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# The Cambridge Chronicle.

JOSEPH R. ECCLESTON,] [Editor & Proprietor

NEW SERIES—VOL. 7. CAMBRIDGE, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1844. NUMBER 45

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## TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

### NO. V.

### PROBABLE AMOUNT OF REVENUES OF THE WORK WHEN COMPLETED.

I have been giving myself a great deal of trouble to very little purpose, if after all, the canal when finished, is not likely to pay back the cost of its completion, and an amount which, going in to the treasury of the State, will sensibly diminish the burthen of taxation besides. The inquiry, therefore, as to the amount of tolls, which the work may be fairly and reasonably expected to yield, is an important one, and merits a careful examination. I shall therefore take my time to it.

Taking things in their proper order, I have first to explain the plan in contemplation for raising the money to finish the work: because it is objected that according to this plan, so large a sum must be annually set apart for interest, sinking fund and expenses, that the State can never upon any reasonable estimate of the tolls, expect to receive any thing.

Now the plan proposed is simply this. The State to withdraw her mortgage, or in other words take her hands off the work. The capitalist who shall loan the money, to take the place of the State as the preferred creditor, holding the net revenues of the entire work, when finished, for the payment of its annual interest, and for providing a sinking fund adequate to the gradual extinction of its principal. The State is therefore required to advance no money—to give up nothing which is now of any value to her. She is merely asked to step aside and allow the canal to finish itself. This is the simple proposition in regard to which, it has been proclaimed in many a pamphlet, harrangue and newspaper paragraph, that the State is required to advance more money, and to increase her vast expenditure in this work. How advance more money? How increase her expenditure? If to give up that which is now wholly unproductive, and which never can yield a dollar, until the work is finished, be an advance of money, or in any sense and actual outlay, then these allegations may be true. If not, they are not true. And I leave it to candid men in every section of the State, to say, whether they are true or the contrary.

Assuming therefore that the work is to be completed upon this plan, let us enquire what annual sum is to be first taken out of the revenues, before the State is to receive any thing.

The sum required to finish the work to Cumberland, is estimated at $1,515,000, which is more than it will cost. Proposals have been received by the company to complete it for $1,375,000. In Document CC. of the last session of the Legislature, and statement No. 3 of that document, the sum of $1,420,000 is assumed as the cost of completion; and at present prices that allowance must be deemed amply sufficient.

To make the statement complete, we must set down first, the sum at which contractors are to be found willing to do the work. Next, the interest on this amount while the work is in hand, for as the whole sum will not be required at once, but by instalments as the work progresses, the interest will accrue on the instalments as they are separately advanced. We then suppose, that it may be one year after the work is finished, before its tolls will be sufficient to meet the interest and sinking fund, beside defraying the expenses.—The statement then, thus explained, will be as follows:

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| The sum required to finish the work, | $1,420,000 |
| Interest to the time of completion, | 94,800 |
| | $1,514,800 |
| Add one years interest after the work is completed, to assure the payment of interest if the revenues should fail to prove adequate, | 90,888 |
| | $1,605,688 |

This statement brings us to the end of one year after the canal is completed. From that point of time we start with the work in full operation, and then the following charges will be upon it, to be paid annually, before any thing can go into the treasury of the State, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest on $1,605,688 as above, | $96,341 |
| Sinking fund for the extinction of the same, | 30,000 |
| Interest on the present debt of the company, | 60,000 |
| Sinking fund for the extinction of the same, | 10,000 |
| Annual expenses, repairs, &c. | 70,000 |
| | $266,341 |

The tolls, therefore, must exceed the sum of $270,000, in round numbers, or the State can receive nothing.

I have said nothing of the extension of the work to the mouth of Savage, because in my view of the subject, whether this part of the work is included or omitted from the statement, makes no difference in the result. It is proposed, it is true, to grant to the extension, a portion, say one half, of the tolls arising from the trade which *it* may introduce upon the main canal, it being understood that without this surrender, the extension cannot be undertaken. The question then is this, whether the trade which the extension will bring into existence, over and above that which would exist without it, may not be set down as a fair equivalent for the half tolls to be given up. If this be, I cannot but deem it, a fair calculation, then we have to consider, whether the development of the mineral and other resources of the Savage region, and the addition thereby to be made to the wealth and population of Maryland, does not of itself furnish an adequate inducement for making the proposed arrangement.

It seems to be supposed by some persons, that the State has a lien on the extension, which she is required to give up without consideration; but there is nothing in this idea. From Cumberland to the mouth of Savage the Potomac is in the state in which nature left it. The State has expended no money upon it, and until she does so, she has the mere naked eminent domain, and this she holds in trust for the benefit of her citizens.

