CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

VOL. X — NO. 670

"THE END OF EVERY GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE."

NEW SERIES--VOL. I. — CAMBRIDGE, Md.---Saturday Morning, May 6, 1837. — NUMBER 34

BY D. P. HOGE.

BY AUTHOBITY.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Made and passed at Decemher Session, 1836.

CHAP. 156.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act concerning Crimes and punishments, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and nine, chapter one hundred and thirty-eight.

Section 1, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to shave the head of any prisoner or prisoners who are now, or hereafter shall be confined in the Maryland Penitentiary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall the duty of the several county courts of this State, and the city court of Baltimore, in sentencing convicts to the penitentiary, to sentence them for such a period as will expire between the first day of April and the last day of August, any thing in the laws heretofore passed on this subject to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts contrary to, or inconistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

CHAP. 191.

A further supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of Tobacco.

Whereas, great and manifest injury and inconvenience are suffered by the citizens of this state in bringing their tobacco from this state into any other state and the District of Columbia, before the same is inspected, passed and marked at some public warehouse in this state for remedy thereof,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act it shall and may be lawful for any inhabitant of this state to export or carry by land or water any tobacco, either in hogsheads or otherwise, without the same having been previously inspected, passed and marked at any public warehouse, in any State of the United States, or into the District of Columbia, any thing in the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, or any other act of Assembly to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAP. 192.

An act supplemental to an act for amending & reducing into system the Laws and Regulations concerning last wills and Testaments, the duties of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, and the rights of Orphan's, and other representatives of deceased persons.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, all claim for rent in arrear against deceased persons, for which a distress may be levied by law, after the death of the deceased, shall have preference over all other claims against said deceased's estate, except such as now have a preference over claims for rent in arrear, without the levying of a distress therefor, and the administrator or executor of any deceased person is authorised to pay and discharge such claim for rent in arrear, provided the Orphans' Court of the county shall be satisfied of the justice of said claim, and that a distress therefor might be levied on such deceased's goods and chattels, in the hands of such administrator or executor; and provided also, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to divest or in any manner impair the right of any person having a claim for rent in arrear against a deceased person, to pursue his remedy therefor by distress in the cases and in the manner now allowed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Orphan's Court, before passing or allowing any such claim in the settlement of the accounts of an administrator or executor, shall be satisfied, on proof of that correctness of the claim. and that a distress could be levied and maintained therefor, but nothing in this act contained shall be construed to compel an administrator or executor, to pay any such claim, although passed by the orphans' Court, if he shall think proper to dispute said claim.

CHAP. 197.

An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the term of office of the members of the present senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State. and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators, every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be; and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any one of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered; and immediately after the senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the senators shall be divided in such manner as the senate shall prescribe, into three classes, the seats of senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring senators came, to supply the vacances as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That such election for senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of elections for delegates.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualifications persons in any one of the counties or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days notice at the least, excluding the day of notice and the day of election, shall be given.

Sec. 7, And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such a time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any any civil office whatever.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, that at the election for delegates to the General Assembly, for the December session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulged, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulging of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county, and four delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington; and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulged, and from and after the official promulgarion of every second census thereafter, the representation in the house of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers; shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty five thousand, and less than thirty five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; provided, and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties herein before mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that alowed to such county by the ninth section of this act, at the election of Delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed to [illegible] Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

(*Continued on second page.*)

POETRY.

LINES ON THE ADMISSION OF MICHIGAN INTO THE UNION

Come in, litte sister, so healthful and fair,
Come take in our fathers best parlor a share;
You've been kept long enough at the nurse's, I trow,
Where the angry lakes roar, and the northern winds blow;
Come in—we've a pretty large household, 'tis true,
But the twenty-five children shall make room for you.

A present, I see, for your sire you have brought,
To add to his dessert—how kind was the thought—
A treat of ripe berries both crimson and blue,
And wild flowers to stick in the button hole, too;
The rose from your prairie—the nuts from your tree;
What a good little sister! come hither to me.

You've a dowry beside, very cunningly stored,
To fill a nice cupboard, or spread a broad board;
Detroit, and Chicago, Ann-Arbor, and more—
For the youngest, methinks, quite a plentiful store;
You're a prog I perceive—it is true to the letter,
And your sharp Yankee sisters will like you the better.

