CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1835.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday the 23d and Monday the 30th.

The schooner Sylph, belonging to Captain Charles B. Frazier, of this county, was lost a few days since, at Hurl Gate, (Mouth of L. I. Sound.) She was insured, but we understand, that, owing to some irregularity, or informality, it is doubtful whether the insurance can be recovered. The vessel, having struck a rock, bilged and sunk, was totally lost, though the crew were all saved.

Jesse Hunt, Esq., on Monday last, was appointed Register of Baltimore, by the City Council, vice, Emanuel Kent, deceased.

The New Orleans Bee says—"It is currently rumored that a treaty has been passed and awaits the sanction of the senate, for disposing of Texas to the United States.—This would be a subject of importance and interest to the whole Union."

Diabolical Murders.—The Aiken (S. C.) Telegraph of the 30th ult. records one of the most inhuman and outrageous murders ever perpetrated. It appears that on Saturday night previous, the house of Mr. Smithes was forcibly entered, the inmates most inhumanly butchered, several valuable articles stolen, and the splendid dwelling of Mr. S. and the bodies of 13 murdered individuals entirely consumed. Among them was Mr. S. and wife and five children, and six others whose names we could not learn, as they were German emigrants, and journeying to some of the upper districts. Suspicion rests upon a white man who was seen dodging about the neighborhood, but had not at the last accounts been seen since the outrages were committed. No motive is assigned for the act, and it is to be hoped that the villain may soon be brought to exemplary justice. Mr. S., it is stated, was for a number of years a member of the State Legislature, an intelligent and honest man, and for a long time a worthy member of the Methodist church.

Ten thousand dollars has been offered for the perpetrator of this horrid act.

Vermont.—The contest ended.—At the 63d ballot for Governor in the joint committee of the Vermont Legislature, on Monday, the vote stood for Palmer 102; Bradley 63; Paine 40; Jennison 8. On the 63d ballot, Mr. Brewster moved to adjourn the committee until Tuesday, but the motion was withdrawn at the request of Mr. Fitch, who moved that the committee be dissolved. The motion to dissolve prevailed; ayes 113, noes 100. So Mr. Jennison is likely to remain for some time yet in the Gubernatorial chair.

Ohio Legislature.—The Canton (Ohio) Repository, of Thursday last says: From the returns published in this day's paper, which are deemed correct, it appears that the Jackson majority on joint ballot will be 20—2 in the Senate and 18 in the House. Of the senators elected, the Whig majorities exceed those of the Jacksonites about 1000 votes.—This, as compared with Jackson's majority in 1832, shews a Jackson loss of over 3000 votes.

The New York Daily Advertiser states that Gov. Marcy has given a pardon to Henry J. Onderdonk, who was recently convicted of forgery.

On the subject of our relations with France, the New York American has the following article:—

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The Courrier des Etats Unis of yesterday morning holds this language:

"Within the last few days rumors of the possibility of war between France and the United States have caused considerable speculation in merchandise and stocks. These rumors arise from a general opinion, that the next Message of the President will contain expressions which the dignity of France cannot put up with, rather than from the notice of the naval armaments going on at Toulon. We can say nothing as to the intention of the President, and must content ourselves with repeating our earnest hopes, that those ascribed to him are inaccurate.

"As to the French naval armaments, their first object certainly is, the affairs of Spain, which daily become more serious—and those of the East, where the Russians have a large fleet. No doubt, however, in the event of a rupture with the United States, but that the greater portion of this force would at once be ordered hither; but such an occurrence appears to us so improbable, that we feel no uneasiness in regard to it. We have before said, we would only believe in such absurdity, when we witness it."

We share the opinion of the Courrier des Etats Unis, as to the absurdity of a rupture between the two countries, and almost, but not quite, its confidence, that such a thing is too improbable to be seriously thought of. There are, however, some "specks in the horizon," which produce a feeling of disquiet and uncertainty.

The actual state of affairs we believe to be this. There has been no official communication by the French government to this, of the passage of the law voting the indemnity, and no demand for explanation has been made. On the other hand, no official communication has been made on our side to the French government, of the approval of Mr. Livingston's last despatch; but a demand has been made and refused, for the first payment of the indemnity.

