THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT
GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

☞The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Tuesday the 11th.

☞We should like to have published the correspondence of C., but have to defer until our next.

☞Dorchester County Court has been in session this, and will continue the greater part of next week.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.—We commence to-day the publication of the revenue laws passed at the last session of the Legislature of Maryland. We shall continue and conclude the publication as fast as possible.

The following, from the Baltimore Patriot, is so appropriate and well suited for this particular time, that, as a Conventional Whig, we transfer it to our columns and wish it to be read by those who are opposed to the present weak Administration:—

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—There is every thing in the situation of the country, and the prospect before us, to call for an unanimous and hearty effort, on the part of those who desire to rescue the administration from the hands and bad counsellors who now hold and control it.—The people are dissatisfied with the administration of Mr. Polk, and are not willing that the influences which control him should be continued during another administration. They want a change.

We lay these down as axioms. We believe they declare unquestionable truths.

The success of an effort to effect a change, ought not to be doubted. The cure of the evils which have been imposed upon the country by Mr. Polk's administration, call for it. The suggestions of patriotism are all in favor of it. The feeling of the people demand it. And it will be effected, if those who desire it, unite to accomplish it.

Is it, then, too much to ask those who sincerely support movements which they esteem best calculated to work out this change in the general administration, and, of consequence, to bring about a great reformation in the Government,—is it too much to ask all such to be just to each other, and to be chary of giving offence to those whose "aid and comfort" may be necessary to accomplish what all desire? If hard words must be used—and they sometimes seem to be necessary—there is the common enemy: open on them—they expect to have them applied to them, and they too often deserve to have them applied to them. Whigs! all who are against prolonging the Polk dynasty, turn your guns upon the common enemy, and be prepared, when time arrives, to unite upon *the man*, who shall be named as the champion in the cause. The Convention that meets in June, in Philadelphia, will be composed of men of as pure patriotism and of disinterested purpose, as can be found. Why should any distrust, that they will not wisely determine, who ought to be the man? And why should any Whig place himself in a situation, by act or deed, which would make his support of that man less earnest or less effective, than it ought to or might otherwise be?

We must expect—it is desirable often—that there will be differences of opinion about men.—There is often as great differences of opinion about the best means of accomplishing success in any undertaking. True patriotism demands, that both should be sacrificed by many, if need be, that the great end may be reached, and who of all those who are opposed, no matter for what cause, to the dynasty of Mr. Polk, is not prepared to sacrifice them? We will not believe, there is one; but we rather prefer to rely upon the hope, that when the time for union arrives, all will be but one Whig candidate for President. He will be opposed by one Locofoco candidate. The supporters of the latter will be nutted, as Mr. Calhoun forcibly expresses it, "by the cohesive power of plunder." The former should and *will* be united by their attachment to the country.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—By reference to an advertisement, published in to-day's paper, it will be seen that WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq. proposes to deliver a course of lectures on *France and her Revolutions*, in the town-hall commencing next Monday evening. Anything relating to the history of that people is so interesting at this time, that we expect there will be a general attendance.

DEATH OF THE HON. J. A. BLACK, OF SOUTH CAROLINA. It is our melancholy duty to record the death of another member of the 30th Congress. The Hon. James A. Black, of South Carolina, is no more. He died in Washington on Monday night, sorrounded by his wife, son and brother, and the South Carolina delegation. He remained sensible until within an hour or two of his death, although not able to speak since early in the evening.

GREAT STORM AND FLOOD.—A violent storm of rain recently passed over Williamson county, Tenn. The Big Harpeth river had overflowed, and was running across the Franklin and Nashville turnpike two feet deep. The damage done is immense. From all parts of the country, along every creek and water-course the devastation is very great—mills injured, rails and sawlogs in immense numbers have been swept, away, fencing destroyed, and on many bodies of land just plowed and ready for planting the soil has been almost entirely washed away.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This Conference, which has been sitting for several days past in Easton, Talbot Co., adjourned at about seven o'clock on last Thursday evening. We have been favored by one of its members with a list of the appointments, but as the crowded state of our columns will not permit us to publish the whole, we give the following two districts, which are most interesting to our readers, and as a matter of record will publish them entire in our next.

