CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1833.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday next.

The following appear to be the official returns of the late election for a member of Congress in the district.

	Somerset.	Worcester.	Dorchester.	Total.
L. P. Dennis,	1287	1064	857	3208
J. A. Stewart,	850	1185	963	2998
Dennis' majority in the district,				210

MARYLAND ELECTION.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

We present below a corrected statement of the result of the election in this State, which, we believe, may be relied upon. In this list we have included on the Jackson side three national Republicans from Baltimore county, who are said to be pledged to vote for a Jackson Governor and Council. The delegates from Baltimore city we have not counted on either side, as they were elected on principles distinct from those of party, and are presumed to be neutral on the subject of party politics. But even with their votes against us, the result would not be changed.

	Nat. Republican.	*Jackson.*
St. Mary's	4	0
Charles	4	0
Calvert	2	2
Prince George's	2	2
Anne Arundel	0	4
Annapolis city	1	1
Baltimore city	0	0
Baltimore county	0	4
Frederick	0	4
Washington	0	4
Allegany	2	2
Harford	1	3
Cecil	0	4
Kent	2	2
Queen Anne's	1	3
Talbot	2	2
Caroline	3	1
Dorchester	4	0
Somerset	2	2
Worcester	0	4
Montgomery	4	0
	34	44
Senate,	15—49.	

Forty eight votes constitute a majority on joint ballot. We have that, and one to spare, besides, it is reported, that one member in Somerset and two in Calvert are pledged to vote for the re-election of the present Executive.

Mr. Durant, a partial account of whose second Balloon Ascension from Baltimore, which took place on Monday, will be found in another column, alighted on the bay, near Pool's Island, within a mile of the Eastern Shore, and was taken on board the steamboat Independence, then on her way from Baltimore to Frenchtown.

The Alexandria Gazette says the reason why the National Republicans came off "second best" in the election in this State is as followeth:—

The Anti-Jackson party were not strong enough to beat their opponents, and of course their opponents beat them.

The gale which was felt here on Saturday night and Sunday morning, says the Baltimore American of Wednesday, appears to have been experienced with much violence at New York. Fears were entertained for the safety of inward bound vessels near the coast. During the gale the tide was high and some damage was done to property in the cellars on the South side of the city.

It is stated that Bishop England, who has just returned from Europe, has brought with him a dispensation from the Pope, permitting the members of the Catholic church in the United States to eat meat on Friday.

During the month of September there were *nine hundred and fifty-seven deaths* at New Orleans—a fearful mortality, when the reduced number of the population is considered.

The cholera was raging at Brazoria (Texas) on the 5th August, and many of the inhabitants had deserted the place.

Cholera in Spain.—Captain Darrell, of the brig Repeater, at Baltimore from Malaga and Gibraltar, reports that the Cholera had broken out in several places in Spain and created a great deal of alarm in Malaga.

Georgia Election.—The returns from the Georgia election, seem thus far to indicate a result favorable to the nullifying candidate for Governor.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The New York Gazette, Courier and Enquirer, and Mercantile Advertiser furnish extracts from Liverpool papers to the 8th and London to the 7th ult. brought by the Packet ship John Jay.

No later accounts had been received in England from Portugal, and we, of course, have no further information of the state of affairs in that country.

The papers are filled with afflicting details of the effects of a most violent gale on the coast of England and France, Belgium and Holland, on the 31st August and 1st September. The destruction of life and property appears to have been immense.

All the accounts coming from the French possessions on the African coast, show that many years must elapse before the French can indulge the hope of remaining undisputed masters of them. The expedition which has been some time in preparation at Toulon, and to which many persons assigned Portugal as a destination, now appears to be bound to Bougia, a small fortified seaport, situate about 40 leagues east of Algiers, and 18 leagues north east of Constantine.

