had held undisturbed for thousands of ages. And in the recesses of those dark old woods, often lurked the wily savages, more terrific and bood thirsty than the prowling lion or the crouching tiger. However Robert Wilson surveyed the trees and thought of the Indians without shrinking. He had been bred to consider labor, hard hand labor, honorable, even for gentlemen of the first standing and best educations. The early colonists were all obliged to labor, for hired help could not be obtained—and clergymen, and merchants and lawyers often put their own hands to the spade and the axe. And Mr. Wilson had always intended Robert for a farmer, as he obrseved that he was not over fond of study, and next to being a herald of the Gospel, a tiller of the ground was the most righteous and happy calling, in his estimation, a man could pursue.

Such were the father's sentiments, and Robert was prepared to illustrate them in the worthiest manner. He had a light heart, a strong arm, a sharp axe, and a sure gun; and the labors and dangers besetting his path of life gave him no more concern than would the obstructions of thistle down in his road to church. He was a tall finely formed young man, of twenty one, with eyes as black as a thunder cloud, and their flash very much like its lightning. His hair was as black as his eyes, and his rather dark complexion wore such a glow of health, and his whole countenance and demeanor so much of happiness and frank confidence, that all who saw him prophesied, and, indeed, wished succes to the handsome and active youth.

Their wishes and his own seemed likely to be realised. In one year from the time of his striking the first blow in the forest, his land wore the appearance of a pleasant, cultivated farm. The trees had nearly all disappeared from an area of twenty acres, and the surface was covered and stumps nearly all concealed by a luxuriant harvest. There was the golden wheat, the bearded rye and tasseled corn as tall and straight as a company of grenadiers; with pumkins and squashes innumerable, reposing on the ground quietly ripening in the mellow heats of August.

On a gently rising ground, in the middle of the young plantation stood a small dwelling; I wish I could, with propriety, call it a cottage, because to many young ladies it would give such a romantic interest to my story—but truth compels me to confess that although prettier and more comfortable than their real cottages, it was not at all like a cottage of the imagination. It was a building twenty feet by twenty-four—formed of neatly hewed logs, the roof covered with boards the inside divided into two apartments, with one little closet, and the whole lighted by three small glass windows. On either side of this dwelling rose a large elm tree, and several small ones were on the lawn in front of the house, purposely left standing for ornament, and wild rose bushes and laurel and other flowering shrubs had been spared or transplanted by Robert, to give additional beauty to his rural seat. Thick, dark forests and hills crowned with trees, formed the boundary on every side; but in front of the house the clearing extended to the Cocheco, whose bright waters were dancing in the sun beams, thus affording a charming relief to the eye, after it had dwelt on the gloom of the surrounding wilderness.

To a person always accustomed to the city's elegance or the retreats of ease and opulence, this wild place would doubtless have looked like a dreary prison—gloomy, lonely and terifying; but to Robert, who would almost call it the creation of his own hands, it was a litte Paradise, and when his bird of beauty should be within his bower, he would not have exchanged his home in the woods for those stately halls his mother had often told him of right should have been his habitation.

The wedding at length arrived. It had been anticipated by Robert as one that would bring unalloyed happiness: but Mary had often felt a sadness, something like a foreboding of misfortune, come over her mind whenever her marriage was alluded to. She could not tell, even her own heart, the cause of this depression; it was not that she felt any doubt of Robert's character of or affection: she loved him better than all the world besides, and trusted in him as a catholic does in his saint—nor did she fear to dwell in the wilderness—there had not for a long time been an alarm from the red men. Why is it that, at times, a shadow will fall on the spirit which no efforts of the mind, no arguments addessed to the reason can dispel?

There were great preperations for the wedding. Captain Waldron liked a parade, and his wife liked to show her housekeeping, and the marriage afforded a justifiable occasion to gain popularity by a display of hospitality. Three o'clock was the hour for the ceremony; then followed the feast; and lastly all the wedding guests who had horses were invited to join and escort the young couple to their dwelling.

