The Cambridge Chronicle.

"UNCOMPROMISING HOSTILITY TO THE RE-ELECTION OF MARTIN VAN BUREN."

NEW SERIES—VOL. 3. CAMBRIDGE, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1840. NUMBER 20.

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TERMS.

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POETRY.

"The reigning eagle of Parnassian skies,
Now soaring 'midst the tracks of light and air
And now the monarch of the woods and lair."

SONG TO KATE.

My eyes! how I love you,
You sweet little dove you—
There's no one above you
Most beautiful Kitty;

So glossy your hair is—
Like a sylph's or a fairy's,
And your neck, I declare is
Exquisitely pretty

Quite Grecian your nose is,
And your cheeks are like roses—
So delicious—O Moses!
Surpassingly sweet!

Not the beauty of tulips,
Nor the taste of mint juleps,
Can compare with your two lips.
Most beautiful Kate!

Not the black eye of Juno,
Nor Minerva's of blue; no,
Not Venus's you know,
Can equal your own!

Oh! how my heart prances,
And frolics and dances,
When its radiant glances
Upon me are thrown!

And now dearest Kitty,
It's not very pretty—
Indeed it's a pity
To keep me in sorrow!

So, if you'll but chime in,
We'll have done with our rhymin',
Sway Cupid for Hymen,
And be married to-morrow.

DESULTORY SELECTIONS.

The following remarkable case of Quinsy occured in the person of Thomas H. Benton the heir expectant to the Presidency.

From the Empire State.

THE CHAPEL HILL QUINSY.

The editorial Faculty "near" Chapel Hill and Raleigh, N. C., are doubtless aware of a remarkable case of Quinsy, which occurred some years ago at Chapel Hill, in the person of a young man, then a member of that University. Unfortunately no scientific report of the case has hitherto been given to the public; although the case, as loosely detailed in the papers, was, as we understand it, and so far as we are advised, strictly *sui generis*, and perhaps not likely to occur again, under the same type, for a century to come. We urge it therefore, upon the Faculty in question to draw up a succinct, but exact and definite, report of this new species of *Angina*, for the benefit of the whole Faculty, and of the country at large. All, that we have been able to gather from the very imperfect reports of the singular case, is the following:—That the chum or room-mate of the patient, having missed a considerable sum of money in specie, and perhaps in bills, from his trunk, was endeavouring to detect the individual who had taken it; that the patient, finding an unpleasant, if not an unreasonable, degree of suspicion resting on his own shoulders, suddenly fell sick of a new species of Quinsy! that his throat swelled to several times its ordinary size, and that he closed his shutters and prudently betook himself to bed, intending there to be "down-sick," and to observe a profound silence; that his chum, with several of the class, entering the patient's bedchamber, and observing the terribly swollen condition of his neck and throat, though not yet admitted to the degree of A. B., much less to that of M. D., ventured at once, with the rashness characteristic of young practitioners, which though though often fatal is sometimes happily successful, to inform the patient that his disease was the Quinsy and that nothing but an immediate operation would reduce the swelling. That the patient at first stoutly denied that was his disease, and lustily protested against any such proceeding on the part of the Doctor and his aids; that they, being the strongest party, seized him by the throat, and by main strength untied his neck cloths; (as it is said he had no less than six on, on that occasion;) that, on the removal of these, the whole swelling of the throat, heavy and enormous as it was, instantly disappeared; and that instead of the customary discharge from the throat, either outside or inside, when the swelling comes to a head, and breaks, there was a full and very copious discharge from each of the six cravats, of a large number of shinning, circular and flat, metalic pieces—many of them yellow like gold, and greatly resembling what are usually called in this country eagles and half eagles; many more of them white like silver, and astonishingly like what the people at large denominate dollars, half-dollars, and twenty-five cent pieces; besides several considerable bundles of thin, strong rectangular pieces of silk paper, very handsomely engraved on one side, and so very like bank bills, that they would pass for them even with cashiers and brokers.