On the same subject the New York Journal of Commerce has the annexed article:

The French Question.—Several statements have lately been put forth by different newspapers, purporting to exhibit the present attitude of our relations with France; but we have reason to think they are all incorrect. The following is our version of the matter:

Since the passage of the Indemnity Bill, with the clause requiring a "satisfactory explanation," nothing has been done on the part of our government, except the act of approving Mr. Livingston's last letter to the French Minister. The President expressed his approbation of that letter to Mr. Pageot, the French Charge des Affaires here, and further protested against the construction put upon the Message by some of the members of the French Chamber. M. Pageot informed his government officially of this approval and disclaimer by the President. Since that time no communication has been received by Mr. Pageot, or by our Government, decisive of the course which France intends to pursue. The French government has not yet intimated its satisfaction, or its dissatisfaction, with the "explanation" tendered by the President. It is understood that the President will offer *no other* "explanation."

It is not true that a draft has been offered and protested for any portion of the money.

It is *conjectured* that the President, unless before Congress meets he receives an intimation of the readiness of France to pay the 25,000,000 francs, upon the "explanation" tendered through Mr. Pageot, will speak to Congress on this subject in terms of a decided character.

FIRST TRIUMPHS OF THE TEXIANS—The Editor of the New Orleans Bee has seen a private letter dated Brazoria, October 8th, in which it is stated that the inhabitants of that place are every day alarmed by the Mexicans; that some two or three hundred of the latter had proceeded to Gonzales, about 150 miles distant, and demanded the arms and ammunition of the Americans, and on being refused, they attacked the town, but were repulsed with the loss of thirty or forty killed and wounded, none being killed on the part of the Texians. The writer states that there are about 500 Texians in the interior battleing with the Mexican troops, and that about 2000 of the latter were to have been at the mouth of the Brassos on the 20th instant. The Brazorians are building a fort to give their visitors a warm welcome.

We have also seen a call to *arms* of the freemen of Texas, dated 3d Camp of the volunteers, and signed by several of the influential Texians, to their fellow citizens. They state that at the action of the 2d, at Gonzales, the Mexican commander was slain. The rifles of Americans are no trifles in deciding the fate of military officers.

We have learned that a letter of the 12th ult., from Brazoria, was received last evening, in which it is stated that the Texian forces under General Houston had taken the town of San Antonio or Bexar, with 1000 men under his command. The Mexicans had retired at the approach of the Texians; and the city was taken without resistance. It is also stated that a convoy of $60,000, belonging to Gen. Cos, had fallen into the hands of the Texians.

From the New York Commercial Adver.

REWARD FOR ARTHUR TAPPAN.

By the following advertisement, received in a New Orleans paper, it will be seen that the Louisiana papers can no longer deny that a reward has been offered for the person of Arthur Tappan. Every man at the north must admit that this proposition is a monstrous outrage. We grant, at once, that the conduct of Mr. Tappan, and his associates, has been very imprudent, and in many respects very reprehensible. We grant that his conduct has been such as he must have foreseen, would chafe our Southern fellow citizens to madness. But however unwise and indiscreet he may have been, an act like that proposed in Louisiana, which attempts to control the freedom of opinion by putting the peace, and even the life, of a citizen into the hands of every criminal in the country, is atrocious and horrible.

From the Louisiana Journal.

The following has been handed to us by the Committee of Vigilance of the Parish of East Feliciana for publication:

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be given, for the delivery to the committee of Vigilance for the Parish of East Feliciana, La., of the notorious abolitionist, ARTHUR TAPPAN, of New York.

☞ Papers opposed to abolition throughout the United States, are requested to give publicity to the above.

Jackson, La., Oct. 15, 1835.

We learn from the Philadelphta Gazette that the idea of a rail road from Philadelphia to the Northern Cape of the Chesapeake Bay, has been suggested. The distance is less than 150 miles, and the whole route is said to be level. The distance across the bay to Norfolk would be about 40 miles.

Singular Fact.—Five thousand bushels of wheat have just been received in this city, from Liverpool, which were shipped from this port in 1831. A sample was yesterday exhibited, which appeared to be in perfect order.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Pretty women.—Of all other views a man may in time grow tired; but in the countenance of woman there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance. The divine beauty, says Junius, is the only divine right a man can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorised to resist.