And where are your Indians so feeble and few—
So fall'n from the height where their forefathers grew!
From the forest they fade—o'er the waters that bore
The names of their babtism they venture no more;
Oh, sooth their sad hearts, ere they vanish afar,
Nor quench the faint beam of their westering star!

Those ladies who sit on the sofa so high,
Are the stateliest dames of our family;
Your thirteen old sisters—don't treat them with scorn—
They were notable spinsters before you were born;
Many stories they know, most instructive to hear—
Go, make them a court'sy, 'twill please them my dear

They can teach you the names of those great men to spell
Who stood at the helm, when the war-tempest fell;
They will show you the writing that gleam'd to the sky,
In the year seventy-six on the fourth of July,
When the flash of the Bunker Hill flame was red,
And the blood gush'd forth from the fields of dead.

There are some who call them both proud and old,
And say they usurp what they cannot well hold;
Perhaps their bright locks have a sprinkle of gray—
But then, little Michy, don't hit it, I pray!
For they'll give you a frown, or a box on the ear,
Or send you to stand in the corner, I fear,

They indeed bore the burden and heats of the day,
But you've as good a right to your penny as they;
Though the price of our freedom they better have known,
Since they paid for it out of their own purses alone,
Yet a portion is saved for the youngest. I ween,
So, hold up your head with the "old thirteen."

HARTFORD, CONN. — L. H. S.

FEMALE WARRIORS have been found in the heart of Christendom, ever since the dawn of this century. We are assured by Bulwer, that the French armies have never been engaged in the neighberhood of Paris, without there being found many of these females, whom one sees in the saloons of Paris, slain on the field of battle, to which they had been led, not so much by a violent passion for their lover, (French women do not love so violently) as by a desire for adventure, which they are willing to gratify even in the camp.—Dumourier had at one time, for his aids-de-camp, two delicate and accomplished women, who delighted in the bloody scenes of war. Often in the most desperate crisis of the battle, said a general, I have heard their slender but animated voices reproaching flight, and urging to the charge; and you might have seen their waving plumes and Roman garb amid the thickest of the fire. After the battle of Waterloo there were found among the dead bodies several Parisian girls, who had gone forth with their paramours, and actually fought in their company. "One morning," says Mr. Scott, "when passing through the Palais Royal at Paris, I saw one of these women dressed in military costume, with boots, spurs, and sabre. No Frenchman seemed to consider the sight a strange one."

Chataubriand's first view of Mrs. Siddons.

In 1822, being invited to a party at Lord Lansdowde's, his lordship introduced me to an austere looking lady of 73; she was dressed in crape, wore a black veil like a diadem, over her white hair, and looked like an abdicated queen.—She addressed me in a solemn tone, and three mutilated sentences of the *Genie du Christianisme.* She then added with not less solemnity, "I am Mrs Siddons." Had she said "I am *Lady Macbeth,*" I shouldhave believed. One needs but live to meet with the wrecks of one age cast by the waves of time on the shore of another.—*Chataubriand's View of English Literature:*

THE BEAUTIFUL CANDIDATE FOR A CROWN.

FROM THE FORTHCOMING WORK "EVENINGS WITH CAMBACERES.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had reached the zenith of his prosperity. He was making kings with as much ease as he was making marshals. Murat had just been transferred from the Grand Dutchy of Berg to the throne of Naples, when one morning a carriage drove into my courtyard, and a lady alighted from it. Ah, misericord! I exclaimed, it is her Imperial Highness the Princess de Guastalla, (Madame Borghese, the beautiful Pauline Bonaparte.) I was hastening down stairs to receive her with all due ceremony, when happening to pass a window which looked out to the garden, I beheld advancing towards the house—who, but the Emperor himself. He rang at a back door, usually appropriated to the servants, and entered. He was, I think, accompanied by Berthier. Here was a rencontre! It was Scylla and Charybdis! I might perhaps have feigned not to recognise the Emperor, but with a most imperative gesture he beckoned me to him. I therefore turned to the right-about, and, leaving the Princess to find her way to the drawing-room unattended, I hurried to the Emperor.

"Prince," said he, as soon as I was in his presence, "I know that my sister wishes to speak with you. Show me into an adjoining room, where I may hear her break her thunderbolts. Say what you can to appease her, but do not pledge me for any thing. Go to her quickly—she will never forgive you for keeping her waiting."

