CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1835

☞ The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday, the 21st instant.

Interesting.—A few weeks ago, we noticed the thrifty appearance of a growing experimental crop of Rice, near Vienna, owned by Maj. Leary, of that place. Maj. L. was then of opinion that it would succeed and also that the extensive range of marsh bordering on the Nanticoke in that quarter, was susceptible of being converted into fine rice lands. The praiseworthy efforts of himself and others, will, we hope, ultimately establish the truth of the latter opinion—that of the former is already realized. His little crop, sown, it is believed, about the middle of May, is now quite matured; and its growth, throughout, having been as flourishing and vigorous as that of an indigenous plant, the product is good and abundant. We are indebted to Maj. L. for two or three of the stalks, which may be seen at this office.

An election for Mayor was held in Baltimore, on Monday, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jesse Hunt, Esq., which resulted in the choice of Gen. Samuel Smith. He received 5190, and Moses Davis 1611.

It will be seen by the following that an attempt upon the life of the King of the French, was made during the celebration of the anniversary of 'the Three Days,' on the 28th of July.

From Galignani's Messenger.

ATTEMPT UPON THE KING'S LIFE BY AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

PARIS, July 29.—It is with the deepest concern that we lay before our readers the details of the above horrible event, that took place at the review yesterday. After having passed along the Boulevard to the farthest point at which the National Guards and the troops were drawn up, His Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and a numerous and brilliant Staff, was returning along the same line to the Place Vendome, where the troops were to file off before him. At 12, at the moment when he had reached the Boulevard du Temple, a little before the Theatre des Funambules, a tremendous explosion, resembling irregular platoon firing, was heard. At first it was supposed to be a discharge of fire works, but the falling and cries of the victims soon revealed the reality; and excessive confusion ensued—an Infernal Machine had just poured forth a shower of balls upon the cortege that surrounded the King! Marshal Mortier, Duke de Treviso, fell and expired without uttering a word.—Several other officers and some of the National Guards were also killed, and a considerable number of persons wounded. The falling of some horses, among which was that of Marshal Mortier, and the capering of others, added to the tumult, which it would be difficult to describe. During this scene, the King, whose arm had been grazed by a bullet, and whose horse had received a wound in the neck, maintained the calmness by which he is distinguished, and displayed remarkable courage by riding up in the direction of the house from which the explosion came.

The room in which the machine had been constructed is very small, its dimensions being only six and a half feet by seven. The machine was made with great skill, of wood, with iron braces, and extremely solid. Two uprights supported two cross bars of wood, placed parallel to the window, and in these were formed grooves, in which were laid 25 gun barrels.

The charge was so heavy that 5 out of the 25 barrels had burst, notwithstanding they were very substantial and new. The assassin was immediately taken into custody. He gave his name Girard, a mechanician, and appears to be about 24 years of age.

Galignani's Messenger of the 30th says:—The number of victims is much more considerable than was at first believed. The number of killed and wounded is said to be 84, including 16 who died immediately, or subsequently perished from their wounds.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship St. Andrew, at New York from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 29th, and the latter to the 30th of July.

The wheat and hay crops in England were promising and expected to be abundant.

The distresses in Ireland, we regret to find, continue, and the British house of commons were doing all in their power to relieve the pressure, but it was feared the session was too far spent to afford any immediate relief.

FRANCE.—The advices from Paris are to the 27th; the papers were much occupied with descriptions of the ceremonies attendant upon the anniversary of the 'Three Days,' of which that was the first. A grand funeral service was performed in all the churches, in memory of those who fell; the second and third days were to be devoted to rejoicings. The trial before the chamber of peers had not yet terminated, but a new turn had been given to the speculations of the press and the curiosity of the people, by an unexpected proceeding of the procureur general, who, on the 25th, announced that he had abandoned the prosecution of some of the prisoners, and recommended the others to the mercy of the court. The sentence was expected to be declared about the middle of August.

The cholera was still prevalent at Marseilles and at other places in that part of the kingdom.

SPAIN.—The latest advices from Madrid were of the 19th of July, via Paris; from the seat of war no later than had been previously received.

The belief appears to be gaining ground that the northern powers will not take any active measures in favor of Don Carlos. It is scarcely to be supposed that they will, if it be true, as strongly intimated, that the Emperor of Austria shows an inclination to secede from the holy alliance.

