and have treated them very much in the manner of the two large trees, most of them are growing well and look healthy.—They have this year compensated me by a handsome yield of fruit, and if they can be kept alive and thrifty two or three seasons more, I shall even in a pecuniary point of view, consider it a sufficient warrantee to raise peaches by planting new orchards every three or four years.

My trees are planted in the sod on light porous soil, and on the side of a hill with a stream of water running near a part of them. Those which have the benefit of the water are much more vigorous than the others. The two old trees have a stream of water near their roots, which keeps the ground well moistened, but not wet. I am convinced that the water is of very great benefit, and that a plentiful supply of moisture to the roots by producing rapid vegetation, enables the tree to withstand and surmount the diseases to which it is liable.

I beg leave to exhibit to the society a specimen of the fruit the dry season has ripened them rather permaturely, and those from the old trees are not so large as last year or the year previous, when they bore away the palm as the largest exhibited to the Horticultural Society.

ALGERNON S. ROBERTS.

Fountain Park, Phila. Co. Sept'r. 17th.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec'r. 1, 1838.

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday the 3rd of December.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

THE NAVY.—We publish in to day's paper another article from "*A Citizen*" upon the subject of the Navy. We have understood that several promotions would be made this winter, and really we fear, some of our *senior* officers will undergo the mortification of having *junior* officers advanced above them. Merit must regulate preferment, and who had not rather the ocean should be their winding sheet, than to be thus openly convicted of demerit.—According to our views of right and wrong; if a junior officer is advanced above a senior; the senior should be immediately dismissed from the Navy. But as justice no longer presides in the councils of the Cabinet we cannot expect any reformation of the wretched policy of our government as regards the Navy. **Nous Verrons.**

SLANDER.—Crabbe, in his English Synonymes observes that slander arises either from a mischevous temper, or a gossipping humor, it is the resource of ignorant and vacant minds, who are in want of some serious occupation: the planderer deals unmercifully with his neighbors, and speaks without regard to truth or falsehood;—and Hervey justly remarks—

Slander, that worst of poisons, finds
An easy entrance to ignoble minds.

The effects of slander is a subject which we are prone to treat rather in a trivial than a serious manner; and of consequence requires to be pressed more closely upon our attention. But few persons consider, that a great part of our life is spent in order to gain a reputation that will ensure us the respect and esteem of our fellow beings. Were it not for this ambitious desire of forming for ourselves a reputable character, the greater part of the good; and perhaps some of the evil, which has qeen done in the world, would never have taken place. That individual, let what may be his condition, who by virtue and rectitude of conduct has gained the approbation of himself and others; will never find occasion to look back with repentance on the course he has pursued.—Character, however, is little value to those who have no merit of their own, and whose aim is to level that of others to their own standard. How shall we otherwise account for that censorious disposition—which is so prevalent in society—a sure mark of a grovelling mind, though it proceeds from the most frivolous motions, there are many who intend not from any evil propensity, but merely to enjoy a little *idle prattle*. There is no other epithet to this vice but that of *inconsiderate*; and if the intention of the person slandered may not be evil, it has the same effect, and is equally injurious to the person whose character is assailed. It of course admits of no palliation. It is to be lamented that this growing evil, let it proceed from what motive it may, should have so extensive a spread among those whose education and rank would lead us to hope for better things. The fact, however, is, that such beings swarm our villages, and are ever on the wing to attack the character of their more peaceful neighbors. None are too good or too great to escape their malignant shafts.—The sober and industrious are peculiarly exposed to their censures, while the wicked and abandoned are considered unworthy their notice.

CONGRESS—will convene on Monday next. Considerable interest is manifested to see the President's message. We presume that a great portion will be devoted to the subject of the Canade Rebellion. What will be said relative to the state of the currency, or what measure recommended, time must determine.

We published in the last Chronicle, an interesting article, upon the subject agriculture, from our friend and correspondent, "Franklin." He promised to let us hear from him again, which we shall be glad to do. There are hosts of gentlemen in Dorset who might benefit their brother farmers by communicating their views, to them, through the medium of a newspaper, and it would afford us unmeasured gratification to enrich the columns of the "Chronicle" with the productions of their pens. It is our intention to devote a due portion of the Chronicle to the dissemination of agricultural information, and it would be a pleasing task for some of our farmers to communicate their observations to their fellow citizens.

