CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1835.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday the 7th, and on Thursday the 10th of September.

LATE FROM FRANCE.—The ship Natchez, at New York, brings Paris and Havre papers to the twenty fourth of July.

The cholera is spreading rapidly in the south of France, and appears to be very fatal. Among the places which it has invaded, are Toulon, Marseilles, Nice and Villefranche.

From the French papers we learn that the want of money is severely felt in the Carlist army. The last supples of cattle by the French purveyors have not been paid for, and the troops are still in want of provisions. The inhabitants of Navarre are again under apprehensions of seeing their country traversed by the armies. The large cattle which constitutes their wealth have almost wholly disappeared.

Letters from Vienna and Berlin announce in positive terms, the approaching acknowledgment of Don Carlos, by the Northern Powers. This acknowledgment will, it is said, counterbalance the *quasi* intervention of France and England.

The accounts from the north of Spain are decidedly favourable to the cause of the Queen. The Paris correspondent of the Journal du Havre says, "The result of all the news from Spain is, that the Carlists continue unfortunate in all their sieges, and that they were pursued in three directions on the seventeenth July. The Basque and Navarre insurrection no longer inspires the government of Maria Christina with fear.

Letters from Algiers to the twelfth ult., confirm the intelligence from that place and Oran, respecting the serious check experienced by the French. A more detailed account is given of the encounter, but presents nothing further of consequence. The losses of the French in the engagements near Oran, Africa, from the 26th to the 28th June, were 262 killed and 308 wounded.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The ship Trenton, at Boston, brings London papers to the 25th July, inclusive. The most important item of intelligence contained in these papers is the loss of Sir Robert Peel's motion for the division of the Irish church bill. The debate was closed at half past three in the morning of the 24th, and the vote stood for the motion two hundred and fifty two, against it three hundred and nineteen. Ministerial majority sixty seven.

Warlike preparations in Ohio.—It was stated a few days since, upon the authority of an Ohio paper, that the governor and commander in chief had given orders to the maj. generals of the several divisions of the Ohio militia, to ascertain and report to him, immediately the number of militia, riflemen and cavalry that could, at a moment's warning, be furnished from their respective divisions. Upon this the Cleveland Herald of Saturday last says:—In obedience to these instructions the commanding officers are actively engaged in the discharge of this duty. We scarcely open a paper, in the state, but we discover some demonstrations of a warlike character. Orders are issuing, and the militia are in motion.—Gen. Brainard, of this division, we learn from the Paynesville Telegraph, passed through that place a few days since on his way to Ashtabula, in the performance of the duties imposed upon him. The several companies under the command of Gen. Harris are ordered to meet at Ravenna on Saturday next. The Lebanon Star states that Governor Lucas "has ordered a quantity of arms and other munitions of war to the northern border; and intends by the 20th inst. to have embodied there a strong military force." As much as we regret the necessity of these movements, we are glad to perceive that his Excellency exhibits a firm and unalterable determination to protect our citizens in the peaceable possession of their rights, and to prevent the further depredations of a ruthless and vindictive mob.

Rhode Island.—The Newport Mercury of Saturday, contains a statement of the votes in all the towns for members of Congress, by which it appears that Messrs Pearce and Sprague, the administration candidates, are elected, by small majorities. The same paper states that the next house of representatives will consist of 39 administration, and 33 whig members.

Alabama.—The returns for governor are not all received, but enough to assure us that Judge Clay is elected by a majority of ten thousand votes. Messrs. Chapman, Martin, Lawler, Lewis and Lyon, are elected to congress. They are all for *White* and opposed to Van Buren and Johnson.

Kentucky.—The Frankfort Commonwealth of August 22d, gives a complete List of the Members elected to the State Legislature and to Congress, at the recent election in that State; from which it appears that in the Senate of the State there are 22 whigs and 16 administration men. In the house of representatives, there are 61 whigs and 30 administration men. In the next Congress the state will be represented by 9 whigs and 4 administration men.—*Balt. Chron.*

Democratic Congressional Convention.—The Delegates appointed by the several counties of this Congressional District to nominate a candidate to be supported by the Democratic voters at the next election for Representatives in Congress, assembled at Centreville, yesterday, 31st August, and nominated *William Grason*, Esq., of Queen Ann's county. Mr. Grason's character and standing are two well known throughout the district to require comment from us; let it suffice to say, his nomination was unanimous; every county in the district being represented.—*Easton Whig.*

