THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, October, 18th 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 27th October.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings.) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

REFORM.—In the political canvass just ended, throughout the whole State we believe, the question of the propriety of calling a convention to amend the constitution, was discussed. The Whig party generally opposing it, and their opponents advocating it—The ground of opposition with the Whigs, was not, that the constitution was perfect and therefore required no amendment, but that such reform as was required could be effected in a cheaper, safer and more expeditious manner by the mode appointed in the present constitution. We are not one of those who believe it sacrilege to touch the constitution, but much less are we one of those who pay no regard to the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors, and believe that the world is so progressive in its action, that nothing will suit the present times which was constructed by their hands.—We think that no change should be made in any constitution without the greatest deliberation and caution, for it is much better to endure a trifling and doubtful evil than it is to throw ourselves upon the uncertainty of experiment. But when this caution and deliberation has been exercised, and prominent evils are ascertained to exist, as well as the means of remedying them, the axe should be promptly and skillfully applied, so as to cut off the faulty part without doing any injury to that which is sound and healthy.

The Whig party having the ascendency in the Legislature by the recent vote of the people will be expected to carry out reform as advocated before the people. We shall hereafter take occasion to point out some alteration which we think could be beneficially made in our present constitution, and also some retrenchment of expenses which could be effected, by reduction of salaries, &c.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The returns from this State are favorable to the Whigs. A slip from the Milledgeville Record says there is but little doubt of the reelection of Gov. Crawford by from 1000 to 1500, and that the Whigs will have a sufficient majority in the house of delegates to overbalance the senate, where it is thought the Democrats will be in a small majority. The following is the result for Governor in 65 counties, compared with the Presidential vote, when Mr. Polk carried the State by 2019.

	Crawford.	McAllister.	Clay.	Polk.
65 Counties,	17,359	15,609	31,409	32,534
	15,609			31,469
Crawford's maj	1,750		Polk's maj.	1,065

This shows a whig gain of 2815. There are 95 counties in the State.

Mr. Polk and the Tariff.—Some of Mr. CALHOUN'S friends in South Carolina have become alarmed for [illegible] protective policy to which they understood him to be pledged. The "Kane letter," published during the Presidential canvass, gave some uneasiness to the ultra free traders; but they relieved their minds, in a measure, by the charitable supposition that the said letter was an electioneering device designed to gull the people of Pennsylvania, and not really intended as a true exponent of Mr. POLK'S views. They were content that the deception should be practiced, provided it were not at their expense.

Recently, however, the Calhounites, or some of them have begun to fear that they themselves were to be the dupes. The Charleston Mercury has been loud in its expostulations refusing to be satisfied. It has charged a coalition between Mr. Polk and Mr. Benton, by which Mr. Calhoun and his friends and their favorite measures are to be sacrificed. The Mercury's Washington correspondent adduced many facts and circumstances to prove the existence of this coalition. But with this matter we shall not meddle—ince there must be developments before long, conclusive on the point in one way or another.

To quiet the fears, however, of the discontented in South Carolina, a letter from Mr. Senator McDuffie appears in the Charleston Mercury, in which the honorable Senator declares his confidence in Mr. Polk', fidelity as a non-protectionist, and that to suppose otherwise, would be to ascribe to the Administration the culpable violation of the pledge to reduce the duties on foreign imports to the revenue standard."

Mr. McDuffie goes into an elaborate argument against the protective principle, and especially contends that sugar and iron cannot be made exceptions in the general policy of non-protection. After stating his views of the revenue standard as contra distinguished from protective duties, he proceeds to say:

Now it is only necessary to apply these plain, if not self-evident propositions, to the articles which it is the supposed intention of the Administration to favor and protect, by exempting them from the general rule of reduction. Take for example the two leading articles, sugar and iron. Next to salt, these are articles of the most general consumption by all classes of people. In a great financial and economical reform, reducing the duties upon foreign imports to a general average of [illegible] per cent, upon what principle of justice, equity or sound policy, upon what shadow of constitutional power, can a rate of duty be imposed upon these articles, higher than the general rate necessary for revenue, at the same time adding to the public burdens and diminishing the public revenue?