EASTON DISTRICT.
J. T. Hazzard, P. E.

Middletown and Cantwell's Bridge, J Henry; Smyrna, James McCarter; Smyrna Ct., T Sumption, D. Price; Dover, James Allen, Edward. G. Asay; Frederica, L. M. Prettyman, S. Grace; Milford, J. Flannery, one to be sup.; Denton, John Bell, J. Hough, E. J. Way; Caroline, Joseph Aspril, J. Nicols, sup.; Talbot, D Lamdin, J Dickerson; Easton, T J Quigley, C J Thompson; Centreville, B F Price, S G Hare; Church Hill, H Sutton, J Pasterfield, George Barton, sup.; Kent, E R Williams, Thos J Burrows; Millington, Wm L Grey, Wm Mager.

SNOW HILL DISTRICT.
John D. Onins, P E.

Seaford, R E Kemp, H F He..n; Dorchester, M D Kurtz, Wm Rink R R Richardson; Cambridge, E Miller, C F Turner; Church Creek, V Smith, Geo Maddux; Salisbury, John S Taylor, John Allen; Princess Anne, W Campbell, R Paterson; Annamessex, Jas Hargis, W B Messick; Newton, J A Brindle, Wm Quinn sup; Accomac, Wm Mullen, J B Maddux; Northampton, Charles Hill, one to be sup.; Snow Hill, S M Cooper, W E England; Berlin, T Newman; Pokomoke, J Turner; Georgetown, A W Milby, one to be sup.; Milton, Daniel L Patterson, to be sup.; Laurel, J R Merrill, A Wallace.

SAILING OF THE STEAMERS. To arrive at New York, from Liverpool—Hibernia, March 25; Sarah Sands, April 1; America, April 15; Cambria, April 29. From Southampton, ect.—Washington, March 18; Hermann, April 18. To arrive at Boston, from Liverpool—Acadia, April 8.

To sail from New York, for Liverpool—United States, April 8; Hibernia, April 15; America, April 10. For Southampton, etc.—Washington, April 20; Hermann, May 20. To sail from Boston, for Liverpool—Caledonia, April 5; Acadia, May 3.

MR. ASTOR'S EXECUTORS.—The N. Y. Tribune says: The following gentlemen are Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Astor, viz: Wm. B. Astor, Jr., Danl. Lord, Jr., Jas. G. King and Washington Irving. The Will is volumnious, and was drawn up by D. Lord, Jr., Esq.

Annual Lettings of Mail Contracts.—The Postmaster General requests us to say that the bids received for the mail service, in the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio, are now in the course of examination, and that he will be prepared, on the 13th of April, to open the books, and announce to those interested the bids, preparatory to the making of a final decision awarding the contracts.—*Washington Union.*

Steamship United States.—We understand that upwards of forty berths have been engaged in this noble vessel for her first voyage to Liverpool.—She leaves on the 8th of April, under command of Capt. Hackstaff; and it is not improbable that all her splendid state rooms will be taken up before that day.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Crossing at the Falls.—Sufficient wire has now been suspended across the Niagara at the Falls to make crossing perfectly easy and safe. Passengers are drawn across in a basket for 50 cents a head. In a few days the line will be strong enough to pass over cattle.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

LAMARTINE'S CIRCULAR

We have had on our table for several days the following able paper from the pen of LAMARTINE, announcing officially the establishment of the French Republic:

Circular of the Minister for Foreign affairs to the Diplomatic Agents of the French Republic.

Monsier.—You know the events in Paris, the victory of the people, their heroism, their moderation, how soon appeased, order re-established by the concurrence of all citizens, as if in this interregum of visible powers the general reason alone directed the government of France.

The French Revolution has thus entered its final period. France is a Republic. The French Republic has no need of being recognized in order to exist. It stands by natural right and national right; it is the will of a great people, who ask no title but from itself. However the French Republic desiring to enter into the family of instituted governments as a regular power, and not as a disturbing phenomenon of European order, it is fitting that you promptly make known to the government to which you are accredited, the principles and the tendencies which are forthwith to direct the foreign policy of the French government.

The proclamation of the French Republic is not an act of aggression against any form of government in the world.

