CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1833.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday 4th of November.

Painful.—A distressing event occurred at Tobacco-Stick, in this county, on Thursday of last week. At that place, on the morning of that day, a young man by the name of William M. Jones, shot his sister. It appears that a gun which had remained unloaded in the house for some time, and which, in mere playfulness, he frequently handled and "snapped," was, on the previous evening, charged by a neighbor and friend, preparatory to a contemplated sporting excursion. Unacquainted with this fact, the unfortunate young man, in an idle moment, innocently took up the gun and pulled her trigger. The sad consequence is already stated—His sister never afterwards spoke, and died in a few hours, the hapless victim of her brother's unguardedness.

The next Fall Term of Dorchester County Court, will commence in this town on Monday next. We have heard of no probable trial that will be likely to excite much interest.

"In the present state of manners, the matter is brought to this point, that if any man pays a debt, the creditor must accept it as a favor" This remark, made two thousand years ago, in reference, we believe, to the customs of Rome, applies with much force to this age and meridian. Procrastination in the payment of debts seems to pervade every class, extending even to those who are positively exemplary in perhaps all the other relations of life; and in many instances is actually perpetuated without the possibility of benefitting the debtor, while it cannot be otherwise than injurious to the creditor. The mechanic, the merchant, the doctor, and in fact, thousands of others, feel in a pecuniary point of view, the detrimental effects. Origin is given too, to litigation; and strife and contention raise their gorgon heads, materially destroying the peace and harmony of society. Besides, by the system of long credit, business is crippled, the spirit of enterprise smothered, and the genius of improvement driven, discouraged, away; and the community, in time, comparatively becomes a community of mere drones, burthening the earth with their profitless existence, and listlessly reclining in the very shadow of decay, while she is devouring all around, without energy to divert her from her ruthless purpose.

Here are enumerated some of the results of a practice which we all too well know prevails amongst us—the picture may be highly colored; but its truth is not the less palpable. Can nothing, then, be done to do away a custom so fraught with evil? If so, it is the duty and interest of all to commence the work—a work in which, perhaps, the divine and the legislator, the property holder and the man of business, might be laudably and profitably employed—a work calculated to promote the harmony of society, encourage industry and enhance the value of property. The prosperity and general tone of a community, are of course considerably dependent upon its citizens—are to a certain extent within their control—and it is believed a step of this sort, is one of many, that might be taken to the manifold advantage of this section of country, whose interests certainly require to be looked to by those concerned in them.

A young man, but a short time in this town, hung himself in the yard of one of our taverns a few nights ago. The cause, it is presumed, was the want of money. The vital spark had not expired before some of our citizens *got wind* of the affair, and while yet suspending, he was beheld by a number of persons with great and lively emotion. N. B.—We understand he left here on the following morning, with a company of equestrians who had been essaying to amuse and edify our "play-going" denizens.

We received last evening by the steamboat Maryland, several late Baltimore papers, and are also indebted to Capt. Taylor for a Washington journal of yesterday. The substance of a portion of their contents, hastily thrown together, will be found in our columns to-day.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

The packet ship North America, arrived at New York, brings London papers to the 15th and Liverpool ro the 16th Sept. The news, generally, is unimportant—A New York paper, speaking of the contents of the journals by this arrival, says—

By far the most important are those which relate to the marshalling of the Northern Despotic Powers against the Liberal Powers of the West and *vice versa*. We do not pretend to say that the feelings of bitter irritation which prevail on both sides, and which are very freely expressed, will at once ripen into a war, but there is manifestly an increasing tendency to such a result. The extracts we have given below, afford sufficient evidence of the truth of this remark. In proportion as the alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, is drawn closer, in the same proportion is the sympathy increased between France and England. Although the latter countries have been taught to consider themselves natural enemies to each other, circumstances have made them fast friends. Their mutual safety and mutual interests demand that such should be their relations. Strong in the strength of each other, the growlings of the Russian Bear do not greatly alarm them.

Attack on Lisbon.—The troops of Don Miguel, after reconnoitering Lisbon on the 4th Sept. made a general attack on that city on the 5th. They have been repulsed. The two armies on the 6th and 7th, preserved their respective positions. Another battle was expected.

After having read some further account of the attack, &c., a New York paper says, it appears to us that the Miguelites have locked up Don Pedro in Lisbon as closely as they did in Oporto; and if reports be true, the position of Pedro will become very critical unless England hastens to his assistance.

