CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

VOL. X — NO. 679.

"THE END OF EVERY GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE."

NEW SERIES--VOL. I. — CAMBRIDGE, Md.---Saturday Morning, July 8, 1837. — NUMBER 48

BY D. P. HOGE.

—TERMS.—

The CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE is published every *Saturday Morning*, at TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, *in advance*. Subscriptions will not be taken for less than six months. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher; and the failure to order a discontinuance previously to the expiration of the time already subscribed for, will be considered as a new engagement.

☞Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be published three times for one dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

In cases where the number of insertions is not limited, advertisements will be continued until direction to omit them is received, and charged accordingly.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, I will offer at public Sale, to the highest bidder, at Lower Hunting Creek, on Thursday the 6th day of July next, at the hour of 12 (M.) the following property which belonged to Thomas J. Baker, deceased, to wit: all that tract or parcel of land, lying in Caroline county, near the county Road, leading from Hunting Creek, to Collin's Cross Roads, called and known by the name of "Littleton's Friendship," containing forty acres and a quarter, more or less. This property is valuable, I understand. It is unnecessary to give a further description of the premises, as those who are disposed to purchase will examine for themselves. The terms are one-third cash on the day of sale and the residue with interest, on a credit of six months, obligation with security being given.

The creditors of the said Thomas J. Baker, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery office, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES A. STEWART,
June 10. 3w Trustee.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Esgate, use of Joseph Stewart & George Fisher, against David Meekins, survivor of Isaac Meekins, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the third day of July next, at the Court House door, in the town of Cambridge, between the hours of ten and 4 o'clock, all the right of the said Meekins, to the following property to wit:—

THREE HORSES, TWO YOKE OF OXEN, TWO OX CARTS;

a tract of LAND from Isaac Meekins,

104 *ACRES, "Murray,s Addition,"*

110 ACRES. The above property will be sold to satisfy the said Venditioni Exponas, and costs due and to become due.

JAMES A. WADDELL,
Shr'ff. Dorchester Co.
June 10, 1837. 3w

TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of the powers vested in me as Trustee for the benefit of the Creditors of Samuel L. Rawleigh, an insolvent debtor, I will sell at public sale, on Friday the thirtieth of this instant, at Buck Town, between the hours of ten and 4 o'clock, on a credit of three months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with such security as I shall approve. All the right, title, claim, interest and demand of the said Samuel L. Rawleigh either in law or equity, of in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called 'Ennall's Privilege,' containing twenty-five acres, and a tract or part of a tract of land called 'Ennall's Purchase,' containing fifty four acres more or less. As soon as the purchase money is paid, and the final ratification of the sale, the Trustee will by a deed to be executed, acknowledged and recorded, convey to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, all the right, title, claim, interest and demand of the said Samuel L. Rawleigh, either in law or equity, of in and to the said lands.

HOOPER RAWLEIGH, Trustee.
June 10, tds

GREAT BARGAINS.
Selling off at Cost.

THE subscriber intending to close up his business in this place, respectfully informs the public that he is now selling off his extensive stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES &c. &c. at cost. Those persons who are in want of goods would do well to give him a call. All who are indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment. Those having claims against him, will also call for seltlement. Bank Bills on the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Banks will be received in settlement of debts or for goods.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON Jr.
June 17th 1837. 3w

FOR RENT.

The premises recently occupied by Wm. Mears, Esq. at the Drawbridge, The lot is a good one, with a store house, dwelling house, granary, stable and an excellent well of water. Terms moderate, and possession can be had immediately.

Apply to
JOEL CORNWALL,
at Vienna.
July 1 1837 3w

Portrait Painting.

MR. HODGES, *Artist of Baltimore*, will remain a few weeks in Cambridge, for the purpose of practising his profession, and respectfully proffers his services in

PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE

PAINTING

He will also give lessons in several styles of PAINTING, equally interesting to young ladies and gentlemen, viz:—Landscape, Fruit, Flowers, Mezzotint, Oriental tint, Transferring, Oil, Japan and

Grecian Painting.

MR. H. will be happy to wait upon those who are disposed to favor him, either at their dwellings, or at his rooms at Mr. Bradshaws's Hotel.

June 10, 1837.

KINGSTON HALL,

Somerset County, Maryland,
May 1st. 1836.

Miss Carroll

HAS now in employment a French Lady, highly qualified to teach the French Language, and to instruct in Music, instrumental and vocal, and also to give lessons in Drawing and Painting.

