THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 25, 1843.

'THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA,' BY C. W. JOHNSON, ESQ.—We have received the first number of this work, the introduction to which we have published on the first page of this paper, and think that the agricultural knowledge which it will impart to its readers at a trifling expense, such as would tend to elevate this branch of industry from its present low state amongst us,—viewed as it is, only "as an art under the guidance of common observation and empirical experiment—to a science regulated by recognised principles of induction." There cannot be a doubt but that the farmers of Dorchester and the Eastern Shore generally, are lamentably behind the times in the science of agriculture. They have been following an old worn-out system of husbandry, the inevitable tendency of which is to impoverish the soil and bring down upon themselves all the consequences resulting from such a condition of things. They have been viewing agriculture simply as an art, where nothing is necessary but a little industry and a little experience, and a *good deal of land*, to insure complete success. They have looked upon, and many of them still look upon, every new light which science has thrown upon agriculture, as the crack-brained innovation of enthusiasts, but while they have been thus wrapped up in their own bigotry, their lands have been gradually losing the elements of fertility, and we behold a country worn out and impoverished, which under a system which increases instead of decreases these elements at every successive crop, might have been pouring forth the fruits of her productions in an hundred fold. But we are glad to see that the spirit of improvement is disseminating itself amongst us.—Agriculture, throwing off the drudgery of mere art, is fast asserting her right to stand among the sciences. The strongest evidence of all these facts is, that book farming, as it is called, is no longer looked upon as useless theory and innovation, but as the embodiments of a science founded in reason and supported by experience. The work to which we have alluded is issued in semi-monthly numbers, at the cost of 25 cents per number. A specimen number can be seen at our office.

THE SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—We have been handed for publication, a manifesto signed by Messrs. Biser, Scott, Key, Frick, Weber and Maulsby as a committee in behalf of a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature, against the passage of the late law for the sale of the State's interest in the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, the Tide Water Canal, and the Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail Road. This communication is ably written, and will throw some new light upon the subject to our readers, although we think that the current of public opinion is pretty strong in favor of the law. This manifesto has elicited a card from Dr. Graves of Baltimore City, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, in which he states his intention of replying to the manifesto. We have also been requested to publish an article from Dr. Phelps on the same subject, but as both articles were received too late for publication this week, we must defer.

The question agitated is one that deeply concerns the people of Maryland, and in its agitation they may probably be made better acquainted with their interests. One thing we deeply deplore about the matter, that this, like most every other matter of importance to our State, has assumed somewhat of a party character. When questions of party principles arise we like to see men stand by them, because they then are contending for what they believe to be the true interest of their country, but when questions arise which are in no way connected with the great principles which divide the two political parties of the country, the eye of the Legislator should be turned above to the eternal principles of right and justice and to the best interest of the State or Country.

We do not intend these remarks particularly for this case, or for either party, but for all cases and for all parties, where this obnoxious system of party drill—to effect questions not political is brought into operation—a system that will ever tend to prostrate the interests of the people to subserve the aspirations of ambitious politicians.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—The New York Post of Thursday afternoon says—Later accounts from St. Domingo were received here yesterday. The southern part of the island is said to be in a state of open insurrection. A battle had been fought between a portion of the government troops and the insurgents, in which the insurgents were the most successful.—Another portion of the troops are reported to have gone over to the insurgents. A great many citizens are under arrest, and business is at a stop. But little energy appears to be manifested on the part of the government forces.

The captain of the brig Gallo, at Boston from Port au Prince, sailed February 16th, reports that the insurgents were said to be 12000 strong, and the most of the troops had been ordered against them from the North.

An embargo had been laid on all national vessels, including market and fishing boats, preventing them from leaving the port, and foreign vessels were allowed to sail, only between sunrise and sunset, and then subject to be searched.

