From the New Orleans Bee, Aug. 28.

FROM MEXICO.

By an arrival from Vera Cruz on Saturday evening last, we have been furnished with our files of the Diario del Gobierno of Mexico, to the 50th July, inclusively.

As we predicted, domestic commotions have begun and are now agitating that republic. The liberal party or federalists (i. e. those opposed to centralism) are making rapid advances; they have made a bold attempt to abolish the present order of things and restore the government to its former features, but whether their force was insufficient to obtain the success they calculated upon, or whether the government anticipated their designs and frustrated them by timely organization, we cannot tell; however, they were completely routed at Etla, in the engagement which took place between 900 government troops, under the command of Col. Miguel Acevedo.

From Canalizo, an official despatch or bulletin appears in the Diario of the 24th, which states that the federal party had 100 men killed, and 228 taken prisoners; among the latter is Acevedo, chief of the revolutionists, Andreas Castineda, brevet commandant of the battalion at Ramirez, commanding the company of Cacachi, and a foreigner named Laprelladi, captain of artillery. The remainder of their force was entirely routed.—The loss on the part of the government, were 3 killed and 6 wounded.

The day succeeding this engagement, Acevedo, Castineda, Ramirez and Laprelladi were shot; a council of war had been held upon the other officers, but the result had not yet transpired.

The commandant of artillery of the federal troops succeeded in making his escape from Etla, and has arrived in this city. He informs us that the greatest agitation prevails in the interior of Mexico, occasioned by the revolutionary movement of Oajaca: disturbances are hourly anticipated.

The official accounts from the States, on the other hand, directed to the general government, and published in the Diario, declare most directly that the greatest tranquillity prevailed throughout.

The Mexican fleet, consisting of the brig Fama, and the schooner Bravo, were at Vera Cruz, on the 9th. They were preparing to make a cruize.

A considerable number of criminals have been condemned and executed in Mexico during the month of July last.

Voluntary donations continue to be made throughout all the states of Mexico, to assist the government to meet the exigencies growing out of the war in Texas. We have made a calculation approximating to the actual amount of subscribers, and find ten thousand signatures, but the total sum subscribed is not more than from five to six hundred dollars. We feel not the slightest astonishment that no more has been raised, as the highest donations are not above one dollar, and the greatest number average less than one bit (12½ cents.)

FROM FLORIDA, DIRECT.

The schooner George and Mary, Capt. Willy, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon. We are indebted to Capt. W. for the following information, obtained by him from the Express Rider, who arrived at Black Creek, 22d inst. A detachment of 110 men, under command of Maj. Pierce, having information that the Indians were in their vicinity, went in pursuit of them. On arriving at Gen. Clinch's plantation, they found 300 Indians, with about 100 horses hobbled, and 300 head of cattle. The Indians were immediately attacked, and repulsed after a battle of one hour, the whites having one killed, owing to his horse taking fright and running in the midst of the Indians, and 16 wounded. The Indian loss was 10 left dead on the field, their wounded they carried off. The Indians retreated to a hammock, as usual—they immediately rallied and pursued the whites to within two miles of Micanopy, when they left.

The Express Rider states that Lieutenant Herbert had again distinguished himself, and that Major P. was making preparations to attack them on the following day.—*Charleston Courier.*

SLAVE CASE.

A negro man was arrested and brought before the Recorder yesterday, claimed by Mr. John F. Collier, of Quantico, Somerset county, Maryland, as his slave. The avernment on the part of the claimant was, that the negro man, whom he called Jesse Collier, had formerly belonged to claimant's mother, Mrs. Frances Collier, who on her demise in 1816, distributed by her will and testament, all her slaves among her children; Jesse, the present defendant, with others, becoming the property of the present claimant. That in April, 1816, Jesse absconded from his master, and until April, 1836, nothing was heard of him, when a Mr. Holt, a friend of claimant, saw the slave here, and wrote to his master concerning him, who coming on a few days since, caused him to be arrested and imprisoned, until the matter was brought before the Recorder, for a hearing and adjudication. The defendant produced as a witness in his behalf a colored stevedore named Samuel Hutchings, of 47 Oak street, who employs a great many hands under him, and who testified that he first saw as he believed, the negro man Jesse, in a store in this city, between the months of December, 1834, and February, 1835, and that he had subsequently employed him in February, 1835, and believed the present defendant is the man he saw, early in the winter as above stated. A Mrs. Sarah Mede, who keeps a boarding house, testified that the negro man had boarded in her house, since July; two years ago and that his name was Abraham Gosley. After a partial hearing of the case, the Recorder adjourned the further examination over to Wednesday, (to morrow) at which time the Counsel of the negro man, Messrs. Millard and Dresser, stated that they would introduce cumulative testimony to prove distinctly that their client was a free man. and that the claimant acted under a mistake as to the identity of the person he claimed. R. Rowley appeared on behalf of the calimant as counsel.—*N. Y. Courier.*

SLAVE CASE.

