The Cambridge Chronicle.

JOSEPH R. ECCLESTON,] [Editor & Proprietor

NEW SERIES—VOL. 8. CAMBRIDGE, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1845. NUMBER 49

TERMS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

At two Dollars and Fifty cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms, and where the number of insertions is not limited, they will be continued until direction to omit them is received, and harged accordingly.

POETRY.

THE SABBATH.

Hark! the temple's solem chime,
'Tis the holy Sabbath time!
'Tis the day forever blest
As the christian's time of rest,
Hark! the gentle invitation,
To repose and adoration!
Something in the Sabbath toll
Soothes the mind and wins the soul—
Telling me of Heaven's care,
And attuning hearts to prayer.

Hark! the sound goes up to Heaven—
Whence came down the precious leaven,
E'en as happy earth should try
Songs responsive to the sky,
Softer seem the winds to blow,
Calmer seems the earth to grow—
Balmier the breath of day
Holier the sunny ray—
Brighter seem the arched skies
As the sounds of prayer arise.

'Tis the apt and solemn pause
Of the Great First Guiding Cause—
Who from mighty labor staid,
When the beauteous world was made.
When the land in verdant pride,
Rose—the waters to divide,
When the light broke at 'the word'
And first life in Eden stirred—
Then He spoke as there he stood,
'It is done, and it is good.'

Holy Sabbath! let us pray
New returnings of the day.
From the ills of carking care—
Sadden'd thought and dark despair,
Mortal things that fret the soul
Till it sinks in their control—
From the blight of stubborn will,
Holy Sabbath save us still!
Hark! the temple's solemn chime!
'Tis the holy Sabbath time!

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE LITTLE GIRL AND THE RAIN.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

'Mother, it rains,' said a little girl, who was looking out at the window. 'I am so sorry not to go and make that visit to Emma. She invited me twice before, but it rained; and now it is raing hard again.'

'I hope you will not be unhappy, my dear,' said her mother. 'I think I see tears upon your cheeks. I will not say it is a little thing; for the troubles of children seem great to them; but I trust you will be patient, and wait pleasantly for good weather.'

'Mother, you have told me that God knows every thing, and that he is always good. Then he certainly must know that there is but one Saturday afternoon in the week, and that is all the time I have to play with my little friends. He must know that it has rained now these three holidays, when I wished so much to go abroad. And can he not make sunshine whenever he pleases?'

'We cannot understand all the ways of God, my child; but the Bible tells us he is wise and good. Look out into your little garden, and see how happy the rose buds are to catch the soft rain in their bosoms, and how the violets lift up their sweet faces to meet it, and as the drops fall into the quite stream, how it dimples with gladness and gratitude. The cattle will drink at the stream, and be refreshed. Should it be dried up, they would be troubled, and were the green grass to grow brown and die, they would be troubled, still more, and some of them might perish for want of food.'

Then the good mother told her daughter of the sandy deserts in the East, and of the camel, who patiently bears thirst for many days; and how the fainting traveller watched for the rain cloud, and blessed God when he found the water; and she showed her the picture of the camel and of the caravan, and told her how they were sometimes buried under the sands of the desert. And she told her a story of the mother who wandered in the wilderness with her son, and when the water was spent in the bottle she laid him under the shades to die, and went and prayed in her angush to God; then how an angel brought the water from heaven, and her son lived. She told her of another story from the Bible, how there fell no rain in Israel for more than three years, and the grass dried up, and the brooks wasted away, and the cattle died; and how the good prophet prayed earnestly to God and the skies sent their blessed rain, and the earth gave forth her fruit. Many other things this good mother said to her child, to teach and entertain her. Then they sang together a sweet hymn or two, and the little girl was surprised to find the afternoon so swiftly spent, for the time passed pleasantly.

So she thanked her kind mother for the stories she had told, and the pictures she had shown her. And she smiled, and said, 'What God pleases is best.'

Her mother kissed her and said, 'Carry this sweet spirit with you, my daughter, as long as you live, and you will have gathered more wisdom from the storm than from the sunshine.'

THE REFORMATORY POWER OF LOVE.—In truth *love* seems to be the only principle by which beings *created* with the same essential attributes, can effectually control each other. Force may for a time direct the energies of the body, and even limit the development of the spiritual nature, but in process of time, the controlled may become the controller, the tyrant may become the victim of the brutal nature which his tyranny has contributed to develope, the crouching menial may, by mere bodily strength, become the lordly dictator of the refined and once exalted. But that love which seeks to bring every human soul into the highest moral harmony with the Divine law that fears no brutal reaction. "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor therefore love is the fulfilling of the law."

