CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1834.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday week, 2d June.

The election for a Representative in Congress to succeed the late Hon. L. P. Dennis, will take place on Thursday next, the 29th instant.

The Fair, at Easton, on Wednesday and Thursday last, like every thing the ladies attempt, was successful. We understand, the receipts the first day were upwards of five hundred dollars.

U. S. Bank stock, was $107 a 107¼ at New York on Monday.

They have a grand celebration to-day, at Jamestown, Virginia, in honor of the landing of the first Virginia settlers at that spot, two hundred and twenty-seven years ago.

Mr. Mills is to make another balloon ascension from Baltimore, on Monday next.

The following is an extract of a letter published in the Baltimore Gazette of Monday:

"*Washington, May 17th*, 1834.—It is now decided, by common consent, that Congress shall proceed to close the present session so soon as the business before them can be acted on, leaving the currency of the country precisely where they found it.

The friends of the President say that it would be presumption to ask him to consent to renew or extend the charter of the present Bank *on any terms*. Many of them (at least forty of his firm supporters in Congress) have entreated him to assent to a *projet* for a new Bank, to go into operation when the present charter shall have expired; but he is inexorable, and expresses entire confidence in the ability of the State Banks to furnish all the facilities that the government and the community can require. He has been admonished that the distress which now pervades all classes will result in an alienation of his political friends, and leave the Jackson party in a minority; but he is firmly convinced to the contrary, and declares his determination to appeal directly to the People to sustain him by their votes: and I now announce to you, from authority which cannot be contradicted, that *Andrew Jackson is this day a candidate for a re-election to the Presidency*. Whether he will continue to be six months hence is doubtful—then the exhaustion of the Treasury by a diminished Revenue will compel the government to call on the selected Banks to pay up their deposites, thus increasing our present embarrassments, and making the Experiment still more odious."

RUMORS.

A gentleman from Washington states, that it was currently rumored there in the Court circles—as well as others, that the President would soon send the following nominations to the Senate:

Mr. Stevenson, the Speaker, Minister to England.

Joel B. Sutherland, of the House, Minister to Russia!!!

R. B. Taney, Secretary of State!!!

L. Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Wilkins, Post-Master General.

The above is given as the rumor of the day.

Bevies of New Yorkers are nightly congregated at Mr. Van Buren's residence, which is familiarly called the *York Castle*.

Messrs. Bell, Polk, Speight, Wayne and Sutherland, are all eager for the Speaker's chair—result very doubtful.—*Balt. Pat. 20th inst.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Highly important from France—Insurrections Lyons and Paris.

The packet ship Poland, at New York, from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 15th April. They furnish intelligence of revolutionary movements which have occurred at Lyons, and subsequently at Paris.

From the N. Y. Commercial, May 19, evening.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

After a long repose, the tranquillity of the Old World seems to be again disturbed. Two arrivals at this port from Havre, bearing intelligence from Paris to the 15th of April, have supplied us with the details of events of much more than usual interest. There have been for a long time indications of serious discontent with the government of Louis Phillippe. Much of the old leaven of the Revolution remains in France; and it is obvious that a favorable opportunity only is wanting to ferment, and bring it into exercise. The reigning monarch has found it necessary to repress the factions that beset him, and in doing so, has probably fallen not much short of those acts of tyranny with which his predecessor was charged, and which drove him into exile.

LYONS.

The first positive insurrectionary movement commenced at Lyons. It is principally a manufacturing city, containing about 120,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the Rhone, in the South of France, and an insurgent spirit has manifested itself there for many months. It commenced with the *operative* mechanics and manufacturers, who turned out, or struck, as the phrase is, for higher wages. Although suppressed for a time by the civil authority, it broke out on the 5th of April. The leading cause of it was the arrest of six *mutuellistes*, charged with an assault upon the Procureur du Roi. A report having been spread that they had been condemned, positions were taken by the insurgents, barricades were raised, and a warm struggle ensued, in which the troops, after having first displayed great calmness, being at length provoked by a discharge of fire arms, repelled the attack with much energy. It was, however, remarked, as evident, that only a small part of the population of Lyons could have taken part in the conflict, as the troops in garrison did not consist of more than 8,000 men, since carried to 15,000.