A case of considerable interest having been argued before the Supreme Court on Friday, and decided on Saturday, we have procured the following report of it. It will be perceived that the court have decided, that the slave having been brought by its master's consent, to this state, becomes free, slavery being against the policy and settled law of the state; and that the provision of the Constitution and law of the United States, in relation to fugitives, does not apply to a case in which they come with the master's consent. In some of the states there is, we believe, legislative provision for cases of this sort, and it would seem that some such provision is necessary in this state, unless we would prohibit citizens of the slave holding states from travelling in this state with their families, and unless we would permit such of them as wish to emancipate their slaves, to throw them, at their pleasure, upon the people of this state. Both these evils require to be guarded against, and the remedy lies not with the Courts, but with the Legislature.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

From the New England Farmer.

THE CROPS.

We learn from the country, (says the Saco Democrat,) that the crops are in a backward state. The prospect for corn is poor, having lagged so far behind former years that the frost will dispute with the farmer for possession. Indeed, the fate of a portion is already sealed. A friend informs us, that, travelling over the plain lying between Shapleigh and Newfield, he observed a field "sicklied o'er with the pale cast" of frost—to all appearance dead as Julius Cæsar.—Wheat has suffered much from the ravages of the Hessian fly—aside from which good crops are in promise. Oats and other crops look well. But as to potatoes, 'there is no mistake.' While other deposites in the earth yield from thirty to sixty, potatoes will yield a hundred fold.

The Keene (N. H.) Sentinel, says, "We have had successively slight frosts, but none particularly injurious. some few fields of corn have changed color; but a gentleman directly from Maine, through the interior of that and this state, passed very many fields of corn which appeared to be ruined, and the owners were cutting them up. There was quite a heavy frost in Concord, on Saturday night. The weather is cold; insomuch that fires are comfortable, and flannel almost indispensable—not for a day only, but for weeks. The prospect of a corn crop is exceedingly discouraging."

The Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette remarks, "We have had remakably cold weather, for a few days past. On Saturday night last there was another frost in the vicinity. We understand that potato tops were nipped in some places in Hatfield, and that the frost was so abundant that it might easily be scraped up. We have understood that the frost on Tuesday night week was so severe in Vermont as to do much damage to corn and potatoes."

The Corn Trade.—Bread stuffs have hitherto constituted one of our principal articles of export, amounting in 1831 to within a small fraction of $12,000,000. In 1835, (we speak, in both cases, of the commercial year, ending 30th September,) the quantity was reduced one half, and the value in about the same proportion, in 1831, the value of bread-stuffs *imported* was only 1,032 dollars whereas in 1835 it had increased to 311,116 dollars. The year ending on the 30th of the present month will show still smaller exports of these articles, and larger imports. And the ensuing year, from present appearances, will very possibly show an amount of imports equal to the exports. Should the corn crop be cut off in the Northernmost states, as it is now very liable to be, by the early appearance of frost, the extraordinary phenomenon will probably occur, of the greatest grain-growing country in the world becoming dependent upon foreign countries for a portion of its bread!—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The Fortune of War.—Both Major and Captain Gates, gallant officers in the Army, left their comfortable Northern stations, buoyant with hope and confidence, at the call of the government, to fight against the Indians in Florida,—The Captain died with fever at the ill fated Fort Drane leaving a wife with five helpless children; and the Major, from unjust imputations, was striken from the rolls of the army by the iron hand of the impetuous Jackson. This is the fortune of war. While the one rests, we trust, among "the just made perfect," we rejoice to say, that the other is so far righted, as to have been granted a Court Martial, from which we have not the least doubt he will receive a most honorable acquittal, and thus be restored to his rank in the Army—*Baltimore Patriot.*

DRY GOODS, COTTONS, &c.