Forms of government have with all people their diversities as legtimate as diversities of character, of geographical situation, and of intellectual development, moral and materia. Nations have, like indivduals, different ages. The principles which rule have different phases. Monarchical, aristocratical, constitutional, republican governments are the expression of those different degrees of maturity of the genius of nations. They demand more liberty as fast as they feel themselves capable of supporting more; they demand more equality and democracy in proportion as they are inspired by more justice and love for the people. It is a question of time. A people lose themselves in anticipating the hour of this maturity, as they dishonor themselves when they allow its escape. Monarchy and the Republic are not in the eyes of true statesmen absolute principles engaged in a death struggle—they are things which stand in contrast, and which can live face to face on a mutual understanding with mutual respect.

War is not then the principle of the French Republic, as by a fatal and glorious necessity it had become in 1792. Between 1792 and 1848 there is half a century. To return after half a century to the principle of 1793, or to the principle of conquest of the empire, would be not to advance but to retrograte with time. The revolution of yesterday is a step in advance, not in arrear.—The world and ourselves alike wish to march to fraternity and to peace.

If the situation of the French Republic in 1792 accounted for the war, the differences which exist between this epoch of history and the present explain peace. The differences endeavor to comprehend, and to be made comprehended about you.

In 1792 the nation was not one. Two people existed on the same soil. A terrible struggle was going on between the classes disposed of their priviliges and the classes that had just gained equality and liberty. The dispossessed classes with captive royalty, and with the jealous foreigner, wished to deny to France her revolution, and to reimpose monarchy, aristocracy and theocracy upon her by invasion. There are no longer at this day distict and unequal classes. Liberty has enfranchised all. Equality before the law has levelled all. Fraternity, whose application we proclaim, and whose benefits the National Assembly will organize, shall unite. There is not a single citizen in France, of no matter what opinion, who does not rally to the principle of country above all, and who does not by this same union render her inexpugnable to the attempts and disquietudes of invasion.

In 1792 it was not the entire people who entered into possession of its then government. It was the middle class alone who desired to exercise and enjoy liberty. The triumph of the middle class was then selfish, as is the triumph of every oligarchy. It desired to keep for itself alone the rights conquered by all. It became necessary for its purpose to operate a strong diversion to the advent of the people, in precipitating them upon the field of battle, in order to prevent their entering upon their own proper government. This diversion was war. War was the thought of the Monarchists and of the Girondins; it was not the thought of the more advanced democrats, who desired, as we do, the sincere, complete, and regular reign of the people themselves, comprehending under this name all classes, without exclusion and without preference, of which the nation is composed.

In 1792 the people were only the instrument of revolution, and not the object. To-day the revolution is made by them and for them. The people are themselves the revolution. In entering into it they bring new necessities of labor, of industry, of insruction, of agriculture, of commerce, morality, of comfort, of propriety, of cheap living, of navigation, in fine, of civilization, which are all necessities of peace. The people and peace are synonymous terms.

In 1792 the ideas of France and of Europe were not prepared to comprehend and to accept the great harnony of nations amongst themselves for the benefit of the human race. The thought of the age which has ended was confined to the heads of a few philosophers. Philosophy is at this day popular. Fifty years of liberty of thought of speech and writing, have produced their results. Books, journals, the tribunes have operated on apostleship of European intelligence. Reason beaming every where beyond the frontier of nations has created among minds this grand intellectual nationality which will be the finishing work of the French revolution, and the constitution of international fraternity upon the globe.

In fine, in 1792, liberty was a novelty, equality was a scandal, the republic was a problem. The title of the people hardly discovered by Fenelon, Montesquieu, Rousseau, was so forgotten, buried, profaned by old feudal, dynastics, and sacredotal traditions, that the most legitimate intervention of the people in their affair looked a monstrosity in the eyes of statesmen of the old school.—Democracy caused thrones and the foundations of society to tremble alike.

At this day, both thrones and people are alike accustomed to the word, the forms, the regular agitation of liberty, exercised in different proportions, in nearly all states, even the monarchical. They will habituate themselves to the republic, which is its perfect form among mature nations. They will recognise that there is a conservative liberty; they will recognise that there may be in a republic not only a better order a but that there may be also more real order in this government of all, for all, than in the government of some for some.