The two following paragraphs are from a letter of a correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, dated the 15th of April:

By accounts from Lyons received yesterday morning by Government, it would appear that the insurgents still occupied the post of St. George, which was being attacked with vigor. The post of La Fourviere, which is situated on a hill which commands the Saone, had been taken by storm by the troops; all the insurgents who were found there were killed or taken prisoners.

The rioters of Lyons had obtained possession of several churches; and from their towers they sounded the awful tocsin during the afflicting days of the struggle, thus doubling the alarm of the peaceful inhabitants. The church doors were at length driven in, by cannon balls and hatchets, and the insurgents put to the sword. Two hundred are said to have fallen in this way.

It appears that the workmen made their first advances in columns, and in good order, toward the Palais of Justice, announcing their resolution to protect their brethren then before the Court, as the Judges were defended by the troops. Numbers of them were armed.

After ineffectual injunctions to them to retire, hostilities commenced, and about twenty-five soldiers were put *hors de combat*. Upon this the troops retorted with great vigor. The workmen, on their side, defended themselves with great intrepidity. Their movements were directed with great regularity, and the orders given were followed with the utmost precision. The artillery drove them for shelter into the narrow streets, in the centre of the town, where it was difficult to reach them. The number of workmen engaged in the combat is said to amount to between seven and eight thousand. Their loss has been very considerable. The despatches do not give the numbers of the killed and wounded.

In order to comprehend fully the late unhappy state of Lyons, a correct idea of the occurrences of Wednesday, the 9th, must be formed. The action commenced at several points at the same time, and in parts of the town beyond the two rivers which intersect it.

Driven back upon the bridges, and afterwards forced from them, the insurgents were compelled to concentrate themselves in a species of delta, the sides of which were formed by the Rues Mercierre, Grenette, de l'Hospital, and containing a great many very narrow and populous streets. Here they were enclosed ever since Wednesday, and it was evidently the plan of the General to keep them as it were blockaded, and drive them to surrender without further effusion of blood. There are, however, sufficient numbers of lives lost to be deplored. It is said that about two hundred of the troops were on that day put *hors de combat*—120 of these were carried to the hospital, and the rest were killed on the spot. The losses on the side of the rebels were much more considerable. It is said that no less than 600 of them were killed and wounded.

Comparative order and tranquillity have succeeded four days of disasters and affliction.

PARIS.

In Paris, also, insurrectionary movements had taken place. On the night of Saturday the 12th ult. strong pickets paraded the streets, but no serious difficulty occurred; but towards the evening of the following day a degree of agitation was manifested in the *quartier* St. Martin. Barricades were raised by seizing coaches and other vehicles to impede the action of the forces by which the insurgents might be attacked. Several of the narrow streets were blocked up, and some youth made their appearance armed with muskets, and with red cockades in their hats. As soon as these symptoms were known, the National Guards repaired to the scene of disturbance, and at six in the evening Paris was traversed in every direction by troops. The greater part of the barricades were rapidly taken, though not without some loss.

The night passed in watching the city, and strengthening the military force. At 6 o'clock, as the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were proceeding to join in the attack upon the insurgents, several shots were fired at them from the third story of a house in Rue St. Martin.

A ball passed between the Duke of Orleans and one of his Aids-de-Camp and went through the cap of a soldier who was close at his side; a paving stone was also cast at the Prince from the same house. At this sight, the infantry who accompanied the Princes rushed into the house and killed every person whom they found with arms in his hands. Generals Rumigny, Bugeaud, Lascours and Tourton marched upon the centre of the insurrection, clearing successively every barricade which opposed their progress, and completely sweeping several streets.