There is a daily increasing probability (says a New York journal), that the expected death of the King of Spain will involve the whole of the peninsula in a civil war.

Donna Maria has left England for Portugal.

France, following England, has recognized the Government of Donna Maria.

Appointment by the President.—Peter V. Daniel of Richmond, Virginia, to be Attorney General of the United States, in the place of Roger B. Taney, resigned.

The U. S. ship Delaware, which sailed from New York on the 14th August, carrying out Mr. Livingston, as Minister to the Court of St. Cloud, arrived at Cherbourg, (France,) on the evening of the 12th of September.

The U. S. schooner Shark, which sailed a few days ago for the Mediterranean, has returned to New York, leaky.

New Jersey Election.—The election for members to the Legislature of New Jersey, has terminated as follows—

	Democratic.	National.
Council,	12	1
Assembly,	43---55	7---8

Catholic Provincial Council.—This Assembly is now in session in this city—it was opened formally yesterday in the Cathedral. —*Balt. Gaz. of Monday.*

Felix Grunday was, on the 9th instant, reelected Senator in Congress from the State of Tennessee. The 55th ballot resulted thus—for Grundy 33—Eaton 18—Foster 9—31 necessary to a choice.

New County.—The question of creating a new county out of part of Baltimore and part of Frederick counties, to be called Carroll county, was submitted to the voters residing within its limits at the late election—and determined in its favor by a majority of 740 votes.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

But a few weeks will elapse before the meeting of Congress, and we do not remember any assembling of that august body which could be regarded as of greater moment to the country. The prosperity of the nation may be involved in the question of peace and war; the interests of communities may rest solely upon the question of protection to domestic manufactures, and subjects of various kinds may give a consequence to sessions of Congress accordingly as they bear upon the interests and principles of various communities; but it appears to us that something of yet higher interest, of deeper import, catches the shadow of this coming Congress--more than interests, more than sectional views, more than party integrity, more even than general prosperity. We may have exaggerated the importance; but we have thought that the integrity of the Union, or the question of limitation to executive power and executive service, must be settled. Certain it is, that we in common with many of our fellow-citizens, regard the recent removal of the public deposites by the President, upon his own responsibility, as a violation of law, and of a solemn compact with a corporation. In this opinion we do not indeed expect to be sustained by the concurrent views of every member of Congress, but we think a very large number, and we believe a majority, of the whole will be found *acting* upon such an opinion. We say acting, because we cannot doubt that immediate inquiry will be instituted by Congress, as to the manner of, and the necessity for, removing the public deposites so soon after an agent appointed to examine the Bank had pronounced it safe, and a resolution of Congress had confirmed the report.

It has been suggested that the subject of the Tariff will also occupy the attention of Congress. Whether the deliberation will be upon reducing or increasing the present rates, we are not prepared so say.

One of the most important measures that have occupied of late the Natianal Legislature, is the disposal of the public lands. Our readers generally bear in mind Mr. Clay's land bill—its principal features will be looked for in any land bill which may demand the attention of Congress.

The troubles in Alabama must come before Congress; they involve the question of state sovereignty, and of course the doctrine of nullification will be broached and discussed.

The United States Bank may again ask for a renewal of its charter. The recent accession to the list of Jackson members in Congress, may not be an accession of votes hostile to the Bank; but if there should be a gain of anti-bank votes from the new members, it is by no means certain that there will be a tenacious adherence to former votes by old members. A refusal to renew the charter under some modifications, may now be regarded by some of the former opponents of the Bank, as a dangerous concession to the Executive; and a sacrifice of some cherished opinion on a subject of minor importance may be expected, when a great principle of government is to be asserted and maintained.—*Phila. U. S. Gazette.*

A decision of importance has been made, in the State of Alabama, in regard to State jurisdiction over the Indians within its limits. A Cherokee Indian was indicted for murder, before the Circuit Court of the County of St. Clair, and when arraigned, his counsel filed a plea to the jurisdiction and maintained in support of the plea, two points:—1st. That the State of Alabama has no right to extend its jurisdiction over the Indian nations within its chartered limits—and 2d, conceding the right, the act of the legislature did not embrace the case under consideration.

The court sustained the plea, and discharged the prisoner, upon the grounds that Alabama had become a member of the Union with full knowledge of the treaties subsisting between the United States and the Cherokees, and that those treaties, having guaranted the soil and the jurisdiction to the Indians, the State has no right to either.

