CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1833.

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

We received through the steam-boat Maryland yesterday evening, Baltimore papers of Wednesday, Thursday and yesterday, as well as the Washington Globe of yesterday. A variety of articles extracted from them will be found in our columns to-day.

A great town meeting of the Mechanics and Working Men, was held in Monument Square, Baltimore, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating two persons to the offices of President and Vice-President. And we find amongst the published proceedings, a resolution recommending *John McLean*, of Ohio, to the people, as a suitable candidate for President; though it seems from another resolution the meeting waived for the present the recommendation of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

THE DISTURBANCES IN ALABAMA.

The difficulties which have arisen between the Federal and State Authorities in Alabama, respecting the expulsion of the intruders on the Indian lands, not only continue, but would seem to be rising to a height to threaten seriously the peace of the country, the Governor of the State having taken measures for organizing a military force, with the view, doubtless, of maintaining the stand which the state authorities have assumed.

In what the General Government has done towards expelling the intruders, it has acted unquestionably in obedience to the laws of the land, and therefore in the strict line of its duty. The execution of this duty, however, is rendered extremely embarrassing, by the magnitude of the evil which the Government is called on to repress—for the number of persons who have gone upon, and for the most part settled on, the Indian lands, is said to amount to twenty thousand, or more. The case, therefore, presented to the government, is one of a very delicate nature, involving measures of great responsibility, requiring wise councils so to shape them as to assert the supremacy of the laws without appeal, if possible, to the *ultima ratio*. It is now a matter of increased regret, that by compromising the duty and dignity of the government in a neighboring State, and on a kindred question, the administration encouraged this infraction of the law, which it is now called upon to repress, and at the same time weakened that moral power, which is the most valuable of all power a government can possess over its own citizens.

The Government, we dare say, is exerting itself to adjust the present difficulty in a manner compatible at once with its own credit and the public peace. An agent, an officer of rank and discretion, left the city lately for Alabama, with a large sum of money, to be disbursed, we understand, amongst the Indians; but whether in any way connected with the dispute, or to operate immediately or remotely in its adjustment, we do not know. Whatever the object of the mission, we hope it may not be thwarted by the kind of money which, according to the new arrangement of the public funds, or by the special order of the Secretary of the Treasury, he was obliged to take with him. But we fear he will find that the notes of the favored Bank of the Metropolis, which he carried, will not be received as readily as would those of the proscribed Bank of the United States. This may be cited as one of the mischievous effects of the transfer of the public money to the local banks, not to say any thing of the danger of carrying so large a mass of bank notes such a journey through the country, instead of taking a draft on a neighboring branch of the Bank of the United States, and drawing the money on the spot, without the trouble or danger of transportation, as might have been the case, had the funds of the government remained in that institution.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Southern papers, says the Baltimore American of yesterday, furnish accounts of an additional cause of excitement in Alabama. A conflict has arisen between the soldiery, acting under the orders of the Deputy Marshal, and the Courts of the State. The circumstances are, that an indictment was found by the Grand Jury of Russell county against some of the soldiers for the shooting of Owens, and subpœnas issued for summoning other soldiers as witnesses. Major M'Intosh, the commanding officer, refused to let them attend, upon which the Court issued its capias against the Major for contempt of Court, which has also been disregarded. The Court applied to Gov. Gayle to order out a sufficient portion of the militia to assist the sheriff in arresting M'Intosh, the result of which is unknown.

From the Washington Globe of Monday.

It will be seen by the Advertisements inserted in this day's paper, that the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to pay off the whole of the four and a half per cent stock of the United States, amounting at this time to the sum of $2,041,611 71.

Counterfeits.—We have seen this morning several counterfeit Five Dollar Notes of the Virginia Banks, remarkably well executed. As "the last of the Romans" is causing U. S. Bank Notes to be withdrawn from circulation, and the country to be flooded with new emissions of every hue, the public will do well to be on their guard against counterfeits. The trade of this body of Bank Note makers, is increasing rapidly under the new order of things.—*Balt Pat. of Wednesday.*

A gentleman of New York has volunteered to give one thousand dollars to the American Colonization Society, provided a few other subscriptions of equal amount can be obtained.

The November Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for Maryland District, commenced at Baltimore yesterday, at eleven o'clock.