The pressure in regard to money continues in Baltimore, to the great inconvenience of all classes of the community. That this pressure originated in the determination of the President of the United States to remove the government deposites accruing from the collection of the public Revenue from the Bank of the United States, to a local bank, is generally admitted.—*Balt Gaz.*

African Emigration.—Pursuant to the declared purposes of a meeting, held a few days ago in Albany, measures are in active preparation in that city for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum to convey one hundred emigrants to Liberia, and to provide for their support during six months after their arrival, on a place to be hereafter designated, and to be named *Albany.—N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Civil War in Alabama.—The New-York Mercantile Advertiser, of Saturday last, contains an extract from a letter dated at Vernon, Alabama, the 30th September, which states that the Governor of Alabama had "ordered out the militia to fight the United States troops in the Creek Nation."

There has been a strong excitement lately in Alabama, which originated in a dispute between the Creek Indians and some intruders upon their lands. The United States troops were employed to quell the disturbance, and a citizen of Alabama, by the name of Owen, was unfortunately killed. This naturally produced a discontented feeling among the people, which the *agitators* have been endeavoring, perhaps too successfully, to exasperate and render subservient to their own designs.

Governor Gayle, however, is a *Union* man, and a warm and decided friend of the present administration, which, together with the date of the letter from which the above extract is taken, renders it probable that the intelligence is not authentic.—*Balt. Gaz.*

CENTRAL COURSE RACES.

The Fall Races over the Central Course, near Baltimore, commenced on Tuesday last, 15th instant. The following is the result of the first and second days' running.

From the Baltimore American.

FIRT DAY.—For the Sweepstakes for colts and fillies, 3 years old, entrance $500, half forfeit, 2 mile heats, eleven subscribers, five nags appeared; the result is as follows:

Charles S. W. Dorsey's ch. f. Ann Page,	1	1
Col. Wynn's ch. c. Drone,	3	2
Col. Johnson's full sister to Herr Cline,	2	3
A. P. Hamlin's gr. c. St. Leger,	4	dist.
Capt. R. F. Stockton's gr. c. Powhatan,	5	dist

Time—1st heat, 3m. 55s; 2d heat, 3m. 53s.

SECOND DAY.

First Race—For the Maryland Jockey Club plate, value $500, two mile heats—result:—

Col. Johnson's gr. m. Ironette,	5	1	1
J. M. Selden's b. h. Duke of Orleans,	1	2	2
R. F. Stockton's br. m. Miss Mattie,	4	3	3
J. C. Craig's ch. h. Paul Clifford,	2	dis.	
F. R. S. Boyce's b. f. Apparition,	6	dis.	

Time, 3m 55s; 3m 49s; 3m 57s.

Dr. Duvall's h. Jack Downing was entered for this race, but did not start.

Second Race—Sweepstakes for colts and fillies, 3 years old, $300 entrance, $100 forfeit:

J. S. Garrison's b. c. Hanslop,	2	1	1
W. R. Jonson's gr. c. Jessup,	1	2	2
W. Wynn's b. f. by Tonson,	4	3	3
Edward Parker's b. f. by Medley,	3	dis.	

Time, 1m 53½s; 1m 52½s; 1m 57s.

Richmond, Oct. 12.—The Jockey Club Purse over the New Market Course, was won by Mr. Garrison's horse Muckle John, beating ten others. Yesterday, we hear, Mr. John M. Botts' horse Backslider won the sweepstake, and Tobacconist the Plate.

The "Wandering Piper" has arrived in New York, and taken lodgings at Tammany Hall.

It is *said* that the Contractors at the Potomac Bridge have discharged the hands in their employment, and abandoned the work.—*Alex. Gaz.*

There have been ninety-two prosecutions against the Paris ultra Republican Journal, the *Tribune*, and five of its Editors are now in prison.

Six of the principal British officers who took part in the Battle of New Orleans, have distinctly denied any knowledge of the alleged fact, that on the 8th of January, 1815, the watch-words of the British army were "*Beauty and Booty.*"

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.

The Lafayette Steam Boat—"Took fire and burnt up on the 8th instant, at the mouth of the Ohio."

"*Currituck*, (N. C.) Oct. 9th, 1833.

