CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1835.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday next.

Joseph K. Travers, Esq., it will be seen, has been nominated as an Anti-Van Buren and Johnson candidate for the General Assembly for this county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Nicols.

Merchants' Bank of Baltimore.—The Directors of this new institution, on Friday of last week, appointed the several subordinate officers required for the transaction of its business. The American says, this Bank will go into operation at an early day—occupying, temporarily, the vacant apartments under the Museum, which have their entrance on Baltimore street.

Several cases of malignant fever have just occurred at Charleston, S. C.

We hear that many horses have lately died of Blind Staggers, in the adjoining county of Somerset.

At the date of the last intelligence from New Orleans, that city was under great excitement, and it was believed that nothing but the energetic conduct of the acting mayor, had saved it from being the scene of riot and bloodshed. This state of things, it appears, grew out of a determination of a part of the citizens to prevent slaves from learning any of the mechanic arts.

Case of Hydrophobia cured.—The Essex Herald, an English paper, announces the successful treatment of a decided case of Hydrophobia, which recently occurred in that neighborhood.

The disorder which marks the proceedings of the present British Parliament, is said to be great beyond precedent.

Six persons were recently killed, and twenty-six injured, fourteen severely and twelve slightly, by the bursting of the boiler of the steam boat Earl Grey, on her way from Dunon to Glasgow.

The President has appointed John S. Horner, of Va., Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, Charles Shaler, having declined.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Files of London and Liverpool papers, brought by the packet ship United States, to the 8th of August, inclusive, have been received at New York.

IRELAND.—There was an alarming riot at Dublin on the 3d of August, growing, as usual, out of the dissentions of the Orangemen and the Reformers. Between twenty and thirty thousand persons were assembled.

FRANCE.—An important and decisive measure has been taken by the French ministry, founded upon the late attempt upon the life of the king; nothing less than a new code of laws for the regulation of the press.

The real name of the assassin has been ascertained to be Joseph Freschi.

A Toulon letter says—It appears that the government is afraid of a new attempt from the elder branch. Extraordinary measures of precaution have been taken all along the coast.

SPAIN.—There was an alarming riot at Barcelona on the night of the 25th of July. Six convents were burnt and the monks and friars butchered. The rioters are represented to have been royalists, and their anger directed against all suspected of being Carlists. Similar excesses have taken place at Tarragona and Reuss.

The two armies were in sight of each other on the first of August.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The elections for members of the 24th Congress have been held in all the States except Maryland and Mississippi. In Maryland, the election will take place on the first Monday in October. The delegations in all the other States are full, with the exception of one vacancy in South Carolina, occasioned by the death of Mr. Davis, and four in Georgia, occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Wayne, Sanford, Terrell, and Schley. The whole number of members elected, is therefore 225; leaving one to be chosen in South Carolina, 4 in Georgia, 2 in Mississippi, and 8 in Maryland. Total, when the house is full, 240. The political sentiments of the members elect, may be thus stated;—

	Whig.	*V. Buren.*	*Doubtful.*
Maine,	2	6	0
New Hampshire,	0	5	0
Massachusetts,	11	0	1
Rhode Island,	0	2	0
Connecticut,	0	6	0
Vermont,	5	0	0
New York,	9	31	0
New Jersey,	0	6	0
Pennsylvania,	11	17	0
Delaware,	1	0	0
Virginia,	5	16	0
North Carolina,	7	6	0
South Carolina,	6	2	0
Georgia,	0	5	0
Alabama,	5	0	0
Louisiana,	5	1	0
Tennessee,	11	2	0
Kentucky,	8	4	1
Ohio,	10	9	0
Indiana,	1	5	1
Illinois,	0	3	0
Missouri,	1	1	0
	95	127	3
		95	
Van Buren's majority,		32	

In case the election of President should devolve upon the house, the votes of the above States would stand thus:—For Van Buren, (those in Roman,) 11; against him, (those in Italics,) 10; blank, (Missouri,) 1—total, 22. Maryland will give its vote against Van Buren, and Mississippi probably for him. In this case, Van Buren would have a majority of one vote, but not the *constitutional* majority. In order to be elected, he must have a majority of the *whole number of States*—viz: 16.

