POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

TO THE GREAT PYRAMID.

Mountain of art! sublime, mysterious pile!
Eye of the desert! Desolation's throne!
Undeluged Ararat of time! lone isle,
Left in the ocean of oblivion!

Marvel of marvels! Titan relic vast!
Gigantic gnomen of the boundless sand!
Link of eternities to come and past!
Stupendous vestige of a voiceless land!

What times—what deeds—what changes hast thou seen!
What throngs have gazed upon thy wondrous form!
Where are they now? Whole empires, that have been
Young in thine eld, have banqueted the worm!

Kings, sages, conquerors, the god-styled race
Who once gave glory to Ægyptia's name,
Mixed with the dust, may now perchance, deface
The very monument that told their fame.

Extending at thy basement far and wide,
Dwindling to nought where thou art nearest Heaven,
Thou art, in shape the symbol of their pride,
Whose vastest thoughts to earth alone were given.

Fain would we learn the legend of thy birth;
Fain know why thus thou load'st the weary plain!
But, ponderous fabric! incubus of earth!
Thy stones are silent—our research is vain.

Thou hast no record; all hath passed away,
Save that by Time's sarcastic hand alone,
Scrawl'd on the dusty tables of decay:—
"This was his work—the great, the proud unknown!"

From the Literary Souvenir.

MEMORY.

Stand on a funeral mound,
Far, far from all that love thee,
With a barren heath around,
And a cypress bower above thee;
And think while the sad wind frets,
And the night in cold gloom closes,
Of springs, and spring's sweet violets,
Of summer and summer's roses.

Sleep where the thunders fly
Across the tossing billows,
Thy canopy the sky,
And the lonely deck thy pillow;
And dream while the chill sea foam
In mockery dashes o'er thee,
Of the cheerful hearth, and the quiet home,
And the kiss of her that bore thee.

Watch in the deepest cell
Of the foeman's dungeon tower,
Till hope's most cherished spell
Has lost its cheering power;
And sing while the galling chain
On every still limb freezes,
Of the huntsman hurrying o'er the plain,
Of the breath of the mountain breezes.

Talk of the minstrel's lute,
The warrior's high endeavor,
When the honeyed lips are mute,
And the strong arm crushed forever;
Look back to the summer sun,
From the midst of dark December;
Then say to the broken-hearted one,
"'Tis pleasant to remember."

DR. THOMPSON AND DR. PHELPS

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Dorchester and the adjoining counties, that they have this day associated themselves as copartners in the Drug business, under the firm of

Thompson & Phelps;

and have for sale, at the old stand, on Race street, near the Post-office, Cambridge, a general assortment of

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Confectionary,

PAINTS, DYES, &c. &c.;

all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to physicians and others.

Cambridge, Dec. 6th, 1833 [dec 7]

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends of Cambridge and its vicinity, and the public generally, that they have this day associated themselves as partners in the

Practice of Medicine,

and solicit a continuance of their patronage All calls, whether in town or country, in the line of their profession, will meet with prompt attention.

A. C. THOMPSON,
FRANCIS P. PHELPS.

Cambridge, Dec. 26, 1833 [de 28]

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on book, notes or judgments, are most respectfully requested to settle the same, before the 25th day of August next. Those unsettled after that time, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. To this determination I shall adhere; and I hope the necessity will be obviated by a strict performance on the part of those indebted.

WILLIAM ROACH.

New-Market, June 28

General Meeting.

THE subscribers, stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington, and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a general meeting of the stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking House, in the town of Millington, on Monday the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.

Evan Morgan,
Allen Quynn,
Evan Poultney,
George Fitzhugh,
Thomas Poultney, } Per R. Johnson and J. Glenn, Assignees.
Ann Poultney,
George Riggs,
John Bearce,
Henry Cline,
George Freeburger,
Gowin Harris, } By George W. Dobbin, their Attorney in fact.
William Pusey,
Isaac Knight,
Thomas A. Richards,
Charles Goddard,
William D. Ball,
Josiah Horton,
William B. Guy,
Joel Blaisdell,
Abraham Boyse,
William Kilmer,
L. A. Jenkins,
John Rose,
Francis S. Walters,
George Memet,
Richard Donovan,
Daniel P. Lee,
William Dawson,
Samuel H. Redgreaves,
John Fallon,
R. S. Boggus, } By George W. Dobbin, their Attorney in fact.