The insurgents intrenched themselves in houses with two entrances and fired upon the troops from behind the window shutters. The animosity of the troops and of the National Guards, who saw their companions thus falling under the shots of invisible enemies, now became at its height. When they arrived, through showers of balls at the doors of the houses whence they proceeded they caused them to be broken open by the pioneers, rushed in, and did not suffer one of them to escape alive.

In a few hours the insurrection was put down! and at 11 o'clock, the King reviewed his troops as usual.

From the Journal du Havre of the 15th April.

Yesterday the day passed tranquilly, and nothing seemed to presage a struggle, until, about 4 o'clock, a few groups collected in the centre of the city, and raised by overturning carriages, barricades in the adjacent streets of St. Martin and St. Dennis. Barricades were also raised in other quarters. Before six o'clock, there was an affair with musketry, in which several persons were killed. The killed and wounded amount to sixty. A great number of arrests have taken place. Paris is bustling with troops and artillery.

This morning at half past five, the firing recommenced in the streets of Manbuee, Transnonin and Montmorency. The insurgents had entrenched themselves in houses. After an action of an hour and a half, in which the National Guards lost a captain and two drummers, and the 35th an officer, the houses were taken. The exasperation of the troops was excessive, and all the republicans found in them were put to the edge of the sword.

It appears that the leaders of the republican party were opposed to these measures, and that this mad attempt, has proceeded from the most obscure of that party. There was little commotion in the districts removed from the centre of the city.

Postscript.—Tranquility is established in all quarters. The insurgents have either fled, or have been arrested.

The vessel of war despatched from Brest for this country with despatches, will bring, we apprehend, assurances that the French Government will make a second effort, in the next Chamber, to obtain a grant of twenty-five millions, due by treaty to America.

From the Journal de Paris of 12th April.

On the reception of the despatches, requiring the utmost speed in their transmission, at the Maritime department, at Brest, Capt. Bruix, of the brig *la Cuirassier*, was almost immediately ordered to be in attendance.—The despatches from government were handed to him with instructions to make sail instantly for the United States, and to use the greatest exertions to make a quick passage.

A quarter of an hour afterwards the *Cuirassier* was under sail.

The accounts from London are of the 13th without any news.

The dates from Madrid are of 6th. That capital was tranquil.

A passenger speaks of the scenes in Paris, during the insurrection there as truly awful. The soldiers put to death all persons of whatever age or sex, whom they found in houses from which they had been fired upon. In one house of low character were forty seven persons the women being employed in making cartridges for the men. Every one was put to the sword.

BELGIUM.

The latest accounts, which are to the 10th of April, represent that tranquility had been restored to the Belgic capital.

Among the appointments made by the Executive Council of Maryland on the 16th, a letter in the Baltimore Patriot mentions the following.

Joseph I. Merrick, Esq. of Washington County, and Benjamin S. Pigman, Esq. of Alleghany, were appointed additional Counsel, to assist the Attorney General in the prosecution of a suit in the name of the State of Maryland, against the state of Virginia, in the Supreme Court of the United States, for the purpose of procuring a final and legal settlement of the Southern and Western Boundaries of this State.

Abraham White, of the City of Baltimore, was appointed a director of the Penitentiary, and one of the Maryland Executive Committee, vice Sellers, deceased.

Thomas W. Hall, was appointed a Director of the Penitentiary, Vice R. S. Stewart, resigned.

The other appointments were those of Justices of the Peace, &c.

The National Intelligencer says that the Committee of the Senate, on that subject, "is now steadily pursuing the object of ascertaining the true state of the Post Office Establishment; the causes which have produced, and the means by which it is to be extricated from, its present embarrassments. A full report from that Committee may, no doubt, be expected some time before the rise of Congress."

