from the root, and divide the body and branches into single or double buds, leaving always *two* buds of mature wood on the upper end. In cutting off the branches, be careful not to injure the bud next to the main stem. Let the cuttings thus taken, be thrown into a basket and screened from the air and sun. They should afterwards be placed in rows, and covered as soon as possible.

To do this, lay them down horizontally, at from three to twelve inches apart, according to the space of ground you intend to occupy—the farther they are apart the better it will be for the trees, as distance from each other gives them room and air to branch. Cover them immediately two inches, taking care that the earth is close to all parts of the cuttings, and is well pulverised, so that it will lay lightly, yet closely. The roots may in some instances be divided. Each eye or bud will produce a shoot. They may be planted in rows, or by themselves at greater distances; or they may be set out in orchard form, for permanent trees.

To plant by layers.—Cut off carefully all the branches and lay down main stems, (with or without roots,) and branches lengthwise in the rows, at the distance of 6 or 8 inches between the ends. Or, cut up all, in piecies from 6 to 12 inches, and lay them in like manner. This gives more room for the trees to branch, and is intermediate between planting, by cuttings and layers. All that then remains is to keep the ground worked between the rows, (frequently drawing the earth to the plants with a hoe—such as are made at Burlington, N. J., and are known as the Burlington hoe.) For this purpose a light cultivator it better than ploughing. Force the growth as much as possible, until the first or middle of August. Nothing farther will be necessary for the wood to mature before the frost.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec'r. 22, 1838.

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday 13th January.

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

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

HARRISBURG RIOT.—We publish in this days paper, a plain, unvarnished statement of facts relative to the shameful riot at Harrisburg. We ask the honest free- of Dorchester to give the article an attentive reading. We request the Editor of the "Aurora" to read and "inwardly digest" the irrefragable truths contained therein. Read! and ponder! Let truth determine and his unfounded and deceptive article published in the last "Aurora," will be scattered to the winds, branded with falsity. Was he in possession of facts, when he penned that article, and unblushingly perpetrated it, without regard to truth or justice? Truth! thou art indeed a priceless jewell!

The "Aurora" says, "the Whigs have, in the recent election, been defeated before the people" and decants in strong terms upon the "means, which the ingenuity of such abandoned politicians as Ritner, Stevens, Burrowes, &c., can suggest, by way of retaining their places, right or wrong." Let us see! Several days before the election, a scoundrel who had been selected as a Van Buren judge of the election for Kensington sent for the Attorney General and confessed that it was agreed and determined that Charles J. Ingersoll *should* be returned as elected; and a "tally list" was at that time made out which would secure him a majority of sixteen hundred votes in Kensington. Our readers will recollect that, on the day appointed by law for the return judges to meet at the State house, Mr. Ingersol forced himself into the Hall, and demanded of the judges that the whole vote of the Northern Liberties should be thrown out, because forsooth a Loco Foco clerk of *one* of the *seven* wards, had fraudulently destroyed the tally book. The Loco Foco judges forgot or neglected to make their returns to the proper officer. The Whig judges made their return to the proper officer, and were by him forwarded in proper time and manner to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. After this the Loco Foco judges made an *informal* return of which the Secretary could take no cognizance. The Secretary then received the returns of the Whig judges through the legal and proper channel, and was *bound* by law to present those returns to the Legislature. He has done that, and the Whig delegates from the county of Philadelphia are legally and constitutionaly members of the Senate and House of Representatives, "until those bodies (in their constitutional character as *judges* of the qualification of their members) shall decide otherwise."—The Legislature had convened and was proceeding to business, when they were interrupted by a band of lawless villians, headed by some of the parasites of that lump of deformity, C. J. Ingersoll. Was there any necessity for this disgraceful movement? Could not the Loco Foco candidates have waited until the House was organised, and presented their claims, and contested the election in a proper and legal manner? No! they knew that they were not legally and constitutionally entitled to their seats, and being moved and instigated by that unhallowed spirit of mobocracy which reigns triumphant within them, they have attempted to obtain their seats in defiance of law and justice. Who is the prime mover and wire worker of these shameful scenes? *Charles J. Ingersoll*—to whom the Loco Foco's pay as much adoration as Persians to their Sun—and whose name will descend to posterity as the quintesence of political chicanery and fraud.

