The Cambridge Chronicle.

JOSEPH R. ECCLESTON,] " LIGHT FOR ALL. " [Editor & Proprietor.

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TERMS.

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BLACK AND BLUE EYES.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

The brilliant black eye
May in triumph let fly
All its darts, without caring who feels 'em;
But the soft eye of blue,
Though it scatters wounds too,
Is much better pleased when it heals 'em;
Dear Fanny!
Is much better pleased when it heals 'em

The black eye may say,
"Come and worship my ray—
By adoring, perhaps you may move me!"
But the blue eye, half hid,
Says from under the lid,
"I love, and am yours, if ye love me!"
Yes, Fanny!
The blue eye, half hid,
Says, from under its lid,
"I love, and am yours, if ye love me!"

Come, tell me, then, why,
In that lovely blue eye,
Not a charm of its tint I discover—
Oh! why should you wear,
The only true pair
That ever said "No" to a lover?
Dear Fanny!
Oh! why should you wear,
The only blue pair
That ever said "No" to a lover?

From the Annapolis Republican.

THE SLAVE HOLDERS CONVENTION concluded their labors and adjourned *sine die* on Friday night about 10 o'clock, having adopted the several propositions reported by the general committee on business, with very slight, if any variation, after deliberating on each resolution separately, rejecting a variety of substitutes and amendments that were offered and some of which were warmly debated: as were also several additional resolutions on subjects not introduced into the report, some of which were adopted and others rejected. The session closed in general harmony and good feeling. A committee of five were appointed to draft the Memorial to the Legislature in conformity with the several recommendations adopted by the Convention.

Our utmost efforts to obtain a copy of the proceedings in time to include them at large in this days paper were unavailing. The ultimate conclusions of the Convention, however, as embodied in the memorial of the committee to the Legislature, of which we obtained a copy, are as follows. The proceedings at large will be given in our next.

Proposition 1st. A law to prevent all manumissions by last will. Also by deed, to take effect *in futuro*.

Prop. 2d. To prevent manumissions except upon condition of instant transportation to some place out of the United States, and that at the expense of the manumitter.

Prop. 3d. To prevent any free negro leaving the State, ever to return to it unless he leaves as a servant of a white resident of the State and returns with him; and such resident shall first file a declaration in the county clerk's office of his intention to take such servant with him; or unless he shall leave the State for the purpose of visiting some one or other of the American colonies on the coast of Africa.

Prop. 4th. To prevent all free negroes from coming into the State, except as servants of persons travelling in or through the State.

Prop. 5th. To prevent the transportation of any free negro by rail roads, steam boats, or other common carriers out of the state unless vouched for as free by some person known to the conductor of the rail road, or captain of the steam boat, and no railroad or steamboat company shall be liable for refusing to transport any free negro unless he be vouched for as above; and any person falsely vouching for the freedom of a slave to be liable to punishment. The company still to be liable for conveying away a slave as heretofore.

Prop. 6th. To offer a high reward, to be paid by the state, for the arrest and conviction of any person who aids a slave to run away, or induces, or attempts to induce a slave to runaway.

Prop. 7th. That the owner of a runaway slave shall pay a reward for the apprehension of such slave; to be graduated by the distance from home where he may be caught.

Prop. 8th. That it be recommended to the General Assembly that they pass a law directing the courts of justice of this state, that whenever any free black shall be convicted of any offence, the punishment of which by the law as it now stands would be confinement in the penitentiary, that it shall be the duty of the court to order the convicted party to be sold out of the state for the period that they in their discretion might confine him in the penitentiary; and that if any free person or persons of color be convicted of any misdemeanor or misdemeanors, other than those which subject the party convicted to confinement in the penitentiary, that then the convicted party shall be punished by sale or banishment, in the discretion of the court, out of the state of Maryland for a period not less than six months nor more than —— years; with a provision, that after the period of banishment or sale has expired, the said negroes shall not be permitted to return to this state, and that in case of doing so, such negroes shall be liable to be sold as slaves for life beyond the limits of the state.

Prop 9th. So much of the act of 1831 as allows a manumitted negro (with a certificate) to remain in the state, to be repealed.