BELGIUM.—A rail road is proposed to be constructed between Paris and Brussels; the estimated expense is about eighty millions of francs, or about fifteen millions of dollars.

EGYPT.—Melancholy accounts are given in one of the French papers of the ravages of the plague and cholera in Syria and Egypt. Fourteen thousand pilgrims are said to have died in one day at Mecca, of cholera; but this is probably an immense exaggeration.

GREECE.—Letters received in London give very unsatisfactory accounts of the kingdom; the ministry unpopular, the king embarrassed, and brigands infesting the provinces.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Columbus, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 1st of August, and London to the 31st of July, inclusive.

ENGLAND.—The Irish Church bill had passed through the committee of the house of commons. The ministers appear to have a decided majority on all their measures in that body.

The ministers had brought before Parliament the facts in the case of three British seamen having been shot by the troops of Don Carlos, in Spain.

IRELAND.—In a late dreadful contest between the Gow and Poleen factions, at Newcastle, county Tipperary, one of each party was killed.

SPAIN.—There is no authentic intelligence of importance either from the capital or the seat of war. Troops continued to arrive from England, and the Carlist forces were inactive near Estella and Arbeiza.

France and England—Turkey and Russia.—In looking over one of our lately received numbers of the London Evening Mail, the political horizon does not appear altogether serene. From a cloud in the East may still be now and then heard that rumbling which portends the 'note of preparation' for the thunder-storm of war.

It appears that two vessels—one French, the other English—some time since made formal application to the Porte for leave to enter the Black Sea. Both were refused permission. This refusal of the Porte's was doubtless the secret work of Russia, in virtue of the Treaty of Hoonkiar Skelesi, which was heretofore concluded between those two powers, and afterwards notified to the powers in amity with them. France and England did not fall into the snare laid for them by the crafty Muscovite: they were wise enough to protest against this Treaty; about the stipulations of which, too, not one word was said when it was notified to them. This abstract is given by way of introduction to the concluding paragraph of an article in the Mail, which is in these words.—*Balt. Gaz.*

'If, then, England and France protested at the time against the treaty of the 8th of July, on the strength of a mere supposition that it contained stipulations detrimental to themselves, what is to be the course they will pursue now that the supposition is resolved into certainty? Energy in such a case ought to be used, and that without loss of time. So fit an opportunity to try the right assumed by Russia and the Porte, of excluding from the Euxine the ships of all the governments in the world besides their own, should not be left to pass without further notice. If it be, it follows, as a matter of course, that England and France have consented to let the treaty of Hoonkiar Skelesi stand as it is.'

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

A young girl, aged about 19, named Amelia Ramster, was brought before the London Police, on a charge of disturbing the neighborhood, by crying and moaning over her father's grave. For this breaking out of filial affection in the too sensitive heart of one who had deeper cause perhaps to mourn over her loss than struck the eye of the cold unfeeling world, she was arraigned as a criminal and severely consigned by the magistrate.

The inhuman custom of the Suttee, or burning of women after the death of their husbands, still continues in India; but not, as it would seem, as formerly, by voluntary self immolation. After the death of the late Rajah of Guzerat, his wives, domestics, &c., were doomed to the pile, where they were dragged and burned amidst their agonizing shrieks, in face of a large collection of British troops, who were deterred from interfering by the immense array of native troops assembled to carry the savage right into execution.

The fare of some of the North Country steamers is so reduced, that it does not exceed one farthing a mile. It is not so in America.

The watermen of London have complained to the police of the danger of navigating the Thames from the swell caused by the number of steamers upon it—by which, they say, they will be compelled to increace the tonnage of their skiffs to two and a half tons. If they had our broad Hudson, they would not feel the inconvenience. Our Whitehall craft which are scarcely larger than London wherries, do not quail even in the midst of white caps and heavier surges than the Thames ever saw.

