CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

WM. H. BOWDLE, Editor.

CAMBRIDGE, FEBRUARY 12, 1851.

☞We direct particular attention to the article of Dr. Handy on the subject of "Variola or Small Pox," which will be read with general interest. It will be seen by his article that the small pox, is nearly extinct in town.

AMERICAN FARMER.—The February No. of this invaluable agricultural work is on our table, filled with useful matter to the farmer. Price $1, a year address S. Sands, Baltimore, Md.

"DORCHESTER HOUSE."—This beautiful tavern stand, was sold at public sale, on Monday last, and purchased by Mr. John Bradshaw, of the steamboat hotel in this town, for $3,925.

THANKS.—The Hon. John B. Kerr, M. C., will accept our thanks for a valuable public document.

The Hon. Stephen A. Doughlas, will also, accept our acknowledgements for a copy of his speech on the "Measures of adjustment,"

Ed. Hardcastle, Esq., of the reform Convention, has our thanks for public favours.

ADVERTISING in newspapers of large circulation "has enlarged many a small business; has revived many a dull business, has recovered many a lost business; has preserved many a large business; has created many a new business."

HALF CENTS.—We notice by the report of the treasurerer of the Philladelphia, mint that over fifty two thousand half cents were coined during the month of January. What becomes of these infinitesimals?

APPOINTMENT BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—James R. D. Collins, to be Postmaster at Hicksburgh, Dorchester county, Md., vice Wm. G. Vane, resigned.

DISCHARGED.—The three parties, Steer Zimmerman and Donnell, charged with a participation in the death of Edmund Mitchell, in Baltimore, on the night of the Mayor's election, have been discharged from custody by the grand jury, no bill having been found against either of them upon the testimony that has been adduced in the case.

SHIP LOST.—The fine packet ship Franconia, belonging to Mankin's line of Liverpool packets, of Baltimore, has been lost off Holyhead, and the Captain and nearly all the crew lost. The Franconia was commanded by Capt. John Smith, and sailed from Baltimore on the 12th December, with a cargo composed as follows:—336 hhds. and 15 tcs leaf tobacco, 1776 bbls. flour, 11,000 bushels of corn, 32,132 lbs. lard, 521 bags oak bark, 6,000 staves, 53 water casks, 100 casks ore, 16 bbls. bread rice, &c. The vessel and cargo, valued at $75,000 is principally insured in Baltimore.—The ship was owned by Huge Jenkins and Galloway Cheston.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—Advices from the United States Mexican boundary commission beyond El Passo, by way of Texas, state that Com. Bartlett was exchanging civilities with the Mexican commissioner. He is sending to Boston for instruments, and will remain where he is for a long time to come. The news was brought by a party of way-worn travelers from Santa Fe, Dec. 3, where the snow was of unknown depth. Five teamsters perished on the way. A lieutenant of artillery came bearer of dispatches.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR WALLACE.—Rev. James Wallace, D. D., the distinguished mathematician, died on the 15th ultimo, in Lexington district, South Carolina. Professor W. was a number of years Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College, New York. After completing his course of Theology, he was ordained a clergyman of the Roman catholic Church, and was then appointed to the Chair of Mathematics in Georgetown College, D. C.

PLANK ROAD.—Mr. Grabill, the contractor for building the Westminister and Emmilsburg Plank-road, designs commencing opperations as soon as the weather in the spring will permit. He purchased a portable stem saw-mill, which can be moved to any locality.

MERCERVILLE SOLD—This place, situated on the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal, about 3 miles from Sharpsburg, in Washington county, Md., and belonging to T. G. Harris, Esq., has been sold to Mr. Daniel Piper for the sum of fourteen thousand and ten dollars. It embraces ten acres of land.

LIFE IN CENTERVILLE, MD.—The Advertiser says that social parties are all the rage this winter in Centerville.—There is, it beleves, more sociability in Centerville, and less aristocracy, than in any county town on the Eastern Shore.