This is a plain and incontrovertible statement of facts, and undoubtedly establishes the wicked designs of the Loco Focos.—

How stands the "Aurora's" assertions, when combatted by truth? They fall to the ground unhonored. The doings of these miserable and deluded politicians have been justified by the Globe, and as a matter of course all the Loco Foco presses re-echo the sentiments of the "official."—The article in the "Aurora" was no doubt intended to deceive, but they have overreached the mark. Such trickery may be played upon the cringing serfs, but not upon the honest and chivalrous people of Dorchester.

We noticed in the last "Aurora" some comments upon the "general ticket system," and we are really puzzled to understand the force and intention of his remarks. Although he seems to *insinuate* a favourableness for the measure, yet we cannot *believe* that he is favourable to it, because we *know* he has expressed an opposition to the system. Perhaps he is 'baiting' merely to elicit our views upon the most important topics; if that is his object, we must inform him that in due time we will give our views upon each of the alterations which are proposed to be made in our organic law. He may as well relinquish the idea of trapping us by ambiguous words, and equivocal sentences.

THE MAILS.—The present uncertainty and irregularity of the mails, is sufficiont to fret the patience of a philosopher. We never get a Baltimore paper until it is more than a week old. Amos Kendall's system is more complex & uncertain, than either of his predecessors, yet his party laud him to the skies as a faithful and efficient officer. He has lately paid a visit to General Jackson, "who arrives at conclusions with a rapidity, which proves that his process is not through the tardy avenues of syllogism, nor over the beaten track of analysis, or the hackneyed walk of logical induction." We hope he has profited by his visit to this *tremendous calculator*, whose mind goes with the lightning's flash and illuminates its own pathway, What a monstrous creature he must be!

IMPORTANCE OF STUDY.—The long winter evenings are proximating, when the inclemeney of the weather will necessarily present enjoyment in the open air, and our time cannot be better spent than in study. Every one must feel aware of the necessity of education. Without it no man can ever command the respect which nature intended he should. True, in some places wealth confers respect and attention, but, those instances are to be found only among the uneducated and unintellegent. Wealth may purchase esteem and distinction, but they are ephemeral, when contrasted with the enduring reverence and respect which is lavished upon learning and wisdom. How often does genius slumber in a youth, because of his inertness, and the want of proper study to awaken its energies. How many do we see groping their way in darkness, enjoying but little more respect than the cattle that browse upon the hills!—What a melancholy reflection! A distinguished Irish Barister remarks—'without education what is man? A splendid slave! a reasoning savage! vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions particidated with brutes, and in the accident of their alternate ascendancy at the terror of an hereafter, or hugging the horrid hope of annihilation. A dark and desolate and dreary cavern, without wealth or ornament or order. But light up within it the torch of knowledge, and how wonderous the transition! The seasons change—the atmosphere breathes—the landscape lives—earth unfolds its fruits—ocean rolls in its magnificence—the heavens display their constellated canopy, and the grand animated spectacle of nature rises, revealed before him, its vanities regulated, and its mysteries resolved!'

Let us but cast a glance over the monumental map of ancient grandeur, once studded with the stars of Empire, and the splendour of philosophy. What wreathed around the brow of Athens the imperishable chaplet of literary fame? What extended the city of a "treble hundred triumphs," once the haunt of a banditti, into universal empire? What animated Sparta with that high, unbending, and stern courage which conquered nature herself, and fixed her in the sight of future ages, a model of public virtue and national independence? We answer, what, but their wise public institutions, which strengthened their minds with early application, and sent them into the world too vigorous to be shaken by its whirlwinds of depravity. How justly and truly does Johnson remark—'other things may be seized with might, or purchased with money, but knowledge is to be gained only with *study*.' We would impress the importance of this subject upon the attention of the uncultivated. Let them diligently persue their studies—never suffer distrust to palsy their energies, but look to the future with bright hopes and anticipations,—and application will become pleasant; "A midnight student o'er the dreams of sages," derives more *real* pleasure, from one volume of his library, than a thousand Bacchanalian revels can confer upon its votaries. Some find enjoyment in the tinsel trappings of dress—some idolize the sordid lucre of the earth but their enjoyment does not outweigh a feather, when compared with that of a man, who attains his proper rank in the scale of intellectual being. The principle of action of all young men should be—doom us to poverty—to wander in distress and misery—but endow us with that towering genius, which the chilling frosts of penury cannot subdue—nor the vicissitudes of life suppress. Let but this spirit animate them, and many who would, otherwise, be doomed to obscurity, will burst upon the vision of the world, panopled in the light of intelligence, which shines when other lights grow dim.

