CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1835.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday and Tuesday, the 12th and 13th of October next.

Purchase of Texas—The New York Journal of Commerce, pronounces the statement that a treaty had been signed for the cession of Texas to the United States, to be incorrect; though it believes negotiations have taken place on the subject.

The Snow Hill Messenger establishment, has been purchased by Mr. J. W. Welch, of Chestertown. He intends to change the name of the paper from the "Bordeter," to the Worcester Sentinel, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Shield; and to conduct it as a party sheet, "advocating in the most decided manner, the Whig cause." We wish Mr. W. success.

A fire occurred at Niblo's celebrated Garden, Broad Way, New York, on Thursday, the 17th instant, which destroyed property to the estimated amount of fifteen thousand dollars, and occasioned the death of a colored waiter, who was suffocated or burned to death in the attic story of one of the buildings, the rapidity of the flames prevented his escape. The cause of some of the spontaneous combustible works of the the materials used in establishment.

appear a little singular, that, the while election is, not a solitary candidate has yet been announced in Worcester, for the Legislature—At least the name of no one has been mentioned in the Snow Hill paper as a candidate, and it has not transpired that there is a single man in the field.

Since the above was written, we have understood that the anti Van Buren party have just got out four candidates, but that their opponents have none and are expected to have none.

The last Princess Anne Herald confirms the statement in this paper of Saturday, that the Blind Staggers had lately proved fatal to a number of horses in Somerset. It says that sixty or seventy had already died, and that many more were suffering under the malady.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, has recently passed the British House of Commons.

A letter from the city of Mexico, under date of the 18th ult. states that information had been received from Texas of the occurrence of a battle there between the forces of Santa Anna and those of Texas—the latter having declared against Santa Anna and centralism—and that the Mexicans had lost four hundred in killed and wounded.

The Philadelphia Gazette states that "the Bank of the United States has sold out its branches in Charleston, Baltimore, Lexington, Louisville and Portsmouth, to some of the local banks, and that negotiations are on foot for a similar transfer in two or more other places."

The town of Para sacked.—By late arrivals at New York, the Commercial Advertiser learns that a successful and sanguinary insurrection was perpetrated at Para on the night of the 14th of August, by the native Indians. The attack was made on the 14th, and renewed from day to day until the 23d, when the president abandoned the city with his forces, and took refuge on board the shipping.

It is supposed that the slaughter must have been immense, as the motto of these people has long been "extermination to the whites;" and a more complete sack of any city probably never took place.

As a substitute for capital punishment, it is proposed by a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, that all the rights and social powers of the convicted be annulled,—a *civil* death instead of the physical.

FROM EUROPE.

The ship Havre, at New York, brings to the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, Paris papers to the 15th August, containing London dates to the 12th.

FRANCE.

At the latest dates the new laws proposed by the ministry were under discussion.

The editors of several papers had attended before the committee charged with the law of the press, and entered protestations against various articles, which, they said, would make the publication of a journal impossible.

The "Quotidienne" was seized on the 12th, for re publishing an article from the London Sun, against the law of the press. The "Gazette de France" (impression of the 11th) was also seized on the same day in the post offices, &c., for reflections upon the king.

No farther arrests appear to have been made of suspected parties. The whole number arrested was upwards of a hundred, but all had been discharged except about fifteen.

M. Raspail, editor of the "Reformateur," has been condemned to two years imprisonment, and to remain for five years more under the surveillance of the police—for a gross contempt of the court before which he was under examination.

The cholera had greatly diminished in the South of France, and the inhabitants were returning to their homes. Galignani says that the wine trade has this season experienced unusually extensive losses from the bursting of bottles. It is said that some houses have had no fewer than fifty bottles burst out of every hundred.

The Sentence of the Prisoners.—The court of peers assembled on the 15th, to pronounce sentence on the Lyonese prisoners implicated in the insurrection of April, 1834. Seven of the prisoners have been condemned to transportation for life; two to twenty years imprisonment; and the remainder to various terms of imprisonment, such as one, three, five, seven, ten and fifteen years. Nine of the prisoners have been acquitted.

