

The Cambridge Chronicle.

JOSEPH R. ECCLESTON,

Editor & Proprietor

NEW SERIES—VOL. 8.

CAMBRIDGE, N.D.—SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1845.

NUMBER 19

TERMS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
At two Dollars and Fifty cents per annum, payable half
yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for
a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued
until all arrears are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms, and
where the number of insertions is not limited, they will be
continued until directed to omit them is received, and
charged accordingly.



POETRY.

THE SABBATH.

Hark! the temple's solemn chime,
'Tis the holy Sabbath time!
'Tis the day forever blest
As the Christian's time of rest,
Hark! the gentle invitation,
To repose and adoration!
Something in the Sabbath toll
Softly the mind and wins the soul—
Telling me of Heaven's care,
And tuning hearts to prayer.

Hark! the sound goes up to Heaven—
Whence come down the precious leaven,
E'en as happy earth should try
Songs responsive to the sky,
Sotter seem the winds to blow,
Calmer seems the earth to grow—
Holmer the breath of day
Holier the sunny ray—
Brighter seem the arched skies
As the sounds of prayer arise.

'Tis the apt and so'mn pause
Of the Great First Guiding Cause—
Who from mighty labor staid,
When the beauteous world was made,
When the land in verdant pride,
Rose—the waters to divide,
When the light broke at the word
And first life in Eden stirr'd—
Then He spoke as there he stood,
'Tis done, and it is good.'

Holy Sabbath! let us pray
New returnings of the day
From the hills of evening care—
Sadden'd thought and dark despair,
Mortal things that fret the soul
Till it sinks in their control—
From the blight of stubborn will,
Holy Sabbath save us still!
Hark! the temple's solemn chime!
'Tis the holy Sabbath time!

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE LITTLE GIRL AND THE RAIN.

BY MRS. L. H. GOURNEY.

'Mother, it rains,' said a little girl, who was looking
out at the window. 'I am so sorry not to go and
make that visit to Emma. She invited me twice be-
fore, but it rained; and now it is raining hard again.'

'I hope you will not be unhappy, my dear,' said her
mother. 'I think I see tears upon your cheeks. I
will not say it is a little thing; for the troubles of chil-
dren seem great to them; but I trust you will be pati-
ent, and wait pleasantly for good weather.'

'Mother, you have told me that God knows every
thing, and that he is always good. Then he certainly
must know that there is but one Saturday afternoon in
the week, and that is all the time I have to play with
my little friends. He must know that it has rained
now these three holidays, when I wished so much to
go abroad. And can he not make sunshine whenever
he pleases?'

'We cannot understand all the ways of God, my
child; but the Bible tells us he is wise and good. Look
out into your little garden, and see how happy the rose
buds are to catch the soft rain in their bosoms, and
how the violets lift up their sweet faces to meet it, and
as the drops fall into the quiet stream, how it dimplies
with gladness and gratitude. The cattle will drink at
the stream, and be refreshed. Should it be drier up,
they would be troubled, and were the green grass to
grow brown and die, they would be troubled, still more,
and some of them might perish for want of food.'

'Then the good mother told her daughter of the sandy
deserts in the East, and of the camel, who patient-
ly bears thirst for many days; and how the fainting
traveller watched for the rain cloud, and blessed God
when he found the water; and she showed her the pic-
ture of the camel and of the caravan, and told her how
they were sometimes buried under the sands of the
desert. And she told her a story of the mother who
wandered in the wilderness with her son, and when
the water was spent in the bottle she had him under
the shades to die, and went and prayed in her anguish
to God; then how an angel brought the water from
heaven, and her son lived. She told her of another
story from the Bible, how there fell no rain in Israel for
more than three years, and the grass dried up, and the
brooks wasted away, and the cattle died; and how the
good prophet prayed earnestly to God and the skies
sent their blessed rain, and the earth gave forth her
fruit. Many other things the good mother said to her
child, to teach and entertain her. Then they sang to-
gether a sweet hymn or two, and the little girl was
surprised to find the afternoon so swiftly spent, for the
time passed pleasantly.

