THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING February 15, 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 24th instant.

The Commissions of Jas. Thompson, Arthur Bell and James Dixon as Judges of the Orphans' Court, were received by the Clerk on Thursday last. Those for the Justices of the Peace, Coroners, &c. have not yet been received.

APPOINTMENTS.—Luther Baen has been appointed Lumber Inspector & Samuel Mobray Wood Corder, both residents of this County. We have also been informed, that William Gist, Esq. of this County has been appointed Gauger of Liquors, although his name does not appear on the list published in the Baltimore and Annapolis papers.

POST OFFICE BILL.—A bill has passed the Senate of the United States reducing the postage on all letters weighing one half ounce to five cents for any distance, ten cents per ounce &c. It also curtains the Franking privilege to a great extent. Postage on papers to be as formerly, with this exception, that they are to go free of postage for thirty miles from the place of their publication.

THE CANAL BILL.—We understand that the impression made upon the minds of the Committee who were appointed to examine the canal, coal mines &c. was so favorable, the enemies of completion are a little alarmed. We have for a long time thought that the completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, was the only practicable mode of relieving the people from direct taxation. Fully impressed with this idea, we characterize the proposition to sell the works of the State as useless legislation. We think now that the proposition for the Rail Road to act as a feeder to the Canal is but a plausible expedient, which will never realize to the tax payers of Maryland, any permanent relief. It is true that the completion of the Canal may also fail of affording any relief, but we advocate it upon the ground, that it is the only plan that affords *hope* for relief. We know that many persons in whose judgment and wisdom we have great confidence, differ with us on this subject, but such being our opinion, we feel compeled to expressed it. Time which proves all things, will also probably determine this.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 11, 1845.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The all important bill of the session, the bill for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, came up for consideration to-day, as the special order of the day, and continued to have precedence over other business until disposed of. There is but little question, that if the members were to vote according to their own free judgments, based upon the information which has been most liberally laid before them, as to the expediency of completing the Canal, or of using other means to make it profitable, the bill for its extension to Cumberland, now under consideration, would pass by a large majority. But many of them fear to meet the opinions or to combat the prejudices of their constituents, prejudices which could not withstand the flood of information which has been poured in upon the House, if it could but reach them also. As it is, the question is in doubt; and it is to be hoped, that conviction may bring with it independence of action upon the subject.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Frederick, occupied the morning's session in discussing the general merits of the bill, and holds the floor to-morrow.

The bill reported by Mr. ARCHER to limit the power of the Legislature in pledging the credit of the State for works of internal improvement also came up, and was debated—but at 12 o'clock gave way before the Canal bill, which was the superior order of the day.—The debate on both questions will therefore be resumed on to-morrow.

Bills to limit the tenure of office of the Attorney-General, of Judges, and of the Chancellor were reported by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Baltimore city.

Also, to reduce the number of Judges in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Judicial Districts, and a bill to abolish special pleading in civil cases.

Mr. STEWART reported a bill supplemental to an act for the better regulation of negro children in this State, &c.

Mr. LYNCH reported a bill to separate the Farmers' Bank of Maryland and its branches.

The vote of yesterday on the passage of the bill relating to the fishing on the Potomac was reconsidered, and the bill made the order of Thursday next.

The house passed a bill to close Lalley in the city of Baltimore.

Leave was obtained by Mr. RANDALL to report a bill to separate Baltimore City and County, and to erect a new county to be called Towson county.

And leave was granted to Mr. WARE, to report a bill giving to Baltimore county a Register of Wills, County Clerk and an Orphans' Court, separate from Baltimore City.

THE NEW POST OFFICE BILL—MR. POLK—THE OFFICE SEEKERS, &.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1845,

For the last few days the proceedings of Congress have possessed very little interest, except the action of the Senate on the bill to reduce the rates of postage, &c.

The bill, after being fully debated and very materially amended, was put to a final vote on Saturday, and passed by a vote of 38 to 12. It was then sent to the House, where it now awaits the concurrence of that body.

The bill contemplates very material alterations of the present system, and the movement, as respects a reform in the rates of letter postage, is certainly a very bold one. It is altogether an experiment, and we cannot tell what it will lead to, until the plan has been tried. I think it will work well. Col. MERRICK, the Chairman of the Post Office Committee, deserves great credit for his incessant labors in favor of the measure.