These are the statements respecting this very singular case of Quinsy, as gathered from various floating reports, drawn up by we know not whom; and whether correct or not, we are unable to decide. We therefore requests an accurate professional report of the case from one, or still better from a council, of the Faculty referred to above, embracing *inter alia* the following points.

1. Did such a remakable case of Quinsy occur at Chapel Hill? If so,

2. In what year? with the name, residence, age and collegiate standing of the patient.

3. Had he any previous attacks of the same or a similar disease?

4. Did the swelling of the throat come on gradually, or instantaneously?

5. What were the visible effects, while it lasted, upon the patient's general health?

6. The name of the young doctor, who, by bold and brilliant practice, at once reduced the patient's enormous throat to its ordinary size, as well as the names of his surgical aids.

7. Was the swelling lanced, either on the inside or out side? or was there any other surgical operation than the successive untying of cravats?

8. Was any of the matter discharged from the patient's throat the purulent matter, which commonly oozes from the swelling of the Quinsy when it breaks? or was it all, pieces of yellow and white metal, and of paper? and if so did it consist of real coin and bank bills, or merely of what looked so much like them, that they could not be distinguished? Also, what was the exact amount, in dollars and cents, of the matter discharged?

9. How much above the patient's chin had the swelling risen, and how far down his breast had it travelled before it was opened; and, in opening it; how many cravats were actually taken off the patient's neck?

10. Did the doctor suppose that the round pieces of stamped metal, and rectangular pieces of engraved paper, were generated by the disease itself, and forced out through the side of the larynx, when the swelling was reduced; or if not, how did they account philosophically for this remarkable phenomenon?

11. Did not the patient sweat very freely during the operation? and was there any considerable flow of blood?

12. What was the state of the patient's health after the operation? Did the great depletion both external and internal, which he had suffered, compel him to rusticate, or to leave college? and if so, how soon did he recover strength of nerve enough to go back into society?

13. Has he since been subject to any similar attacks, or shown any strong affection for coins and bank bills? And have certain transactions with the U. S. Branch Bank at St. Louis arrived from a constitutional tendency to the same disease?

We hope that; with these hints, the gentlemen of the faculty, who are on and near the spot, will draw up a report of the case; which shall be satisfactory to their brethern, and useful to the public.

TWENTY SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot,

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 10, 1840.

EMPLOYMENT OF BLOODHOUNDS IN FLORIDA.

This subject which has excited so much attention, and it is believed, so profound a feeling throughout the country, was brought up in the Senate to day, & an incidental conversation of considerable interest arose in reference to it between Messrs. BUCHANAN, PRESTON and BENTON.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented thirteen or fourteen memorials from Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania, several of them signed by members of the Society of Friends, remonstrating against the employment of blood hounds against the Indians in Florida, as barbarous and inhuman. He moved to refer them to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Benton complained that these memorials imputed blame to the Government, when there was no just ground for it. They assumed that these dogs were to be used under the authority of the Government.

Mr Buchanan said "No Sir,—there is no such assumption."

Mr. Benton. "There is something equivocal in the memorials, at least, they would give the impression that the Government had either ordered their employment or would connive at their use."

Mr. Benton said distinctly that the Government had done no such thing, and knew nothing even of the importation of the animals, and he protested against all such imputations.

Mr. Preston expressed the pleasure he felt at hearing these declarations. He knew the gentleman, who is spoken of in the newspapers as having been the principal person engaged in the importations o these bloodhounds, General Fitzpatrick. He presumed that gentleman had not acted without some authority or some official suggestion. Although such distinct and open declarations had been made disclaiming that the Government had authorized or connived at the importation of these animals, it might be yet a question as to what extent Government is implicated in the use of them. These memorials refer to, and protest against, not only the importation but the use of them.

Mr. Buchanan. "It was for that reason I wished they should be given in charge of the Military Committee."

Mr. Preston continued. The question, he said, might yet present itself to the minds of the people, "What is to be done with the animals which have been imported?" and he wished an official and authoritative answer to that question. He could well suppose that they were subject to the authority of the War Department, either by direct or indirect regulation. The officer having charge of them—the importer of them—would not surely have acted without some warrant for his proceedings.