Her school is located in a pleasant part of Somerset county, and is distant about ten miles from Princess-Anne, the county town. A Steamboat from Baltimore arrives once a week near Princess Anne, where carriages can always be procured to convey persons to the School. Stages also from Delaware arrive twice or thrice a week at Princess-Anne.

The principal studies attended to in this School are as follows:—Reading, Writing, Composition, English Grammar, Geography with the drawing of Maps, History, Natural and Civil, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Logic, Political Economy, Geology, Botany; Conchology, Mythology, Geometry, Arithmetic, with Book Keeping and Algebra.

—TERMS.—

Board and Tuition in all the English branches,	$25	per quarter.
Washing,	3 "	"
Bedding,	2 "	"
Day Scholars,	5 "	"

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music with the use of the Piano,	13 "	"
French,	6 "	"
Drawing and Painting,	5 "	"
Oriental Work,	2 "	"

Books and Stationery furnished at cost.

Payments to be made in advance, at the commencement of every quarter.

There will be a public Examination in every Session. The vacation will take place the last day of August, and continue till the first Monday in October.

The Institution will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Carroll's father THOMAS KING CARROLL.

May 27, 1837. 3w

CHANCERY SALE

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, all the right, title, and interest of John Hubbard, Jas. Hubbard, Sarah Ann Hubbard, Thomas S. Hubbard and Mary Elizabeth Hubbard to the

REAL ESTATE,

of which Nancy Hubbard died, seized--This property lies in the neighborhood of Tobaccostick, and is said to have been sold to Samuel Brohawn, in his life time for taxes—the trustee believes there is no evidence of title or of any sale in any office where it ought to be found if in existence. From all the evidence of which he is in possession, the trustee believes the title of the aforesaid Hubbard is entirely susceptible of maintenance.

The sale will take place on SATURDAY the 20th of MAY next, between the hours of two and three, at the store house of Wm. D. Barrow, Esq.; and the terms will be one fourth cash, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

H. PAGE, Trustee.
April 29 5w

☞Since the above advertisement appeared in this paper several months ago, (with some alteration as to the time of sale) I have seen some deeds purporting to convey title to some purchasers. I believe, however, the title is good in the Hubbards, and should the title be defective in any particular, the purchase money with interest and all costs shall be returned to the purchaser at any time, if demanded in two years from the time of sale. HENRY PAGE,
May 13 Trustee.

The sale of the above is postponed until Saturday the 24th day of June.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Cornelius Green.
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen of Cambridge, that he has fitted up the apartment over Mr. Bradshaws Billiard Room, and is now prepared to receive custom. Gentlemen can be shaved by the week, month or year, on accommodating terms.

C. G.
June 24, tf,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS W. VEAZEY,
Governor of Maryland.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "an additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," passed at December session, 1832, it is provided "that the election of Representatives from this State, to serve in the Congress of the United States, &c. on the first Monday of October in the year one thousand eight hundred & thirty three, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, &c, and that if at any time thereafter a special or extra session of Congress should be called, to commence at such period as to make it necessary, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, that the Representatives in Congress from this State should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election, then it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, by Proclamation, to be published in the newspa- throughout the state, and otherwise, at least thirty-days before the time to be appointed for the election by said Proclamation, to appoint a day for the election aforesaid of the said Representatives in Congress, &c. And whereas, the President of the United States has, by Proclamation, called a special or extra session of Congress, to commence on the first Monday of September next, which, in the opinion of the Governor and Council, makes it necessary that the Representatives in Congress from this State, should be chosen before the time fixed by law for such election.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my proclamation, appoint the fourth Wednesday of July next, being the 26th day of that month, as the day for the election of Representatives from this State to serve in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first

THO. W. VEAZEY.

By the Governer,
THO. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

☞To be published once a week until the day of election, in all the newspapers printed in the State.

June 17 1awtde

THOMAS E. TILDEN,
Merchant Tailor,
182, *Market, near Charles-Street,*

BALTIMORE,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of the Eastern Shore, that he has located himself at the above place, for the purpose of following his business in all its

BRANCHES.

He has now, and intends keeping, a first rate assortment of Goods in his line such as fine Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings of the most fashionable kind—there may be found at his establishment, a fine assortment of Stocks, Collars, Suspenders and Gloves, all of which will be sold low, to punctual customers. Gentlemen visiting Baltimore, who may prefer furnishing their own cloth, can have it made up in a fashionable style and with despatch, five per cent off for the cash in all cases.

N B.—All garments made at this establishment, are warranted to be perfect in make and fit, or no sale.

☞The Easton Gazette, Centreville Times and Kent Bugle, will publish the above advertisement for one year, at their rate of yearly advertising, and send their bills together with one copy of their paper to the subscriber.

