The Cambridge Chronicle.

JOSEPH R. ECCLESTON,] [Editor & Proprietor

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TERMS.

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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 charged accordingly.

Dorchester County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County by George Robinson of said county, stating that he is in confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and praying to be relieved therefrom agreeably to the acts of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors and debtors on oath, so far as at present he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said George Robinson being in actual confinement, and I being satisfied that the said George Robinson has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland, and he having taken the oath prescribed by the act of 1805, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said county, on the first Tuesday after the fouth Monday in October next, and at such other time or times as the said court may direct, to answer the allegations of his creditors, and having complied with the requisitions of the act of December session 1825 and the several supplements thereto, by executing a deed of all his property, real, porsonal or mixed, to Stephen Hurley, appointed by me Trustee to the said George Robinson, and the said trustee having given bond with approved security for the performance of the trust, and certified in writing to me that he is in possession of all the estate of the said George Robinson mentioned in his schedule—I do therefore order and direct that the said George Robinson be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court on the day above mentioned—the same time is appointed for his creditors to attend and shew cause, if any they have, why the said George Robinson should not obtain the benefit of the said Insolvent Laws; and I do further order and direct that the said George Robinson give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this application to be inserted in a newspaper published in Cambridge three months before the said day and to be continued in such newspaper once a week for four successive weeks, also a like copy to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said day. Witness my hand this 22d day of January 1845.

THOMAS BREERWOOD.

True copy WM. JACKSON, cl'k.

July 26, 1845. 4sw

Dorchester County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Dorchester county by John Henry, stating that he is in confinement for debts which he is unable to pay and praying to be relieved therefrom agreeable to the acts of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent debtors a shedule of his property and A list of his creditors and debtors on Oath, so far as he can at present ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said John Henry being in actual confinement and I being satisfied that the said John Heury, has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland, and he having taken the oath prescribed by the act of 1805 and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, to be held at Cambridge in said county on the Tuesday after the 4th Monday in October next, and at such other time or Times as the said Court may direct, to answer the allegations of his creditors and having complied with the requisitions of the act of December Session 1825, and the several supplements thereto by executing a deed of all his property real personal and mixed to Jacob Henry appointed by me trustee to the said John Henry, and the said trustee having given bond with approved security for the performance of the trust, and certified in writting to me that he is in possession of all the Estate of the said John Henry, mentioned in this schedule.

I do therefore order and direct that the said John Henry, be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester county court on the day above mentioned, the same time is appointed for his creditors to attend and show cause if any they have why the said John Henry should not obtain the benefit of the said Insolvent Law, and I do further order and direct that the said John Henry give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this application to be inserted in a newspaper published in Cambridge three months before the said day and to be continued in such newspaper once a week for four successive weeks, also a like copy to be set up at the court House door three months before said day, witness my hand this 7th day of May 1845.

JAS. DIXON.

July 26 1845 4w

Dorchester County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County by Jacob Henry stating that he is in confinement for debts which he is unable to pay and praying to be relieved therefrom agreeable to the acts of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors and debtors on oath so far as he can at present ascertain, the same being annexed to his petition and the said Jacob Henry being in actual confinement and I being satisfied that the said Jacob Henry has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland and he having taken the oath prescribed by the act of 1805 and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the Judges of Dorchester county court, to be held at Cambridge in said county on the Tuesday after the Fourth Monday in October next, and at such other time or times as the said court may direct to answer the allegations of his creditors, and having complied with the requisitions of the act of December Session 1825 and the several supplements thereto by executing a deed of all his property real personal and mixed to William Cornish appointed by me trustee to the said Jacob Henry, and the said trustee having given bond with approved security for the performance of the trust and certified in writing to me that he is in possession of all the Estate of the said Jacob Henry, mentioned in his schedule, I do therefore order and direct that the said Jacob Henry, be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County court on the day above mentioned, the same time is appointed for his creditors to attend and show cause if any they have why the said Jacob Henry, should not obtain the benefit of the said Insolvent Law, and I do further order and direct that the said Jacob Henry, give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this application to be inserted in a newspaper published in Cambridge, three months before the said day and to be continued in such newspaper once a week for four successive weeks also a like copy to be set up at the Court house door three months before said day, witness my hand the 7th day of May 1845.

JAS. DIXON.

