CHRONICLE.

FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Virginia, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 8th October, to which date she brings advices.

The King of Spain died on Sunday, the 29th of September, at 3 P. M. The Queen had assumed the Regency, and had made no change of Ministers, and Madrid was tranquil. It is doubtful what effect this will have upon Don Carlos, who remained at Abrantes.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, OCT. 5.—*Arrival of Donna Maria, and final discomfiture of the Miguelites.*—Our news from Portugal during the week has been important, and all but conclusive of the existing contest. Two attacks, one on the 5th, the other on the 14th, had been both ably repulsed. On the 22d, Donna Maria, after having been Constitutional Queen of Portugal for seven years, for the first time visited the capital of her country. Her reception was most enthusiastic. A splendid tent was pitched in the square, to which the young Queen was led by her father; and there, in the presence of the city authorities, the judges and magistracy, received and returned the keys of the city. After this ceremony the procession moved to the Cathedral, where a Te Deum and High Mass were sung in thanksgiving for the occasion. But even more important than this event is the certain fact that Miguel's army, be it great or small, is without a leader.

Marshal Bourmont, General Clouet, La Rochejaquelin, and the other French officers, who formed the whole and sole strength of the usurper, have resigned their commissions and abandoned him to his certain fate. The reasons for this are not known, but despair of success and the inefficiency of their troops, were in all probability the real motives for their retirement.

They write from Toulon, Sept. 27, that the Sultan's taxes on the island of Cyprus have become so intolerable that the island had become one general field of battle; bloody combats taking place at every point. The troops of the Governor had been beaten in every battle, and were at last obliged to make a treaty with the rebels in one of the provinces. The Turkish soldiers had massacred many of the inhabitants for demanding their rights. It was said the Austrian and English Consuls had been impaled.

The great Richard Heber, Esq., died in England on the 4th ult.

Accounts from Belgium state, that, so great is the commercial distress in Belgium at present, that merchants are breaking up their establishments in all the towns of that kingdom, and transferring their capital to Holland.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 23d ult., informs us that the greatest alarm exists in Madrid with respect to the cholera, which is approaching that capital in all directions.

It was reported at Vienna that the Ministers of England and France had presented notes to the Porte, remonstrating against the execution of the treaty concluded with Russia.

From the London Courier, Oct. 5.

FRANCE.

The principal articles of a domestic nature, refer to the movements of the Carlists, who, as had been foreseen, made some demonstrations in the capital on Sunday last, on the majority of the Duke of Bordeaux—(13, in France, is the term at which princes of the blood legally come of age.) In the Southern Departments, the matter assumed a serious aspect. Many notorious leaders of the party had entered France from Geneva, and taken the direction of Marseilles, where considerable agitation prevailed. The proverbial importance of the Carlists forbids, however, any apprehension for the result. It seems probable that another descent was meditated upon the Southern coast; but, perhaps, from the activity displayed by the Government, France will be saved the horrors of another civil war.

Private letters from Toulon, and Marseilles to the 26th ult. have been received. At Toulon much apprehension was felt for the tranquility of the town and neighborhood, on the approaching 29th of September, the day on which the young Duke of Bordeaux became of age. For several days the military posts in the town had been doubled, the garrison strongly augmented, and patrols stationed in every direction.

There are letters from Constantinople to the 7th of September. It is said that the Sultan had applied to the Russians for troops to defend him against his own dissatisfied subjects, and that in consequence of such an application the English and French squadrons will remain off the Dardanelles. It is added, that the English and French Ambassadors had protested against the re-admission of Russian troops to the very gates of the capital, but that this step on their part had been disregarded by the Sultan.

The cholera is on the increase in Paris. Twenty deaths took place in the public hospitals last week.