To the question, what would be the probable revenues of the work when finished? one might say half a million of dollars, another more and another less than that sum. Opinions however, without facts, are very idle thing, and before I venture to say what I think about the amount of the tolls, I beg leave to state all the facts which go to the formation of a correct judgment on the subject; and if these are all noted and remembered by the reader, when I come in the proper time and place "to put this and that together," if the conclusions to which my own mind conducts me shall be wrong, the means will be at hand to set me right.

I remark then, in regard to the capacity of the canal, and without going into the calculation that it is competent to carry about thirty-five hundred thousand tons of freight per annum; and that the addition of another set of locks, would double this capacity.

I remark, moreover, that every ton of freight at a half cent per mile, will pay from Cumberland to tide water, including boat duty, just one dollar to the company. That the coal boats, when the canal shall be completely organized, will be constructed to carry 100 tons. So that each boat passing from Cumberland to tide water with coal, will pay to the company $100.

It must not be overlooked as we pass along, that at present the tolls amount to about $60,000 per annum. This year they will probably exceed that sum. It is proper to say however, that the trade which produces this revenue, would all have found its way to the canal, if the work had stopped at Williamsport in Washington county. Above Williamsport, work has been done amounting to four millions of dollars; but without increasing the revenues of the canal. If it be asked, why expend so vast a sum, where it must be unproductive? The answer is, that it was done with the view of carrying the work to a point where it would connect itself with the business of a new and distinct community, the trade of which would have sought other channels to market, but for such connection.

Now after leaving Williamsport, there is no point on the whole line of the work until we reach Cumberland, at which any valuable addition is made to the trade of the canal. Arrest the work five miles short of Cumberland, and the tolls remain at their present average—that is to say, but slightly varying from what they would have been if the work had stopped at Williamsport.

Tolls are paid on freight in proportion to the distance it is carried. It is so much per ton *per mile*. Now Williamsport is in distance, a little more than half way from tide water to Cumberland. So that freight from Williamsport to tide, pays just about half the tolls, of freight from Cumberland to tide. If therefore, it requires 120,000 from Williamsport to tide water, to yield the present revenue of $60,000, the one half of that tonnage from Cumberland, could yield a like amount of revenue.

WM. PRICE.

Cumberland, June 23, 1844.

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Two farmers, one from the remote parts of Georgia, were passing near the Charleston and Augusta railroad, when the locomotive engine belonging to it, came by. "What's that?" says one. "Indeed I hardly know myself," said his friend, "but I've heard that there has been a great deal said in Charleston about the tariff, and I expect that's it."

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*Domestic Economy.*—To keep preserves for years, says the Knickerbocker, bottle them up and place them on some conspicuous shelf, labelled "arsenic."—We have kept the best preserves for years, in this manner, even in a house full of boarders and apprentice boys. It beats cool cellars all to smash.

Several persons have recently been detected in the attempt to smuggle large quantities of tobacco at Liverpool and London.

## Great Whig Meeting in Dorchester.

It having been advertised that Col. THOMAS G. PRATT, the Whig candidate for Governor, would address his fellow citizens of Dorchester at Cambridge on Tuesday the 16th July, on his return from Somerset and Worcester counties, the Whigs of old Dorchester turned out in large numbers to see and hear their candidate for Governor, and the other distinguished strangers who were expected. Notwithstanding the brevity of the notice, the busy season of the year, and the burning heat of a July sun, at two o'clock in the afternoon an unusually large and respectable meeting had assembled on the lawn in front of Doct. Joseph E. Muse's. At half past two o'clock the meeting was called to order by Wm. W. Laird Esq., upon whose motion the following gentlemen were appointed officers of the meeting: Doct. JOSEPH E. MUSE, President; Hon. THOMAS KING CARROLL, JAMES THOMPSON, JOHN C. HENRY, BENJAMIN G. KEENE and THOMAS HAYWARD Esqrs., Vice Presidents, and J. BOND CHAPLAIN and E. RICHARDSON HOOPER Esqrs., Secretaries. D. M. HENRY Esq. opened the meeting with a few appropriate and eloquent remarks, and concluded by introducing SAM'L. HAMBLETON Junr. Esq., one of the Whig Electoral candidates.