A column of fifty feet high, is to be erected opposite the house on the Boulevard du Temple from which the victims were shot. Their names are to be engraved on the monument in letters of gold.

SPAIN.

The horrible outrages in Catalonia still continued at the latest dates. A letter from Barcelona, dated the 4th of August, says, "After having pillaged the convents and slaughtered the monks, the populace now threaten to attack private individuals and their property. We are in a frightful crisis. The authorities have been driven out and replaced by others appointed by the rioters. The governor, Bassa, has been thrown headlong from the top of his palace and killed upon the spot, for directing his troops to fire upon the people. The soldiers refused to fire."

PRUSSIA.

A serious riot broke out in Berlin on the 3d and 5th of August. The immediate cause was a prohibition against assembling in a wood near the city, to which the lower classes were in the habit of resorting every year. Incensed to celebrate the King's birth day, they attacked the sentinels at the prohibition, they attempted to the wood—stationed to prevent ent were sent, but it was reinforcements of troops at night that they succeeded not until 11 o'clock the ground. people rushed into the city. Thence to the palace, where they kept up a tumultuous uproar until three in the morning, when cavalry charged upon them several times before they dispersed. There was much fermentation among the people during the next two days, but the force brought to bear upon them was so great, that they did not venture upon any movement.

RUSSIA.

A serious conspiracy against the Emperor is said to have been discovered; the design was to assassinate him at the grand review at Kalisch. The conspirators are described as Frenchmen, Poles and Italians, and 58 in number. In consequence of this discovery, severe precautionary measures had been taken, particularly against foreigners travelling toward Kalisch, and generally through the empire.

TURKEY.

Official information was received at Constantinople on the 10th of July, that the garrison of Scutari surrendered the fortress into the hands of the insurgents. Hussien Bey, the chief leader of the rebels, ordered the garrison, it is said, to be put to the sword, after having first put to death every Albanian who had entered the Pacha's service. Hafouz Pacha was thrown into a dungeon, and his harem abandoned to the brutality of an infuriated soldiery. The Albanian troops under Haslan Pacha refused to act against their countrymen. This intelligence created great dismay in Constantinople, where the most active measures were in progress to suppress the rebellion. The army of the Sultan is, however, so ill organized, so disaffected, and so badly commanded, that success is by no means certain.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Liverpool packet ship Napoleon arrived at New York on Sunday, in a very short passage. She sailed on the 24th ult. The Courier and Commercial Advertiser have received by her journals from Liverpool to that day and from London to the 22d.

That crisis, which we have already expressed our belief, political questions were about to [illegible] England, has arrived. The House of Lords has made amendments to the Municipal Corporations Bill, and the House of Commons has withheld, or at least delayed granting, supplies to the Crown.—These amendments in the Upper House have been carried by large majorities—upwards of eighty—it is true, the Peers composing the majorities have expressly denied that their opposition to the measure as it came from the Commons, proceeded from factious or party motives; and equally true, that in the Commons, Ministers have denied that they delayed to urge the appropriations of money necessary for the public service, with any view to the proceedings of the Lords; still the facts are there—and such is the present state of the case. How the Government will extricate itself from this dilemma, we see not.

The Orange Lodges.—The inquiry by Parliament into the nature, organization and objects of these institutions, appears to create much interest.

FRANCE.

The topic of the greatest interest is, of course, the progress of the recently proposed laws in the chamber of deputies.

A number of Italians were arrested on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, and others sought for, suspected of being concerned with Fieschi in the attempt upon the life of the king. Of that individual the latest accounts are that he had yet made no disclosures, and that his condition was less favorable than it had been.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from this kingdom is frightful. Many provinces appear to be in a state of insurrection, and the most horrible outrages are committed.

A letter from Madrid, dated 13th, in the morning, states that the ministry were divided on the question how to act in the exigency of the moment. One party were for immediately demanding direct intervention by France and England, the other for letting loose all the population, and letting the revolution take its course.