Prop. 10th. No free negro to have in his possession a gun, pistol, sword or other offensive weapon.

Prop. 11th. That the judges of the county courts and city court of Baltimore, appoint bailiffs monthly to attend the arrival and departure of every rail road car, and steamboat or other public vehicle of transportation to carry these laws into effect, to compensate them by a portion of the penalty imposed.

Prop. 12th. That all free negroes shall be obliged to register themselves on or before the 15th of July next, and every twelve months thereafter in the office of the clerk of the county when they shall surrender their old certificates and the clerk upon request and being satisfied that any free negro thus registered desires to remove from the county, either temporarily or permanently, shall furnish him or her with a certificate of his registration, and if said negro shall remove permanently he shall file said certificate within ten days after his arrival in the county to which he may remove and if his absence shall be temporary he shall return said certificate to the clerk from whom received within five days after his return, and no certificate of freedom of an older date shall be good and the clerk shall annually publish a list of those registered in some convenient newspaper and send a printed copy to the secretary of state.

Prop. 13th. That the state pay the expense of any case which may arise in any state where the state law may conflict with the act of congress of 1793 to test the constitutionality of such law.

Prop. 14th. To avoid all sales or gifts hereafter to be made of slaves to free negroes and mulattoes, the slaves so sold or given, to be liable to be sold out of the state, and the master so selling, punishable by fine in the discretion of the court.

Prop. 15th. That an additional provision be made to the act of 1835 ch. 325, to make it prima facie evidence of circulating such papers as are mentioned in the act of 1835, ch. 325, that the same have been found in the possession of any one within the state.

Prop. 16th. That every free negro shall give responsibly security annually for his or her good behavior. If such security be not given such negro so failing, to be brought before some justice of the peace by a constable or any other person who shall cause him to be hired out, and out of his accruing wages pay the constable or person $10, and in case said negro thus hired out shall abscond from service, upon his apprehension he shall be sold out of the state.

Prop. 17th An act to render penal the omission of sheriffs, magistrates and constables to enforce all laws respecting free negroes and slaves, and every constable before he proceeds to act shall take an oath well and faithfully to execute all the laws of the state.

Prop. 18th. Free negroes with real estate to have it sold at their death and the proceeds to be distributed to their legal representatives and hereafter no free negro to be allowed to hold real estate or leashold interest which shall have longer than a year to run.

Prop. 19th. That all free negroes who have been bound out within the last two years shall be free, whenever they shall determine to leave the state, by paying to the master, such sum as the orphans court shall adjudge, and that it shall be the duty of the orphans court of the several counties in the state and city of Baltimore, from and after the first of January 1844, to bind out at the age of 8 years, the children of all free negroes then in the state to serve until they arrive at the age of 21 years, for males & 18 for females. The master shall give security to be approved by the orphans court to pay to the child when it arrives at the ages of 21 and 18 the sum of $75 for males, and $25 for females, provided, the said child shall leave the state or if previous to the child's arriving at the age of 21 or 18 as the case may be, it shall leave the state, or its parents shall remove out of the state, then the master shall give up such child, and if it has served more than 8 years the master shall pay to the child or its parents, such sum as the orphans court shall determine.

Prop. 20th. That no meeting of negroes for any purpose shall be permitted after sunset, and all laws inconsistent with [this] provision to be repealed.

Prop. 21st. That if any free negro who may have a license from any christian denomination, either to preach or exhort, shall hold or attend any meeting prohibited by law, he shall for the first offence be subject to a fine and imprisonment, and for the second offence be sold out of the state.

Prop. 22nd. Any retail dealer who shall sell or give to any negro, slave or free, or the agent of any such negro, any spiritous liquor or wine, or shall otherwise directly or indirectly furnish intoxicating drink to or for a negro, to be liable to a fine of $100, one half to be paid to the informer.

Prop. 23d. To repeal the provisions of the act of 1825, ch 15, as far as inconsistent with this provision.