Re-appearance of Cholera in Scotland.—It is our duty to state that the cholera has again appeared among us, and that several have already been its victims.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

From the Frederick Times, Nov. 14.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

This great public work is at length completed and in full operation from the District of Columbia to the head of the falls at Harpers-ferry. Large quantities of merchandise and produce are afloat upon it, passing daily east and west. The Point of Rocks is now the point of attraction and really present, as we are told, an animating scene. Rail road cars and Canal boats, constantly arriving, interchanging passengers and cargoes and then departing—the bustle and confusion of a little village suddenly arisen, as it were, out of the earth and actually doing the business of a commercial emporium—its inhabitants hardly yet acquainted with each other, and very often outnumbered by the transient strangers who throng thither in pursuit of business and pleasure—the very novelty itself, of two great public enterprises so long at war with each other, just going into harmonious operation upon the spot which may be called the battle ground, and that spot so lately unknown save to the wild foxes of the mountains—in a word, the noblest exhibitions of art and nature contending for mastery, are the rich reward of those who may find it convenient to make an excursion upon the Canal, *via* the Point of Rocks.

Col. Aaron Burr.—We have known for some months past, that the memoirs of this distinguished individual were about to be published, under his direction, by Matthew L. Davis, Esq., of this city. There is perhaps no person better qualified for the task than the gentleman who has undertaken it—both from his personal talents and political associations. The Editor, we learn, has proceeded so far as the far-famed Mexican expedition, and we have reason to know that his research and industry are unremitting. It will be a work, we venture to say, of profound interest to the philosopher and politician.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Boston, Nov. 8.—In the Lectures which are now in course before the Massachusetts Historical Society at the Athenæum Hall, at seven o'clock every Monday evening, Mr. Sparks delivered a lecture last Monday evening on the treason of *Benedict Arnold.*—This event in our history, has always been regarded as one of prominent interest, and is generally known as one of the revolutionary war. The unaccountable depravity of Arnold and the fate of the gallant Andre, are remembered by every one who knows any thing of history. But from the common history of the country one learns very little of the real causes, and motives either of Arnold's or of Andre's conduct.—Mr. Sparks, having sought information from all sources, has been enabled to present this remarkable story, in lights entirely new, and to give to the whole series of events, the charm that one sometimes finds in works of brilliant imagination, though adhering closely to historical truth. He developed the whole plan, and even exhibited the very papers which were concealed on Andre's person, at the moment of his capture; and among them the original pass in Arnold's handwriting.

LABOR-SAVING INVENTIONS.

The constant, almost daily inventions of machinery for the saving of human labor in our country, especially in New England, has had, and will continue to have, a powerful influence upon the productions of wood and iron. This, with the aid of steam, has multiplied and cheapened the comforts of life beyond the anticipations of the calculating and most sanguine.

We were lately requested by a friend to examine and witness the performance of Wiswall's newly invented machine for cutting spokes for wheels, and the only wonder is, that a machine so exceedingly simple as this is, and quite a desideratum in the manufacture of wheels, should have remained ages undiscovered before. It performs, as we are informed, the labor of twenty men; it occupies but little space, not two yards square. It is not liable to get out of order—its whole construction being iron, and requires but a small power to operate it—any common laborer can work as well as the most experienced wheelwright. Altogether, we view this invention of Mr. Wiswall as an important acquisition to labor-saving machinery; and, beside, it cannot fail to add to our country's reputation in mechanical arts.—*N. Y. Star.*

Yankee Ingenuity.—Some weeks ago we spoke of a Yankee corn-grinder. Now we have another Yankee invention to speak of. We saw on Saturday, at a chaise manufactory in this town, a piece of board, or rather a *slice of bass wood*, which was sawed off by a saw lately invented by Mr. Job White, an ingenious mechanic in Belfast,—which machine, as we are informed, is so constructed as to saw *circularly*, or in other language *unrolls a log* in one piece, as a piece of cloth. This saw works horizontally—and the board is rolled off on a cylinder. Its chief utility, we suppose to be in the ability to make a wide board out of a small log. The Pannels, &c. are thus sold much cheaper. The boards, we presume, can be of any thickness.—*Portland Adv.*

A New York horse called *Blind Boy*, on Thursday the 7th, for a bet of a considerable amount, undertook to trot ten miles in forty-nine minutes, carrying 600 pounds. The feat was accomplished in 35m. 20s. having 4m. 40s. to spare.

