CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 10, 1837.

The whig Convention in Baltimore, have nominated John P. Kennedy, Esq. and Gen. Charles Sterrett Ridgely, as Candidates to represent that district in the next House of Representatives of the United States. The nomination is a good one, and no doubt is entertained of the success of the gentlemen who have received it

The Hon. John Buchanan, Chief Judge of the State of Maryland, has embarked for Europe, for the purpose of assisting in the negotiation of the loan authorised by the Legislature, to pay the subscription on the part of the State to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Companies, and other works of internal improvement. General Emory another of the Commissioners, it is stated, will sail shortly.

There was lately a rumor afloat, that Mexico had declared war against the United States, and the acts of some of the citizens of this country, and indeed the course of the Government towards that power, induced us to believe that the report was not altogether without some foundation. *Now*, however, we hear that in all probability it is the intention of *our* Government to recommend hostile measures against the Mexican Republic; and it is even suggested that the President may have convened Congress as much for that purpose as for any other. We should not be at all surprised, if the wily Chief Magistrate, in his message to both houses of the National Legislature, in September, should endeavor to divert the attention of the representatives of the people from those matters of great public importance, which in the present deranged state of the currency, claim their early and anxious consideration. We should not be, in the least degree, wonder-struck, if an attempt should be made to get up a war with Mexico; but we hope that the war making power will think deeply, deliberate long, and act wisely in reference to any proposed measure of a hostile character. For our part we do not know, what poor, distracted Mexico has done to incur the ill will of the United States.

The French Indemnity Gold, it is known, was imported by the Government, at an expense to the claimants, (five per cent premium) and yet they have seen none of it.—What then has become of this gold brought to this country for the especial benefit of the claimants? The following extracts will show that it has been used "to carry out one of the permanent measures of the administration, that of circulating gold." To keep up the specie humbug the gold was imported by a cheating, false, and deceiving administration, at a cost of five per cent to the claimants, who never have derived and never will receive one farthing's worth of advantage from the measure. Mr. Whitney in July last, wrote to the cashier of a Bank at Detroit, informing him that the Indian Department would want a certain amount of Specie at that place, and used the following language.

"To meet this, it has occurred to me that you will have to send abroad for specie. I have, therefore, thought proper to inform you *that gold, in almost any quantity, can be had at the bank of America, at New York, which has been received from France, and is under the control of the Treasury Department;* and I would recommend that the two deposite banks at Detroit unite together, and send to New York, and obtain *two or three hundred thousand dollars*, with which to meet the wants of the Indian Department. It will be *good policy* for the banks to do so, *as it will be aiding in carryng out one of the permanent measures of the Administration —that of circulating gold.*"

This Mr. Whitney wrote another letter shortly after, to the same individual, of which the following is an extract—

"Dear Sir: **** There is about four millions dollars arrived, and to arrive, of the French indemnity money, *which the Government wish to have distributed throughout the country; and it is expected that the deposite banks will lend their aid in doing it.*"

This is the way the people are deluded by the set of unprincipled men whom they have placed in power.

The Baltimore Chronicle has the following among other remarks, in reference to the great town meeting which lately cut such such a figure in that city.

"We are told and we believe that such is the fact, that the resolutions were, for several days before the meeting, in the possession of a committee and that committee, after examining them, returned them to Mr. LEGRAND, with tacit if not open approbation. We begin to think Mr. Legrand is, indeed, the least culpable of all the parties. He acted out his part, boldly. His more experienced advisers put him forward to feel the public pulse—to try to what an extent the people of this good city could be crammed with radicalism, agrarianism and other kindred doctrines, and when they found that the thing would not take—that the moral sense of the community was shocked' they join the universal outcry against an inexperienced and thoughtless young man, and call upon the community to mark that they had nothing to do with the business—not they—it was all Mr. Legrands fault. If, however, it should appear, upon investigation, that the very same persons, who now protest to be so much shocked by Mr. Legrand's resolutions, had actually examined and approved them, beforehand, and more than that, if it should also be made manifest that the meeting was purely a party meeting, got up by partizans *with the naval officer at their head*, then we say, the leaders of the Van Buren party, who were part and parcel of the concern, cannot be allowed to transfer the responsibility which rests properly upon them, to so slight and inconsiderable a person as Mr. Legrand. He ought not and must not, be made the scape-goat for the deliberate offences of the veterans, who have led him beyond his depth, and left him to struggle, alone and unaided, with a subject beyond his grasp, and a weight of individual mortification severe, indeed, but which, we hope, may prove a wholesome lesson. Unless some authorised denial of the statements we have here made, shall be forthcoming, we shall feel constrained to advise the community of precisely the extent to which the Van Buren party of this city are responsible for the loco-focoism of the resolutions *rejected* by the Town meeting.