T. E. T.
June 17, 1837 1year

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber hath in Compliance with the Testamentary System, bonded for the payment of her late father, William Colsten's debts in security approved of by the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County—Therefore notice is hereby given to all persons who have claims against said estate, to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the undersigned, on or before the first day of January next, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand, June 12th, Anno Domini, 1837.

ROSE ANN PITT.

June 10 3w

N. B.—For rent for the ensuing year, the HOUSE & LOT where Dr. William P. Flint formerly lived in the village of White Haven, also the two offices on the same lot. For terms apply to

R. A. PITT.

NEW GOODS,

Just from Baltimore, Philadelphia & New York.

WILLIAM W. BYRN

HAS just received and is now opening this day a beautiful assortment of goods, which he selected in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with special regard to the quality of materials and durability of colors, and at such reduced prices that he will be enabled to sell them uncommonly cheap, and which he is determined to do.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

The public's ob't, Servant,
W. W. BYRN.
June 24 tf

Magistrates' Blanks
ON SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the New-York Mirror.

CHILDREN.

BY WILLIAM COX.

"There's not a joy the world can give
like that it takes away,
When the glow of early thought declines
in feeling's dull decay;
Tis not on youth's smooth cheek alone
the bloom that fades so fast,
But the tender bloom of heart is gone
ere youth itself be past."

We do not sympathize with any man that sneers at children; that is seriously—with a hard, cold deliberate sneer. It is well enough to bestow upon them the endearing epithets of plagues, torments, nuisances, miscreants, house-hold musquitoes, (living through the winter,) all which things, many a good time and oft, they most indubitably are. It is well enough when we hear of some dear friend having received an addition to his previous stock of nine, to draw down the corners of our mouths, and shrug our shoulders, and 'like the Pharisee in Scripture, thank Heaven 'we are not as that man.' It is well enough to shun, as we would a creditor, the dinner table of him who introduces his children with his cherries, or other fruits and exhibits their precocious acquirements before his unoffending guest. All this is quite right and proper, and there cannot be a doubt, even in the most humane, dispassionate mind, that both for the sake of individual comfort and the well-being of society, a decidedly spoiled child should be suffocated forthwith; and a divorce granted by the legislature against the parents, for fear of future similar results; yet for all this, we confess a sort of kindly yearning towards these little immaturities; and notwithstanding Wordsworth's profound saying—

"That he who feels contempt
For any living thing, hath faculties
Which he has never used; that thought,
with him,
Is in its infancy."

We do rather despise the man that looks with a cold eye and curled lip upon a group of young existences. His feelings are neither reasonable, natural, nor philosophic; but pitiful in the extreme—'wonderous pitiful!'

There is something deep, mysterious unfathomable about children. They are the FUTURE. Men, our cotemporaries, have been developed—their merits and demerits; their qualities, good and bad, are before us. We know them. We laugh at their faults and foibles, their humors and peculiarties, and float carelessly down the stream of life in their company. Their faculties have ripened, and no more is to be expected from them; they are the 'ignorant present.' But a child—it carries the mind forward; what may it be? The glory of hope is about it—the wonder of uncertainty. The hand stretched forward to us in helplessness, may yet 'turn the current of a heady fight;' or the tongue that amuses us with its small nothings, be ordained 'the applause of listening senates to command.' True, experience teaches us that the mass of children will be like unto the mass of men—a set of indifferent, good-for-little, good sort of people, 'crawling between heaven and earth,' who eat, drink, sleep, become fathers in their turn, and die; but then not being gifted with the power of divination, we know not but that SOME one of the young varlets we daily carelessly encounter, may be the "bright particular star" that has yet to arise, shine forth, and illuminate the nations; and to whom we ourselves, so wise and consequential now, so omnipotent in comparison, may in a few brief years look up to with wonder and admiration.

What a never-to-be forgotten thing, except with life, it must have been to have played with the infant Shakspeare, or to have recited nursery legends to the yet unbreeched John Milton!—to have smoothed down the hair over the "baby brow;" hereafter to be adorned with the true "round and top sovereignty," or to have patted the head that contained the germ of Paradise Lost?—to have had a distant personal recollection of the boyish pranks of the creator of Caliban and Miranda, and Ariel and the Weird Sisters, or to have remembered the childish prattle, the imperfect utterance, of him who put appropriate language into the mouths of angels and archangels, and Death and Sin.