The Hempstead (L. I.) Star says:—"The celebrated race horse Eclipse, who won the purse of twenty thousand dollars, about ten years since, is on a visit to his old friends on Long Island, after an absence of several years to Virginia. We had the curiosity to give him a call on the 31st Oct. at the stable of Mr. Snedeker, near the race course below Jamaica. He received us with his heels flying above our head as merrily as if he were but a colt. He is a sorrel color, and will be twenty years old in the month of May next.

Under the head of 'Caution,' the Portland Advertiser has the following curious statement:

"There are but few persons who apprehend any danger from the Sun, when its rays enter their houses—but the sun may set a house on fire. A case almost occurred in this town last week. The sun's rays fell upon a globe—a fish globe, full of water. The globe and water brought the sun's rays to a focus upon a pamphlet. The pamphlet was observed to smoke, and four leaves were actually burnt through; and if it had not been observed, would undoubtedly have set the house on fire. The rays of the sun, when thus brought to a focus, were hot enough to make the sideboard smoke.

From the Alabama Journal.

COLUMBUS, (Geo.) Oct. 1833.

Dear Gineral—You see I am hear a'ready, but I've hardly breth enuff left in my body to say darnation to the nullifiers. I thought when I started I shouldn't have no trouble at all in hullin out them introoders from the Creek nashun in Alabama, when you tell'd me you know'd what kinder stuff they was made on—that there wasn't no Calhouns, nor McDuffies, nor Haynes among 'em, and that one regular would whip a dozen on 'em. But if you didn't make one whoppin blunder never call me Major Downing. I tell you what, you don't know nothin about 'em. You see they heard that me and the regulars were comin to hull 'em out, and drive 'em away from among the Ingens; so tha gathered up a tarnation great big gang on 'em rite on tother side o' the river, and sent us word if we didn't want to be etarnally nullyfide ourselves, we'd better stay on our own side. Seein there was enuff on 'em to eat us all up, I couldn't see no good reason why we should go over and let 'em do it, jist to show that we wasn't afeard; when I know'd that you couldn't spare me 'till the affairs o' the nashun gits regulated. And I recollected too, that if I got eat up myself, I couldn't get to be President o' the Bank when Biddle's knock'd out, so as to fix it for us to git as much money as we want for ourselves and our friends: and not let nobody else have none. And I recollected too, that if I foolishly went over and got kill'd, I couldn't be president after your time's done out. So arter putty considerable hard thinking what I'd best do, I concluded it was the most advisablest way to issue a Proclamation, orderin every rascal on 'em to scatter. When I had dune rit it, I sin'd it o'fishally and sent it to the Alabama Journal to be printed, so that all on 'em might see it, and be left without no excuse on the plee of not having no legal warnin to shab off. As Proclamations are the most importantest dockyments, I want you to read mine, and then give it to Mr. Blair and Major Kindol, and tell 'em to do some of their red printin on it, and have une coppy on it put into a goold frame and hung up side o'yourn. "By Authority."

"Now know ye, all you hed long, hed strong, nullifying introoders upon Gineral Jackson's lands in the Creek Nashun, that I, Major Jack Downing, the second best man in the Government, me and the Gineral bein in and about the same, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, orderin every one on ye to scatter and be off in less than no time at all, and leave the Ingens and the Gineral's land; and see that you don't take nothing away that don't belong to you, or me and the Gineral will resort to argyment that will make you kinder sick o' your bargains. Your not doin the land nor the Ingens no harm, by living among 'em, an't no reason at all why you should stay there; because Gineral Jackson says the land belongs to him, at least as long as he is the *Government*, and that he'd sooner blow every one on ye clear over the Missy Sippy, and the whole State of Alabama along with you, than have his authority disputed. For, says he to me, 'Major Downing,' says he, 'if they don't hop like parch'd peas as soon as you tell 'em the Government says they must, jist turn rite in upon 'em and use 'em clean up; and if they talk about fighten, jist rite to me, and I'll order out all the melishy, clean from Mane to Lucy Anna, afore I'll let sich fellers as them are, what won't mind my orders, go uncastigated. Yes, Major Downing,' says he, 'I'd fite *fifty pitch'd battles*, and sarve 'em wosser than I did the Ingens at Hoss shoo; and if Alabama protects 'em, I'd pick her upon a pitchfork and jam her up agin the stony Mountains, (taking his pipe out of his mouth and boring it agin the mantel piece, and standing on his tip toes,) and leave her stickin there like a sheepskin to a barn door, afore I'd suffer sich rebelashus doin while I'm the Government.' Now if you know which side o'your bred's got the butter on it, you'll begin to scamper off putty considerable quick."