"Peace on earth and good will to men," was the divine and harmonious announcement of the heavenly messengers who proclaimed to the humble shepherds the advent of the long anticipated Messiah, and his whole mission was emphatically designed to bring the whole human race into harmony with the laws of God. and consequently to lead them to seek the true interest of all who bear the unpress of intelligent, accountable natures. If then we acknowledge ourselves his followers, we are bound to follow his example of kindness and love in all our intercourse with our fellow beings.—*Maria.*

TATTLING.—There is a species of tattling among Christians, under the cover of lamenting over the results of brethern. Many who would be afraid or ashamed to mention the faults of a brother in the way of direct affirmation or report, easily find, or attempt to find, a disguise for their backbiting dispositions in affected lamentations. "What a pity it is," they exclaim, "that Brother B. should have behaved so ill.—Poor man! I am sorry that he should have committed himself. The petulance of his temper is exceedingly to be regretted. He does not much honor religion."

"And then," whispers a second, "how sorry I am to learn this report of Sister C.! How the world will talk, and the cause of Christ suffer, by such unwarrantable things in the conduct of a professor! It will not be a secret long; or I would not mention it."

"Oh!" says a third, "I have heard whispers of the same kind in times past. I have long suspected it, and memtioned my fears some months ago to a friend or two. I thought she was not the parson that she appeared to be. I am sorry for her, and for the cause of Christ. I have long had my suspicions, and now they are all confirmed. I shall tell the friends to whom I expressed my fears. what I have now heard."

In this way is a tattling disposition indulged in the circle of even good people, under the guise of lamentation for the sins of others. "Odious and disgusting cant!" would a noble christian exclaim, "which of you, if you really lamented the fact, would report it? Which of you has gone to the erring individual, inquired into the truth of the matter, and, finding it true, has mildly expostulated? Let your lamentation be poured out before God and the offender, but to no one else."—*J. A. James.*

INTERESTING FACTS. The population of the earth is estimated at one thousand millions. Thirty millions die annually, eighty-two thousand daily, three thousand four hundred and twenty one every hour, and fifty-seven every minute.

A bushel of wheat weighing 62 pounds contains 550.000 kernels.

In Greece it was the custom at meals for the two sexes always to eat seriously.

The Romans lay on couches at their dining tables on their left arms, eating with their right.

Noah's Ark was 546 English feet long, 91 broad, & 54 high.

The walls of Ninevah were 100 feet high and thick enough for three chariots abreast.

Babylon was 60 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 300 feet high.

A clean skin is as necessary to health as food.

Vinegar boiled with myrrh or camphor sprinkled in a room, corrects putridity.

Hops entwine to the left, and beans to the right.

Gold my be beaten into leaves so thin, that 280,000 would be only an inch thick.

The earth is 7,916 miles in diameter, and 24,880 miles round.

Forests of standing trees have been discovered in Yorkshire, England, and in Ireland, imbedded in stone.

There is iron enough in the blood of 42 men to make fifty horse shoes, each weighing half a pound.

A man is taller in the morning by half an inch than he is at night.

Water is the only universal medicine; by it all diseases may be alleviated or cured.

About the age of 36, it is said, the lean man becomes fatter, and the fat man leaner.

The atoms composing a man are believed to be changed every forty days, and the bones in a few months.

Fossil remains on the Ohio prove that it was once covered by the sea.

When the sea is a blue color, it is deep water; and when green shallow.

A map of China, made one thousand years before Christ, is still in existence.

The 14th of January, on an average of years, is the coldest day in the year.

In water, sound passes at the rate of 8,508 feet per second. In air, 1,142 feet per second.

In the Arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse at more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts, that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles.

A hand used for horses is four inches,

Ezekiel's reed was 18 feet 11 1-8 inches long.

A Sabbath day's journey was about two-thirds of a mile.

There are 2,500 known species of fishes.

Perfectly white cats are deaf.

The bones of birds are hollow, and filled with air instead of marrow.

A single house fly produces in one season, 20,080,320!

The flea jumps 200 times its own length, equal to a quarter of a mile for a man.

The black ostrich stands 7 feet high.

In the human body there are 210 bones.

AGRICULTURAL.

APPLICATION AND USE OF LIME.—As there are many causes in which lime ought to be applied unmixed and in the caustic state, so there are others in which it is best and most beneficially laid upon the land in a mild state and in the form of a compost.