Of the wedding dresses I shall only say, that these were very fashionable then, and would be very monstrous now, and a minute description of antiquated attire ought not to occupy much share in a story so brief, for the events it chronicles, as this must be. The Rev. John Reyner officiated as clergyman; and then the whole party sat down to dinner—the long table covered with all good things which the country could supply. At the head of the feast stood an enormous Indian pudding, (not made of Indians, as an Englishman once inferred such a pudding might be,) served up in a huge pewter platter. The plates were of the same substantial material, all shining like silver from a recent scrubbing—then they had roast beef and lamb, and wild game and fowls, and all the fruits and varieties of the season. But they had no wine nor strong drink of any kind, and the most ultra temperance advocate would have found nothing to censure in the arrangements.

Robert Wilson's house stood about two miles from that of Captain Waldron's, and more than half a mile from any habitation. This distance was not considered much, but then it was the thick old woods, and the road was only cut and freed from the obstruction of trees. No carriage could have rolled over the rugged road, but that was no matter, as not a wheel vehicle of any kind, excepting great lumber carts, had ever been seen in Dover. So the gentlemen mounted their goodly steeds, and each gallant taking a lady behind him, set off, with the bridegroom and bride at the head of the cavalcade in great style, followed by the smiles and good wishes of those who could not join for lack of steeds. Their progress was joyous and rapid till they entered the winding path through the forest, when a more sober pace became necessary; but Robert's horse being accustomed to the way still pressed on at a rate which soon carried him several rods in advance of the party.—The path just before entering the clearing surrounding his house approached very near the river, the curve being made to avoid a large rock that rose like a wall on the north side of the road, confining its width to a space barely sufficient for a passage.—As Robert was turning this rock, Mary, uttered a wild shriek, was either torn or fell from her seat, the horse bounding forward at the same instant, and while Robert, calling on his wife, was endeavoring to rein his steed, a gun was discharged by an Indian from behind the rock. The ball struck the horse as he was rearing from the effect of the rein on his breast, and he fell backward upon the rider.

(to be continued.)

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, January 11th 1838.

The Speaker laid before the house, a communication from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, in obedience to an order of the House of Delegates of the 2d instant, enclosing an exhibit of the number of banks in this State, where they are located, and the amount of States Stock in each of them, and also the amount of each of said banks,

Which was read,—and

On motion of Mr. Alexander, referred to the special committee on the currency.

Mr. Eccleston presented a report from the commissioners appointed at the last session to examine and ascertain what loss was sustained by Joseph Ennals, in consequence of the act of 1835, chap. 233.

Which was read,—and

On motion of Mr. Eccleston, referred to the committee on claims.

The clerk of the Senate delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the Senate, entitled, an act to divorce William Harris, from Talbot county, from his wife Elizabeth L. Harris;

Which was read, and referred to the committee on divorces.

On motion of Mr. Risteau,

Ordered that the committee on the currency are hereby authorized and cloathed with ample power to examine into the accounts of the directors of the different banks of the State, and also to ascertain whether or not, there is any connexion between the brokers and said banks; and furthermore to enquire into the issues of said banks for the last six months preceeding their suspension of specie payments, and for the last six months since that period, and report to this house as early as practicable.

On motion of Mr. Risteau.

Ordered, that it be considered a part of the duty of the committee on the currency, in their investigations and examinations of those banks in which any part of the State's portion of the surplus revenue has been deposited, to enquire into and make it a part of their business, and a portion of their report to this house, whether said sums of money so deposited, in their sound discretion and judgement, are perfectly safe or not.

Mr Tall reported a bill, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to prohibit the owners of vessels and others, from navigating the same under the sole command of negroes or mullatoes, passed at December sesion, 1835, chap. 150.

### SENATE.

The Senate met. Present the same Senators as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The President laid before the Senate a letter from Thomas H. Hicks Esquire, a member elect of the council, accepting the appointment.