Any person or persons who shall pursuade or entice, aid or assist, a slave to runaway from his master, owner or employer, and any person or persons who shall harbor or conceal a slave or slaves knowing him or them to be runaways, and the fact of his or their being on the premises owned, rented or occupied by a free negro or negroes, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such knowledge, shall be liable to be indicted and upon conviction, shall, if white, undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a period not less than —— years, and if such person shall be a free negro and convicted of this offence he shall be sold out of the state, and the whole of the proceeds of such sale to go to the informer, who shall be a competent witness in an action against such negro or negroes, and if such negro be a slave for life or a term of years, he shall upon conviction be sold out of the state, and his full value be paid to the owner.

Prop. 24th. To repeal that part of the second section of the act of 1833, ch. 224, "entitled an act relating to persons of colour who are to be free after a term of years" which says "that the party applying for such grant has distinctly and particularly notified such servants of the existence and effect of this law, and that this information has failed to correct his or her habits before they proceed to issue any such grant of authority."

Prop. 25th. That each and every hawker and pedlar shall be made to pay at the rate of the sum of two hundred dollars a year for a license to trade as such.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the convention be appointed by the chair, to prepare a memorial to the legislature in the foregoing propositions.

Whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee viz:

Gen. B. C. Howard Charles H. Pitts, Joseph M. Palmer, Tench Tilghman and P. F. Thomas, Esq's.

STATISTICS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

We take from the Christian Advocate the following account of the numbers and increase of the Methodist Church in the United States.

Numbers in the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Minutes for the year 1841 are just issued from the Cincinnati Press. They give an increase of 43,962 members, of 273 travelling preachers, and of 503 local preachers, and a decrease of 16 superannuated preachers.

Total white members,	782,948
" Colored,	103,213
" Indians,	2,617
" Whites, colored, & Indians,	888,778
" Travelling efficient and supernumerary preachers,	3,732
" Superannuated preachers,	370
" Local preachers,	7,125

As the local preachers are included in the number of the members, the entire numbers of Methodists of the Methodist Episcopal Church is,

Members,	888,778
Itinerant preachers,	4,002
Grand total of members and ministers,	892,780

Truly the people are many, and their resources very great; and their responsibility is increased in proportion to their numbers and resources.

Now just glance at the number of children belonging to the members & ministers of the Church. According to the last census the number of white persons in the United States is 14,189,218. The number of persons of fourteen years and under is 4,201,219; and the number of persons from fifteen to twenty is 1,548,208. By the same proportion, the number of children from 1 to 5, belonging to the 892,780 Methodists, would be 97,544; so that the total number of young persons from nineteen years and under belonging to the families of members and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, would be 187,722; and the total number of members and their children would be 1,380,502.

Perhaps the adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and those who depend on her ministration for instruction may be set down as equal in number to the members, so that the parents and children of adherents and members if this calculation be correct, would be 2,761,004.

The whole aggregate of the children and young persons from nineteen years and downwards, of both adherents and members, would be 975,444.

Let us now calculate how many of these ought to be receiving religious instructions by the Church, as well as by their parents, in Sunday schools, Bible classes, and pastoral catechising.—The following may approximate near enough the truth, for all practical purposes.

We make the following division of the whole number of the children of our adherents and members—

Those under three years of age	156,070
Those from three to six,	156,070
Those from six to fifteen,	468,216
Those from fifteen to twenty,	195,088
Total,	975,444

It is unnecessary to our purpose to affirm that the above distribution is precisely correct. The proportion of the several ages from twenty downwards, as found in the late census of the white population of the United States, is the basis and ratio of our population, between the children and adults in the Church. Nor are we positive that to double the number of children and adults in our Church, in order to ascertain the number of adherents, is exact. It is however, as correct as our best judgment will enable us to form, from the best data within our reach.

PATHOLOGY OF DRUNKENNESS.

If ever an age was characterized by philanthropy in regard to those who are suffering from the evils of intemperance, surely it must be the one in which we have the happiness to live. Men of all professions of faith, and of all orders of talent, throughout the civilized world, admirably concur in the opinion that a great moral revolution must be brought about. Drunkenness, in all its forms, from the palace to the Indian's wigwam, has spread its fearful ravages through every land, and vice, crime, and death follow in its train. The present general movement of good men to stay the awful plague will be regarded, in after times, as an extraordinary epoch in the history of our race.