Capt. Patridge, of the schooner Postmaster, saw, off Caffee Inlet, about the 15th September, between him and the land, a steamboat standing to the North, a considerble distance in shore of him; the man at the helm saw an unusual smoke in the direction of the steamboat, and observed that she had blown up—he standing to the South, and hearing no explosion, did not think any more of it. In a day or two after this, the fragments came on shore. From the appearance of the fragments, the steam boat must have been new, and I suppose all on board have perished."

Another Steam-boat disaster.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 26th, mentions that the steam-boat Lafourch, with a freight for that port, struck the Grand Chain, a ledge of rocks, in coming out of the Ohio, and sunk. It was feared she would be a total wreck.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Alexandria Gazette of Monday says: Whilst we are writing the waters of the Potomac above Harper's Ferry, are silently flowing into the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Passing the long-contested Point of Rocks into the finished part to Seneca, they will connect the tide water of the District to the fertile region of the Shenandoah and the upper part of Virginia and Maryland, watered by the Potomac and its tributary streams.

This part of the Canal has been by far the most expensive to construct, of the eastern section. By the commencement of next season, it is supposed that upwards of 100 miles of the Canal will be completed—passing Shepherdstown and Williamsport, in its route to Westward.

The Faro Banks in Washington are getting to be subjects of newspaper discussion. We do not know how many are kept up there—but from all accounts a great number, considering the population of the city.

Alexandria Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American,
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1 P. M.

FLOUR—Howard street, $5 87½ a $6 00; City Mills, $6; Susquehanna, $6.

GRAIN—Wheat, red, $1 18; white, $1 25 a 1 30. Corn, white, 63 a 64 cts; yellow, 66 cents. Rye, 68 cts. Oats, 32 a 33 cts

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, Oct. 16.

Pennsylvania Wheat, 118, and Southern 116 a 117 cts. Delaware Rye, 66 cts. Corn Pennsylvania, 70 a 73 cts; Southern yellow, 69 a 70 cts. Southern Oats. 35 cts.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.

A serious disaster occurred to the steam boat New England, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, on her passage from New York to Hartford. The following is an account of the calamity.

From the Hartford (Con.) Review of the 10th.

THE STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.—We gather from a gentleman who visited the scene of the disaster, the following particulars.—On Wednesday morning, about three o'clock, while the steam-boat New England was engaged in landing passengers at Essex, a small village near the mouth of our river, both her boilers exploded at the same instant. The concussion was tremendous. Persons who lived three miles from the place were awakened from their sleep by the shaking of their houses. The whole of the upper works in the centre and after parts of the boat were shattered to fragments, and with a greater part of the baggage of the passengers, scattered to the four winds. The engine, at the moment, was not in motion, and the steamboat was lying about twice her breadth from the wharf. The small boat was at the wharf to land a passenger. He had stepped on the wharf, and was in the act of turning to go up, when in an instant he found himself in the water on the other side of the wharf, amidst the broken fragments. He escaped uninjured. Several were blown overboard from the boat, but were soon recovered. Only one is yet known to be missing, though there may be others.

Devastation, distress and death were upon every side. There were about 80 passengers on board at the time of the disaster, most of whom were fortunately in their berths. Those who were in the gentlemen's cabin, we believe, without an exception, escaped uninjured, while those on deck, excepting only 4 or 5, were scalded or bruised. The ladies' cabin, being on deck, was badly shattered, and filled instantly with steam and scalding water. Every berth in this cabin was occupied, and some on the settees. No ladies were below. Those who were in the after part of this cabin generally escaped, and others who remained in their berths were scalded only in the parts which were directly exposed. Some sprang instantly from their berths into the scalding water, which for a time was ancle deep on the cabin floor. The explosion was succeeded by the screeches and groans of the wounded—the cries of mothers for their children, of wives for their husbands, and brothers and sisters for one another, and for their friends—the bustle and confusion of getting down the boats to save those who were in the water—the whole constituting a scene which utterly beggars description.

