and then they turn and take a fair chase for it back again seven miles more. By this time, I presume they ate all pretty considerably well tired, and Blue Nose, he goes and gets up all the men folks in the neighborhood, and catches his beast, as they do a mouse arter he is fairly run down, so he runs fourteen miles, to ride two, because he is in a tarnation hurry. It's e'en a most equal to eatin soup with a fork when you are short time. It puts me in mind of eatching birds by sprinkling salt on their tails; its only one horse a man can ride out of a dozen arter all.—One has no shoes, tother has a colt, one arnt broke, another has a sore back, while a fifth is so etarnal cunnin, all Cumberland could'nt catch him, till winter drives him up to the barn for food.

Most of them are dyke marshes have what they call 'honey pots,' in 'em; that is a deep hole all full of squash, where you can't find no bottom. Well, every now and then, when a feller goes to look for his horse, he sees his tail sticking right out on end from one of these honey pots, and wavin like a head of broom corn; and sometimes you see two or three trapped there, e'en a most smothered, everlastin' tired, half swimmin, half wadin' like rats in a molasses cask. When they find 'em in that are pickle, they go and get ropes, and tie 'em tight round their necks, and half hang 'em to make 'em float, and then haul 'em out. Awful lookin critters they be, you may depend, when they do come out; for all the world like half drowned kittens—all slinkey slimy—with their great long tails glud up like a swab of oakum dipped in tar. If they don't look foolish its a pity! Well, they have to nurse the critters all winter, with hot mashes, warm covering and what not, and when spring comes, they mostly die and if they don't they are never no good arter. I wish with all my heart half the horses in the country were barrelled up in these here "honey pots," and there'd be about one half too many left for profit. Jist look at one of these barn yards in the spring—half a dozen half starved colts, with their hair looking a thousand ways for Sunday and their coats hanging in taters, and half a dozen good for nothing old horses, a crowdin out the eows and sheep.

Can you wonder that people who keep such an unprofitable stock, come out of the small end of the horn in the long run?

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.—The Baltimore Chronicle of Tuesday, tells us that the Van Buren party will carry the the bill in both houses, several members heretofore avowedly hostile to the bill, having declared their design recently to vote for it.

Mr. Cambreleng has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, similar to that which is now under discussion in the Senate.

The first vote which indicates how parties stand, was had upon the motion made by Mr. Buchanan, under the instructions he had recieved, to postpone the bill until next session of Congress.—The following are the yeas and nays taken on that question on Wednesday, on that motion.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittendon, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick. Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins Ruggles Smith of Indiana, Southward, Swift, Spence, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster and White—23.

—NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Clay of Alabama, Brown, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon; Morris, Morton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Seviar, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright and Young—29

Mr. Morris who expressed the opinions of several Senators, said he should vote against the substitute; and against the postponement of the bill, and against the bill before the Senate, unless materially amended.

The project of Mr. Rives, submitted as a substitute for the Sub-Treasury bill then came up,

Mr Preston submitted some important amendments making the Secretary of the Treasury select State Banks in preference to others, and allowing, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury notes of all sound Banks to be recieved in payment of dues until August next, provided that before August they resume specie payments.

These amendments have been discussed at great length by Messrs. Preston, Rives, Clay, Buchanan, and others.

Internal Improvement Subject.

The very interesting inquiry, debate and proceedings in relation to the State subscriptions to the several internal Improvement projects, and the validity of the contract for the Loan made by those companies, have been brought to a close, and terminated in a new and decisive expression, that those improvements are to go on and be perfected. The final vote upon Mr. Grason's resolutions, *affirming* the validity of the subscription and *ratifying* the contracts, was—ayes 46, nays 34.