Since the publication of yesterday's paper, we learn, with great satisfaction, that there is less reason for apprehension of immediate collision between the authorities (and people) of Ohio and Michigan than we had supposed.—*Nat. Intel.*

Mercantile League.—We understand it is in contemplation to form a mercantile union in Virginia, which may be extended to other Southern States, the object of which will be to establish the importation of goods by the South, for its own use, and the encouragement of domestic manufacturing establishments. We believe it has been fully proved that both objects can be very easily and speedily accomplished. It is a well known fact, that several merchants of Richmond, who are importers of dry goods, can sell as cheap as the importers of the North; and it is equally well known that our cotton factories can furnish domestic fabrics of as good quality as can be produced any where, and on as good terms. No place in the whole Union is better calculated for an extension of business of the sort, than Richmond; and never was there a more favorable period for such an object than the present. The practice of going to the North to make purchases, has grown up as a sort of fashion; and it will be an easy matter to make fashion subservient to patriotism in the matter of which we have been speaking. The people of the country are requested to give the subject their early attention: it is for them to give the impulse; and the merchants of the cities will soon unite in a measure of acknowledged feasibility. As a step of just retaliation and judicious defence, no true Southern man can fail to extend his hearty co-operation.

Amongst the earliest measures of the coming session of the Legislature, we anticipate the following: Acts to put the Armory in active operation, for the purpose of furnishing the whole people with the means of defence—to organize our militia upon a sufficient basis—to strengthen out internal police—and, if the work of the incendiaries be continued, to establish some effectual method of excluding their agents and their tracts from our limits.—*Richmond Compiler.*

From the Baltimore American, of the 7th.

We, the undersigned, members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Trustees of the Strawberry Alley Meeting House, attached to East Baltimore station, do hereby take occasion to express our decided disapprobation of the measures pursued by the 'Anti-Slavery Society,' with the ostensible design of effecting the emancipation of the colored population.

We do most firmly and sincerely believe, that the dissemination of inflammatory appeals addressed mainly to the prejudices and passions without reference to reason, instead of promoting the object professed to be had in view, will greatly aggravate the evils already existing, and create others of a far more alarming and calamitous nature; will render the situation of that portion of the colored people now in possession of liberty, awfully precarious; rivet the fetter still more closely on the slave; and jeopard the prosperity and happiness, nay, the life itself, of the whole population of the Southern States, both white and black.

The conviction thus expressed is the rational consequence of cool and deliberate reflection on the subject, when contemplated abstractly and without regard to actual occurrences; but it has been powerfully corroborated by the developements which have already attended the efforts of the licentious and misguided fanaticism now in progress. But a short time has elapsed since all of us were permitted to worship God undisturbedly in our own sanctuaries, under our own vine and fig tree; since we were protected in the enjoyment of civil privileges and allowed a common participation with our white brethren, in many of the comforts of domestic life. Now, in many sections of the country, both north and south of us, our congregation for religious exercises is either prohibited altogether or watched with a jaundiced eye; the civil blessings with which we were measurably favored are denied, or restricted; our most innocent actions are exposed to the scrutiny of suspicion; and our homes and firesides threatened with ruin.

Influenced by these considerations, and determined by the harmless rectitude of our deportment, to manifest our heartfelt and unconquerable abhorrence of the atrocious attempts of mistaken, hot headed zealots, to plunge the country into anarchy and discord, and to deluge it with torrents of blood: We do hereby sacredly pledge ourselves not to receive any of the vile, mischievous, and incendiary publications, now so industriously scattered abroad; to arrest the circulation of such as may come under our observation—of which we respectfully ask the postmasters to take notice—and to destroy them without perusal; and in fine, by every effort within our power to put a period to the operations of this engine of bloodshed and torture. We do most earnestly entreat those over whom we may have any control or influence, either officially or as friends, to co-operate with us in the suppression of this most pernicious, this fatal evil; to lend their most ardent and cheerful endeavors to prevent the diffusion of a spirit of insubordination and rebellion. And being fully persuaded that our opinions faithfully and truly reflect those of the church to which we are attached—we do most unfeignedly and anxiously beseech those engaged in the propagation of abolition principles, and the distribution of abolition tracts, periodicals and pamphlets, to abstain from their unasked and unwelcomed interference in our concerns, and if they have a spark of compassion, sympathy or philanthropy in their bosoms, to permit us to enjoy our existence in security and peace.