THE FIRST MOB CASE.

The first trial resulting from the riots in August last took place yesterday in Baltimore City Court. Joseph Walters, Junior, was indicted for an assault and battery on Charles F. Tensfield, on the night of the 8th of August last. It apneared in evidence that Mr. Tensfield, in obedience to a call on the citizens by the Mayor to aid the Civil Authorities in preserving the peace and protecting the property of the citizens, was acting as a member of a troop of horse voluntarily assembled under the command of Col. E. L. Finley—that his horse fell with him while the troop was passing rapidly along the street—and in the fall Mr. Tensfield lost his sword—that before he could rise, he was surrounded by a crowd who beat him severely, and the traverser, Walters, took up the sword, and with the naked point presented it in a threatening manner at Tensfield—then lying on the street—asked whether he should run it through him;—he was prevented, however, by some of the bystanders from wounding Mr. T. with the sword. The jury found the traverser guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, to be imprisoned six months, and to give security in five hundred dollars to keep the peace.—*Balt. Gaz, 6th inst.*

A French Fleet.—The Courrier des Etats Unis, of Saturday, in referring to the foreign news, by the North America, has this paragraph:—"All is calm in France; and the only interesting article we find in the French journals, is that of the considerable naval preparations in the maritime ports. Besides the large number of vessels at sea, in the single port of Toulon, which is the second only in France, there are *fifty nine* vessels of all sizes, the greater part of which are preparing without intermission."

William G. Jones was yesterday arraigned before the Circuit Court of the United States on three indictments, each of which contained a number of charges of the same description—one for stealing letters containing money—a second for stealing letters containing valuable securities—a third for stealing letters containing nothing of value. To each indictment he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Court on the first indictment to be imprisoned five years, on the second four years, and on the third twelve months; and to pay a fine of five dollars—the imprisonment in each case to be at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the state of Maryland.—*Balt. Chron., of Wednesday.*

U. S. Bank Notes.—The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer mentions, as one of the immediate effects attendant upon the withdrawal of the U. S. Bank, that the notes of this institution are now sold in that place at *one per cent. premium.*

Union Course Races, L. I.—Last day.—On Saturday, the purse of $300, three mile heats, was won in two heats, by Mr. Botto's ch. c. Veto, by Gohanna, 3 years old, beating Col. Johnson's Shark, Mr. Ro. Stevens's Mark Moore, Mr. Scott's Sydney, and Mr. Gibson's Merry Gold. Time, 6m. 6s.; 6m. 15s.—raining and track very heavy.

The sweepstakes, mile heats, won by Mr. Ro. Stevens's imported colt Flatterer, by Muley, in three heats—first heat a dead heat between Flatterer and Jane Lynch.—Time 1,56, 2,2½, 2 2½.

FRANCE, AS SHE IS.

The condition of France is melancholy indeed, if the statements of the London editors and those of the various correspondents of the English Journals can be relied on.—That unfortunate country—for we cannot but consider a people unfortunate who struggled so nobly during the terrible and bloody revolution of July, and who, instead of securing liberty, only forged chains for themselves—appears destined to sink quietly into the arms of despotism. The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Herald, writes, in a late letter,—

"The Fieschi laws are working admirably. The tone of the existing newspapers is most conspicuously tamed; about two dozen provincial prints have died of the new *cautionnements*, and not a week passes without two or three of them announcing their demise. The two principal organs of the republican party will still hold out; but though the sagacity of the National may, as I cordially wish it may, evade the grasp of its vigilant foe, the Reformateur will have much to do to stand the repeated blows dealt at it.

The editor, who was on Saturday sentenced to an imprisonment of a month, and a fine of 500 francs, in virtue of the new laws, was again dragged before the Paris assizes yesterday, and condemned for offences of as old a date as June, to three months more, and 10,000 francs, the pecuniary part of the penalty being rendered the heavier, it being well known that the republicans can boast of more fortitude than wealth. In their ardour to crush the press, they have pounced upon works, which, however impure or impious their contents may be, have long been published and been publicly sold, and by the seizure of which there is no chance of preventing their circulation, or, if such object could be accomplished, of improving the morals of an utterly corrupt people. The theatres are also most closely watched, and engravings, lithographics, and emblems of all descriptions subjected to the minutest inspection."