CONGRESS.—From our last advices, we perceive that the work of political chicanery and intrigue has already commenced. A most contemptible farce was attempted to be played upon the sothern Whigs. A string of resolutions upon the subject of abolitionism was prepared by a *southern* man and presented to the house by Mr. Atherton an insignificant member from New Hampshire, and a well trained disciple of Isaac Hill. At the first blush, the southen whigs preceived that the intention and object of the resolutions, was to identify them with the abolitionists. Henry A. Wise, whose comprehensive and searching intellect generally anticipates and defeats the object of the "party," together with other Whigs, met them at the *pas de charge*, and in stern and high toned language charged the base design upon them. We expect them to have a boisterous session, but we know that every wicked measure of the Loco's will be met and repelled by the manly independence and bearing of the Whig members.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY ELECTION.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS.—As much interest is felt in the extraordinary proceedings at Harrisburg, there is a very natural curiosity about the election in the county of Philadelphia, out of which they have grown. The following statement of facts, conceded or indisputable, is intended, says the National Intelligencer, to enable every one who will read it to understand the case and from his own judgment:

The county of Philadelphia, for certain election purposes, is divided from the city. The city, therefore, may be at once laid out of the case.

The county of Philadelphia, for the election of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, is one Election District, choosing two Senators and eight Representatives.

For the election of members of Congress, the county is divided into two Districts, the First (represented by Mr. PAYNTER) being one, and the Third (represented by Mr. NAYLOR) the other.

For the convenience of voting, the county is again divided into *Election Districts*, or places where the polls are opened. They are seventeen in all, eleven being in the First Congressional District, and six in the Third.

In some of the Districts, all the votes are received at one window, and by one set of officers; in others, they are given in at different windows. At each window, there are the following officers namely: a Judge, two Inspectors, and two Clerks. The Inspectors receive the ballots, and deposite them in the ballot-boxes, and each Clerk keeps a list of voters.

The Northern Liberties are a part of the Third Congressional District, (Mr. NAYLOR'S.) They are divided into seven wards. The votes of these seven Wards are all received at one house but at seven different windows; that is, one window for each Ward. At each window, there are (as before stated) the following officers, to wit: a Judge, two Inspectors, and two Clerks, all sworn or affirmed.

The organization being thus understood the next thing to be stated is the mode of proceeding, at and after the election, all of which is prescribed by law.

When the polls are closed, the Judges at each window examine the ballots, (which for this purpose are turned out of the boxes;) they count them, and ascertain the vote for each candidate voted for at that election, the Clerks keeping tally lists, duplicates, of course; and a written statement is made called a return, and signed by the Judge, Inspectors, and Clerks.

Where there are several windows at one place or house the several Judges come together, add up the several returns, and declare the aggregate for each candidate, introducing, however, the particulars of each minor return into the statement. Thus, the return of the seven Wards of the Northern Liberties gave not only the entire vote, but also the vote of each ward. When this is done, the ballots are returned into the boxes, and one of the tally lists. The boxes are then sealed up, and are to be deposited with a Justice of the Peace. The other tally list is to be deposited with the Prothonotory of the Court of Common Pleas.

Each District, then, sends what is called a Return Judge, who carries with him a return duly signed and authenticated from his District.

The Return Judges meet at a given time and place,

Their duty, when assembled, is "to compare and cast up the several returns, and to execute, under their hands, one general and true return of the whole District." They are further to "cause one copy of the said general return to be deposited in the Prothonotory's office" and another they are to cause to be transmitted, in a prescribed manner, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; whereupon the Governor is to issue a proclamation declaring the persons elected, and also to send returns of members of Congress to the House of Representatives of the United States.

It is necessary now to return to the Northern Liberties. This election district is in the third Congressional District, and, as has been seen, consists of seven wards. It contains about one-half of the whole population of the Third Congressional District, and from a third to a fourth of that of the county. It gave, at the last election, nearly six thousand votes.