NATHAN MONTGOMERY,
JOHN LAUCK,
JAMES WILSON,
STEPHEN LAUCK,
THOMAS SAUNDERS.

From New York to Washington in twelve hours.—When the Oxford and Cecil Rail Road of Pennsylvania is completed, and that from Port Deposit, Md., to Baltimore, all of which will soon be, there will be a continuous direct route of railroad from Philadelphia to Washington, crossing the Susquehanna by a viaduct—the whole distance to be accomplished in 8 hours. The Philadelphia Inquirer has no doubt the mail will take this course. We may add, that when the railroad from Trenton, N. J., to Newark is finished, there will be a continuous route from New York to Washington—the whole time about 12 hours.—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

In a case lately adjudicated by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the principle was laid down by Judge Fox that an assignment by a partnership firm of *a part of their property* for the benefit of their creditors, and which stipulated for a release of an equivalent for the assignment, was fraudulent and void even though the property retained was the *private* property of the assignors.

Duels.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Rio Janeiro, informs us that while the Peacock lay there, no less than 3 duels were fought between the Midshipmen attached to her. One of the lads was shot through the lungs and killed, another had a leg fractured. All this among friends. One of the battles had its origin in a pea jacket. One said good naturedly, 'Tom, that is *my* pea jacket you have on.' The other replied with equal good nature, 'you lie, it is *my* pea jacket.' The jokes were pushed until the parties became angry, and then upon the *honor* of gentlemen they must fight, and one of them in consequence dressed in a winding-sheet instead of a pea jacket. An awful responsibility rests on those superior officers who permit the boys placed under their guardianship to murder each other thus.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Boston, Sept. 11.—We understand that a *gallows* was erected in one of our streets last night, having inscribed on it 'By order of Judge Lynch.'

Pennsylvania Canal.—Business on the Pennsylvania Canals and Rail roads is active and steadily on the increase. The rapidity with which the State Canal tolls have grown is worthy of notice.—In 1830, the Canals yielded $27,912; in 1831 they yielded 38,000, making an increase over the preceding year of $11,000. In 1832, the tolls were $50,000, and the increase over the preceding year $22,000. In 1833, the tolls rose to 151,000, making an increase over the previous year of $100,000. In 1834, the tolls were $323,000, and the increase over the preceding year $172,000. The estimated amount for tolls for the present year is put down at $700,000, and the increase over the last year at $376,000. At this rate of increase, the Canals will soon yield tolls sufficient to pay interest on their cost.—Baltimore must come in for a full share of this great and growing trade, *when* the contemplated canal extension is made from Columbia down to the tide waters of the Chesapeake.

GENERAL HARRISON.

There is no obscurity in the birth of General Harrison. He does not boast of foreign descent. He is an *American* in the true sense of the word;—he was born in Virginia: his father was one of that immortal band who signed the *Magna Charta* of American liberty, the Declaration of American Independence;—being the youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, the colleague of Patrick Henry, of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and that bright constellation of great men which Virginia, in her palmy days, when there were no fears that she could be 'sold to the Dutch,' gave in triumph to the country.

Gen. Harrison, at the age of nineteen, entered the service of the United States, being attached to that forlorn hope which penetrated the wilderness on the western frontier, and fought the Indians under St. Clair—and he endured all the hardships of that dreadful and unfortunate campaign. He commanded Fort Hamilton, the extreme frontier post, and held out against the savages, until the army recruited under General Wayne, who appointed him his aid-de-camp, and he encamped on the Ohio river below Cincinnati. In 1794 he attacked the British forts on the Miami river, commanded the left wing of the army, and in this Battle the Indians were entirely routed, and sued for peace. A treaty was made with all the warlike tribes, which opened the great west to the enterprising settlers, and led to that prosperity and greatness which is now its boast.