But apart from these disinterested considerations, the sole interest of consolidation and of duration of the republic will inspire the statesmen of France with thoughts of peace. It is not the country alone that incurs the greatest danger in war—it is liberty. War is always a dictorship.—Soldiers forget the institutions for the men.—Thrones tempt the ambitious. Glory dazzles patriotism. The prestige of a victorious name veils the designs against the national sovereignty.—The republic desires glory undoubtedly, but for its own sake, and not for the sake of Cæsars and Napoleon.

Do not deceive yourselves for all that; these ideas that the Provisional Government commission you to represent to the powers as a guage of European security, are not intended to ask pardon for the republic for her boldness in coming to life; less again to humbly demand the place of a great right and of a great people in Europe; they have a more noble object—to cause Sovereigns and people to reflect, not to allow themselves to fall into involuntary mistakes upon the character of our revolution; to give its true light and just physiogomy to the event; to give, in fine, guarantees to humanity before giving them to our rights and to our honor if they be slighted or menaced.

The French republic will not then provoke war against any one. She need not say that she will accept it, if the conditions of war be laid down to the French people. The feeling of the men who govern France at this moment is this: happy France, if war be declared against her, and if she be thus constrained to increase in power and glory despite of moderation!—terrible responsibility to France if the republic herself declares war, without being provoked to it. In the first case her martial genius, her impatient desire of action, her power accumulated during so many years of peace, would render her invincible at home, redoubtable, perhaps, beyond her frontiers. In the second case she would turn against her the recollection of her conquests, which disaffect nationalities, and she would compromise her first and most universal alliance; the mind of nations and the genius of civilization.

According to these principles, monsieur, which are the coolly-adopted principles of France—principles which she can present without fear, as without defiance, to her friends and to her enemies—you would do well to ponder over the following declarations:—

The treaties of 1815 exist no longer as a right in the eyes of the French republic; however, the territorial limits of these treaties are a fact which it admits as bases and starting points in her relations with other nations.

But if the treaties of 1815 only exist as facts to be modified by common consent, and if the republic declares aloud that she has for right and for mission to arrive regularly and pacifically at these modifications, the good sense, the moderation, the conscience, the prudence of the republic exist, and are for Europe a better and more honorable guarantee than the letters of these treaties, so often violated or modified.

Endeavor, monsieur, to cause to be comprehended and admitted candidly this emancipation of the republic from the treaties of 1815, and to show that this frankness is by no means irreconcilable with the repose of Europe.

Thus we say it openly, if the hour for the reconstruction of some oppressed nationalities in Europe, or elsewhere, appear to us to be announced in the decrees of Providence—if Switzerland, our faithful ally, was constrained in the movement of growth that she is effecting within herself, to lend an additional force to the aggregate of democratic governments—if the independent states of Italy were invaded—if limits or obstacles were imposed upon their internal transformations—if, by force of arms, their right should be disputed of forming alliances among themselves for the consolidation of an Italian country, the French republic would believe herself authorized to arm for the protection of these legitimate movements of the growth and nationality of those people.

The republic, you see, has at her first step bounded over the era of proscriptions and dictatorships. She is decided never to veil liberty at home, she is equally decided never to veil her democratic principles abroad; she will never permit the hand of any one between the pacific radius of her liberty and the regard of nations; she proclaims herself the intellectual and cordial ally of all rights, of all progress, of all the legitimate developments of the institutions of nations, who desire to live on the same principles as her own; she will make no underhand or incendiary propagandism among her neighbors. She knows that there are no durable liberties but those that spring from themselves upon their proper soil.

But she will exercise by the light of her ideas, by the spectacle of order and of peace, that she hopes to give to the world the sober and honest proselytism—the proselytism of esteem and of sympathy. It is not war, it is nature. It is not the agitation of Europe, it is the life. It is not to inflame the world; it is to shine from her place upon the horizon of nations—to advance and to guide them at once.

We desire for humanity's sake that peace may be preserved. We even hope it. A sole question of war had been laid down a year ago between France and England.