And in a late number of Bell's Life in London, a radical journal, we find this language:—

"France is in a deplorable condition. If a new revolution does not speedily take place, neither the King nor the Ministers should take any credit to themselves. They have certainly done what they could to produce a change of that sort which occurred in 1830. That change seated Louis Philippe on the Throne. One of a similar kind occurring in 1835, might unseat him. The Ministers of the French King are guilty of treason and perjury—treason in introducing and doing their best to pass laws in direct defiance of the Charter, and perjury because they have sworn to obey and to preserve that Charter which they are now attempting to destroy. France has a Chamber of Deputies—Louis Phillippe promised that she should have a Chamber of Deputies freely to speak her wishes and effectuate her will. If, however, those Deputies are elected, as they should be, by the people whom they affect to represent, the Chamber is a bitter insult to the country. It is a pretence of a public liberty, when liberty there is none. It is as if some Nero, in the playfulness of his despotism, should promise his unhappy captive the free use of his limbs, and should then, instead of setting him at liberty, compel him to go through the form of walking in a dungeon in which he could not advance a step. In one respect the people of France are in a better condition than the captive, for though superior force might coerce him into obedience, there is no superior force to coerce them.—We have said that the French Ministers have committed treason; let us add, that we hope to see them as severely punished for it as were their predecessors in the same work, the Polignacs and Peyronnets of 1830.—We will refrain from charging the King with treasen—of perjury, wilful perjury, it is impossible to acquit him; but the fearful inconveniences resulting from a change of dynasty, compel us to hope, that however guilty he may be, his personal punishment may be dispensed with, and the weight of retributive justice fall alone on the Ministers who have thus rashly attempted to erect an absolute despotism in the midst of regenerated France."

But a still more melancholy account of the state of France is given in the following extract from a long article in a late number of Bell's Weekly Messenger:

"It is notorious to every English gentleman who has visited France and Paris, that the liberty of the French has passed into a state of licentiousness, which renders it wholly impossible for any government, courts of justice, or magistrates, to uphold the calm and steady administration of the laws, and to ensure the respect of the people for the institutions of religion, or even for the common obligations of morality and public order. In every large town in France, (but, thank Heaven! not in the villages and provinces generally,) the ministers of religion are exposed to insult and derision; the sanctity of marriage is scorned and trampled under foot; there is a general clamor against every thing in the shape of authority, institution and restraint, and the most savage republican principles are avowed and are threatened to be carried into action as soon as occasion shall afford it. The press, until within the last month, has opened in full cry to hunt down all respect for the government, and all respect for the laws, and the consequence has been that in every town the majority of the populace are arrayed against the King and the magistracy. Every shop window exhibits the most atrocious libels, and this not only against the public peace, but in violation of the rights of private character in all persons of eminent public morals and manners. In plain words, Europe, for the last hundred years, excepting only the first few months of the reign of the Jacobins, has not exhibited such scenes of atrocious wickedness, and thorough corruption, and rottenness, as are now to be beholden on the French stage. We do not hesitate, therefore to repeat, that a people of this kind are in no degree fitted for the understanding, the feeling, or the enjoyment of liberty; that their populace is only a band of galley slaves who have slipped off their fetters, and that it becomes the common interest of all nations that they should return into the custody of their keepers, and should remain slaves until they learn what becomes them as freemen."—*Philad. Inq.*

Major Noah says, if Poindexter should be re-elected to the Senate, Blair stands pledged to throw himself into the Potomac.

[Then the Potomac will have the worst of it, for its fisheries will be ruined. No man of any taste would touch a shad that by any possible chance might have nibbled at the Globe.—*Winchester Rep.*]

More true than poetical.—The clergyman in a certain town, as the custom is, having published the bans of matrimony between two persons, was followed by the clerk's reading the hymn beginning with these words: "Mistaken souls, who dream of heaven!"

MY NATIVE LAND.