The principal manufacturing countries of Europe are England, France, Belgium, Netherlands, and Prussia. The Comprehensive Atlas furnishes us the following interesting items in relation to the manufactories in each of these countries, which include only the more important manufactured articles. It will be seen that England greatly exceeds all the above named countries in the amount of her manufactories. Add the manufactured goods of the United States, and England then, (minus $20,000,000,) manufactures an amount as large as the United States, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Prussia together, as will be seen by the following:

In Great Britain, the annual consumption of cotton for the manufacture of the various articles of clothing, in which it is a sole or component part, amounts to 280,000,000 lbs. yielding an annual value of $162,000,000, employing 800,000 people, besides 80,000 power looms. The annual value of the woollen manufacture is $96,000,000, employing 500,000 persons; metallic ware annual value $80,000,000, employing 350,000 persons; annual value of linen manufacture $68,000,000, employing 300,000 persons; malt liquor 9,500,000 bbls., value $125,000,000; candles, value $16,000,000; soap, $16,000,000. Total annual value of the articles specified above, $593,000,000.

The annual value of French manufactures of the articles indicated above, including silk, is $300,000,000.

Netherlands and Belgium manufacture annually of like articles to an aggregate value of $130,000,000, while that of Prussia amounts only to $59,000,000.

The United States have about 800 cotton mills, with 1,246,403 spindles and 35,000 looms, manufacturing annually to the value of $26,000,000, employing 62,000 persons. The woolen manufacture amounts annually to $40,000,000, employing 50,000 persons; glass, &c., 3,000,000; paper, $7,000,000; besides various other articles, such as chemical articles, hats, caps, cabinet ware, leather, &c., &c., to the amount of $22,000,000;—in all $98,000,000.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer in Britain says that a parliamentary return just made on the woollen trade gives 42,303,949 lbs, as the total weight of wool imported into that country in the year 1835, being 4,000,000 pounds less than in 1834. Of British wool exported in 1835, he says there are 4,612,600 pounds, two millions of pounds sterling worth of which came to the United States. The exports of 1835 are a full million sterling in value above those of 1834, but the prices having been higher, this does not furnish a correct criterion by which to judge of the increase in quantity.

The rapidity with which the consumption of Anthracite Coal has increassd within the last fifteen years is truly prodigious, as the following table, prepared by the Philadelphia Prices Current, will show:

Year.	*Tons in market.*	*Sold.*	*Remaining.*
1820	364	364	none
1821	1,073	1,073	none
1822	2,440		little
1823	5,833		do.
1824	9,591		do.
1825	35,536	35,536	none
1826	47,545	42,545	5,000
1827	68,365	60,365	8,000
1828	90,302	78,302	12,000
1829	125,815	107,815	18,000
1830	192,934	152,934	40,000
1831	214,971	214,971	none
1832	364,051	294,051	70,000
1833	560,000	425,000	135,000
1834	514,936	394,936	120,000
1835	680,750	677,435	none

It must be borne in mind that the above statement has reference to the Philadelphia market alone. What material for reflection does it present when we recollect that the whole Susquehanna country, abounding in beds of the best coal of this description in the world, will be thrown open to the Atlantic markets so soon as the extension of the Pennsylvania Canal to tide water on the Chesapeake shall have been completed. The prospect is indeed glorious as it is almost unbounded. With the rich coal region pouring its wealth into the lap of Baltimore, to which access is had from the ocean by the noblest bay in the world, what limit can be assigned to the commerce in this single article, which in all probability will be the fuel generally used for manufacturing and domestic purposes? To those connected with this great improvement, we say—don't stand talking, but "go ahead."—*Balt. Amer.*

A very simple process has lately been practised by a farmer near Edinburgh of exterminating rats. His barn had been infested with them to an alarming extent, and he fell upon the following plan to get rid of them. He placed a large copper kettle in his corn loft, then filling it about half full of water, strewed chaff overit so as to cover the surface of the water, and placing boards from the wall to the kettle, the rats mistaking the chaff for grain made the fearful leap, and in this way 400 of them were drowned.

The cold year.—In 1816, it will be recollected by many, there was a frost in this country, even in Virginia, in every month in the year. Has it not been so in 1836?

LIBERIA.