'So she thanked her kind mother for the stories she
had told, and the pictures she had shown her. And
she smiled, and said, 'What God pleases is best.'
Her mother kissed her and said, 'Carry this sweet
spirit with you, my daughter, as long as you live, and
you will have gathered more wisdom from the storm
than from the sunshine.'

THE REFORMATORY POWER OF LOVE.—In truth love
seems to be the only principle by which beings created
with the same essential attributes, can effectually con-
trol each other. Force may for a time direct the ener-
gies of the body, and even limit the development of
the spiritual nature, but in process of time, the con-
trolled may become the controller, the tyrant may be-
come the victim of the brutal nature which his tyrant
has contributed to develop, the crouching mental
may, by mere bodily strength, become the lordly dicta-
tor of the refined and once exalted. But that love
which seeks to bring every human soul into the high-
est moral harmony with the Divine law that fears no
brutal reaction. "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor
therefore love is the fulfilling of the law."

"Peace on earth and good will to men," was the
divine and harmonious announcement of the heavenly
messengers who proclaimed to the humble shepherds
the advent of the long anticipated Messiah, and his
whole mission was emphatically designed to bring
the whole human race into harmony with the laws of
God, and consequently to lead them to seek the true
interest of all who bear the impress of intelligent, ac-
countable natures. If then we acknowledge ourselves
his followers, we are bound to follow his example of
kindness and love in all our intercourse with our fel-
low beings.—*Maria.*

TATTLING.—There is a species of tattling among
Christians, under the cover of lamenting over the re-
sults of brethren. Many who would be afraid or as-
hamed to mention the faults of a brother in the way
of direct affirmation or report, easily find, or attempt
to find, a disguise for their backbiting dispositions in
affected lamentations. "What a pity it is," they ex-
claim, "that Brother B. should have behaved so ill.—
Poor man! I am sorry that he should have commit-
ted himself. The petulance of his temper, is exceed-
ingly to be regretted. He does not much honor reli-
gion."

"And then," whispers a second, "how sorry I am
to learn this report of Sister C.!" How the world will
talk, and the cause of Christ suffer, by such unwar-
ranted things in the conduct of a professor! It will
not be secret long; or I would not mention it."
"Oh!" says a third, "I have heard whispers of the
same kind in times past. I have long suspected it, and
mentioned my fears some months ago to a friend or
two. I thought she was not the person that she ap-
peared to be. I am sorry for her, and for the cause of
Christ. I have long had my suspicions, and now they
are all confirmed. I shall tell the friends to whom I
expressed my fears. What I have now heard."

In this way is a tattling disposition indulged in
the circle of even good people, under the guise of lamenta-
tion for the sins of others. "Odious and disgusting
cant!" would a noble Christian exclaim, "which of
you, if you really lamented the fact, would report it?
Which of you has gone to the erring individual, in-
quired into the truth of the matter, and, finding it true,
has mildly expostulated? Let your lamentation be
poured out before God and the offender, but to no one
else."—*J. A. Jaars.*

INTERESTING FACTS. The population of the earth
is estimated at one thousand millions. Thirty milli-
ons die annually, eighty-two thousand daily, three
thousand four hundred and twenty one every hour,
and fifty-seven every minute.

A bushel of wheat weighing 62 pounds contains
550,000 kernels.

In Greece it was the custom at meals for the two
sexes always to eat seriously.

The Romans lay on couches at their dining tables
on their left arms, eating with their right.

Noah's Ark was 546 English feet long, 91 broad, &
54 high.

The walls of Ninevah were 100 feet high and thick
enough for three chariots abreast.

Babylon was 60 miles within the walls, which were
75 feet thick and 300 feet high.

A clean skin is as necessary to health as food.

Vinegar boiled with myrrh or camphor sprinkled in
a room, corrects putridity.

Hops entwine to the left, and beans to the right.

Gold may be beaten into leaves so thin, that 280,
000 would be only an inch thick.

The earth is 7,916 miles in diameter, and 24,880
miles round.