After a few remarks from Mr. Benton and Mr. Lumpkin, Mr. Buchanan urged again the propriety of the motion of reference he had made. He thought that Congress and the country were entitled to full information in relation to what had been done, or was intended by the Government as to the employment of bloodhounds.

The memorials were then referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, without a division.

DUTIES ON SILK.

Those engaged in the culture and manufacture of silk are moving strongly and systematically upon Congress for protection to this important and growing interest. Mr. Buchanan presented to day, some more memorials praying for the imposition of a duty on the importation of foreign silk. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

Mr Preston from the Committee on the Library, introduced a bill to regulate the duties on the productions of the Fine Arts. It provides that the works of American Artists abroad, shall be imported free of duty, and that the impost on the works of Foreign Artists shall be reduced from thirty to ten per cent, *ad valorem*. It was ordered to a second reading.

STATE DEBTS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee against the Assumption of State Debts.

Mr. Allen of Ohio, rose, and made a very long, very noisy, and very fantastical speech, de omnibus rebus &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. When he concluded, on motion of Mr. Phelps, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal this morning, Mr. Adams moved to amend the record of yesterday's proceedings, so as to cause to be spread upon it the decision of the Speaker, that certain resolutions of inquiry into the circumstances connected with some slaves on board the Enterprize, who had come within the jurisdiction of British Authorities, did not fall within the rule of the House, in reference to petitions, memorials, resolutions, and other papers on the subject of Abolition of Slavery.

Mr. Adams maintained that the Journal ought to state the decision, in order that the American people might know, by the discrimination which had been made, the full extent to which their right of petition had been violated and trampled upon.

On motion of Mr. Turney, the proposition to amend was laid on the table.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The House then took up the resolution offered by Mr. Casey, of Illinois, on Saturday, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill making appropriation for the continuance of the Cumberland Road.

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, took the floor, and made an able, lucid, and instructive speech in favor of the road; and showed by a reference to the Legislative & Executive history of the Government, that the public faith is actually pledged to its continuance and completion.

Mr. Mason continued to speak till near 3 o'clock, and was succeeded by Mr. Parris of Maine, on the opposite side of the question; when

Mr HOFFMAN of New York, obtained the floor, & moved an adjournment; which motion prevailing, the House thereupon, before 4 o'clock, adjourned.

The following gentlemen compose the select committee on the Tobacco Trade: Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland; Mr. Coles, of Virginia; Mr Sergeant, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Dawson, of Georgia; Mr. Carroll, of Maryland; Mr. Grinnell, of New York; Mr. Triplett, of Kentucky; Mr. Parish, of Ohio; and Mr. Miller, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 3 p. m. 1840.

In the Senate to day, Mr. Norvell, of Michigan, introduced a bill authorising the States to tax the lands within their limits belonging to the United States.

THE MORMONS.

On motion of Mr. Linn, the documents in reference to the affairs of the Mormons, were taken up, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to whose charge the subject is committed.

DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY OF FLORIDA.

Mr. Walker presented two memorials from citizens of Florida, one praying for admission of the Territory to the Union, and the other for a division of the Territory, he moved that they be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Davis, of Mass. said the question involved came properly within a regularly organized Standing Committee of the Senate—and therefore he should prefer to refer the memorials to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Messrs. Sevier and Tappan made a few remarks on the motion; after which the question was taken, and the memorials were referred to a Select Committee.

DUTIES ON SILKS.

Memorials urging the imposition of a duty on Foreign Silk, were presented by Mr. Webste and Mr. Wall.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. Wall, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on a petition for the repeal of the Naturalization Laws, recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted. The report was concurred in by the Senate.

SALT DUTIES.

Mr. Benton, in conformity with his old habit of reminding the Senate of every thing he has done in Congress in past years, rose and said he had moved against the duties on Salt so early as *thirteen or fourteen years ago*! and was determined to make a struggle for their abolition at this session. The Senator from Missouri then laid before the Senate a large bundle of papers in reference to the subject, and on his motion they were referred to the Committee on Finance.

STATE DEBTS.