We would not have given much to have witnessed the juvenility of the majority of your great heroes, or lawyers or politicians. Their clay is but as that of the common mass—their spirits, in general, but little more etherealized. In all large congregations of children there are a certain number of stubborn, rebelious, audacious contumacious rogues, to whom, as old Chapman says, "their will alone is the rational." These boys rob orchards, and refuse to cry when whipt therefor. Under favorable circumstances a few of them turn out heroes—a goodly portion of the rest are hanged. Your lawyers and politicians, again, stand on the safe side of the wall the time the said orchard is robbed, applaud the adventurous blockheads who have done the deed, and eat the best of the fruit.

Your great travellers, discoverers, and navigators, &c., are those incorrigible truants, those torments to their relatives, who are everlastingly perplexing their fathers, and setting their mothers into hysterics, by their unaccountable exploratory propensities. These boys do not herd much with their schoolfellows. Their antipathy to a circumscribed locality is invincible. They are your little rascals that are advertised in papers and cried about streets, and picked up by carriers and guards of coaches, on the road to some neighbouring city or village that they have taken a fancy to behold.—Doubtless Bruce and Mungo Park, Columbus and Cook, Magellan, Hendricks, Hudson, and the rest of the earth and ocean wanderers, have many a time and oft given employment to the common crier of their native towns.

They are pretty animals, young pigs and children—it is a pity both grow up so badly. The alteration that takes place in the pigling as he approached pighood, is not greater, or more gross, than that of a youth waxing into manhood. Girls, to be sure, are of a finer nature, and expand, like a bud into a blossm, from delicate girls into delicious women. But man has an inheritance of impurity assigned to him. It is almost melancholy to look into the face of the glowing, bright-eyed boy, and think of the coarse change that must inevitably ensue. We say nothing of the shadow and the line that care will throw and trace upon the bent brow, or of the radiance that despondency and disappointment will take from the sparkling eye; it is of the mere physical change produced by physical causes that we speak. To think, now, that those smooth, rosy cheeks, covered with peach down, will be transformed into piecies of yellow parchment, from whence will emerge a very efficient material for the manufacture of mattrasses?—that from the dimpled chin substances will protrude similar to those that arise from the back of the "unclean" animal!—that "fire waters" will steal the dewy freshness from the lip, and tobacco, (pah!) distain the pure and pearlwhite teeth; innocent' as yet, of the more complex and mysterious combinations of cookery!—and, worst of all, that those delicate nostrils, that have as yet but inhaled the fresh breezes of Heaven and the fragrance of flowers, will hereafter snuff snuff, and become a voluntary receptacle for a black, pungent dust, that dims the eyesight and begrimes the brain. Heavens! what a dirty and expensive animal is sophisticated Man!

It is a touching sight, or ought to be to adult sinners, to see a group of children at play, more especially in the country. In a town, their sport is frequently chargeable, ending, as it generally does, in breakings of lamps, windows, and other brittle materials, for which their irritate and unfortunate parents have to pay, and which, at least, as far as they (the parents) are concerned, is rather prejudicial to a train of mild and equable reflection. In such places, their sport (poor things) is characterised by man as "mischief," because it may directly or indirectly affect himself; but in the fields, among the grass and flowers, there is a thoughtful beauty in the sight of a cluster of unshadowed spirits in the full enjoyment of their animal existence—in their recklessness of past and future—in their hearty acceptance of the present as unmingled good. It is pleasant, yet mournful to look upon them. We think of what we have been, and what we are—of what they will be. Our hearts unconsciously swell, and, like the ancient mariner, 'we bless them unawares.' The sight of their untameable mirth comes mingled to us with prophetic gleams; and the merry, musical laugh, that almost unceasingly rings upon the air, is not without a "dying fall" in the ears to which it brings strange and indistinct remembrances. Oh! there is no glee like the glee of children. The merriment of manhood is but the idle "crackling of thorns under the pot" in comparison.

"We look before and after,
And pine for what is not;
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught:
Our sweetest songs are those that tell of
saddest thought."

And yet, despite even their glee, watch their course for a while, and how clearly it is made manifest, that they inherit our nature and doom—that they mimic us in miniature—have already their small griefs—their trivial afflictions—their bread-and-butter troubles; and that they but await the touch of thought, and the soil of sin, to be what we are, and they can never be again.

UNCERTANTY OF THE LAW

On the trial of one of a gang of rioters, who had been charged with stealing a pistol, where there was no evidence to be adduced of the prisoner having been seen in the act of stealing, the following observation was emphaticalllymade by the Council for the persecution in order to suppress any favourable supposition that might be suggested, as to the way in which the prisoner became possessed of the property in question: "*Possession of stolen property is prima facie proof of guilt.* If it was not long after the robbery, the presumption was not so stong; but *if recently after it, the presumption of guilt was stronger. But an innocent person could easily account for the possession of property that had been stolen;* and nothing could be more easy for the prisoner, if he was innocent, than, to account for the possession of the pistol.