Forests of standing trees have been discovered in
Yorkshire, England, and in Ireland, imbedded in
stone.

There is iron enough in the blood of 42 men to make
fifty horse shoes, each weighing half a pound.

A man is taller in the morning by half an inch than
he is at night.

Water is the only universal medicine; by it all dis-
eases may be alleviated or cured.

About the age of 36, it is said, the lean man be-
comes fatter, and the fat man leaner.

The atoms composing a man are believed to be
changed every forty days, and the bones in a few
months.

Fossil remains on the Ohio prove that it was once
covered by the sea.

When the sea is a blue color, it is deep water; and
when green shallow.

A map of China, made one thousand years before
Christ, is still in existence.

'The 14th of January, on an average of years, is the
coldest day in the year.

In water, sound passes at the rate of 8,508 feet per
second. In air, 1,142 feet per second.

In the Arctic regions, when the thermometer is be-
low zero, persons can converse at more than a mile
distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts, that he heard every
word of a sermon at the distance of two miles.

A hand used for horses is four inches,
Ezekiel's reed was 18 feet 11-8 inches long.
A Sabbath day's journey was about two-thirds of a
mile.

There are 2,500 known species of fishes.

Perfectly white cats are deaf.

The bones of birds are hollow, and filled with air
instead of marrow.

A single house fly produces in one season, 20,080,
320!

The flea jumps 200 times its own length, equal to a
quarter of a mile for a man.

The black ostrich stands 7 feet high.
In the human body there are 219 bones.

AGRICULTURAL.

APPLICATION AND USE OF LIME.—As there are many
causes in which lime ought to be applied unmixed
and in the caustic state, so there are others in which
it is best and most beneficially laid upon the land in
a mild state and in the form of a compost.

1. When lime is required only in small quantities,
it can be more evenly spread when previously well
mixed with from 3 to 8 times a bulk of soil.

2. On light, sandy and gravelly soils, when of a dry
character, unmixed lime will bring up much cov-
er and read-pottery. If they are moist soils, or if
rainy weather ensue, the lime is apt to run into mor-
tar, and thus to form an impervious subsoil, or lumps
of conglomerate, which are brought up by the plough,
but do not really yield their lime to the soil. These
bad consequences are all avoided by adding the lime in
the form of a compost.

3. Applied to grass lands—unless the soil be stiff
clay—or much coarse grass is to be extirpated, it is
generally better and safer to apply it in the compost
form. The action of the lime on the tender herbage is
by this means moderated, and its inexhaustible effect
lessened upon soils which contain little vegetable mat-
ter.

4. In the compost form the same quantity of lime
acts more immediately. While lying in a state of
mixture, those chemical changes which lime either
induces or promotes, have already, to a certain ex-
tent taken place, and thus the sensible effect of the
lime becomes apparent in a shorter time after being
laid upon the land.

5. This is still more distinctly the case, when besides
earthly matter, decayed vegetable substances, ditch
scourings, and other refuse, are mixed with the lime.
The experience of every practical man has long pro-
ved how very much more enriching such composts are,
and more obvious in their effects upon the soil, than
the simple application of the lime alone.

6. It is stated as the result of extended trial in Flanders
and in parts of France, that a smaller quantity of
lime laid on in this form will produce an equal effect.
From this one cause it may be, that the rains are pre-
vented from acting upon the mass of compost as they
would upon the open soil—in washing out either the
lime itself, or the saline substances which are produced
during its contact with the earthy and vegetable mat-
ter with which it is mixed.

7. The older the compost the more fertilizing is its
action. This fact is of the same kind with that gener-
ally admitted in respect to the action of manure and un-
mixed lime—that it is more sensible in the second ro-
tation, than in the first.

In conclusion, it may be stated that this form of ap-
plication is especially adapted to the lightest and driest
soils, and to such as are poorest in vegetable matter.

VIRTUES OF GUANO.—An exchange paper says that
a man in Providence, R. I., after having enriched his
ground with guano, went quietly and thoughtfully to
work planting pumpkin seeds; but they were scarcely
in the ground before a pumpkin struck out and knock-
ed off his head. He recovered and ran for his life, the
vine chasing him all over the garden. He succeeded
in getting into his house, and has not since been heard
from.