THE TYLER ADMINISTRATION.—We are glad to see the course that the true Democratic papers and party throughout the country are taking, in connexion with the Democratic Whig papers and party, in relation to the course and conduct of the Tyler Administration. It shows that, with the *masses* of both parties, there is deep-seated disgust at, and abhorrence of, the treachery that has prevailed at Washington, and that open & honorable political opponents can meet on common ground in reprobation of that "weak, faithless and vacilating" policy which will consign this Administration, at the end of its accidental four years of power, to the scorn and contempt of the nation. Mr. Tyler flings himself into the ranks of those who most bitterly opposed and reviled him; but what reception does he meet with even there?—Read the indignant remarks of the Globe, Pennsylvanian, and other such prints,—and look even at the aroused suspicion of the Richmond Enquirer! The "Restoration of the Bourbons" from Maine to Georgia, cannot reconcile him to the Loco Foco party.—As to the true, genuine, unterrified Whigs, they burn with impatience, on all occasions, to show their sense of Tyler and his party.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

COMMUNICATED.

MR. EDITOR:—It is seldom the case that an effort on the part of an individual, or individuals to serve the public, is rewarded by a just appreciation of the motives which prompt it; and it but too frequently happens that a gross misconception, giving rise to scandalous misrepresentations, of such motives, occurs. This, sir, is prefatory only to one or two remarks, which you will oblige me by publishing, touching the late concerts in our town. By some people, I understand, those concerts have been attributed to any thing but the true cause—from what feeling, it is impossible to tell, but nevertheless, so attributed.—Now by way of setting all things straight in relation to them, I will tell you, and through you, *detractors*, what they were intended for, and for what *alone*—to raise money to purchase a *Town Bell*. No individual was specially interested in the transaction,—no one man can possibly be benefitted more than any other man by the performances. This, the notice in your paper proclaimed, and he, or *she*, must be more than fool, who can't read as he runs.

I undertake to upbraid no one whose inclinations, or whose tastes, did not induce him to lend his aid to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as the one proposed. As a matter of fancy, it was probably the choice of every upright member of this very upright community, who held himself aloof; and such impulses I have no right to impugn. But, really, I must confess, I was surprised, not only at the little encouragement given to the project, but much more at the strange misapprehension, with nearly all classes of citizens, as to its end and aim. The entire object was the Public Convenience. Any body who admits the propriety of having some common understanding about the time of day, will admit that a Bell regularly announcing it, is a convenience. People burden themselves with watches—gold chains glitter in graceful crossings on the bosoms, and patent levers click in the fobs, or are ostentatiously displayed in the fingers of nearly every man. Why is all this if a knowledge of the passage of time be of no importance? Why is the eternal, tuck, tuck, tuck, of these little Connecticut clocks heard on every mantle-piece now from Dan to Beersheba, if a Town Bell intended to regulate all our social and domestic movements, be not worth giving 50 cents to?

The means of raising this money, were not less laudable than the object of it. There was no begging,—no boring people to death in order to force subscriptions to an establishment in which they could feel no interest, or, as is sometimes the case, to which they are, at heart, opposed. There was a regular *quid pro quo* rendered in the way of music—such as, had a set of vagrant strangers, or a company of professional and mercenary minstrels, offered to the appetite of the community, instead of an association of our own citizens formed for purposes of public utility, would have been gulped down, I have little doubt, with avidity and professions of intense delight.—Something of knowledge too was offered by way of a *quantum meruit* to those whose ear is not set to harmony. We are emphatically a knowing people, sir, and the conclusion, I am sure, is a fair one, that an opportunity to catch a little of that divine something of which we so vociferously boast, would be eagarly embraced. We are so knowing on the subjects of politics and religion, and such is the universal idea, and inquiry into, those subjects, that no one man among us yields supremacy to the opinions of any other man, and the consequence is that no two men can be found to be alike. Aware of this general mercuriality of intellect, was it not rational for us to infer that, a smack of science tendered upon cheap terms, connected with a public benefit and garnished with the sweetest of melody, would be thankfully received? The purport of the "smack of science" referred to was to show the gradual developement, from the earliest ages, of the human mind, upon a subject which has called forth its most gigantic efforts, in connection with the sentiments of devotion which the contemplation of Nature cannot fail to inspire. But the works of God are not the thing in this enlightened day to occupy the attention of men. The lessons of wisdom and morality taught in the endless works of creation; and the impress—the glory, the wisdom, the power, the eternity of the Diety, stamped as they are upon its most minute objects, are small things when compared to the sapient homilies of a *beardless sermonizer*, or the very classical disquisitions of a new-light of scarce ten years standing. Who would take the trouble to read Nature, or his Bible, when it is so easy a matter to be entertained with desertations upon our duties, moral, religious and social, in every fence corner, and with such eloquence as we are accustomed to listen to?