The following are some of the principal provisions of the bill, as it passed the Senate. The postage charged on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight and containing any number of pieces of paper, shall be *five cents* for all distances; for letters double that weight, *ten cents*, for treble letters, *fifteen cents*; for quadruple letters *twenty cents*.

All newspapers not exceeding in superficies 1900 square inches may be sent by the publishers thereof, free of postage, for a distance not exceeding *thirty miles* from the place at which they are published. All newspapers of the same size going farther than thirty miles, shall be charged postage as at present. All newspapers above this size, and pamphlets and magazines not exceeding ounce in weight, are to be charged *two and a half cents* for any distance, and one cent additional for every additional ounce in weight.

No officer of the Government to enjoy the franking privilege, but the postage on such letters as they shall receive on business pertaining to their public duties, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of their respective bureaus, and accounts of such sums paid, shall be regularly kept, &c. The same with the deputy postmasters. When the commissions of the postmasters shall not exceed $25 per annum, the Postmaster General may increase the rate of commission, provided it does not exceed 50 per cent. of the amount received at each post office.

The members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives may, during each session of Congress, and for a period of thirty days before and thirty days after the end of each session, mail, free of postage, any letter, newspaper or packet not exceeding two ounces in weight. All postage incurred by members of Congress, on letters, &c. received by them on public business, on account of excess of weight, shall be refunded to them out of the contingent fund of the House or Senate, as the case may be.

Private expresses are prohibited, under a penalty of *one hundred and fifty dollars* for every offence, but newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals may be carried out of the mail.

All stage coaches, railroad cars, steamboats, &c. which regularly perform trips on post routes, are prohibited, under a penalty of *one hundred dollars* for every offence, from carrying letters or other mailable matter, except such as relate to the cargo, and except newspapers, magazines and periodicals. They are also liable to the same penalty for transporting any person having charge of a private express, containing letters, &c. chargeable with postage.

The sum of 750,000 dollars to be appropriated out of the Treasury for supplying any deficiency in the regular revenues from postage, or more if required, for affording the same facilities in the transmission of mailable matter as now exist, or for extending the mail service, in proportion to the increase of population, particularly in the new States and Territories.

The bill provides for continuing the franking privilege to Mrs. Madison and Mrs. Harrison, and to all the ex-Presidents.

The provisions of this bill have not been sufficiently canvassed out of the Senate, to enable us to determine what favor it will meet with in the House. As low postages, however, seemed to be called for by the public voice, and as the bill has been passed in the Senate by a very decided vote, I am inclined to the opinion (and particularly so, too, as the time before the end of the session is too short to make it possible for any bill originated in the House to be matured and got through both Houses) that it will not be rejected by the House.

If the severe weather we have had for a week or more past does not materially interfere with the travelling, Mr. POLK, the President elect, will probably arrive here sometime next week. The near approach of the time of his arrival has attracted to this city hordes of hungry office-seekers, who almost fill up the hotels and boarding-houses. Already the members of Congress begin to complain of them as a nuisance, and find it impossible to get rid of their annoyance.—They are seen importuning the members every hour of the day for their influence, and once they are suffered to approach them they stick to them like leeches. If this is the case with the members of Congress, what is to become of POLK! Really we cannot help pitying him when we reflect upon what he will have to endure in this way. After having heard so much said by the Locofoco party, about office seeking when Gen. Harrison was elected, we were led to suppose that our worthy opponents would not exhibit any thirst for the spoils when they got into power, and that then office-seeking would become obsolete terms.—But in this we have been altogether mistaken, and if there is any virtue in the signs of the times, we shall see during the next three months such a scrambling for office as has never been witnessed before, and such as will prove a disgrace to the Nation.

On Saturday last the Senate had an Executive Session, and it was rumored that the nomination of Judge NELSON, of New York, as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was confirmed; but this, I ascertain, is a mistake. His case has not been decided. Mr. WHITE, the President of the Tyler Convention at Baltimore, was rejected as Consul to Liverpool. Z.

THE OREGON BILL.—In allusion to the Oregon bill which recently passed the House of Representatives, the New York Journal of Commerce thus sensibly speaks:

"We are free to express our opinion that this bill ought not to pass. Whether designed to be operative or inoperative the first year, it ought not to pass, because, in the former case, it would be a palpable violation of the Convention, and in the latter, an unnecessary and useless provocation to Great Britain. So far as this we are prepared to go, viz:—to give her respectful notice of our wish to terminate the joint occupancy. We should then be in a condition, at the end of one year, to take such further measures with a view to the adjustment of the controversy as might be deemed expedient."