More Horrors.—A letter from Vicksburg, describes the following scene:——"A Mr. Sharkey, cousin of the Chief Justice of our state, and highly respectable, incurred the displeasure of Madison county, because, as a magistrate, he had caused the discharge of some suspected men, in the custody of a guard, from Madison. The next night, the same guard, being reinforced, came down to take Sharkey. He prepared himself for them, and fought so well as to kill one, wound another, and kill and wound two horses of the assailing party. He escaped that night and next morning gave himself up to a party of his friends, who carried him to Clinton. I was in the room where he fought from, and the casement of the window, the bed clothes, the pillows, chairs, and the wall of the room, were literary riddled. A charge of buck shot rent the pillow upon whish the head of his child was placed. His wife, before the attack commenced, ran into another room, leaving her child asleep in the arms of her husband. He fought like a hero, until he discharged all his weapons, and had his right hand cut off by a shot. He would fire and then throw clothes and pillows over his babe. When the assailants retreated, he then fled himself. The Madison county folks now swear they will have him; and the people of Hinds are resolved to defend him. Should an atack be made, a civil war must ensue. When I left Hinds, the citizens were arming and rallying in his defence.—*N. Orleans Com. Adv., Aug. 5.*

Militia Law.—We learn, says the Baltimore Patriot, that after mature consideration the Governor of this state has declined to affix his signature to the Militia Law which was passed at the last session of the General Assembly, consquently it cannot go into effect. The proposed law was deemed objectionable in some of its principal features, and the subject will lay over for consideration by the next Legislature.

IRELAND—*State of the Poor.*—The accounts from Mayo are frightful. Young and hitherto healthy persons are dying—absolutely dying—of starvation.

The Exeter News Letter, in reference to the horrid scenes of the west makes the following strong, but just remark:

"Some of the worst scenes of the French Revolution have thus been introduced on the American stage; and it is for the American people to say how far anarchy and mobocracy, misrule and murder, shall carry their desolations. They should speak soon, and decidedly and effectually; for if they yield to the spirit that is manifesting itself, it will gather a strength and a fury that nothing can withstand or resist; and, careering over the fair face of our country, will sweep away all our civil institutions and all our chartered rights; and subvert not only the principles of our free government, but the government itself."

In New York, last week, there were one hundred and fifty eight deaths. In Philadelphia, during the same period, there were one hundred and twenty one deaths. In Baltimore, last week, the deaths amounted to forty six.

The Albany papers state that great damage was done to the shipping on Lake Ontario, on Friday and Saturday last, by a heavy gale.

The Banking capital of Louisiana is now sixty millions of dollars, nearly the whole of which is used at New Orleans.

An American artist, of the name of Jenkinson, has produced quite a sensation at Florence. A portrait of Leopold has established his fortune and fame.

Foreign items.—The wheat, oats and hay harvest in Scotland, is good, but two or three weeks later than usual, from the coolness of the season. The number of members of Temperance Societies, in England and Wales, amounts to 117,803. Chantry, the sculptor, has been knighted. Iron steam packets are to be introduced on the river Mersey, at Liverpool. There are now 154 Savings Banks in France, with a capital stock of 50 millions of francs.—*N.Y. Star.*

From the N. York Journal of Commerce.

GREAT MEETING.—The most numerous assemblage which was ever witnessed at any public meeting in this city, convened on Thursday, 27th, in the Park, to express their sentiments on the subject of Slavery, and the proceedings of the Abolitionists. It is impossible to state the number present with any degree of accuracy, but we are safe in saying that it could not be less than *five thousand*. Men of all classes and employments, and of both political parties, convened as with one accord, and but one feeling seemed to animate the whole assembly.—Among the gentlemen present, were most of the members of the New York Senate, who for this purpose suspended their sitting as a Court of Errors. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Campbell P. White, who nominated His Honor THE MAYOR, as President. Assistant Alderman Curtis, after a few introductory remarks, presented the following Preamble and Resolutions: Mr. C. stated that the resolutions he was about to offer for the consideration of the large assembly, had been submitted to a numerous committee of citizens, who had anxiously desired in the proceedings of the meeting, to embody a faithful expression of the sentiments of New York on this interesting occasion. They had met with the approbation of this committee, and he believed they would be favorably received by the meeting.