The Governor of the State of New York, recommends that Thursday the 5th of December next, be observed as a day of public prayer and thanksgiving, by the people of that State.

The President has recognised A. C. L. de la Forest as Consul General of France for the United States.

INDIAN TREATY.

We understand that a treaty has been negotiated with the Indians west of Lake Michigan for the cession of all their lands between that Lake and the Mississippi, and of their reservations in the peninsula of Michigan. The commissioners, Gov. Porter, Col. Owen, and Col. Weatherford have procured the relinquishment of the Indian title to this valuable region, upon favorable terms, and deserve much credit for the successful result of the negotiation. This cession extinguishes the whole Indian title to land north of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the Miami reservation on the Wabash, and the district north of Grand river, in Michigan.—*Globe.*

THE WAY IT WORKS.

The distress in the money market, produced by the removal of the deposites, is represented as altogether unprecedented. The last tie between the Government and the Bank of the United States having been severed, that institution, we understand, has taken measures for the regular curtailment of its discounts, and will hereafter steadily pursue the course best calculated to place its funds within its own control. The local banks have also, in this new state of things, closed their vaults, and at the very season when extensive demands for money are necessarily made, the usual facilities have been denied. We have rumors of the passage of expresses from New York and the Eastern cities to Baltimore, charged with negociations for loans of specie—whilst Baltimore, unable to meet the demand, and herself in need of the same kind of funds, may be compelled to call upon the institutions in the interior for aid. The whole financial system of the country being thus deranged, the Banks, in justice to themselves, refuse all applications for accommodation, and the chain of embarrassment, and probably of ultimate ruin to thousands, is thus complete. Even here, in the comparatively insignificant city of Frederick, the effect is most sensibly felt. It may be imagined how the same causes work where they have a larger sphere to operate in.—*Frederick Examiner.*

Mr. Schiads, a Prussian, has lately invented a new wind instrument which imitates at the same time, the sounds of the hautboy, the clarionet, the bassoon, and two French horns, in all their purity and different tones. He has called this comprehensive instrument the Lyre of Apollo. This lyre, which is a foot high, and seven inches wide, embraces four octaves, has no less than forty-two keys, and only six holes.

New York, with a population of 203,000, gave last year 30,000 votes, which makes every seventh person a voter; Philadelphia city and county, poll about 20,000 votes, or one in eight; Boston with a population of nearly 70,000, mustered last year but about 5000 votes, or one vote for every twelve inhabitants.

SUMMARY.

Peter D. Vroom, Esq., was on the 25th elected Governor of New Jersey, by a joint meeting of the Council and Assembly, held at Trenton.

The U. S. ship Warren, from Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 3d, was at New Castle, Del. on Sunday at noon.

Joseph Bonaparte is expected to return from England to this country in the course of the ensuing spring.

The citizens of Wilmingtou, Delaware, are about making arrangements for organizing a company to carry on the whale fishery.

The whole number of *Alumni* of all the Colleges in the United States, is 24,013. Of these 6,163 are ministers of the Gospel.

The twenty-seven banks in Boston, have an aggregate capital of $16,300,000, and made their annual dividends lately, amounting to $496,374.

It is said that Don Miguel has remitted to England between 200,000 and £400,000 sterling against "a rainy day."

A hog is exhibited in Albany, weighing 1,400 lbs.

Snow.—The Snow in Yough Glades, (in Alleghany county, Md.) on Sunday week last, was shoe-top deep.

The Reading (Penn.) Gazette states that on Sunday 18th, the mountains of Schuylkill county were covered with snow.

At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday 18th, it snowed for nearly two hours.

A new pin has been constructed; the pin and head consisting of one entire piece of metal.

The 28th of November has been appointed as a day of public thanksgiving by the Governor of Connecticut.

A Law School has been opened at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Judges Wright & Goodenow, and Messrs. King & Walker.

A law School has been established in Augusta, Georgia, by W. T. Gould, son of Judge Gould of Litchfield, Connecticut, whose Law lectures acquired so extensive a reputation.

Man has two hundred and forty-six bones; the head and face sixty-three, the trunk thirty-nine, the arms sixty-four, and the lower ex tremities sixty. There are in man two hundred and one muscles, or pairs of muscles.

TIMONIUM RACES—NEAR BALTIMORE.

First Day—October 23d.

First Race.—Sweepstakes for four years old; a single two miles; entrace $200.