The step here indicated as the proper one is precisely that which Mr. ADAMS recommended. The bill, however, goes much farther. It leaves no room for future negotiation, and England has no option under it but to withdraw her claims to the Oregon, or to contend for them by arms.

We observe in the "Constitution" and other papers the opinion expressed that Great Britain will have no reason to complain of the bill, because it does not operate on British subjects for the space of twelve months—at the end of which period the joint occupation is to cease—and of this the bill itself gives notice.

It is true that the existing treaty with England requires a notice of twelve months at the hands of either party whenever one or the other shall determine to bring the present arrangement to an end. In this particular, then, the bill is in accordance with the treaty. But what more is proposed? Not that the parties shall stand on the original footing, as equals, to consider together and agree upon some other arrangement.—No. With the termination of the joint occupancy the claims of England are to cease, and our exclusive right is to stand paramount and absolute. So we understand the provisions of the bill.

Without going into an investagation of the respective claims of the parties to this question, but taking it for granted that our right is perfect, let us look for a moment to the consequences likely to follow from the enforcement of the contemplated act. Will England acquiesce, or will she resist? This is a plain question of probabilities and inferences—and for either alternative we ought to be prepared.

If, upon deliberation, it is solemnly determined that the time has come for finally closing this Oregon question—if it is believed by Congress that the national rights and the national honour require that our authority over the territory be vindicated and permanently established—be it so. But as it is a serious business it should be done seriously—not with an air of bravado, but with that preparation for consequences which will show to the world that we have well considered the step which we are about to take, and that we are ready to abide by it now and henceforth.

The idea that England will have no ground to complain of the bill, if it should be adopted, because of its non-application to her subjects for the space of one year, will hardly be in accordance with her view of the subject. Whether her claims to the Oregon, or to any portion of it, are valid or not, they have been admitted to a certain extent. That is to say, she has been united with us in the joint occupancy of the territory, and the date of her occupation is older than ours. Her rights, then, be good or bad, she has a right to put them in and to have them considered.

The notice on our part to terminate the joint occupancy, though given according to the terms of the existing treaty, leaves the rights of both claimants exactly as they were before. Our notice is in fact not only that the joint occupancy is to terminate—but it is a notice to quit. We say to England—"You have no right to this territory; it has been by our sufferance that you have been allowed to hold any part of it; you must now withdraw; we give you twelve months to take yourself off, bag and baggage."

Such is the position in which we are placed by this bill. What the course of Great Britain will be, let those judge who are for pushing the question to this issue. We believe that she will resist the measure proposed by the bill—resist it, if need be, by force—and holding this belief, we repeat that our Government should be prepared for the consequences.

To the Editors of the American.

GENTLEMEN—In your paper of Friday there is a memorial against the passage, by the Legislature, of the Bill imposing a duty on promissory notes, &c.—The memorial is not a very long one. The substance of it is, that the Bill of Rights is in the way, and that the tax would be particularly oppressive to the mercantile community, for whose signitures the memorial is intended—and therefore the memorialists pray that "other measures" than that proposed may be resorted to.

Now, Messrs. Editors, these "other measures" are the *desideratum* of the times. A friend interested in ground rents, told me the other day that the tax which affected them was most unjust—and that the Legislature should resort to "other measures." A legal acquaintance, with a good Chancery practice, hinted to me that the tax on Trustees commissions was not the thing it was cracked up to be, and the Legislature ought adopt "other measures." A farmer from the country made a fuss in anticipation, the other day, of an merease of the direct tax, swearing that "other measures" ought to be tried, before the *Land* of the State was more heavily burdened; and a melancholy office-seeker, with his commission in his pocket too, was grumbling at the tax on it, and insisting that "other measures" could certainly be suggested, if people were only to set to work to try—and now, the memorialists, who signed the paper above referred to, will go for "other measures" also.

It is evident, Messrs. Editors, that these "other measures" are like the "*Monsieur Nontong Paw*" of the story book—the answer which is given to every enquiry, but which conveys no useful or true meaning. And when we hear "other measures" referred to by persons around us we set them down as very patriotic people, to the extent of having the credit of the State supported by the efforts of their neighbours. The memorial in question speaks indeed of a willingness to bear taxation, but I much fear that none could be suggested, affecting the subscribers that would be more cheerfully borne than that complained of.