General Harrison was appointed secretary to the territory, and a delegate in congress, and then arranged that system of land purchase which for a trifle gave the poor soldier a valuable farm. When Indiana was made a territory, Jefferson appointed Gen. Harrison governor, and he remained in that office until the surrender of Hull, when he was called to the command of the north western army.—His defence at fort Meigs—his fight at Tippecanoe, and his last great battle at the Thames against the able British general Proctor, with the brave Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky volunteers, relieved the whole frontier, and gave to him the name of the *Washington of the West.* Such were the great services of Gen. Harrison, at the most trying hour of peril. He was subsequently chosen a senator in congress and minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Colombia.

This is the man that Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, offer to the free people of the United States, as their candidate for the Presidency: which Pennsylvania, in remembrance of his services in that State, also should prefer.—An honest, sensible, judicious, brave man—with no frightful outbreakings of temper—no unholy pledges: a practical statesman, and a firm friend of the Union, its constitution, and laws.—*Star.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—We were greatly interested last night about three o'clock, by a singular combat between two large spiders, of which we were the spectators. Hearing a loud buzzing in a neighboring room, we had the curiosity to examine into it, and found that it proceeded from the ineffective efforts of a tolerably sized spider, to capture one of the largest blue flies, which had become entangled in its web; the inviting noise soon attracted a grim and hungry monster from the corner of the room, who, after reconnoitering for some time, at length boldly commenced an attack upon the possessor of the prize, and who, though much smaller, showed the most determined disposition to defend his rights. It was really curious to see the ferocity with which those two insects maintained the combat for some time. At length the smaller one appeared to be vanquished, and commenced as we thought a flight, but which proved a powerful stratagem, for he continued running round his antagonist, until he had completely tied him with a cordage, so that he was unable either to fight or escape: when the poor fly, whose piteous cries had all the time been animating the courage of the combatants, became the undisputed prize of this Ulysses of the genius. This morning, to our surprise, we found the large spider dead, whether from the bite of his antagonist, or from vexation, we cannot tell.—*Georgetown (D. C.) Metrop.*

Matthias, the Prophet, has signalized himself by attempting a miracle, to confirm the faith of one who listened to him. *Both jumped from a Steam Boat into the North River, and both were drowned.* Doubtful.

Negro picked up at sea.—A letter received at Boston from Portland, states that a Guinea negro was picked up at sea, in the golf stream, by the schooner Emeline, at the distance of six hundred and forty miles from Cuba, and brought to that port. He was in a small canoe, and had left Cuba to escape from slavery under a hard master. He had been from Congo, in Africa, only five or six months, and was almost exhausted when fallen in with by the schooner. Gen. Fessenden has taken him into his family.

FIRST MINISTER FROM THE U. STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The following narrative will be interesting to those of our readers who have not met with it. The introduction of the first minister from the *rebel colonies* to the court of the mother country was a scene worth a voyage across the Atlantic to witness.—*Courier.*

In June, 1785, John Adams, the first Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of London, had his introductory audience with King George the Third. An event so extraordinary, with circumstances so novel to us in America, led Mr. Adams to narrate the particulars, in a letter to an intimate friend, which was kept private till after his death. It was thus:—

At one o'clock on Wednesday, 1st of June, the master of ceremonies called at my house, and went with me to the secretary of state's office, in Cleaveland row, where the marquis of Carmarthen received and introduced me to Mr. Frazier, his under secretary, who had been, as his lordship said, uninterruptedly in that office, through all the changes in administration, for thirty years, having first been appointed by the earl of Holderness.