It is because sugar and iron are produced by a few wealthy sugar planters and iron masters, not equal in number to one in a hundred thousand of those who consume the articles and pay from the pockets of mediocrity and poverty, the contributions exacted by a government—and let me not say—a Democratic administration—to add to the fortunes of a incipient aristocracy? Can it be believed, that Mr. Polk, bound by the united ties of interest and duty to sustain the great principles of free trade and unshackled industry, which has so ably supported through a long course of public service; will now, when elected to the highest station to which ambition or patriotism can aspire, betray his political principles and sacrifice those popular classes, by whose voluntary and unsolicited suffrages he was raised to power? "I trust not the tale." In his Inaugural Address he very distinctly lays down the doctrine that revenue is the object of all duties upon imports, and protection the *incident*.

The Mercury makes some observations on Mr. McDUFFIE'S letter, and while it reiterates its distrust of Mr. Polk, as to the full extent of what is expected of him by the Senator, it avows its belief that the Administration party in Congress will not be disposed to go as Mr. Polk. It is declared that one mode alone remains by which the party can be brought to the mark—which is that "the true free trade men unite in a bold and decided course, and *make it a matter of life and death to the party to maintain its faith.*"

This is plainly stated. The Administration men in this district and in Pennsylvania know what they have to expect. If they cannot be coaxed into an abandonment of the protective policy, they will be driven. South Carolina is accustomed to this sort of proceeding; it is her favorite resort. Pennsylvania cannot hope to preserve her iron duties.—No; the State of South Carolina will not permit it. As it is a matter of life and death to the party" the democracy of Pennsylvania will see the necessity of yielding. The sugar planters of Louisiana, also, must prepare to give up the protective duty on Sugar. It is indeed a matter of life and death to them to retain the protection: but then for the sake of democracy, for the sake of the party, they must agree to be sacrificed. The cotton and woollen manufacturers of course can look for no mercy. It is not democratical to get good prices for wool—probably upon John Randolph's principle, who declared that he would go out of his way any time to kick a sheep.

The struggle between the diverse sections of the party on this point, at the next session of Congress, will involve some decisive issues. It will be determined then which faction is to predominate. The ultra Southern men have generally succeeded in controlling the party; their influence has been in the ascendant ever since it came to be understood that "the democracy of the North were the natural allies of the South." Whether this controlling influence is to continue, or whether the Buchanian section of the party is to triumph over the Calhounites, it remains for the events of the coming session of Congress to determine.—*Am*

We learn from the New York [illegible] that Mr COLESTON'S *Life and Times of Henry Clay* is rapidly passing through the press, and the first volume will soon be ready for delivery. The wide scope which the nature of the subject will present; and the universal regard in which the character and services of Mr. CLAY are held, have created a deep and general interest in the public mind in this forthcoming work. We have reason to believe that it will fully answer the public expectation. The following passage gives a very interesting and graphic sketch of one of the very many able and eloquent speeches of Mr. CLAY which have never been published:—

Among the lost speeches of Mr. Clay, the memory of which lives while they who heard them live, and they produced, was one delivered at Lexington, as late as May 1843, the occasion and history of which are as follows: After Mr. Clay had retired from the Senate of the United States, in 1842, till the next year, during which time it was expected he would be nominated for President in 1844, great efforts were made in Kentucky, and throughout the Union, by his political opponents, not only to vilify him, but to bring into odium the twenty-seventh Congress, which was the last in which Mr. Clay had had a seat as Senator, and the endeavors of which were chiefly directed to establish the policy and measures called for by the political revolution of 1840. Mr. Clay was virulently traduced by some base persons in Lexington and that neighborhood. As a perpetual dropping wears a stone, so these incessant attacks, though false and foul, and known to be such, if unnoticed and unrepelled, might produce injurious effects on the common mind. He therefore resolved, and caused a notice to be published, that he would meet his fellow-citizens of Fayette and the adjoining counties, at Lexington, on a day specified, to repel these charges. His friends, whom on this occasion he had not consulted, regretted the step as being unnecessary. They thought these attacks unworthy of notice. This difference of opinion was painful to Mr. Clay, and no doubt contributed not a little to that depth and power of feeling which he manifested on that occasion. The notice brought together a great concourse of people, whom no place but the public square could accommodate. The patriarch statesman was to appear before his old friends and neighbors of forty years' standing *once more and for the last time*, in that capacity in which he had not been heard for many years, and in which no one ever expected to hear him again. And it was the vile tongue of calumny that was to be encountered.