CREDIT.

From the Baltimore American.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I cut the enclosed from the Philadelphia Ledger of 6th instant. Will you do me the favour to publish it for the benefit of those who desire the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

A TAX PAYER.

Necessity of an Enlargement.—The absolute necessity of an enlarged Canal on the Schuylkill Navigation is not clearly shown by the Coal Trade upon it.

In 1841 there passed down the Schuylkill

Navigation,					584,692 tons.
In 1842	"	"	"	"	491,602 "
In 1843	"	"	"	"	447,058 "
In 1844	"	"	"	"	398,443 "
By Reading Railroad—In 1841, there passed over the Reading Railroad,					000,080 "
In 1842	"	"	"	"	49,290 "
In 1843	"	"	"	"	230,287 "
In 1844	"	"	"	"	441,491 "

It would therefore seem that the necessity for an enlargement existed on the railroad, which has been done by laying a double track, and not in the Canal. I learn that the estimates for the present year, 1845, are—

By Schuylkill Navigation,	150,000 tons.
By Reading Railroad,	850,000 "

I am also informed that the Coal dealers acknowledge an advantage in the use of cars despatch, less waste, &c. &c., of from 25 to 37 1-2 cents per ton by railway over the Canal, at the same charges for freight and toll on both. If this is so, may we not fear that any additional capital, invested with a view to enlarge the Canal, will be sunk, particularly when we find that Messrs. Baldwin & Whitney are now building for the Reading Company six wheeled engines, of the first class, that with ease will draw one hundred five ton iron coal cars from Pottsville to Richmond in twelve hours, containing 500 tons of coal, and the cost for wear and tear, wages of men, fuel and oil, will not much if any, exceed $1.25, or 25 cents per ton, which is only equal to the lowest estimate of the advantages of doing business by the Railway.

FRANKLIN.

LATER FROM TEXAS—GEN. DUFF GREEN.

Advices from Texas three days later, have been received at New Orleans. The Tropic learns that President Jones had issued a proclamation annulling the recognition of General Duff Green as American Consul at Galveston. The President states that the honor and interests of the nation imperatively demanded such a course. The Tropic says:

The cause of the flare up between President Jones and General Duff Green, we understand to have originated in a most insolent attempt on the part of Green to dictate to the President. The latter very gently insinuated that when he desired General Green's advice, he would solicit it.—This answer it seems raised Green's dander, where upon it is said he had the indelicacy and want of good sense to *threaten* the Executive, and intimated that he would make the Executive office a very unpleasant restingplace for his Excellency the President. Such conduct *could* lead to but one result. The President very properly ordered Green from his presence, and cut short his official functions.

From the New York Courier.

REMARKABLE SURGICAL OPERATION.—

We have noticed a paragraph in several of the papers concerning a surgical operation performed during magnetic sleep, by Dr. Bodinier, recently from Paris, but now of this city, in the presence of a large number of scientific and professional gentlemen. The facts stated were at once so striking and so important as to lead us to apply to one of the gentlemen present, for an authentic statement, and he has kindly responded in the following letter:—

No. 32 WARREN STREET, Jan. 23, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR.—It seems to me simply an act of justice to Dr. J. V. Bodinier, the distinguished surgeon, who performed the late remarkable operation in Chambers st. to comply with your request, and give you an authentic detail of the case, as I witnessed it.—In doing so, I will briefly state the facts, and leave you and your readers to draw their own conclusions, premising, however, that I have ever been a disbeliever in animal magnetism, and until that operation, had never witnessed any experiments which were satisfactory, or which in my opinion could not be explained without recourse to mesmerism.

On Thursday, Jan. 16th, I was requested by Dr. Bodinier to witness the extirpation of a tumor from the neck of a female, Margaret S. at No — Chambers street. I went to the house at 25 minutes past 11, and found in the basement a female, aged about 22 years, with dark brown hair, dark eyes; she seemed at that time quite bright and disposed to talk; in the parotid region, was a lymphatic tumor, which had existed for five years, but had increased rapidly within a few months. At half past eleven Dr. B. commenced what are termed "*magnetic passes*," in five minutes her eyelids drooped, and in ten minutes she sunk into a profound sleep; the respiration and pulse being natural, and this too although the house was far from being quiet; as the members of the household were constantly passing into and out of the room.