We inserted in our columns, some days since, an interesting letter from Liberia, written by an emigrant from Norfolk, Virginia. We give below another letter on the same subject, from an intelligent Mississippi emigrant, whose statements are equally favorable to the climate, healthiness and fertility of the colony. The letter was addressed to the Rev. Mr. Butler, of Mississippi, and by him published in the Port Gibson Correspondent.

If the abolitionists, instead of agitating the country with their mischievous assumptions, and worse than vain abstractions, would employ their efforts in assisting to remove all the free and emancipated Negroes to the land which Nature has made their peculiar home, and which is their most suitable asylum, they would contribute at once to a work of practical philanthropy and public utility. The only effect of their present misguided efforts is to do harm to the negro, mischief to society, and good to nobody.—*Nat. Intel.*

MONROVIA, April 24, 1836.

Dear Sir:—According to promise, I undertake now to sit to write you from my long-wished-for Africa; although I wrote you since I arrived, which I hope came to your hands, and that it, as well as this, may find you in the enjoyment of one of heaven's best blessings, *health.* I am glad to inform you that myself and family are well, and generally have enjoyed as good, if not better health than in the United States; indeed, our expedition has suffered very little with the fever of the climate, and the proportion of death among us has been less than if we were in America. I have been quite busy since we arrived in building, as well as in settling my farm, and I honestly believe that I shall be well repaid for my labors. I assure you, Rev. Sir, that I do thank my God and kind friends who directed my feet to this land of liberty, together with its concomitant blessings. We have, it is true, a few *privations* to undergo, but enjoy many of nature's blessings; and I do expect in a few years to be able to say that we do then live in a land of unrivalled plenty and luxury, and, what is most cheering, we enjoy many religious privileges. We have truly a *goodly heritage*—all we want here is proper men with a little beginning, and this place will convince the designing *cavillers* in America that we are not what they represented us to be. Although we have not as yet work animals, yet I have eight acres of corn, some sugar cane, &c., planted. I intend to plant some cotton, which, when once planted, will bear for several years.

We want some of your good seed corn, cow peas, &c. However, they will do better after a few years. If an expedition comes from your part, you will confer a favor on us to send us a few such seed, &c.—Gloster Simpson and family are quite well. His daughter Rhoda is just married. He has a thriving farm adjorning mine: our children are all going to school. I send you a few Liberia Heralds. I would be much gratified if you would send me a few of your Port Gibson papers, and any others. The health of this place, since Christmas, has been better than most parts of America. Out of a population, in Monrovia, of near 1,400, we had but 4 deaths. The expedition from Louisiana has not lost one as yet. The expedition from Savannah lost 4 in eight months—3 children and one adult. If emigants come over with means to render themselves comfortable, they are very apt to do well. Emigrants ought to bring the kind of provisions which they have been most accustomed to with them. The thermometer ranges here from 72 to 87. I have more to write, but I must stop.

I have the honor, dear sir, of being your obedient servant, DAVID MOORE.

From the Halifax Recorder, Aug. 20.

French method of Fishing on the great Bank of Newfoundland.—French vessels, it appears, mostly anchor in lat. 50 n. and long. 49 20 w., in about 45 fathoms water, veer 90 or 100 fathoms of cable, and prepare to catch Codfish, with two three quarter inch lines, each 3,000 fathoms long. On these a small cork is placed, at every twelve feet, and while metal hooks baited with part of small fish, (by us called kiplings,) are alternately fastened by snood, of three feet long, six feet apart, and the whole neatly coiled in half bushel baskets, clear for running out. Half the number of baskets are then placed in a large strong built lugsail boat on each side, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon both make sail together at right angles from the vessels, and when lines are all run out straight, sink them to within five feet of the bottom. The crew having rested all night, boats proceed again the next morning, at daybreak, to trip the sinker, and while hauling in lines, unhooking fish, &c., the men left on board heave in the other end with a wynch. When in that manner 400 codfish are caught in a night, some are then employed line clearing, fish beheading, splitting, salting, and stowing them away in layers across each other below, livers and refuse boiled to oil, put in large casks on deck. Three months seems to be the average time so employed, arriving early in July and departing again in October.

As British fishermen are said to be continually holding lines in a perpendicular position over the side in all sorts of weather, for the same purpose, owners of vessels, we conceive, should give the above method some consideration.

