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

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ECCLESTON & JACKSON.

—TERMS.—

The CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE is published every *Saturday Morning*, at TWO DOLLARS & 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.

Passed at December Session, 1801.

CHAPTER 54.

An act relating to the Public Roads in the several Counties therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the present mode of repairing the public roads in Saint Mary's, Calvert, Charles, Caroline and Dorchester counties, is found by experience to be expensive, and inadequate to the purpose intended, and it has been found necessary that proper regulations should forthwith be made for keeping the roads of the said counties in due repair; therefore,

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Justices of the Levy Court for the counties aforesaid, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby authorised and required to meet together on the third Monday of April next, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the respective Court Houses in the said counties, and when so met together, the said justices, or a majority of them, shall be, and they are hereby authorised and required to describe, ascertain, and distinctly record in a well bound book, to be provided by them for that purpose, the several and respective roads and public highways in the counties aforesaid, and to nominate and appoint capable and judicions persons as overseers of the several and respective roads aforesaid, according to the number and divisions of the said roads, as the same shal be ascertained upon their records; provided nevertheless, that the said roads shall be so apportioned, divided and described, as not to require a greater number of overseers than five in any one hundred of the said counties, and that the said justices, or any one or more of them, may adjourn from day to day until the said roads shall be duly ascertained, and overseers appointed as aforesaid, and in case neither of the said justices should attend as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the County Court to make said adjournments.

III. And be it enacted, that the clerk of the said county shall attend the justices of the Levy Court at their said meetings, and shall make fair entries and records of their proceedings in virtue of this act, and shall, within the space of ten days after the appointment of overseers as aforesaid issue warrants to the said overseers, under his hand and the seal of his office, notifying the said persons of their appointments respectively as overseers of the said roads, according to the usual forms, having respect to the alterations required by this act, and the said clerk shall, within the time aforesaid, deliver the said warrants to the Sheriff of the several counties aforesaid, and shall take the receipt of the Sheriff for the same; and the said Sheriff shall be and he is hereby authorised and required, within the space of fifteen days after receiving the said warrants, to deliver the same to the respective persons appointed overseers as aforesaid and to take their several receipts for the same; and if any of the said overseers shall refuse to receive their respective warrants, the said sheriff shall leave the same at their place of abode, and certify the justices of the levy court thereof; and if the clerk or sheriff of any of the said counties shall neglect or refuse to execute and perform the respective duties herein before required, within the respective periods limited as aforesaid, the said clerks or sheriffs so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each and every offence.

IV. And be it enacted, That each and every person so appointed overseer as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to accept of his appointment, after receiving his warrant as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for every refusal or neglect; provided nevertheless, that no person shall be liable to be appointed as overseer of any road more than one year in every three years, without his consent.

V. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the said overseers to keep all public roads in the said counties well & sufficiently cleared and grubbed, fit for travelling, twenty feet wide at the least, except in such parts thereof where the levy court shall allow or direct the said road to be of a less width, and to make and keep good and substantial bridges over all the heads of rivers, creeks, branches and swamps, where the same shall be necessary, for the convenient and easy passage of travellers, with their waggons, carts, carriages, horses and cattle, and to remove all nuisances which may obstruct or annoy their passage, and well and sufficiently to causeway all and singular such places in and upon the said roads as shall require the same.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any of the said overseers shall not well and sufficiently clear, grub, amend and repair, the said several and respective roads committed to their charge, within a reasonable time after the same shall be out of repair, or shall not make and keep in repair good and substantial bridges over the heads of rivers, creeks, branches or swamps, where the same shall be necessary asaforesaid, or shall notnot remove all nuisances from the said roads, or shall not well and sufficiently causeway all and singular such places in and upon the said roads as shall require the same, or shall permit or suffer any fallen trees, or other obstruction, to remain in or across any of the said public roads for the space of two days after notice thereof, or shall neglect to fell, or cause to be felled & removed, all decayed or dead trees on either side of the said public roads, whose limits, or any of them, hang over the same, and may by their falling injure travellers, or shall not lop and cut off all limbs or branches of trees hanging or projecting over the said roads, within fifteen feet above the surface thereof, or shall in any other manner fail or neglect to perform the duties of an overseer of the said roads, according to the directions of this act, every such overseer, so failing or neglecting, shal forfeit andpay the sum of five dollars for every offence, except in time of wheat harvest.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the several and respective overseers of the said roads, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, as often as need shall require, to dig, take and remove, any stones, gravel, or earth of firm quality, which may be found on any land adjoining the roads for which the same may be necessary, and to employ the same in the repairing of the said roads; and for the making or repairing of bridges over the heads of rivers, creeks, branches, swamps, or other low and miry places, through and over which the said roads may pass, to cut down, or cause to be cut down, any tree or trees growing on any of the next adjacent lands to such places where bridges may be necessary as aforesaid, and the same trees to maul and carry away from off such lands, and to apply the same to the making or repairing of the said bridges; provided, that it shall be the duty of each and every overseer aforesaid to render a true account, (certified under their hands and seals respectively,) of all and singular such tree or trees by them cut down and taken for the purpose aforesaid, with a description of the size and quality of such tree or trees, together with their estimation of the value thereof, to the owner, tenant or overseer, of the lands from whence the same shall shall have been taken, and to return a duplicate of such account, on oath, to the next levy court of the county, in order that the justices of said court may be enabled to estimate the real value thereof, to be allowed or paid to such owner or owners in such manner as said justices shall appoint and direct.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the said overseers shall have power, and they are hereby authorised and required, to call upon all and singular the free able bodied male inhabitants of their respective limits, above the age of eighteen years and under the age of fifty years, and upon all and singular the able bodied male slaves residing therein, above the age of eighteen years and under the age of fifty years, to labour and assist in clearing, amending, improving and repairing, the several and respective roads aforesaid, and to require such and so many of the said persons as they shall from time to time deem necessary, to assemble at such place within their respective limits as the said overseers shall severally appoint, with sufficient implements of labor, and thereupon to proceed in the execution of such work and labor upon the said roads, for the improvement and repair thereof, as the respective overseers shall order and direct; and the said overseers shall also have power to hire and employ carts and teams for the carrying and removing all such stones, dirt, gravel and timber, as may be deemed requisite for repairing and completing the said roads and bridges, and the expence of such carts and teams shall be levied upon the county.

X. And be it enacted, That as often as the said overseers shall judge it necessary to call upon the said inhabitants for their labor in and upon the said roads, they shall summon, or cause to be summoned, the number and class which they shall have previously arranged, having had regard to the quantity and quality of work necessary to be done upon the said roads, giving each person, and the master, mistress or overseer of each servant or slave, so to be summoned, two days notice at the least of the time and place appointed for their labor, except in such extraordinary cases which may require a shorter notice, and every person so summoned shall be obliged to attend in person, or to provide a sufficient substitute; and if any person, being so summoned, shall neglect or refuse to attend, or to provide a sufficient substitute, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of seventy-five cents for every offence; and if any person shall attend, and not perform the reasonable labor required of him by the overseer of the road, according to his ability, he shall be adjudged a defaulter, and shall incur the same penalty as if he had neglected to attend; and in case the master, mistress or overseer, of any servant or slave, upon being notified as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to send such servant or slave, such master, mistress or overseer, shall forfeit and pay the sum of seventy-five cents for every servant or slave so refused to be sent.

XI. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said overseers to keep a true and proper list of all and every person or defaulter, who, being summoned as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to attend at the times and places appointed as aforesaid, or if attending, shall not perform his reasonable labour, and of every master, mistress or overseer of servants and slaves, who call upon each and every of the said persons, and demand the payment of all and singular the sums of money by them, or any of them, so forfeited, and on refusal or neglect to pay the same, the said overseers shall proceed to recover the same before a single magistrate, by due course of law; and the said overseers shall, every six months, render their accounts of all fines and forfeitures received by them in virtue of this act to the justices of the levy court, upon oath, or affirmation, and pay the amount thereof in such manner as the said justices shall order and appoint.

XIV. And be it enacted, That any of the justices of the peace of the said counties, who, upon his own view, or on the information, oath or affirmation, of one or more credible witnesses, shall discover or be satisfied that any bridge, road or causeway, is out of repair, from neglect of duty of the overseer within whose limits the same shall be, except in time of wheat harvest, shall issue his warrant, in the name of the state, against such overseer, and judgment shall be rendered against him for the fine or forfeiture imposed by this act, the same shall be certified by the justice rendering the same to the clerk of the said county, who shall thereupon issue process of execution, directed to the sheriff, for the recovery thereof, and the same shall be accounted for and paid to the order of the levy court; provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any of the said overseers offending against the provisions of this act from being presented by the grand jury for any neglect of duty not before punished by any of the justices of the peace as aforesaid; and provided also, that any overseer of the road against whom judgment shall be rendered by a justice of the peace as aforesaid, may appeal to the next county court, who may hear and determine the same in a summary way, and such appeal shall be a supersedeas to the issuing execution on the judgment of such justice, until the same shall be heard and determined by the county court.