(From the Kent News.)

PARTY MOVEMENT.

Whenever the Loco administration party have
been defeated in Maryland for a series of years and
unable in all probability, under ordinary circum-
stances to recover possession of the government, they, or
the leaders, immediately begin to play upon popular
prejudices, and endeavour to get up a 'hue and cry'
about some alleged abuses or extravagance, and begin
the old and stale song of 'Reform.' This is echoed
back by the party press, until a small amount of ex-
citement is produced, sufficient, with the aid of the
spur of private communications among the 'master
spirits,' to get up small neighborhood or county meet-
ings in a leisure season of the year, at a time when
the thoughts are usually turned to the selection of
candidates for Legislature, &c. Delegates are ap-
pointed, and lo and behold, a great State Convention
is assembled in the city of Baltimore to effect a change
in the Constitution, to remodel the fundamental law,
and to show to the world that our forefathers but lit-
tle understood the science of politics! Verily, these
are the days of 'humbuggery' and improvement.

In Somerset county, which is strongly whig it
would not be expedient or politic to make the move-
ment an entire party one, but to mix up different ele-
ments in a heterogeneous mass, baptize it 'Reform,'
and fan the flames with much ado about *State Taxes*,
and reform of the Judiciary. As soon as the prepara-
tion is fit for use, we see a celebrated character the
head of this reform movement, and its active projector,
a Mr. L. D. Teackle, announced as a candidate for
the Legislature. Mr. Teackle, was aware that with-
out a good strong 'hobby-horse,' he would not be like-
ly to ride into office in the Whig county of Somerset.

What reform is wanted? Have not the people the
election of Governor and of Senators?—have not the
Council been abolished, and a limitation set to the
tenure of appointments? But they say the Judiciary
is expensive. But great misrepresentations have been
set afloat in this particular. The comparisons with
other States have been exaggerated and misrepresented.
The expense of the Maryland Judiciary is said to be
\$36,770—while in New York the expense is \$53,930
—besides the fees allowed to the Chancellor, Vice As-
sistant Chancellor, and the Judges of the Circuit and

Supreme Court, and besides an allowance of \$3 per
day for the attendance of fine Judges of the County
Courts in 59 counties of the State—equal to \$700 per
day. A reasonable estimate is that the whole cost is
\$171,530.

In Virginia, the expense of the Judiciary is \$74,-
350, besides an allowance of 20 cents per mile to the
97 Judges of the Court of Appeals and the General
Court.

In Pennsylvania the cost is \$37,744.

But how is the State Tax to be greatly lessened,
admitted for a moment that the cost is too much?—
We assume that it could not possibly be reduced more
than one half—say \$18,000. The assessable property
in the State is about \$188,000,000—the Direct Tax
\$109,812. The rate of tax 25 cents in the \$100. The
deduction of the \$18,000 would still leave it at 24 cents
in the \$100. So that upon an examination of the
matter the mountain of reform dwindles into a 'mole
hill' of party politics, and the great relief promised to
the people is evanescent, and but the sand which politi-
cians throw into their eyes to blind them against the
true character of the contemplated movement. A
Convention when once in session who knows to what
lengths it would go? or where the work of pulling
down would stop? Its election would produce an ex-
citing and powerful conflict between the parties, and
how far the security and value of property would be
affected, it is impossible to conjecture. The Loco
Convention to nominate candidates for the Assembly
in Anne Arundel, refused to appoint delegates to the
Convention proposed to be held, on the ground of
some apprehended interference with slavery, and re-
ferred the subject to the proper tribunal.

The Legislature have the power to change the
Constitution when necessary. It has been changed
in this mode, and we know of no particular change
now expedient, except that officers having served out
their term of seven years, should be made eligible.—
This can be effected in the usual and ordinary way,
and doubtless will be done. The country is not ex-
cited about reform—public opinion has settled down—
the people want repose, and do not require the con-
stant stimulus, which demagogues and interested poli-
ticians are continually administering to them.