1. When lime is required only in small quantities, it can be more evenly spread when previously well mixed with from 3 to 8 times its bulk of soil.

2. On light, sandy and gravelly soils, when of a dry character, unmixed lime will bring up much cow-wheat and read-poppy. If they are moist soils, or if rainy weather ensue, the lime is apt to run into mortar, and thus to form an impervious subsoil. or lumps of conglomerate, which are brought up by the plough, but do not really yield their lime to the soil. These bad consequences are all avoided by adding the lime in the form of compost.

3. Applied to grass lands—unless the soil be stiff clay—or much coarse grass is to be extirpated, it is generally better and safer to apply it in the compost form. The action of the lime on the tender herbage is by this means moderated, and its inexhaustible effect lessened upon soils which contain little vegetable matter.

4. In the compost form the same quantity of lime acts more immediately. While lying in a state of mixture, those chemical changes which lime either induces or promotes, have already, to a certain extent taken place, and thus the sensible effect of the lime becomes apparent in a shorter time after being laid upon the land.

5. This is still more distinctly the case, when besides earthly matter, decayed vegetable substances, ditch scourings, and other refuse are mixed with the lime. The experience of every practical man has long proved how very much more enriching such composts are, and more obvious in their effects upon the soil, than the simple application of the lime alone.

6. It is stated as the result of extended trial in Flanders and in parts of France, that a smaller quantity of lime laid on in this form will produce an equal effect. From this one cause it may be, that the rains are prevented from acting upon the mass of compost as they would upon the open soil—in washing out either the lime itself, or the saline substances which are produced during its contact with the earthly and vegetable matter with which it is mixed.

7. The older the compost the more fertilizing is its action. This fact is of the same kind with that generally admitted in respect to the action of marls and unmixed lime—that it is more sensible in the second rotation, than in the first.

In conclusion, it may be stated that this form of application is especially adopted to the lightest and driest soils, and to such use are poorest in vegetable matter.

VIRTUES OF GUANO.—An exchange paper says that a man in Providence, R. I., after having enriched his ground with guano, went quietly and thoughtfully to work planting pumpkin seeds; but they were scarcely in the ground before a pumpkin struck out and knocked him down. He recovered and ran for his life, the vine chasing him all over the garden. He succeeded in getting into his house, and has not since been heard from.

(From the Kent News.)

PARTY MOVEMENT.

Whenever the Loco or administration party have been defeated in Maryland for a series of years and unable in all probability, under ordinary circumstances to recover possession of the government, they, or the leaders, immediately begin to play upon popular prejudices, and endeavour to get up a 'hue and cry' about some alleged abuses or extravagance, and begin the old and Syren song of 'Reform.' This is echoed back by the party press, until a small amount of excitement is produced, sufficient, with the aid of the spur of private communications among the 'master spirits,' to get up small neighborhood or county meetings in a leisure season of the year, at a time when the thoughts are usually turned to the selection of candidates for Legislature, &c. Delegates are appointed, and lo and behold, a great State Convention is assembled in the city of Baltimore to effect a change in the Constitution, to remodel the fundamental law, and to show to the world that our forefathers but little understood the science of politics! Verily, these are the days of 'humbuggery' and improvement.

In Somerset county, which is strongly whig it would not be expedient or politic to make the movement an entire party one, but to mix up different elements in a heterogenious mass, baptise it 'Reform,' and fan the flames with much ado about *State Taxes*, and reform of the Judiciary. As soon as the preparation is fit for use, we see a celebrated character the head of this reform movement, and its active projector, a Mr. L. D. Teackle, announced as a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Teackle, was aware that without a good strong 'hobby-horse,' he would not be likely to ride into office in the Whig county of Somerset.

What reform is wanted? Have not the people the election of Governor and of Senators?—have not the Council been abolished, and a limitation set to the tenure of appointments? But they say the Judiciary is expensive. But great misrepresentations have been set afloat in this particular. The comparisons with other States have been exagerated and misrepresented. The expense of the Maryland Judiciary is said to be $36,770—while in New York the expense is $53,930—besides the fees allowed to the Chancellor, Vice Assistant Chancellor, and the Judges of the Circuit and Supreme Court, and besides an allowance of $2 per day for the attendance of fine Judges of the County Courts in 59 counties of the State—equal to $590 per day. A reasonable estimate is that the whole cost is $171,930.