WHEREAS, exertions are making by Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery Societies in the Northern part of our Union, to influence the public mind on the subject of slavery, with the avowed design of effecting immediate emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States, which exertions tend to array the excited feelings of one portion of our citizens against another, and to occasion violence and disunion: And whereas, the great mass of our citizens do not concur in these proceedings, but regard them as involving an unjustifiable interference with the subject, whether they be considered in relation to the constitution and laws of the Union, or as depending for their justification on the assumption that slavery is, under all circumstances, necessarily immoral and criminal: We, therefore, the citizens of New York, convened on this occasion, deem it our duty to express our sentiments on this subject, in the hope thereby to allay the present excitement, to remove unfounded impressions as to there being any disposition among the people generally to countenance the views of the immediate abolitionists, and to arrest the tendency to hasty and injurious measures at the South. While, therefore, we deplore the existence of slavery and all the evils which attend it, we dissent from the views and measures of the Abolitionists and Anti Slavery Societies, and wholly disapprove of their extravagant proceedings—And in particular, we dissent from their indiscriminate condemnation of all those who sustain the relation of master to slaves, as being equally guilty, whether that relation is a part of their inheritance under existing laws, or has proceeded from their voluntary conduct. We thus dissent, because such condemnation implies that the relation is in all cases necessarily immoral, which we are by no means prepared to concede; believing, as we do, that the relation may exist without the fault of either of the parties, and against the will of both, and may impose on both peculiar obligations; and apprehending that this relation in the Southern States would not make it the duty of the citizens of other States to interfere with it, even if there were nothing in the Constitution and Laws of the Union incompatible with their interference; and that to interfere in opposition to the Constitution and laws, on the ground of morality or of abstract right, would be to proceed upon an assumption which, if sanctioned, would equally justify an interference with any and all other civil, social and personal relations. Therefore

Resolved, That while we maintain the rights of private judgment, and of free discussion on this as on other subjects, as recognized in the constitution and laws, and subject always to a strict regard to the just rights of our Southern brethren, we hold that the citizens of the North have no political right to interfere with the slavery of the Southern States, nor moral right, under any circumstances, to adopt violent or aggressive measures for the purpose of abolishing it. *Resolved*, That a legal, peaceful and temperate expression of opinions and arguments, tending to induce the partizans to the relation of slavery to perform their moral and social duties, is all that can with propriety be done by individuals who do not sustain that relation—and that we regard the sending of abolition publications to the slaveholding states, except to white citizens, who may be voluntary subscribers, as a gross infringement of the rights of those states, and as tending either to insurrection, on the part of the slaves, or to greater severity on the part of their masters, or both. *Resolved*, That we view with deep indignation, the interference of foreign emissaries in a matter so intimately connected with our social and civil relations, and that if in spite of argument and entreaty, they shall persist in such interference, we recommend a resort to such constitutional legislation as may meet the exigency of the case, and remove the evil. *Resolved*, That we deem the excitement on this subject, which is displayed by the parties of immediate abolition, in this part of the country, to be so far founded in passion and error, as to justify the belief that if not sustained by intemperate opposition, it can neither be of long continuance nor be extensively propagated among the mass of the reflecting, well disposed and orderly citizens. *Resolved*, That we shall regard with deep regret the continuance of the excitement at the South, so far as it may be occasioned by the apprehension of danger from the exertions of a few misguided Abolitionists in our community, because it implies too little confidence in the rectitude and patriotism of the citizens generally at the north, and indicates too little reliance on the efficiency of the laws. *Resolved*, That we are not unmindful of the constitutional obligation of the citizens of this Union for mutual defence and protection, as well in the case of domestic violence, as of foreign force; and however we may lament the necessity that in the formation of our Government recognized as lawful the condition of Slavery in the Southern States, and however ardently we might hail the day, if it shall ever come, when they may be able and willing to abolish it, till then, and while this Constitution endures, we have no right to transcend its provisions, and as we are fully bound, so we are ever ready, to carry them fully into effect. *Resolved*, That we deprecate all riotous or violent proceedings, all outrages on persons or property, and every illegal interference with the rights of citizens in the execution of summary justice in any mode not sanctioned by law—that moderation and forbearance at the present time are peculiarly obligatory on all parties, and that we earnestly recommend to the ministers and professors of religion, the conductors of the press, and all good citizens, to avoid all occasions of excitement, and to endeavor to tranquilize the public feeling.

After Messrs. O'Connor, Gouvenor and Hall had addressed the meeting, the resolutions were then put by the President and unanimously adopted.

The governer of South Carolina has offered a large reward (50,000 dollars) for the delivery, in South Carolina, of the celebrated agitator, Arthur Tappan, of New York.

The city council of Charleston (S. C.) offers a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of any person bringing into that city any incendiary papers or publication, or circulating any document of a nature tending to excite insurrection, or to disturb the domestic quiet and good order of the community.

In France, a new species of wheat, which grows and ripens in 70 days, has been introduced in the department du Nord—the farmers state that it will afford three harvests annually, and will grow equally well in all seasons.