But now gineral, I tell you exactly what I think. Notwithstanding I seem'd so rumbustious and pugnoshus to them, I think we'd better get along some how or other without fighting. If we can git 'em kinder scart, and get 'em off that way, it 'ill do; but if we cant we'd better let 'em alone and get Mr. Van Buren to manefter up some plan to get us off on honerable terms. If he be at any loss, tell him just to suppose it was himself instead of us, and he can do it in a minit; and if he wants pay for it, when we get the bank into our own hands we can shell out as much on it as we please. And I think we better pay a little than run much risk, for jist as sure as Mr. Van Buren's a Dutchman, Alabama intends to fite till all's blu, afore she'll have her laws set aside by us. And if we drive the introoders from the Creek Nashun they a'jist come over into Georgia among the Cherokees, and we'll have to drive 'em away from there, and all the rest of them are fellers what's now scrougin in there upon the Ingens, and then we'll have Georgia to fite too, sure fire, case she'd fite for her *Gold Region* till there was no sign of her left but jist a greasy spot, afore she'd give it up. And if we git to fighten with Alabama and Georgia, South Carolina will join 'em sure pop, case you know she's had her heels on and her neck bowed for fite a good long spell. So you see if we undertake to fite 'em off, the Lord only knows where it will eend, and we shall find ourselves in such a pickle that Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Toney both couldn't get us out. Besides you wont be the *Government* but three more years, and if we raise sich a hell-a-baloo among 'em down South here, jist to please the tarnashun Ingens, how will I git to be President when your time's done out? And as for the Government land, between me and you, I'd ruther, if it was mine, that white folks would go and live on it than not, case they'd be makin improvements upon it that would make it more valuabler, and a heap more salebler; case you know folks had always ruther by land what's clear'd and improved, than what han't got nothin at all done to it. So if I was the Government I'd ruther that the darnashun Ingens was ten thousand miles a' tuther side o' the Oshun, and white folks upon the whole on it.

Everlastinly and eternally Yours,
MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

From the American Almanac for 1834.

GREAT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The most remarkable of the phenomena that this year (1834) will happen, is the Eclipse of the Sun on Sunday the thirteenth of November. This is the third of the very uncommon series of five large Eclipses, visible to us, in the short term of seven years; the fourth of this series will take place May 15th, 1836, and the last, September, 18th, 1838.

The eclipse of the present year will doubtless receive great attention throughout our country. In those places where its magnitude will not exceed eleven digits, much diminution of the light is not to be expected, even at the time of the greatest obscuration; perhaps, however, it may be sufficient to render visible the planet Venus, then about 30 degrees E. S. E. of the Sun, and much nearer the Earth than usual; nor will the obscuration be very great where the eclipse is *almost* total; since it has been observed on former occasions, that the uneclipsed part, even when reduced to a mere point, sheds sufficient light to render small objects distinctly visible, and invisible the brighest of the stars. Indeed, on account of the refraction of the Sun's rays by the atmosphere of the Earth, the darkness can hardly with strictness be considered total, even where the Sun is completely shut out from the sight. In the great and remarkable eclipse of June 16th, 1806, when the Sun was totally obscured at Boston, for five minutes, as much light remained as is given by the Moon when full; and greater darkness will not probably be experienced, in any place, on the present occasion.

Throughout the United States, however, a great depression of the thermometer, if placed in the sun, will probably be noticed; and, for some minutes before and after the moment of greatest obscuration, the power of a lens to produce combustion, by condensing the solar rays, will be quite, if not entirely, destroyed. At the time of the Annular Eclipse of February 12th, 1831, it was observed by the editor, that the thermometer in the sun, fell from 72 to 29, and that during the continuance of the ring, no sensible effect was produced by placing its blackened bulb in the focus of a powerful burning glass.