The accounts of disturbances in the provinces are more and more unfavorable. In addition to Arragon, we may now mention Catalonia, Valencia, and Murcia, as having thrown off the queen's authority, and declared for the constitution, and, under that cry, have been guilty of the greatest excesses. Letters from Bayonne mention a second insurrectionary movement at Saragossa; it broke out on the 10th instant, and according to these accounts, was attended with much greater mischief than the preceding one had been. The governor, who at the head of a few troops attempted to put down the rioters, it is stated, was killed, the magistrates were expelled, and, after having forced the troops to withdraw, the populace proclaimed the constitution of Cadiz, and appointed a junto to govern the city in the queen's name.

The Comet.—Halley's Comet was observed by Professor Anderson, of Columbia College, on the morning of Saturday the 19th, a little before 2 o'clock, visible to the naked eye, and again this morning still more distinctly, about the same hour. It may be easily seen, as he informs, with an ordinary Opera glass, by any one knowing its place. It should be looked for in a range with two stars of the third magnitude, in the knees of the Twins, and as much above the higher of these stars as that is above the lower. About 1 o'clock, this constellation may be seen a little to the north of the Eastern part of the Heavens.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The annexed remarks, by the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette, on the state of feeling at the North on the Slavery question, express so precisely the results of our own observation, that we quote them as a substitute for what we intended to say on this subject. The Abolitionists constitute an insignificant minority—as insignificant in numbers as in character and influence. We were present at the great meeting at Faneuil Hall which was crowded with between four and five thousand of the citizens of Boston. The speeches there delivered went farther than the resolutions offered, and the feelings of the unanimous audience were stronger and warmer than the speeches. The hearty instantaneous responses to the patriotic and brotherly sentiments uttered by the orators, showed how warmly that community (and similar demonstrations have been made elsewhere) sympathise with their Southern fellow citizens, and alone prove, independently of other evidence we had, that the people there are not only not opposed to the wishes and feelings of the South on this subject, but that they will co-operate with them in supporting the rights secured to them by the federal constitution in relation to it.—*Balt. Amer.*

"We have recently had an opportunity of satisfying ourselves, personally, of the real state of public feeling at the North with regard to the great questions of Slavery and Abolition, and of making inquiries and observations in relation thereto, which at home we could not have enjoyed.

There is no doubt with us that the entire North, from Maine to Maryland, is *sound* on the great questions to which we have referred. We believe that a servile disturbance or insurrection, so far from being encouraged, would instantly call to the field tens of thousands of the Northern population to aid in assisting us, if necessary, in maintaining our rights and our property: and that in no cause would the Northern people, generally, sooner buckle on their knapsacks and shoulder their muskets. The vast majority of the Northern people conscientiously believe Slavery to be a great evil; but they also believe it to be an evil which does not effect them—with which they can and ought to have nothing to do—and with which their *interest* alone would prevent them from meddling. That this feeling is strongest in the towns and villages, we know; but nevertheless it extends itself, in a greater or less degree all over the country. The intelligent and educated are with us from principle and a knowledge of the true state and condition of things: the trading classes are with us from motives of policy and interest; and the laboring classes are on the same side from a natural hatred engendered towards the other color, in consequence of interference with their business and occupations. It is also certain that the great body of the Northern people look with disapprobation, and even abhorence, upon the schemes and plans of Tappan and his associates, and are indignant at the course they have pursued and seem determined to follow. You will find Tappan and Garrison, and their co-laborers, denounced wherever you go; and that with a bitterness and warmth which must satisfy the most prejudiced that the North is sincere in its recent exhibition of sympathy and affection for the South.