Which was read and referred to the consideration of the house of delegates.

A bill entitled, an act to divorce Mary Ann Bayley of Dorchester county, from her husband Josiah Bayley, Jr.

Which was read the first time and referred to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Hambleton from the committee on divorces, to which was referred the bill entitled, an act to divorce Mary Ann Bayley of Dorchester county, from her husband Josiah Bayley. Jr. reported favorably thereon.

It was read the second and by special order the third time, passed and returned to the house of delegates.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.


# CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 20, 1838.


The Orphans Court of this county will sit on Monday the 29th January.

### THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

There have been many charges by both parties for the last few years, of illegal voting in the city of Baltimore. Now it will be admitted by every unprejudiced person, that this practice should be broken up, if practicable. The Elective Franchise is the dearest right of freemen. In a Republican Government, the ballot box is the instrument of conveying the sentiment of the people, who are the rulers of the land and creators of all power. Those who have been entrusted to Executive or Legislative offices, are responsible to the people alone. This right being thus important, should be well guarded from abuse. In large cities where there is a great floating population and a mixum gatherum of all nations, it has been found very difficult to restrain its exercise to those legally entitled. It has, however, been found by experience, that a law obliging every person to have his name registered, and the register book subject at all times to the scrutiny of every one, had this salutary effect to a very great degree. In Philadelphia, it has been for some time in successful operation. From the great number of complaints of illegal voting by both political parties, one would suppose that a law of this kind would pass our Legislature with great unanimity. But it is not so. By reference to the first side of our paper, it will be seen that a Whig member of the Legislature asked leave to introduce a bill for the establishment of the system above mentioned. The Van Buren members with one or two exceptions, voted in the negative, thus giving their support to a system of corruption, fraught with great dangers to our Republican Institutions, and subversive of the rights of American citizens. Quere—Do the Van Buren Delegates think there is danger of losing Baltimore city, if all illegal votes are excluded.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 13, 1837.

The splendid chandelier, in the Senate Chamber, fell down on Friday night, as the door-keeper was lighting it. It had been secured by a screw in a beam, and ever since the Legislature met he has been turning it round always the same way, till he loosened the screw sufficiently and down it fell—breaking several of the branches; and shivering the glase shades, which all may however, be repaired for a sum—fifty or sixty dollars.

Those who left Baltimore in the steamboat Maryland on Friday morning from this city, had an unpleasant time before they reached here. Just after the boat got out of the river Patapsco, the shaft of the engine broke. Fortunately a vessel bound for Baltimore, passed about this time, and the mate of the Maryland went in her up to Baltimore, and gave information of the accident to the Captain of the Relief, who, as soon as possible thereafter, started for the *relief* of the Maryland, took the passengers off and brought them to Annapolis, and then returned and towed the Maryland back to Baltimore.

## TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

January 11, 1838.

The Vice President laid before the Senate communications from the War Department, covering the annual report of the Colonel of the Ordnance, and a report of the Commissioners of Pensions: which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pierce submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on claims be directed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the liquidation of the claim of General Duncan L. Clinch for losses sustained at his plantation, 'Lang Syne,' in the years 1835 and 1836, in consequence of the war with the seminole Indians.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.—The unfinished business of yesterday, being the above resolutions, was then resumed. The question was then taken on the second branch of the substitute offered by Mr. Clay to the fifth of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions.—That part referring to the treaty of 1819, as guaranteying slavery in Florida, under the title of private property,' was stricken out; no such guaranty, on examination, being found in the treaty. It was then suggested by Mr. Clay to strike out a clause for the preservation of slavery among Indian Nations, as one of their domestic Institutions, which at the desire of Mr. Sevier, had been inserted yesterday. The question was then taken on striking out this paragraph, and it was stricken out—yeas 31—nays 10. At the suggestion of Mr. King, all reference to the compromise act, limiting slavery within certain geographical bounds was omitted. The yeas and nays being then ordered on the substitute of Mr. Clay, as modified, a discussion of great length ensued. in which Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Norvell, Walker and Hubbard participated, in the course of which Mr. Clay assented to some modifications of his resolution, at the suggestion of Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Walker.