The Bill for the continuance and completion of the Cumberland Road was postponed till Monday next; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the Report of Mr. Grundy and his associate destructives on the Debts of the States.

It was expected that Mr. Phelps of Vermont, would speak on the general subjects presented in the report, and in course of the discussion, he was entitled to the floor, but in consequence of indisposition he yielded his privilege to Mr. Smith of Indiana, who rose and made a speech of remarkable ability and force; in the course of which he replied in detail to many of the prominent arguments & sophistries of Mr. Calhoun, and noticed also some of the proprositions which Mr. Allen of Ohio, yesterday mingled with the extraordinary *olla podrida* he threw out.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The resolution calling on the President for information whether the usual estimates for completing the Cumberland Road had been omitted intentionally or accidentally, was the first business in order. Mr. Ogden Hoffman took the floor. He proceeded, in his usually interesting and forcible manner to expose the attempt made by the President to make political capital in the South, by omitting to enter this year the same estimates which he had last, for the completion of this national road in his annual message.

Mr. Howard, of Indiana, followed, and made an able speech in defence of the Administration and the squatters of the West, and had not concluded when this package was closed.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

From the Md. Republican.

Amongst the expedients suggested for actually retrenching the expences of the Government of this State, one was, by so altering the Constitution, as to limit the durations of the session of the General Assembly, to a period within which if prescribed, it is supposed the business of a session could be done with sufficient deliberation. An act was passed last session to that effect, which appeared to have been well received by the people, and efforts for its confirmation were promised by candidates of both political parties, when canvassing for election.

If it was to have any avail for the present session, (and the State of the Treasury would seem to require it at this session as much at the last—nay more than if ever had)—it must be obvious that an early regard should be had to the bill—for if neglected, the period to which the bill proposed to limit the session, would arrive without regard to its approach, and the business of the session would be found in the very predicament which it was the purpose of the change to obviate. Attentive to this fact, the Senate during the first week of the session reported a bill, considered and passed it, and sent it to the House for their action, confirming the act of last session.

The confirmation bill in the *House* was referred to the committee on the Constitution. There it has quietly remained ever since. Several attempts have been made by Whig members, to pass an order directing the committee to report thereon but the majority have as often voted them down.

At length the Senate recurring to the subject adopted and sent to the House a Message, respectfully asking the attention of that body to the said confirmatory bill

To this message the *House* responded, by a message in which they say:

"We have received your message asking our attention to an act passed by your honourable body for limiting the session of the General Assembly, and requesting the immediate action of this body thereon. We have to reply that this house is busily engaged with matters of the highest importance to its constituents, and chiefly in endeavoring to devise means by which to remedy, as far as possible, the evils of the past legislation, which has for many years controlled the destinies of the State, to which evils we would invite your serious attention, and in which effort we would respectfully ask your co-operation.

When we shall have disposed of these more important engagements which require our immediate attention, it will give us pleasure to turn our attention to the subject embraced in your message."

This reply was referred by the Senate to a committee, of which Mr. Magruder was chairman, who on Friday last reported the message, which, the Senate adopted and sent to the *House*, for which see Proceedings on the first page.)

When the *House* met on Saturday morning, the Speaker announced that a message had been received from the Senate part of which he considered disrespectful to the House of Delegates, and he decided therefore that it should not be read.

The speaker was proceeding to give his reasons for thus deciding, at considerable length, when.

Mr. Tuck called the Speaker to order,—and asked for a reading of the language in order to judge of the relevency of his remarks.

The point of order thus started was warmly debated. The one party maintaining that it was right and that it was the Speaker's duty to protect them from disrespectful papers; the other party insisting that it was an arbitrary foreclosure, which took from the members all opportunity to judge whether the Speaker acted properly or not, in withholding a paper.

Mr. Hammond proposed that so much of the message as the Speaker deemed not exceptionable, should be read.

To this it was replied that to read it only so far would answer no purpose,

After a great deal of difficulty, It was finally decided that the message should be read informally, for the information of the members, so that they might be able to judge whether it might be read or not! (This if we mistake not, is according to the Pickwickian school of political practice.)