J. S. Garrison's ch. f. Sally Ramsay,	1
Mr. Foulke's ch. c. Tyrant,	2
Doct. Duvall's b. f. Betsey Nelson,	3
Mr. Lacote's gr. f. Water Witch,	4

Time, 4m 12s.

Second Race.—A match for 1000 bushels of wheat, mile heats.

R. Gilmer's ch. c. York,	1	2	1
Thomas Cockey's ch. h. Henry,	2	1	2

Time, 2m 11s; 2m 18s; 2m 28s.

Third Race.—A Sweepstakes for horses belonging to Baltimore county—4 subscribers.

M. F. Cockey's b. h. walked over.

Second Day.

Four mile heats for $1000.

Tuberose, (Harrison's,)	2	3	1	1
Bachelor, (Potter's,)	1	4	4	dr.
Orange Boy, (Garrison's,)	3	1	3	2
Florida, (Selden's,)	4	2	2	

Time, 1st heat, 8m 22s; 2d heat, 8m 21s; 3d heat, 8m 15s.

Third Day.

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

J. M. Selden's b. h. Duke of Orleans,	1	1
J. J. Harrison's ch. h. Festival,	3	2
J. S. Garrison's b. m. Arabia Felix,	4	3
Dr. Duvall's br. h. Reform,	4	4

Time, 5m 58s; 5m 59s.

The sweepstakes two mile heats, $200 entrance, was won by Mr. Garrison's b. f. by Monsieur Tonson, beating four others. Time, 3m 56s.

GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, Aug. 26.—A fortnight since, a *fire* burned at Constantinople 2,500 houses, and last week another occurred at Galata, the supurb under Pera, near the harbor, which was got under after destroying 250 houses and 600 shops, or sheds called shops. Besides these great fires, partial burnings are every day taking place, which occasion a vast share of alarm; and a general apprehension seems to be entertained that Constantinople is to be devoted this year to an awful calamity of this nature. Some persons say that the fires which occurred are the result of accident, while others attribute them to the discontented soldiery; but enough has been done to put prudent people on the alert, and the British merchants, who have their werehouses and counting-houses in Galata, are blocking up the useless windows, and separating the communication as much as possible. A few soldiers have been arrested, and there is no doubt but that one burning at Pera was caused by them; but I cannot imagine that the troops in general are implicated in such a diabolical conspiracy; An event of importance, which has taken place here since I last addressed you, is the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty which I announced as having been agreed upon between Russia and the Porte. The ratifications were exchanged on the 21st, M. Boutenieff representing the Emperor Nicholas, and the Reis Effendi the Sultan. Nothing further has transpired respecting the contents of the treaty, and a great mystery, which I cannot penetrate, is preserved about it. For several days it was reported that, by one of the articles, Wallachia and Moldavia were finally ceded to Russia, who was to cancel the Turkish debt and pay two millions sterling to the Porte—and the letters from Odessa confirming the report, procured in general credit. But I am assured that there is no such condition, and I think the least reflection will convince us that it is not probable.

The freedom of the press which is exercised, if not acknowledged, in Paris, exceeds any degree practically known elsewhere. Journals having great authority and circulation directly and vehemently urge the overthrow of the present government—some, the restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbons, in the person of the Duc de Bordeaux—others, the substitution of a republic. They wage open and constant war—not on particular measures or defects of the King and his administration, but upon the existence of his dynasty or the monarchical system. Editors, print-sellers, noisy street-politicians, are prosecuted, convicted, fined and imprisoned; yet, in the principal journals particularly, there is not the least remission of hostilities.—*Nat. Gaz.*

It has been decided on trial in New York, that a verbal contract for the purchase of stock on speculation, is valid in law, and may be enforced without any written agreement having been entered into between the parties. The plaintiff agreed with a broker, that if a person purchased one or two hundred shares of Delaware and Hudson Canal Stock, and held them for one or two years, that the purchaser should be guarantied at the rate of seven per cent. for interest, and against ultimate loss—the plaintiff to share one half of the advance in the price between the time of purchase and the time of sale. The broker procured the defendant to make the purcase of 100 shares for one year, and the guarantee was satisfactorily executed to the broker—but no written agreement was made with the defendant. The stock was purchased in May at from 78¾ to 79 and 80—averaging $7,979 09—and was sold in December at from $126 to $128—making a profit in *seven months* of *nearly five thousand* dollars. The plaintiff claimed one half, under the contract, and the jury gave him $2,438 86—a very pretty sum, considering it never cost him a cent of outlay nor a minute's labor.—*Balt Amer.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