The House of Assembly in Rhode Island have passed resolutions disapproving of the removal of the deposites, and declaring that they ought to be restored, by a majority of 18—and in favor of a National Bank by a majority of 28.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Richmond Whig gives returns from every county and city in the state, of which the following is an abstract:

	WHIGS.	TORIES.
	79	52
Doubtful - - - - - -	-	3
	79	55
	55	
Opposition majority,	24	

SENATE—estimated from the state of parties last session and recent elections,

Administration	19
Opposition	18
Administration majority in the Senate,	6
Opposition majority in the House,	24
Administration majority in the Senate,	6
Opposition majority on joint ballot,	18

The following gentlemen are said to have been nominated, by the President of the United States, to the Senate, to be government Directors of the Bank of the United States for the current year, viz:—Henry Horn, Robert Vaux, Charles M'Allister, of Philadelphia; Joseph White, of Baltimore; and Saul Alley, of New York.

A boatman of Gros Kemps found some time ago a bottle floating on the Rhine. It contained the following note:—"To those who may find this paper, I am confined in a dungeon at Lauffenburg, on the Rhine. My prison is under ground, and is unknown even to him who occupies my throne. I can write no more, for I am rigidly and cruelly guarded."

The reader's attention will be caught by a vote of the House of Representatives yesterday, in which it was only by the casting vote of the Speaker that an important proposition by Mr. SELDEN, to appoint a grand committee to consider the present state of the currency, &c. was laid on the table. The closeness of the vote upon this question is supposed to indicate a wavering of opinion in the House on the great currency question. So far as it goes, this indication has a propitious aspect.—*Nat. Intel.*

TIMONIUM RACES—*Third day.*

Jockey Club Purse, $1000, four mile heats. Result:

J. S. Garrison's b. c. Ohio,	4	1	1
W. R. Johnson's b. m. Fanny Cline,	1	3	2
Mr. Hammond's ch. h. Tyrant,	2	2	dis.
R. Gilmor, jr.'s (Mr. Kendall's) ch. c. Drone,	3	4	drawn.
T. R. S. Boyce's imp. h. Apparition,	4	drawn.	

Time, 7m. 48s; 8m. 6s; 7m. 59s.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES.

FIRST DAY.

First Race—A Sweepstakes for colts and fillies three years old, mile heats, entrance $300; $100 forfeit; six subscribers; two started, viz:

W. R. Johnson's gr. f. Columbia Taylor, by Molley, dam by Virginia,	1	1
John M. Botts' b. f. Rosalie Somers, by Sir Charles, dam Mischief,	2	2

Time, each heat, 1m. 52s.

Second Race—A Sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old, mile heats, entrance $100; h. f. Nine subscribers; three started; viz:

T. R. S. Boyce's b. c. Joshua, by Gohanna,	1	1
Jacob Pouder, jr.'s b. c. Jim Carr, by Forester,	2	2
Thos. Snowden, jr.'s b. c. by Industry,	3	dr.

Time, 2m.; 2m. 1s.

SECOND DAY.

Maryland Jockey Club plate, value $500, two mile heats—result:—

J. S. Garrison's ch. m. Eliza Drake,	1	1
W. R. Johnson's gr. c. Jessup,	4	2
Maj. Donelson's br. f. by Stockholder,	3	3
R. Gilmer, jr.'s b. f. Miss Patience,	2	dis.
Henry A. Taylor's b. h. Sir Whitefoot,	5	dis.
J. M. Selden's ch. c. Troubadour,		dis.

Time, 3m. 55s; 3m. 48s; won by about a neck.

Mr. Wise, Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Thomas of Louisiana, Mr. Pinckney, and Mr. Murphey, have been appointed a Select Committee in the House of Representatives, to take into consideration the expediency of carrying into operation the Resolution of the Revolutionary Congress, concerning the erection of a monument at Yorktown.

The Carnival.—A private letter from Rome states that the Pope had removed the interdiction put upon the carnival, and that the delighted Romans were preparing for the pleasures of that joyous season.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

EFFECTS OF THE EXPERIMENT.

We are informed that at this time, *there is not a vessel of any kind or description whatever*, on the stocks at any of our shipyards. Yesterday saw the last of them committed to the water, and now if Martin Van Buren would come among us, he might be shown the *effects* of his "Perish Commerce," "Perish Credit" councils. We will simply add, for the information of this "favorite son of New York," that this is the first instance of the kind since the British evacuated New York, on the 25th of November, 1783.