July 26 1845. 4w

Dorchester County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court for Dorchester county by Richard Bradshaw, William Bradley & George W. Lord, of the said County stating that they are in confinement for Debts which they are unable to pay and praying to be relieved therefrom agreeably to the acts of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, a schedule of their property and a list of ther creditors and debtors on oath so far as they can at present ascertain the same being annexed to their petition and the said Richard Bradshow, William Bradley & George W. Lord, being in actual confinement and I being satisfied that the said Richard Bradshaw, William Bradley & George W. Lord, has resided for two years past in the State of Maryland & they having taken the Oath prescribed by the act of 1805, & given bond with sufficient security for their appearance before the Judges of Dorchester county court to be held in Cambridge in the said county on the first Tuesday after the fourth Monday in October next and at such other time or times as the said court may direct to answer the Allegations of their creditors and having complied with the requisitions of the act of December session 1825 and the several suppliments thereto by executing a Deed of all their property real personal and mixed to John F. Eccleston William D. Glass & Solomon Robinson, appointed by me Trustees to the said Richard Bradshaw and the said Trustees having given bonds, with approved securities for the preformation of the trust & certified in writing to me they are in possession of all the Estate of the said Richard Bradshaw, Wm. Bradley & George W. Lord, mentioned in their schedule. I do therefore order and direct that said Richard Bradshaw, Wm. Bradley and George W. Lord, be discharged from their Imprisonment and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County court on the day above mentioned, the said time is appointed for their creditors to attend and show cause if any they have why the said Richard Bradshaw, William Bradley and George W. Lord, Should not obtain the benefit of the said Insolvent Laws. And I do further order and direct that the said Richard Bradshaw, Wm. Bradley and George W. Lord, give notice to their creditors by causing this application to be inserted in a Newspaper published in Cambridge three months before the said day and to be continued in such newspaper once a week, for four successive weeks, and also a like copy to be set up at the court house door, three months before the said day. Witness my hand this 21st day of July 1845.

JAS. DIXON.

July 26 1845. dw

Dorchester County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, by Denwood Clash of said county, stating that he is in confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and praying to be relieved therefrom, agreeably to the Act of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent debtors, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors and debtors on Oath, so far as he can at present ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition—and the said Denwood Clash being in actual confinement, and I being satisfied that the said Denwood Clash has resided for two years last past in the state of Maryland, and he having taken the oath prescribed by the act of 1805, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the Judges of Dorchester County court to be held at Cambridge, in said county on the first Tuesday after the fourth Monday in October next, & at such other time or times as the said court may direct, to answer the allegations of his creditors, and having complied with the requisitions of the act of December session 1825 and the several suppliments thereto, by executing a deed of all his property, real, personal or mixed, to Edward U. Cook, appointed by me Trustee to the said Denwood Clash, and the said Trustee having given bond with approved security for the performance of the trust and certified in writing to me that he is in possession of all the Estate of the said Denwood Clash mentioned in his schedule. I do therefore order and direct that the said Denwood Clash be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester county court on the day above mentioned. The same time is appointed for his creditors to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said Denwood Clash should not obtain the benefit of the said Insolvent Laws. And I do further order and direct that the said Denwood Clash give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this application to be inserted in a newspaper published in Cambridge three months before the said day and to be continued in such newspaper once a week, for four successive weeks, also a like copy to be set up at the court house door three months before the said day. Witness my hand this 27th day of January 1845.

THOMAS BREERWOOD.

True copy WM. JACKSON, cl'k.

July 26 1845. 4w

Maryland, Dorchester County, Set.