It must be observed this vote by no means accurately defines the line of distinction between those who are *for* and those who are *opposed* to internal improvements. A difference of opinion as to the best mode of progressing with those improvements, under the existing circumstances of the case, have placed some sincere well wishers of the projects, in the negative of this vote. The difficulties which surrounded the subject and clouded the prospects of those enterprizes, have been encountered with a perseverence which reflects no small credit upon the zealous and ardent friends who adhered through all those difficulties, to the cause and course which the State has espoused, and with which its interests are so intimately connected. Nor should the fact be allowed to pass unnoticed, that the State owes to several of those delegates who come from sections remote from the line or immediate influence of those improvements, on this as on former occasions, the mode of praise, not only for the most untiring perseverance in the course of policy which the state has adopted, in which, tho' the interest of their immediate constituents may be considered the least affected, yet as involving high and responsible obligations of faith and contract, they were the foremost to assert and maintain. It is a subject to which we refer with pride and pleasure, as proof of the elevation of the true Maryland character. Not only by their countenance and their votes, but by their active exertions of talents of the highest order in debate, have gentlemen so situated in this instance, contributed to sustain the character of the State, where they believed its integrity might, by a different course, be brought into question. Amongst those upon the floor were in the front rank on this occasion, we ought to name Mr. Causin, of St. Mary, Mr. Grason of Queen Anne's Mr. Carroll, of Somerset, Mr. Keer, of Talbot, and Mr. Goldsborough, of Dorchester, all of whom most earnestly plead for sustaining the proud course which the State has unquestionably adopted beyond retracing, and which the people of the State have no idea of seeing seriously obstructed, much less abandoned, after being almost accomplished. Maryland will and shall have the shortest, best, cheapest, quickest, and therefore most frequented and most productive line of intercourse, travel and trade, that can be contrived by any state in the Union, between the Atlantic and the great West—the emporium of Maryland shall have a fair chance with other great commercial ports, for that commerce which is the true foundation of prosperity, and the State will maintain as she has the capacities given by nature in her position, ratified and confirmed as it has been by singular good fortune in the federal arrangements, as the heart of the Union.

Whilst commending the course of those who have manfully maintained the enterprise, is now under way, we must not be understood as impeaching the motive diminishing the credit for talents and exertion, on the part of those who differed with them as to the proper course to be pursued—some of whom have been active friends of internal improvements.—Their sense of duty prescribed for them on this occasion, a very eroneous and unpleasant task, which has been performed, however, with none the less fidelity or less talent.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1838.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. McKean, of Pa. presented the proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, expressing strong opinions in opposition to the Sub-Treasury Bill before the Senate. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in Philadelphia, and was composed of citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, who are opposed to the Sub-Treasury Bill, but politically friendly to the Administration. The meeting represents itself as a Democratic Republican meeting, and among its officers are some of the most respectable men in the county of Philadelphia, who have hitherto ranked themselves as the warm and zealous supporters of the late and present Executive.

In presenting the resolutions, Mr. McKean said he subscribed to the sentiments contained in them. He knew the men who composed the meeting, and he knew them to be good men, and he was willing to endorse all their operations. Mr. McKean moved that the resolutions be read and laid upon the table,

Mr. King of Ala. opposed the reception of the memorial upon the ground, that the President of the meeting had sent a printed and not a written copy of the proceedings of the meeting. Mr. King for a time was strenuous in his opposition, but at the request of Mr. Buchanan, he consented to withdraw his opposition, Mr. McKean having called for the yeas and nays.

The resolutions were then, ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

Mr. Tallmadge followed with a long and spirited memorial from eight thousand five hundred and sixty-three citizens of New York, legal voters; and another from four thousand citizens, remonstrating against the Sub-Treasury bill.

Mr. Tallmadge said that the impression had recently gone abroad, that the Sub-Treasury bill might not only pass the Senate but House of Representatives. In consequence of this impression, which had gone abroad over the country, this petition had passed from hand to hand among the legal voters of New York.—Mr. T. continued his remarks at some length, setting forth in a vivid light the condition of the country—its distresses—embarrassments—causes of embarrassment. &c. Mr. Tallmadge made no hesitation in charging the present condition of things mainly to the Administration, and at some length he commented upon the severe and ruinous effects of the experiments of the Administration.

Mr. Webster said he wished to say a few words upon the question before the Senate. A memorial was before the Senate from more than 8000 legal voters. The memorialists had acted under the apprehension that the bill before the Senate might pass both Houses of Congress. Mr. Webster said he was sure that the apprehension was groundless. He hoped it was, but he feared not. Mr. W. said, in speaking of the resolutions before the Senate, that there was no doubt that all these men, even though some of them were friends of the Administration and distinguished friends of the Administration, would be represented as under the paw of the Monster.

Mr. Webster concluded his few remarks by imploring the Senate to give that attention to their memorials which their importance deserved. Congress was too much accustomed to be indifferent to such petitions.