DISASTER.—The Centerville Times says that the schooner Charles Smith. Capt. Pere Tilghman, left that place on Tuesday last for Baltimore, with 1,800 bushels grain, and on Wednesday evening struck a reef off Queenstown creek during a heavy gale, sprung aleak, and soon filled with water. The captain and hands were driven on the deck, where they remained, without food or fire, exposed to the piercing cold and waves beaten over them till 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, when a boat from the steamer Hugh Jenkins was sent to their relief. The wind blowing a gale, prevented the long boat from returning to the steamboat, and soon after she left the schooner bagan to fill with water all on board, six in number, were driven to the ice, and with the greatest hazad broke their way ashore Mr. James Tilghman, of Centerville, and a number of others, started to their releif, and found Capt Pere Tilghman and five hands ashore, exhausted and badly frosted. Five colored persons were still on board the schooner, frosted. Greatly to the credit of Mr. James Tilghman, he broke the ice to the schooner and taking some of the colored person on his back, carried them ashore. Such an act as this speake volumes for the man. The schooner is greatly injured, and probably will be lost.

Mr. Ewbank, the Commissioner of Patents, is charged with favoritism, and all kinds of misdemeanors, and that too by his own party press. We had nothing of this kind when the able and upright Edmund Burke filled this post.—But what more can we expect from a party that prated so much about "raising the honor and dignity of the office" before the election.—*Balt. Argus.*

☞The whole number of documents ordered to be bound, from the commencement of the present Congress to *this date*—that is including the whole of the last long session, and the expired portion of the present, including also all that has been done, and all that remains to be done—amounts together to House, 235,000; Senate, 90,000 volumes. Total, 325,000 vols.

☞Gov. Ford, of Ill., a few days before his death, placed the manuscript of his history of Illinois in the hands of Gov. Shields, with a dying request that the proceeds of the sale of the printed copies be applied to the support of the Governor's children, who are now supported by charity.

HANDSOME MONUMENT.—The Philadelphia Bullentin notices a handsome monument, about to be placed in Laurel Hill Cemetery, to the memory of the late Major Levi Twiggs, of the Marine corps, and his son, Lt. Geo. Decatur Twiggs, both of whom fell in the war with Mexico.

HOTEL LEASED.—The proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, have leased for six years the St. Louis Hotel, in that city, at a rent of $300 per month up to the 1st, of November next, after which they are to pay $12,500 per annum. The owners are to pay $20,000 worth of improvements on it before the 1st of November.

GEN. HINTON.—This *distinguished* individual, who has been confined in the Columbus, Ohio, jail for some time past, was on Saturday last let to bail in the sum of $15,000, his son being one of his sureties. He is the alleged great mail robber.

"CABBAGE," says the Edinburgh Review, "contains more muscle-sustaining nutriment than any other vegetable whatever. Boiled cabbage and corned beef make fiftytwo as good dinner in twelve months as a man can eat."

"It is very curious," said an old gentleman, a few days since, to a friend, "that a watch should be perfectly dry, when it has a *running spring* inside."

PREMIUM BEEF.—The large and splendid steer about 1,800 lbs., belonging to Wm. Hayward, Esq., and which took the first premium for beef cattle at the late cattle show in Easton, Md, is to be served up at that place to-day.

Mr. Bancroft, the Historian, has estimated that at least one third of the white population of the United States are directly descended from the twenty-two thousand Puritan emigrants who first settled New England.

RUNAWAY.—A valuable slave, belonging to Thomas P. Williams, Esq., of Miles' River Neck, in Talbot county, made his escape on Monday night, of last week, and has not yet been arrested.

It is a remarkable fact, that every man who has filled the Gubernatorial Chair of the State of New York, from the days of George Clinton to Washington Hunt, has been a lawyer.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The Pittsburg papers state that a Wire Suspension Bridge is to be erected over the Ohio river at that city, in place of the wooden bridge destroyed on Sunday morning last.

Communication.

[For the Cambridge Democrat.]