July 15 tf

From the Plymouth (Mass.) Memorial.

BRIDGEWATER CATTLE SHOW

The Plymouth County Agricultural Society held its anniversary, for the election of Officers, *Cattle Show* and Exhibition, at Bridgewater on the 11th inst.—Every thing was conducted with the strictest regularity and order, and nothing occurred to interrupt the business and pleasures of the day. The exhibitions of almost every description were more numerous and of better quality, than they have heretofore been, and the number of competitors was much increased.—The adventures in the plough field were greater in number than common, and the Match was conducted with great readiness and despatch.

The address by the Hon Solomon Lincoln, was highly appropriate and interesting, and delivered in an eloquent and impressive manner. The dinner was such as a Farmer's ought to be, the growth and produce of our native soil, plenteous, agreeable and wholesome.—Several toasts were announced from the chair, which were highly appropriate, and others of much pith, were proposed by individuals at the table.

We are happy that the spirit of Agriculture and the arts, so important to the welfare and prosperity of the country, suffers no diminution in this section of the Commonwealth, where the Pilgrims first felled the forest, and, by cultivation brough the earth to yield its fruits for the benefit of its civilized inhabitants.

The following song was written for the occasion by B. Brown, Esq. of Boston, and sung with good effect at the Catttle Show on Wednesday.

THE PLOUGH.

When Adam with his blooming rib,
By the behest of Heaven,
From Paradise, his native home,
All sorrowing was driven,
The curse primeval, thought so hard,
A blessing was I trow,
That she should nurse her little babes,
While he should guide the PLOUGH.

So our great ancestor became
A Farmer of the soil,
And millions of his children too
Are sharers in the toil,
We clear and beautify the fields;
We drain the miry slough;
We wield the sickle and the flail,
And guide the sturdy PLOUGH.

Of all the nations here on earth,
The Farmer ranks the first,
Though some may reckon him debas'd
For toiling in the dust,
'Tis Natur's calling he pursues,
As, with a sweaty brow,
He turns the sod all upside down,
And guides the sturdy PLOUGH.

When spring in all its meriment
O'erspeads the fields with green,
And naught, save, notes of joy, is heard.
And naught but smiles are seen,
The Farmer turns his tillage lands,
And who's so happy now,
As he, while, whistling to his team,
He guides the shining PLOUGH.

Domestic joy full well he knows,
And, it mayhap, a care;
For none must think to be exempt
From common lot and share.
His wife, she deems it her concern
To milk the bonny cow,
And cheer her ruddy husband, as
He guides the sturdy PLOUGH.

For love of wealth some get ensnar'd
In speculation's toils,
And others, when disasters come,
Are scrambling for the spoils;
Still does the prudent Farmer pay
To industry his vow,
Nor heeds the struggle nor the strife;
But steady guides the PLOUGH.

Good rule and order he maintains;
He lives in peace with all;
And, to defend his country's rights,
He's ready for the call
Now, to be ever thus content,
Say, wights, would ye know how?
'Tis but to mind your own affairs,
And steady guide the PLOUGH.

NO SOUND CAN AWAKE HIM TO GLORY AGAIN.

On that lone barren isle, where the loud roaring billows
Assail the stern rocks while the wild tempests rave.
The hero lies still—and the dew-dropping willows
Like fond weeping mourners bend over his grave.
The sea-storm may rage, and the hoarse thunders rattle,
He heeds not—he hears not—he's free from all pain:
He sleeps his last sleep, has fought his last battle—
No sound can awake him to glory again!

O! shade of the mighty, where now are the legions
That rush'd but to conquer when THOU led'st them on?
Alas! they have perished, in far chilly regions,
And all but the fame of their triumphs is gone!
The trumpet may sound, and the cannon peal rattle,—
They hear not—they heed not—they're free from all pain:
They sleep their last sleep, they have fought their last battle,—
No sound can awake them to glory again!