June 28 8w

The several papers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland will please copy the above, and send their bills to the office of the Chestertown Telescope for payment.

New Arrangement.

AS will be seen by the annexed letter from the General Post Office, the Southern and Western Mails will hereafter be brought hither by the Steam-Boat Maryland. They will arrive here on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, P. M; and leave every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock. Persons, therefore, intending to send letters, are requested to have the same deposited in the Post Office on the evening before the departure of the mails by which they would have them forwarded.

SAML. LECOMPTE, P. M.

Cambridge, June 21, 1834.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
NORTHERN DIVISION,
June 9th, 1834.

SIR:—Arrangements have been made with the President and Directors of the Steam-Boat Maryland to convey the mail, as follows:—

Leave Baltimore Tuesday and Friday at 7, A. M.
Arrrive at Annapolis same day, by 10½ "
and at Cambridge and Easton, by 7, P. M.
Return to Baltimore (touching at Annapolis) Wednesday and Saturday, by 6 "
Leave Baltimore Sunday at 8, A. M.
Arrive at Annapolis by 11½ "
and return to Baltimore by 7, P. M.

To 1st Oct.:
Leave Baltimore Monday, at 7, A. M.
Arrive at Centreville by 1, P. M.
and Chestertown by 3 "
Return to Baltimore, via Centreville, by 7 "

From 1st October.:
Leave Baltimore every Sunday at 8, A. M.
Arrive at Annapolis by 12, M.
at Centreville by 4, P. M.
and at Chestertown by 6, "
Return by same route on Monday, and arrive by 6, "
till the meeting of the Maryland Legislature.

During the session.:
Leave Baltimore Monday, Tuesday and Friday, at 7, A. M.
Arrive at Annapolis same day, by 10½, "
Return to Baltimore Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, by 6, P. M.

Respectfully,
Your obt. serv't.,
S. R. HOBBIE,
Asst. P. M. G.

Saml. Lecompte, Esq., P. M.,
Cambridge, Dorchester co., Md.

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

Dr. James A. Muse

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His office is on Poplar street, one door below the Post office.

Cambridge, May 3

Notice.

THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing from 40 to 50 negroes, for the use of their plantation in Louisiana. They would be preferred in families, and as many from the same plantation as possible. Persons having servants to dispose of, will receive fair cash prices, and satisfactory evidence that they are intended for our own use and that they will not be separated, by applying to us through the Post Office at Easton.

FELIX HUSTON,
WALTER BYRNES.

August 24th, 1833. tf.

CASH.

I wish to purchase a number of likely

SERVANTS,

(slaves,) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits. They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State,) for their own individual use, and not for speculation—I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction, as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give at all times the highest prices in cash.

JOHN BUSK.

Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, *Baltimore*. Jan. 4 6m

AN APPRENTICE to the Printing Business wanted at this office. Ap. 19.

To the Public.

I UNDERSTAND that a base and calumnious charge, has been secretly circulating, for some time past, in different parts of the county, "*that I was bought, at the last session of the Legislature, by the Jackson party.*" I am sure there is not a single honest or worthy individual, who knows me, that can for one moment believe it, indeed it is of too contemptible a character to admit of serious consideration; and I should not now notice it, did I not believe, that it might be used by some of my unprincipled enemies, to my prejudice, in places where I am not known; and I will only take occasion here, to pronounce it to be, a base and contemptible fabrication, that no one has the hardihood to father. I have made every effort to discover the author, but the cold blooded villain who originated the charge, is not possessed of courage enough to acknowledge it;—if he will only muster a sufficiency of resolution to avow himself, I will make him atone for it in a proper manner. I invite and challenge the author of this base and villainous charge, to furnish the public with his proofs, and if he does not within a reasonable time, I will, if deemed necessary, furnish my fellow citizens, with a full exposition of my course in the last Legislature, in which I entertain no doubt of establishing to the satisfaction of the unprejudiced, the entire independence of my conduct, and of its absolute political propriety. The paltry knaves who have originated and propagated this slander, if they are not as cautious as they have been base, will be discovered and made to atone for their villainy.