VARIOLA: OR SMALL POX.

TO MR. BOWDLE:—This dire, and loathe some scourge, the Bohon-upas of all the ills of Pandora's box, is in our midst, but the enemy stands disarmed, and entirely impotent to harm any one; for the protecting ægis of vaccination, and revaccination completely shields this community, & those (it would seem from their incarceration, are scarcely members of it) who more immediately exposed within the sphere of rank contagion, enjoy a similar immunity from the fell destroyer—every vestige of their susceptibility to variola or small pox, being extinguised by the anti-variolous power of genuine vaccina. It is not my design to discuss the Pathology, and Therapeutics of variola; it would lead me into too extended a field of enquiry; but simply to state, or hint at the difficulty of its Diagnosis, its contagiousness, and the varied prophylactic measures of inoculation, vaccination, and revaccination.—As innumerable interogatories upon these topics are being constantly reitterated in my ears, I deem it not inexpedient with unfeigned diffidence, to venture a few crude reflections, strengthened by carefully collated facts touching them, which if you deem worthy of it, may have an insertion in your valuable paper. I will observe "enpassant that the two cases of variola confluens or confluent small pox, now under my daily medical attendance, and the only cases, of any variety in this town, are progressing very favorably; the prognosis up to this period, (anterior to which, the symptoms in both cases were awfully alarming, tending to adynamia, with malignancy) is entirely favorable, having passed safely through the period of the greatest mortality, and now only in danger, from the secondary fever which in both cases, is running a mitigated course, and justifies the prediction of their certain convalesence. The Diagnosis in variola, and indeed in all the Exanthemata, before the appearance of the eruption is always liable to great uncertainty, even with every attention on the part of the Physician, to the character of the prevailing epidemic; for the precusory symptoms are common to other diseases. I defy the most learned Physician in Diagnostics, to predict positively, from the symptoms before him, during the period of invasion, and anterior to the coming out of the eruption what disease is in process of development—whether it is a remittent fever, or small pox, measels or scarlatina. "You may be called to a person who has had a chill; and whom you will find suffering from headache; pain in the back and limbs; intolerance of light and sound; increased sensibility of touch, and to the impressions of heat or cold; rigors with sleeping and gastric distress. If asked what was the disease. You would naturally reply a fever. But if the kind, were demanded, you would feel yourself at a loss to name it. Let us suppose, that in addition to the symptoms you disovered the pulse to be very frequent, upwards of one hundred beats in a minute; and there are drowsiness and delirium; with offensive breath and pungent heat of the skin;—You might suspect you had a case of incipient nervous fever. If at the same time you have redness of the face, and tonsils, and painful deglutition, you will incline to the belief, that you have a case of Scarlet Fever:—but it may also be small pox, or varioloid. But you will be told that convulsions accompany the precursory fever of small pox; so they do that of other eruptive fevers—so they do that of verminose fever, and meningitis.—Stress is laid by some on a severe pain, and weakness of the back; but certain other diseases are marked by precisely the same symptoms. Even for the first hours after the eruption has appeared, supposing your case to be one of the eruptive fevers, you will still feel somewhat at a loss in discovering the variety, to which it belongs. The skin of the face is deeply suffused with erythema, and with patches here, and there, of a dark shade; now it will be no easy task to tell, what precise form, and kind of eruption, will spring from this groundwork."—(*Bell.*)