We give place to the following verses sent to us last week, for publication, taking the liberty of omitting the initial letter of the name of the lady, to whom they are addressed.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

TO MISS * * * * * * * OF CAMBRIDGE.

I would not join the heartless throng
That indiscriminate homage pay—
Who frame the gay and thoughtless song,
Nor feel nor heed the words they say.

I would not stray 'midst Fancy's bowers,
To wine each dazzling hue I see—
Nor cull her bright delusive flowers
To twine a fading wreath for thee.

Let those who feel not what they sing,
Who have, because no hopes, no fear,
Let such their idle homage bring,
And pour their flatteries in thine ear.

The heart that throbs with doubts and pain,
That sighs to have those doubts removed,
May strive to teach the tongue in vain,
The words of him who never loved.

My lips refuse the honied phrase,
That breathes so oft a feigned vow;
Enough for me that I may gaze
Upon that pure and polished brow,

And mute, heart-spoken homage give,
As though at truth's own holy shrine;
And, in thy weary absence, live
On every treasur'd word of thine.

Happy if I may sometimes find
In th' deep witch'ry of thy "*moonlit eye*,"
The index of a kindred mind,
The glance of tender sympathy.

ANONYMOUS.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Made and passed at December Session, 1836.

CHAPTER 261.

An act relating to charges for transportation upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in lieu of the charges for toll and transportation upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rrail Road, authorised by the eighteenth section of an act, entitled, an act, to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, chapter one hundred and twenty-three, the said company shall have power to charge on all goods, produce, merchandize or property of any description, whatsoever, transported by them upon their said rail road and its branches, except the branch road to Washington, not exceeding eight cents per ton of two thousand pounds per mile, and on passengers not exceeding six cents per mile for each passenger; provided, that the maximum of charge per ton per mile upon the said road, upon the articles of flour, grain, corn, oats, tobacco, whiskey, coal, iron, lime, ore, lumber, plaster, stone and wood, fish and salt, shall not exceed the rates allowed by the said act of incorporation; and provided also, that the amount which may accrue from the additional charge allowed by this act for the transportation of passengers, and the amount which shall accrue from the excess of the charge for the transportation of goods, wares and merchandize, and other property allowed by this act, over and above the charge allowed for transportation and tolls, by the original act of incorporation, and the act, entitled, an act, for the promotion of Internal Improvement, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, chapter three hundred and ninety-five, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applicable to the fulfilment of the guarantee to the State for the payment of interest on the amount of money, if any, which shall be paid from time to time to the said company, under and by virtue of said act, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, chapter three hundred and ninety-five; provided, nevertheless, and be it enacted, that this last proviso shall not take effect until after three years from the payment of each instalment, as provided in the act, entitled; an act at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, chapter three hundred and ninety-five.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the said company shall have power to charge upon all goods, produce, merchandize or property of any description whatsoever, transported for the entire length of their said branch road to Washington, not exceeding five cents per ton per mile.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That so much of the second section of the act of eighteen hundred and thirty, chapter one hundred and seventeen, entitled, a second supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company which makes it lawful for the president and directors of said company, or a majority of them to regulate, ascertain and fix, from time to time, the price or sum to be charged and taken by said company, for receiving, weighing and delivering merchandize, produce and other artcles, be, and the same is hereby modified so far as to prohibit said company from making any charge in virtue of said section of the aforesaid act of eighteen hundred and thirty, chapter one hundred and seventeen, for receiving, weighing and delivering, as aforesaid, except in cases where the expense of loading and unloading their cars falls upon said company; provided, that the provisions of this section shall only extend to cases where the loading is done immediately, on the line of the main road, or the Washington road.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That in all cases where the weight of any article shall not exceed five hundred pounds, the said company shall have power to charge at their discretion, either by bulk or by weight on their said road and its branches, estimating fifty cubit feet as equivalent to a ton.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That this act shall not go into operation as far as the same relates to the Washington branch road, until the said company, under the oath of their president, shall have certified to the Governor and Council, that they have laid down and established all necessary switches or turns out, and provided suitable and sufficient carriages or cars, for the transportation of all goods, commodities, and landing of every kind offered for transportation at such depots and stations, on the route of the said branch road, as have been by the said company, publicly assigned or used for the reception of property for transportation, and for every violation of the provisions of this section, the said company shall be answerable in damages, in an action on the case at the suit of the party aggrieved.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the right is hereby reserved to the State of Maryland to repeal or alter this law at pleasure.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the board of directors, be, and they are hereby authorised to reduce the rate of tolls from time to time, in their discretion, for passengers upon the Washington branch of said road, by carrying them to and from the respective cities of Washington and Baltimore, or to and from any point or points on said branch road, on the same day, for a less sum than is now authorised; provided always, that one fifth part of all such passage money so received be accounted for and paid into the State treasury.