The Caffres war at the Cape of Good Hope, has terminated by the chieftain Hintzi consenting to pay 50,000 head of cattle, and one thousand horses, delivering up his arms, and making reparation to the families who have suffered by loss of life or otherwise.—*New York Star.*

Insurrection.—An intended insurrection of the negroes in the neighborhood of Farmington, Bedford county, Penn., was disclosed by a white man, to whom the negroes had applied to aid them in their diabolical intentions. He declined, but, with some other white men, watched their proceedings at one of their night meetings, and being convinced of their purpose, made it known to the proper officers. Ten or fifteen negroes have confessed the whole matter, and stated that a white man, who refused to give his name, was the prime mover of the whole matter.—*Balt. Visiter.*

We have rumors of discovered conspiracies among the negroes at Baton Rouge, Bedford county, Tennessee, &c., which were promptly crushed.—*Phila. Vade Mecum.*

LIBERIA.—We are pleased that the State of Tennessee has passed an act to encourage the emigration of free persons of colour to the Country of their Fathers, where they may enjoy all the blessings of a free Government, in preference to remaining here, where they must always be considered as an inferior degraded class. Tennessee has done this, by simply providing that ten dollars be paid to the American Colonization Society, or any other, for every free person of colour which they shall remove from that State to a Colony in Africa provided for their reception. We shall be glad to hear that all the Southern States follow the example thus set them; but as it is estimated that every adult emigrant carried to Liberia, including his maintenance for six months in the Colony, costs sixty dollars, it would seem proper that the State of which such emigrant formed a part might sustain a larger portion than one-sixth of this expense. In the year 1833, Virginia passed an act allowing, we believe, 28 dollars for the removal of each free emigrant from that State to Liberia; but the act provided that the emigrant should have been free at the time the law passed. The consequence has been, that few claims have been made on the Treasury. Good policy, it would seem, to make the provision effective, would extend it to all free emigrants.—*Nat. Intel.*

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES.

Extracts from an article now going the rounds of the papers, purporting to be an account of Discoveries in the Moon, made in January last, by Sir John Herschel, at the Cape of Good Hope, from his Observatory there, by means of a telescope of great dimensions, new principle and immense power.

It was about half past 9 o'clock, on the night of the 10th January last, the moon having then advanced within four days of the mean libration, that the astronomer adjusted his instruments for the inspection of her eastern limb. The whole immense power of his telescope was applied, and to its focal image one half of the power of his microscope. On removing the screen of the latter, the field of view was covered throughout its entire area, with a beautifully distinct and even vivid representation of *basaltic* rock. Its color was a greenish brown, and the width of the columns, as defined by their interstices on the canvass, was invariably 28 inches. No fracture whatever, appeared in the mass first presented, but in a few seconds a shelving pile appeared of five or six columns width, which showed their figure to be hexagonal, and their articulations similar to those of the basaltic formation at Staffa. This precipitous shelf was profusely covered with a dark red flower; and this was the first organic production of nature in a foreign world ever revealed to the eyes of men. * * The basaltic rocks continued to pass over the inclined canvass plane through three successive diameters, when a verdant declivity of great beauty appeared, which occupied two more. This was preceded by another mass of nearly the former height; at the base of which they were delighted to perceive that novelty, a lunar forest. 'The trees,' says Dr. Grant, 'for a period of ten minutes, were of one unvaried kind, and unlike any I have seen except the largest class of yews in the English churchyards, which they in some respects resemble. These were followed by a level green plain, which, as measured by the painted surface on the canvass, of 49 feet, must have been more than half a mile in breadth; and then appeared as fine a forest of firs, unequivocal firs, as I have ever seen cherished in the bosom of my native mountains. We immediately perceived that we had been insensibly descending, as it were, a mountainous district of highly diversified and romantic character, and that we were on the verge of a lake or an inland sea. We found that the water, whose boundary we had just discovered, answered in general outline to the Mare Nubium of Riccoli. A beach of brilliant white sand, girt with wild castellated rocks, apparently of green marble, varied at chasms, occurring every two or three hundred feet, with grotesque blocks of chalk gypsum, and feathered and festooned at the summits with the clustering foliage of unknown trees, moved along the bright wall of our apartment until we were speechless with admiration. The water, wherever we obtained a view of it, was nearly as blue as that of the deep ocean, and broke in large white billows upon the strand. * * Dr. Herschel proposed that we should search for some of the principal valleys known to astronomers. Several of those famous valleys which are bounded by lofty hills of so perfectly conical a form as to render them less like works of nature than of art, passed the canvass before we had time to check their flight; but presently a train of scenery met our eye of features entirely novel. It was a lofty chain of obelisk shaped, or very slender pyramids, standing in irregular groups, each composed of about thirty or forty spires, every one of which was perfectly square, and as accurately truncated as the finest specimens of Cornish crystal. They were of a faint lilac hue, and very resplendent. They were observed in a succession of valleys divided by longitudinal lines of round breasted hills, covered with verdure and nobly undulated; but, what is most remarkable, the valleys which contained these stupendous crystals were invariably barren, and covered with stones of a ferruginous hue, which were probably iron pyrites. * * * These mountains passed, we arrived at a region which filled us with utter astonishment. It was an oval valley, surrounded, except at a narrow opening towards the south, by hills, red as the purest vermillion, and evidently crystalized. At the foot of this boundary of hills was a perfect zone of woods surrounding the whole valley, which was about 18 or 20 miles wide, at its greatest breadth, and about 30 in length. Small collections of trees of every imaginable kind, were scattered about the whole luxuriant area; and here our magnifiers blest our panting hopes with specimens of conscious exisence. In the shade of the woods, on the south eastern side, we beheld continuous herds of brown quadrupeds, having all the external characteristics of the bison, but more diminutive than any species of the bos genus in our natural history. Its tail was like that of our bos grunniens; but in its semicular horns, the hump on its shoulders, the depth of its dew-lap, and the length of its shaggy hair, it closely resembled the species to which I first compared it. It had, however, one widely distinctive feature, which we afterwards found common to nearly every lunar quadruped we have discovered, namely, a remarkably fleshy appendage over the eyes, crossing the whole breadth of the forehead, and united to the ears. The next animal perceived would be classed on earth as a monster. It was of a blueish lead color, about the size of a goat, with a head and beard like him, and a single horn, slightly inclined forwards from the perpendicular. The female was destitute of the horn and beard, but had a much longer tail. It was gregarious, and chiefly abounded on the acclivitous glades of the woods. In elegance of symmetry it rivalled the antelope, and, like him, it seemed an agile, sprightly creature, running with great speed, and springing from the green turf with all the unaccountable antics of a young lamb or kitten. On examining the centre of this delightful valley, we found a large branching river, abounding with lovely islands, and water birds of numerous kinds. A species of grey pelican was the most numerous; but a black and white crane, with unreasonably long legs and bill, were also quite common. Near the upper extremity of one of these islands, we obtained a glimpse of a strange amphibious creature of a spherical form, which rolled with great velocity across the pebbly beach, and was lost sight of in the strong current which set off from this angle of the island. We were compelled, however, to leave this prolific valley unexplored, on account of clouds which were evidently accumulating in the lunar atmosphere, our own being perfectly translucent. But this was itself an interesting discovery, for more distant observers had questioned or denied the existence of any humid atmosphere in this planet. * * *