It is a too prevalent idea among the non-medical portion of every community, that a Physician, on his first examination of an eruptive fever, anterior to the coming out of the eruption, can decide with mathematical certainty, upon the particular exanthem or eruption, in process of development. To pronounce "excathedra" in all such cases, is beyond all human ken, and requires an omnipotence of knowledge, never to be attained by the human mind. In regard to the contagious origin, and cause of small pox; if we would amplify our knowlege of its *fons et origo*, we are compelled to consider it not only as a contagious, but as an epidemic malady. I shall eschew the absurd and speculative notions, which for more than a thousand years after its appearance, were entertained by all the physicians; but incline or adhere to that belief, that variola or small pox is in all cases the result of a peculiar contagion, received from without, which opinion is adopted by all the best pathologists, and Physicians of the present day. "During the entire course of the disease, there emanates from the body of a small pox patient, a contagion, which by combining with the air of the chamber in which the patient is confined, renders the latter capable of infecting those who respire it. The contagion is also capable of attaching itself to the bed, and its covering, to the clothes of the patient provided these be closely wrapped up, and excluded from the atmosphere; and probably to the walls of the apartment, when free ventilation and a process of purification, have not been resorted to; and in this manner will communicate the disease at a distance from the source of contagion, and after a considerable lapse of time. But free exposure to the air, and the ordinary means of purification will very quickly destroy the infecting property."—(*Hawkins Medical Gazette. London.*) Heberden, and Haygarth affirmed, that during the initiatory, fever and for the two or three succeeding days, a patient, seldom if ever, communicated the infection. But this is incorrect. "The contagion of small pox emanates from the human body, at every stage of the disease, from the first invasion of fever, to the throwing off, of the latest scabs."—*Med. Gazette, London, Vol.* 3.

Many fruitless experjments have been made in France, for the purpose of decomposing the virus of small pox, and rendering it inert, by varied means, viz: Chlorid of Soda and high temperature, &c; but they have been silently abandoned by the highest European authority. Of so subtle, and volatile a nature, is the small pox virus, that the Physician who, after visiting his infected patient, goes into the open air, never communicates the disease; it not being necessary, even, to change his apparel, (provided he does not tarry too long, in the focus of contagion) if he only walks a few yards in the open air, before coming in contact with the unprotected. The Physicians in all our cities are in the daily habit of visiting "with burning wheels" their small pox cases, and their other patients in common, without changing their clothes; being satisfied that expsure to the external air after leaving the infected atmosphere, without delay, for a few minutes, renders them incapable of contaminating any one. The clothes of the prudent Physician, who visits his small pox patients on the wing, if I may so speak, remaining but a few seconds in the focus of contagion, and immediately exposes himself, thereafter, for a brief period to the external air, are as free from the danger of communicating the disease, as those of an individual remote from the theatre of contagion.

Of variolous inoculation, it is needless, and profitless, to take a very extended view. In consequence of the ubiquity, ferocity, and great fatality of small pox, the inventive power, and ingenuity of the mind of man, were onerously tasked, to discover some means whereby to mitigate the painful sufferings of this, the most baneful of natures pestilence. Two great measures have originated, and been adopted to accomplish this great desideratum.—One variolous inoculation, the other vaccina or cow pox, or in other words vaccination. Both discoveries are wonderful inventions of the human mind, unfolding the secret provisions of a merciful providence for the melioration of natures worst, and most malignant scourge.

It is a fact strange, and remarkable, that, the inventor of this most ingenious scheme, should remain entirely unknown; but it is manifest that long before it was introduced into Europe, the nations of the East were familiar with, and practised the operation.

This curious, and important fact, was not appreciated by the British Physicians of those days, and would for a much longer time have been merged in obscurity, had it not been for the wonderful energy, and talent of a lady, the celebrated Lady Mary Wortly Montagu, wife of the English ambassador at Constantinople. Her spirited and often quoted letter—(*Letter of Lady M. W. Montagu, vol.* 3.) thus describes the new process. "The small pox so general and so fatal amongst us, is here entirely harmless by the invention of ingrafting, which is the term they give it. There is a set of old women, who make it their business, to perform the operation every autumn, in the month of September. Every year thousands undergo this operation; and the Frehch ambassador says pleasantly that they take the small pox here, by way of diversion, as they take the waters in other countries. There is no example of any one who has died in it; and you may well believe that I am satisfied with the safety of this experiment, since I intend to try it on my dear little son. I am patriot enough to take pains, to bring this useful invention into fashion in England."