This question differs from that of Georgia in the important particular, that the treaties, adduced in bar of the right of the State, were in existence before the State was admitted into the Union, and as such are parts of the conditions of admission. In Georgia the State claimed rights antecedent to the treaty.—*Balt. Amer.*

OFFICIAL RETURNS

Of Delegates elected to the General Assembly of Maryland.

St. Mary's County—Benedict I. Heard, John H. Sothoron, Benjamin G. Harris, William I. Blackistone.

Charles County—William D. Merrick, Josias Hawkins, William A. Dulany, Walter M. Miller.

Calvert county—Franklin Smith, John P. Wailes, Uriah Lavelle, Mordecai F. Smith.

City of Baltimore—Joshua Jones, Charles Peregoy.

City of Annapolis—Nicholas Brewer, Richard J. Crabb.

Baltimore County—Thomas J. Price, Soloman Hillon, Jr., Hugh Ely, John H. Carroll.

Harford County—Henry H. Johns, Samuel Sutton, James Moores, James Nelson.

Montgomery County—Otho Willson, John A. Carter, Stephen N. C. White, Henry C. Gaither.

Washington County—John H. Maun, John O. Wharton, John D. Grove, Frederick Humrickhouse.

Alleghany County—Norman Bruce, Wm. Ridgely, Jeremiah Berry, Jr., Jacob Lantz.

Anne Arundel County—John S. Sellman, Wesley Linthicum, Charles D. Warfield, Thos. Snowden, Jr.

Frederick County—David Schley, Joseph M. Palmer, Abdiel Unkefer, John Sifford.

Prince George's County—Benjamin Day, Horatio C. Scott, Thomas G. Pratt, Benjamin L. Gantt.

Cecil County—Lewis Thomas, Levi H. Evans, John S. Maffit, Wm. Knight.

Queen Anne's County—Lemuel Roberts, Robert Larrimore, Thomas Wright, 3d, Samuel Burgess.

Caroline County—Jacob Charles, Thomas S. Carter, Marcey Fountain, Thomas Burchenal.

Talbot County—Joseph Bruff, Philip Horney, Geo. Dudley, Richard Spencer.

Dorchester County—Robert Griffith, H. L. McNamara, Martin L. Wright, Joseph Nicols.

Somerset County—Arnold E. Jones, Edward Long, William W. Handy, Lambert W. Hyland.

Worcester County—Robert M. R. Smith, Wm. D. Fassitt, Eli Dale, Chessed Purnell.

Kent County—Michael Miller, James P. Gale, Henry Hurtt, William Hayne.

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN.

Some time in the month of August a resolution was offered in the British House of Commons, declaring the forcible impressment of seamen for the Navy to be unjust, cruel, and unnecessary. The arguments which were urged in opposition to the resolution were probably the only ones on which the practice is at any time defended. As respects its legality, it was declared to be a part of the royal prerogative, grounded in the common law, and recognized in repeated statutes. It was maintained that there was no injustice in it, because the mariner chooses the seafaring life, with the knowledge that he is liable to impressment, and because impressment is to him nothing more than a change of masters. But the great argument used was that of necessity. It was maintained that the British Navy could not possibly be manned without it. Lord Althorp declared that he could not assent to any proposition which should go to deprive the crown of this power, because, however objectionable, it was necessary. He wished to dispense with it if possible, but could see no means of supporting the navy without it. The resolution was afterwards modified, so as to declare it the duty of the House to inquire whether the necessity of resorting to impressment might not in some way be obviated, and it was agreed to in this form by a small majority.

In the committee on the factory bill, the following sensible question was put to a witness named Peter Smart, the overseer of a factory at Dundee. Question, "When do your girls marry?" Answer—"*Whenever they can get an offer.*"

A Radical Argument.—The following is part of a speech, actually delivered at a recent meeting in Theobald's Road, by one of the "Union." "Why has Lord Exeter a horse? Why has he a cow? Why have I no horse and you no cow? Why, I ask. I pause for a reply! Did he *make* that horse? Did he *make* that cow?" Roars of "No, no." "Then, I say, he has no right to that horse—no right to that cow!" Cries of bravo! hear, hear."—*London paper.*

WELSH FLANNEL.—*A rational reason for marrying.*—"How could you do so imprudent a thing," said a curate to a very poor Taffy; "what reason could you have for marrying a girl as completely steeped in poverty as yourself, and both without the slightest provision?" "Why, sir," replied the Benedict, "we had a very good reason; we had a blanket a piece, and as the cold winter weather was coming on, we thought that putting them together would be warmer."