UPON application made to me the subscriber one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County by Cotman Hitchens of said county now in custody for debt, by his petition praying the benefit of the Insolvent laws, of this State, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors and debtors on oath as far as he can at present ascertain, the same being annexed to his petition, and the said Cotman Hitchins being brought before me by William B. Ackworth, a constable of the said county and I being satisfied that the said petitioner has resided two years last past in this the State of Maryland, and he having taken the oath prescribed by ihe act of 1805, chapter 110, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Tuesday after the fourth Monday in October term next ensueing the date hereof, it being the 28th day of said month, and at such other time or times as the said Court may direct, to answer such interrogations and allegations as may be made against him relative to his application and having complied with the requisitions of the act of Assembly passed at December session 1825, entitled an act relative to Insolvent Debtors, chap. 205, and the several supplements thereto, by executing a deed of all his property real personal and mixed to Henry Wilcox appointed by me Trustee to the said Cotman Hitchins and the said trustee having given bond with approved security for the performance of the trust, and certified in writing to me that he was in possession of all the estate of the said petitioner mentioned in his schedule—I do therefore order that the said Cotman Hichins be discharged from custody, and that he give notice to his creditors of his application for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday after the fourth Monday in October term next ensueing the date hereof, being the 28th day of said month, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogations and allegations as may be propounded to him relative to his said application; that the said notice be given by advertisement in the Cambridge Chronicle for three weeks successively at least three months before the said first Tuesday after the fourth Monday in October term next ensueing the date hereof, being the 28th day of October 1845, and also by advertisement put up at the Court House door three months before the said day. Given under my hand this twenty-sixth day of March Anno Domini 1845.

JAMES THOMPSON.

True copy.

Test WM. JACKSON.

July 26, 1845. 3w

POETRY.

From the Ladies' Repository.

ADDRESS TO THE STARS.

Lights of the upper sky! whose rays
Fall on our earth with chastened light,
Your forms to fancy's eye appear
Like jewels on the brow of night,
When her dark mantle is unfurled
In grandeur o'er a sleeping world.

Gems of the bright expanse on high,
Whose azure vault seems all your own,
Do you your silent vigils keep
Near the Creator's wondrous throne?
Whence ye can look to earth's dark clod,
And light the dwelling place of God.

Earth once has heard your thrilling songs,
When, from your dwellings in the skies,
At her uprising ye began
Your lofty swelling harmonies;
Her natal song ye sweetly sung,
When this fair earth from chaos sprung.

The old Chaldean gazed with awe
Upon your bright and sparkling spheres,
And traced, as on a mystic scroll,
The mysteries of future years,
And oft your teachings seemed to be
Revealings of futurity.

To him ye seemed mysterious words
Engraven on night's azure scroll,
And gazing in the hush of night
He found their transcript in his soul,
While oft he traced some wondrous name
Writ in your characters of flame.

The seaman, who first boldly dared
To leave his native shore behind,
Guided by you, soon learned to scorn
The billows and the raging wind;
Yours was the chart which marked his way
Across old Ocean's billowy spray.

One from your train in heaven's high dome
Once left its dwelling in the skies,
And lo! it points the shepherds where
The lowly son of Mary lies,
When first Christ laid aside his crown,
And to this guilty world came down.

Since then the Star of Bethlehem
Outshines by far the glorious throng
Which wake their sweetest, loftiest strain,
To chant creation's natal song;
O may thy radiance still increase,
Thou Star of Hope, thou Star of Peace!

W. B.

LABOR.

BY CAROLINE F. ORNE.

Ho, ye who at the anvil toil,
And strike the sounding blow,
Where from the burning iron's breast
The sparks fly to and fro,
While answering to the hammer's ring,
And fire's intenser glow,—
Oh, while ye feel 'tis hard to toil
And sweat the long day through,
Remember, it is harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho, ye who till the stubborn soil,
Whose hard hands guide the plough,
Who bend beneath the summer sun,
With burning cheek and brow,—
Ye deem the curse still clings to earth
From olden time till now,
But while ye feel 'tis hard to toil
And labor all day through,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho, ye who plough the sea's blue field—
Who ride the restless wave,
Beneath whose gallant vessel's keel
There lies a yawning grave,
Around whose barque the wintry winds
Like fiends of fury rave,—
Oh, while ye feel tis 'hard to toil
And labor long hours through,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho, ye, upon whose fevered cheeks
The hectic glow is bright,
Whose mental toil wears out the day
And half the weary night,
Who labor for the souls of men,
Champions of truth and right,—
Although ye feel your toil is hard,
Even with this glorious view,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho, all who labor—all who strive!—
Ye wield a lofty power,
Ho with your might, do with your strength,
Fill every golden hour!
The glorious privilege to do
Is man's most noble dower.
Oh, to your birthright and yourselves,
To your own souls be true!
A weary, wretched life is theirs,
Who have no work to do.

THE MARYLAND JUDICIARY.