On the return of Lady Mary to London in April 1721, her dear child was inoculated, the very first example of inoculation in England. This great scheme, brilliantly culminated for a long period of time in the firmament of Medical Science, until the more effulgent rays of vaccination shed abroad in 1798, by the illustrious Jenner, illuminated the world, and totally eclipsing the splendor of inoculation, consigned it to oblivion, and the dull registering operations of memory alone. And as it never again will be revived, or engage the public attention, I will dispose of the subject without the *addendum* of another word. The appearance of an excellent paper from the pen of Dr. Bayly, on the subject of vaccination, covering the 'vantage ground, induces me to suppress the publicity of that part of my manuscript, embodying a discussion, in extenso, of this topic. However I will prosecute with the utmost brevity, the conclusion of this article, by reiterating my abiding confidence in the anti-variolous power of genuine vaccina; at the same time congratulating the citizens of Cambridge, upon their security by the universal ingrafting of the vaccine germ. I firmly believe in the identical origin of variola, and variola vaccina as Jenner called it, or cow pox; their identity being I think conclusively established. If we can repose confidence in the statements of Dr. Ozaman, of Lyons, and those more recently of Dr. Sunderland, of Barman, and their correctness and veracity are not questioned by the most authoritative writers upon the subject, the original identity of cow pox and small pox, is established beyond a doubt.

Before the Frence academy of medicine, in July 1832, the former in a paper read before that body, declares that, the inoculation of variolous matter, mixed with fresh cows milk, will develope an eruption the *fac simile* of cow pox, and will fulfill all the indications of the vaccine disease. Dr. Sunderlands experiments upon this subject are still more conclusive. The following experiment of the Doctor is fraught with so much interest, that I cannot forbear detailing it, as one of the many facts which prima facie suggest the notion or idea, conclusively establishing the identity of these viri or poisons. "A woollen bed cover is permitted to lay on the bed of a patient who has died of the small pox in the suppurative stage, or who, placed in a narrow badly ventilated apartmen, is suffering from the disease in a considerable degree, until it is well saturated with the contagion. It is then rolled, up wrapped in linen, and then spread for twenty four hours upon the back of a cow, in such way that the animal cannot throw it off. In the same manner it is extended over the back of each of three other cows for the same length of time; after which it is suspended in their stall, that they may constantly inhale the contagious effluvia as they arise. In the course of a few days the animals become sick, and feverish, and on the fourth or fifth day, a pustular eruption breaks fourth upon the udders and other parts, covered with hard skin, and displaying the usual appearance of vaccine disease, becomes filled with lymph. Inoculation with this lymph, which precisely resembles the matter of genuine cow pock, will produce perfect vaccina, (*Bell*) "By many Physicians of great respectability, it has been supposed that the protective powers of the vaccine infection become gradually impaired, as the individuals who have been subjected to its influence advance in age, until finally they become as ever, susceptible to the contagion of small pox, (*Brown*, of *Edinburg Gregory*, London) *Mohl* of Copenhagen) *Huim* of Wertemberg) and some few of the Physicians of this country, advocate this opinion, all of whom insist upon the necesity of revaccination as a means of restoring to the system its immunity from variolous infection.