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American,
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.

FLOUR—Howard street, $5 50 a $5 75. GRAIN—Wheat, red, $1 08 a 1 12; white, 1 15 a 1 25. Corn, white, 61 a 63 cts; yellow, 50 a 55 cents. Rye, 68 a 69 cts.—Oats, 30 a 32 cts.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES—NEAR BALTIMORE.

Third Day—17th inst.

Proprietor's purse, $500—three mile heats.

J. S. Garrison's ch. c. Orange Boy,	1	1
Col. W. Wynn's br. c. Anvil,	3	2
J. S. Stevens' ch. c. Medoc,	2	3
J. C. Craig's b. h. Uncle Sam,	4	4
Major T. P. Andrews' ch. f. Emily,	5	dr.
Wm. Gibbons' gr. h. Memnon,	dis.	
Col. Emory's ch. h. Pioneer,	dis.	

Time—1st heat, 6m 10s; 2d heat, 6m 11s.

Fourth Day.

Jockey Club purse, $1,000—4 mile heats.

Col. Johnson's ch. m. Trifle,	1	3	1
Col. McCarty's ch. c. Tyrant,	2	4	2
J. M. Selden's b. m. Florida,	4	1	3
J. S. Garrison's b. h. Zinganee,	3	2	dr.

Time—1st heat 7m 54s; 2d heat, 7m 57½s; 3d heat, 8m 2s.

Black Maria was entered for this race, but was withdrawn—Zinganee broke down in the second heat.

EDUCATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From a discourse recently delivered by Mr. Bouton before the New Hamshire Historical Society, we learn that the annual tax raised by law in that state for the support of Schools is $90,000. This gives $455 to each town, or about $1 to every individual of suitable age to attend school, and is more than is raised by the famous Connecticut fund, which last year produced but $76,933. Besides this, there is a school fund in land, or the proceeds of land, belonging to most of the towns; and also a general "Literary Fund" raised from the Banks, which since 1829, has amounted to $95,582, and will average hereafter at least $10,000 a year. There are 38 Academies, of which two have a fund of $40,000; and which have an aggregate of 500 students. Exeter alone, has instructed this number within 40 years, and among them are Webster, Mason, Woodbury, Cass, and may others of our first men. Dartmouth College has educated about 1700 young men. The authors of some of our best school books are New Hampshire men—and Pike, Bingham, Adams, Blake, Hale, Farmer, and Upham may be mentioned among the number. —*Boston Journal.*

FESTIVAL OF THE VINE DRESSERS.

The ancient festival of the Vine Dressers was celebrated on the 8th of August, at Vevay in Switzerland, a place well calculated for such an exhibition. Twenty-five thousand spectators were assembled from every part of the country. Elevated platforms, capable of accommodating several thousand persons, were erected round an enclosure, into which the procession marched, at an early hour in the morning, under a salute of artillery. First in the procession came a band of soldiers, in the ancient Swiss uniform; then a long array of shepherds and gardeners; next the cow-keepers with cattle and the spring vine dressers with their implements of husbandry; then the troop of Ceres, with the scythes and other instruments of their occupations; then the procession of Bacchus, consisting of the autumn vine dressers with all the apparatus of their profession; and another detachment of military closed the procession, each band of which was preceded by music. In the enclosure, crowns and pruning hooks were distributed as prizes to various individuals previously designated to receive them. After this ceremony, the various corps sung their respective songs and exhibited their favorite dances, and partook of a banquet on the borders of Lake Leman. The celebrated Rantz des Vaches, was sung with exquisite effect. Mr. Cooper, the novelist, was last year present at this festival, and has made it the subject of his new novel, "The Headsman."

ENGLISH CLERGY.

An English clergyman is a man of distinguished birth, surrounded by a numerous family, provided with a rich benefice, living in luxury, participating in every pleasure, in all the enjoyments of the world, playing, hunting, dancing, attending the theaters, neither grave nor serious, unless nature has made him so; he is one who hoards his emoluments in order to settle his children; who spends his fortune in wagering, in horses, in dogs, sometimes (when he is thoughtless and void of forsight) with a mistress: in any event, giving little to the poor, and leaving their case, and the fulfilment of duties which he disdains, to some unfortunate curate, who for a miserable stipend is obliged to exhibit the virtues and to fulfil the duties which the incumbent despises and neglects.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday night last, *Emma*, infant daughter of William and Mary Littleton, aged one year and six months. This dear child had been afflicted for several months, but that Heavenly Father who said suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, thought best to remove it from its afflictions to dwell with him in Paradise.