This miserable expedient is resorted to, not because those who use it, believe one word of it, but they think others may, and that it will destroy my reputation, but against such an unrighteous and ungentlemanly mode of attack, I solemnly protest, and appeal to the impartial, liberal and candid of all parties, to do me justice and frown into merited contempt such a baseless report, together with those who are contemptible enough to use it. Two high minded, honorable members of the last Legislature, have been named, by my vile slanderers, "*as having been instrumental in influencing my votes, and as having actually paid me money, for and in consideration of my voting the wishes of the Jackson party.*" Now I am not aware, that my votes were in accordance with the wishes of either party, and have that fact yet to learn, as I did not vote with either party exclusively. But thus far the charge seemed to assume a more tangible shape. I immediately wrote to those gentlemen who were said to be "*my purchasers,*" and requested them to say, "whether any vote or votes given by me in my Legislative capacity, were influenced by any fee or promise of reward, to their knowledge," I have received their answers to this interrogatory, and so far from establishing this base and villainous charge, they are unequivocal in its entire refutation, and furnish evidence of that independent course which I so frequently promised the voters of this county to pursue, if they thought proper to honour me with their suffrages. The letters which I have received from the two gentlemen above mentioned, may be seen by those of my fellow citizens who will favour me with a call.

ROBERT GRIFFITH,

June 21 3w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JAMES THOMAS,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed "that the Governor and Council, after having received the Returns of Elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective District;" and an election having been held on Thursday, the 29th ultimo, in the first Congressional District of this State, as described by law, for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, to supply the vacancy therein occasioned by the death of Littleton P. Dennis, late Representative, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for at said election having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council—We do, by this our Proclamation, declare and make known, that, by the said returns, it appears that John N. Steele, Esq., was duly elected a member to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, for the residue of the term of Littleton P. Dennis, deceased, late Representative.

L. S. Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this 5th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-eighth.

JAMES THOMAS.

By the Governor:
THOS. CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.

June 21 3w

☞To be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Ann; and the Borderer, at Snow Hill.

Mr. Callahan: You are authorized to say that SAMUEL PATTISON, Esq., has consented to serve his fellow citizens (if elected) as a representative in the General Assembly of this State, and that he will be supported by MANY.

June 21, 1834.

WE are authorized to announce Doctor SAMUEL B. CREIGHTON, as a candidate to represent Dorchester County in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

June 21.

WE are authorized to announce Doctor JOSEPH NICOLS, as a candidate to represent Dorchester county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

June 14, 1834.

WE are authorized to announce JOSIAH BAYLY, Jr., as a candidate to represent Dorchester county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

June 14, 1834.

CAMBRIDGE, June 21st, 1834.

Mr. Callahan:—I saw in the Chronicle of this date a communication from Mr. Robert Griffith, in which he states that it has been objected to him by his constituents,

I. That there is an inconsistency in his political conduct as one of our representatives in the Legislature of Maryland; that his promises and declarations whilst *soliciting* office were adverse to his conduct and acts after he had *obtained* it.

He denies the charge and demands the evidence. In a question of this character, there is no argument more cogent, no reasoning more liberal, no illustration more obvious, than the practical one of juxta-position. Let us, then, compare his promises and declarations before his election with his subsequent conduct. To avoid all peril of having the testimony vitiated by derivation from any source *hostile* to Mr. Griffith, we will invoke no evidence other than that which shall be furnished by himself. The first fact, then, to be ascertained, is, what were his promises and declarations *before* his election. We ask him,

1st. Did he not, on many occasions, when *canvassing* for his office, declare himself *friendly* to the *anti*-Jackson cause, and *hostile* to the views of the *Jackson* party?

If this proposition be true, the next enquiry is, what were his acts and conduct *after* his election. We again ask of him,

1st. Did he not, in disregard of his previous declarations, and in forgetfulness of his deliberate and oft-repeated promises, *vote in hostility* to the known interests of the anti-Jackson party, and in *unison* with the views and wishes of the *Jackson* party in the election of the Governor?

2d. If the *entire Executive* for which *he voted* had been elected, should we not now be languishing under the unhappy influence of a *Jackson* Executive?

3d. Did he not vote *for* the *anti*-Bank resolutions, and did not *every* Jackson man in the Legislature (except one who has since abandoned the Jackson ranks) vote *for* them, and *every* anti-Jackson man vote *against* them, and were they not considered the *test* of party strength?

If the above propositions be true, in the absence of countervailing testimony, the public will decide whether or not the first charge is supported by evidence.

The next proposition to be enquired into is, can such countervailing testimony be obtained?