The nights of the 11th and 12th being cloudy were unfavorable to observation; but on the 13th and 14th further animal discoveries were made of the most exciting interest to every human being. We soon found the first singularly shaped object of our inquiry. It was a highly mountainous district the loftier chains of which form three narrow ovals. Within the grasp, as it were, of the broken brow of hills last mentioned, stand an oval-shaped mountain enclosing a valley of immense area, and having, on its western ridge, a volcano in a state of terrific eruption. * * There is scarcely a hundred miles of her surface, not even excepting her largest seas and lakes, in which circular or oval mountainous ridges may not easily be found; and many, very many of these having numerous inclosed hills in full volcanic operation. * * What gave the name of 'The Lake of Death' to the annular mountain I have just described, was I suppose, the dark appearance of the valley which it encloses, and which, to a more distant view than we obtained, certainly exhibits the general aspect of the waters on this planet. The surrounding country is fertile to excess; between this circle and Endymion, which we proposed first to examine, we counted not less than twelve luxuriant forests. In three of these we discovered numerous herds of quadrupeds similar to our friends the bisons in the Valley of the Unicorn, but of much larger size; and scarcely a piece of woodland occurred in our panorama which did not dazzle our vision with flocks of white and red birds on the wing. At length we carefully explored the Endymion. We found each of the three ovals volcanic and sterile within; but, without, most rich, throughout the level regions around them, in every imaginable production of a bounteous soil. Dr. Herschel has classified not less than thirty eight species of forest-trees, and nearly twice as many plants, found in this tract alone, which are widely different to those found in more equatorial latitudes. Of animals, he classified nine species of mammalia, and five of oviparia.—among the former is a small kind of rein-deer the elk, the moose, the horned bear, and the biped beaver. The last resembles the beaver of the earth in every other respect than in its destitution of a tail and its invariable way of walking only upon two feet. It carries its young in its arms like a human being, and moves with an easy gliding motion. Its huts are constructed better and higher than those of many human savages, and from the appearance of smoke in nearly all of them, there is no doubt of its being acquainted with the use of fire.