The Great Carver Claim.—In the year 1776 and 1777, Jonathan Carver, a native of Connecticut, undertook to explore the vast unknown territory then recently acquired by the English from the French. He spent a year or two among the Indians, and purchased from the chiefs a tract of country which is thus decribed: Beginning at the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi; thence to lake Pepin; thence five days' journey (100 miles) West to another specified limit; thence six days' journey (120 miles) north to another specified limit; and thence back to the starting point. It is said Carver soon afterwards obtained a confirmation of this grant from the English government. Part of the territory so purchased lies within the limits of the United States. Carver died in England in 1780, in a state of extreme destitution, leaving a wife and six children. His heirs, and persons purchasing under him, now lay claim to this extensive tract of country, which is large enough for an independent State, and contains thousands of square miles of fertile territory. It is also said to contain inexhaustible mineral treasures.—Some of the claimants reside near Greenfield, Massachusetts. They speak with confidence of the validity of their title.

Instinct of Dogs.—A new hereditary instinct in dogs has been observed on the table land of Santa Fe, in Mexico. A particular breed is there employed to hunt the deer.—Their mode of attack consists in seizing the animal by the belly and overturning it by a sudded effort, taking advantage of the moment when the body of the deer rests only upon its fore legs. The weight of the animal thus thrown over is often six times that of its antagonist. The dog of pure breed inherits a disposition to this kind of chase, and never attacks a deer from before while runing. Even should the deer, not perceiving him come directly upon him, the dog steps aside and makes his assault upon the flank; whereas other hunting dogs, though of superior strength and general sagacity, which are brought from Europe are destitute of this instinct. For want of similar precautions, they are often killed by the deer on the spot, the vertebræ of the neck being dislocated by the violence of the shock.—*N. Y. Post.*

The Maiden's Tower on the Bosphorus.—Many hundred years ago, there was a Sultan (I forget his name,) whose astrologer prophesied that he would lose his life by means of a serpent; to avoid which fate, he caused this rock to be cleared, and a tower to be built upon it, which he furnished magnificently, and then crossed into it with his harem—where, in a multiplication of connubial felicity, he lived long, and hoped to elude the prophecy at last. But a beautiful Georgian having on presentation to the sultan been conveyed to the sea girt asylum she offered him as an introductory present, a basket full of flowers. His highness graciously accepted the gift from the hands of the charming donor, but was immediately bitten in the finger by a small poisonous asp, thus concealed itself among the leaves; and that the commander of the commander of the faithful died a miserable death. It is from this maiden, whom fate selected as the instrument of its unalterable will, that the tower has obtained its cognomen.

THE LADIES OF CUBA.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer at Cuba, gives us the following interesting sketch:—Some of the ladies I met at Senora ——'s, smoked their cigars; it is quite a custom here—but then, beauty presents an almost always successful excuse for any custom, especially when it is national. I fancied the dark speaking eyes of the Spanish fair glistened with a brighter lustre, yet a deeper and more mysterious meaning of love, as their beautiful owners enjoyed a delicious Havana of the "*los dos amigos*" brand; and verily, as volumes of blue smoke ascended from the well formed lips and mouth, enveloping for a moment their raven locks and handsome faces in a kind of phantom veil, they reminded me, as it cleared away, of the far famed picture of "Venus rising from a cloud."

Between the puff, puff, puff, and the spit, spit, spit, of these lovely women, I learned that ladies in Cuba do not lose their maiden names when they are married, but they usually "condescend" (that is the word!)—*condescend* to take the names of their husbands in addition to their own. For young or even middle-aged ladies to walk about without a male relative or protector, would be considered "quite shocking." The fair Spaniards, therefore, are seldom to be spoken with, except with the permission or in the presence of their relations, or an old lady (duenna) friend of the family.

"The laws are very severe in the event of seduction. A young Spanish Creole gentleman, of highly respectable family, is now absent as a voluntary exile from Havana, on that account. A young female of humbler condition in life than himself, having been betrayed by him, and her friends having brought an action, he is obliged, according to law, to marry her, give her a dowry, or be imprisoned. As the gay and false Lothario will not submit to either of these alternatives, he is travelling in the United States. The affair will probably be compromised by his father, who is wealthy—and who, it is said, would not object to his son's marriage with the "forsaken one."

NEW GOODS,

FROM

New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned with a well selected assortment of

GOODS,

from the above markets. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he is convinced he can sell them great bargains.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Jr.