I hereby disavow attacking any thing but *misrepresentation*. *Those guilty of it* will understand *how* these remarks apply, and I hope no one else may even think it worth while to read this communication.

EQUINOX.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.—The New York Commercial Advertiser has an interesting letter from a mercantile house in Canton, from which we learn that Commodore KEARNEY, commanding in that quarter, has addressed a letter to the Chinese Governor, asking that the American Trade with China might be placed on the same footing with the British. The answer was very satisfactory, & states that proper representations will be made to the Emperor.

The Chinese Governor states that the Emperor is aware, as he the Governor is also, that the American merchants have been better contented and more observant of the laws than those of other nations, and that therefore he is well disposed to pay attention to the communication made to him. He then informs the Commodore that as soon as the high commissioners and Sir H. Pottinger arrive there and have arranged regarding the British trade, he, the Governor, together with the Lieutenant Governor and the Tartars' General, will consult and make a representation to the Emperor regarding the American trade, and that its interests will be attended to.

MILLERISM.—The New York Union of yesterday says:—A partner of one of our most respectable Pearl street jobbing houses, who has for years been deemed a pattern of industry, and one of the best salesmen in the street, who, by frugality and perseverance amassed a comfortable property, has become completely insane on the subject of Millerism, believes fully of the approach of the world's termination, has relinguished his interest in the concern, is perfectly reckless as to what becomes of his property, carries a bible under his arm through the streets, and takes every opportunity of endeavoring to convince his acquaintances and friends that they should give up all worldly considerations and prepare for their speedy exit.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.—It is difficult, says the Philadel. U. S. Gazette, to tell exactly how the twenty-eighth Congress will be constituted, as it regards its party character. The law requiring an election of members by single districts, has not been every where observed. In Louisiana, the election came on before the law could be obeyed. Missouri and Georgia being at the time Locofoco, did not care for the law, and they elected by general ticket. Massachusetts, being at the time a Whig State, passed an appointment law, which operated fairly, though unfortunately, as a majority, of the whole number of votes given is necessary to a choice, only five districts elected. The Journal of Commerce gives the following summary of the state of Congressional elections thus far:

	New Cong.		Old Cong.	
	W.	L.	W.	L.
Louisiana	2	1	2	1
Missouri	0	5	0	2
Georgia	0	6	9*	0
Arkansas	0	1	0	1
New York	10	24	19	21
Delaware	1	0	1	0
Massachusetts†	3	2	4	1
South Carolina	0	7	1	6
	16	48	36	34

Whig loss 20—Loco gain 14.

Of the above members, only 17 were members of the late Congress, viz—the three from Louisiana; Black and the Blind from Georgia; Cross, of Arkansas; Mr. Fornance, and Beardsard, of New York; Rodney, of Delaware; Winthrop, Parmenter, Adams, & Burnell, of Massachusetts; and Campbell, Holmes, and Rhett, of South Carolina.

———*As elected October, 1840.

†Five vacancies.