Mr. Wright followed Mr. Webster, and begged leave respectfully to dissent from the opinions of his colleague in regard to the causes of the extent of the embarrassments of the country. Mr. Wright thought that the memorial of his constituents was ill-timed and calculated to reflect a deep wound upon the banks and the business of the country in regard to the resumption of specie payments. He hinted strongly that the remarks of his colleague and Mr. Webster, were intended to get up a panic, just at the time the banks were ready to resume specie payments.

Mr. Wright thought that the prospects of the country were brightening, and was very glad to hear the opinion expressed by his colleague, that there was danger of its passage. Let it be passed, said Mr. Wright then joined issue with Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster replied, and said Mr. Wright's remarks made the reply necessary. He told Mr. Wright, that for years past he had advanced one set of opinions, and the Senator from New York another set of opinions, and the question now was, who was right and who was wrong. I did make predictions continued Mr. Webster when the deposites were removed in 1833. I made them in '34 and '35, and I then said that the effect of the measures of the Administration was to flood the country with irredeemable paper, and to withdraw and to keep out of circulation and out of sight all the specie. Was I right, or was I not? I said that the State Banks could not do what the Senator from New York said they would do. Was I right, or was I not? I predicted that the country would reach just such a crisis of embarrassment as we have reached. Was I right, or was I not?

I believe, continued Mr. W. that those petitions against this bill,—and I wish there were more than there are,—are calculated to make business better—even to aid the resumption of specie payments which the Bill before the Senate will certainly protract by drawing specie from circulation that it may form the basis of the bill before the Senate. Mr. Webster argued and proved that the Sub-Treasury Bill could not possibly better the condition of the country, or by any means even place it in its former state of prosperity.

Mr. Tallmadge followed Mr. Webster in reply to his colleague, and entered into an extended history of some recent events, to prove that the late administration had greatly contributed to the present forlorn embarrassments of the country. Mr. T. recited the Treasury Order and the history of that Order—the actions of the Government upon the Distribution bill, and the conduct of the Executive in relation to that bill.—Mr. Tallmadge gave other reasons, proving that the action of the Government had greatly contributed to the present embarrassments of the country.

Mr. Tallmadge then stated what are now and what formerly were the opinions of this Administration upon the Sub-Treasury Bill. I have been consistet, Said Mr. T.—I opposed the Sub-Treasury Bill when it was presented years ago, as I oppose it now. When the Executive abandoned his position upon this question, I could not go with him. When the friends with whom I usually act abandoned their position, I could not go with them. I have always been a straight forward politician, and I never could of a sudden wheel about, make a right or an acute angle, or take the back track, and support a measure now which I heretefore opposed, and which I believe to be the most wild and visionary scheme ever brought before the country by wild and visionary men.

Mr. Wright replied, and said that he thought he had been a straight forward politicion as well as his colleague. He was however willing to leave that matter with the constituents of both. Nevertheless Mr. Wright though he had been a straight forward man, and he thought so, because he was opposed to the same men, with one or two exceptions, who were usually opposed to him. If he had changed they had changed, for they were both upon opposite sides of the circuit. Mr. W. persisted that he too had been consistent.

And if you have the reason is, continued Mr. Tallmadge, because you have a polar star before you to follow. That polar star has been the Executive, and my colleague has followed him as one of the smaller satellites follows its powerful orbit of attraction. Nevertheles he has been moving in a circuit, and in one so uncertain and erratic as to be more like a flying comet than a fixed star.

The debate here closed and the memorial was ordered to be printed.

The Sub-Treasury Bill came up after some miscellaneous business, and the questwas upon postponement. Remember that the vote upon the the postponement is not a test vote.

Mr. Morris, who expressed the opinions of several Senators, said he should vote against the Substitute, and against the postponement of the bill, and against the bill before the Senate, unless materially amended. The following was the vote upon the question of postponement:—

Yeas, Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Ky. Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, Mckean, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Ind Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—23.

Nays, Messrs. Allen Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Al. Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King of Al. Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn. Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young,—29.

The question then came up on the substitute of Mr. Rives.

Mr. Preston submitted some important amendments, making the Secretary of the Treasury select State Banks in preference to others, and allowing, with the consent of the Treasury, notes of all sound Banks to be received in payment of dues until August next, provided that before August they resume specie payments.