An attentive friend has furnished us with the main facts in a case of great interest to the mercantile community, recently decided in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county. We have before, but not minutely, noticed the same subject. An individual of the name of Joseph P. Cloud, commenced business in this city as a grocer, in the spring of 1831. He contrived in the course of six months with great dexterity to get property into his hands to the amount of nearly twenty thousand dollars, and then absconded. He was pursued, arrested, and brought back, and on Monday last, convicted of Fraudulent Insolvency, under the Act of March, 1816, the punishment of which offence is not less than one nor more than three years' imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. The indictment charged one Thomas Ridgely, a lumber merchant, and one Charles Cox, jr., a tavern keeper of this city, with being his accomplices. The evidence was very voluminous, and the transactions developed, of great intricacy. The investigation occupied nearly two weeks, and the result will tend much to dispel a pernicious notion that the law offers immunity to fraudulent insolvency. —*Philad. Gazette.*

Philadelphia Board of Trade.—An association under this title has just been formed by the merchants of Philadelphia, which, as we learn from one of the papers of that city, already numbers near six hundred members. The leading object of the association is to increase the trade of Philadelphia, by concentrating the energies of the mercantile community, on such objects as shall have that effect, especially internal improvements, as well as also to take cognizance of such other matters as properly belong to such an institution. It is said, the want of such an association has been long felt in that city. It has been recently organized by a judicious selection of officers, to direct its affairs, and great hopes are entertained of its beneficial action on the trade and commerce of the place.

BEE HOUSE.

We have seen a bee house, the method of constructing which was introduced into our country by Mr. Eber Wilcox of Salem, and which is said to be a very valuable improvement. Several individuals have tried it with entire success. It consists of a house of brick or wood, (if wood, standing on stakes,) say of the size of a common smokehouse, with a door to admit of the entrance of a man. The inside is merely furnished with shelves like an ordinary pantry. The bees pass in and out through several apertures resembling spouts, arranged in rows on each side. These spouts, project six inches, and the hole is perhaps two or three inches wide by from one eighth to one half an inch in height. The benefits of this method are said to be these: the bees never swarm, but continue filling up the house; the honey may be easily taken out, when the bees retire to the bottom of the combs in cold weather; and it is said to be an infallible preventive to the worms, and the light fingers of the night gentry.—*Portland Advocate.*

BLISTERING WITHOUT PAIN.

An Irishman, whose wife had been suffering under some pectoral complaint, called lately for medical advice on a surgeon in Girvan, who ordered a blister to be put upon her chest. The poor Hibernian, like many of his countrymen, interpreted the direction he got quite literally, although certainly not in the right way, for, on going home, he searched his whole cabin for a *chest*; but finding, as he afterwards informed the surgeon, nothing so like one as "a bit of a trunk where Kate kapes her muches," he actually clapped the blister to the lid of the *trunk;* and his wife, by good luck, getting immediately better of her complaint, he declared, in perfect belief of the efficacy of the application, "that it had cured her complaitly."—*English paper.*

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THOMAS J. MACKEY

HAS just returned from market, and is now opening an additional supply of

FALL AND WINTBR

GOODS,

which, with other late purchases, makes up an excellent assortment. He has received, among others,

Super blue, black, green and mixed Cloths
Do. blue, mixed and striped Sattinetts
Prints
Circassians
Merino, Thibet wool and Cashmere Shawls
Prussian (fancy) do. and Handkerchiefs
Tickings, Checks
Red, scarlet and white Flannels
Canton do.
Rose and point Blankets, &c. &c.

He has also received a stock of

Groceries & Liquors,

which he will sell low by the barrel;

FLOUR,

Mackerel, Herrings,

&c.

He has also some fine

CHEESE,

and a small lot of very superior

BACON.

He will buy Corn, Pork, Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, &c., at the highest market prices, and will pay for them in goods, at the lowest.

Cambridge, Nov. 2 3w

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American,
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 P. M.

FLOUR—Howard street, $5 62½ a $5 68¾; City Mills, $5 75; Susquehanna, $5 50 a $5 62½.