Having said this much, justice requires that we should also say that recent events have caused somewhat of a re-action at the North, and that the public feeling is not now so decidedly in favor of the South as it was three weeks ago. The advances of the north have not been received with a corresponding spirit at the South. The professions and resolutions of the citizens of those places at which Anti-Abolition meetings were held, have been met in some instances with coldness, in others with sneers, in others with reproaches. Philadelphia itself, exhibiting as it did a most noble instance of affectionate solicitude and brotherly affection, received no favour from a particular quarter.—And New York, aiming to prevent violence by too strong action, was itself violently rebuked and denounced. It is not in human nature to bear tamely and quietly such conduct, and hence it is that public ardor on our behalf has been cooled at the north:—still the general state of feeling is as we have represented above."

The Mackerel fishery, says the Newburyport Herald, has been this year unproductive beyond all precedent. Mackerel eaters had better buy in time.

A letter is published in the London Morning Herald of the 1st of August, giving the particulars of the seizure of a Spanish vessel at Gibraltar, suspected of being a slaver. It is positively stated that Gibraltar has been for some years past a depot for slave traders.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

From the New Haven Herald.

We are informed that letters have been for some days in this city, announcing that the Governor of the English Leeward Islands had issued his proclamation, on the 20th ult., opening the ports of the island of Antigua, for six months from that date, for the free importation, in any foreign vessels, of lumber, beef, pork and flour, and other articles of American production, subject only to some port or colonial expenses. This measure is caused by the effect of the late hurricane, which was very severe at Antigua, the reported loss being £150,000.

The Ministers of Charles X.—The last accounts from Ham were very unfavorable.—Polignac is suffering from a violent attack of gout, and bears in him the seeds of a complaint which create some fears for his life.—The sight of M. de Peyronnet is become so weak as to give grounds for serious apprehensions that it may altogether fail. These alarming symptoms are occasioned by the rigorous treatment of the prisoners. The heat renders the rooms allotted to them almost uninhabitable during the summer, and the terrace upon which only they are allowed to walk is so completely exposed to the south that it is impossible for them to take the exercise their health requires. We conceive it is quite time to put an end to a captivity which becomes daily less reasonable, or probably death will shortly put an end to it. *French Paper.*

Mysterious Vault in Barbadoes.—There is a vault in Barbadoes in which no one has courage enough to deposit the dead. In 1607 the first coffin was placed in it, and since that period, in 1808, 1812, 1816, and 1819, several others have been placed there. At each time, however, notwithstanding every precaution to prevent its recurrence, the coffins have been found thrown out of the place in the utmost confusion. The door of the vault requires the efforts of six men to open it, and yet this invariable result has been witnessed. There is no secret passage to the vault, nor is there any possible way of explaining the mystery.

TOMATO.

Persons seldom have a relish for the Tomato, *at first*, in any form, but when they *learn to like it*, they generally become extravagantly fond of it in all its preparations. No person will be without the article, after he becomes acquainted with its virtues, and accustomed to its use.

Mode of preparing the Tomato for the Table.

1st. The Raw Tomato.—In this state the ripe fruit should be plucked from the vine, and sliced up in vinegar, like cucumbers, with a little pepper and salt; or it may be eaten like other ripe fruit without seasoning.

2d. Tomato Sauce.—Parboil the ripe Tomatoes until the skin will slip—peal and mash them—and add to every pound of the Tomatoes one ounce of butter, and simmer over a slow fire until perfectly cooked. If, however, toast should be added to the sauce, the proportion of butter should be increased.

3d. Fried Tomatoes.—Ripe Tomatoes sliced up, and fried in butter, is, to many, quite delicious.

4th. Tomato Pickles.—Pickles are made of the green fruit, by the same process that you would observe in the pickling of cucumbers, or any other article. The ripe fruit may likewise be pickled, and, in fact, it is the preferable article; as it is in that case highly medicinal, and has a much better flavor.