In Virginia, the expense of the Judiciary is $74,350, besides an allowance of 20 cents per mile to the 27 Judges of the Court of Appeals and the General Court.

In Pennsylvania the cost is $97,744.

But how is the State Tax to be greatly lessened, admitted for a moment that the cost is too much?—We assume that it could not possibly be reduced more than one half—say $18,000. The assessable property in the State is about $188,000,000—the Direct Tax $169 812. The rate of tax 25 cents in the $100. The deduction of the $18,000 would still leave it at 24 cents in the $100. So that upon an examination of the matter the mountain of reform dwindles into a 'mole hill' of party politics, and the great relief promised to the people is evanescent, and but the sand which politicians throw into their eyes to blind them against the true character of the contemplated movement. A Convention when once in session who knows to what lengths it would go? or where the work of pulling down would stop? Its election would produce an exciting and powerful conflict between the parties, and how far the security and value of property would be affected, it is impossible to conjecture. The Loco Convention to nominate candidates for the Assembly in Anne Arundle, refused to appoint delegates to the Convention proposed to be held, on the ground of some apprehended interference with slavery, and referred the subject to the proper tribunal.

The Legislature have the power to change the Constitution when necessary. It has been changed in this mode, and we know of no particular change now expedient, except, that officers having served out their term of seven years, should be made eligible.—This can be effected in the usual and ordinary way, and doubtless will be done. The country is not excited about reform—public opinion has settled down—the people want repose, and do not require the constant stimulus, which demagogues and interested politicians are continually administering to them.

If the people want the Judiciary reformed let them instruct their delegation and senators—but we do not believe they desire it, much less a convention. We hope the day is far distant when the destinies of life and death shall be held in the hands of a single Judge—when our rights to property and reputation shall depend on the decission of one man, who is more likely to err than three. His decisions are more liable to be influenced by prejudice, personal predelictions and favouritisms, while the integrity of three men, is a shield of triple thickness against the temptations of power and corruption. A cheap, low priced Judiciary, would be one of the greatest evils that ever afflicted us—men of talents, of acknowledged legal learning, of fine discrimination, sound judgement and extensive experience in the law and the practice of the Courts, could never be induced to relinquish their professions for the trifling compensation or a per diem allowance, that some would be willing to give. Our Bench would, if pursimony penuriousness become the order of the day, soon be filled by young and inexperienced men, without a practical knowledge of the law and a superficial acquaintance with its great principles and rules of evidence. We should be like a ship at sea, without rudder or compass, and without a practical and skilful helmsman, to conduct it.

As the Bench is now filled, and the Whigs have the Executive, but little hope can be indulged of a participation in this branch for several years. A Convention might throw these offices into the hands of our opponents; at least, they would be afforded an opportunity of a contest. We do not, of course, include the "masses" in this assertion, for we believe that the body of our political opponents desire rest and repose as well as the Whigs, and a careful abstinence from intermadling with the Constitution, which had once associated with it a sacredness and veneration, which gave it stability and secured it from the rude hand of innovation and political tinkering—but of late years almost every "bar-room and cross roads politician," considers himself better qualified to amend and frame a constitution, 'than the Luther Martins the Chases, Pinkneys, and sages of by gone times.

THE AMOUNT OF HUMBUG.—The amount of humbug involved in the Locofoco Reform movement may be judged from one fact. The Citizen states on the authority of the Baltimore Clipper, that the State may save ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS per year by a judious system of Reform.

Now we object not to introducing judicious Reform, where it can be properly done and [illegible] would add to it but how can this amount *be saved* [illegible] expense of the civil list is only as follows:—

For the Legislature.	$55,300
Executive and Officers.	11,930
Judiciary.	39,570
	$106,200

And yet according to the representation of these gentlemen, they can save out of this One Hundred Thousand per year! What monstrous Humbug!! What locofoco finesse, and misrepresentation to acquire power! We want some retrenchment and some Reform but not to the extent of One Hundred and Six Thousand! The Locos never discovered the imminent necessity for Reform until the power got into the hands of the Whigs but *now* they find it not only indispensable, but also that it cannot be done but by a Convention, which will also no doubt, be disposed to give Representation according to population.

It is at last but a question of *party* and of expediency as to the mode of introducing Reform, the Locos wanting it in the longest and dearest mode, and the Whigs in *the* most *economical and speediest.*

Lazy rich girls, make rich men poor and industrious poor girls make poor men rich.

REFORM.