Thirty degrees farther south, an immense annular mountain, containing three distinct craters, which have been so long extinguished that the whole valley around them, which is eleven miles in extent, is densely crowded with woods nearly to the summits of the hills, not a rod of vacant land, except the tops of these craters, could be descried, and no living creature, except a large white bird resembling the stork. At the southern extremity of this valley is a natural archway or cavern, 200 feet high and 100 wide, throgh which runs a river that discharges itself over a precipice of grey rocks 80 feet in depth. Within 20 miles of this cataract is the largest lake or rather inland sea that has been found thoughout the seven and a half millions of square miles which this illuminated side of the moon contains. Its width from east to west, is 189 miles, and from north to south 266 miles. In a bay, on the western side of this sea, is an island 55 miles long, of a crescent form, crowded through its entire sweep with the most superb and wonderful natural beauties, both of vegetation and geology. We here first noticed the bar palmtree, which differs from that of our tropical latitudes only in the peculiarity of very large crimson flowers, instead of the spadix protruded from the common calx.—We however perceived no fruit on any specimens we saw. On a curious kind of tree melon, we saw fruit in great abundance, and in every stage of inception and maturity.—The general color of these woods was a dark green, though not without occasional admixtures of every tint of our forest seasons. Of animals we saw only an elegant striped zebra, which was always in small herds on the green sward of the hills; and two or three kinds of long tailed birds which we judged to be golden and blue pheasants. * *

We were admonished to lose no time in seeking the next proposed object of our search, the Langrenns. We found our object and surveyed it. It was a dark narrow lake 70 miles long, bounded on the east, north and west by red mountains of the same character as those surrounding the Valley of the Unicorn, from which it is distant to the south west about 160 miles. This lake, like that valley, opens to the south upon a plain not more than ten miles wide, which is here encircled by a truly magnificent amphitheatre of the loftiest order of lunar hills. * * On searching the plain, over which we had observed the woods roving in all the shapes of clouds in the sky, we were again delighted with the discovery of animals. The first observed was a quadruped with an amazingly long neck, head like a sheep, bearing two long spiral horns, white as polished ivory, and standing in perpendicular parallel to each other. Its body was like that of a deer, but its fore legs were most disproportionally long, and its tail, which was very bushy and of a snowy whiteness, curled high over its rump, and hung two or three feet by its side. Its colors were bright bay and white in brindled patches, clearly defined, but of no regular form. It was found only in pairs, in spaces between the woods, and we had no opportunity of witnessing its speed or habits. But a few minutes only elapsed before three specimens of another animal appeared, so well known to us all that we fairly laughed at the recognition of so familiar an acquaintance in so distant a land. They were neither more nor less than three good large sheep. With the utmost scrutiny we could find no mark of distinction between these and those of our native soil; they had not even the appendage over the eyes, which I have described as common to lunar quadrupeds. Presently they appeared in great numbers, and on reducing the lenses, we found them in flocks over a great part of the valley. * * * We at length approached the level opening to the lake, where the valley narrows to a mile in width, and displays scenery on both sides, picturesque and romantic beyond the powers of a prose description. Whilst gazing in a perspective of about half a mile, we were thrilled with astonishment to see four successive flocks of large winged creatures, wholly unlike any kind of birds, descend with a slow even motion from the cliffs on the western side, and alight upon the plain. We introduced lens H. *z.*, which brought them to the apparent proximity of 80 yards. About half of the first party had passed beyond our canvass, but of all the others we had a perfectly distinct and deliberate view. They averaged 4 feet in height, were covered, except on the face, with short and glossy copper colored hair, and had wings composed of a thin membrane, without hair, lying snugly upon their backs, from the top of the shoulders to the calves of the legs. The face, which was of a yellowish flesh color, was a slight improvement upon that of the large orang outang, being more open and intelligent in its expression and having a much greater expansion of forehead. The mouth, however, was very prominent though somewhat relieved by a thick beard upon the lower jaw, and by lips far more human than those of any species of the simia genus. In general symmetry of body and limbs they were infinitely superior to the orang outang. The hair on the head was a darker color than that of the body, closely curled, but apparently not woolly, and arranged in two curious semicircles over the temple of the forehead.—Their feet could only be seen as they were alternately lifted in walking; but, from what we could see of them in so transient a view, they appeared thin and very protuberant at the heel. * * * Whilst passing across the canvass, and whenever we afterwards saw them, these creatures were evidently engaged in conversation; their gesticulation, more particularly the varied action of their hands and arms, appeared impassioned and emphatic. We hence inferred that they were rational beings, and although not perhaps of so high an order as others which we discovered the next month on the shores of the Bay of Rainbows, that they were capable of producing works of art and contrivance.