We have collated with no little care, the leading facts which lean directly or indirectly upon this question, especially those recorded during the last ten years; all of which in our opinion very fully sustain the position of Jenner, that, in every instance, in which the system can fully be infected with the vaccine disease, it affords a protection against the occurrence of small pox which is unimpaired by the lapse of time. The question as to the propriety, and advantage of revaccination is, nevertheless, a very important one. That among a given number of those that have been apparently successfully vaccinated, there will be found a number, in whom from some course, not well ascertained, a greater or less degree of susceptibility to variolous infection is left unextinguished, and which augmeuts in time, is a fact that would appear to be well established; and such individuals will be found to be, also, susceptible to reinfection by the vaccine virus. Now, the question presents itself, will it be possible, by subjecting these individuals to vaccination, to protect them from an attack of small pox? In order to test this question revaccination has for some years past, been very extensively practised in many parts of Europe, and the results obtained thus far are curious and interesting. Had we no other proof of the importance of revaccination, that derived from the results of the operation, among the soldiers of the Prussian army, would be sufficient.—The whole army now enjoys an almost entire immunity from the contagion of small pox, notwithstanding it has been repeatedly subjected to its influence.—To the report for 1841, we find attached the following important statement:—The powerful influence of vaccination in the diminution of variolous diseases, at the different military hospitals, is most remarkable during the year 1841. there occurred but fifty cases, of which ten were genuine variola, twenty four modified small pox or varioloid, and 16 varicella. Three of the patients died; of these, one had not been vaccinated, on his admission into the army; the second occurred in a recruit who had not been revaccinated; and the third in a non-commissioned office, who had been revaccinated some years before, but without success. Before the order for revaccination was issued, the different barracks used to be a prey to varioloid disease, which has now almost entirely disappeared.—(*Condie.*) By many of the Phycians of Germany this measure is extolled as scarcely less important than vaccination itself. "The authorities of Paris, on the other hand, have reported to the French Government against the necessity of revaccination," and there is really some difficulty in deciding on the real merits of the plan.—Dr. Jenner originally proposed, and steadily adhered to the notion that cow pock, and small pox were identical in their nature, and that vaccination is only a milder form of inoculated small pox. This opinion has received a very remarkable corroboration in the recent experiments of Mr. Creely of Aylesbury, which have proved that the cow may be inoculated with variolous matter, and in passing through the body of the animal is converted from small pox into vaccina. But though it be admitted that cow pox, and small pox have a common origin, it by no means follows that they are identical diseases, acknowledging the same laws.

The immediate effects of the two poisons undoubtedly differ. The local inflamation is different, and the constitutional illuence is different. It would be unfair therefore to argue regarding their ulterior effects without reference to the results of experience. Now it is impossible to call in question the fact, that vaccinated persons are more liable to attacks of small pox, than those who have once undergone that disease. The one is now very common. The other was always considered as a rare event. Among the circumstances that materially influence the protecting power of cow pox is time In the early periods of vaccination, 1800 to 1805, the practice of inoculating after cow pox, so as to test its prophylactic power, was carried to a great extent, and many thousand were exposed to the variolous influence with impunity. Since the year 1808, these experimental testings have almost entirely ceased, and we consequently know very little concerning the effect of inoculation at long intervals, from the date of vaccination. But it is a matter of general notoriety, that small pox taken casually after vaccination is very rare under the age of eight years. The preventive power may be considered as nearly complete for that period. About the ninth or tenth year of life, small pox after vaccination begins to be met with. It increases in frequency at the period of puberty, and is still more common between the ages of 18 and 28. With these facts before us, it is impossible to conceal the apparent conclusion, that time lessens the power of resistance to the variolous germ. The influence exerted by an atmospheric constitution over the power of variolous resistance, opens a wide but hitherto neglected field of enquiry. Having now witnessed, in London, two severe Epidemic visitations of small pox, we have no hesitation in stating that such influence is undoubted. The fact does not, from its very nature, admit of direct proof, but the number of persons attacked in epidemic seasons, who had successfully resisted small pox contagion, *communibus annis*, offers an argument in favour of the position which to our mind is irresistible.—(*Gregory, Med. Libray London.*)