A good deal of misapprehension exists in regard to the expense of the Judicial system of Maryland, and efforts have been made, by those who might be better employed, to impress upon the public mind the belief, that the people of this State pay more for the administration of justice, than is paid by our neighbours, in proportion to population, and our circumstances.—We have all along been fully persua'd, that the prevailing opinion upon this subject is erroneous, but it is only recently, that we have been put in possession of evidence, which proves it conclusively to be so. The desire to pervert the public judgement upon this subject has been so strong, by parties influenced by prejudice, or other equally unworthy motives to break down the Judiciary, that no measure or discretion has been observed in the statements which have been put forth for that purpose. It has been again and again repeated, that we pay more for the administration of justice, than is paid in New York, Pennsylvania, or Virginia, and it is not unlikely, that many credulous people have been imposed upon by such assertions, destitute as they are of any foundation in truth. That these statements have in every instance been made by persons aware of their groundlessness, we are not prepared to say; but whether thus made, or not, their mischievious tendency is equally to be deprecated, and we are not sure, that the apology of ignorance, or carelessness will protect their authors from censure, or mitigate the condemnation, which an exposure of their errors must inevitibly bring upon them. We maintain it to be indisputably true, that he who writes for the public eye, and especially upon a subject so vitally important as that under consideration, should be careful to state nothing, but facts. If he knows nothing he should say nothing: for to indulge in random and reckless assertions, careless of the accuracy of what he says, looking only to the success of some favorite object of vindictiveness or malice, is little, if any less disreputable than the direct and positive assertion of that, which is known to be untrue.

Not only has the Judicial system of Maryland been spoken of as extravagantly expensive, and the salaries of the judges disproportioned in amount to the services performed, but the services themselves, have been depreciated, for the purpose of increasing the dissatisfaction of the public. Now, it might perhaps be going to far to say, that our system is incapable of amendment. That the utmost perfection has been attained, to which even human fallibility may reach; but at the same time, we are equally far from admitting, the justice of the complaints, with which our ears are so frequently stunned.

Indeed we think we may venture to say, that justice in all its branches, is as promptly, faithfully, and ably dispensed in Maryland, as in any State in the Union.

That the voice of murmuring, if murmers were always confined within legitimate limits, and were never indulged in but when real grievances extorted them, would be as rarely heard here as elsewhere, and that we enjoy in as much perfection as our neighbours. the great objects for which human tribunals have been instituted; the security of life, liberty and property.

And not only do we enjoy these advantages in as full and complete a manner as they do in our sister States; but so far as our opportunities of observation extend, and our position at the seat of Government, is favorable for forming a correct judgement upon the subject, the Judges by whom they are dispensed, most richly earn the sallaries which they receive from the public.

We know that their duties are arduous, long continued, and full of painful responsibilitity; and that the Judges are subjected to very heavy expenses in their performance; some of those of the Court of appeals, being upwards of six months in the year from their homes, living at taverns or travelling from place to place.

With respect to the Chancellor of Maryland we know, that he is with few, and very short intervals incessantly engaged in the performance of his official duties. That he does, and has, since he came into office, devoted himself to the public service, with a fidelity, industry, and ability, which has chalenged the admiration of every one who has observed his course.

The sneer which we some time since saw in a Cumberland paper, that this officer is a mere pensioner upon the Treasury, was about as ridiculous, as the ignorance of the writer was disgraceful, when he stated his salary to be $3,500; a fair specimen of the blundering or indifference to accuracy, which characterize most of the effusions upon this subject.

But our object in taking up the pen upon this occasion, was not so much to vindicate our Judiciary from the imputation of earning too cheaply their salaries, but for the purpose of refuting from the most authentic materials, the allegation so frequently made, that our Judiciary costs more than the Judiciary of New York, and the other large States.

Demagogues had so often rung the changes upon this theme, that very many persons had begun to credit it, and under the impression probably of its truth, and with a view perhaps to ulterior proceedings, a member of the House of Delegates last winter moved that information should be collected upon the subject.

And it was ordered, that the chief Clerk correspond with the proper State authorities, for the purpose of collecting the desired information.

Answers were received from the states of N. York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, which will be found among the public documents of the last session of the Legislature, marked J; but so thoroughly did the information thus received, disappoint the anticipations of those, who expected to be furnished with a weapon to annihilate our courts, that not another whisper of Judicial retrenchment was heard afterwards, during the session.

The cost of the Judiciary of Maryland according to a statement prepared at the Treasury is $36,770.