AGRICULTURE.—Man in a state of nature, lives on the spontaneous productions of the earth, or exists by hunting and fishing; he exerts his physical powers to gratify his physical wants. Unacquainted with the arts of civil life, the vigour and activity of his body are alone employed to procure those necessaries which are essential to the support of his existence. As he advances towards civilization, he exchanges the condition of a hunter for that of a husbandman, and thus progresses till he becomes acquainted with the arts of civil life that add to the happiness, and tend to the amelioration of society. The mother of these is agriculture; and among all the occupations of men, there is perhaps none that contributes more than it to the prosperity of society, or to the enjoyment of individual happiness. When there are greater opportunities of indulging moral habits and fewer temptations to vice presented, virtue will be more successfully inculcated, and moral habits more extensively acquired.—In the seclusion and retirement of a country life, man finds few temptations to err from the path of rectitude, and is not familiarized with those scenes of profligacy and vice so frequently exhibited in cities, to the destruction of morals, and the annoyance and injury of society. Occupied in the cultivation of the earth, and surrounded by rural innocence and simplicity, his desires are regulated by the objects around him, and he feels but few inclinations to swerve from virtue, or plunge into the vortexes of vice; his religion is the religion of his ancestors, and is firm and stable; he is accustomed to regard it with reverence and respect, and habit as well as feeling renders it a necessary part of his happiness. The pursuits of agriculture are in themselves innocent and harmless, they occupy the mind sufficiently to direct it from vicious indulgencies and splendid dissipations; moral habits are formed which subsequent vicissitudes cannot shake; and virtuous attachments acquired, that future temptations cannot destroy. The farmer beholds around him his own territory, with delight; his desires are limited, by being released from the extravagancies of fashionable life; his wants are easily satisfied; and the contemplation of a number of happy beings within the circle of his observation, adds to his felicity. 'Agriculture," says an English writer, "does not encourage the spirit of dominion common to rich commercial states, and is consequently less involved in war and expense than they are." The husbandman contemplates the limits of his little territory, and its cultivation is the boundary of his ambition. A society of such men lust not for foreign dominion; they are satisfied with their own possessions, and deem it folly to encounter the horrors and expenses of war to obtain the possessions of others. Accustomed from infancy to the physical and moral objects around them, they become attached to the spot which gave them birth, and the society to which they have been inured. Their patriotism is thus augmented and cherished; health braces their arm, and courage animates their heart; they flock to the standard of their country when its liberties are threatened, and conquer or die in its defence. Freed from the corrupting influence of gain, with strong social and physical attachments, their love of country is deep, unyielding, and indellible. Industrious from habit and from inclination, and masters of what they possess, they feel their consequence in the scale of society, and become important and useful to their country in proportion as they became independent and virtuous. Switzerland and Flanders prove that an undisturbed enjoyment of that virtuous independence which results from agriculture, is better secured to an agricultural than to a commercial or manufacturing nation. The inhabitants of these countries are bold, hardy, and persevering—virtuous from their habits, and industrious and independent from the nature of their pursuits; and these distinguishing characteristics they have retained amid the convulsions and revolutions of empires.

At a more convenient time we shall resume this subject again.

From the following it will be seen how far some of the Loco Foco organs regarded truth, in making the unwarrantable assertion, that a U. S. Senator, favorable to the administration, would be elected from Delaware. About the *usual* quantity of truth has been sprinkled over their productions, just enough to prevent their being convicted wholy of falsehood.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

Smyrna, Del. Nov. 19.

"I write merely to correct the misstatements of the Van Buren Locofoco newspapers as to the recent election in the state of Delaware. Mr. *Milligan*, our present representative in Congress, has lost his election, solely because he has not visited his constituents in Sussex county for more than six years past.—Nor has he been in Kent for more than four years. In the canvass the Locofocos denounced him as an Abolitionist, and although the charge was utterly false, yet Mr. M. did not go among his constituents to contradict this charge. The result has been that Mr. M. has lost his election by twenty-nine votes out of between nine and ten thousand. Mr. Robinson, his opponent has been represented as a friend of the United States Bank. He is a federalist of the old school.