GRAIN—Wheat, red, $1 12 a 1 13; white, 1 23 a 1 25. Corn, white, 63 cts; yellow, 65 a 66 cents. Rye, 68 a 70 cts. Oats, 33 a 34 cts.

MARRIED,

In the city of Baltimore, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Johns, of that place, Dr. *S. B. Creighton*, to Miss *Mary B. Lake*, both of this county.

In this county, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Lenhart, Mr. *Ransom Pritchett*, to Miss *Emily Dean.*

In this county, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Stephen Hurst, Mr. *John T. Stewart*, to Miss *Margaret Elliott*, all of this county.

In this county, on the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Lenhart, Mr. *William T. Staplefort*, to Miss *Eliza Crawford*, all of this county.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near Upper Hunting Creek, Maryland, on the 14th of October last, a negro man named

JOE.

He is of a dark chesnut color; about 30 years old; five feet 4, 5 or 6 inches high, and rather stout—Bends considerably forward when he walks—is apt to smile when spoken to—is addicted to drunkendess—and has a scar under one of his eyes—the right, it is believed.

The subscriber will give the above reward if said negro be apprehended out of this state; 75 dollars if in the state and out of the county; or 50 dollars if in the county, provided, he be delivered to the subscriber, at his residence, or secured in Cambridge jail, so that he gets him again.

WILLIAM McKENZIE.

Nov. 2 $1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending to discontinue business and remove from the county, is disposed to sell, for cash, wholesale and retail, by the last of December next, his entire

STOCK OF WORK,

at the following reduced prices, to wit:

Men's coarse Shoes,	$1 37½
Do. " Monroes,	2 00
Women's leather Shoes, (with heels,)	1 37½
Do. " " (without heels,)	1 25
Do. Lasting " - - -	1 25

Children's and other work at a proportional reduction.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to give him an early call and examine for themselves. His stand is the one lately occupied by Mr. Winterbottom.

The subscriber would also sell, at private sale, on reasonable terms, all his HOUSE *HOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.*

☞All persons indebted to him are requested to close their accounts without delay, as they cannot be allowed to remain long unsettled.

EDWARD A. MARSHALL.

Cambridge, Nov. 2, 1833.

Horses and Carriages

FOR SALE.

IN consequence of the steam-boat Maryland having discontinued to touch at Castle Haven, I would sell, at private sale, the Horses and Carriages which I kept for the conveyance of travellers to and from Cambridge and Castle Haven. There are six or seven horses and three carriages. Should they not, however, be disposed of at private sale before Saturday the 16th instant, they will then be offered at public sale, at my residence.

LEVIN JONES.

Castle Haven, Nov. 2

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of fieri facias, issued by Benjamin T. Street, Esq. and to the Sheriff directed, at the suit of Henry L. McNamara and Mary B. Lake, Ex'rs. of George Lake, against Job Moore, I will sell at public sale, for cash, at the store of Wm. W. Lake, on Saturday the 23d instant, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, all the right and title of said Moore, to the following property, to wit: one negro girl Maria; one yoke of oxen; three cows; three yearlings or calves; six head of other cattle; and six hogs—Taken as the property of the aforesaid Job Moore, and will be sold to satisfy the above named writs and costs.

ARTHUR PRITCHETT,
Nov 2 3w Dep'y. Shff.

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

A Card.—To Publishers of newspapers and periodicals of the United States and the British Provinces. The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up, on the first of January, a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British provinces, with the names of their publishers and the places where published. They, therefore, request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them *two copies* of their respective publications in succession, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.

Direct to the *New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut.*

GREAT LITERARY ENTERPRISE.

NEW YEAR OF WALDIE'S

Circulating Library.

Prospectus of two new Volumes.

A YEAR has now elapsed since the subscriber introduced the new method of publishing books in a periodical form, so as to be transportable by mail. Sanguine as was his belief of the advantages, to all classes, of this experiment, its success has more than equalled his expectations, and he will enter upon a second year with renewed energy and assiduity. Experience has suggested improvements which have been already adopted; and others, as they offer, will be introduced in the course of the ensuing volumes, tending to give additional interest and permanent value to the enterprise.

What has been done, however, is sufficient evidence of what may be again executed, and the subscriber believes that a mere recapitulation of *facts* will be sufficient to produce conviction of the advantages of his mode of publication, on the minds of those who may not yet have taken the subject into consideration. The following works have actually been published in the course of the first year for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS!!