I remained there till 12 o'clock, during which time Dr. B. requested me to examine the tumor which was to be extirpated, and described upon the female, the manner in which the operation would be performed. Being obliged to visit some patients, I was absent from the house till a quarter past one, when I returned with Prof. J. W. Francis and Mr. J. S. Redfield, the publisher. We found the patient still asleep. In a short time we were joined by Drs. Mott, J. Kearney Rodgers, Delafield, Taylor, Nelson, Dr. Alfaro, a most eminent physician from Madrid, Mr. Parmly, of Bond Street, a gentleman from Buenos Ayres, and one or two others. At half-past one, the time fixed for operation, the gentleman descended to the basement and saw the patient, and all seemed satisfied that she was so in fly asleep. Dr. Bodinier, now stated in French that the operation to be performed would not be a brilliant or rapid one: that in extirpating tumors from the parotid regions, the patient was often deformed for life by the division of the ficial nerve, and that to avoid this, instead of commencing his incision at the lobule of the ear, he should begin half an inch below it, and behind the angle of the jaw. Every thing being prepared, he divided the integuments with a convex bistoury at the point proposed, making a wound about two inches long, in the direction of the folds of the skin, to avoid subsequent deformity. The tumor was now dissected from its lateral attachments, the fici l nerve and the upper angle of the wound being held upward by a blunt hook; it was raised from its bed, upon the carotid artery, with the blunt edges of a pair of curved scissors, and removed from the neck; it was the size of a pullet's egg. The operation lasted two and a half minutes; there was but the one opinion as to the skilful manner in which it was performed, and the muscles of the face were not paralyzed.

During the operation, I stood at the female's head, pressed the tumor downward at the first incision, and afterwards holding the blunt hook. The patient continued to sleep during the whole of it; there was no contortion of face, no quickening of respiration, no motion of the head or hand, but she seemed in a placid and tranquil slumber; and I was told by those who examined her pulse, that it was but slightly slower after than before the operation.

The tumor removed, one stich of suture was taken, the needle being introduced through the skin, the patient still remained asleep, and the wound was dressed. Dr Bodinier now stated that in order to spare the patient pain, she would be kept asleep till quarter past four, when he would be happy to see any of the gentlemen present who might wish to see her awakened.

I left the house at half past two, and returned at ten minutes past four: found there, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Parmly, and several others who were strangers. At quarter past 4 the female was aroused by Dr. B. To my inquiry as to "how she felt," she replied "rather tired, her limbs ached." I asked "If she had suffered any pain during her sleep?" She answered, "No."—"Whether she had been cut?" She said "No, the operation was to be performed the next day," as Dr. Bodinier had told her previously. Showing the tumor, I inquired "whether she would be willing to have it replaced?" You can imagine her joy at finding herself rid of her old friend, without pain, and without consciousness. I have seen her since the operation.—The wound has healed kindly, and she is now about the house.

Who is Dr. Bodinier? A young man of great surgical skill who has been able by his learning and attainments to bear off the honors of the profession at Paris, where every thing is thrown open to talents, and neither wealth, family, influence nor religious creed avails one any thing where "*Palmam qui meruit ferat*" is the motto, and it is carried out be the system of public *concoursomy*, which places every candidate for appointment to a hospital or professorship in its true position. Dr B. has been so fortunate, as to have been connected as an *interne* with the Hospital St. Louis which contains 1000 beds, the Hospital la Charite with 700 beds, the Hospital la Pitie with 800 beds, and that noble charity the Hotel Dieu, the scene of Dupuytren's fame. He has invented an instrument for the removal of cataract which has been favorably received by the Academie Royale de Medecine, and has been much commended in Germany and England, and with it he has operated for cataract more successful than any other Surgeon. In 1842 he obtained a medal at Paris, and since that time has published several memoirs in the annals of the scientific societies of that great metropolis, which are highly credible to him.—He now comes to pitch his tent among us, and his skill and talant entitle him to our friendly consideration.

Yours respectfully,

A. SIDNEY DOANE, A. M. M. D.

DORCHESTER FARMER'S CLUB.

A paper was read, and presented to the Club, on the Culture of Indian Corn, by the President, Dr. Joseph E. Muse—

When it was unanimously Resolved that it be published in the Cambridge Chronicle; and that Dr. Muse be requested to continue his paper—for the next meeting of the Club.