This includes every dollar paid out of Treasury or otherwise, in that account, our system authorising no indirect or incidental payment to the Judges of any description whatever. They receive certain fixed salaries, except the Judges of Baltimore County Court, who in consideration of the enormous amount of business in that court, are allowed a certain proportion of the tax on Judicial proceedings.

In New York the amount paid on account of the Judiciary including the court of Errors, is $53,930.

These sums are paid out of the Treasury, but independently of them, the Chancellor; the Vice Chancellors, the assistant Chancellor, and the Judges of the Circuit and of the Supreme Court, are allowed Chamber fees, the amount of which we have no means of precisely ascertaining but they are in some instances, understood to be considerable.

But this is not all. In *each* of the fifty-nine counties of the State, there are five Judges of the county courts, who each receive $2 per day for every day their courts are in cession. In addition to which, there are in the city of New York six Judges, who are paid salaries by the city.

It is not easy to say, how much the compensation paid to these county, and city Judges, increases the aggregate expense, of the Judiciary of New York; but looking to the size, and population of their counties, it must very largely augment it.

The number of County Court Judges is 295 (being five times 59,) and they each receive, as we have seen, a per diem allowance of $2, being equal to $590 per day.

Assuming that these Judges set two hundred days in the year, which is not an extravagant assumption when the territorial extent and population of their counties is considered, and the cost of this branch of their system alone, is $118,000.

Which added to the sums paid the Chancellors, &c., as already stated of	53,930
Makes,	$171,930

besides the Chamber fees, and the salaries of the city Judges, of whom their are six.

Now notwithstanding the statement, founded upon official and unquestionable documents, the little capers for Judicial reform, will still be heard, as they have long been heard, saying that, our system costs more than is paid, in the Empire State of New York.

It appears by the same document, that the cost of the Judiciary system of Virginia, exclusive of Magistrates courts is $74,350, in addition to which the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and of the General Court, (of whom there are 27,) receive a mileage allowance of 20 cents a mile, for every mile they travel, in going to and returning from court.

In Pennsylvania the Judiciary Department costs $96,744.50, and in Ohio, independently of the sums paid to the Associate of Probate Judges, (the amount of which is not given,) the salaries paid to the Judges of the courts of Common Pleas, and the Judges of the Supreme and Superior courts, are stated at $25,251.-25.

We have prepared this article, for the purpose, as far as practicable of disabusing the public mind of some portion of that error, which has been industriously infused in it. There are those we know, who are the perpetual advocates of change, because happen what may, they cannot be worsted. There are others who would break down the Judiciary from motives, which cannot be avowed, without defeating the purpose to which their efforts are directed, and upon these and such like, we expect to make no impression. But to that larger, more influential, and more patriotic class, by whom the public welfare and the public safety, is sincerely cherished, we address ourselves, and we entreat them to pause, and survey calmly and carefully the ground upon which that welfare and safety rests. We tell them, that if the independence of the Judiciary is once destroyed, and the Judges are to be tossed about; put in, and put out; their salaries increased or diminished, according as an ever sharing and mutable public opinion may direct, the forms of a free government may remain to us but with the form, without the substance, we must content.

In every well organized government, there should be some one department, free from the influences of popular excitement. The Legislature with us, is, as it should be, the reflection of public opinion, listening to its suggestions, and obeying its dictates. This we say, is the true theory of republic government, though melancholy instances are not wanting, of the dangerous excesses into which such bodies may run, when the public mind is misled, by expectations, alike delusive and transitory.

To what but this is owing the vast debt of the State, contracted under the irresistible influence of public opinion, amounting at the time almost to temporary delirum.

The Executive also being now an emanation of the popular will, may in a greater or less degree yield to the destructive current, however wildly or madly it may be driven. But the Judiciary was intended by the wise men who framed our system of government, to be steady, permanent, and independent; removed by the very nature of its organization, from the influence of popular excitement, and designed to check the other departments when transcending the limits prescribed them by the constitution. Strike down the independence of this branch of the government and the doctrine of Legislative omnipotence is established here, though for the assertion of that doctrine by the English Parliament, an empire was rent in twain.

We cannot believe, that babbling politicians, or insensate grumblers, will ever induce the people of this State, to destroy the balance wheel of the constitution.

WILLIS says, in one of his late letters, that the English gentleman who purchased the statue of the Greek Slave by POWER has been offered for it four times the sum he paid.