This Eclipse, as will be seen on tracing the path of the centre, will be total in a small part of the Territory of Arkansas, and of the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. The principal places in which the obscurity will probably be complete, are Charleston, Beaufort, S. C., Savannah, Milledgeville, Tuscaloosa and Little Rock. The greatest duration of total darkness in any place, will be about 1m. 56s. At Tuscaloosa, it will be about 1m. 53s., and at Beaufort 1m. 46s.; these places lying very near the central path. At Charleston and Savannah, the duration will be considerably less, the former being situate about forty miles north of this path, the latter about thirty south. The width of the line of total darkness varies in its passage across the earth, but in the United States will be about one hundred miles. Those of the inhabitants of the Atlantic States, who desire to behold this rare spectacle, the most magnificent and sublime of the phenomena of nature, compared with which even Niagara sinks into mediocrity, will find Beaufort the most eligible place in which to make their observations, and they will not neglect this opportunity when they reflect that the Moon's shadow will not again, for the space of thirty-five years, pass over any part of the inhabited portions of the United States, or until August 7th, 1869.

As, at the time of the Eclipse of February, 1831, much inconvenience and even injury was sustained from want of care in looking at the sun without any protection for the eye, or through glass not sufficiently colored, it may be proper to remark that should the sky, during the continuance of this Eclipse, be clear, one of the very darkest green or red glasses of a sextant, and in default of this, a piece of common window glass, free from veins, and rendered quite black by the smoke of a lamp, *only*, can be used with safety. If the lustre of the Sun should be diminished by intervening clouds, a lighter shade will be sufficient.

STATISTICS OF THE GLOBE.

The population of the globe is estimated variously from 600,000,000 to 800,000,000; the geographical square miles at nearly 38,000,000, or 49,000,000 English square miles. The population to a suare mile is, in Europe, 61, Asia 27, Africa 10, America 3, Oceanica less than 1; the average of all about 17. The densest population in any whole province or state, is in Hamburg, where it is 1302 to a square mile. It is 980 in Bremen, 783 in Frankfort, 523 in Lubec, 464 in Lucca (Italy), 392 in Belgium, 314 in Saxony, 277 in Holland, 257 in Great Britain, the Sicilies 236, 208 in France, Austria 165, Prussia 155, Portugal 121, Denmark 119, Spain 101, Turkey 63, Greece 51, Russia 37.

In *Asia* some provinces have a population of from 200 to 500 to the square mile; Japan 139, China 42, Siam 57, English Indian empire 135. In *Africa*, Morocco has 46, Tunis 45, and some of the interior kingdoms a little more. In *America*, Hayti has 36, Central America 12, Chili 10, United States 7½, Mexico 6.

The votaries of the different religions are reckoned as follows by Pinkerton:—Christianity 235,000,000, Judaism 5,000,000, Mahometan 120,000,000, Brammanism 60,000,000, Buddhism 180,000,000, all others 100,000,000.—*Mercantile Journal.*

From the New York Mirror.

AN ITALIAN CEMETERY.

"An old man opened the iron door, and we entered a clean, spacious and well-paved area, with long rows of iron rings in the heavy slabs of the pavement. Without asking a question, the old man walked across to the farther corner, where stood a moveable lever, and fastening the chain into the fixture, raised the massive stone cover of a pit. He requested us to stand back for a few minutes to give the effluvia time to escape, and then, sheltering our eyes with our hats, we looked in. You have read, of course, that there are three hundred and sixty-five pits in this place, one of which is opened every day for the dead of the city. They are thrown in without shroud or coffin, and the pit is sealed up at night for a year. They are thirty or forty feet deep, and each would contain, perhaps, two hundred bodies. Lime is thrown upon the daily heap, and it soon melts into a mass of garbage, and by the end of the year the bottom of the pit is covered with dry white bones.