We have heretofore adverted to this subject, which is now being agitated through the State, with the sole view of disabusing the public mind of the errors into which the unfounded publications of the so called Reformers are calculated to lead it. We have shown that the entire cost of the Judicial Department of the government is $36, 648.37.

We have shown that the amount paid into the treasury derived from the judiciary is $23,825.71, making the actual expense of our judiciary only $12,722.96, instead of $11,000 as is stated by the Reformers.

We now propose to consider the clamors which are raised by the *Reformers* against the Executive Department of the Government.

They say that the power of appointment to office should be taken from the Executive; that the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State are too high; and that the Senate of Maryland committed a great error in rejecting a bill, which passed the House of Delegates at the last session, reducing the salaries of those officers to one-half the amount to which, under the existing law, they are entitled.

Before we proceed to the argument of this question we would ask those *wise* and *disinterested friends* of the *people*, who *now* desire to uproot the fundamental law of the State, what new light has come over the spirit of their dreams? Whence cometh this new born zeal for the interest of the people? By what new principle in political economy have they, for the first time since the adoption of the present Constitution in 1837, discovered that the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State are too high, and that a State Convention is necessary to reduce them? By what new principle of ratiocination have they been enabled to discover in 1845 that the power of appointment by the Executive of Judges, Clerks, Registers, &c., is a "*Kingly prerogative*," which is dangerous to the liberties of the people, and which should therefore be abolished? Was not the salary of Gov. Grason, and his Secretary of State, from 1838 to 1841, and of Gov. Thomas, and his Secretary of State, from 1841 to 1845, the same which is now received by the present Governor and Secretary of State? Did not the Constitution vest in Govenors Grason and Thomas the same '*Kingly power*," of appointing Judges, Clerks, &c., which is exercised by the present Governor?—Did not the modern Democracy *(the kow Reformers,)* during the Gubernatorial canvass of last year claim for their party the exclusive merit of having formed the present *reformed* constitution, and charge the Whig candidate for Governor with opposition to the present constitution?

Was the question of reform of the present constitution (by the reduction of the salary of the Governor, or in any other particular,) agitated before the people in any part of the State?

If Mr. Carroll had been elected Governor instead of the Whig candidate, would the Locofocos, have made this discovery that his salary was too high, or that the power of appointment should be taken from him? Would they not have denounced any attempt to legislate Governors Grason or Thomas from the office to which they were elected by the people (by taking from them the salary to which under the constitution and the law they were entitled for the entire period for which they were elected,) an infringement of the constitution and violation of the compact between the people and the officer elected by them?—No; if Mr. Carroll had been elected the Governor of the State, the recent discoveries of defects in the organic law would never have been made; an attempt to reduce his salary would have been a violation of the constitution, and the exercise of the "*Kingly power*" of appointment would have been entirely democratic.

The response which must be given by every honest mind to each of the interrogatories above propounded clearly demonstrates that the political ascendency of their party in the State is *the reform* which they really aim at. That the present constitution and form of government is *democratic* enough for them, provided it is administered by a Grason, a Thomas, a Carroll or by any other of their own party; and that it only becomes aristocratic, and requires *reform* when their party is deprived of its administration. During the entire period since the formation of the present constitution, *the modern Democracy*, having the ascendeucy in the State Government, adopted, in reference to *reform*, the maxim of Lord Eldon "*sat cito, si sat bene;*' and no proposition whatever was made either before the people or in the Legislature to alter the present constitution;—but now (fortunately for the honour and credit of Maryland,) that Whigs having gained for the first time the ascendency they (the modern Democrats) have reversed their maxim and now "*sat bene si sat cito*" is their motto. Now (although the necessity of further reform was not mentioned before the people in the canvass of 1844, and certainly would never have been now agitated if Mr. Carroll had been elected,) the Locofocos from Allegany to Worcester have again mounted this political hobby, and hope by depriving the present Governor of the salary, to which by his election he is entitled, to legislate him from office, and again possess themselves of the executive branch of the Government.

We have digressed from the object of this editorial. We propose to show that the Legislature have no right to lessen the salary of the Governor *during the period for which he has been elected*, and that the Whig Senate of Maryland were consequently compelled by their oaths to reject the bill of the last session which had for its object the reduction of his salary.

By the amended constitution it is declared "that an election shall be held for a Governor of this State, *whose term of office* shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, *and continue for three years*, and until the election and qualification of a successor."

The salary of the Governor is fixed by the act of 1837, chapter 131. This act is entitled, "*A supplement*