The following account of this address was furnished for the author by a highly respected fellow-citizen of Mr. Clay, and the words of the opening, as quoted, are exact. When Mr. Clay rose, he was evidently much excited. He commenced by saying, with marked emphasis—"Fellow citizens: I am now an *old man*—*quite* an old man." Here he bent himself downward. "But yet, it will be found, I am not too old to vindicate my principles, to stand by my friends, or to defend myself"—raising his voice, louder and louder, at each successive member of the sentence, and elevating his person in a most impressive manner. He then proceeded:—

"It so happens, that I have again located myself in the practice of my profession, in an office within a few rods of the one which I occupied, when, more than forty years ago, I first came among you, an orphan and a stranger, and your fathers took me by the hand and made me what I am. I feel like an old stag, who has been long coursed by the hunters and the hounds, through brakes and briars and over distant plains, and has at last returned to his ancient lair to lay himself down and die. And yet the vile curs of party are barking at my heels and the bloodhounds of personal malignity are aiming at my throat. I SCORN AND DEFY THEM AS I EVER DID."

When he uttered these last words, he raised himself to his most erect posture, and elevated his hands and arms, wide extended above his head, seeming to have nearly doubled the height of his tall person. The effect was overwhelming—indescribable.

To have any approximate idea of the effect of this speech, which continued for hours, fully sustained throughout, in vindication of the twenty seventh Congress, of Whig policy and principles, and in defence of the orator himself, against his calumniators, one should have a view of all the attributes of eloquence ascribed to Mr. Clay in his chapter, the use of scarcely one of which was wanting on that occasion. Nor should it be forgotten, that he was then sixty-six years old. It may be asked, if any orator, can be named in all history, who ever produced such an effect, in so few words, and those the mere exordium of his oration? They all *knew* that what he said was *truth*. "I am an old man." Didn't they know that? And the moment he said it they began to weep. When he pointed to his present office, and the place of the old one, a few rods distant, they all knew *that*. "I came here more than forty years ago, an orphan and a stranger." They knew *that*. "Your fathers took me by the hand and made me what I am." It is impossible to conceive of the effect of this. They wept like children, and only wished they could do as much. They could at least stand by him. "I feel like an old stag." Now he is speaking to Kentucky hunters. Their ears are all erect for what is coming. And by the time he had gone through with the figure, and its application, the struggle between the sympathy which streamed from the eyes of some, and the indignation which clenched the fists of others, of that vast multitude—all knowing it was all true, every word of it—was like the throes of a mountain in agony. A par of the sublimity of the spectacle consisted in a concern, what might be the fruit of such passion. For some of his defamers were present. But when Mr. Clay rose in all the majesty of his own loftiness, threw his arms on high, and his voice out into the heavens—he stood under its canopy—and said, "*I scorn and defy* them as I ever did," they dashed away their tears, and resolved to be as stout of heart as he, and to vindicate his honor. A reply was expected. But prudence got the better of the purpose.

A LETTER FROM J. J. SPEED, ESQ. of BALTIMORE.

To a Landholder of Baltimore County on the subject of Resumption of the payment of the debts of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, 25th September, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR.—Pennsylvania is, indeed, setting us very noble examples. Her present financial achievements will do more for her history than all that her statesmen have yet placed upon record. Much as was accomplished for her in her early day, her name is yet destined to reach higher elevations. The machinery of her exchequer is again in motion; and its wheels will move on with an energy and efficacy worthy of her mighty resources. She paid the interest on her public debt in February; she has paid it again in August—Her assessments and finances, and above all, the public will are now adjusted to the task; and, as is the case in most of the greater undertakings of life, those difficulties that appeared most formidable have been the soonest to vanish when encountered with firmness and resolution.

Pennsylvania owes a debt of eight millions sterling; England, a debt of eight hundred millions; Pennsylvania has faltered, for a while, under this little burden, while England has flourished and moved proudly on, drawing even strength and solidity and succor from a burden an hundred fold heavier. Yet Pennsylvania [illegible] ductions as rich, a climate as favorable for disclosing and maturing her wealth, and a public sentiment quite as proud and manly. And these have led her to her present reputable position; and will continue to press her forward in the lead of those States of the confederacy which, failing for a while in their duties to their creditors, are now certainly returning to the paths of reputation and honor. And amongst those who are most diligently gathering up their robes to follow in the train of Pennsylvania is our own State of Maryland. Her instalments of interest will very soon be regularly paid. Indeed, I have already begun to regard her as having advanced from her state of practical repudiation.