The incontrovertible facts, that numerous cases of varioloid or modified small pox occur after genuine vaccination; and that very few examples of this disease are on record after revaccination, and that the latter is certainly a much milder disease than varioloid, and nothing detrimental to the human economy, can emenate from the practice of it, forcibly recommend it to the public mind, as a measure, scarcely, less important, and valuable, than vaccination itself. The Germans aver, that few, if any, of the revaccinated have fallen under the influence of small pox. The practice may be recommended for its safety, even if it be much less serviceable than the Germans contend for. The impression upon my arm of a small circular and well punctulated scar, intersected with numerous radiations, and indentations, these being the characteristics of genuine vaccination, is all the protection I have, (the same and the only protection by the medical Faculty of the world, is now appreciated, and received as the great prophylactic) and this simple insignificant cicatrix, has guaranteed my safety, during varied periods exposure to this loathsome scourge, during a practice of 27 years, and which I firmly believe will endure for life; but not forgetting the fact, that during every period of necessary exposure at the bed side of my small pox patients, I subject myself invariably to an experimental testing by revaccination. I feel just as safe in the infected atmosphere of the small pox room, as though my face was indelibly marked with deep *foveolæ* or pits, from casual or natural variola or small pox. Were I not thus protected, I would deem my position, comparatively speaking, as safe before the entire fire of all the cannon, and artillery, of Buena Vistas field, or the batteries of Chapultepec, as entirely unprotected within the focus of this dire contagion.

One word to the public, and I am done. It is with commingled emotions of wonder, and regret that I witness our Town, deserted of its county visitors.—The Hydra-headed-monster no longer stalks abroad with gigantic strides, threatening the destruction of the fairest portion of our community; but is chained in *abeyance* by the all powerful means of vaccination, and revaccination. Subject yourselves to these all powerful safe-guards, and under the especial inspection of your family Physician, who will discriminate between spurious or anomalous, and genuine vaccination; and the imperious necessity of revaccination, after a certain lapse of time, then be assured, that you may, not only, visit Cambridge or Baltimore, with impunity, but dwell in the infected atmosphere of a small pox room, unharmed. "Veritas est magna et prevalebit."

THOMAS HY. HANDY, M. D.

February 12, 1851.

☞Horace Greely calls juvenile tobacco chewers, "young donkeys who are just learning to brutify themselves by the use of the wild weed." He speaks from experience, for he says when he was six years old he smoked nearly an inch of a cigar himself. He winds up by the remark, I do not say that every smoker and chewer is necessarily a blackguard, but there is a very steep prolivity that way.

Md. Reform Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 30, 1851.

The Convention met. Hon. J. G. Chapman, presiding.

Mr. M. Newcomer presented a petition of sundry citizens interested in the inspection of tobacco, flour, liquors, fish, lumber, lumber, wood, coal, plaster of Paris, lime and guano, that the principles of a free inspection may be engrafted upon the constitution. Referred to the Committee on Inspections.

On motion of Mr. Presstman, the Judiciary Committee were authorised to inquire into the propriety of reporting a provision, that the rights and interests of parties to a suit shall not be affected by any law passed during the pending of such suit, in any Court of this State.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Stephenson, changing the hour of meeting to ten o'clock.

A call of the Convention was had on the motion of Mr. Sappington, when the resolution was passed, by yeas, 43, nays 26.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Convention passed to the order of the day, being the articles reported to compose a Declaration of Rights.

The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Chambers, of Kent county, to that proposed by Mr. Presstman, to the 1st article.

Mr. Ridgely declined claiming the floor to finish his argument commenced yesterday.

Mr. Fiery moved the previous question, but it was not ordered.

The subject was then further debated, but without coming to a vote, the Convention adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 29, 1851.

Mr. Dorsey presented a petition of James Sykes and others, that Howard District may be erected in a county, to be called Howard county; and moved its reference to the Committee on Representation. On motion of Mr. Bowie it was referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Dorsey, Bowie, Smith, Harbine and Ricaud.

On motion of Mr. Magraw, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Magraw, Dirickson and Sappington, to ascertain what alterations can be made in the Hall that will add to the comfort of the members of the Convention.

Mr. Stephenson moved, that from and after Monday next the Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M., except Monday, on which day the hour of meeting shall be 12 M.

Mr. Ridgely moved to lay it on table. Negatived—yeas 35, nays 37.

On motion of Mr. J. Newcomer, "twelve o'clock" was stricken out, and "ten o'clock" inserted—yeas 40, nays 37

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the Convention was called. After calling the roll, on motion of Mr. McHenry, further proceedings under the call was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Brown, all that portion of the order fixing the hour of meeting on Monday was stricken out.