Of the seven wards of the Northern Liberties, five (1st. 2d, 3d, 4, and 5th,) are Whig and have Whig Inspectors and Judges. The remaining two (6th and 7th) are on the other side, and had corresponding officers.

In the Northesn Liberties, taking in the whole of the seven wards, Mr. Naylor had a majority of nearly fourteen hundred, and in the whole Congressional District nearly nine hundred, over Mr. Ingersol, who, it may be remarked was something like five hundred behind the other tickets of his party, *he having fallen behind the tickets of his party in every one* of the election districts!

The Return Judges for the county were seven Whigs ond ten on the other side. Of the Third Congressional District, thye were equally divided, three and three.

Supposing this detail to be borne in mind, it is only necessary now to state by way of introduction to what further happened, that the whole object was to defeat Mr. Naylor, who had been duly elected by a very large majority, and return his opponent, who had not been elected. But the attack was begun on the county elections, partly to mask the real design, and also, as will be presently seen, because its author or authors knew they had a majority of the county Judges, (ten to seven,) whereas they had only an equal number of Judges of the Third Congressional District. The plan itself will be developed by the facts.

On Friday following the election, the Return Judges assembled according to law, at the Hall of Independence, bringing with them the District returns.—They have usually transacted the business in peace by themselves. But their meeting on this occasion was preceded by inflammatory calls upon the citizens, in newspapers devoted to the interests of Mr. Ingersoll, and in placards about the streets, to attend and protect their rights, of which they were told they were to be cheated. A crowd attended in obedience to the call.

Soon after the Judges had assembled, and before they could begin the performance of their duty, the defeated candidate for Congress entered the Hall, and also some of the country Van Buren candidates, with many other persons, and asserted a right (practically at least) to interfere in the doings of the Judges. And here a scene of confusion and uproar began, which lasted a long time. Speeches were made, which were answered by shouts, threast were used, and discussions forced, entirely alien from the business of the Judges.

As far as such a tumult could be learned, the first attempt made was to prove, by two or three witnesses, that there had been fraud in the election, with which, it will be observed, the Return Judges had nothing to do. This attempt entirely failed. The next had better success; it was this: one of the clerks of the Seventh Ward, Northern Liberties, a partizan of the defeated candidate, was brought forward to prove that one of the tally lists of that ward (the one not put into the box) had been lost. Upon this ground, the Return Judges were asked to reject the whole return of the Northern Liberties, say six thousand votes; not the return of the one ward but of all the seven wards! This was put to vote, and ten of the seventeen Judges voted for rejecting the vote of the Northern Liberties from the county election!

So flagrant a usurpation of course was not submitted to by the seven Judges. They determined as their only alternative, to make a separate return, and they wished to make a fair and full return from all the county returns. But the ten refused to inform them of their returns. They were compelled therefore to make a return from what they had. They did so, specifying distinctly the district returned, and sent the return through the legal channel to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by whom it was received.

The ten also made a return, (a partial one) which, some time after, they depositee in the Prothonotaray's office, but it is believed, never transmitted according to law.

Thus the matter stood when the Legislature met; and when two senators on each side, and eight representatives on each side, presented themselves, claiming the two seats, and eight in the house of Representatives.

The Whig Senators and members had the regular return, that is, the return through the regular channel. The others had a right to contest their seats. The houses, respectfully were to decide. Which really had the majority cannot be known until there is an examination by the Legislature. If the Van Buren party had it, (which is quite possible,) their right would have appeared if the return Judges had been sufferred to do their duty. But the candidates on that side, for the Senate and House, were duped into a course the aim of which they did not see, intended to hear upon the Congressional election, and so bearing at their expense. They have been victims in the affair. Would that the slight sacrifice of their seats for a time had been all the cost of their experiment! Would that the honor and safety of the State had been preserved! Both have been deeply wounded! No one can say what danger they now are in, from the countenance of the outrage begun at the meeting of the Return Judges. A more alarming crisis has never existed in Pennsylvania.