After a short conversation upon the subject of importing my effects from Holland, which Mr. Frazier himself introduced, Lord Carmarthen invited me to go in his coach to court. When we arrived in the antechamber, the master of the ceremonies introduced him and attended me while the secretary of state went to take the commands of the king.—While I stood in this place, where it seems all ministers stand upon such occasions, always attended by the master of ceremonies, the room was very full of ministers of state, bishops and all other sorts of courtiers, as well as the next room, which is the king's bed chamber. You may well suppose I was the focus of all eyes. I was relieved, however, from the embarrassment of it, by the Swedish and Dutch ministers, who came to me and entertained me with a very agreeable conversation during the whole time. Some other gentlemen whom I had seen before, came to make their compliments too, until the marquis of Carmarthen returned, and desired me to go with him to his majesty. I went with his lordship through the levee room into the king's closet. The door was shut, and I was left with his majesty and the secretary of state alone. I made the three reverences: one at the door, another about half way, and another before the presence—according to the usage established at this and all the northern courts of Europe, and then I addressed myself to his majesty in the following words:—

"Sire: The United States have appointed me minister plenipotentiary to your majesty, and have directed me to deliver to your majesty this letter, which contains the evidence of it. It is in obedience to their express commands, that I have the honor to assure your majesty of their unanimous disposition and desire to cultivate the most friendly and liberal intercourse between your majesty's subjects and their citizens, and of their best wishes for your majesty's health, and for that of your family.

"The appointment of a minister from the United States to your majesty's court, will form an epoch in the history of England and America. I think myself more fortunate than all my fellow citizens, in having the distinguished honor to be the first to stand in your majesty's royal presence in a diplomatic character; and I shall esteem myself the happiest of men if I can be instrumental in recommending my country more and more to your majesty's royal benevolence, and of restoring an entire esteem, confidence and affection; or, in better words, 'the old good nature and the good old humor,' between people who, though separated by an ocean, and under different governments, have the same language, a similar religion, a kindred blood. I beg your majesty's permission to add, that although I have sometimes before been instructed by my country, it was never in my whole life in a manner so agreeable to myself."

The king listened to every word I said, with dignity, it is true, but with apparent emotion. Whether it was my visible agitation (for I felt more than I could express) that touched him, I cannot say; but he was much affected, and answered me with more tremor than I had spoken with, and said:—

"Sir: The circumstances of this audience are so extraordinary, the language you have now held is so extremely proper, and the feelings you have discovered so justly adapted to the occasion, that I must say, that I not only receive with pleasure the assurance of the friendly disposition of the United States, but that I am glad the choice has fallen upon you to be their minister. I wish you, sir, to believe, and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indispensably bound to do, by the duty which I owed my people. I will be frank with you. I was the last to conform to the separation; but the separation having become inevitable, I have always said as I now say, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power. The moment I see such sentiments and language as yours prevail, and a disposition to give this country the preference, that moment I shall say—Let the circumstances of language, religion and blood have their natural and full effect."

I dare not say that these were the king's precise words; and it is even possible that I may have, in some particulars, mistaken his meaning; for although his pronunciation is as distinct as I ever heard, he hesitated some times between members of the same period. He was, indeed, much affected, and I was not less so, and therefore I cannot be certain that I was so attentive, heard so clearly, and understood so perfectly, as to be confident of all his words, or sense; and think that all which he said to me should, at present, be kept secret in America, except his majesty or his secretary of state should judge proper to report it. This I do say—that the foregoing is his majesty's meaning, as I then understood it, and his own words, as nearly as I can recollect them.

The king then asked me whether I came last from France, and upon my answering in the affirmative, he put on an air of familiarity, and smiling, or rather laughing, said—'There is an opinion among some people that you are not the most attached of all your countrymen to the manners of France.' I was surprised at this, because I thought it an indiscretion, and a descent from his dignity. I was a little embarrassed, but determined not to deny truth on the one hand, nor lead him to infer from it any attachment to England on the other. I threw off as much gravity as I could, and assumed an air of gaiety, and a tone of decision, as far as was decent, and said—'That opinion, sire, is not mistaken: I must avow to your majesty, I have no attachment but to my own country.' The king replied, as quick as lightning, 'An honest man will never have any other.'

The king then said a word or two to the secretary of state, which being between them, I did not hear, and then turned round and bowed to me, as is customary with all kings and princes when they give the signal to retire. I retreated, stepping backwards, as is the etiquette; and making my last reverence at the door of the chamber, I went away. The master of the ceremonies joined me at the moment of my coming out of the king's closet, and accompanied me through all the apartments down to my carriage.