Weep not, my parents, weep not—I am blest;
But must leave Heaven if I return to thee:
For I am where the weary are at rest,
The wicked cease from troubling—Come to me.

Lines to the Parents on the Death of their Infant.

And is thy lovely shadow fled;
Yet stop those fruitless tears:
She from a thousand pangs is freed,
You from ten thousand fears.

Though lost, she's lost to earth alone;
Above she will be found,
Amidst the stars and near the throne
Which babes like her surround.

Look upwards, and your child you'll see,
Fix'd in her bless'd abode:
What parents would not childless be,
To give a child to God?

TAILORING.

THE subscriber adopts this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately commenced the

Tailoring Business

in Cambridge, where he intends to carry it on in all its various branches. Having a thorough knowledge of his business, and being determined to use every reasonable exertion to give general satisfaction, he flatters himself he will receive a liberal share of the public patronage, which he respectfully solicits. His terms shall be moderate, and his work such as not to suffer in comparison with any done in the county. He occupies at present the small house adjoining Mr. Francis Price's, and nearly opposite Mr. Page's office, High street; where all orders will be thankfully received, and executed with promptness, fidelity, and neatness.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Cambridge, Oct 26, 1833.

N. B.—He has made arrangements to receive regularly from the cities, the latest Fashions; and he has just received the New York Fashions for this fall and the winter of 1833—4.

A Great Chance!!!

I WILL SELL, at public auction, on the Court House pavement, on Tuesday next, precisely at three o'clock, P. M., one first-rate jewelled English PATENT LEVER WATCH, set in gold cases.

The watch is in good order—the sale will be without reserve. Note and good security will be required.

H. WINTERBOTTOM.

Cambridge, Oct 26 1w

CAMBRIDGE AND BALTIMORE

PACKET.

THE SLOOP "Cambridge Packet,"

LEWIS P. ROSS, MASTER,

RECENTLY built of the best materials, copper fastened, and on the most improved plan, with a large and convenient cabin, consisting of two rooms and a private apartment, with fourteen berths, has commenced her regular route, leaving Cambridge every **SATURDAY EVENING**, at four o'clock; and will leave the Steam Boat wharf, Light street, opposite A. B. Harrison's, Baltimore, every **WEDNESDAY EVENING**, at the same hour—the days of sailing being changed at the suggestion of a number of her customers, for the better accommodation of the public generally.

☞All orders or goods left with Mr. A. B. Harrison, in Baltimore, in the absence of the sloop, will be put on board free of charge.—Grain and orders will be received also at Bell and Green's, Cambridge; Peter Lecompte's, State's Bank, and Lewis Ross's Store, where they are all prepared with good granaries, and will receive in the absence of the Sloop at either place, and deliver free of charge.

☞Terms, as usual, much reduced.—Passage to Baltimore, including fare, $2 00, or without fare, $1 00; barrels 20 cents; hogsheads $1 00; boxes from 75 to 6¼ cents; salt per sack 12½; plank $1 75 per thousand; bricks the same; all other freights in proportion.

PETER LECOMPTE,
LEWIS ROSS,
LEWIS P. ROSS.

October 26, 1833.

Wanted immediately, a hundred or two additional subscribers to this paper.

VENDUE.

WILL be sold by virtue and in pursuance of an order of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, at the late residence of William Hicks Travers, deceased, on Taylor's Island, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November next, all the

PERSONAL ESTATE

of which the said deceased died siezed, (Negroes excepted,) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock, Farming Utensils, Corn and Fodder, and one Schooner, "Isaac Davis," about two years old, in good condition, burthen 2200 bushels, or 35 cords of wood; together with numerous other property.

The terms of sale will be such as are usual in sales of deceased persons' effects, and will be fully made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., if the day should be fair; if not, the next fair day.

SAMUEL TRAVERS, Adm'r.

Oct 26 3w

NOTICE.