The message was accordingly read by the clerk.

The question now recurred whether the decision of the chair viz; that it should not be read, should be sustained?

Upon this, the yeas and nays were called, and appeared, for sustaining the decision 37; against it 18.

So it was decided that the message should not be read.

These proceedings, so far detailed, the House until after two o'clock. The decision was no sooner announced than.

Mr. Bowie proposed an order to the following effect:

Whereas the following message was this day received from the Senate (and then reciting the message at large) therefore, &c.

We lament that we were not present, and cannot therefore furnish the public an abstract of what was said upon the foregoing novel and most extraordinary proceeding. We reached the House just as Mr. Bowie was protesting in very animated terms against the decision of the Speaker, that the motion which he had made should be divided—that is, that the part which Mr. B. had himself written and proposed, "Whereas the following" &c., was in order, being a motion made by a member, the rules required every motion made by a member should be placed on the journal, but that the message which it recited and to which alone it had reference, should not be read or placed upon the journal, the House having sustained the decision of the Chair that it should not be received.

Mr. B. demanded that the Clerk should read the journal as it would be, if this decision were admitted.

The difficulty was obvious—and we understood the Speaker now to modify his decision, by pronouncing the whole of Mr. Bowie's motion to be out of order.

From this decision Mr. Rowie appealed.

A warm debate ensued. The right of a member to offer any proposition, and to have his proposition placed upon the journals was maintained by Mr. Bowie, Mr. Tuck, Mr. Gaither, and Mr. Martin, the latter gentlemen differing with his party on this occasion, maintained the parliamentary privilege as one of primary importance, which he could not in his conscience vote against. The decision of the Speaker was advocated by Mr. Spencer, Mr. Giles and Mr. Risteau. Finally the previous question was called and sustain, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by the House—ayes 36, nays 18.

Thus it was decided that the message should not be received nor read—and that a member should not introduce it by any motion in relation to it.

It being now after three o'clock the House adjourned.

Sundries proceedings in relation to this subject which we have not noticed above, will be found in our extract from the journal of Saturday, in another column, of which we obtained a copy after the above was in type.

On Monday morning the topic came up again upon a motion made by Mr. Tuck to amend the journal of Saturday, in relation to the Speaker's decision.

The Speaker decided Mr. Tuck's motion to correct the journal to be out of order.

Mr. Bowie then moved to correct the journal in another of its entries in relation to the message, and in this proposed correction recited the Message of the Senate.

This motion the Speaker decided to be out of order.

Mr. Bowie appealed from the decision, and spoke for some time in an animated strain, during which

Mr. Giles called him to order.

Mr. Bowie demanded that Mr. Giles' exception to his language should be reduced to writing.

Mr. Giles reduced it to writing—the Speaker decided that Mr. B. was out of order. Mr. B. appealed from the decision and called for the yeas and nays.—The majority sustained the Speaker's decision.

Mr. Bowie then explained.

The previous question was now called upon Mr. Bowie's appeal, sustained by yeas and nays, and the Speaker's decision that Mr. Bowie's motion to amend the journal was out of order was affirmed by the House.

Mr. Bowie subsequently introduced an order, in effect, declaring the proceedings of the Speaker on refusing to lay the message of the Senate before the House, as a breach of privilege, and a dangerous invasion on Parliamentary rules.

Mr. Hammond offered a substitute for this order, commended the Speaker as having in this instance properly sustained the duties of the Chair, and the dignity of the House.

The Speaker on the introduction of these latter orders in relation to his dicisions, called Mr. Tuck to the Chair, and left the House to decide upon them.

The previous question was called and sustained, and Mr. Hammond's substitute was then adopted, in place of Mr. Bowie's proposition.

So the matter rests at present.

From the Maryland Republican.

The Resolutions upon the subject of the currency and the condition of the State finances—or more appropriately speaking, the project of the Ways and Means, was the order of the day for Thursday in the *House* of Delegates, but at the suggestion of Mr. Spencer, their Chairman it was deferred for the present. Mr. Spencer, made a report on the finances yesterday.