STORY OF TWO HIGHLANDERS.

Two young kinsmen, both Macdonalds, went out one day into the boundless woods to hunt, each of them armed with a well charged gun in his hand, and a skenedhu, or highland dirk, by his side. When they least expected it, to their infinite joy they discovered a deep pit or cavern, which contained a large litter of half grown pigs, and none of the old ones with them. This was a prize indeed—so, without losing a moment, Donald said to the other, 'Mack, you pe te littlest man, creep you in and dirk the little sows, and I'll pe keeping vatch at the door.' Mack complied without hesitation; gave his gun to Donald, unsheathed his skenedhu, and crept into the cave head foremost, but after he was all out of sight save the brogues, he stopped short, and called out, 'But Lord, Donald, pe shoor to keep out te ould ones.' 'Ton't you pe fearing tat, man,' said Donald.

The cave was deep, but there was abundance of room in the farther end, where Mack, with his sharp skenedhu, now commenced the work of death. He was scarcely well begun, ere Donald perceived a monstrous wild boar advancing upon him, roaring and grinding his tusks, while the fire of rage gleamed from his eyes. Donald said not a word, for fear of alarming his friend, beside the savage was so hard upon him ere he was aware, he scarcely had time for any thing: so setting himself firm and cocking his gun, he took his aim, but that the shot might prove the more certain death, he suffered the boar to come within a few paces of him before he ventured to fire; he at last drew the fatal trigger, expecting to blow out his eyes, brains, and all. Merciful Heavens! the gun missed fire or flashed in the pan, I am not sure which. There was no time to lose—Donald dashed the piece in the animal's face, turned his back and fled with precipitation. The boar pursued him only for a short space, for having heard the cries of his suffering young ones as he passed the mouth of the den, he hastened back to their rescue Most men would have given up all for lost. It was not so with Donald—Mack's life was at stake. As soon as he observed the monster return from pursuing him, Donald faced about and pursued him in turn, but having, before this, from the horror of being torn to pieces, run rather too far without looking back, the boar had by that oversight got considerably ahead of him. Donald strained every nerve—uttered some piercing cries—and even for all his haste did not forget to implore asssistance from Heaven. His prayer was short but pithy:—'O! Lord! puir Mack! puir Mack!' said Donald, in a loud voice, while the tears gushed from his eyes. In spite of all his efforts, the enraged animal reached the mouth of the den before him, and entered! It was, however, too narrow for him to walk in on all fours, he was obliged to drag himself in as Mack had done before, and of course his hind feet lost their hold of the ground At this important crisis Donald overtook him—laid hold of his large long tail—wrapped it around both of his hands—set his feet to the bank, and held back in the utmost desperation.

Mack, who was all unconscious of what was going on above ground, wondered what way he came to be involved in utter darkness in a moment. He waited a little while, thinking that Donald was only playing a trick upon him; but the most profound obscurity still continuing, he at length bawled out, 'Tonald, man, Tonald—phat is it that'll ay pe stopping te light?' Donald was too much engaged, and too breathless, to think of making any reply to Mack's impertinent question, till the latter having waited in vain a considerable time for an answer, repeated it in a louder cry. Donald's famous laconic answer, which perhaps never was nor ever will be equalled, has often been heard of—'Tonald, man, Tonald—I say phat is it that'll ay pe stopping te light,' bellowed Mack. 'Should te tail preak, you'll fin' tat,' said Donald.

Donald continued the struggle, and soon begun to entertain hopes of ultimate success. When the boar pulled to get in, Donald held back, and when he struggled to get back again, Donald set his shoulder to his large back, and pushed him in; and in this position he kept him, until he got an opportunity of giving him some deadly stabs with his skenedhu behind the short rib, which soon terminated his existence.

Our young friends, by this adventure, realized a valuable prize, and secured so much excellent food, that it took them several days to get it conveyed home. During the long winter nights, while the family were regaling themselves on the hams of the great wild boar, often was the above tale related, and as often applauded and laughed at.—*Hogg's Winter Evening Tales.*

THE TWO FOUNTAINS.

BY T. MOORE.