"The Legislature is decidedly, by a majority of nearly two to one, Whig, and "Henry Clay Whig." The men elected I know well, and there is not a man of them who would not spurn with contempt the appelation of a Van Burenite or Locofoco. Every state officer elected by them will be a Whig. A true Whig will be elected to the United States Senate beyond controversy.

The state is for *Henry Clay* in heart and soul: and the real Whig majority now, if called out as will be at the next election, is larger than it ever was before."

Communications.

For the Chronicle.

Messrs. Editors:

I have understood that a series of promotions are to be made, this winter, in our Navy. If such promotions are to be made, I presume they will be conferred upon the officers according to their merit; in that case I fear, though for the honour of my country I hope not, that some of the *junior* officers will be advanced above some of the *senior* ones. Would not this procedure cover our Navy with disgrace?—How gratifying would be the intelligence to the English—that *junior* officers were promoted because of their *merit*—and *senior* officers were forced to remain in statu quo, because of their *demerit*. Is this the spirit which should animate our Navy? Does it not bespeak injustice in our rulers to suffer senior officers to remain inactive, while the junior portion of our navy are advancing to glory and preferment? Shame on such degenerate beings, who are actuated by no patriotic principle, but are content to live and die in a state of grovelling mediocrity! Alas! for our once glorious Navy! O! for the times when men preferred treading the "peopled deck," to slumbering in inglorious idleness upon terra firma! Were I an officer in the Navy, I had rather breathe out my spirit while floating upon the blue wave or if necessary, I would prefer dying amid the smoke and cloud of battle, and be consigned to the waves with a hammock for my shroud, than be suspected of possessing that spirit of aggrandizement, which seeks to enrich at the expence of one's country.

A CITIZEN.

INDICTMENT OF GOV. VEAZY

We understand that this gentleman has been presented by the Grand Jury of Cecil county, for voting illegally at the election in that county. The reform Constitution requires the Governor to reside at Annapolis. If Gov. Veazy has resided at Annapolis, as he was bound to do, then he was not entitled to vote in Cecil county, and is guilty of voting improperly in Cecil. If he did not reside in Annapolis, then he has violated his duty in not residing at Annapolis. In any event the Governor seems to be in the horns of a dilemma. This being his predicament, would it not be advisable for him at once to issue his nolle prosequi, putting his veto upon any farther proceedings in the matter.

[Cambridge (Md) Aurora.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

The above paragraph has met our eye in several papers, and was cut by us from the Washington Globe.—We had heard of the circumstance before, but had hoped for the honor of the honor of the State that it would have escaped public notice. Base and malignant, as we have daily proof, are the mass of the Loco Foco party in this state, we could hardly realize the extent to which their malignity would carry them, until the evidence of this outrage came to our knowledge. That a Grand Jury composed of even the lowest of such a party, could have been found who were so wanting in self respect, so lost to what was due to the station they temporarily occupied, so regardless of the character of their own State and its Chief Magistrate, as to have lent themselves to the commission of such an outrage upon the feelings of every honest and high minded citizen, we did not suppose possible. We have painful evidence, almost every day, that the juries in this country are, in too many cases, ignorant of the duties which devolve upon them and too regardless of their responsibilities, but in the main they are honest and the errors they commit are properly ascribed.—But in the case before us, ignorance and even stupidity, though they might be pleaded with truth,—cannot be urged as an excuse for the wanton act of outrage committed by this Grand Jury of Cecil County. They knew at the time they were committing it that it was to subserve no public benefit, to vindicate no law,—they knew that they were stimulated to it by party rancour and personal spleen,—they knew that there was nothing in the constitution or laws of the State to warrant their act,—and they knew that no legal proceedings would be had on it, and only hoped that it might wound the feelings of the aged, honored and respectable citizen at whom it was aimed.

Since *one* editor of this State has been found willing to give their act publicity,—we believe that the Loco Foco editor in this city is guiltless of saying any thing about it,—and as the paragraph we copy above has found its way, as an article of news, into papers out of the State, we have deemed it not improper to give it some notice, in order to correct any erroneous impression which the paragraph may have produced, though we can hardly suppose it possible that any intelligent man could have failed to perceive its true aim and character.