CHAPTER 264

An act for the prevention of frauds on the right of voting by the stockholders in the several Incorporated institutions in this State.

Section. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever five or more of the stockholders of any private corporation created by this State, at least thirty days prior to an election for managers, directors or other officers of any such corporation, elected by the stockholders thereof, shall give notice in writing of their intention to canvass the votes which may be given at the next ensuing election thereof, by a notice delivered at the usual place of business thereof to the president, cashier, secretary, treasurer, director or other principal manager of any such company, it shall be the duty of the officer so receiving such notice, immediately to communicate the same by mail to all the stockholders of such corporation living in the State.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That upon proof made to the judges of any such election, of such notice having been delivered as aforesaid by any five stockholders, it shall be the duty of such judges before receiving their votes, to require all stockholders offering to vote in person, the stock in any such corporation, standing in his or her names, to make the following oath or affirmation; "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that the stock which I now propose and offer to vote in the election of the is my sole and bona fide property, or belongs solely and bona fidely to me and my partner or partners in trade, or is held by me as trustee or in some Judiciary relation to be specified in such oath, and that my rite and title to the same has been fairly and bona fide, and not colourably, nor fraudulently created or acquired, and not with any intent to increase the number of votes which would otherwise be allowed to said stock, nor in any manner directly or indirectly to violate, avoid or evade the standard of voting as fixed, either by the character of said company or its by-laws, and that the said stock to the best of my knowledge, belief and information, on an interest I have therein, is not retained in my name, or that of my partners on the books of such corporation, with any such intent, design or purpose, and that I do now design in all respects, and in good faith to comply with the charter of the said corporation, and its regulations upon the subject of voting stock therein."

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That whenever any such stock is owned by and stands in the name of any corporation or body politic, it shall be the duty of some officer thereof to take the oath prescribed by the second section of this act, and further declare on oath or affirmation that he has full opportunity from his official station in the corporation for which he swears or affirms, to know the opinions and sentiments of a majority of the directors thereof in relation to such stock, and that he represents them fairly in the premises.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any peson, body politic or corporate, hereafter to vote by proxy on stock held in any private corporation unless the person, or in case of a body politic or corporate, the president, cashier or some lawful constituted officer thereof, shall make oath or affirmation before some person authorised by the laws of Maryland or by the laws of the State where the same shall be administered, to administer an oath to the same effect, as is required by the second section of this act, to be made on the requisition of five or more stockholders voting in person, a certificate of which affirmation shall be produced before the person or persons holding said election, before any vote shall be received.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That no person or persons shall act as director of any bank requiring that the directors thereof shall hold any number of shares therein, unless the said director, before he shall proceed to discharge his duties as director in said bank, shall make oath or affirmation as the case may be, before some justice of the peace, that he is the sole and bona fide owner of the stock standing in his name on the books of said bank, and that the same has not been transferred to qualify him to serve as director in said bank.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That in all cases when the stock in any money corporation in this State shall or may have been hypothecated or pledged by the owner or owners thereof as a security for the payment of any debt or loan, such owner or owners so hypothecating or pledging the same shall until forfeiture of the pledge, upon exhibiting to the person or persons holding any election in such incorporated company, a certificate in writing from the pledge or pawnee of such stock, certifying that the same is held in pledge or by hypothecation, be deemed and taken to be the holders, owner or owners of such stock within the intent and meaning of this act, and as such shall be entitled to vote thereon, subject to the same conditions as are prescribed in the second and fourth sections of this act; provided, that this act shall not be construed to apply to any proxy given before the passage of this act by any stockholder now out of the United States, or to any stockholder now residing beyond the United States, and having no partner in trade in the United States; and provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to the next election of directors or other officers in any private corporation, where such election shall or may take place prior to the expiration of thirty days from the passage of this act, and provided further, that this act shall not be in force unless it be published in at least two daily newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore, for at least fifteen days before the twentieth day of April next.

CHAPTER 265.