Though joys in other climes be found,
There's purer joy at home,
And I the world might wander round,
In distant climes might roam:
But never to my soul be known,
Upon a foreign strand,
The peace, the hope, the pride I own,
In this my native land.

Though other fields may be as green,
And other skies as blue;
And other faces fair be seen,
And hearts be found as true;
Oh! be it ruled by mildest rule,
Or swayed by lawless hand,
With joy, with pride, whate'er betide,
I'll love my native land.

THE BRIDE.—BY MRS. HEMANS.

I came but she was gone.
There lay her lute,
Just as she touch'd it last, at the soft hour
Of summer twilight, when the woodbine cups,
Filling with deeper fragrance, fondly press'd
Through the raised casement, uttering tender thanks
To her who trained them. On her favorite seat
Still lay her work box open, and the book
That last she read, and careless near its page
A note, whose cover her slight pen had trac'd
With lines unconscious while her lover spake
That dialect which brings forgetfulness
Of all beside. It was the pleasant home
Where from her childhood she had been the star.

I came, and she was gone.
But this I knew, for I remember well
Her parting look, when from the altar led,
With silvery veil, but slightly swept aside,
How the young rose leaf deepened on her cheek,
And on her brow a solemn beauty sat,
Like one who gives a priceless gift away,
And there was silence. Mid that stranger throng,
Even strangers and the hard of heart did draw
Their breath supprest to see the mother's lip
Turn ghastly pale, and the tall stately sire
Bow with a secret sorrow as he gave
His darling to an untried guardianship,
And to a far off clime. Perchance his thought
Travers'd the moss-grown prairies and the shore
Of the cold lakes,—or those o'erhanging chiffs
And mighty mountain tops, that rose to bar
Her long reared mansion from the anxious eye
Of kindred and of friend.

Even triflers, felt
How strong and beautiful is woman's love,
That, taking in its hand the joys of home,
The tenderest melodies of tuneful years,
Yea, and its own life also, lays them all
Meek and unblenching on a mortal's breast,
Reserving nought, save that unspoken hope
Which hath its root in God.

Mock not with mirth,
A scene like this—ye laughter-loving ones—
Hence with the hackney'd jest! The dancer's heel—
What doth it here?

Joy, serious and sublime,
Such as doth nerve the energies of prayer,
Should swell the bosom when a maiden hand
Fresh from its young flower-gathering, girdeth on
That harness which the minister of death
Alone unlooseth,—and whose power doth aid
Or mar the journey of the soul to Heaven.

The largest Pumpkin we have ever heard of, is now exhibiting in Philadelphia. It was raised in Buck's county, measures 6 feet 10 inches in circumference, and weighs one hundred and fifty seven pounds!

BALTIMORE, November 12.

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

Grain.—Wheat, best white, $1.39 a 1.40; red, best, $1.28 a 1.30; ordinary to good, $1 25a1.28. Corn, old, white, 97a100c; yellow, 97a100c. Rye, 80a82c. Oats, 40c.—*Chron.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. *Richard Robinson*, to Miss *Susan Purtle.*

In this county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Stephen Hurst, Mr. *William Morine*, of Delaware, to Miss *Amanda Jones*, of New Market, in this county.

A CARD.

J. B. ROSS

RETURNS his acknowledgments to the citizens of Cambridge and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him during his sojourn among them, and requests that persons still requiring his services will advise him of it previous to next Wednesday, as engagements elsewhere render it necessary for him to leave Cambridge on the morning of that day.

Nov. 14

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court, November 9, 1835.

On application of Samuel Dunnock, *Administrator d. b. n. of* Joseph Wallace, *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, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1835.

L.S.

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 Joseph Wallace, *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 17th day of May next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 9th day of November,* 1835.

SAMUEL DUNNOCK,
Adm'r. d. b. n. of Joseph Wallace, dec'd.

Nov. 14 3w

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

THE BRIDE.—BY MRS. HEMANS.