These amendments have be discussed at great length by Messrs. Preston, Rives, Clay Buchanan and others.

Half past four o'clock.—The Senate not adjourned—debate still before the Senate.—Doubtful whether the question is taken tonight.

Qarter to five P. M.—The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTTIVES.

The House this morning determined to adhere to their opinions upon the Neutrality Bill, and chose a committee of conference to confer with a committee of the Senate. The bill came back to the Senate, and a committee of conference on the part of the Senate was ordered.

The appropriate bill for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government was before the House during the day and discussed pro and con at great length without much interest.

REGISTERING BILL.

The bill proposed by Mr. Sollers, for Registering the voters in baltimore city, came up on Thursday, in the House of Delegates. The proceedings thereon will be found in the Journal of that and the following days, during which it underwent various modifications.

A debate commenced upon the merits of the bill on Thusday by a call from Mr. Gallagher upon the gentleman that reported it—Mr. Sollers promptly responded, and was followed by Mr. Gallagher in reply. The debate was continued by Messrs. Sollers, Ely, Causin, Maulsby and Giles. Mr. Carroll next took the floor, but it being late, he gave way for a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

Yesterday Mr. Carroll took the floor and advocated the bill with much spirit, arguing the Constitutionality of the law with decided ability. The debate was continued during the day, Messrs. Hillen, Risteau and Ely against, and Messrs. Sollers, Causin and Carrroll in favor of the bill, which underwent further amendments, when the bill finally passed.—Ayes 42, nays 34.—Md. Republican.

EEASTERN NOTION.—It is stated that the Boston Merchants, and tradesmen are so sharp in their business dealings, that when they hold conversation with customers they have a clerk hid in a sugar cask so as to bring him up as evidence should the transaction be disputed.

(We should take him to be a sweet witness.)—Devil.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 17. 1838.

The Orphans' court of this county, will sit on Monday the 26th of March.

The Governor and members of both Houses of the Legislature of this State, met in the Senate chamber, on Wednesday the 8th inst. agreeably to the provisions of the constitution, to decide by lot the order in which the Gubernational District should stand for the future, in the election of a Governor by the people of Maryland. Three tickets were deposited in the ballot box, having written on them severally their respective districts, and were alternately drawn out by the President of the Senate, as follows,—'Eastern District,' 'North Western District,' and 'Southern District.' The Eastern District comprising the counties of the Eastern Shore will therefore be entitled to the first Governor, the Northwestern District, ' including the counties of Baltimore, Harford, Carrol, Frederick, Washington and Alleghany, to the second, and the 'Southern District,' comprises the following counties, St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince Georges, Anne Arundell and Montgomery counties, and Baltimore and Annapolis cities.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—Accounts from Vera Cruz to the 6th instant, have been recieved at New York. The newspapers of Mexico are not very belligerent They seem to be more afraid of the French attack than of us, for the rumor prevailed that a French squadron with 10,000 men has embarked for Vera Cruz and to bestrengthened by some vessels of war that happened to ceme into the harbour. The minister of Foreign Affair has promised an expose of the relations between Mexico and the United States. There did not seem to be anypreparations making for an attack on Texas, and the Republic appeared to be a little more quiet than usual.

From Md Republican, of March 3.

The bill fixing the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State, after a long struggle finally passed the House of Delegates on Thursday last; salary of the Governor to be $4,200—that of Secretary of State $2000, and they are both required to reside during the time of their service at the Seat of Government.

One of the difficulties in arranging the provisions of the bill was in adjusting the compensation of the present Governor—who it will be remembered is now required to fulfill all the duties, and devote all the attention which is to be performed by Governors to bx elected under the new regeme the Executive Council who heretofore shared those duties with him, being no longer in existence. Under these circumstances it strikes us as unaccountable that the legislature should not consider him entitled to the same compensation which they have just voted to the Governors who are to succeed him. We were not present, however, during the discussion, andtherefore unable to state any of the arguments used on the occasion.

The salaries paid under the former form of the Constitution to the several members constituting the Executive (proper) amounted $7333. Under this bill the duties are to be performed for $5700.

THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

The bill passed last week, made no reference to the salary of the present Governor. Some of the members objected to including any clause in relation thereto in the permanent bill A resolution was proposed yesterday, by Mr. Causin, and passed by the House, requiring the present Goernor to reside at the Seat of Government, and making his pay at the same rate which future Governors are to receive.