An act to provide for the inspection and weight of Anthracite or hard Coal, and for the measurement of Bituminous Coal.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there shall be annually appointed by the Governor and Council, two discreet and competent persons, who shall be weighers of anthracite or hard coal, and measurers of Bituminous coal, for the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That all authracite or hard coal hereafter sold within the city of Baltimore, shall be sold by the ton, and two thousand two hundred and forty pounds of any coal shall be allowed to the ton, and no anthracite or hard coal, or bituminous coal shall be sold within the city aforesaid, unless the same shall have been first weighed or measured by one of the weighers and measurers appointed by the Governor and Council, by virtue of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That all bituminous coal hereafter sold within the city of Baltimore, shall first be inspected and measured by one of the weighers and measurers aforesaid, whenever the sale and purchase shall exceed three bushels, and the same shall be measured in measurers to be provided by the said weighers and measurers, to contain the quantity of three bushels of bituminous coal.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the said weighers and measurers shall be entitled to receive, demand and to recover by action at law in the name of the State for their use, before any single justice of the peace, the sum of twelve and an half cents for each ton of anthracite or hard coal by them respectively weighed, and the sum of one half cent for each and every bushel of bituminous coal by them respectively measured, to be paid by the seller of the same, and if any person shall violate the provisions of this act, by selling any anthracite or hard coal, or bituminous coal, before the same shall have been weighed or measured as the case may be, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence, the same to be recovered upon information, before any justice of the peace, one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the remainder to the State.

CHAPTER 269.

An act relating to changing the venue for the trial of issues of fact framed in the Court of Chancery, or any County Court as a Court of Equity, or Orphans' Court of this State, and sent to a County Court for trial

Whereas, the right of changing the venue as provided for by law, is confined to any suit or action commenced or instituted in any county court of this state, and the same right should for like reasons be extended to all issues of fact, wherever framed or originated, for trial in any county court of this State,—Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act; in all issues of fact, framed in the Court of Chancery, or any county court as a court of equity, or any Orphans' Court of this State, and sent to any county court thereof for trial, the judges of the said county court, upon suggestion, in writing, by either of the parties thereto, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county court of the county where such issue or issues are depending, shall and may order and direct the said issue or issues, with the proceedings accompanying the same, to be transmitted to the judges of any county court most convenient for trying the same justly and impartially, and the judges of such county court, to whom said issue or issues and proceedings thereon shall be transmitted, shall hear, receive and certify the verdict or proceedings thereon before them had, as if the said issue or issues, with the proceedings accompanying the same, had been originally sent to them, by the said court of chancery, county court as a court of equity, or orphans' court, for trial; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion shall be made as aforesaid, before or during the first three days of the term at which such issues shall be for trial, unless the said issue or issues shall have been previously tried or submitted to a jury in the same county, in which case the suggestion may be made at any time before the jury is empannelled, upon paying the costs of the term.

CHAPTER 270.

An act relating to the effect of the revocation of powers of attorney, by death or otherwise.

Whereas, it may be doubtful whether payments of money, transfers of property, or other dealings with persons acting under duly executed powers of attorney or other agencies, are valid and binding upon the representatives or assignees of the party or parties giving such power, or creating such agencies where such payments, transfers, or other dealings are made or take place after the death of such party or parties, or the assignment of his, her or their interest in such payments, property, or matter to which such dealings relate, although such death or assignment is not known to the person or persons making such payments, transfers, or having such dealings; and whether in such cases such person or persons may not be still liable to the representatives or assignees of such party or parties; and whereas, it is unjust that any such liability should exist,—Therefore.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases which may occur after the passage of this act, where payment of money, transfers of property or other dealings are made, or had to or with any person or persons acting under a power of attorney, or other agency duly executed or created, by any person or persons within this State, which would be binding upon the party or parties giving such power of attorney or agency, if the same was in full force and unrevoked at the time of such payment, transfers or other dealings, shall be equally binding and obligatory upon the representatives or other assignees, of such party or parties, although at the time aforesaid, said party or parties may be dead, or may have assigned their interest in such money, property or dealing; provided, that the person or persons paying, tranferring or having such dealings with the person or persons acting under such powers of attorney or agency, had not at the time of such payment, transfer, or other dealing, notice of the death of the party or parties giving such powers, or creating such agency, or of the fact of the assignment aforesaid.

CHAPTER 272.

An act relating to the form in which Promissory Notes may be given to the Incorporated Bank of this State.