All persons in arrears to the Cambridge Chronicle establishment, for subscription, advertising or job-printing, would confer a favor by making early settlement. The recent enlargement of the paper cost some hundreds of dollars, and the weekly expenses of the office are considerably larger since that event than thitherto. The editor is not only indebted for paper and ink, food and raiment, &c. &c., for which people are actually so strange as to make him pay, but he cannot meet various engagements without money. Besides, he is desirous of closing his old books without unnecessary delay, lest time so deface them as to render them illegible to his administrator, with whom some of his friends seem to have a disposition to settle in preference to himself. But the paramount consideration is the want of money. Prudence, and duty to himself, if not sheer necessity, render it incumbent upon him, therefore, to suggest to his delinquent patrons that they have a duty to perform towards him, and that the performance of it at this time, would be peculiarly acceptable to him. He is very desirous of having all accounts contracted before the 1st of January last, settled in a few weeks, by cash, note, or otherwise. They are all, no doubt, willing and able to favor him with an early settlement; and, if they omit to do so, why, their failure must be attributed to some such cause as that which sometimes prevented a certain young man, who could exquisitely "trip the light fantastic toe," from dancing, in despite of all he could do. This young gentleman, Locke gravely tells us "having learned to dance, and that to great perfection, there happened to stand an old trunk in the room where he learned; the *idea* of this remarkable piece of household stuff had so mixed itself with the turns and steps of all his dances, that, though in that chamber he could dance excellently well, yet, it was only whilst that trunk was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that, or some such other trunk, had its due position in the room."

So, if any do not "perform well," recourse must be had to the "trunk." "Recollect that, Master Brooks!"

MARYLAND:

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, October 21, 1833.

On application of Wm. W. Thompson, *Administrator of* Levin Woolford, *late of Dorchester county, decd.*, It is ordered *that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, the paper selected by him.*

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1833.

L. S.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Levin Woolford, *late of Dorchester county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of April next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 21st day of October, 1833.*

WM. W. THOMPSON,
Adm'r. of Levin Woolford, dec'd.

Oct 21 3w

NEW AND SPLENDID Fall and Winter GOODS.

J. Richardson, Jr.,

Has the pleasure to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from market with, and is now opening,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY & STAPLE FALL & WINTER
GOODS,

Which he selected with the greatest care from the latest importations in *New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore*, consisting in part of

Super blue, black, brown, olive, green and mixed Cloths;
Oxford steel mixed and Petersham do., for surtouts and top coats;
Diagonal, blue, brown, steel and silver mixed, &c. &c., Sattinetts;
Flannels, Blankets, Kerseys and Linseys;
Valencias, Silk Velvets, Florentines and other Vestings;
Figured and plain Merinos, of all colors;
Bombazines, Bombazetts and Circassians;
Black Italian Lustrings;
Plain and figured Gro-de-Naps;
Fancy and common Prints;
Grecian, Bobbinet, Jaconet, Swiss and Plaid Muslins;
Grecian and Bobbinet Footing, of various widths;
Thread Edging and Insertions;
Laces;
Hernana, twisted silk & fancy Handkerchiefs;
Merino and Chintz Shawls;
French Chintzs;
Blonde gauze Veils and Handkerchiefs;
Thibet wool and Merino Shawls;
White and black Fur Capes, &c. &c.;

Together with an extensive assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Consisting of the usual varieties.

ALSO,

COTTON YARNS,

From No. 4 to No. 10, inclusive;

CANDLE WICKS, Fur & Wool Hats,

FUR, SEAL-SKIN & CLOTH CAPS,
For men and boys,
CHINCHILLA CAPS, for children;

A great variety of Fancy and other

BASKETS, Fancy Pails & Buckets, WOODEN SPOONS,

BUTTER PRINTS, &c. &c.

Together with

GROCERIES, China, Queens, Glass and Stone Ware;

All of which he will sell on moderate terms for cash or credit.

☞Understanding that a report has gone abroad, during my late absence, that I intended removing from the county, I take this opportunity to assure my friends and the public generally that I have no such intention; and that I mean to remain in the county and sell them Goods for the remainder of my days.

JOS. RICHARDSON, Jr.

Cambridge, Oct. 12, 1833 8w

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from the New York and Baltimore markets, our

FALL SUPPLY OF
GOODS,

which, for fashion, comfort and cheapness cannot be surpassed. The public would do well to call and examine them.

HAYWARD & HENRY.

Cambridge, Sept. 21, 1833

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