Yet, spirit immortal! the tomb cannot bind thee—
For like thine own eagles, that soar'd to the sun,
Thou spring'st from thy bondage, and leavest behind thee
Such fame as no mortal before thee had won!
Tho' nations may combat, where war thunders rattle,
No more on thy steed shalt thou sweep o'er the plain,
Thou sleep'st thy last sleep, thou hast fought thy last battle—
No sound can awake thee to glory again!

Office of the Philadelphia Enquirer.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct, 24 12, A. M.

PACKET SHIP STSQUEHANNA CAPTURED BY PIRATES.

Our city was thrown into a high state of excitement yesterday, by the arrival of an express from Lewistown, bringing the appalling and almost incredible intelligence, that the packet ship "Susquehanna" of this port, with all her crew, 18 cabin and 40 steerage passengers, had been captured by the pirates. The Intelligence passed like lightning through the city, and in the course of a few minutes, the Merchant's Exchange was thronged with inquiring and anxious citizens, eager for all the details of so frightful an incident. It appears that the Susquehanna put to sea from the Capes on Saturday last; and while yet in sight of land, the weather being fine and the wind N. W. was observed to be pursued by a schr. clipper-built, and full of men.

They boarded the Susquehanna, when on Five Fathom Bank, and in a very short space of time, she was seen to steer away in a southwardly direction, in full possession of the freebooters, and with their schooner in company. The parties who brought the sad and fearful intelligence, do not appear to have ascertained whether the Susquehanna made any resistance; nor have we yet learned that any firing, either of large guns or small accompanied the capture. We need scarcely add that the greatest indignation was felt and expressed in this city, at the bold and daring offence; and it is to be hoped that Government will, immediately and without a moment's delay, despacth an adequate force to bring the villians to justice.

Expresses were sent from Wilmington and New Castle, direct to Norfolk, requesting that an armed vessel might be instantly despached in pursuit of the buccaneer; but the danger is that the wretches have made their escape, before the arm of justice and an outraged country has overtaken them. The deepest anxiety is felt for the fate of the passengers and crew of the Susquehenna.

At a later hour last evening, the city was still in a high state of of excitement; and the story of the capture of the Susquehanna was generally but not universally credited. It is not known what amount of specie the vessel had on board, but the impression is, that it was not large, with the exception of any sum that the passsengers might have takenon their own account.

As is usual on such occasions, the most contradictory accounts are in circulation. Captain Pedrick, who left Lewistown five hours after the Express, says that the ship went to sea on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock and with every prospect of an uninterrupted voyage.—This, it will be perceived, does not tally with the letter given above, as, according to that account, the ship went to sea at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It is proper to add, that Expresses were sent in every direction the moment the intelligence reached Philadelphia. It is also said, and we believe with truth that Commodore Stewart, early yesterday afternoon, despatched a steamboat with 100 seamen, to the revenue cutter at Wilmington, with orders to have her put in readines with all practicable despach, and proceed instantly in pursuit.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE

of the United States' Gazette.

Isle of Wight, (Eng.) August, 1837.

LETTER XLIV.