The immediate cause of the accident must for a time remain a matter of speculation and surmise. The engineer Mr. Marshall, was at his post in the engine room, and escaped uninjured. He declares positively that there was not more than 8 inches of steam at the time. The assistant engineer, who had left his post but a short time before, says that the guage rod was up to the deck, and his story is confirmed by the men who were in the fire room at the time. The pilot, who was in the wheel house at the time of the explosion, says—that when the boat came to the Saybrook landing, some difficulty occurred to the engine; that they were unable to start the boat ahead; that they were compelled to anchor to prevent drifting ashore; that she lay at anchor about twenty minutes, during which time no steam was blown off; that he felt alarmed and went down and found that there was quite too much steam on," and that the dampers were not up; that once afterwards he went down and found matters in nearly the same situation.

The place where the boat was anchored is about 6 miles below the scene of the disaster, and the time which elapsed from her getting under way to her stopping at Essex, must have been at least half an hour. No steam was blown off when she stopped at Essex. Mr. Potter the former engineer was not on board, but Mr. Marshall, the acting engineer, was considered a skilful man, fully competent to fill his place. One of the boilers is in the river; the fragments of the other are upon the wharf where the boat lies. Nothing of it remains except the front and the flues. These are perfectly sound evidences that there was no deficiency of water in the boiler. The whole of the sides and back end are gone, and the appearance of the edge where the parts separated is such as to give one the idea that he may with his hands tear off a piece as easily as if it were rotten paper. It may be proper to state, the boilers were made at the West Point Foundry, of the best copper, and they had been in use only about two months.

The following is an extract of a letter from Hartford written on Thursday, 10th.

I returned from the New England this afternoon. To give a description of the scene that I witnessed is out of my power. When I left, 8 persons were dead—3 persons belonging to the boat and 5 passengers, and one missing. There are 12 or 15 more passengers, and others belonging to the boat, badly injured, and two or three of them will not probably live out the day. The boat is a complete wreck abaft the wheels. Both boilers went over at the same instant—the larboard boiler we have got a part upon the wharf, it is torn all in peices—the copper sheets are torn each way like paper. The starboard boiler is entirely gone; nothing remains by which we can judge the situation of it. Both guards are torn completely off about the length of the boilers. The knees and beams are as square off as if sawed. The upper deck has all fallen down, and the ladies' cabin is split apart and partly stove in.

Loss of the Steam-boat George Washington.—This new and splendid boat went ashore in the gale on the 2d inst., about ten o'clock in the morning, on the beach two miles above Long Point, on the Canada side of Lake Erie. After riding at anchor for some hours, the gale increasing and the engines from the strain of the ship becoming unmanageable, it was determined for the safety of the passengers and crew, amounting to about seventy souls, to run her in shore, where she now lies twenty rods from the waters edge, broken in two. All the individuals on board were saved except one. The Washington was not insured. Loss about $60,000. She belonged to the Huron Steam-Boat Company.

The gale was uncommonly severe, but we have heard of no other disaster of magnitude on the Lake.—*Buffalo paper.*

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday last.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.

Mr. Durant's second ascension in his Balloon, from Federal Hill, took place yesterday in the most imposing and beautiful style. Fears had been entertained in the morning, that the wind was too high for the æronaut, adventurous as he is, to undertake the feat; but in the afternoon it moderated, and about the hour appointed was no more than a gentle breeze. The amphitheatre was filled at an early hour, not densely, but with a very large number of the most respectable citizens, of both sexes. The ladies appeared determined to patronize Mr. Durant in earnest this time. It is difficult to estimate with accuracy the number present, but upon the supposition that the enclosure would contain six thousand, there must have been more than four thousand within. The hill without was covered with a countless multitude, and the wharves and piers on both sides of the basin, as well as all the eminences in the neighborhood, were crowded. Precisely at half past four,—or, if there was any variation, a minute or two before,—Mr. Durant, having taken his place in the car with that coolness and firmness which always astonish the spectators of his daring excursions, rose slowly, in the most splendid style, amid the shouts of the admiring multitudes. He scattered in the garden copies of appropriate verses, and ascending gradually, let down at a short distance a live rabbit attached to a parachute, which descended safely a few hundred yards east of the starting place, and was brought back to the garden in a few minutes. The direction which he took was due east, and he continued in sight of the hill for about thirty minutes. He then appeared to descend, and was hid by the line of trees bounding the eastern horizon, but we learn that he re-ascended soon after, and was seen for about twenty minutes longer, sailing away towards the Eastern Shore. He informed us a short time before he ascended, that from the direction of the wind he would go to that shore of the Bay, and we imagine from his rising again and continuing up while he gradually vanished in the distance, that he was then carrying his purpose into execution. When last seen, by our calculation, he must have been over the Bay, which he would have avoided, had he not designed to attempt crossing.