If the people want the Judiciary reformed let them
instruct their delegation and senators—but we do not
believe they desire it, much less a convention. We
hope the day is far distant when the duties of life
and death shall be held in the hands of a single Judge
—when our rights to property and reputation shall
depend on the decision of one man, who is more
likely to err than three. His decisions are more liable
to be influenced by prejudice, personal predilections
and favoritisms, while the integrity of three men, is a
shield of triple thickness against the temptations of
power and corruption. A cheap, low priced Judiciary
would be one of the greatest evils that ever afflicted
us—men of talents, of acknowledged legal learning, of
fine discrimination, sound judgement and extensive
experience in the law and the practice of the courts,
could never be induced to relinquish their professions
for the trifling compensation of a per diem allowance,
that some would be willing to give. One such
would, if purisimo pennyworthiness became the order
of the day, soon be filled by young and inexperienced
men, without a practical knowledge of the law and a
superficial acquaintance with its great principles and
rules of evidence. We should be like a ship at sea,
without rudder or compass, and without a practical
and skilful helmsman, to conduct it.

As the Bench is now filled, and the Whigs have the
Executive, but little hope can be indulged of a partici-
pation in this branch for several years. A Conven-
tion might throw these offices into the hands of our
opponents; at least, they would be afforded an oppor-
tunity of a contest. We do not, of course, include the
'masses' in this assertion, for we believe that the body
of our political opponents desire rest and repose as
well as the Whigs, and a careful abstention from inter-
fering with the Constitution, which had once as-
sociated with it a sacredness and veneration, which
gave it stability and secured it from the ruckhead of
innovation and political tinkering—but of late years
almost every 'har-road and cross roads politician,'
considers himself better qualified to amend a consti-
tution, than the other Marquis the Duke, the
Pinkneys, and sages of by-gone times.

THE AMOUNT OF HUMBUG. The amount of hum-
bug involved in the Loco loco reform movement may
be judged from one fact. The Citizen states on the
authority of the Baltimore Clipper, that the State may
save ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
per year by a judicious system of Reform.

Now we object not to introducing reform in any
where it can be properly done and applied, but
what how can this amount be saved?—
expense of the civil list is only as follows:

For the Legislature.	\$55,000
Executive and Officers.	11,950
Judiciary.	39,570
	\$106,520

And yet according to the representation of these gen-
tlemen, they can save out of this One Hundred Thou-
sand per year! What monstrous Humbug!! What
loco loco finesse, and misrepresentation to acquire pow-
er! We want some retrenchment and some Reform
but not to the extent of One Hundred and Six Thou-
sand! The Locos never discovered the imminent ne-
cessity for Reform until the power got into the hands
of the Whigs but now they find it not only indispen-
sable, but also that it cannot be done but by a Con-
vention, which will also no doubt, be disposed to give
Representation according to population.

It is at last but a question of party and of expedi-
ency as to the mode of introducing Reform, the Locos
wanting it in the longest and dearest mode, and the
Whigs in the most economical and speediest.

Lazy rich girls, make rich men poor and immor-
al poor girls make poor men rich.

REFORM.

We have heretofore adverted to this subject, which
is now being agitated through the State, with the sole
view of disabusing the public mind of the errors into
which the unfounded publications of the so called Re-
formers are calculated to lead it. We have shown
that the entire cost of the Judicial Department of the
government is \$36,618.37.

We have shown that the amount paid into the trea-
sury derived from the judiciary is \$23,825.71, making
the actual expense of our judiciary only \$12,792.66,
instead of \$11,000 as is stated by the Reformers.

We now propose to consider the clamors which are
raised by the Reformers against the Executive Depart-
ment of the Government.

They say that the power of appointment to office
should be taken from the Executive; that the salaries
of the Governor and Secretary of State are too high;
and that the Senate of Maryland committed a great
error in rejecting a bill, which passed the House of
Delegates at the last session, reducing the salaries of
those officers to one-half the amount to which, under
the existing law, they are entitled.