The alteration of the Constitution of this State, abolishing the Executive Council, and vesting in the Governor powers, which, heretofore, were exercised jointly with that body, was deemed by the Legislature as a good reason for requiring the Governor to reside at the Seat of Government, a place central to the State, and where he might always be found by those having business with him. In the same manner the President of the United States is required to reside at Washington, and so are the heads of departments. But the most stupid of even stupid juries never supposed they lost thereby their rights and residence as citizens of the States from which they came. The same may be said of our ministers resident near the Court of St James at Petersburg or any other foreign nation Though the duties of their office require that they should reside out of the country, they do not thereby lose any of the rights or privileges they had as citizens, before they went out, and on their return are regarded by the law, as never having lost that residence which the constitutions of all the States require of all their voters. This principle of law is so familiar to every intelligent man, and its palpable justness so apparent, that it needs no enforcement by argument. It is the officer, not the person, that the law requires to reside at the point it indicates. So here in Maryland:—The Governor of the State is required to reside at Annapolis for the despatch of business and the convenience of the public. The man who fills that office retains, in all their virtue and effect, the rights of a citizen of the county from which he has chosen, where in fact his home is, and to which he will return, as his permanent abode, when the duties of his office are fulfilled. If any other interpretation of the law were admitted the citizens of Annapolis would have just cause of complaint, that a voter was to be foisted upon them who had no personal in their city and who, only taking up a temporary and an official residence, will leave them and return to where all his personal interest is vested, as soon as his official relation to them is ended; And in the case of the citizen, whose rights have been outraged by this ignorant and stupid grand jury, the people of Cecil county would have greater cause of complaint, that they have been deprived of one of their best and oldest voters, a man who was born in their county, who has often enjoyed their confidence, and whom the representatives of the people of Maryland have exalted to the highest office in the State.—to be deprived of the citizenship of such a man, we say the people of Cecil county would have greater cause of complaint, than if a law were to be passed, cutting off forever, from the privilege or voting, the set of malignant asses who made the presentment above alluded to.

The Chicago Democrat of the 10th inst announces the death of Mr. CARLIN, the Governor elect of Illinois.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.—The Missisippian (L. F.) of the 9th inst., announces that Mr. Trotter has retired to allow a Whig to take his place. Will Mr. Walker follow his example? Four members of the Legislature had also resigned their seats, and elections to fill their vacancies were ordered to be held early in *December*.

It is rumoured that Mr. Trotter will most probably be appointed to the office of Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, made vacant by the resignation of Judge *D.* W. Wright.

The Governor had appointed no successor to Mr. Trotter in the Senate.

Hon. Covington Rawling, of Natchez, has been elected Judge of the Criminal Court, and commissioned.

Hon. Isaac R. Nicholson has been elected Judge of the 7th Judicial District, and commissioned.

The Misssipian gives the official returns of votes for state Treasurer, from 41 counties, by which it appears that Dr. Silas Brown, the Whig candidate, has received a majority of 1587 votes over Col. Fall, his Van buren opponent, and comes near having as many votes as all three of the other candidates put together.

Brown's vote in 41 counties,	4694
Fall,	2837
Craig,	1731
Dixon,	666

So much for Van Burenism in Mississippi.

LOCO FOCO PYRAMID.

The Catskill recorder arranges the States that have lately voted for the Loco Foco cause, in the following pyramidical order:

OHIO!
MAINE!
ILLINOIS!
MISSOURI!
ALABAMA!
MARYLAND!
NEW JERSEY!
PENNSYLVANIA!
SOUTH CAROLINA!

☞It is rather a ticklish piece of business for the loco focos if they have got no other foundation stone than S. Carolina.—The "great nullifier"—as they used to call him—will turn them heels over head before they are aware of it. And as for the rest of this boasted pyramid, we should like to know with what right they appropriate New Jersey, Maryland and Illinois, saying nothing of Pennsylvania—all of which have elected Whig Legislatures.

The Rahway Herald gives the following capital symbol of the present dilapidated and crumbling condition of this baseless structure. It is admirably emblematic:

THE PYRAMID.

OHI
IOW O
ILLINO
MISSOURI
MARYLAN I
SOUTH CARO L D
PENNSYLV A NA
N W O N
R

WHIG PYRAMID.

The following is a pyramid of Whig Victories, based on the *Democracy of Numbers*, with the "CAP-STONE" New York.