Mr. Rives offered as a substitute the following:

That any interference with the subject of slavery in the United States, in which it may exist; is inhibted by all the considerations in regard to the rights and interests of the inhabitants of said Territories, the security of the slaveholding States, and the danger to the Union, which are mentioned in the preceding resolution, as forbidding any interference with, or action on, the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia; and for the further reason, that the people of those territories, when admitted into the Union as states, will be exclusively entitled to decide the question of the existence of slavery within their respective limits for themselves.

After which, a long discussion ensued upon this proposition, and it was rejected, as follows:

Yeas—10.

Nays—29.

After further discussion; the question was taken on the second branch of Mr. Clay's substitute, modified to read as follows:

Resolved, that any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States, in which it exists, would create serious alarm and just apprehensions in the States sustaining that domestic institution; would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such territory who have been permitted to settle with and hold slaves, because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the abolition of slavery therein, and because, that when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a state, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

Which substitute was agreed to by the following vote;——

Yeas—33

Nays—9

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Webster, adjourned.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 10th, 1838.

Gen. Emory one of the Commissioners under the law, arrived here on Tuesday in the steamboat from Baltimore; Judge Buchannan is also in this city.

The bill confirming the "Reform act" of the last session was reported by Mr. Ford from the committee on the Constitution, on Monday.

A Strenuous effort will be made to repeal the law of the last session, limiting the time for which the tobacco inspectors may hold their office. The majority of the committee, to whom this subject was referred, by the chairman, Mr. Bowie have reported in favor of the repeal. The minority of the committee, I understand, will make a counter report.

The Thomsonian question is again before the House. A number of petitions have been presented from the western counties, in favor of the "Vegetable Doctors."

Applications for divorces are pouring in from all quarters. You would suppose from the anxiety of so many to be relieved from the marriage vow that "the place of happiness is the single station."—There are some curious cases before the House. One from from the Eastern shore sets forth that the parties quarrelled "the day after the wedding," and now hate each other with a "brotherly hate"—What this last is you will find on reference to Byron's letters—he said he loved a "good hater," and methinks he would have been enraptured with the swain in this case.

'Tis melancholy, and a fearful sign
Of human frailty, folly, also crime,
That love and marriage rarely can combine.

Within a few years divorces have been granted with but little objection, for almost any cause, and the indifference wirh which they pass is indeed "a fearful sign," of the absence in the majority of the members of the proper feeling as to the sanctity of the marriage rite.

I believe no one part of the State is distinguished above another for the number of its applications for divorces, unless it be the city of Baltimore. One divorce, if no more, has already been granted to persons residing in that city, and there is a score of others pending. It is enough to make one believe in the truth of the adage.

"Marriage is like a ramble route
Those that are out would fain be in,
And those that are in would be out."

Mr. CLAY's recent course in the Senate is, with very good reason, gaining him friends in every direction. It would be fortunate for the country, if every voter in it could visit the Senate chamber in person, and there observe his unceasing efforts to protect the country from the mischievous consequences of fanaticism on the one hand and discontented and restless ambition on the other. Upon this question Mr. CLAY's powers are ever awake—and notwithstanding the advantages of his political position, it is easy to discover that he exercises a sway almost unlimited, over the judgments and the hearts of the Senate. Were it not for the blind infatuation of party, there are but few members of the Senate who would not second him, with all their hearts, in his conservative efforts.—Balt. Chron.

