occasion presented a kindred calamity?—that in the shipwreck of this vessel the author of Junins was personally lost for ever, and that with him perished any writings or documents that might have revealed the secret to his contemporaries? Macleane left an enormous property, amounting to two or three hundred thousand pounds sterling! But we leave the active and searching mind of Sir David Brewster to trace the singular history of his life and fortunes, and to develope those points on which we have barely touched, relating to his identity with Junius. The task will be beset with difficulties; while living, Macleane was not sufficiently great to attract much attention, and his merits were known to but few. These, like himself, have passed away. It may be now too late to investigate the peculiarities of his history and disposition; "the dews of the morning are past, and we vainly try to continue the chase by the meredian splendour." The public, however, are always ready to welcome a production from the pen of Sir david Brewster, and on such a strange and interesting subject as the discovery of Junius, his philosophic powers of analysis and investigation will be very well employed.

To enjoy true freedom, it is necessary to observe the laws both of God and our country.

JUNIUS AND LACHLAN MACLEANE.

A gentleman has kindly poined out to us a passage in Galt's Life of Mr. West, the distinguished painter, which supplies another link in the chain of evidence connecting Junius' Letters with Lachlan Macleane. It will materially assist the enquiry now in progress by Sir David Brewster, who was lead to adopt the opion of macleane being Junius, from a series of private letters written by that gentleman, which fell under his notice, as formerly described by us, and when Sir David was unconcious of Macleane having been ever suspected to be Junius.—The passage is as follows:—

"An incident of a curious nature, has brought him (Mr. West to be a party, in some degree, with the singular question respecting the mysterious author of the celebrated letters of Junius. On the morning that the first of these famous invectives appeared, his friend Governor Hamilton happened to call, and enquiring the news, Mr West informed him of that bold and daring epistle; ringing for the servant at the same time, he desired the newspaper to be brough in. Hamilton read it over with great artention, and when he had done, laid it on his knees, in a manner that particularly attracted the notice of the painter, who was standing at his ease. "This letter," said Hamilton, in a tone of vehement feeling, "is by that d——d scoundrel M'Leane.'—"What M'Leane?" enquired Mr. West.—"The surgeon of Otway's regiment: the fellow who attacked me virulently in the Philadelphia newspaper on account of the part I felt it my duty to take against one of the officers, This letter is by him. I know these very words; I may well remember them," and he read over several phrases and sentences which M'Leane had employed against him. Mr. West then informed the Governor, that M'Lean was in this country, and that he was personally acquainted with him.—"He came over, said Mr West, "with Colonel Barry, by whom he was introduced to Lord Shelburne (afterwards Marquis of Landsdowe,) and is at present private Secretary to his Lordship.

Mr. Galt adds—"M'Lean, owing to impediments in his utterance, never made any figure in conversation; and passed with most people as a person of no particular attainments. But when Lord Shelburne came into office, he was appointed Under Secretary of State, and subsequently nominated to a Governorship in India: a rapidity of promotion to a man without family or parlimentary interest, that can only be explained by a profound conviction on the part of his patron, of his superior talents, and perhaps, also, from a strong sense of some peculiar obligation."

In the Monthly Magazine for July 1813, there is an account of a conversation between Sir Richard Philips and the Marquis of Lansdowe (formerly Lord Shelburne) on this subject. The Marquis said, "I knew Junius; and I knew all about the writing and production of these letters," and he promised that he would in the followinw summer write a pamphlet about Junius, (the real author he said had never been publicly named,) and he could do this, as the grounds of secrecy were then so far removed by death, and changes of circumstances, that it was unnecessary the author of Junius should much longer be unknown." The Marquis died about a week after this interview. If this statement can be relied upon, it is very probable that the present Marquis of Lansdowe (son of Mac'leane's patron) must know something of the matter. If our contemporaries of the press in Philadelphia preserves files of their papers, Sir David Brewster might also procure a copy of the letter by Macleane, which was alluded to by Governor Hamilton in his conversation with Mr. West.—*Inver. Cou.*

STRONG LANGUAGE.

The New York Courier and Enquirer sets forth the sufferings of the people with great force of language and professes a belief that in no Kingdom of Europa would the monarch venture to continue an experiment upon the people, so oppresive and so onerous as the Specie Circular; it continues thus:—

"We intend no threat against *Martin Van Buren*—we invoke no outrage upon his person—but he knows enough of human nature to be aware, that when the cup of oppression is full, and our people have borne patiently all. nay, more than men should quietly submit to, there is *danger* in persevering in his mad and wicked career. He knows that already not less than one hundred and seventy-five *firms*, embracing probably, 400 families in this city alone, are *victims* of his open disregard of the public will—his infamous assumption of authority with which they never invested him. And if this city has already offered up as a sacrifice to his obstinancy this number of families, we are safe in estimating that in the United States not less than TWO THOUSAND families have been reduced to want, who if on his accession to office he had fearlessly and honestly done his duty and repealed the specie circular, would this day have been enjoying the fruits of their honest industry. There is no imagination in all this. It is the sober truth; and we ask if this is a spectacle of suffering, produced by the obstinacy, the weakness, or the wickedness of a single individual which we may not exhibit to him in its naked truth and call upon him to