This view produces a satisfaction and triumph of feeling that I think need no longer be postponed. The present revenue laws are very fruitful, the taxes are willingly paid, the amounts in the Treasury are swelling under the monthly receipts; and it will be the grateful duty of the Legislature, at its next session, to order the State to wheel into the train of Pennsylvania, and to resume the payment of her debts.

We must all be satisfied, my dear sir, when we look calmly at this matter of State repudiation, that we have not viewed, with deserved scorn, its deformities and hideous tendency. If we adopt, or countenance it longer, depend upon it the most unimagined ills are in store for us. The dismal picture of desertion and decay lately presented to his Legislature by a Governor of Illinois, may become as applicable to our own State as to his. Men will not choose to raise their children in a land where the public faith has been violated, where the scales of justice are held by a guilty hand, where one set of morals are taught from the schools and the pulpit, and the other from the halls of legislation. Certainly, certainly these are times when the virtuous citizen should step forward and frown upon the treason and rebuke the traitor. The last hope of the State, the elements of its better strength are to be found in those qualities of private character that constitute personal worth. It is upon this we must rely when feebler defences give way.

We cannot bear too strongly in mind the difference of a country's position when it is invaded by a foreign foe, and when its repose is disturbed by corrupt hands of its own population. In the former case, the public breast receives the blow, the public arm returns it—Magazines, arms, treasure, are all ready and furnished from the resources of the State. In the latter case, the public arm is torn and distracted; the public arm is enfeebled by a division of its powers, and its blows sometimes fall upon itself. The achievements and incidents of a contest with a foreign power have always the sympathies, and sometimes the applause and respect of mankind. The events of internal strife are usually regarded with contempt and derision. I need hardly declare that, in my mind, the upholders of the shameful doctrine of repudiation are in the attitude of open rebellion against their country and its laws; that they have renounced their allegiance, and that they are to be watched with the same vigilance by the police and magistracy of the country as any other foes that might be lurking amongst us. It is the undoubted duty of the government to adopt a rigorous course of legislation, not only that taxes may be levied and gathered in sufficient amounts to meet the interest of our debt, but prescribing such penalties and punishments for offences against our revenue laws—hindering molesting or embarrassing the assessors or collectors, by threats, combinations or other moral or physical interruptions, as well as secure a speedy and punctual return to the treasury of its legitimate revenues.

Some there are who are so hardened and resolute in their course, as to attempt to sustain, by published arguments, the course of repudiation, and to refer with exultation, to precedents upon the records of history.—I affirm that there is no example upon record, of a people; or a legal government deliberately disowning its debt. I care not for such examples of personal robbery as that of Charles the Second, in closing the doors of exchequer upon the money of the London merchants. Even that dissolute and desperate prince was compelled by the moral sense of his times, to acknowledge the debt. He paid the interest on it, as we are informed by Hume, regularly, to the end of his reign. Nor need we refer to the confused questions of public indebtedness that existed in some half dozen of the interior kingdoms of Europe in the early part of the present century. They arose out of the great wars of Napoleon. In the vast arrangements of his campaigns he moved the smaller sovereigns about as pawns upon the chess board, and the difficulty was for a people to know their prince, or a prince his people, at any given point of time. When ships were burned in the bays of Naples or Cadiz, the difficulty never was whether a proper indemnity became a public debt, but to ascertain who was the king of Naples, or of Spain and the Indies, at the time of the aggression. In these inquiries kings and princes might sometimes be repudiated, but debts never were. As soon as it was ascertained that the person on the throne was not a tortious usurper, but had the faculty of contracting debt or incurring responsibility, the inquiry ceased. The public exchequer became fixed with the claim, and the last quarter of a century has seen all those claims fully and honorably adjusted.