HALLEY'S COMET.—Yesterday morning, August 31st, we had the satisfaction of first observing this interesting body, in the field of Clark's great telescope. The possibility of confounding it with a nebula, induced us to wait for another observation, in order to ascertain whether it changed its place among the stars, in which case, no doubt would remain of its being a comet. The approach of the twilight prevented our ascertaining this point yesterday; but observations repeated this morning, plainly indicate a proper motion; and being very near the place assigned to Halley's comet, we recognize it as the long expected visitant.

Its present position is north of the Bull's horns, a little below the vertex of an equilateral triangle, formed with those two stars. It is nearly in a line between the planet Jupiter and the Pleiades or seven stars, and nearer to the former. Or, more particularly, at two o'clock this morning, its right ascension was 5h. 51m., and its declination N. 25 deg., being about a degree less than derived from the elements of Pontecoulant, which are given in the Connaissance des Tems for 1833.

The appearance in our telescope is that of a dim cloud, or halo, far less luminous than the planets. Its magnitude is such as to render it visible in smaller telescopes, provided they afford sufficient light. We employed only our lowest magnifier (55); but the fine light of this instrument, having an object glass of 5 inches, gives it great advantages over ordinary telescopes in observations of this kind.

DENISON OLMSTED,
ELIAS LOOMIS.

Yale College, Sept. 1, 1835.

NEW YORK RATES.—The keepers of our principal Hotels have raised the price of board, owing to the dearness of provisions, and we wonder why they did not raise before this—why they allowed the immense travelling to pass away and make their advance only at the close of the season. To a traveller who passes a fortnight in New York, a couple of dollars weekly extra charge is no object, but in the aggregate it is of great consequence to the keepers of Hotels and Boarding houses. It is frightful to contemplate the high price of all kinds of provisions.—Where formerly a small family could have a comfortable dinner for one dollar, it nearly requires two dollars to provide the same quality and quantity. A dollar for a pair of small ducks—five and six shillings for a pair of chickens—a shilling a pound and on Sunday fifteen pence a pound for fish, besides fruit and vegetables proportionably high requires us all to look out for the "ways and means" to stand this increase of price for every article of domestic use. We want more good farmers—more vegetable gardens—we want produce brought down in larger quantities—we want less forestalling. Business, it is true, is brisk and money plenty, but the increased value of living falls also on those who are not business men and in the way of making money, and it will tend to break up many housekeepers and drive families to boarding.—*N. Y. Star.*

BALTIMORE, September 11.

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, 82c. Rye, 70 a 72c. Oats, 30 a 33c.

DIED,

In Montgomery county, at the residence of her son in law, on Monday last, the 7th inst., after a long and painful illness, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. *Achsah Goldsborough*, consort of the late Dr. Richard Y. Goldsborough, of Cambridge, Eastern Shore, Md. Mrs. G. was a resident of Annapolis, Md., for 12 or 14 years, where she formed a large circle of acquaintances, by whom no doubt her death will be much lamented.

The members of the *Vienna Debating Society* are notified that a meeting of the Society will be holden at the Academy, on Thursday evening, September 17th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

QUESTION.—Will the establishment of a Real Estate Bank be conducive to the interest of the people of Maryland?

DISPUTANTS.

Affirmative.	*Negative.*
Mr. Charles Leary,	Mr. Tho. I. Hodson,
Dr. G. E Kobertson.	Joel Cornwell.

Per order,
EDMUND SMITH, Sec.

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Dorchester county, that an Election will be held in the several election districts of said county on the *first Monday of October next*, being the 5th day of the month, for one Member of Congress and four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN G. BELL, Shff.