This question of war, it was not republican France that laid it down, it was the dynasty. The dynasty carries with it this danger of war that she had raised for Europe, by an ambition altogether personal, of family alliances in Spain. Thus this domestic policy of the fallen dynasty, which weighed for seventeen years upon our national dignity, weighed at the same time, by its pretensions to another crown at Madrid, upon our liberal alliances and upon peace. The republic has no ambition. The republic has no nepotism. It does not inherit family pretensions. Let Spain rule herself; let Spain be independent and free.—France counts more for the solidity of this natural alliance, upon conformity of principles, than upon the succession of the house of Bourbon.

Such, monsieur, is the spirit of the councils of the republic. Such will invariably be the character of the frank, strong, and liberal policy that you will have to represent.

The republic, at the moment of its birth, and in the midst of the heat of a contest not provoked by the people, have pronounced three words which have revealed its soul, and which will call down upon its cradle the benediction of God and of men—liberty, equality, fraternity. She immediately gave by the abolition of the penalty of death for political offences the true commentary of these three words at home; give to them also their true commentary abroad. The sense of these three words, applied to our foreign relations, is this—enfranchisement of France from the chains which have weighed upon her principles and her dignity; restoration of the rank which she ought to occupy on a level with the great European powers; in fine, declaration of alliance and friendship with all people.

If France has the consciousness of her part of the liberal and civilizing mission in the age, there is not one of those words signifying *war*. If Europe be prudent and just, each of these words signifies *peace*.

Receive, monsieur, the assurance of most distinguished consideration.

LAMARTINE,
Member of the Provisional Government,
and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Wheat is said to look poorly in the western part of New York.

LATEST FROM NEW MEXICO.—*A Reported Battle.* Advices from Santa Fe to the 18th of February have been received at St. Louis.

On the 13th, a rumor had reached Santa Fe that Col. Browles had been attacked at Cecira by 4,000 Mexicans, and had lost 90 men. Gen. Pierce, with 500 men, marched promply to his relief.

The late arrival does not particularly confirm this, but says Gen. Pierce, with 500 men, marched promptly to his relief.

The late arrival does not particularly confirm this, but says Gen. Pierce was at El Passo, advancing upon Chihuahua with 1500 men.

It was rumored that Gen. Urrea was marching against Chihuahua by the way of Senora, with a large force, but this is doubful.

The route from Santa Fe is much impeded by snow, and the recent returning party have lost many mules.

Thorp met Fisher's express on the 5th of March, in great distress, having suffered severely from cold.

Edward Throp was shot dead at Fort Spaulding, recently, by Jas. Waters. This is the second of the Thorps killed lately.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—The Union says Gen. Shields left Washington on Saturday for the West, on his way to Mexico, having been appointed governor and commander at Tampico. Col. John Garland was to leave Washington to-day, for Missouri, to take command of the third military department.

GRAND RALLY IN OLD DORSET FOR GENERAL TAYLOR.

A very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Dorchester County, irrespective of party, friendly to the election of Gen. Taylor to the next Presidency, assembled at the Court House in the town of Cambridge on Tuesday the 4th of April, (being during the session of the April Court.)

On motion, James A. Stewart, Esq. was appointed President; Joseph E. Muse, George W. Loockerman, Henry Cook, Capt. Wm. Frazier, Charles Breerwood Dr. B. B. Harrison, Elijah Tall, Fielder G. Jones, Wm. L. Drura, Samuel Pattison, James Woolford, Rev. H. Allen, James Hurlock, Wm. R. Tall, John S. B. Woolford and Thomas H. Hurley Esqrs., Vice Presidents—and Wm. H. Allen, Thomas Barnett, John Dorsey, Noah J. Foxwell, John R. Pattison and Dr. Alexander H. Bayly, Secretaries.

The President, James A. Stewart, Esq. very distinctly and clearly explained the object of the meeting, defining Gen'l. Taylor's position as a candidate for the Presidency, and strongly urging his warm support by the free and independent voters of the country. On motion, a committee of three persons consisting of Wm. H. Allen, Jeremiah L. Pattison and Wm. Frazier, Esqrs. were appointed to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration and action of the meeting. The Hon. Francis P. Phelps, E. R. Hooper, Esq., Jos. E. Muse, Esq. and Capt. William Frazier, addressed the meeting—all taking warm and decided ground in favor of the election of General Taylor, and urging his support in eloquent and animated terms. The Committee on resolutions made the following report, through their Chairman, Wm. H. Allen, Esq.