The county elections being thus disposed of, the next question was upon the return of the election to Congress in the Third District. There SIX of these Judges. Three of them (being of the TEN) insisted upon throwing out the Northern Liberties, being one half of the whole District, thus defeating Mf. Naylor, and disfranchising nearly six thousand voters, because forsooth a VAN BUREN CLERK of the Seventh Ward chose to say that he had lost one of the tally lists of that Ward! The other three refused to co-operate in this extraordinary work The latter duly made a return, that is in the language of the law, they "compared and cast up the several returns, and executed under their hands and seals one general and true return of the whole Distric." This return includes all the votes polled in the whole Congressional District, and exhibits, what is indisputable, the majority of Mr. Naylor to be nearly nine hundred. The three Van Buren Judges made a partial return, that in half of the Third Congressional District the Van Buren candidate had a majority.

This Seventh Ward, where it was alledged the tally list was lost was a strong Van Buren Ward, giving the candidate for Congress on that side nearly three hundred majority, which he had credit for in the returns. If, therefore; the loss of this tally list could have produced any effect upon the election whatever, it would have effected the result in the Ward to which it belonged; and if it had rendered the election in that ward of no avail, it would have increased Mr. Naylor's majority nearly 300 votes. In which case his majority, instead of being as now stands, including that Ward, would be upwards of eleven hundred.

From this statement it will be seen that the Legislature was proceeding peaceably to execute a duty, according to the Constitution and laws, devolved upon them by the extraordinary conduct (to use no stronger term) of those who, with a view to wrong Mr. Naylor, and his constituents, opened the desperate game of lawless disorder at the meeting of the return Judges, and are now recklessly determined to win, cost what it may cost, by the hand of violence.

THE WHIG CREED.

We copy the following from the Morning Star, of this city. It embraces in as brief a space as possible, several of the leading points of the Whig political faith. We believe that if the question could be fully put and correctly ascertained, that nineteen twentieths of the people of this country would be found in favor of the measures herein enumerated.—Philad. Inq.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM,
NO SUB-TREASURY BANK.
UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.
RETRENCHMENT IN THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Reform in the Navy, the Treasury, and the Post Office Departments.
Diminution of the President's Patronage, by making more offices elective by the People.
Appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Post Master General by Congress, and the prohibition by law of the interference of officers of the Federal Government in popular elections.

A letter from Washington to a gentleman in Lancaster details a conversation held with General Jackson at the Hermitage, and among other remarks the General observed, "That if Mr. Van Buren should lose New York, he had better not again meet Congress, but return to Kinderhook. He added, that Van Buren did not possess the confidence or respect of the leading men of his party—that the sphere of action was quite too extensive, and involved difficulties that he was unequal to—that he could manage a county, or district, but not a great country. He said Mr. Van Buren could not, of himself, have ascended the presidential chair, and consequently that he cannot be re-elected "as HE (the General) should never again interfere in the affairs of Government."—[Delaware State Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1838.

The tocsin is sounded, and the contest predicted as about to begin in Congress, on the subject of Abolitionism, has commenced in bitter earnest. Think not, however, that it is the Abolitionism which has hitherto embroiled both Houses of Congress in angry debate, which sprung from the honest though mistaken convictions of our Northern brethren. No!—it is an Abolition excitement got up the last trump card of a waning administration, recommended and suggested in the "Globe," and to-day introduced for the first time on the floor of Congress. It has been introduced in a way that leaves no doubt as to the unhallowed purposes for which such an unhallowed instrument is to be employed. Party purposes have been grafted on the baleful stock of Abolitionism, and on such a poisonous support is to be rested the hopes and prospects of the dominant party.

On Saturday last a caucus is said to have been held, in which the Northern administration men promised to support every effort to keep the subject of Slavery out of the House, provided the Southern men would vote for the Sub-Treasury bill, without the specie clause.—This was agreed upon, and to-day the first movement of this cabal was made in the House, in the person of Mr. ATHERTON of N. H. After an unsuccesful effort from Dr. Haynes, to go into Committee of the Whole on the Message, the Chair announced that the day was to be devoted to the reception of petitions, &c. When in its turn, petitions, &c. were in order from New Hampshire, upstarted the said Mr. Atherton, and presented the following series of Resolutions, which were read:

Resolved, That this Government is a Government of limited powers, and that by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That the petitions of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another, are a part of the plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits.

Resolved, That Congress has no right to