Before we proceed to the argument of this question
we would ask those wise and disinterested friends of the
people, who now desire to erect the fundamental law
of the State, what new light has come over the spirit
of their dreams? Whence cometh this new born zeal
for the interest of the people? By what new princi-
ple in political economy have they, for the first time
since the adoption of the present Constitution in 1837,
discovered that the salaries of the Governor and Sec-
retary of State are too high, and that a State Conven-
tion is necessary to reduce them? By what new
principle of ratification have they been enabled to
discover in 1845 that the power of appointment by the
Executive of Judges, Clerks, Registers, &c., is a
'Kingly prerogative,' which is dangerous to the lib-
erties of the people, and which should therefore be ab-
olished? Was not the salary of Gov. Grason, and his
Secretary of State, from 1838 to 1841, and of Gov.
Thomas, and his Secretary of State, from 1841 to
1845, the same which is now received by the present
Governor and Secretary of State? Did not the Con-
stitution vest in Governors Grason and Thomas the
same 'Kingly power,' of appointing Judges, Clerks,
&c., which is exercised by the present Governor?—
Did not the modern Democracy (the Low Reformers,)
during the gubernatorial canvass of last year claim
for their party the exclusive merit of having formed
the present reformed constitution, and charge the
Whig candidate for Governor with opposition to the
present constitution?

Was the question of reform of the present consti-
tution (by the reduction of the salary of the Governor,
or in any other particular,) agitated before the people
in any part of the State?

If Mr. Carroll had been elected Governor instead
of the Whig candidate, would the Locofocos, have
made this discovery that his salary was too high, or
that the power of appointment should be taken from
him? Would they not have denounced any attempt
to legislate Governors Grason or Thomas from the
office to which they were elected by the people (by
taking from them the salary to which under the con-
stitution and the law they were entitled for the entire
period for which they were elected,) an infringement of
the constitution and violation of the compact be-
tween the people and the officer elected by them?—
No; if Mr. Carroll had been elected the Governor of
the State, the recent discoveries of defects in the orga-
nic law would never have been made; an attempt to re-
duce his salary would have been a violation of the con-
stitution, and the exercise of the 'Kingly power' of
appointment would have been entirely democratic.

The response which must be given by every honest
mind to each of the interrogatories above propounded
clearly demonstrates that the political ascendancy of
their party in the State is the reform which they really
aim at. That the present constitution and form of
government is democratic enough for them, provided
it is administered by a Grason, a Thomas, a Carroll
or by any other of their own party; and that it only
becomes aristocratic, and requires reform when their
party is deprived of its administration. During the
entire period since the formation of the present consti-
tution, in the modern Democracy, having the ascendancy
in the State Government, adopted, in reference to
reform, the maxim of Lord Eldon—'sat cito, si sat bene,'
and no proposition whatever was made either before
the people or in the Legislature to alter the present
constitution;—but now (fortunately for the honour and
credit of Maryland,) that Whigs having gained for the
first time the ascendancy they (the modern Democrats)
have reversed their maxim and now 'sat bene si sat
cito' is their motto. Now (although the necessity
of further reform was not mentioned until the year
1841, and the present reform movement has only
been now agitated if Mr. Carroll had been elected) the
Locofocos from Allegany to Worcester have again
mounted this political hobby, and hope by depriving
the present Governor of the salary, to which by his e-
lection he is entitled, to legislate him from office, and
again possess themselves of the executive branch of
the Government.

We have digressed from the object of this editorial.
We propose to show that the Locofocos have no right
to lessen the salary of the Governor during the period
for which he has been elected, and that the Whig Sen-
ate of Maryland were consequently compelled by their
oaths to reject the Bill of the last session which had for
its object the reduction of his salary.

By the amended constitution it is declared "that an
election shall be held for a Governor of this State,
whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday
of January next ensuing the day of such election, and
continue for three years, and until the election and
installation of a successor."

The salary of the Governor is fixed by the act of
the Legislature, chapter 131. This act is entitled, "A supplement