Much as we deplore the sin of intemperance, we have sometimes felt weary in trying to keep pace with the publications which are extensively circulated, both to alarm the inebriate and to urge reformers to labor in the good cause with undiminished ardor, since Heaven blesses those who ask for blessings on a penitent. Some one has politely sent us an extra Examiner, from Albany, containing a letter to E. C Delavan, Esq. by Thomas Sewall, M D. on the "*Pathology of Drunkenness, or the effects of Alcoholic Drinks, with drawings of the Drunkard's Stomach.*" accompanied by four plates, beautifully executed on stone, and colored, of the natural size. No anatomical work, within our recollection, presents more exact representations of that organ. The bloodvessels exhibited on the inflamed mucous coat really look as though they would bleed if roughly handled. The excellency of this illustrated letter consists in the fact that any one can understand it. Although strictly scientific, it is essentially the thing wanted, because it speaks plainly yet positively to the drunkard. With his own eyes he may examine the very appearance of his own burnt stomach, and if he should not be either reformed or alarmed by the fac simile, the letter by Dr. Sewall must awaken his sensibilities if he has one remaining spark of consciousness

Circumstances at present debar us from making extracts from a work which meets our warmest approbation. It should reach every hamlet in the Union—and physicians should unhesitatingly aid in carrying on a work in which all well wishers to the human family are engaged. Dr. S. treats the subject properly; there is neither a display of temper nor ill will towards the drunkard; nor is there a mawkish sensibility discoverable in his remarks. Take it all in all, he has certainly contributed important aid to the cause of temperance, for which we, in common with the friends of humanity, tender our thanks. The letter, with its splendid plates, is really the commencement of a new effort, which we pray that our medical brethren may enlarge upon and carry forward to their utmost ability.—*Boston Medical Jour.*

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.—We have received, says the Baltimore Sun, from Annapolis a copy of a communication to the House of Delegates, by the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in reply to an order made by them on the 1st instant, calling for certain information in regard to the affairs of the Company, and the sum required to complete the Canal to Cumberland. The particular information sought will be found in an abstract of the reports made to the President and Directors of the Company by the Treasurer, Chief Engineer, and Chief Clerk, to whom the legislative inquiries were referred. The Treasurer reports on the 7th instant. That no bonds of the State of Maryland have been sold or hypothecated by the company in the year 1841. That no bonds have been issued to the company under the act of December session, 1840, chap. 30, that act having become inoperative in consequence of the non fulfilment of its conditions precedent, by the parties to whom it applied. That there remains yet unissued by the Commissioner of Loans, bonds to the amount of £475 sterling, to which the company is entitled under chaps. 386 and 396, of —— session, 18—. The debts and liabilities of the company on the 1st December, 1841, amount, as far as can be determined, to the sum of $1,406,931 97—That the amount of tolls which have accrued in the year ending 30th November, 1841, may be estimated at the sum of $52,500. And that the amount of monies which passed into the Treasury in the same period, was $695,849 10; and the amount paid out therefrom $690,418 73.

The chief engineer, on the same day, reports under oath, as required, that in the year 1841 the cost of the work done on the fifty miles of the unfinished canal, not including any allowance for interest, amounts to $231,107; and that the amount necessary on the 1st instant, to complete the same, was $1,591,136; to which $100,000 should be added in case the composite plan should not be adopted for the nine remaining locks, and certain other minor changes in the plan, if the work should not be made, as explained in his report to the board on the 20th of December 1841.

The President, M. C. Sprigg, Esq., concludes the remarks with which he introduces the reports, thus:

So long as the Canal remains in its present unfinished condition, it will continue to hang like a mill stone upon the pecuniary resources of Maryland; but when completed to Cumberland, as it now can be for the comparatively small sum of one million six hundred thousand dollars, it will not only cease to be a burthen to the State, but become a source of increasing and inexhaustible revenue. The subject has ceased to be a question of Internal Improvement, and now lies at the foundation of the financial system of our State. The undersigned is aware of the difficulty of procuring funds sufficient for the completion of the canal in the present unexampled condition of State securities, but trusts, that the wisdom of the Legislature will devise ways and means to meet the question relying with confidence upon the work when completed, for an ample and speedy remuneration, of any advances that may now be made.