A Letter from Mr. Webster.—The following letter was written in reply to an inquiry from the Editor of the New Hampshire Sentinel, concerning a remark attributed by many in that section to Mr. Webster:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1843

My Dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 23d inst. The slander, that I ever made any such declaration as "*take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor*," is a base calumny and falshood. I never said it, nor any thing like it, nor any thing to give the least colour to such a calumny. On the contrary, such a sentiment would be at variance with one of the great and leading objects of my public life, which object has been to improve the condition of the industrious classes, to increase their information, and promote their independence. This purpose has ever been cherished by me not only from benevolence and kind feelings towards the great mass of my fellow citizens, but also from the fullest conviction, that as a great political principle, in a country where suffrage is so nearly universal, we must always look, for the support of good Government and civil and religious liberty, to the intelligence manly character, virtue and independence of those who constitute so prevailing and irresistable a majority in all pepular elections.

I am, dear Sir, with much regard,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

JOHN PRENTISS, Esq Keene, N. H.

The following is the conclusion of the 10th letter of Wm. Cost Johnson to Col. Charles Carroll, on the subject of "Releif to the States:"

There is another objection which I also notice, although it is confused and contradictory. Some write that I have moved the measure to retard, some that I have acted with a view to advance some innividual in his aspirations for public honor. I will say in reply, what I said last session in my speeches. I neither consulted with aspirants or their friends, nor even thought of them. I said then that I believed the question not only stronger than any individual, but stronger than any party. The measure was prepared in my solitude without the aid of any one, either to benefit or to injure. My address to my constituents wes written when alone in the mountains of Virginia; and these letters have been seen by no one but the publishers.

Long before, years before I made the motion in Congress, I foresaw the necessity of such a measure, and waited for the most judicious moment to bring it forward. I believe that all interests in the nation were on the varge of ruin, and the nation, like the States, under real or approaching dishonor. The people had given their confidence and their interest for many years into the hands of State and National legislators, who had made fair promises, but had omitted to relieve them from difficulties by wise legislation. I believe in the integrity and ability of the people for self government. I knew that the lecturer, the schoolmaster the parson and the cause of temperance were actively abroad in the land; and if the people in their good nature and confidence had confided their destinies to those who would not relieve them, they would not consent to be plunged over the precipice of ruin and dishonor. Believing this, from the tower I was determined to sound the alarm bell, and appeal to the nation to take their own interests into serious consideration before it was too late. These were the reasons which controlled me. I knew I should be denounced by many of both parties. But

"The man whose mind on duty bent,
"Pursues some greatly good intent,
"With undiverted aim,
"Serene beholds the angry crowd,
"Nor can their clamours fierce and loud,
"His stubborn honor tame."

The people already are speaking and responding, and the outward pressure is gaining it strength every day in Congress. But let the people speak and speak firmly, and the question will quickly be carried; and when carried, and the interest and honor of the nation redeemed by it, the surprise will not be that I had the temerity to move it, but the astonishment will be that it should have ever been opposed.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS AND PAMPHLETS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—March Term, 1843.

United States *vs.* Elder.—This was a suit to recover the penalty imposed by the Post Office Law of 1825 for a violation of the 30th section of that law, by writing or putting a memorandum on the margin of a newspaper or pamphlet sent by mail.

In this case it was in proof that the defendant, Mr. ELDER, of the firm of Elder, Gelston & Co. wrote on the back of a printed paper or pamphlet containing a Tariff of duties or Price Current, these words:—"From Elder, Gelston & Co. Baltimore," and sent the pamphlet to a correspondent in Louisville, who refused to pay letter postage thereon.