Whereas, this meeting, in pursuance of their inalienable rights as American citizens, have assembled for the purpose of expressing their preference of a candidate for the next Presidency—and whereas they entertain the highest admiration for the illustrious public services of General Zachary Taylor, and unqualified respect for his exemplary character as a man and fellow-citizen, adorned as it is by the noblest virtues and commendable traits—and whereas his moderate sentiments and views, as a public man, invite our cordial regard and support—and whereas we recognize him in his independent position peculiarly the People's candidate, and best qualified to preside over the destinies of the country at this juncture in her affairs—and whereas, such a man, with such pretensions, appears fortunately to have grown up in this crisis in our history to meet the exigences of the times, and who can rally to his standard the dispassionate and reflecting sentiment of all parties—and whereas, this distinguished public benefactor and patriot, in consenting to serve the people as Chief Magistrate, has fixed himself upon a common and constitutional platform, promising to be guided by the great charter of our confederate liberties and the best interests of the whole—in short, in the Presidential office, if elected, to look to the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country—and whereas, the entire history of his life affords ample guaranty that he will sustain this position at all hazards—and whereas this meeting is impressed with the solemn conviction that a President of the U. States, under the momentous questions in agitation, should not be an ultra partizan, but of moderate and just views, who will administer the Government strictly within the Constitutional orbit untrammelled by the narrow restraints of party obligations—in fact, that he should be the head of a nation and not of a party either in the canvass or in the office—and whereas they consider that this should be an era not only of good feeling, but of common sense, when men should not be blinded by party zeal, passion and excitement, but guided by reason and deliberate judgment—and whereas General Taylor is emphatically not only the People's candidate, but the common sense candidate for the occasion—therefore

Resolved, That the members of this meeting do recommend Gen. Taylor, as far as our influence extends, to the calm and considerate support of their fellow-citizens and do pledge ourselves to make use of all fair and honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That for the purpose of consulting and taking prompt action as to the best means of promoting the election of Gen. Taylor, this meeting approves of the proposed Taylor Convention in Baltimore, on the fourth Wednesday in this month, and that the Chairman appoint fifteen Delegates to represent this County in the said convention.

Resolved, That whilst we express our approval of the said convention we do not object that the friends of Gen. Taylor in this State may adopt any other modes or plans to advance his interests as to them may seem best, and this meeting sincerely regrets that any division of opinion as to the best means of securing the election of Gen. Taylor should exist. This meeting believes that all his true, genuine and unsophisticated friends, should act under-standingly and harmoniously, and however much they may differ in the preliminaries, that should be no cause of difficulty if the matter be rightly understood. It is the view of this meeting that the said Taylor Convention will take such action as to allay all dissention and bring about a fair and general understanding amongst his friends, of whatever previous predilections as to principles or modes of organization. The said Taylor Convention is not to forestall a full and harmonious understanding amongst his friends, but to aid in removing all cause of discord and adopting the best line of conduct to promote and advance his election. And it is the sense of this meeting that the said Convention should not proceed to form an electoral ticket until after the assembling of the National Convention of the Democrats in Baltimore, and the National Convention of the Whigs in Philadelphia; and the said Taylor Convention as to that special purpose, will, of course, have power to adjourn over to such day after the above specified times, as to them, under all the circumstances, may seem proper. And it is further the sense of this meeting, that any member thereof, Whig or Democrat, who may feel himself bound to be governed by the action of either of the said National Conventions is not to be deemed as violating any obligations to this meeting by abandoning Gen. Taylor, if he think proper, after the action of the said National Conventions.

Resolved, That the friends of Gen. Taylor in every county and district in this State, be recommended as early as possible to form Taylor or Rough and Ready Clubs, and take such other action as to them may seem best.

Some discussion took place upon this report of the Committee,—all advocating, however, the pretensions of Gen. Taylor, but slight shades of difference as to the best means to be adopted to