Sept. 12 4w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of James Holt, late of Dorchester county, deceased, to file their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, in the Register of Wills' office, on or before Wednesday, the 30th day of September next, as a dividend on the said deceased's estate will be struck that day.—Those who fail to do this, may be excluded from any part of said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 7th day of September, 1835. *JOEL CORNWELL,*

Sept. 12 3w Adm'r. of J. Holt, dec'd

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber returns his acknowledgments for the liberal patronage received last year, and informs the public that he intends to continue the

WOOL CARDING

business, at the Mill formerly owned by Wm. Dines, near Ennalls' Camp Ground, which, though lately broke, is now in thorough order.

The CARDING MACHINES attached to the Mill are in excellent repair and fine condition for carding. He hopes, by strict and personal attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage, and doubts not that all who favor him with their custom will be fully satisfied with his work. The rates are, for once through, 6 cents per pound—twice through, 8 cents. Persons are requested to pick and grease their wool well before sending it to the Mill.

The public's obedient servant,
HENRY D. WRIGHT.

Dorchester county, Sept. 12 3w

N. B.—The MILL, also, is in good order, and makes as fine flour and meal as any establishment in the county.

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The House and Lot at the Cross Roads, now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Somers. For terms, apply to

Sept. 12 *THOMAS WINGATE.*

Anti Van Buren and Johnson Candidates of Dorchester for the General Assembly.

JOSIAH BAYLY, JR.,
WILLIAM I. FORD,
JOHN BROHAWN.

HOPE, August 7th, 1835.

G. W. Callahan, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Circumstances, over which I have no controul, render it necessary that I should withdraw from public life. You will, therefore, be pleased to leave my name out of your columns as a candidate for the next Legislature of Maryland.

Yours, with respect,
JOS. NICOLS.

A Vessel for Sale.

THE subscribers desire to sell one of their two vessels. One of them is 4 years old, 35 tons burden and will carry 1200 bushels of grain—the other is about 18 months old, will carry 1500 bushels, and is 45 tons burden. They are flat built, have just been caulked, painted, and thoroughly repaired, and their sails are in good order. A reasonable credit will be allowed on the whole of the purchase money, if desired, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the principal and interest. *WM. T. STAPLEFORT,*
GEO. H. STAPLEFORT.

Sept. 12 3w

IN CHANCERY, 31st August, 1835.

Jacob Willson, vs. *Francis Waters and others.*

THE object of this bill is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of the legal title in and to a small parcel of land called Herring Run, in Dorchester county, to the complainant, from the heirs at law of Francis Waters and George Robertson, formerly of Somerset county.

The bill states that about the year 1825, the said Francis Waters and George Robertson were seized in fee as tenants in common of the above named parcel of land, and gave to Col. Richard Waters authority to sell the same—That the said Richard Waters did sell the said lands to a certain Thomas Briley, and that the said Briley paid the whole of the purchase money, and afterwards devised the same to his grandson Martin Briley, by force of the residuary clause of his will—That Martin Briley afterwards sold the said lands to Beauchamp S. Harper, and the said Harper sold them to the complainant in this cause.

That the said Francis Waters and George Robertson both died without conveying the legal title in said lands to the said Thomas Briley, or to any person claiming under him; and that the said Francis Waters left the following heirs at law, to wit:—Francis Waters, Sarah Waters, who intermarried with Dr. Robert R. Ballard, and Catharine Waters, who intermarried with a certain ——— Garrison; and that the said ——— Garrison and wife live out of the State of Maryland; and that George Robertson died, leaving the following heirs at law:—Maria E. Robertson, who intermarried with John W. Dennis, and Sarah Ann Robertson, who intermarried with Littleton Upshur Dennis: That the said Littleton U. Dennis and his wife are both dead, and left two children, who are minors, viz: Elizabeth Dennis and George Dennis.

It is, thereupon, Ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks, before the 5th day of October next, give notice to said absent defendants of the substance and object of the petition filed in this cause, that they may be warned to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 30th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the complainant should not be granted.

True copy.

Test: *RAMSAY WATERS,*
Sept. 12 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY, August 31st, 1835.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Kendall B. Crockett be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 31st day of October next—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 5th day of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be $600 00.

True copy.

Test: *RAMSAY WATERS,*
Sept. 12 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY, August 31st, 1835.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Henry Page, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of KITTURAH BROHAWN, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 31st day of October next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 5th day of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be $953 10. True copy.

Test: *RAMSAY WATERS,*
Sept. 12 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

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. Loocherman*, at Mrs. Flint's, or to

BRICE J. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 5