I saw from yonder silent cave,
Two fountains running side by side,
The one was memory's limpid wave,
The other cold oblivion's tide.
'Oh love!' said I, in thoughtless dream,
As o'er my lips the Lethe passed,
'Here in this dark and chilling stream,
Be all my pains forgot at last.'

But who could bear that gloomy blank,
Where joy was lost as well as pain;
Quickly of memory's fount I drank,
And brought all back again;
And said, 'Oh love! whate'er my lot,
Still let this soul to thee be true—
Rather than have one bliss forgot,
Be all my woes remembered too.'

BALTIMORE, September 18.

Flour—Howard street, from stores, $6.12½ a 6.25; City Mills, $6 a 6.12 1 2; Susquehanna, $6.12 1 2 a 6.25.

Grain.—Wheat, best red, $1.25; ordinary to good, $1.20a1.23. Corn, white or yellow, 88c. Rye, 70 a 71c. Oats, 30a 33c.—*Chron.*

DIED,

In Talbot county, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. *Harris*, consort of Mr. John H. Harris.

OBITUARY. [COMMUNICATED.]

Died in this county, at Todd's Point, the residence of her husband, on Tuesday morning last, in the 48th year of her age, Mrs. *Ann*, consort of Capt. Edward Trippe, after a short but very severe illness, which she bore with christian-like patience and resignation. She was a fond and affectionate wife, a tender and indulgent mother, a sincere and faithful friend—All who had the pleasure of her acquaintance experienced the kindness of her heart and the generosity of her disposition.

On the following evening, Miss *Sarah Bond*, a near and dear relative of the family, was also gathered to the tomb.

Thus, in a few hours, Death has robbed this estimable family, of two most dearly beloved and invaluable members. They were both, for many years previous to their deaths, members of the Methodist Church, and both died in the practical enjoyment of the faith they professed; which should tend to alleviate the sufferings of their heart-stricken relatives and friends, as it affords a full assurance of their happy entrance into a state of never ending blessedness. L.

VIENNA, 17th Sept., 1835.

The Delegates of the three upper districts, viz: North West Fork, New Market and Vienna, of the late Buck Town Convention, met this day, at the above named place, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to fill the vacancy in the Whig ticket occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Jos. Nicols; when, on motion of Mr. Cornwell, Barzillai Street, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James Higgins appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the candidate before this meeting having the highest number of votes should be recommended to the voters of Dorchester county as a suitable person to supply the place of Dr. Nicols.

Whereupon, *JOSEPH K. TRAVERS* having the highest number of votes, was duly appointed the candidate to fill said vacancy, whom we recommend to the voters of Dorchester county as a suitable person to represent them in the next Legislature of Maryland.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Cambridge Chronicle.

(Signed) BARZILLAI STREET,
Chairman.

JAS. HIGGINS, Secretary.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
ANNAPOLIS, August 19, 1835.

ORDERED, That the Adjutant General have one thousand Cartouch Boxes brought from the Armory at Easton to the Armory here, and direct the Armorer at Easton to have the Field Pieces and all other Arms and Accoutrements now at St. Michaels, Centreville, or elsewhere on the Eastern Shore, not in possession of any organized corps, brought to the Armory at Easton to be preserved.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk.

In obedience to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber will proceed to the collection of all the Field Pieces not in possession of regularly organized corps, and all persons having small arms belonging to the State, are hereby directed with all diligence to deliver them into the possession of the officer highest in command, in whatever company they may have been attached to, and those officers are requested immediately to report to the subscriber the fact of such deliverance.

WM. NEWNAM,
Armorer E. S. of Md., at Easton.

Sep 19 4w

AN Apprentice wanted—A boy from the country would be preferred. Apply at this office. Sep 19

TO BE RENTED,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE HOUSE and premises at present occupied by Nathaniel E. Green, Esq., situate on Race street, in a pleasant part of the town. For particulars, enquire of Mr. James Dixon.

WILLIAM MACKEY.

Aug. 15

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

JOSIAH BAYLY, JR.,
WILLIAM I. FORD,
JOHN BROHAWN,
JOSEPH K. TRAVERS.

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.

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.