For the Dorchester Farmer's Club.

ON THE CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

The question of the best method of Culture of Indian corn, is one of primary importance: and reports of the various experiments, that have resulted favorably, may tend to settle the interesting problem.

The partial practice of my method "by late fall, or winter plowing"—"and drill planting," for more than fifteen years: and my exclusive adoption of it, for half that period—and the obvious reasons in favor of it, have concurred to satisfy me, by the general results, in various kinds of seasons, that it is the best mode of growing that valuable staple of our country—and, at the same time, of sustaining, or improving the soil, on which it is grown.

I would be understood, in my remarks, to confine them, to lands having a due portion of alumina; and at least, a moderate coating of grass, or vegetable matters of any kind, on the surface.

The method is the following:

During the winter, or late in the fall, the field is plowed under a true, and well turned furrow, sufficiently deep, to avoid re-turning the sward, in the subsequent work;—the accuracy of this operation, will have considerable influence, on the eventual management, and success of the method; if well done, there will be but little occasion for *hoe* labor, to clear away the grass, as, but little will vegetate from the inverted sward.

In this state, the whole while remain, til the season of planting—when a light plow is skimmed over the surface, in the direction of the first furrow—the "corn planter" is then introduced; which furrows—drops—covers—rakes—and rolls the corn, in one operation; or, it may be done, tho' more tediously, without this instrument.

The lines in which the grain is dropt, are four feet apart—the grain in the lines, about twenty-four inches—and two plants left.

When the corn is sufficiently large, a light double furrowing single horse plow, is run, as near to the plant, as possible; throwing the earth from it; and as soon as convenient, the earth is returned to it—this is the whole of my plowing;—then follows the cultivator, as shallow, and lightly, as possible, to keep the surface, at all times, friable, and open to the free access of sun, and air—and not omitting the roller, whenever necessary for fine pulverization, which is in all cases, essential to good culture; the drier the season, the more, the cultivator is used: the hoe is but little required in ordinary seasons, for the grass—and never in any season, to make the slightest hill—and the general cultivation is as *level* as practicable.

By the free admission of the fermentative agents—sun and air, the inverted sward will furnish the soil with the soluble, and nutrient gases—the products of its decomposition, which, tho' volatile, will be fixed by their union with the *moisture—alumina*, and other *substances* in the soil; and this process will happen, chiefly, at a time, to meet the peculiar demands of the plant, whose organic structure, and vital powers, will enable it to seize upon, eliminate, and apply to its uses the nutriment thus furnished;—ammonia, and nitric acid then generated, and preserved, will abound in the soil—and in fact, a *quasi* nitre bed is formed among the spongioles of the roots, which will not only yield the gases it may contain, but it will, as is known to every physical inquirer, abstract from the atmosphere, *nitregen*, indirectly—without which element—a defect, of frequent occurrence, the grain, tho' it may form, and ripen, yet will not contain an essential constituent of food for animal sustenance.

By the culture contended for, the porous surface of the inverted turf, is presented as a sponge, to imbibe readily the ammonia—and nitric—and carbonic acids, held in solution by the rain, and snow which fall upon it, and become fixed, as before explained, for the use of the present, and future vegetation.

Contrast this with the usual practice of spring, and summer plowing, and *cross plowing*—and the sward, recently turned, is thrown back into its former position—the grass is as it were, replanted for much *hoe* labor, as it had not remained in a condition to suffer decomposition; or, so far as it had undergone this process, the products are wasted by exposure on the surface, to the action of the sun an air—and a total loss to the plant, and soil, or nearly so, is the inevitable consequence.

By *drill* planting, too, we may have more than double the number of plants, that the usual method allows in safety—leaving two plants, at a point, the distances named, will make about ten thousand stocks to the acre, and the lines arranged in a North and South direction, they will have abundance of space for air and light.

Practically, I have found this to be true—my crops have suffered from drouth, less than those under the ordinary practice of cross plowing; which is manifestly to be ascribed to the continual flow of vapours among the roots, and their ascent around the plant, form the fermenting mass below—promoted by the frequent use of the cultivator, preserving a loose, open surface, and allowing the free entrance of the fermentative agents—heat—air—and moisture,

Much more—in *fact*—and in theory, might be adduced, in favor of the practice indicated, but my paper has already exceeded the limits designed—and I will not now extend the discussion.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Feb. 12, 1845.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH RHEUMATISM.