I thought of the fatal position of Germanicus with Nero, in Racine's tragedy in the scene in which Junie complains to the former of the cruelty of the latter. I had prepared myself for a most violent reception, but all my expectations fell short of the reality. The Princess, as she saw me, taxed me with my want of respect, and complained of not having found me waiting to receive her at the door of my hotel. This first ebullition of ill-humor being exhausted, I said:

"Madam, if your Imperial Highness had been pleased to give me notice of your intention to confer on me this honor, I should undoubtedly have observed the due etiquette. But, as I am not endowed with prescience, it was only a few minutes ago that I learned, from my servants, that the sister of our august monarch was inmy house."

"His sister, sir! rather say an unfortunate, a forsaken, a miserable slave!"

"Is it possible, madam, that, enjoying as you do the favor of his Imperial Majesty, you can have any cause of complaint?"

"His favor! What a mockery! Does he show his favor by degrading me?"

"No, madam, but by having elevated you to the dignity of an Imperial Princess, by having conferred on you the Dutchy of Guastalla, and united you to a Roman Prince!"

"A brilliant marriage, truly!—An illustrious rank! I have indeed reason to congratulate myself when I see Caroline a Queen, my sister-in-law a Queen, and then Josephine's daughter a Queen, or on the point of becoming one; and I suppose there is a kingdom in store for Jerome's wife! Eliza, too, will be crowned by and by; whilst I am nothing. Hear me, Prince Cambaceres—Go immediately to Bonaparte, and tell him that, if he does not raise me to the dignity of Queen, I have a terrible vengeance in reserve for him."

"But which your sisterly affection will not permit you to inflict."

"My affection!—I hate him—he is a monster."

"Hush! Princess!" I exclaimed with some alarm.

"Know that in France walls have ears."

"I care not; I defy his police, and I would tell him all I have said to his face; and I will seek refuge in England, or he shall perish by my hand."

"I became more and more alarmed, and I was about to reply, when the Emperor saved me the trouble. He opened the door, and presented himself to the astonished Princess.

"Maniac!" he exclaimed, "you shall not go to England, but to Clarenton."

"Ah! so you have followed me," she said. "Then you thought I really intended to throw myself into the Seine, as I threatened! I have come here to request Prince Cambaceres to intercede for me. Now, my dear Napoleon, I must have a crown. I don't care where it is. Make me Queen of Portugal, or what you will; I would even reign in Switzerland, or Corfu—no matter where; but a crown I must have. Am I to be the only one of the family who does not wear one?—Oh, Napoleon! your unkindness will kill me!"

With these words, she burst into a flood of tears. The capricious beauty had changed her imperious tone to one of supplication and tender reproach. The Princess Pauline was certainly a most fascinating woman; but at that moment she appeared to be more charming than ever. I could not wonder at the ascendency she gained over the Emperor.—He was at first in a violent rage; but his anger was gradually soothed, and, when Pauline stopped short in her appeal to him, and burst into tears, he advanced to her and said affectionately:

"My dear sister, why are you not satisfied? I am doing all I can for you.—Kingdoms cannot be created at my will. Besides, your husband is not a Frenchman."

"Let me have a divorce, then."

"Heaven forbid!"

"I will be a Queen, or I will go to London."

"You shall go to Vincennes."

"I defy you! I will strangle myself as I enter."

I know not what circumstance was recalled to Napoleon's mind by this threat; but his brow lowered, his eyes flashed, and he bit his lips till he almost drew blood; and then, in a voice faltering with emotion, he exclaimed:

"So much the better, madame! You will rid me of a termagant whom I find more difficult to govern than all Europe together! I see that you are only to be ruled by a rod of iron. I therefore commad you to go immediately to Madame Mere, and there await the orders which the Prince Arch-Chancellor shall deliver to you from me."

"Then will you make me a Queen? I must be crowned."

"Really, Pauline, to hear you one would imagine that I had wronged you of your right of succession to the late King our father."

"I had never before konwn the Emperor to have recourse to this sort pleasantry, but I often afterwards heard him employ similar language. On the occasion which I have first been describing, this good-humored touch of satire had an excellent effect. Pauline blushed, and a rapid glance at the past reminded her of her humble origin, contrasted as it was with the high rank to which her brother had raised her. A sudden change was effected in her feelings, she hung down her head, and was evidently mortified and ashamed. Napoleon asked her whether she had come alone. She named one of her ladies, I do not recollect whom, and said she was waiting in another apartment.

"Let her come in," said the Emperor.

"I rang—the order was given, and the lady appeared. The Emperor directed her not to lose sight of the Princess Borghese, and then, turning to me, he added:

"Let us retire to your cabinet."