5th. Tomato Catchup, (Ketchup.)—Take a peck of ripe Tomatoes, (or any other quantity, only observe proportions,) mash them well together, and simmer over a slow fire until they are dissolved, strain through a fine sieve; after straining, (which requires some pains by mashing and forcing the pulp through the sieve with the hand,) add to this liquid, or pulpy mass, half an ounce of cloves, and the same quantity of black pepper grains, one root of garlic, three ounces of horse radish, and a sufficient quantity of salt to make it palatable; boil all these ingredients together over a gradual fire until you reduce the bulk to one half; then to each quart add two table spoonfuls of vinegar. When it is cool, cork it up in bottles, and in a little time it will be fit for use. It should be placed in a cool cellar, and suffered to remain for some time, as it improves by age. The addition of some English walnut liquor or Catchup, will greatly improve its flavor.

Tomato Paste.—Strain the juice of the Tomato through a fine cloth, and be careful that none of the seeds or rind pass with it. Evaporate the juice in the shade upon shallow plates or dishes—first, however, mixing salt (ad libitum) with the liquid. A paste is left, which will keep and preserve the true flavor of the fruit for several years. When intended to be used, a very small quantity is sufficient, the essence only being left after the evaporation.

TAGLIONI.

From Mephistophiles in England.

Between the acts the curtain rose for a divertisement in which the incomparable Taglioni made her appearance. She was greeted with the loudest demonstrations of popularity from her numerous patrons, which she acknowledged by several graceful courtesies.

"Behold!" said Mephistophiles, directing my attention to the evolutions of the dancer, "the progress of civilization. If all this were not so graceful, it would be indecent: and that such an exhibition has a moral tendency, is more than doubtful. Look at that young girl in the pit! she has seen sufficient to crimson her face, neck and shoulders with a blush of shame; and she hides her head from a sight which has shocked her decency. There is no affectation there. She is an innocent girl, fresh from the country, who never saw a ballet in her life. Yet all the rest, man, woman and child, gaze on delighted. Every glass is raised, the more closely to watch the motions of the figurante. Look! she makes a succession of vaults; and her scanty drapery, flying above her hips, discloses to her enraptured admirers the beauty of her limbs. A thousand hands beat each other in approbation. Now she pirouettes, and observe the tumult of applause which follows. See! she stands on her left foot on the point of her great toe nail, extending her right leg till the top of her foot is in a parallel line with the crown of her head. In this position she bends, with an appearance of the greatest ease, till her body nearly touches the ground; and then gradually rises, with the same infinite grace, amid enthusiastic bravos and ecstatic applause. Now on her tip toe, her right leg still extended, she moves slowly round, liberally extending to all her patrons within sight the most favorable opportunity of scrutinizing the graces of her figure, while the whole house testify their infinite gratification at the sight by every species of applause. Again she comes from the back of the stage, turning round and round with the speed of a tetotum, but with an indescribable and fascinating grace that seems to turn the head of every young man in the theatre.—During the storm of approbation which ensues, she stands near the footlights, smiling, courtesying, and looking as modest as an angel. Then comes Perrot, who is as much an idol of the ladies as Taglioni is the goddess of the gentlemen. He leaps about as if his feet were made of India rubber, and spins round as if he intended to bore a hole with his toe in the floor of the stage. Then a little pantomime love business takes place between the danseur and the danseuse: they twirl away, and glide along, and hold eloquent discourse with their pliant limbs; and the affair ends by the gentleman clasping the lady round her delicate waist, whilst he, bending his body in the most graceful attitude, so that his head shall come under her left arm, looks up in apparent ecstacy into her smiling face, as the lady, raised high above him on the extreme point of her left foot, extends her right limb at right angles with her body, and looks down admiringly upon her companion. Thus grouped, the curtain drops, and every one cries 'bravo!' thumps the floor with his stick, or beats his palms together, till such a din is raised as is absolutely deafening."

"She is a charming dancer," I observed.

"Yes!" replied he, "she understands the philosophy of her art better than any of her contemporaries: it is to throw around sensuality such a coloring of refinement as will divest it of its grossness. For this she is paid a hundred pounds a night, and is allowed two benefits in a season, which generally average a thousand pounds each. While you are thus liberal to a dancer, some of the worthiest of your ministers of religion receive about fifty pounds per annum, for wearing out their lives for the good of your souls; and many of your most exalted men of genius are left to starve. Such is the consistency of human nature!"