"It was some time before we could distinguish any thing in the darkness of the abyss. Fixing my eyes on one spot, however, the outlines of a body became defined gradually, and in a few minutes, sheltering my eyes completely from the sun above, I could see all the horrors of the scene but too distinctly. Eight corpses, all of grown persons, lay in a confused heap together, as they had been thrown in one after another, in the course of the day. The last was a powerfully made grey old man, who had fallen flat on his back, with his right hand lying across and half covering the face of a woman. By his full limbs and chest, and the darker color of his legs below the knee, he was probably one of the lazzaroni, and had met with a sudden death. His right heel lay on the forehead of a young man, emaciated to the last degree, his chest thrown up as he lay, and his ribs showing like a skeleton covered with a skin. The close black curls of the latter, as his head rested upon another body, were in such a strong relief that I could have counted them. Off to the right, quite distinct from the heap, lay, in a beautiful attitude, a girl, as well as I could judge, of not more than nineteen or twenty. She had fallen on the pile and rolled or slid away. Her hair was very long, and covered her left shoulder and bosom; her arm was across her body, and if her mother had laid her down to sleep, she could not have disposed her limbs more decently. The head had fallen a little way to the right, and the feet, which were small, even for a lady, were pressed one against the other, as if she were about turning on her side. The sexton said that a young man had come with the body, and was very ill for some time after it was thrown in. We asked him if respectable people were brought here. 'Yes,' he said, 'many. None but the rich would go to the expense of a separate grave for their relations. People were often brought in handsome grave clothes, but they were always stripped before they were left. The shroud, whenever there was one, was the perquisite of the undertakers.' And thus are flung into the noisome pit, like beasts, the greater part of the population of this vast city—the young and the old, the vicious and the virtuous together, without the decency even of a rag to keep up the distinctions of life!"

THE CAMBRIDGE & BALTIMORE

Packet Schooner

COL. E. RICHARDSON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he intends to run his Packet, Col. E. Richardson, between this place and Baltimore, as usual; and will leave Cambridge every Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, and Baltimore every Saturday morning, at the same hour, for Cambridge.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, he is determined to persevere in his exertions to give entire and general satisfaction.

The Packet is furnished with a large and commodious Cabin, embracing two rooms, with sixteen berths.

He has reduced his Freights to the lowest rates. All Freights for him will be taken in at Mitchell's Granary, as usual.

All orders deposited with Hayward & Henry, Charles Corkran, or S. Mitchell, will be thankfully received and attended to with the utmost care and fidelity.

C B. FRAZIER.

Cambridge, Sept. 21, 1833

N. B.—Persons having orders, or wishing to take passage, would do well do bear in mind the hour specified for the starting of the schooner; for she will in future sail at that time with as little variation as may be.

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.

A CARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Cambridge and the public that he has for sale, at his Drug Store,

GENUINE COMPOUND CHLORINE

TOOTH-WASH,

and also

COMPOUND CHLORINE

TOOTH-PASTE,

superior articles for Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth and Gums, and purifying the Breath.

He has also just received a large assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as Otto of Rose; Montpelier, Vegetable, Variegated, Fancy, Clarified and Windsor Soaps; Fancy and Plain Colognes, Lavender, Honey and Florida Waters.

DR. THOMPSON'S

Vegetable Specific,

FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE & FEVER, &c.

Also a quantity of

LEACHES,

which he will sell, by the dozen, or apply to patients, if requested.

A. C. THOMPSON.

A Boot & Shoe Maker WANTED.

TO a good Boot and Shoe maker, the subscriber would give liberal wages or an interest in his shop.

JACOB PATTISON.

Taylor's Island, Sept. 28

LUMBER for Sale.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends that they have on hand about 40 or 50,000 feet of WHITE PINE PLANK, of various qualities, which they will sell at a very small advance for cash.

MITCHELL & SPEDDEN.

Cambridge, June 22.

WILLIAM SPEDDEN

Returns his thanks for the liberal patronage with which he has been favored since he commenced the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

and takes this method of informing the public, that he still continues to carry it on, at his old stand, two doors above Mr. Thomas White's store, where he is supplied with a quantity of Materials, of every description, which he will make up at the shortest notice, for cash or country produce, on the most reasonable terms.

He will attend to all orders for COFFINS, of all kinds, and supply Hearses, at the shortest notice. June 22

PRINTING of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.