Cambridge, Sept. 3, 1836. 4w

Masonic Notice.

THE Masonic brethren of this and the adjoining counties, are respectfully invited to attend a funeral procession, in honor of our late deceased brother, William Vans Murray, at Cambridge, on Sunday, the 18th instant. The procession will form at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Punctual attendance of the members of Cambridge Lodge is requested.

C. W. REED,

Sec'y. Cambridge Lodge, No. 66.

Cambridge, 3d Sept., A. L. 5836.

I. O. O. F.

THE Brethren of the I. O. O. F. are hereby notified, that there will be a funeral procession of the Order, on Sunday, 18th day of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, William V. Murray.

By order,

C. COCHRAN, Jr.,

Sept. 3 Sec'y of D. L.

REMOVAL.

William A. Bailey,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to Church Creek, where he would be gratified to receive and prompt to execute their orders. Pledging himself that his work shall be done in a neat, stylish and workmanlike manner, on moderate and accommodating terms, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

Church Creek, June 11

A CARD.

THE duties of Mrs. Rutter's school, will be resumed on Monday, September the 12th.

Cambridge, August 27 tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to discharge their respective accounts, notes, or judgments immediately. Very early and extensive collections are positively indispensable to the accomplishment of views the fulfilment of which is deemed of paramount importance to his interests; and it was with an eye to such collections, that, some weeks ago, he commenced drawing off and exhibiting, indiscriminately, his accounts, with the full determination to present, for payment, as soon as practicable, every claim he holds. Only a few, comparatively, have, as yet, been rendered; but, if possible, all will be laid before those against whom they respectively are, by the 15th or 20th of next month; and as it would be inconvenient for him to wait for the amount of any of them beyond the first of September next, he trusts all will do him the favor to settle previously. After that day, he will be compelled, however reluctantly, to transfer all his accounts, which may still remain unliquidated, to other hands; as he determinately designs to go to Missouri for the purpose of making investments, &c.; and, as, consequently, it will be utterly out of his power to attend personally to their adjustment.

Although he has, in the prosecution of the determination alluded to, presented claims amounting to three thousand dollars, without having as yet received as many hundred, still, he does hope, that the same liberality and kindness which led his debtors to avail themselves of his services, will, to say nothing of their sense of justice, induce them to favor him with prompt payment at a moment when it is so important to him. As most of his accounts are small, it can be an affair of not much moment to those indebted, whether they are discharged a week or a month sooner or later; whilst to him, the inconvenience, expense and unpleasant results of a few days' delay, might be considerable. In order, therefore, to render settlement previous to the time specified, certain, it is hoped no opportunity to effect it will be suffered to pass unimproved. ☞All who may not visit Cambridge, in time to liquidate their accounts as early as it is desired, will, doubtless, be enabled to forward the amount through the hands of some one, or to remit it (as near as possible) by mail; and this, it is presumed, they will, of course, do.

The task of preparing and presenting all the accounts to be found in his books, is a very formidable one to be accomplished in a few weeks; and it is hoped many will call and settle forthwith, without waiting for the rendition of their bills. They would thereby not only diminish his labor, but meet his wishes. Besides, in so great a multitude of accounts, it is highly probable some will be, for the moment, overlooked, while others may miscarry.

He might here enlarge. In strong terms might he appeal to those indebted to him for the fruits of his severe labor and many expenditures—labor and expenditures which have for years been cheerfully appropriated to their amusement, instruction or advantage. But it were useless. It is enough for the ingenuous debtor to know that the engagements of his creditor constrain him to desire a settlement; and the undersigned will not permit himself to doubt that those who, by their uniform courtesy, kindness and patronage, have imposed upon him a heavy debt of gratitude, will essentially enhance the obligations he is under to them, by punctually complying, on this occasion, with the wishes of their obedient servant,

G. W. CALLAHAN.

Chronicle Office,
Cambridge, July 30th.

P. S. It is due to the friends and patrons of the establishment and the public generally, to state that it is confidently believed the "Chronicle," whose auspices were perhaps never more flattering, will not suffer in consequence of the advertiser's absence. The concern will be left in competent hands, and he does not fear that the paper will at all deteriorate.

His creditors will please exhibit their claims, by the 1st of September aforeseid.

G. W. C.