*From the Savannah Georgian.*

January 6th, 1838. 2 o'clock P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

*Disastrous intelligence.*—From captain Mills of the Steamer Camden, from Garey's Ferry, arrived this morning, we learn that on the 28th ult. between Peas Creek and the Big Cypress Swamp, a small party of Indians were seen and pursued, and when the pursuing party reached the hammock, the Indians were discovered in great force, and a severe contest immediately ensued, in which 28 of our gallant troops were killed, and 117 wounded. Among the killed are Col. Thompson, Capt. Van Swearingen, Lieut. Brook and Lieut. Centre, all of the army, and Col. Gentry, Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Walker, of the Mississippi volunteers wounded. Col. Gentry has since died.

The loss of the Indians not ascertained but presumed to be large. A few days previous Gen. Jessup captured 27 Indians near Fort Lane.

*War in the Chesapeake.*—The signs of the times are indeed propentious. On all sides there is discontent indirect aggression, and open violation of the rights of Communities. Our own State is not exempt from these unpleasant disturbances. While Pennsylvania is rigidly bent on having a few citizens of Harford County arrested and tried for the crime of felony for claiming some runaway negroes, and bringing them away in violation of a law of the State, made in direct contradiction of the provisions of a law of the United States, on the same subject, a fleet of twenty *armed* oyster boats from Philadelphia are at this very moment fishing in our bay with rakes for Oysters in open violation of laws of this state. And not content with setting our laws at defiance, a party of them is said to have landed and burned down a house belonging to Mr. Harwood in the neighborhood of West River.

As might be supposed, the intelligence of such high handed outrage of our rights roused the indignant feelings of a number of our citizens, and on Tuesday last a party of something like a hundred, if we are rightly informed, proceeded to the place where the oyster boats were assembled—in hostile attitude, in a steamboat, armed with cannon in the full determination to drive the boatmen from the Chesapeake, even at the cost of lives if necessary.

This evening we expect the return of this armed steamboat, when we shall learn something certain in relation to their proceedings.

*Balt. Gazette.*

The Steamboat reached Annapolis on Wednesday, and early on Thursday morning, Mr. Selby the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, with a formidable *possey* embarked, and scoured the waters of Rhede, West, and South rivers without meeting one of the maruders.

The Custom-house officer of Annapolis, Mr. Richard Sands, was more fortunate. The evening before, in an excursion in the revenue boat he caught the crew of a neat little schooner napping, with their dredges, &c. on board, and securing all hands below, brought in his prize which was tried and condemned next day by our magistrates court, and is now offered at public sale by the sheriff.—*See advertisement.*

WOT A CRITTER HE MUST BE.—According to the Taunton Whig they have a Mississippi roarer in that peaceful village, who ought to be quiet, if possible or they will see harder times there than the alwives when they get into General Court. The description which the 'critter gives of himself, is this.—

'I'm very like a whale, with a little shade of the big elephant—and a touch of the wild catamount; I'm a real catastrophe—a small creation, Mount Vesuvius at the top, with red hot lava pouring out the crater, and routing nations; my eyes are two blast furnaces—tears red hot melted iron, and every tooth in my head a granite pillar; my feet are Virginian plantations—legs, branch railroads of whale bone: fists, rocky mountains, and arms, with liberty poles, with cast steel springs. Every step I take is an earthquake, every blow I strike is a clap of thunder, and every breath I breathe, a tornado: my disposition is Dupont's best, and goes off in a flash; when I blast there'll be just nothing left but a hole three feet in circumference and no end to the depth. My gig is a wild-cat, with hoop snake wheels—my team is a tandem of sea-serpents, with rattle snake reins, four roaring lions for body-guards; and I advance and retreat like a hurricane.'