VOL. I.

Waldstein, or the Swedes in Prague, a novel by Madame Pichler.
Memoirs of Count Lavallette, written by himself.
Six Months in America, by Godfrey T. Vigne.
Klosterheim, or the Masque, a novel, by the English Opium Eater.
The Hill and the Valley, a tale by Harriet Martineau.
Travels in Peru, by Edmond Temple.
Lafayette and Louis Philippe, by B. Sarrans.
The Gentle Recruit, a tale, by the author of the Subaltern.
Saratoga, by the same.
A Family Tour in South Holland, by Col. Batty.
Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers, by C. Macfarlane.
The Italian Exile in England, by Count Pecchio.
Memoirs of the Duchess of St. Leu—Hortense.
Journal of a Nobleman at the Congress of Vienna.
Letters from the Earl of Chatham to his Nephew.
Editorial Notices, Poetry, Anecdotes, &c. &c.

VOL. II.

Wacousta, or the Prophecy, a tale of Detroit and Michillimackinac, by the author of Ecarte.
Mrs. Lushington's Journey from India to England.
Rambles of a Naturalist, by Dr. Godman.
Life of Dr. John Leyden, by Sir Walter Scott.
Waltham, a novel, being Vol. 3 of the Library of Romance.
Memoirs of Dr. Burney, by Madame D'Arblay, author of Evelina, Cecilia, &c.
The Black Velvet Bag, and Mademoiselle Therese, by Miss Mitford.
Elliott's Letters from the North of Europe.
Memoir of Silvio Pellico.
Madame Dard's Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Medusa.
Life and adventures of the Chevalier Charles Stuart and History of the rebellion in Scotland in 1745, 1746. By Robert Chambers.
Great Britain in 1833, by Baron D'Haussez, Ex-minister of King Charles X.
The story of Captain X——, by the author of Traits of Travel.
A Subaltern's Furlough, descriptive of America, by Lieut. Coke.
Editorial Notices, Poetry, &c. &c.

Of the 840 pages which compose the contents of the two volumes of the year, exactly 590 have been reprinted *after us* by booksellers, leaving 250 which are exclusively in the "Library." Though that portion was furnished to the booksellers much below the usual rate, and printed on small sized type, still the price in book form was $12.00—equal to SEVENTEEN DOLLARS for the year.

When the advantages of circulation by mail are considered, and also that, in clubs of five individuals, each gets the work for $4, which difference pays the postage, it must be admitted, on all hands, that it is the greatest reduction on the usual selling prices of any article ever attempted, much less *executed.** But the subscriber does not found his claims to public patronage alone on the cheapness of his periodical. The works published have been of a highty literary and very attractive character, as is proved by second book editions having followed those of the "Library" with rapidity, and every one of which, even at the advanced price charged in that form, has had a most rapid sale.

The time and attention of a literary gentleman are almost entirely devoted to making selections for the work, and in seeking, from the mass of books in the public institutions of Philadelphia, as well as from the new books imported from Great Britain, the most interesting and valuable matter; and he has had the pleasure of bringing before the American public several works which otherwise would probably not have been reprinted here.

As it is intended to print only a small number over the copies actually subscribed for, those wishing the work are respectfully requested to send their orders as early as possible.

As this mode of publication can be supported only by a numerous and punctual list of subscribers, the friends to an economical diffusion of sound literature are called upon for their patronage.

***A limited number of the first two volumes, second series, can still be had by those who desire to possess the cheapest selection of *new* and *good* books ever offered.

Gentlemen receiving this circular, and who may feel inclined to act as agents for the "Library," are respectfully requested to communicate with the proprietor.

A. WALDIE,
No. 6, North Eighth street, Philada.
Nov. 2, 1833

*In addition to the plan originally proposed, the four pages of the cover have been added, in whose ample columns the editor weekly crowds literary intelligence of various kinds—extensive extracts from the newest and best books as fast as they issue from the other presses, and endeavors, without favor or partiality, to point out to his readers such works as have most merit. It contains an extensive record of what is passing in the literary world, and, in fact, supplies a desideratum to literary circles in this country, never previously furnished.

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 editor is desirous of having all accounts contracted before the 1st of January last, settled in a few weeks, by cash, note, or otherwise.