Mr. Hambleton addressed the meeting for nearly an hour. He entered into a most searching review of the proceedings and policy which placed the names James K. Polk and George M. Dallas before the American people. He read and commented upon the resolutions adopted by the self-styled Democratic party as embodying their political creed, in an able and eloquent manner, clearly showing them to be mere abstractions and cant phrases thrown out to delude and deceive.—He compared their conduct with their professions, and exposed their inconsistency in a most masterly manner. Their Democracy was severely handled and exposed. The proceedings of their Convention he characterized as having begun and ended in humbug. But the greatest humbug of all was the concluding resolution, tendering their sympathies to Mr. Van Buren in his "illustrious retirement." After they had violated their instructions and thrown Mr. Van Buren over the wall, they insult his intelligence by tendering him their sympathies in his "illustrious retirement!" No, not illustrious retirement, said Mr. H. After his defeat in 1840, instead of following the example of his predecessors, and retiring to spend the remainder of his days in peaceful retirement amid the shades of Lindenwald, we find him again in 1844 still struggling for office and clinging with death-like tenacity to the hope of a nomination. And not until the verdict of his own friends had consigned him to obscurity, did his friend B. F. Butler withdraw his name from the list of candidates. Mr. Hambleton was repeatedly cheered by the audience, and concluded amid the most enthusiastic plaudits, when Col. THOMAS G. PRATT was introduced to the meeting. His appearance was hailed with the most deafening applause, and after it had subsided Colonel Pratt proceeded to address the meeting as follows:

In the great contest in which we are engaged we are surrounded by the same elements of victory as in 1840. And on this occasion we have new elsments of success—the ladies. If we look to the history of our revolutionary struggle we shall find that some of the men were tories—but all the ladies were Whigs in those times that "tried men's souls," and with but few exceptions all the ladies are still Whigs. I naturally anticipated great pleasure in canvassing this district—I have spoken within hearing of the roar of the billows of the Atlantic, and shall complete my labors to-morrow at Easton, and at every place I have spoken I have been presented with a boquet similar to this. (Colonel Pratt held up a splendid boquet presented by one of the ladies.) I have regarded them not as tributes to myself, but as offerings of the ladies at the shrine of patriotism.

Some friends have written upon a slip of paper the principles they wish me to discuss before you, and if the repast does not suit your taste you must attach a portion of the blame to them. The first principle I shall call your attention to is the Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. These lands were ceded to the General Government by the old thirteen States for the purpose of liquidating the debt incurred in carrying on the Revolutionary war, upon the condition that whenever that debt was discharged the lands should revert back to the States. Need I tell you, my fellow citizens, that there is no State whose sons bled more freely to achieve our independence than Maryland's—there was no battle field that was not crimsoned with the blood of the old Maryland line, and we say that in strict justice and equity we are entitled to our proportion of these lands, and that the proceeds arising from the sale of them should be applied to the payment of the interest upon our State debt—while our opponents contend that these lands should remain in the possession of the General Government, and our people compelled to struggle on under the weight of taxation that now oppresses them, notwithstanding the fact that these lands were purchased with the blood and treasure of our forefathers, and intended for distribution among the several States of the Union when the war debt should have been paid off. In 1832 Mr. Clay originated and carried through both houses of Congress his celebrated measure known as the "land bill." It was submitted to Gen. Jackson for his approval, and pocketed by him in violation of the Constitution. If this bill had not been pocketed by Gen. Jackson, but returned to Congress with his objections, it would have become a law in spite of his veto. If such had been the case, Maryland would have been entitled to upwards of three millions of dollars. She would now be able to pay the interest on her public debt, and her citizens, instead of being borne down by taxation, would be prosperous and happy. Would not Maryland have been better off if Whig counsels had prevailed? The tax upon our public debt must be levied and paid until the debt is discharged, or until Whig counsels prevail, and the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands are divided among the States. Will not our opponents say it is better to pay off the interest upon our State debt by the portion of these proceeds to which we are entitled, than to continue to oppress the people with onerous taxes?