Baltimore, September 24.

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

Grain.—Wheat, best white, $1.35 a 1.38; common, 1.27 a 1.29; red, best, 1.27 a 1.29; ordinary to good, $1.20 a 1.27. Corn, white or yellow, 90c. Rye, 72 a 73c. Oats, 40 a 42c.—*Chron*

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, yesterday morning, in this county, at Shoal Creek, (the residence of her aunt,) Miss *Henrietta Maria*, daughter of the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough.

MORE NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, JR.,

HAS just returned with a large and well-selected assortment of

GOODS,

Of the latest importations in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets,

which he is determined to sell as low as any of his neighbors, for cash, or to punctual dealers on a credit. He invites his friends and the public to call and judge for themselves.

Cambridge, Sept. 26 6w

FOR RENT,

My Dwelling and Store House.—Possession of the Store given the 1st of November, and of the Dwelling on the 10th. The above property is so advantageously situated both as a place of residence and business, that it is useless to give a description of it—It is equal, if not superior, to any in the town. To a good, careful tenant, the rent will be low.

To save the trouble of packing my Goods, I will offer them, for the next four weeks, at cost, for cash—They are of the latest importations and newest style, and the stock is very large and was selected with great care from the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York markets. Those wishing to purchase, by wholesale or retail, will do well to avail themselves of the present offer, as it probably affords the best opportunity of getting good bargains ever presented in Cambridge.

I will also sell an excellent Horse, young, and kind to harness—Likewise, a first rate saddle Pony, equal to any on the shore, and young and sound. Also two Milch Cows; a Horse Cart; Corn; Fodder; Straw, and many articles desirable to farmers and house-keepers.

All persons having any claims against me are requested to present them forthwith.

THOS. HAYWARD.

Cambridge, Sep 26 4w

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

ANDREW ŒHLER,

TAILOR,

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens of Cambridge and the public generally that he has commenced business in the room next door to Miss Woolford's school and nearly opposite Messrs. Straughns's store, on Poplar street, and is prepared to receive and execute orders of every description, in the most correct and fashionable style. He pledges himself to use his utmost endeavour, by industry, punctuality and the use of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.

Parisian Scouring.

This department of the advertiser's business, he can with confidence assert will not be surpassed, if equalled, by any individual in the United States; he having had the most perfect experience, and given, invariably, the most ample satisfaction to those having scouring done by him.

☞ GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, of every description, can be cleansed so as to make those that are half worn, appear as if almost entirely new. The process completely extracts grease, restores the colours, and prevents the moth from eating the cloth.

Cambridge, Sep. 26

Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, at the store of Robinson & Griffin, on Saturday, the 24th day of October next, between the hours of two and three, that part of the

REAL ESTATE

of Benjamin Hart, deceased, hereinafter described, for the payment of his debts—to wit: The land beginning at the fence adjoining the fence of the late Zebedee Foxwell, and runs and binds with the lands that the said Foxwell bought of Arthur Hart until it comes to the barn, and then with the said fence running by the said barn with a straight course to the edge of the marsh, then to run and bind with the marsh in a straight course till it intersects the land that said Hart bought of James Moore, called 'Moore's Content,' then running and binding with Arthur Andrews' land till it intersects said Foxwell's land, and then running and binding with said Foxwell's land to the place of beginning.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, one-fourth cash on the day of sale, the remainder to be paid in equal instalments, one half in six months and the remainder in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum till paid.

Persons having claims against the said Benjamin Hart are hereby notified to file their claims in the Chancery office, at Annapolis, within six months from the day of sale, with the proper vouchers.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Sept. 26 4w

LANDS AND MILL

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Lands and Mill property, known by the name of the Upper Mill, on Cabin Creek. The terms will be made easy, and the property will be sold in such parcels as may suit purchasers, by private contract. If not sold before Thursday the 19th of October next, it will be then offered at public sale. A plot of said lands, with further description, can be seen by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, before or on the day of sale. Attendance given by

WILLIAM MEDFORD.