NEW YORK,
RHODE ISLAND,
ILLINOIS,
INDIANA,
GEORGIA,
VERMONT,
VIRGINIA,
MARYLAND,
KENTUCKY,
TENNESSEE,
LOUISIANA,
NEW JERSEY,
MISSISSIPPI,
CONNECTICUT,
PENNSYLVANIA,
NORTH CAROLINA,
OLD MASACHUSETTS,

BASED ON THE DEMOCRACY OF NUMBERS

For Reform and Retrenchment.

WHIG PYRAMID.

Opposed to the destructive measures and policy of the Federal Executive.

☞C. C. Cambreleng,☜
Eli Moore,
Obadiah Titus,
Henry Vail,
Albert Gallup,
Isaac H. Bronson,
☞William H. Noble.☜

Above is the list of the Tory members of the present Congress, who have been expunged by order of the people of New York. They are all martyrs to their subserviency to the Executive. They are all victims of the retribution which is visited by the people upon unworthy and ungrateful servants. They are monuments of public justice.—They have betrayed their constituents, and their constituents have rejected them.

And what will be the political fate of these men? What would be their fate under a republican administration of a Republican Government? They are under the ban of the people—and they should be incapacitated for public service till the people remove the ban.

This is the true theory of our institutions, and the true relation of the representative to his constituents. Public men should stand or fall by the favor of the people.—When the people condemn them, and withdraw the trusts which they have committed to them, the rejected public servants should be permitted to find in retirement an inducement to 'sober second thoughts,' and an opportunity of penitence. It is by this course, and this course only, that Congress can continue faithful to the people, and a true exponent of their wishes, feelings, interests and opinions. The moment a different principle is suffered to prevail—the moment that defeat by the people commends the rejected representative to the favor of the Crown,—that moment you destroy the character of Congress, and defraud the people of their chartered and constitutional sovereignty.—N. Y. Cour.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, there is too much reason to believe that the citizens of the United States in disregerd of the solemn warning heretofore given to them by the proclamations issued by the Executive of the General Government. and by some of the Governors of the States, have combined to dirturb the peace of the dominions of a neighboring and friendly nation: And whereas, information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources that many citizens in different parts of the United States are associated, or associating, for the same purpose: And whereas, disturbances have actually broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas: And whereas, a hostile invasion has been made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, who, after forcibly seizing upon the property of their peaceful neighbor for the purpose of effecting their unlawful designs, are now in arms against the authorities of Canada, in perfect disregard of their own obligations of American citizens, and of the obligations of the Government of their country to foreign nations:

Now, therefore, I have thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation calling upon every citizen of the United States neither to give countenance nor encouragement of any kind to those who have thus forfeited their claim to the protection of their country; upon those misguided or deluded persons who are engaged in them to abandon projects dangerous to their own country, fatal to those whom they profess a desire to relieve, impracticable of execution without foreign aid' which they cannot rationally expect to obtain, and giving rise to imputations (however unfounded) upon the honor and good faith of their own Government; upon every officer, civil and military, and upon every citizen by the veneration due by all freemen to the laws which they assisted to enact for their own government—by this regard for the honor and reputatation of his country—by his love of order and respect for that sacred code of laws by which national intercourse is regulated—to use every effort in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every offender against the laws providing for the performance of our obligations to the Powers of the world. And I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that, whatever may be the condition to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of the Governmen, in any form, on their behalf; but will be left reproached by every virtuous fellow-citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government, whose domipions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or cause, nefariously invaded.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand aight hundred and thirty eight, and the sixty third year of the Independence of the United States.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President.

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

The New York Commercial gives the following timely warning.

We advise the Globe, and other journals in the immediate confidence of the administration, to be cautious how far they commit themselves in regard to Mr. Swartwout's alledged defalcation. They are of course bound to justify every thing that the old "roaring lion" ever did, or ever approved of. Now it has been intimated that Mr. Swartwout's difficulties have arisen from large advances to the Texan government. It is well known that General Jackson had the independence of Texas, and its adnexation to the U. States, near his heart. It is well known that General Houston was, and is, a pet with Gen. Jackson, and that the latter was exceedingly anxious to advance the views of his friend. Now gentlemen, suppose that, before Mr. Swartwout has done with this subject, he should show that the money for which he is held