The next topic to which I shall call your attention is the tariff. This is the great whig principle involved in the present contest. Throughout the extent of this country—from New York to Delaware—from the Lakes to the Atlantic ocean, this is the great principle which agitates the public mind. The whigs say the tariff of 1842 ought not to be repealed, because it is bringing an amount of revenue into the National Treasury adequate to all the wants of the government, and protects American labor against the pauper labor of Europe. Our opponents say it ought to be repealed because it does produce an amount of revenue sufficient for the wants of the government, and because it protects American labor against the pauper labor of Europe. You are aware, my friends, of the point of degradation to which the laboring classes of Europe are reduced. They are obliged to subsist upon the coarsest fare, and to labor for ten cents a day. They know nothing of the comforts of life, and labor not even for a meagre competency, but simply to keep themselves from starvation. Are you willing to adopt this standard of labor here—are you willing to consign your child to hereditary poverty and servitude, rather than see him advancing up the high road of fame by the aid which is afforded to labor by a protective tariff.—Both parties agree that the necessary expenditures of the government should be raised—the whigs say it should be raised by a tariff affording incidental protection to American labor—our opponents say it should be raised by a horizontal tariff—or, in other words, a tariff bearing equally on the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life. That a pound of sugar should pay the same rate of duty as a yard of silk. Suppose the amount necessary to be raised be 30 millions of dollars. The whig party say in as much as our wheat and corn and other staple products cannot come in competition with the wheat and corn grown in England, because of the high duty England imposes on our staples, that we owe it to the labor of this country to protect it against the pauper labor of that country. Not the wealthy capitalists alone, but bootmakers, hatters, tailors and every class and department of industry. We can make boots in this country as good as can be made in France, but not as low, because in addition to the higher value of the materials we pay our journeymen much higher wages. Journeymen boot makers can be hired in Paris for 20 cents a day, and before we can manufacture boots as cheaply as the French do we shall be obliged to reduce the wages of our journeymen to their standard—or, if protection is removed from them the necessary effect would be to bring down the wages of labor to that standard. You will easily perceive the benefit of protection to the various trades and manufacturing interests, and let us see whether the farmers are not equally benefited by this principle of protection.

Where do you sell your wheat and corn? You know you cannot sell it in England—before you can do this you must pay a duty equal in amount to the worth of the article. Where, then, is your market? It is at home. The State of Massachusetts alone buys 44 millions of the products of the Agricultural States. This is more than five times the amount of our exportations to the European market. The manufacturing institutions consume 300 millions of agricultural products. Now take away the benefit of this market from the farmers—set all these manufacturers to growing wheat and corn, and you deprive our farmers of their best and almost only market, and cause their grain to rot upon their hands. Destroy the principle of protection, and you will most effectually do this. What then is the true policy of this country? It is to divert a portion of the surplus labor and capital employed in agricultural pursuits to manufacturing purposes, and thus while you benefit the farmers by diminishing the number of producers, and increasing the number of consumers, you at the same time afford the manufacturers the benefit of the home market, and protect them against the workshops of Europe. We have the testimony of Mr. Wethered, one of our representatives in Congress, and a manufacturer himself, that one manufacturing establishment in Baltimore county consumes a larger amount of the agricultural products of our State than is exported to all the world besides. There is a small manufacturing institution in my own county which consumes more wheat and corn and other agricultural staples than is raised in the whole county, beyound the wants of the producers themselves. This institution occupys 10 acres of land which five years ago were not assessed to five dollars per acre—now with the buildings on them they are worth one half a million of dollars—thus shewing the great increase of wealth produced by the principle of protection, and clearly demonstrating it this principle is carried out we shall become prosperous and wealthy and happy beyond all precedent. If this principle be continued, I believe Maryland is destined to become a great manufacturing state. Her vast mineral rescources, and the advantages she enjoys in her water power and other facilities, all lead me to this conclusion. It is in vain that our opponents preach their doctrines of free trade. The present duties imposed by England upon our agriculturel staples teach us the important lesson that we must look at home for our market. Take the article of tobacco for an instance. If we send it to England in a raw state we are obliged to pay a duty of 1000 dollars on 100 dallars worth of tobacco—and if the hands of American industry have been laid on it, we must pay a duty of 1200 per cent on every 100 dollars worth of tobacc we import to England.

Thus you will perceive, my fellow citizens, if our opponents should succeed in carrying out their notions of free trade, it would all be on one side. While the manufactures and products of Europe are admitted into our ports free of duty, and our laborers thrown out of employment, or compelled to labor for a mere pittance, the fruits of our industry would be taxed by the nations of Europe in order to protect their own citizens. Are you, can you be, willing to sustain such a doctrine. I saw it stated in a literary paper the other day that in France, out of 33 millions of people, there are 27 millions who have never tasted wine, the principal staple of the country—31 millions who have never tasted sugar—27 millions who have never tasted meat, and 20 millions who have never wore shoes. Shall we reduce our laboring population to this state—shall we reduce them to a state of beggary and degradation, and deprive them and their children of all hope of ever rising above the condition of abject and menial dependence. Will not our opponents rather join us in paying the taxes necessary for the support of government, and protecting the labor of our own free and happy citizens against a ruinous and unequal competition with the servile and degraded population of Europe.