A letter from New York says, the news from Europe, the private letters particularly, are having a favorable effect on our money market. Stocks went up to-day, and there is considerable sprightliness among the merchants.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE Rev. W. PECK, respectfully informs the citizens of Cambridge and its vicinity, that by Divine permission, he will on Monday the 19th instant, open in the upper room of Mr. Thomas Hayward's store, a

SELECT FEMALE SCHOOL.

The course of instruction shall include READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, GRAMMAR, RHETORIC, HISTORY, COMPOSITION—the elements of ASTRONOMY, CHEMISTRY & PHILOSOPHY.

Parents, Guardians, and all friends of education, desiring to see the order of the School may feel assured that their visits shall be duly appreciated.

Terms of tuition, $5 per quarter.

Cambrige, March 17th, 1838.

FOR THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

Lines on the death of JOSIAH FREDERICK BAYLY, infant son of Dr. Alex. H. Bayly.

Sweet innocent! just born to die!
Thy life was but a day,
And like the hour just glided by,
The rose that late stood blooming high,
Ah these—now where are they!

Thy life, dear babe, was short indeed
And scarce began till o'er,
But from its troubles thou art freed,
And in thy death we all can read,
Soon we shall be no more.

The beauties of Creation all,
The grandeur of the sky;
The valleys deep, the mountains tall,
Shall fade, decay, to dust shall fall,
And all that live must die.

Rest then, sweet babe in heaven rest,
Thy work on earth is done;
While we with sorrow are oppress'd,
Thy place shall be with angels blest,
Thy joys are just begun.

H

Cambridge Md.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.—It is stated that Captain GREGORY has been relieved from the command of the ill-fated Exploring Expedition.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this transitory life on Monday night last, JOSIAH FREDERICK only son of Doctor Alexander H. and Delia Bayly, aged five weeks and one day. In the very dawn of life this sweet infant has been suddenly removed beyond these mortal shores, by the command of a mysterious God.—Before it had known the world, or had mingled with its bustle, or had tasted of its sweets or its bitterness, it passed through the valley of the shadow of Death; yet even there no evil could befall it, for He who ruleth in the Heavens was with it, with his rod and staff to comfort it. O Death! where is now thy sting? O Grave! where is thy victory? At the touch of the divine rod thy visionary horrours have fled. The spell is broken. The dawn of the celestial morning has dispelled thy dismal gloom: and instead of the habitations of dragons, appears the paradise of God.

We are told by holy writ that young children were brought to the Lord Jesus that he should touch them. That his disciples rebuked thosethat brought them. That when Jesus saw it, he was much displeased, and said unto them; Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God. Verily I say unto you whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein. And he took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them.

Let not the parents of this dear infant which the Angels have carried away, grieve at their misfortune. Although they have lost a most promising child, yet let them remember that their loss is his gain; and that it is a gain of happiness, eternal and indestructible in the Heavens, that never can fade.

His eyes are closed
Still he retains his loveliness.—
He smiled in death.

B.

Boarding and day ACADEMY

FOR

YOUNG LADIES,

S. W. corner of Arch and 11th Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

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Branches and Terms—Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, English Grammar, ancient and modern Georgraphy, illustrated by the use of Globes and drawing Maps, ancient and modern History, Elocution, Composition, Natural and Mental Philosophy, Drawing, Painting, French, Vocal Music and Ornamental Needlework, $50 pr quarter payable in advance, no extra charges. The above exclusive of French, Painting and Embroidery, $40. Instrumental Music extra. For further particulars address as above.

Philadelphia, March 17th, 1838. 4t

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Commissioners of the School Fund for Dorchester county, will be held at the Court House in Cambridge on Wednesday, the 4th of April next. Those interested are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,

JAMES DIXON, Secretary.

Cambridge, March 17, 3w

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the creditors of William Roach, late of Dorchester county, deceased, to file their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, in the Register of Wills' office, on or before Thursday the 3rd of May next, as a dividend on the said deceased's estate will be struck that day. Those who fail to do this, may be excluded from any part of said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of March, 1838.

SAMUEL SEWELL, acting adm'r. of William Roach.

March 17th, 3w