He was aided on this occasion, as before, in his preparations by a number of scientific gentlemen of our city, who entered into his arrangements with the liveliest interest. The weather was all that could be desired—mild and clear—and not the slightest accident occurred to mar the universal pleasure.

CONSECRATION.—The Rev. Dr. Purcell, late President of Mount St. Mary's Seminary, at Emmettsburg, Md., was, on Sunday last, consecrated Bishop of the Diocess of Cincinnati, Ohio. The ceremony took place at the Cathedral, in this city, in presence of about 4000 persons; a discourse, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Eccleston, and the performances of the choir, vocal and instrumental, under the direction of Mr. Gilles, were truly grand. The whole was of the most solemn and imposing character.—*Belt. Chron. of Tuesday.*

EARTHQUAKE IN CUBA.—A letter from Santiago de Cuba, 23d August, says: On the 17th inst. at 19 minutes past 10, P. M. several shocks of an earthquake were felt in this city, more severe than usual. At 9 minutes past 11, others still more severe, and at 11 minutes past 5 on the following morning, two others. On the 20th, about half past 8 P. M. another shock, though slight, was felt, and several persons say they perceived two more. These events could not be regarded with indifference by a community which remembered the horrors of the great earthquakes in 1678 and 1766. It was feared they might be the precursors of some dire calamity.

Death of Calvin Edson.—It is stated on the authority of the Woodstock Courier, that Mr. Calvin Edson, well known as the "Living Skeleton," died a few days since at his residence, in Randolph, Vt. It is added that his body was taken from the tomb the night after its interment, and it is rumored that some young men belonging to the Medical Class at Hanover, are suspected, and that two of them have been arrested for the offence.

Some months ago, says the Baltimore American, we publised a description of an invention which had been practically applied at the Flour Mill of NATHAN TYSON, Esq., of this city, for the purpose of keeping flour sweet for a length of time in warm climates. The process is simple but effective, and consists in passing the flour, after it is manufactured, through a heated chamber, the temperature of which is sufficient to expel from it whatever natural moisture or dampness it may contain, without any injury whatever, to the valuable properties of the flour, but on the contrary imparting to it additional life, strength and color.

The Legislature of Tennessee are about to make a dash at the West Point Academy. Mr. Cannon, who introduced the resolution declaring the continuance of the Bank of the United States detrimental to the interests of the country, has submitted a preamble and resolutions declaring the Military Academy at West Point "inconsistent with republican institutions and dangerous to the principles of free government," and instructing the Senators and requesting the representatives to "use their exertions to repeal all laws authorising the Military Academy to be kept up, and to oppose the passage of all laws making appropriations hereafter for the expense of that institution." Thus we find the "great Democratic party," the "exclusive Republicans," are determined to break down the noblest institutions of the country one by one, until our government will exhibit a loose and disjointed fabric, ready at the slightest commotion to tumble about our ears. The next dash will probably be made at the Supreme Court of the United States.—*Louisville Herald.*

From the Boston Transcript of the 8th inst.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