1st. Can Mr. Griffith refer to any of his *legislative acts* which have a *tendency* to shew that his declarations and promises made before his election, have beeen since redeemed?

2d. Can he procure the *testimony of any* member of the Legislature, *of any party*, that his conduct and acts while in the Legislature, were coincident with his pledges anterior to his election?

In the absence of this or some such countervailing testimony, Mr. Griffith's constituents must with reluctance and mortification confess that the first allegation is established.

We shall now assume in the argument, that Mr. Griffith's promises and declarations *prior* to his election are irreconcilable with his *subsequent* conduct. If the testimony here closed, every gentleman would declare that this obvious irreconcilability was doubtless the result of a *change* of political opinions. To change is excusable in men whose opinions are more stable—And although the feelings of most men would prompt them to believe that the trust should be returned, under such circumstances, to the people, yet the continued occupation of the office ought not to impeach the *integrity* of any one entertaining different feelings.

We have now arrived at the second charge which Mr. Griffith says is alleged against him.

II. That he has prostituted the trust which was delegated to him for the public good; that he was in his own language "bought by the Jackson party during the session of the Legislature."

This is a grave charge, sir, when made by constituents against one of their representatives; and many of them, who feel interested in the purity of those to whom an important trust is delegated, think Mr. Griffith is oblivious of what is due to his constituents, regardless of what he owes to himself, when he rests satisfied with the denial of the charge and a demand for the proof. In ordinary cases, the charge is vague, vouched by no *specification of evidence*, and in *such* cases, all the unfortunate accused can do is to deny the allegation and demand the evidence. Report says, this case does not appertain to that class. Mr. Griffith is not so destitute of the means of repelling the charge. It is said, soon after the second charge became current, one of Mr. Griffith's constituents made known to him the *charge*, and the *evidence* on which it reposed, and indicated the *manner* in which it could be *repelled* without the slightest injury to the accused. These propositions shall now become the subject of enquiry.

The first enquiry is,

Did not one of Mr. Griffith's constituents make known to him, in the presence of two other gentlemen, more than a month since, that it was charged against him by some of his constituents, that he "was bought by the Jackson party;" and had he not, *previous* to this conversation, repeatedly heard the charge from other persons?

If this interrogatory shall be answered by Mr. Griffith in the affirmative, we will then enquire of him if this constituent did not make known to him at the same time the *evidence* which, report said, sustained the allegation.

1st. Did he not state, that the first item in support of the charge was the fact, since his return from Annapolis he has again declared himself *hostile* to the *Jackson* interests and *friendly* to the views entertained by the anti-Jackson party?

If this be true, his constituents wish some explanation.

Every act must have some corresponding motive. Frequent and abrupt changes in political views and motives in a representative, engender feelings of jealousy in his constituents. They knew that he was *elected* as an anti-Jackson man, that he *acted when at the Legislature as a Jackson man*, and since the session terminated he again declared himself an *anti*-Jackson man.—With such evidence before them, his constituents paused, and endeavored to reconcile his conduct with the feelings which should regulate the conduct of one holding so high and responsible a trust. In this state of doubt and uncertainty, rumor unveiled other testimony, which, if true, developed the secret springs of action. In reference to this testimony, Mr. Griffith will be pleased to answer the following interrogatories:—

1st. Did not this constituent, in the aforesaid conversation, state to him, that the evidence, and the *only positive* evidence relied on to establish the second charge, was the *letter* written by *himself*, some time in April last, to a distinguished Jackson man in another county?

2d. Did he not say to Mr. Griffith, that he was ignorant of the truth of the fact, but report said that *this letter* was read by a person for whom it was not intended, and that this person declared that *the* letter contained an admission that Mr. Griffith had received from some members of the Jackson party the sum of ninety dollars in cash, and a promise of two hundred and ten more, with a request that this sum should be paid as soon as convenient?

4th. In this conversation, did not Mr. Griffith *admit* that he did receive a promise of $300 from some member or members of the Jackson party, of which sum only $90 had been paid; that he had written *the* letter above referred to, but stated that the money had been *borrowed* in the ordinary way of *business transactions?*

5th. Did not this constituent then state to him, that it was said this letter contained the *admission*, or such declarations from which it *must* be inferred, that the money was promised by the Jackson party as a *reward* for political services?