But if it be conceded for a moment, that the examples of repudiation contended for actually existed they surely, could form no part of a legitimate argument any more than the numerous examples of treason and felonies upon record could be adduced in justification of those crimes. Examples of crime can never sustain crime. They are held up to warn the evil doer, not to invite him to imitation. The public debt of Maryland is as much the debt of each individual citizen, to the extent of his property, as if he himself had signed and sealed the bond. And so our people generally view it, for they are of a just and generous temper, and are as ready to give fairness and plain dealing their applause, as trick and artifice their censure. When roused to anger by the appearance of oppression or the insolence of public frauds, they are most difficult to be appeased;—on the other hand, where do we find a conspicuous deed of patriotism, or service to the State, more certain of its reward?

A truly happy community can only be found where its members live in a state of dependency upon each other,—each helping each. The rich, whether their wealth has been acquired by the toil of their fathers, or aid up by their own prudence and frugality—expending it for the benefit of the poor, in paying wages rewarding merit, upholding virtue and sustaining the laws and frames of society. The poor, on their part, contributing to the public welfare and strength, by rendering labor for wages, protecting property, and endeavoring to acquire it for themselves, sustaining order [illegible] political privileges. These principles and elements of strength and prosperity, together with the closest observance of order and an absolute devotion to the public faith, are peculiarly essential in a community compacted like ours, in a government like ours;—for here the arm of authority derives its vigor from the public will, the establishments of law, their respectability from the public virtue, contracts their force and sanctity from the public word. Enfeeble these sanctions, dry up these sources of strength, and you demolish the fabric, for it has not the arm of princes to sustain it.

The *sic volo. sic jubeo*, comes from the people, the *stet pro ratione voluntas*, has no place in our code. In this view, how preposterous it is for a republic to talk of repudiation! Let repudiation come and it makes all void. The least it will do is to prostrate the fabric that has been reared. Whether its leprous stain would not disqualify the dishonored and degraded masses for any further usefulness, above the condition of slaves, is the only question.

I have before referred to several published arguments professing to be grounded upon examples in history of governments and states repudiating their debts; and I have denied the facts as well as the force and pertinency of the reasoning deduced from them. But there are brought to my mind two incidents in the annals of these States full of moral beauty and instruction; the one upon the head that *might does not make right*, the other, inculcating that the duty of the patriot is only to be limited by the wants of his country. Herodotus informs us that when, after the victory of Salamis, the allies of Athens had brought their fleet into a port of that republic, for repose, Themistocles conceived the design of burning it, by night, that the superiority of Athens, at sea, might be the better established.—In a public speech he informed his fellow citizens that he meditated an act that would suddenly make them much greater than their allies, but which, though it required their sanction, required also secrecy, and was not fit to be made known to them all. Upon which, he was desired to reveal it to Aristides, and if approved it, to carry it into immediate execution. Aristides heard the plan, and returning to his countrymen addressed them, in the memorable speech: "On Athenians, while nothing could be more to your advantage than the plan of Themistocles, nothing could be more unjust." The immediate demonstration of popular anger was so great that Themistocles was forced to retire, with his face veiled from the multitude. Tho' this event is of such remote antiquity as almost to wear the garb of fable, it having occurred four and a half centuries before the christian era, yet it has remarkable pertinency to our present condition. Themistocles proposed to violate the hospitality and treaties of his country—to rob and destroy merely because accident had given him the power. Those upholding modern repudiation propose that these States shall rob their creditors of two hundred millions of money—not which accident has thrown in their way, but which has been confidingly loaned to them, brought into their territory and placed under the dominion of their laws at their own urgent solicitation. The case in Herodotus is not as strong as our own, for the Grecian fleet had not been invited into the harbor at Pagassæ—but it had perfidiously enough to fix a stain upon the character of Themistocles that twenty centuries have not yet washed out.

But, sir, such is not to be the future reputation of Maryland, or the future fate of its inhabitants. Another year will see her restored to her true position—by the side of Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York and Massachussetts, paying her honest debts, and complying honorably, with all her engagements.

I pray you believe, me very sincerely, and truly, your friend

J. J. S.

CLICKENER'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—The greatest triumph of the Nineteenth century is this medicine, which possesses all the benefits, without any of the disadvantages, of other physic. Heretofore to take a dose of medicine, was almost as bad as to take a whipping; but now a dose of medicine (that is if administered in the shape of Clickener's Sugar coated Pills) is such a luxury that we fear people will long to be unwell as an excuse for taking them. These wonderful Pills are warranted to cure all diseases that come within the range of purifiers, and purgatives, and are so palatable that they may be taken by way of deseret after dinner. Another of their peculiarities is that their operations are unattended with nausea, pain or gripe, which is the result of the expulsion of all impurities after from the ingredients that compose them.