IN WHAT CONDITION SHOULD MANURE BE USED?

While one class of men, embracing both practical and theoretical, contend that manures should be buried by the plough, at the bottom of the furrow, another set as pertinaciously insist that they should be covered only superficially with the harrow—the first contending that the fertilizing matter which they afford, *rise to the surface*, and the other that they *sink* below the cultivated stratum. We copy to day two articles from the Yankee Farmer, maintaining the opposite doctrines. A material distinction seemed to have escaped the notice of both the writers, and that is—the *condition of the manure to be applied*—whether the fermented or unfermented.

There is no fact better established, we believe, by chemical experiment, than that stable manure loses one half of its fertilizing properties, by fermenting in mass, in a situation exposed to the influence of the sun and winds. A partial decomposition takes place, and the gaseous and most soluble parts are either scattered by the winds, or carried off by the rains.—It is an equally well established fact, that if the fermentation takes place *in* the soil, these gaseous and soluble portions of the manure are retained there, are imbibed by the spongioles, or mouthes, of the young crop, and that they contribute essentially to its growth and product. Now if long manure is spread upon the surface, these gaseous matters are lost, for they are specifically lighter than atmospheric air, as any one may see by observing steam which rises from a fermenting dung heap. If long dung is only superficially covered with a harrow, it will but partially decompose, for lack of moisture, an indispensable agent in the process of fermentation. If, on the other hand, the manure is buried with the plough, it not only benefits by its gaseous matters but it generates heat and benefits mechanically, by rendering the soil more open, and permeable to heat, air and moisture; it facilitates the decomposition of vegetable food, accelerates growth, and increases the product. And fermentations, having exhausted its powers during the first season, in the culture of the hoed crop—for to such alone do we advise that long manure should be applied,—the plough turns to the surface, the coming spring, the carbonaceous parts of the manure which remain, where they operate most beneficially upon the coming crop.

The only plausible objection to burying long manure with the plough, in preference to mixing it with the surface by the harrow, is that adduced by Prof. Jackson, that the rains carry down its fertilizing matters into the subsoil—into wells and springs, beyond the reach of the plants. With, the highest defference for the Professor's opinions we must be permitted to doubt the correctness of his conclusions in this matter. If the soluble salts were carried into the subsoil, as he supposes, this subsoil would be rendered fertile by them when it is turned to the surface, a proof that seldom occurs, until the subsoil is rendered fertile by long exposure to influence. Nor do we admit, that springs and wells are prejudiced by them, unless the water, which holds them in solution, finds a direct passage into such springs or wells from the surface of the earth—We do know that impure water is purified by being filtered through charcole and sand, and that pure springs burst forth from impure soils.

When we speak of fermented manure, or of such as are to undergo but a moderate fermentation, as rotten dung bone dust, horn shavings, poudrette, &c. a different rule applies, and a different practice should be adopted. Those give off no gaseous fertilizing matters to the winds.—Their only tendency is to sink into the soil.—Hence if they are blended by the harrow with the surface they are calculated to act more efficiently than if burried deep with the plough.—*Judge Buel*

BLARNEY.—"A bright morning to your fair face, Mistress Murphy.'

'Well, a good morning, John."

'Och! Mistress Murphy, whiniver I see a rale, shiny, Irish mornin' like this, it puts me in mind of the ould counthry, and of the time when I lived wid yer father, (rest his sowl) a dacenter man niver dhrew breath, an sorra a poor craythur iver passed his doors without a bite or a sup.'

'Troth he was, John.'

'Mistress Murphy, (pulling a flask out of his pocket,) would ye trust me for a half pint till I go down to the wharf, and may the devil fly away wi' the roof of me packet, but I'll pay ye before the sun goes to bed!'

'Burn the dhrap, John, tell ye pay me for the half pint ye got yisherday.'

'Mistress Murphy, (*emphatically*) I know'd yer modther, an' she was an ould hod-carrier, and yer father was a dirty washer woman, and I seed him hauled wi' six roarin' big bulls to the gallows, ye ould 'ug—'

John *sloped* in double quick time, and a pewter beer mug rattled wrathfully across the pavement.

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