I came but she was gone.
There lay her lute,
Just as she touch'd it last, at the soft hour
Of summer twilight, when the woodbine cups,
Filling with deeper fragrance, fondly press'd
Through the raised casement, uttering tender thanks
To her who trained them. On her favorite seat
Still lay her work box open, and the book
That last she read, and careless near its page
A note, whose cover her slight pen had trac'd
With lines unconscious while her lover spake
That dialect which brings forgetfulness
Of all beside. It was the pleasant home
Where from her childhood she had been the star.

I came, and she was gone.
But this I knew, for I remember well
Her parting look, when from the altar led,
With silvery veil, but slightly swept aside,
How the young rose leaf deepened on her cheek,
And on her brow a solemn beauty sat,
Like one who gives a priceless gift away,
And there was silence. Mid that stranger throng,
Even strangers and the hard of heart did draw
Their breath supprest to see the mother's lip
Turn ghastly pale, and the tall stately sire
Bow with a secret sorrow as he gave
His darling to an untried guardianship,
And to a far off clime. Perchance his thought
Travers'd the moss-grown prairies and the shore
Of the cold lakes,—or those o'erhanging chiffs
And mighty mountain tops, that rose to bar
Her long reared mansion from the anxious eye
Of kindred and of friend.

Even triflers, felt
How strong and beautiful is woman's love,
That, taking in its hand the joys of home,
The tenderest melodies of tuneful years,
Yea, and its own life also, lays them all
Meek and unblenching on a mortal's breast,
Reserving nought, save that unspoken hope
Which hath its root in God.

Mock not with mirth,
A scene like this—ye laughter-loving ones—
Hence with the hackney'd jest! The dancer's heel—
What doth it here?

Joy, serious and sublime,
Such as doth nerve the energies of prayer,
Should swell the bosom when a maiden hand
Fresh from its young flower-gathering, girdeth on
That harness which the minister of death
Alone unlooseth,—and whose power doth aid
Or mar the journey of the soul to Heaven.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, we will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 26th of November, instant, at the Walnut Landing, at the late residence of James Layton, late of Dorchester county, deceased, the whole

PERSONAL ESTATE

of the said deceased, (the negroes excepted,) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep

and Hogs, Corn, Fodder, &c. &c., and a variety of other articles of value, not herein mentioned.

Terms.—Six months credit will be given for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. On all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the day above mentioned, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted.

JOHN N. STEELE,
JOS. NICOLS,
Ex's. of James Layton, dec'd.

Nov. 9 2w

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE, on Saturday, the 5th day of December next, that large and commodious BRICK HOUSE, in New Market, well suited for a hotel, and lately repaired. Attached to this valuable building is a LOT of more than two acres, on which are situated the Stables, Carriage Houses and other necessary Out-houses. The Lot is well enclosed with posts and pine plank.

On Monday, the 7th day of December, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, my FARM near Hicksborough, containing

200 acres,

and directly opposite the Chateau Meeting House, now occupied by Mr. Solomon Frazier. A WOOD LOT, near Cambridge, containing

25 1-2 acres.

The CARRIAGE SHOP and LOT, in Cambridge, now occupied by Messrs. Carey & Schleigh, subject to their lease; the two-acre LOT adjoining and west of the Cross Roads, in Cambridge; and, also, the FARM in the Neck bought of Zebulon Mitchell.

The terms of sale will be one-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in equal instalments, in six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale, with bond and approved security.

A. RICH.

Nov. 14 4w

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court, November 9, 1835.

On application of Thomas M. Creighton, *Adm'r. w. a. of* Isaac Creighton, *late of Dorchestercounty, dec'd.*, 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, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1835.

L. S.

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 said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isaac Creighton, *late of Dorchester 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 17th of May next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 9th day of November,* 1835.

THOMAS M. CREIGHTON,
Adm'r. of Isaac Creighton, dec'd.

Nov. 14 3w

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

The Cultivator

IS a monthly publication, of sixteen quarto pages, and comprises about two hundred pages in a volume, published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman and J. D. Wasson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 18¾ cents the year to any part of the Union.

The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel, at Albany, N. Y.

Subscriptions received by A. Cowan.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, JR.,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store to the one lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hayward, opposite Mrs. Flint's tavern, where he is prepared to sell great bargains, having just received an additional supply of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

among which are a large assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SATTINETS.

Cambridge, Nov. 7 3w