We dislike turning physician, by prescribing medicine; but our natural antipathy in the premises, must give way to the good we may do in recommending Clickener's Sugar Coated Pills, the virtue of which we have seen tested in a remarkable manner. The patient (an intimate friend of ours) was laboring under a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism, for which he had surfeited himself with medicine, until the very name sickened him; but without any visible improvement. His wife then, (induced by the name, and their wide-spreading reputation) procured a few boxes of Clickener's Sugar Coated Pills, which the patient took without objection (no taste but that of sugar being apparent) and from that time began to mend so rapidly, that with the exception of a little stiffness in the joints, he was as well as ever in less than a fortnight. The patient felt from the first dose that the physic was doing him good, because his stomach did not reject it, as was the case with nearly all the other remedies he had taken. We will
of whom it may concern, that at
the patient took from six to eight
went down to three; and again up
duating the dose according to the
his system. We never before sa
so visibly and decidedly for the be
lifested its good effects from the firs
cording this notice of the fact, we
forming a duty that is incumbent
may be the means of effecting a g
Sold in Cambridge by White
Marshall & Eunick, and by agents
the State.

MARRIE

On Hooper's Island, on the 28
M. D. Kurtz, Mr. GEORGE H. WI
OLINE TRAVERS, daughter of Mr.

DIED.

At New Market, on Friday last
consort of Doct. DEVEREUX TRAV
of age.

On Monday or Tuesday last, M
of Mr. SILAS COLLINS, about 45 y

RELIGIOUS NO

Providence permitting, there wil
Methodist Protestant Chapel on next
in the morning. Services to commen
o'clock. The public are respectfully i

BALTIMORE PRICES

FLOUR—Howard Street,
City Mills,
WHEAT—Prime White,
Prime Red,
CORN—White,
Yellow,
OATS,
RYE
BEESWAX,

SALE OF REAL

I will offer at public sale o
3rd day of MARCH next
door in Cambridge, between
2 o'clock, that valuable farm
ing to Samuel Mobray, and
by me at Sheriffs sale, lying in
beautifully situated upon the
River. This farm contains a
land a large portion of which
ber, and from its vicinity to na
be made extremely profitable.
this land all the buildings nece
fort and convenience of a coun
they are in good repair. To
speculate, or who desire a h
surrounded by beautiful water
the luxuries of life, here is a r
The terms will be one third of
ey in cash on the day of sale, a
six and twelve months

JAME

Feb. 15, 1845. ts

CHANCERY

By virtue of authority de
Theodoric B and Chancellor
dispose of at public sale on SA
of MARCH next, between
o'clock, P. M at the store of
Orem, in the town of Vienna,
formerly belonging to Wi
ded'd., situated in Vienna dist
the lands of Garrett M'Bride
mill of Robert Wallace e.q.
about 250 or 300 acres of land,
the growth of wheat and corn,
dwelling house, kitchen, and al
buildings in a good state of re
light, easily cultivated and easil
application of swamp muck wh
bundance upon the land. T
purchase will of course view
themselves. The terms of sale
—one fourth of the purchase
quired upon the day of sale,
equal instalments of 12, 18 m
secured by bonds and security
the Trustee.

JAMES

Feb. 15, 1845 ts.

A CAR

MISS ELIZA JANE THOMPSON, a
informing her patrons and those
education, that she will take charg
under the care of Miss ANN
next, and the classes will proceed
and with the same studies, in
progressing. Miss Thompson wi
attention to the business of instru
young ladies under her care, al
complete English Education. He
dollars per quarter.

Instruction will be given in the
es also, if desired, but for so doing
will be made.

Feb. 15, 1845. tf.

THE subscriber having dis
Store to his brother W.
authorized him to collect his b
respectfully ask all those indebte
ate payment to him.

JOHN RUDE

Cambridge, Feb. 15, 1845.

A CAR

THE subscribers adopt this
all those indebted to the est
Pattison either on judgment, note
that we are ready to attend to the
same. Those indebted will plea
by the 15th of March next; as all
unsettled and unattended to, will
process of collections.

J. L. PATTI
W. HENRY
Exctr's. of Jame

Feb. 15, 1845. 3w

IN C

ORDERED that the sale o
cause of Mary Benson and o
as Jenerson Stanton and Sarah St
ported by the Trustee James A

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