WHEREAS, doubts are entertained whether the incorporate banks of this State, may for loans or other transactions within their corporate powers, take and enforce the payment of notes made to said corporations, as payees, or some one of the officers of said corporation as such, as payees, and also whether on such notes it be lawful for them to receive interest by way of discount, or in advance as usual upon notes with edorsers, passed to such corporations,—Therefore;

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for said incorporate banks and all other banks that shall hereafter be incorporated in this State, to take and recover upon, and enforce payment of notes hereafter made as aforesaid to such corporations, or to officers of the same, as such, and so designated in such notes, and thereon to take and receive interest as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the corporations aforesaid shall be entitled to sue and recover in the names of such corporations, upon any primissory notes that shall hereafter be made as aforesaid, to any officer or officers of such corporations, as such, and so designated in such notes.

MR. CLAY AT HOME.—Extract of a letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated.

LEXINGTON, Ky. May 24.

On Saturday, I had the pleasure of paying a visit to Ashland, the beautiful country seat of Mr. Clay. Kentucky has many things of which she may be proud. She may be proud of her rich and fertile soil; of the beautiful meadows and woodpastures with which Providence has blessed her. She may well be proud of the lofty stand she has taken against Executive dictation. But, in my opinion, the proudest feather in her cap is, that she has fostered, with kind, protecting care, that adopted son—one of her brightest jewels—the son who has served his country with a devotion rare in our times, and more properly belonging to the better days of the Republic. I mean Henry Clay. And when the excitement of party prejudice and political bigotry have subsided —when some other Hume or Robertson shall write her history;—although there will be many sunny spots upon which he will love to linger; although he will delight to speak of her as the hunting ground and battle field of the red man; although he will rejoice in representing the labor and toil and endurance of her early settlers; although he will feel a glow of honest pride in describing her as contending side by side with Massachusetts and South Carolina, against the misrule of our age—the brightest leaf in the chapter of her history, will be that which records the noble efforts and Roman patriotism of her gifted son. I wish you could have seen him, in his plain and republican attire, roaming over his ample possessions, and exhibiting the fine stock which he possesses. It was delightful to witness this great man retiring from the fretful scenes of public strife, and passing his time in the simple pursuits of a farmer's life—finding more "true joy" in its artless pleasures, than did the soldier planter of Tennessee experience when in the height of his power he bid his willing slaves expunge *a truth* as indelible as the blue vault of Heaven.

I need not tell you that I was highly gratified. for who, possessing the least intelligence or the least love of country, could fail to enjoy the society of such men as Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. They stand upon a high moral elevation, which throws a halo of light around their every word and action. No opprobrious epithets—no vile calumny—no billingsgate abuse emanates from them; but high and statesman-like views, and lofty and patriotic sentiments. Long will it be 'ere I can forget my visit to Ashland.

To-day Mr. Webster receives his friends at the Court House, at 11 A. M.; and at 3 P. M. he receives the compliment of a public dinner. Mr, Clay, Gov. Poindexter, and several other distinguished gentlemen will probably attend, and I anticipate a rich banquet of intellect and wit.

FROM MOBILE.

Office of The Mobile Com. Rgeister, May 31, 1837.

The U. S. District Judge for Middle Frorida, has pronounced a judgment of condemnation against a British vessel under novel circustances. The case arose out of a conflict between the emancipation laws of Great Britain, and the laws of the United States, against the importation of slaves. A passenger in the British schooner, Bahamian, brought into the port of Apalachicola a negro, who had been manumitted at Nassau, under the British statute and bound apprentice for a term of years. The owner of the term in such case gives bond to the British authorities for the delivery of the apprentice at the end of the time. The negro was brought to Apalachicola to be bound out for the term of his apprenticeship—and the claimant denied that this was under the Act of the United States, the importation of a slave. The negro was found on shore, and the vessel seized for a branch of the law. The judge decided that the offence was clearly within the definition of the law, and condemned the vessel.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Office of the True American, May 28, 1837.

OUR BANKS.—A meeting of the Presidents of the twelve American Banks was held yesterday, at which we are happy to learn that great unanimity prevailed. We understand that it was agreed to increase the circulation of these institutions one million of dollars, that the interchange of notes was regulated, and the payment of balances not to be required until December next; the notes of customers to be renewed every sixty days, with a deduction of ten per cent.

It was further agreed that no other bank should be admitted into the compact, without the consent of a majority of the present twelve.

On Saturdy an immense quantity of drafts amounting to $200,000, was returned from New York, protested. The Commercial, we believe, is deeply in for it.

AN EXPEDIENT.—A letter from Mobile says. "The Banks and Merchants of this place are about sending an agent to Liverpool to receive and sell all Cottons shipped from this port, and the Banks have agreed to discount bills drawn on this agent or agents, predicated on shipments of Cotton; the Cotton to be valued, and three fourths of the value will be discounted by the Banks."