Accounts from Naples, July 30th, state that Vesuvius is still agitated by internal convulsions, and thick clouds of smoke continually envelope its summit. When these clouds, which are filled with volcanic ashes, descend on the plain, and a heavier rain than usual falls at the same time, the latter acquires a corrosive quality, so that the leaves wetted by it almost immediately wither, and fall off as in autumn. This phenomenon, which is injurious to the vines in particular at this season, and has not occurred for a long time, has been several times noticed for the last two months, and has filled with consternation the inhabitants near the Somma, the grapes of which produce the celebrated *Lachrymæ christi*. The Government has excused almost all those vine districts from the payment of ground rent, and will give the unfortunate vine growers further relief.

Religion—You may depend upon it, religion is, in its essence, the most gentlemanly thing in the world. It will alone gentilize, if unmixed with cant; and I know nothing else will alone

It is known that large quantities of base coin are annually manufactured in this country, for export to South America, and such is the inefficiency of the laws on this subject, that the business is carried on with perfect impunity. A schooner called the Charles Denison, Capt. Cox, from Belleville, New Jersey, arrived at New York last week, having on board three hundred and eighty boxes, containing $1200, made entirely of copper, purporting to be of the coin of Brazil. These coins, amounting nominally to $456,000, were manufactured at Belle ville, and were sent to New York for transportation to South America, there to undergo the operation of silvering over, in order to prepare them for circulation.

The officers of the customs, under direction of the Collector, seized the vessel and her cargo of base coin, with a view to bring the offenders to punishment; but on examination the law was found to be impotent on the subject, and as the coin was shipped as manufactured copper, and as no law existed to detain her, she was, as a matter of necessity, abandoned to the consignee, to dispose of her and cargo according to his original instructions.

The value and importance of some of the principal articles manufactured in the United States are placed in an imposing point of view in a few brief paragraphs published in the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

The quantity of cotton consumed in the United States is about 200,000 bales, and the value of these when manufactured, is more than forty millions of dollars.

The wool crop of the present year was probably worth twenty five millions—and, as a general calculation, of its manufacture, about fifty millions.

The manufacture of leather and iron, (not including the common smith work as to the latter,) are worth not less than eighty millions a year.

A *new* business is making rapid strides to importance, the manufacture of *silk*. This, it is said, will be, in five years, or less, worth from ten to twenty millions a year, and give a profitable employment to vast numbers of women and children, at their own homes.

Absorption of Light.—Experiments show that light becomes visible on bodies brought into a dark room after having been previously exposed to sunshine. It seems that inflammable bodies generally possess this power of absorbing light, in a greater or less degree. White paper, or linen, examined, after being thus exposed to sunshine, is luminous to a great degree. And if a person, shut up in a dark room, puts one of his hands out into the sun's light for a short time and then draws it in, he will be able to see that hand, and not the other. It would seem then that light is matter, as Newton supposed, and not merely to be resolved into the vibration or motion of matter.

INDIAN COURTSHIP.

The following anecdote is taken from the sixteenth chapter of Heckewelder's account of the Indian nations that once inhabited Pennsylvania and the neighboring States:—"An aged Indian, who for many years had spent much of his time among the white people, both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, one day observed that the Indians had not only a much easier way of getting a wife than the whites, but were also more certain of getting a good one; "For," said he, in broken English, "white man court—court—may be one whole year—may be two years, before he marry. Well, may be then he get *very good* wife—but may be *not*—may be *very cross*. Well now suppose cross—scold so soon as get awake in the morning—scold all day—scold until asleep—all one—he must keep *him*. White people have law forbidding away wife, be *he* ever so cross—must keep *him* always. Well, how do Indian do? Indian, when he see industrious squaw which he like, he go to *him*, place his two fore-fingers close aside each other, make two look like one—then look squaw in the face—see *him* smile—which is all one *he* says yes. So he take *him* home—no danger *he* be cross. No, no; squaw know too well what Indian do, if *he* be cross. Throw *him* away, and take another! Squaw love to eat meat. No husband, no meat! Squaw do every thing to please husband—he do every thing to please squaw—live happy."

I have never seen a Turk work, if there was a possibility of his being idle. I have never seen one stand, if by any possibility, he could get seated. A blacksmith sits cross-legged at the anvil, and seats himself when he shoes a horse. A carpenter seats himself when he saws, bores holes, or drives a nail, planes, dubs with his small adze, or chops with his hatchet, if possible to do so without standing.—*Letters from Constantinople.*

It is calculated that the number of lives lost in Egypt by the present visitation of the Plague, is not less than 200,000.