New York has at this moment a population of more than 250,000 souls, and is justly called the commercial emporium of the United States. Six months ago, our commerce was in the most flourishing condition and all the mechanic arts encouraged and fostered. Ship building was at its height, and as usual, gave employment to thousands of industrious and meritorious laborers; but in an evil hour Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren commenced their "experiment" with our commerce and currency, and behold our shipyards for the first time in fifty years are without employment! A domestic enemy has now accomplished what was then effected by a foreign foe.

Mustachios.—The exiled Poles have wrought wonders among the fashionables. These fine hearty young fellows, with their mustachois curling round their lips, have so alarmed the bucks, that they have hurried with their soft chins to the barbers, and instead of getting the fuz cut off, have returned with horns under their noses, much like those of a "tumble-bug." We pity the poor young girls of these days. Their hearts will be taken by fright, if not by a softer passion.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Bunker Hill Monument.—We feel no ordinary sensation of pleasure in announcing to our fellow citizens that the fifty house lots bounding on Monument Square, on Bunker Hill, offered for sale a few days since, at $500 each, have all been sold and the association is now out of debt. The work on the Monument will be recommenced—the cap stone will be raised—the Monument will be finished.

There is now a deficiency of about $12,000, which can be raised, we doubt not, with facility and promptness. The committees of the Mechanic Association will recommence immediately soliciting the citizens in their several wards for payment of sums already subscribed, and for new subscriptions.—*Boston Transcript.*

History of the United States.—We understand that George Bancroft, Esq., of Northampton, has been for a long time engaged in the preparation of a History of the United States, the first volume of which is nearly ready for publication.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

Baron Hagel, the Austrian botanist, who lately visited the Neilgherry Hills, in India, declares the unknown varieties of trees and shrubs, existing there alone, exceed 10,000. The wild rose runs up to the top of the highest trees, and grows to the thickness of four or five inches. A delicious specimen of orange, but not exceeding a filbert in size, is also found there. In the orange valley below Kotaherry, about 4500 feet above the level of the sea, numerous fruit trees are found, amongst which are the wild fig and lemon tree, the latter bearing fruit a little inferior in size and flavor to that of Spain.

A London horse slaughterer has lately made a developement in a court of justice, which had affected the stomach of some of the metropolitan high livers. In answer to a question why horses' tongues were never to be seen among the cats' meat daily hawked about, he said "they was by far too waluable," as properly trimmed, cured and dried, they made excellent rein-deer tongues, and under that name were eagerly sought for by those who could afford to buy so rare and valuable an article of food. The breakfast table of the rich epicure had often borrowed its greatest attractions from its appearance on the board.

"We hope he will do it."—The New Hampshire Patriot, in speaking of Mr. Taney, says:—"He is *constitutionally* Secretary of the Treasury, until the close of the present session—and should the opposition Senators again abuse their trust by rejecting his nomination, the President *can* put him in office to the end of another session, and *we hope he will do it*." There is republicanism for you!

SUMMER EVENING.

BY SHARA.

How bright, and yet how calm this eve?
  Above, below, all seems to me
So lovely, that we might believe
  'Twas nature's jubilee,—
For earth and sky, this glorious even,
  Seem glowing with the hues of heaven.

How beautiful that vivid sky,
  Lit by the parting sun's last rays!
We gaze till it appears more nigh—
  And fancy, as we gaze,
That deep blue sky a boundless sea,
  Covered with vessels gloriously.

Yes! each dark cloud a bark appears,
  Each whiter one the foam—
There one to distant countries steers,
  While these sail quick towards home;
And all look most intensely bright,
  Glowing in heaven's own glorious light.

Turn now towards earth, and even there
  All, all is beauty and repose—
The perfume-breathing evening air
  Is wafted o'er the rose;
While a thousand bright and glowing flowers,
  Are cooled with dew in these evening hours.

And hushed the skylark's merry song,
  And silent all the humming bees:
The soft west wind, that sighs among
  Those gently waving trees,
Seems to lament each parting ray,
  Until the next return of day.