The mercantile community was thrown into a panic last night, at the disclosure of extensive forgeries committed by a person who once enjoyed high reputation as a merchant, and whose iniquity not even lynx-eyed enmity anticipated. There are various versions of the story, but we quote that of this morning's Advertiser, having heard no contradiction of it, in any essential particular: "Yesterday, about noon, Messrs. Copeland & Lovering received a letter from Charles Brown, of the late firm of Brown & Ellis' merchants of Long wharf, but more recently a broker, stating that he was owing $100,000, that they would not find him dead or alive, &c. It had been enclosed to his brother, Mr. Nathaniel Brown, on Saturday, with directions, if he did not appear on Monday, at noon, to deliver it to Messrs. C. & L. This letter induced inquiries, which resulted in ascertaining that for some time past, Brown had been engaged in extensive forgeries of the names of merchants to notes, as promisors and endorsers, which he had negotiated, to the amount, it is said, of one hundred thousand dollars! Among the names which he had forged were those of Messrs. Copeland & Lovering, Nath'l. Brown, (his brother,) and Isaac Jackson, (his father-in-law,) of the firm of Jackson & Tilton, Boston, and Thomas Jackson, of Plymouth. These forged notes he had disposed of to a considerable number of merchants at one per cent. per month interest, &c. The forgeries were generally well executed. We understand there is as yet no clue to the direction he has taken."

Mr. Brown has probably ere this embarked at New York for Europe. There is no adequate cause assigned for so extensive a fraud. It was generally understood that his pecuniary concerns were not very easy, but nevertheless they were far from requiring the sacrifice of reputation and happiness, by any acts of forgery, to the enormous extent reported. Mr. Brown has resided for some time at the Exchange, where he had rooms furnished by himself. On Saturday evening he removed his furniture, and left his quarters, with the intention, as he said, and as was supposed, to return by the water to Plymouth, where his wife and children are residing. It is a melancholy affair, and to us seems indicative of madness.

It will be perceived by the following article, that the Cholera has been more fatal in the English metropolis, during the past than the preceding season.

State of Cholera in the Metropolis.—According to the information which we have been able to collect from authentic sources, the number of cases of Cholera during the week just concluded is rather less than occurred during that which preceded it, showing the di sease to be slowly on the decline; and this view is further corroborated by the returns in the bills of mortality, the number of deaths having dropped down from 186, the week before last, to 125 in the last week. Various circumstances have occurred to give rise to a general opinion that the cholera is, and has been, more prevalent than we believe to be the fact. It is undeniable that to judge of the number of patients affected with the disease who have been attended by private practitioners, we should be warranted in declaring the malady to have been considerably more rife than last season; but it is to be kept in mind that this depends in a great measure upon the discontinuance of the cholera hospitals, in which many of the poorer classes were provided for on its first eruption; and also, it must be added, upon its visitations having been more frequently extended to those ranks of life in which the assistance of the medical practitioner is immediately had recourse to.—*Medical Gazette of Sept.* 2.

BRITISH DECLARATION IN BEHALF OF POLAND.

The following was agreed to at the great Polish Meeting, held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 19th August, 1833:—

"The undersigned deem it their duty to record their solemn Protest, in the face of Europe, against the manifold wrongs and cruelties inflicted upon Poland.

"We regard the original partition of that country as an indelible stain on the character of the nations by whom it was planned and executed, and the frightful source of all the atrocities which have since been perpetrated to support that unjustifiable usurpation.

"We look forward with horror to the continuance and repetition of those cruelties from age to age, for the purpose of quenching the undying spirit of a brave nation, ever roused into renewed resistance by the memory of its past glory, and the feelings of its present misery and degradation.

"We implore Europe to expiate that great crime which forms a foul blot on the history of the 18th century, and put an end to the miseries of Poland by extending to her people the protection which, as brethren and as Christians, they have a right to expect at our hands.

"We appeal to the pages of history for proof that Poland has deserved the gratitude of all civilized nations, by bravely and gloriously standing forth as the barrier of Christendom against the Barbarians of the East and of the North, and that even the Holy Alliance of Sovereigns assembled at Vienna, who were never suspected of being too favorable to liberty, could not consent to the extinction of this ancient and heroic nation.