"I am at your Majesty's disposal," replied I; "but permit me first to observe the ceremony due to the Princess."

"Well, well! only be quick!"

He proceeded to my cabinet, and I escorted the Princess to her carriage. As soon as I had got rid of her, I flew to wait on the Emperor I found him walking about the room with hurried steps.

"Well, Prince!" said he, as I entered, "this is one of the thousand disagreeable scenes which, tyrant as they say I am, I am compelled to endure. This morning Pauline came to me, commenced an altercation, assumed an imprative tone, and ended by threatening to drown herself. Seeing the excited state she was in, and knowing her violent temper, I became alarmed. She left me, I followed her, and as soon as she steped into her carriage, I took possession of the first cabriole I saw standing in the court-yard of the Tuilleries. She drove across the bridges; I suspected she was coming to you. I entered by your back door, and you know the rest. A crown for a Borghese! Such a proposition would excite an insurrection in the army! The Borghesi are of pure blood royal, I know; but kings of my creation must be of my own blood, and must have received the baptism of the sword. However, I am anxious to soothe Pauline. Her husband shall be made Governor of Piedmont. Tell her this from me; and, moreover, that I will give her a million francs to clear off her debts and re-set her diamonds. A million francs! what a sum! How much happiness it would diffuse if distributed! Ah, Prince! what a cross is a numerous family to a man like me! I have always envied the happiness of Melchizedech, who never knew father, mother, brother, and, above all, sisters."

Mr. Biddle's Ubiquity.—The London papers announce the arrival of Nicholas Biddle, Esq., President of the United States bank. On the day in which that news reached Philadelphia, one of our morning papers announces Mr. Biddle's arrival *here,* from Washington, on Saturday evening—and yet on Saturday morning he was certainly seen in Baltimore. It is difficut to account for this seeming ubiquity. No doubt of the *facts* can be admmitted, inasmuch as the statements are all set forth in print—and are to be found in *newspapers*—We forbear any attempts at explanation—the mystery will some day be elucidated, and the possibility of the events be properly set forth.—*U. S. G.*

Proposals will be received at this office previous to the next session of Congress, *for the situation of speech-writers for illiterate Congressmen,* who are too ambitious to hold their tongues, and too great blockheads to write their own speeches. During the last session, many members were grossly imposed upon by ignorant pretenders, who palmed off masses of dull and absurd trash upon them and their constituents for brilliant political speeches.

Persons of undoubted talents, who can write original speeches sufficiently legible to be easily read by men of moderate education, will receive liberal renumeration. None others need apply. We have got the contract for supplying the next Congress, not with stationary but with intellect, and we mean to deal fairly with that venerable body.—*N. York Herald.*

EXTRACT FROM MR. ADAMS'S "SUPPRESSED SPEECH," APRIL, 1834.

"Sir the pressure of the removal of the deposits is nearly past; it ruined its thousands, and afflicted its millions; but the simoon has blown over, and they who prostrated themselves on their faces before the blast, survive unhurt, and may rise, and yet find their way out of the desert. The pressure from the removal of the deposites is passing away. The prosperity of a great nation cannot long suffer from such a trifling an incident as that. But the wrong is done, and *its consequences will remain festering and inflaming the body of the community* until that wrong shall be repaired. Your President has usurped Legislative power; he has laid his hands upon your Treasure, and he is now converting it to his own purpose. He has seized it, and wields it as a weapon of power to himsef, and an instrument of plunder to his partisans.—Yet this *experiment* has but just commenced; its object is not merely to destroy, but to break the Bank. His chosen State banks are to be his depositories and engines to restore a metallic currency.—With what intuitive sagacity are the means adapted to the end! Sir, his State banks would land the nation, they are already *hurling it into universal bankruptcy.* His hand must be stayed or the nation is undone!"

A coloured man being asked by his master if he had counted the pigs, replied, that he had counted all but one, a litlle speckled fellow, that kept running about so he could'nt count him.

SINGULAR INFATUATION.—A young man, in neighborhood of Aire, a French town, is actually impressed with the belief that he has received nine letters from the other world, from a young female to whom he was betrothed, in which she threatened to come and pull him by the feet, if he carries into effect his proposed intention of marrying another.—The extraordinary part of the story is that these lettes invariably reached their destination through the chimney.

Peru and Chili, are on the eve of going to war on account of some polititical differences.