When I wrote to you last from the Metropolis, all Great Britain was excited with the coming election. I then described it as one of unusual importance, as well as one in which universal interest was taken. The First Election of a new reign is always of this character, and it is very apt to decide the tenor of the politics and relations of parties during the whole of its course. In this case the crisis was more *critical* than usual. Matters had for some time gone on getting into conclusion. The Radicals were growling at the Ministry, whom they helped to put in, for not going fast enough The Tories were calling *them* Radicals for going too fast. Ministers themselves know not what strength to count upon, nor what policy to pursue, between these contrary but equally galling attacks. They felt themselves liable to be deserted by the Radicals, in Parliament and out of it, at any moment; and this left them in an awkward minority.—Again, if they tried strong measures, to to please these hard to-be-pleased people, other more moderate supporters were likely to be frightened out of their ranks by the terrific cries raised by the Tories. On the Church Rates, for instance, they were reduced finally down to *five* majority. This stopped all proceeding further on such a subject. And so with others. The Ministry in fact were just about *nonplussed*. The Toryism of the King—for he was a Tory, after all—did not improve the matter. There was no cordiality between them. They looked askance at each other. So indeed did all parties throughout the realm. Meanwhile the Radicals never pretend to be able to do any thing by themselves.—They only prevented any thing from being done by other parties, and violently abused all. The Tories did pretend, but they could get no body to believe them,—not even themselves. They had'nt the strength, but said the people had it for them. There had been "a great reaction;" and an Election would give them the sway they deserved! Well!—In this gaping and growling confusion, King William died. As a man, I have already given him his due, and so have all parties. As a monarch, I must say, at the same time, I think there never was a decease considered more *opportune* Every body rejoiced over the grave of William the Good, while every body vociferated his praise. The only question was, which party made the most outrageous uproar of eulogy, or which was the most delighted to think he was dead. The Ministers were relieved from their *predicament*. They were saved the ignomy of being jammed into a dissolution by mere public impatience, or by the more palpable loss of their voting strength. They hoped much, too, from a Sovereign now on their side, instead of one against them. They raised a loud cry of appeal to the people in behalf of the Liberal Queen—poor woman;—a very amiable, pretty young lady, she is—but let that pass. They had the advantage of being *in*, too; and they set their machinery operating at once all over the Empire.—The Tories, of course, knew that now was indeed their last and only chance, after all their boasting, and all their fasting too. If the Queen was against them—or would be, if she could—now was the time to put her right. Her Liberalism might be discouraged easily, they thought. It was only to get Viscount Melbourne out of her precincts. At any rate, they could disable, if they could not discourage her. The Lords were theirs of course. They had only to neutralize the Commons, or make them their own. So they went desperately, though deliberafely to work—never men more so;—hungry with impatience, and eager with the chance of success. Never was their money spent more lavishly than now. I knew that it would be.—The only question was, could their opponents spend as much more! As to "reaction" for Toryism, that is all "in my eye." The reaction is in the pockets of the Tories. The enthusiasm they talk about in defence of the assailed Church, and all that humbug, is paid for at so much a day. There was no genuine enthusiasm in this election; for I do not give that name to the interest which certainly was taken in it, as I have said before. So was there interest in the game of chess I saw La Bourdonnaye play in the Parisian "circle" the other day with a Canadian, for 2000 Erancs:--but no enthusiasm. The election was like that game, and like all games. The Tories wanted to check-mate the administration, and the administration wanted to check-mate Sir Robert Peel. The latter had the first move, and the queen out. The former made amends for this in bishops, partly, and still more in pawns. The great mass of respectable voters took the interest of backing, both spectators, in the concern—just as they do at a horse race. The more "ignoble vulgar" took the interest of all those other people in the crowd—cake-sellers jockey-boys and pick pockets—who calculate upon turning an honest penny on such an occasion! They looked about, when they heard an election was coming, to see where and how the most was to be got out of it.—For instance, whether they could have more by shouting for the "Queen and her Ministers," or by carrying about stale cheese and handbills to ridicule the poor law. This I do not say literally of all.—I do say it of the great majority. I do say there was, and is, no genuine enthusiasm in the hearts of the people. It is not often there has been, or is in, this country. It is not easy there should be, with such a constitucency of elections, so moddelled, and without the ballot box. There cannot be that enthusiasm easily—either without power or independence. Neither does John Bull get into a lowering passion at a moments notice, or for small cause. He raged well once—when he wanted the Reform Bill, but the passage of it was the crisis in his fever. And though Liberalism generally is the spirit of the age, and is advancing, and must advance, that may be, and yet the Whigs be turned out of office 60 times over. You may think me rash in these sweeping observations. Unintelligible I hope I am not. Whether my expressions are too strong, and what do they mean, more explicitly, I intend to set forth in my next. I have watched this election narrowly, in quarters, and have had good opportunities. Meanwile suffice it to say, that the issue of the election is now so nearly ascertained that we may talk about its result. The Conversatives have gained—decidedly. They have gained in the English counties almost exclusively, and I shall tell you why. The Ministers make up part of their loss in Ireland; and there are good reasons for that, as well. After all, matters are not essentially changed. The Ministers have a smaller majority, but the Tories ha'nt any. If the former cant govern, who can? Besides, they have the Court in their favor. And so, in fact, the election amounts to nothing.—Only the printers, and coachmen, and publicans, and Swiss voters, have made some money, and some bones have been broken and Graham is kicked out on one hand, and Dr. Browning on the other.—No body else is check-mated. The game is a drawn one.