In compliance with the requirement of law it was returned here, and placed in the hands of the U. S. Attorney for the recovery of the penalty. For the United States it was contended that such writing was within the prohibition of the 30th section of the Act of 1825, and subject to its penalty. The opposite ground was taken by the defence, and, after argument upon the construction of the law, the Court decided that it was a violation of the law to place on a paper or pamphlet sent by mail, these or any other words other than the name of the party to whom the paper was sent. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict for the United States. Z. COLLINS LEE, Esq. U. S. Attorney, for the plaintiff. N. WILLIAMS, Esq. for the defendant.—*American.*

COLLECTION OF SMALL DEBTS.—The following is the law, passed by the Maryland Legislature at its last session, in relation to the collection of debts:

An act to restrain the rigor of speedy proceedings for the recovery of small debts.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no execution, or process of that nature, shall be issued on any judgement rendered by a justice of the peace after the passage of this act, within thirty days after the rendition of such judgement: Provided, the defendant against whom such judgement shall be rendered within three days after notice that it is required by the plaintiff, shall cause sufficient special bail to be entered before the same, or in case of any cause requiring it, some other justice of the peace of the same county or city, to secure the surrender of such defendant on any execution which shall be lawfully issued on such judgement, or satisfy the same with costs to the plaintiff; which entry of special bail may be in the following form, making such alterations therein as shall be rendered necessary for more than one plaintiff, defendant bail; "A. B., plaintiff against C. D., defendant, before E. F. a justice of the peace in and for———county (or city) to wit:—I acknowledge myself special bail for the defendant in the above action in which judgement was rendered by said justice.—This (date) for (debt, &c.") which acknowledgement, after the bail shall have justified on oath, or affirmation, as to sufficiency, before said justice, shall be entered on a docket to be kept by him, and there signed by the bail in his presence, and a shall be prima facia evidence of the entry of such bail when accompanied by a certificate under seal of the proper officer, that such person is a justice of the peace; and every person becoming special bail in the manner aforesaid shall be in all respects answerable in the same manner and to the same extent as in case of special bail given in due form in any action pending in a County Court, and the justice taking such bail and giving a certificate thereof to the defendant shall be entitled to receive from him therefor a fee of twenty five cents; and similar proceedings by scire facias may be had before the justice or any other justice, as are had in similar cases in the County Court to avail the plaintiff of the responsibility of the special bail in default of the surrender of the defendant in execution, within sixty days after such default and notice thereof to such bail.

CENTRAL ROUTE—TRADE AT CUMBERLAND.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

CUMBERLAND, March 12, 1843.

Yesterday was a charming spring day. This morning was very pleasant; at 2 o'clock the weather was unsettled, undecided whether to rain or snow; but deciding to snow, it began to give out its snowy flakes, and now, at the hour of 10 P. M. the ground is covered to the debth of four inches and a good old-fashioned snow descending, with a fair promise of a foot or more in debth by morning.

Mr. Buskirk, of the House of Delegates, returned to-day in the cars, and was met by quite a number of citizens, anxious to hear what had been done about the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He gave no very satisfactory answers to the inquiries—the part he acted not being in accordance with the wishes of *either party* in old Allegany, they belonging only to the party that are willing to finish the great work without regard to the advancement of any political faction. We regret the loss of the pecuniary advantages to the State in parting with the Canal, but rejoice in its terminating the the political strife which it has occasioned, and hope the citizens of the State will return to their senses, and legislate hereafter for the general weal and not for party.

Travel has increased, and the transportation of merchandise has got far beyond our most sanguine anticipations, and gives us as much as we can do. The Pittsburg forwarding merchants are about to establish their house here, and take this instead of the Chambersburg route, which must be abandoned. We shall now need two hundred wagons to transport the trade. Time, safety and certainty in favor of it—the new route is beginning to be understood. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is doing wonders—it is admirably managed. The president and his officers deserve great credit.