I shall next call your attention to our State affairs.—I have been charged with having assisted in the passage of the eight million loan bill, by which the people have been involved in their present embarrassments.—So far from this being true, I opposed the passage of that bill, and in conjunction with my friends Messrs. Hambleton and Spence, who are now present, exerted my utmost ability to defeat the measure. It is unnecessary for me to go at large into the history of that bill. When we found we could not entirely defeat the bill, we proposed a series of amendments which we introduced and carried, and which, if carried out in the same spirit in which they were passed, would have protected the State against every contingency.—One of those amendments required 120 dollars to be paid into the Treasury for every 100 paid out—and this amendment of itself, had not the restriction it placed upon the sale of the bonds been subsequently removed by the exertions of Gov. Grason, would have saved us from the ruinous consequences which followed the sacrifice of those bonds. This much for the charge made against me of favoring internal improvements. My votes are recorded upon the legislative journals of your State, and to those I refer you for a refutation of this charge. The man who makes the charge is either too ignorant to be a gentleman—for I hold some degree of intelligence necessary to constitute a gentleman—or he wilfully and maliciously misrepresents the truth. I opposed the 8 million bill from the beginning, and voted against not only that bill, but every other appropriation attempted to be made up to the period I left the legislative halls of your State. But, my fellow citizens, what sort of consistency do our opponents evince in making this charge against me.—Gov. Grason removed the restrictions which, if allowed to remain, would have saved us from taxation, and Gov. Thomas, (then President of the Canal) sold the bonds as low as 56 cents in the dollar, contrary to the amendments I introduced and passed. Thus you see the only feature in the bill which could protect the State against loss was removed by Gov. Grason, and the bonds were sold at a sacrifice of 64 dollars in every 100 dollars by Gov. Thomas. Now suppose the proceeds of the public lands had been distributed in 1832, according to the provisions of Mr. Clay's bill, and suppose the restrictions placed on the 8 million bill had not been removed. We should have received upwards of 3 millions of dollars from the public lands, and should have realized upwards of nine millions of dollars from the sale of our State bonds, instead of little more than four millions—our works of internal improvement would have all been completed—we should have three millions of dollars with which to pay the interest on our public debt, until the works shall become profitable, instead of grinding the people to the dust by taxation—our State prosperous and happy, our people free from the burthens of onerous and grinding taxation.

I am also charged with having opposed the passage of the reform bill. In 1836 I was a member of the electoral college of the State—one of the 21 whig electors. Without recurring to the history of that affair in detail it will only be necessary for me to say, that the 19 Van Buren electors refused to go into the election of a Senate unless we agreed to elect a Van Buren Senate. This we refused to do, but were perfectly willing to elect a Senate who would satisfy the wishes of the people by giving them all proper and constitutional reform. This was agreed to by one or two of the 19 Van Buren electors, and we elected a Senate. That winter I was a member of the Executive Council of your State, and not in either branch of the legislature, as my friend who sits before me (T. H. Hicks Esq.) can testify. But as a Whig elector I voted for a Senate pledged to give the people all just reform—I assisted to elect the Senate that passed the very bill under which you now elect your Governor and Senators.—I verily believe the "sale or ruin" doctrine of that day was intended to destroy old Maryland, for the purpose of preventing her vote from being given against Martin Van Buren for the Presidency—and was not prompted by any sincere desire for reform. When the reform bill came up, every Van Buren man in the legislature, with a single exception, voted against it.

My fellow citizens, I have exhausted myself, and I fear exhausted your patience. Allow me to say to you in conclusion that I believe the Whig party will be successful in Maryland and in the Union in 1844.—The present contest is not a mere struggle among politicians—every man feels his bosom burn with Whig fire—from Alleghany to the beach of the Atlantic, every Whig is determined to do his duty. But a few days since I addressed a large meeting in Somerset County, and notwithstanding the rumors set afloat by our opponents with regard to the disaffection there, I found the Whig party in fine condition, and received assurances that Somerset will give her usual Whig majority this fall. In sea-girt Worcester I too found the Whigs active and united. I attended a large meeting the other day at Berlin, and the boast of the Whigs was that that was the banner district of the banner county of old Maryland. In that district out of some five or six hundred votes, our opponents generally get about 70 or 80. I told them that soon after my nomination in Baltimore I had the pleasure of meeting with several Whigs from Lake's district in Dorchester County, and they told me that out of four hundred votes which they could poll in that district the Loco Focos could not get more than 27 votes. And if there

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