Mr. Tuck moved to meet on Monday at 12½ o'clock—negatived.

Mr. Morgan moved that the order lay on the table. Negatived—yeas 38, nays 40.

The hour having arrived for proceeding with the order of the day.

Mr. Harbine moved to postpone the order of the day. Negatived.

Mr. Jenifer, chairman of Committee No. 14, submitted the following article to the Constitution, in lieu of the former article on the same subject reported from said committee, and in lieu of the substitute proposed by Mr. Bowie for said first reported article to-wit:

"The Legislature shall not pass any law to abolish or change the relation of master and slave as it now exists in this State." Which was read and unanimously adopted. [So the Convention, after a session of three months, have adopted one article towards a new constitution.]

The order of the day (the articles reported to compose a Declaration of Rights) was then proceeded with.

The question, being on the amendment proposed yesterday by Mr. Presstman to the 1st article, and the further amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Hicks.

A debate arose, in which Messrs. J. U. Dennis, Hicks, Steward of Caroline, Wright, Phelps, Chambers and Brown participated, when Mr. Brown moved the previous question, but it was not ordered.

The question was then taken on Mr. Hicks' amendment, and it was rejected by yeas 27, nays 51.

Mr. Chambers, of Kent, moved to add to the amendment proposed yesterday by Mr. Presstman, the following:—"According to the mode authorized by the constitution or laws of the land."

Mr. Ridgely commenced an able argument against the last named amendment, when the Convention adjourned.

Edward M. Wise, of Baltimore city, appointed Messenger to the Executive Department yesterday, entered upon the discharge of the duties this morning.

DEATH OF THE HON. D. S. KAUFMANN.—Hon. David S. Kauffman member of Congress from Texas, died suddently at the Irving Hotel, Washington city, at 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. The Republic of this morning says:

We are informed that Mr. KAUFMANN was apparently in his usual health yesterday, and that sometime after the adjournment of the House of Representatives, which took place at about half past three, p. m, he was standing in front of the hotel where he lodged, conversing with a friend, c
complained of a pain i
to his room at once, a
utes was a corpse.
was, we believe, a nat
Maine, but for several
in eastern Texas. He
two Representatives el
that State on her admi
nion, which position
occupy up to the hour
signal credit to himsel
to his constituents. H
we understand he was
who knew him or had
him, for his kindness
tlemanly demeanor.

Dr. Oliver Wendell
is writing a biographi
late Dr. Parkman to
work entitled, "The
Medical School of Ha
of which Holmes is o
sors.

MARR

In Baltimore, on
6th instant, in Christ
H. V. D. Johns, Cap
MAN, of Queen Ann's
SARAH AUGUSTA STE

In Easton on the 3
J. Shreeve, WM. T. R
Editor "Easton Star,"
BURGESS—all that to

On the 30th ult., by
lyard, JOSEPH E. SM
county, to Miss MAR
Baltimore city.

On the 30th ult.,
Straughn, SOLOMON J
BELLA GLOVER, all o

On Wednesday the
Rev. John P. Robins,
WILLIAMS to Miss M
daughter of the late C
all of Worcester Cour

DIE

In this county on
GEO. W. LOCKERMA
years.

CAMBRIDGE
PUBLIC EXH
AN EXHIBITION
CLASSICAL DEPA
held at the
TOWN
on Friday Evening,
Seven o'clock. Th
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CHESTRA have kindl
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invited to attend.
Feb. 12, 1851.—1t

Guano & B
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WM.
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☞ Also Building
Lime. Feb.

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Cambridge Feb. 1

In Chancery, 2
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The Report states
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True copy
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Feb. 12th, 1851.—

Dissolution of C
THE partnership
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Wright & Hurley
January 1851, disso
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ley, on Wednesday
and every week,
closed. The unde
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H. Hurley will cont
business and solici
public patronage.
Respectfully
J
A
Vienna, Jan. 29th

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