MAD STEER—*Serious Accidents.*—Yesterday morning a short time before 12 o'clock a wild bull or steer manifesting every symptom of ferocity, came up Pratt street and turned at a "full tilt" into Charles street darting towards the Spring; at the same moment two little children were crossing his path hand in hand, and would in all probability have been trampled down, but for the presence of mind and daring of Mr. Jacob Vogelgesand, a porter in the store of Mr. G. B. Wilson, who rushed into the street and dragged them out of the way. He, however, being dressed in a red shirt, attracted the attention of the animal, which bore down upon him so suddenly that he was unable to escape; the furious creature caught him upon its horns and threw him with violence against the window of the tobacconist store of A. & J. Bonn, breaking several panes of glass; the man quickly regained his feet but was caught between the window frame and the animal, and received considerable injury from the collision. The steer then bore away up town, having the way cleared in advance till he came to Green street when unfortunately the children were just leaving the public school, and he dashed into the midst of them, catching upon his horns a youth named Thomas, son of Mr. Joseph Thomas, bricklayer, of Camden street, and throwing him into the air several feet, the poor boy receiving such severe injuries by his fall that serious apprehensions are entertained for the result. A man, whose name we did not learn, was afterwards knocked down and the side of his face lacerated by the foot or horn of the animal. The creature finally made his way out Baltimore street where we learned he was killed.—We did not ascertain to whom he belonged—*Balt Sun of Thursday.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1843.

The office-holders are touching the crisis of their destiny—Change! CHANGE!

We have had, about once a week during the last three months, most oracular givings out by the Government official organ, from which most people inferred that something wonderful and awful was to happen after the fourth of March.—What that something was to be we never could distinctly learn. But the mystery is now explained, the oracle is expounded.

A "searching operation"—a thorough inquisition—has been begun in all the offices of the country of every grade; and it will be carried out with all the keenness and industry which a promise of spoil can excite, for the purpose of ascertaining the political opinions of the incumbents.—They must all show their hands; and if there are any not ready to declare a preference for John Tyler for the next Presidency, and to give their best exertions to secure his election, "Off with his head!" will be the word—"so much for disaffection."

You need scarcely expect that Baltimore will escape this sweeping inquisition. Indeed, we have rumors here, which assume to day rather an authentic look, that important changes in your Custom House have been determined upon. The Secretary of the Treasury has a son-in-law who has, for some time, been his private and confidential Secretary. It is understood that he wishes this gentleman to be near him in the new position to which he has been transferred; and will appoint him Chief Clerk of the Treasury. Mr. Mc Clintock Young, who will be thus superseded, must be provided for, however; and it is said that he will be either transferred to the office of Collector of your port, or to that of First Comptroller, and Mr. McCulloh will go to the Baltimore Custom House. This appears a comfortable arrangement enough for the parties. I do not vouch for its accuracy though; for here reports vary every day, and almost every hour. Other changes in your city are contemplated I have good reason to believe; but lest the report may have some tendency to work its own fulfilment, I shall not mention the names of the "*doomed.*"

Every man who has any regard for the dignity of the Government, must deplore the low state to which the standard of appointment to office has fallen—a fact of which the lobbies and ante-rooms of the Executive mansion continue to give abundant illustration in the crowds of broken-down politicians and shabby adventures that prowl to and fro, and besiege the door of the President's office. The Madisonian's talk of "change" has brought these persons here. Every day adds to their number, and increases their importunity.—They are nearly all of the class whom corruption always seeks out, and who seek in their turn the wages of servility—at once poor in principle and poor in pocket.

Mr. Cushing's friends say he has not determined whether he will be a candidate for Congress; nor will he decide until he goes to Massachusetts and surveys the ground. His prospects of success are not the brightest.

Mr. Webster is in *statu quo*—that is, unresolved when he shall go, or whether he shall go at all! The President's gracious "pleasure to grant him permission to retire," to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Fletcher Webster will be appointed Secretary to the China mission, and intends to make the journey everland.

Mr. Spencer has created some disturbance in that old "rookery," the Treasury. The drones will find him rather severe in discipline.

A LOOKER ON.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening the 9th ult. by the Rev. D. F. Euell Mr. WILLIAM HOOPER, to Miss LOUISA, daughter of Mr. Timothy McNamara.

By the same on Thursday the 16th ult. Mr. CLEMENT MCNAMARA to Miss SARAH COOPER, all of this County.

VALUABLE ESTATE

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