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THERE NEVER WAS A MEDICINE made of so pure material as Dr. Smith's (Sugar Coated) Indian Vegetable Pills, and no medicine has ever been so highly recommended. They act as PILLS ever acted, as they operate powerfully, and do not leave the bowels disordered. And now pleasant! Children take them without resistance. Directions of four pages accompany every box. The signature of DR. G. BENJ'N SMITH is on the side of each box. Sold at Dr. Guion, cor. Bowery and Grand Street—Rushton & Co., 110 Broadway—Everett, 96 Hudson Street, and at the office, 179 Greenwich Street.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich Street, New York. And sold by BELL & BAIL, Cambridge Md.

☞CAUTION!—As a miserable imitation has been made, by the name of 'Sugar Coated Pills' it is necessary to *be sure* that DR BENJ'N SMITH'S signature is on every box.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

	October, 9, 1845.
FLOUR—Howard Street,	4 50
City Mills,	4 75
WHEAT—Prime White,	1 04
Prime Red,	94
CORN—White,	56
Yellow,	57
OATS,	34
RYE,	62

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THOMAS A. EDGEL, of Caroline County, Md. [illegible] Methodist E. Church, on Dorchester circuit, had his license renewed by the Quarterly Meeting Conference in December, 1844, in the usual way, and in May last, he applied to me as Presiding Elder of the District for a certificate of his standing; stating that he was going to the West, and desired it for that reason. Having heard no complaint against him since the renewal of his license by the Quarterly meeting conference, I considered him entitled to such a certificate, and accordingly gave it to him. Instead of going to the West, he in a very short time made himself obnoxious by a charge of immorality, and was tried on such complaint by the Quarterly conference for Dorchester circuit, held at Washington Chapel July 21 1845, condemned, and consequently *stripped of all the official authority the Church ever gave him.* Now it will be manifest at once, from the above statement, that all use of the above named certificate, as evidence of *present* character, or of his standing in our Church later than May 1845, is wholly deceptive and unauthorised.

THOMAS J. THOMPSON, P. E.

Salisbury, Sept. 18 1845

Having heard that the individual named in the above certificate, had in his possession and was using a certificate of his good standing, &c, signed by Rev. T. J. Thompson; I enquired if he had received such a paper, and received the above statement in answer to my enquiry. I subsequently requested a member of the church to call on Mr. E. and ask him to give up said certificate, he refused to do so. I therefore make the matter public, that when it is used again, those to whom it may come, may know its value.

E. J. WAY.

Oct. 14 1845

Denton Pearl please copy.

TOLL HOUSE, *Vienna*, Oct. 8th 1845.

WHEREAS it is the conviction of the Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Co. that great and serious injury is and has been done to the Nanticoke Bridge, by immoderate riding, driving and carrying heavy laden carts waggons &c. over the same, it is therefore ordered, That from and after the 1st. day of November next no person or persons shall be allowed to ride on horseback, in Carriage, cart, waggon or other vehicle loaded or unloaded, at a rate or gait faster than a brisk walk of their horse, horses or other team, as the case may be, and that any and every person or persons, so riding or driving faster than the above named gait or rate of travel, shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for every such violation of this bye law, the forfeiture to be raised and collected as once by the toll gatherer for the time being and in case of a refusal on the part of such offender then the same to be collected as other small debts are collected.

Ordered, That from and after the first day of November next, no cart waggon or any other vehicle for the carrying of heavy burthen, shall be allowed or suffered to cross the Nanticoke Bridge, with an unreasonably heavy load of wood, lumber, grain or any other article usually hauled by team or otherwise, the same to be at the discretion and determined by the judgment of the toll gatherer for the time being, and in the event of a difference of opinion between the toll gatherer and any person or persons, owning or driving such cart, waggon or other vehicle and team, the toll gatherer for the time being shall state an account against such offender and proceed by warrant against such offender to collect the same and that the forfeiture shall be from one to five dollars.

By order of the board of directors,

EDWIN E. MEDFORD, Treas.

Oct. 18 1845. Nanticoke Bridge Co.

Somerset Herald insert 3w and charge this Office.