A machine has been invented at Wheeling for cutting lath, by which 5000 per hour can be cut.

BALTIMORE MARKET—*May 20.*

Flour, Howard street, from stores, $4 87½ a $5; from wagons, $4 75. Susquehanna, $5 a 5 12½. Susquehanna Wheat, $1 06 a 1 08 for reds, and $1 10 for whites; Md. red wheats, good to prime, $1 a 1 06 per bushel. Corn has advanced in consequence of short supplies and a fair demand—white 58 a 60 cents; yellow 59 cents. Md. Rye, 68 cents; prime Susquehanna, 69 a 70 cents.—*Amer.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Lenhart, Mr. *Robert Meekins*, to Mrs. *Eliza Mace*, all of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Samuel E. Hall*, to Mrs. *Elizabeth Todd*, all of this county.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the officers and members of the Dorchester Bible Society, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, on Sunday evening, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board and attending to other important business, relating to its future operations. A punctual attendance is desirable; and all friends of the Bible cause are invited to attend and hear a statement of the objects of the Maryland Bible Society, which will be submitted by their agent, the Rev. Ira A. Easter, who visits Cambridge for that purpose. May 24

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just received and intends constantly to keep a supply of SAMUEL THOMSON'S FAMILY RIGHTS, which he offers to the public for sale.

STANDLEY RICHARDSON,
Sub-Agent for S. Thomson.
May 24 3w*

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale upwards of 1000 cords of good OAK and HICKORY WOOD, a proportion of which is at his landing on the waters of the Choptank river, about seven miles above Cambridge. He is prepared to haul down fifteen cords per day, if necessary; so there can be no disappointment to vessels on making application.

JOHN SMITH.
Talbot County, Md., May 24 3w

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of five writs of fieri facias, issued by James Houston, John G. Abbott and John Newton, Esqs., and to me directed, one at the suit of Arthur Bell, one at the suit of Bell & Green, one at the suit of Thomas J. Mackey, one at the suit of Alexander Graham, and one at the suit of Lecompte & Winterbottom, against Charles Grayless, I will sell at public sale, subject to a bill of sale held by Capt. Shadrach Mitchell, on Friday the 20th day of June next, at the residence of the said Grayless, the following property, to wit: one negro woman Harriet, one negro boy *Dennis*, one pair of cart wheels and one ox-cart; taken in execution to satisfy the above claim and costs, and will be sold, for cash, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, and attendance given by

FRANCIS PRICE, Constable.
May 24 4w

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I HAVE taken into execution a negro boy Adam, as the property of Charles Moore, and will sell, for cash, all the said Moore's right and title to him, on Saturday the 14th of June next, at William Mister's store, between 8 and 4 o'clock, for county charge due for the year 1833.

RANSOM PRITCHETT,
Dep. Col. Dor. Co.
May 24 3w

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I HAVE taken into execution a negro boy Adam and a negro girl Maria, as the property of Dulcena Scott, and will sell, for cash, all the said Scott's right and title to them, on Saturday the 14th of June next, at William Mister's store, between 8 and 4 o'clock, for county charge due for the year 1833.

RANSOM PRITCHETT,
Dep. Col. Dor. Co.
May 24 3w

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING

THE JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTIONS

OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

Held in the City of Annapolis in the years 1774, 1775, *and* 1776.

The subscriber proposes to publish the Journals of the Conventions of the Province of Maryland in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776. It is believed that there is but one complete copy of these Journals now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form, and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that it too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. They are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at that time formed for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed the Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit and determined resolution of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the subscriber is induced to issue this proposal.

J. GREEN.

The Journals will be printed in one octavo volume, on good paper, and with a new type. Price, per copy, two dollars.

Annapolis.

Joseph E. Muse, Jr.,

RESPECTFULLY tenders to the public his services as an ATTORNEY AT LAW. His office is one door above that o the Cambridge Chronicle.

Cambridge, Feb 8