"We behold with mingled feelings of shame, sorrow and indignation, that in return for those services, despite the oaths of monarchs and the vows of nations, Poland is barbarously sacrificed, its blood ruthlessly shed, its families dismembered, its children carried into captivity, its language proscribed, its name and national existence expunged from the map of Europe, its heroic sons persecuted unto death, driven into exile, or condemned to the lingering tortures of the dungeon and the mine, for no other crime than their love of liberty, and a noble devotion to the cause of their country.

"We adjure the Sovereigns of Europe, by the honor of their crowns! we invoke its Statesmen, by their regard to the faith of treaties! we call upon the People of all free and enlightened states, by their respect to the sacred principles of justice and the laws of nations which protect alike the prince and the peasant, to regard the cause of Poland as their own, and to unite heart and hand to prevent the Russian Autocrat from consummating the total destruction of this brave nation, in order that, erecting his standard on its ruins, he may penetrate into the heart of Europe, and retard the great cause of civilization and constitutional Government.

MUNCHAUSEN.

Many doubts have been expressed whether such a person ever existed: the following brief sketch by Mr. Lieber, a learned German, sets the matter at rest; Jerome Charles Frederic Von Munchausen, the original of the well-known narrator of wonders, was a German officer who served several campaigns against the Turks, in the Russian service. He was a passionate lover of horses and hounds; of which, and of his adventures among the Turks, he told the most extravagant stories; and his fancy, finally, so completely got the better of his memory, that he really believed his most improbable and impossible fictions, and was very much offended if any doubt was expressed on the subject. In relating these monstrous lies, his eyes would shine and stare out of his head, his face become flushed, the sweat rolled down from his forehead, and he used the most violent gestures, as if he were really cutting off the heads of the Turks, or fighting the bears and wolves that figure in his stories. Having become acquainted with the poet Burger, at Pyrmont, and being pleased with his society, Munchausen used to relate those waking dreams to him; and the poet afterwards published them, with his own improvements, under the title of Wunderbare Abenthener und Reisen des Hern Von Munchausen, translated from the English, 1787. A part of them had already appeared in the third volume of the Delciæ Academicæ, under the title of *Mendacia ridicula.* The wit and humor of the work gave it great success, and it was translated into several foreign languages. When it appeared in England, the British reviewers labored hard to show that it was a satire upon the ministry. Munchausen was very angry with the liberty thus taken with his name, and Burger became involved in some difficulties in consequence. An enlarged edition was published in four volumes. Munchausen, when quite advanced in years, married a very young wife, who, to the astonishment of every one, presented him with a son, the consequence of which was a suit prosecuted by his relations after his death, in 1797, in support of their claims to his estate.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Stephen W. Woolford, Mr. *Stewart Vickars*, to Miss *Mary Ann Wright.*

FOR EASTON, ANNAPOLIS AND BALTIMORE.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

WILL leave Cambridge for the above places on Wednesday morning next, the 23d October, at 6 o'clock, and continue to leave on every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the season.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

Oct 19

N. B.—All baggage at the risk of the owners.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will sell, at *private* sale, at his residence in Cambridge, his HOUSEHOLD and KITCKEN FURNITURE, consisting in part of the following articles:—

Beds and Bed Furniture, Sideboard, Sofa, Tables, Table Covers, Clock, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Carpets, China, Fenders, Tongs and Shovels, Waiters, Glass, Dressing Tables, Clothes' Presses, &c.,

And the usual Kitchen Furniture.

ALSO, two first-rate young HORSES and a second hand SULKEY.

If the above mentioned property is not sold before Monday the 4th November next, it will then be exposed at public sale. The terms are cash for all sums of $10 and under—for all sums above $10, six months credit, with good security, will be required. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.

J. EDWIN STEWART.

N. B.—The subscriber respectfully requests all indebted to him, to make payment at or before October Court, as he expects to remove from the State immediately thereafter, and cannot give any farther indulgence.

J. EDWIN STEWART.

Cambridge, Oct. 12, 1833