BALTIMORE, September 4.

Flour—Howard street, from stores, $6.00; City Mills, $6.00; Susquehanna, $6.00.

Grain.—Wheat, best red, $1.22 a 1.25; ordinary to good, $1.15 a 1.20. Corn, white or yellow, 75c. Rye, 70 a 72c. Oats, 30 a 33c.

Feathers, 37½ a 40c.—*Chronicle.*

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the ensuing year, an Overseer, for Jenkins's Creek Farm. A single man will be preferred, and good recommendations required.

Sep 5 3w A JOSEPH BYUS.

TO RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, the *Great House Farm*, situated on Transquakin river, about eight miles from Cambridge, containing about twelve hundred acres of land.—For terms, apply to *Washington C. Loockerman*, at Mrs. Flint's, or to

BRICE J. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 5

CAMBRIDGE GUARD!

YOU will meet on the Court House green, on Saturday afternoon next, 12th, with arms and accoutrements in good order, and with six rounds of blank cartridges. The roll will be called at four o'clock, precisely.

By order,

R. PATTISON, of Wm., O.S.

Sep 5

An additional supplement to the act concerning Crimes and Punishment.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to this General Assembly, that the irregular construction of the work shops of the Maryland Penitentiary, which were originally planned only in reference to ordinary manufacturing purposes; their scattered location and division into numerous apartments, render the necessary constant supervision of the convict, during the hours of labor, impracticable; And whereas, it is the disposition of the State to furnish the Penitentiary with the further and final means necessary to complete the improvements and carry out the disciplinary objects contemplated in the act to which this is a supplement;—Therefore.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That there be erected, within the walls of the Maryland Penitentiary, under the direction and management of the Directors, a sufficient extent of work shops, adapted for manufacturing purposes, in common with the object designed by the improved prison discipline, known under the denomination of the Auburn System; and the directors are hereby authorized to contract for all materials necessary for the said work shops, and to proceed to the erection of the same without delay; *Provided*, that the said directors shall, before they contract for any of the said materials, issue proposals for the supply of the same, and insert the same twice a week for four successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, and the different proposals made to them shall be preserved by the clerk of the directors, and laid before the next General Assembly, if required.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the directors shall cause the said work shops and their appurtenances to be constructed on the same principles as those of the best prisons governed by the regulations of the said Auburn System.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That for the purpose of defraying the expense of the said work shops, the Treasurer of the Western Shore is hereby authorised, on or before the first day of June next, to borrow, on the credit of the State, at a rate not exceeding five per cent. a sum of money not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, on the best terms on which the same can be obtained, either from any of the chartered Banks of this State, or from individuals, which loan shall be redeemable after the expiration of twenty years; *Provided*, that the Treasurer shall advertise in such newspapers as he shall think expedient for proposals for said loan, at least thirty days previous to contracting for the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the directors shall use the materials of the present shops, and employ the convicts as far as practicable, in the preparation of the materials, and in the erection of the workshops aforesaid; and for any payments on account of the contracts for said materials, the Board of Directors are authorised to draw on the Treasurer of the Western Shore, who is required to pay said drafts out of any money in the treasury, arising from the loan hereinbefore authorised.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That any premium which the said treasurer may receive on said loan, shall be by him invested in the most profitable fund, and shall form a sinking fund for the redemption of said loan, and the said directors of the Penitentiary are hereby required to pay, out of the profits of the institution, to the treasurer of the Western Shore, quarterly, such sum of money as shall be equivalent to the quarterly interest of the stock to be created in virtue of this act, and annually, after their liquidation of the loan of eighteen hundred and twenty eight, or in any event, annually, after the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars out of the said profits, which last mentioned sum shall be added to the sinking fund aforesaid, and be invested, together with all interests accruing from said investments, and the whole amount thus invested and accumulated, shall remain specifically appropriated to the final redemption of the stock and debt aforesaid.

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S

BOARDING SCHOOL For Young Ladies,

CORNER OF SARATOGA AND COURTLAND-STS.

BALTIMORE,

WILL be re-opened on the first day in September next.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instructions. Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to *any that can be found* in private seminaries in this country, and their Chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of Minerals, though small, contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's and Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a Harp. The instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country or in England. The Library contains upwards of 2000 volumes connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have access. In all the departments the most competent teachers are engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals. The course of instruction is carried on in a regular system of academic studies, embracing *all* the scientific and ornamental branches.

Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus of the seminary by writing (post paid) to the principals.

Baltimore, Aug. 22 8w

WE are authorised to announce HENRY COOK, Esq., as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of this county

Sept 18