If the above proposition shall be answered by Mr. Griffith in the affirmative, he knew, before his appeal to the public, the evidence on which the second charge was based. The next subject of enquiry is, was any mode pointed out to Mr. Griffith by which he could certainly and easily vindicate his innocence.

1st, Did not this constituent, during this conversation, say to Mr. Griffith, that he was either guilty or he was not guilty of this charge; and if innocent, did not this constituent, in conjunction with another, urge on him, by every argument interesting to himself and the people, the absolute necessity of going at once, that very morning, for the *original* letter, with the Cambridge post mark to identify it, and of exhibiting it to his constituents, in vindication of his integrity, which had suffered much in public estimation?

If these propositions are true, the next enquiry made of Mr. Griffith, is,

Has he ever exhibited this letter, identified by the post mark, to any one of his constituents; and if not, why was not *the letter* offered in his vindication in lieu of the *certificates* of those who, he admits, are implicated by report in this transaction?

On the question of Mr. Griffith's guilt or innocence we mean not to pass judgment.—With a manly firmness which characterises innocence, he asserts it in his appeal to the public, and *solicits enquiry*. From his *appeal* it would appear that he knows not the grounds on which rumor places the charge, and he has therefore misconceived the *character* of the evidence which his constituents require and his innocence demands. We have now, in justice to him and in gratification of his appeal, made known the evidence, true or false, which, report says, sustains the second charge. He will readily perceive that the *certificates* of those who are implicated cannot be satisfactory in this case. *The letter* is the basis on which the charge reposes; and if unfounded, the exhibition of *the letter* will vindicate his innocence. This letter can be obtained by himself only; it is not accessible to his constituents. The judgment of a generous public will be suspended till an opportunity shall be allowed for the exhibition of *this letter*, and we shall be gratified by his entire vindication.

Now, in conclusion, a word for ourselves. We are not his accusers; our object is to make known to him the facts and circumstances which are reported, true or false, to sustain the charge, and the manner in which it can be repelled. We have now done with the whole matter.

ANTI-JACKSON.

[June 28]

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries, as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."

"It shall further be his duty "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State."

In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June; after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigations, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson and Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson; further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL,
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.

☞Frederick Examiner; Easton Gazette; Cambridge Chronicle; Snow-Hill Messenger; Hagerstown Free Press; Williamsport Banner; Cumberland Civilian; Annapolis Republican; Elkton Paper; Independent Citizen, Bel-Air; Chestertown Telegraph, will publish the above once a week until 1st Sept. and send their accounts to

J. T. D.

May 10, 1834 t1stS

Mr. Callahan:—JAMES A. WADDELL, Esq., has consented to become a candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and will be strongly supported by many voters in

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Oct. 12, 1833

Cash for Negroes.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of likely young

NEGROES,

of both sexes, from the ages of twelve to thirty years—for such they will give the highest cash prices. Persons wishing to dispose of their slaves, will do well to call on Jas. M. Knight, at Bradshaw's Hotel, in Cambridge, who will attend immediately to their calls; or a line addressed to him will meet with prompt attention.

C. S. & JAS. M. KNIGHT.

Feb 15

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of Negroes in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he *is not dead*, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the HIGHEST PRICES for their

NEGROES.

Persons having negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, where immediate attention wil be paid to their wishes. Oct. 6

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,

A DESCRIPTION of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass; written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of the most distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy, &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq., M. P., author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work, entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but $2 50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at $5 per annum, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE,

June 28 *Philadelphia.*

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.

NOTICE.

Some six or eight months ago, we requested those in arrears, to call and settle; and our acknowledgments are due to a number for their attention to the matter. But many, very many more, have manifested no regard to it; and our books still remain filled principally with unliquidated accounts of as long standing as a debtor should wish, or a creditor allow, such things to be. This being the case, and we being anxious to close our old books, we are making arrangements to have those indebted to us waited on, by persons with their accounts, as early as convenient. This, though attended with considerable expense to us, appearing to be the most eligible means to bring about the desired end, will, it is hoped, be unobjectionable to all concerned.

A number of accounts against persons residing in the upper section of the county, have already been, and others soon will be, placed in the hands of Mr. H. H. Edmondson.

Other parts of the county shall also be attended to, as early as practicable; as, while nothing is further from our desire or intention than to *enforce* speedy *actual* payment, we have many accounts which must be *settled* without unnecessary delay.

Chronicle Office, June 21