To counterbalance that opinion, let the reader attend to the following anecdote;

"As I was travelling on the Home Circuit, last autumn," said the narrator, "with a brother barrister, we happened, between Tonbridge and Uckfield, to find a wagoner's great coat, which we took into our gig, with a view to leave it at a neighbouring public-house, to be returned to the owner. While conveying it along, the occurrence suggested to us, as professional men, the serious manner in which a similar incident might judicially affect a thoughtless, poor, pedestrian stranger. 'Suppose,' said my friend, 'that a person of that description had picked up such a coat, and been carrying it away, the loose morality, which allows a man to call his own whatever he may find, might lead the strangar, as it almost alway leads the uninstructed vulgar, to congratulate himself on his good fortune. But, suppose that, without having had time to form any wrong resolution as to the disposal of the coat, we were met and accosted by its owner, and questioned about the manner in which it came into his possession; and suppose him embarrassed, or reluctant in satisfying the enquirer, as a man might very naturally have been in such a case, if the question had been hastily and harshly put. The owner's suspicions became awakened—he had lost his coat, and, from certain circumstances, might believe it had been stolen. He might swear, and safely swear, that he had placed it carefully in his wagon, and thence, erroneously, be led to charge the man who had it in his possession, with having obtained it unlawfully—What then would be the predicament of the unlucky finder?"

"With all our ingenuity, and notwithstanding we assumed the innocence of the suspected person, as to the crime of stealing, neither of us could make out, according to our own judgment, such a kind of defence as seemed likely to prevail upon a Jury to pronounce a favourable verdict.—The defence of having found the coat, would we were aware, be reckoned nothing more than the usual stale, worn-out pretence. The finder might be convicted, with the concurrence of the court, and without any doubt or any pity on the part of audience; because he would be found wanting in some of the indications that are regarded as the criterion of innocence. He would be found to be destitute of acquaintance of the country through which he has been tramping, and might prove to be not only friendless, but actually and miserably poor!"

To give this anecdote its due weight, all the addition necessary to make, is this small piece of information—that the learned Counsel who above asserted 'that an innocent man could easily account for the possession of property, if recently acquired," and the gentlemen who originally related the anecdote, and frankly confessed the insuperable difficulty he experienced in vindicating his imaginary culprit, were *one and the same person!*

To the Editor of the Globe:

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1837.

SIR: I have just read in the Globe of last night "AN EXPOSITION of the grounds on which the Postmaster General declined executing a part of the award of the Solicitor of Treasury in favor of Messsrs. Stockton and Stokes and others."

The nature of that Exposition, which is similar in substance to a report made by the same officer to the late President of the United States, compels me to ask you to publish such parts as are now called for of my Reply to that report, made also to the late President, and sent with it to the senate of the United States, at its late session. My Reply embraces, as far as I can judge from a hasty perusal of the "Exposition," a full answer to it. Whether this be so or not, however, I am perfectly willing to leave to the decision of the public, to whom the Postmaster General has thought proper to make an appeal from the Senate of the United States, who were satisfied with it.

I do not conceive it necessary to add any thing to that reply, upon the merits of the award; but, as the Postmaster General begins his *Exposition* with a declaration that "the reason why he refused to execute a part of the award of the Solicitor of the Treasury in favor of Messrs. Stockton and Stokes and others, was, that in that award, the Solicitor of the Treasury had allowed claims which he was not authorised to allow by the act of Congress from which he derived his authority, "it is proper that I should state, that when he denied the jurisdiction of the Solicitor over claims presented for services between the 1st of April and 31st December, 1835, I referred the question to the Attorney General of the United States, and he sustained my jurisdiction.

As, notwithstanding the opinion of the Attorney General the Postmaster General refused to pay a part of of the award, the Claimants thought proper to seek redress by petitioning to Congress. Their petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, who, after examining the case, say that they "have not discovered that any allowance has been made by the Solicitor except in cases failing within his jurisdiction;" and that "the conclusion at which they had arrived is, that the whole amount decided to be due and owing to the petitioners, by the Solicitor of the Treasury, ought to be paid out of the funds of the Post Office Department, according to the directions of the act entitled 'An act for the relief of William B. Stokes, Richard C. Stockton, Lucius W. Stockton, and Dan