Cabin Creek, Sept. 26 3w*

I. O. O. F.

THE Brethren of the Order are hereby notified that there will be a procession on the 4th October next, at eleven o'clock, at Tobacco-Stick, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of our late Bro. Henry Harrington.

By order,

C. COCHRAN, Jr., Sec'y.

Sept. 26 2w

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. *Battee & Hurst*,

NO. 147, BALTIMORE STREET,

BETWEEN LIGHT AND CHARLES STREETS,

and has opened a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Broadcloths; Cassimeres
Satinets; Blankets; Flannels; Swanskins
Canton Flannels; Worsted Table Covers
Figured Floorcloth Baize; Ticking
New style London Prints; Bombazines
5 8, 3-4 and 6-4 Circassians; Linen Check
Furniture Calico; Merino Shawls
Cambric and Furniture Dimity; Lawns
Merino Drawers and Shirts; Silk Velvets
11 4 to 14 4 Marseilles Quilts
Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
Russia Diapers; Bishop's Lawn
Linen Cambrics and Handkerchiefs
Cambric, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins
Italian Lustrings; Gros de Swiss
Figured, plaid and plain Gros-de-Naples
Merino, worsted, lamb's wool and silk Hose
Buckskin Cassimeres (a new article)
Imported Travelling Bags, of superior quality
A general assortment of Domestic Goods, &c.

HENRY W. COOKE.

Baltimore, Sept. 26 3w*

A Teacher Wanted.

ONE who can produce satisfactory recommendation for character as well as capacity to teach the Dead and English Languages, and for qualification in every respect to prepare pupils for College, will hear of a situation in a family, by addressing A. B., Cambridge, Md. Sep 26 4w

The National Intelligencer is requested to insert the above weekly four times, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle.

ATTENTION, ARTILLERISTS!

IN consequence of a recent order from the Adjutant General of this State, requiring a report of the state and condition of the arms now in possession of the Cambridge Artillery Company, you are hereby ordered to meet on the Court House Green, on Saturday, the 3d of next month, at 3 o'clock, P. M., with swords and other arms in order for inspection. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, and those who cannot attend, will, if practicable, report by some one who will. If the members should approve of a continuance of the Company, an Election will be held for a Captain and First Lieutenant.

THOS. WHITE, 2d Lieut.

Sep 26

Wanted,

AS an Apprentice to the Coach Black Smith Business, a boy 16 or 17 years old, strong and active, who can come recommended for industrious habits and good character. Apply to the subscriber.

LEVIN D. BOTHUM.

Cambridge, Sept. 26

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, on Tuesday night last, a negro man, named

HARRY HUMANN,

about thirty years old, five feet six or eight inches high, well-made and very black, with a scar on his breast, occasioned by a burn. He can read, write and cipher, and is a very shrewd fellow. He is, also, a first-rate sawyer, and can do rough carpenter's work.

The above reward of two hundred dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the aforesaid Harry, should he be taken out of the State; or one hundred and fifty dollars, if in the State and out of the county; or one hundred dollars if in the county; provided he be delivered to the undersigned, or secured so that he gets him again.

WM. W. HANDLEY,
Adm'r. of Handy Handley.

Sept. 26

The Village Herald, Easton Gazette, Baltimore Chronicle, Delaware Journal and U. S. Gazette are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement, to the amount of one dollar each, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle.

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court, September 21, 1835.

On application of Thomas Barnett, *Administrator of* James Wingate, *late of Dorchester county, deceased,* IT IS ORDERED *that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, the paper selected by him.*

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' court, L.S. *I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord,* 1835.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES WINGATE, *late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of March next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 21st day of September,* 1835.

THOMAS BARNETT,
Adm'r. of James Wingate, dec'd.

Sept. 26 3w

Those indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

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

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

TO BE RENTED,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

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

WILLIAM MACKEY.

Aug. 15