### JONATHAN AND PRUDENCE.

### A SHORT COURTSHIP.

Jonathan Dumbatter saw Prudence Feastall at meeting. Jonathan sidled up to Prudence arter meeting, and she kind a sidled off. He went closer and axed her if she would accept the crook o'his elbow.—She resolved she would, and plumped her right arm round his. Jonathan felt allover-ish, and said he liked the text—'seek and ye shall find' was purty good readin. Prudence hinted, that 'ask and ye shall recieve' was better. Jonathan thought so too, but this was axing a puzzler. A feller was apt to get into a snarl when he axed, and snarlin warnt no fun: Prudence guessed that strawberries and cream was slick. Jonathan tho't they warnt so slick as Pru's lips. 'Now don't,' said Pru, and guv Jonathan's arm an involuntary hug. He was a leetle startled, but thought his farm wanted some female help to look arter the house.—Pru knew how to make rale good bread. 'Now don't,' said Jonathan. 'If I should'—said Jonathan. 'Now don't' said Pru. 'May be you would'nt,'—and Jonathan shook all over, and Prudence replied, 'if you be comin' that game, you better tell feyther.'—'That's jist what I want,' said Jonathan—and in three weeks Jonathan and Prudence were 'my old man' and 'my old woman.'

The Richmod Enquirer has, we are deeply pained to see, added the sin of ingratitude to its other offences. It has at length permitted itself to commit the indelicacy of assaulting General Jackson, its late patron and demigod. In a late letter. the Expresident, with a mildness altogether new to him, expresses his "*regret at the attitude occupied by Mr Rives and Mr. Ritchie*" in relation to the Sub Treasury scheme. The Enquirer republishes the letter and comments upon it in these terms.—

"The great respect which we have entertained for the name of General Jackson, has induced us to republish (on our last page) his letter to the editor of the Cincinatti Advertiser. But we regret to see him so often dragged forth into the public prints—To clear up errors of statement is one thing—to influence the opinions of a free people, is another.—They ought to decide for themselves, and upon the strength of the reasons, which addresses themselves to the judgment.

Gen. Jackson has criticised the Banks in the severest manner. He has charged them with treachery to the government—but whatever was their misconduct, the People, as well as the Government, participated in the error, as well its consequences.—The Banks overdealt—and so did the People. The Government, too, stimulated them at one remarkable period to speculate on the public deposites—and it is said, that Mr. Gallatin, in the late Bank Convention, stated as a fact, that when the three Deposite Banks of New York has discounted on the public deposites to the full capacity of their charters, they were instructed to transfer to other Banks the balance of the deposites, with a view of extending to their customers a similar accommodation. This measure was not only supposed to be venial then but even meritorious. In a country which needs so much capital, it was then supposed by General Jackson, that no part of the public depo sites ought to be "anihilated"—but that every facility ought to be given for commercial operations founded upon it.

We all now see the error—and we, for one, and we have reasons to believe, that Mr. Rives is also willing so far to disconnect the Banks as to prevent their discounting on the public deposites—but not to seperate the public funds from the Banks, as special depositories. "We are sorry that our attitude should have caused the slightest regret in the bosom of General J., but we confess we do not yet see our error, and cannot therefore shift our attitude, even from respect to Gen. J. We suspect, too, that Mr. Rives is as unfortunate a schismatic as ourselves. Both of us can repeat, Amicus Plato, sed magis amica Veritas! Andrew Jackson is our friend—but Truth is more our friend."

"The great respect we have entertained for the name of General Jackson." And has it indeed come to this? Is General Jackson so fallen that the respect in which he was held is spoken of as a thing that has been, but is no longer?

Oh mighty Cæsar! art thou so low?
Are all thy triumps, conquests, glories, spoils
Shrunk to this little measure?

*MARYLAND.*

Dorchester County Orphans' Court
15th day of Jan'y. 1838.

ON application of Henry Bibby adm'r. of Ransom Pritchett, late of Dorchester County, Maryland, deceased, It is ordered, that he give notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle a paper selected by him.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th of January in the year of our Lord, 1838.

******* ceedings
|| L. S. ||
*******

WM. W. ECCLESTON, Reg.
Wills, Dorchester County.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County in Maryland letters of ADMINISTRATION on the personal estate of Ransom Pritchett late of Dorchester Co. deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th of Jan. 1837.

HENRY BIBBY, Adm'r.
of Ransom Prithett, deceased.

Jan. 20. 2w