CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

VOL. X. NO. 687

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

NEW SERIES--VOL. I. CAMBRIDGE, Md.---Saturday Morning, September 2, 1837. NUMBER 51

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY ECCLESTON & JACKSON.

—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.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

PERSONS wishing to purchase one of the most valuable Tracts of land in Dorchester County, now have the opportunity of doing so.

The said tract of land is the property of Dr. Charles H. Steele, and is situated in one of the most healthy sections of the county, on the Chicknecomaco River, three miles from Vienna. It is occupied at present by Mr. James Phillips. The said tract contains

864-34 ACRES

more or less, and consists of several small tracts or parcels, viz: "Daniel's Helicon," 169 3-4 acres; "Bacon Quarter," 23 acres; "Taylor's Neglect," 595 acres; "Exchange 25 acres, and "Fishwick's Adventure," 52 acres. A large portion of this valuable body of Land is well set in the finest timber. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those who may wish to purchase, will of course go and examine the premises for themselves. The above property will be sold at Public Sale, at Vienna, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of SEPTEMBER, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

JOHN F. HENRY, Attorney, for Chas. H. Steele.

Cambridge, July 8th 1837. tf

Creditors & Debtors!
LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons having clams against the estate of the late Charles W. Pitt, or against him as administrator of John R. Pitt, are hereby informed that an official dividend will be made on said estate on the 18th September next. Those who neglect to file their claims with the Register of wills before that day, can be legally deprived of a share of said dividend. *Those indebted to me as administrator of said estate are requested without delay to make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.*

THOMAS I. H. ECCLESTON, Adm'r of C. W. PITT.

July 15 1837. 3w

To Rent for the year 1838.

THE Store and Dwelling at present occupied by Mr. B. Stewart, adjoining the new Hotel of Mr. Bradshaw. Also, the Store and Dwelling now in the occupancy of Mr. Solomon Wilson.

TO HIRE,

For the balance of the year two negroes, a woman and a girl, the latter about 14 years of age. The subscriber wishes to dispose of a quantity of WOOD, part of which is about 3 miles distant from town, and the balance in Blackwater.

E. S. CHAPLAIN.

Aug 5th, 1837. 3w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to Dorchester County jail, on the 3rd day of August inst. by Gardner Bayly, Esq. a negro boy who calls himself Henry Lee, says he was born free in Dorchester Country, Maryland, that his mother bound him to William T. Brohawn for a term of years which has not yet expired. Said Henry is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high of a copper colour, and had on when arrested a blue cloth coat well worn, an old fur hat with a low crown, & a pair of cross barred casinet pantaloons.

The owner of the said boy (if any) is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay all charges and take him away. Otherwise he will be disdharged according to law.

JAMES A. WADDELL, Sheriff of Dorchester County Md.

FOR SALE:

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm whereon he now resides situate one mile from New Market on the county road from that place to Vienna. On said premises there is a two story Dwelling with other necessary out Houses. This situation is pleasant and said to be healthy. It is deemed unnecessary to give further particulars, as those wishing to purchase will view the property and judge for themselves. SAMUEL SEWELL.

Aug. 12. 1837. 3t

LOOK HERE.
Freights Lowered.

THE subscriber has a Granary at Indian Creek, in good order for receiving grain—also, a vessel ready to carry away at any time according to order. As he is desirous of sharing the public patronage, he will carry all kinds of grain at *four cents* per bushel, and whenever any of his customers are pressed will afford them whatever assistance he can in hauling.—He intends to give his personal attention to the reception of the grain, and promises to carry it to Baltimore on the cheapest terms.

JOHN ROBERSON.

Stepney View, July 22, 3w*

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland I will sell to the best bidder, on Saturday, the 23d day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, in East New Market, all the

REAL ESTATE,

of which George Murphy, died, seized, consisting of a tract o land in the neighborhood of Walnut Landing, containing about

50 ACRES.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are one-fourth cash, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, bearing interest secured by bond and security, approved by the trustee.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

July 12, 1837 tds.

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on

MONDAY the 18th day of SEPTEMBER

next, the Real Estate lying in Blackwater, which was bought by Solomon Kirwan Jr. once the property of Charles Mobray, and subsequently by the same Solomon Kirwan, Jr., sold to John Meredith. This farm contains 244 acres and will be sold on the day aforesaid, between the hours of eleven and twelve, at the Court House door in Cambridge. This farm consists of one tract called "Darby's Addition,' and contains 202 and a quarter acres" "Fair Fields," containing 41 and three quarter acres.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified to file their claims in the Chancery Office, at Annapolis, with their proper vouchers, within six months from the day of sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

July 29, tds

HANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on

Monday 18th September next,

the Real Estate of which Handy Robertson, died, seized, called "Traverse's Second Mite," containing

171 ACRES.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are one-fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in equal instalments in six and twelve months, with bond and security approved by the trustee, and interest from the date till paid. The sale will take place at the Court House door in Cambridge, between the hours of eleven and twelve.

All persons having claims against the said Handy Robertson are hereby advised to file their claims in the Chancery office, Annapolis, with their proper vouchers, within six months from the day of sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

July 29, 1837. tds

NOTICE.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to the Public for past favours, and still solicits their patronage, as he has his Carding Machine in good order for Carding Wool, and will give his personal attention to all orders received by him at his Mill, formerly owned by William Dines.

HENRY D. WRIGHT.

Aug 12, eow3w

Have you heard the news.

WHITE & ANDERSON have received by the last arrival, an additional supply of

NEW GOODS,

and what is most astonishing they are cheaper than ever, particularly if the *cash* is paid down for them. All persons who buy for cash are particularly requested to call on them.

The Ladies are requested to call and examine their beautiful assortment of plain and figured silks.

N. B. the harvest being now over, the crops better than expected and the prices very good, they would be pleased to receive payment from all their customers that have promised to pay them after that time, and they sincerely hope that all indebted to them will make as speedy Payments as possible (paying part when they cannot pay the whole amount) as their friends in the city are very much pushed for money.

W. & A. A

July 29 1837 3w

To Teachers.

THE Trustees of the East New Market Academy wish to employ a teacher; one who is qualified to teach the rudiments of the English language, together with Arithmetic, Geography, and Mathematicks, will be accepted if sufficient testimonials of qualification and moral deportment are produced.

There is a donation from the State of $200, and all the tuition money will be allowed as a compensation.

All applications to be addressed (post paid) to Z. H. Rosse, East New Market, Dorchester county, Md.

Aug. 5, tf

☞The Baltimore Republican will copy the above once a week for three weeks, & charge this office.

PROPOSED MEDICAL

CONVENTION

THE undersigned, composing the Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in accordance with the wishes of many professional brethren, propose a Convention of the Faculty for this Shore, to be held at Easton, Talbot County, on Wednesday 22d of November next. As the absence of the whole of the Profession from duty, in the several Counties, would be attended with inconvenience to their patients, it is respectfully recommended that they hold County Meetings and select 5 Delegates for each County, and clothe them with power to act, in the name and on behalf of the whole, and it is further recommended, that Saturday 5th of August, be the day on which said Meetings shall be held.

Among the objects of the proposed Convention are the establishment of a system of Medical ethicks, the settlement of a uniform rule of charges for Professional Services, &c. And to consult on the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for a redress of grievances.

T. THOMAS, M. D.
T. DENNY, M. D.
P. ROTH, M. D.
GEO. T. MARTIN, M. D.
ALEX. H. BAYLY. M. D.

Easton, July 29, 1837.

Editors on the Peninsula will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed at December Session, 1801.

CHAPTER 54.

An act relating to the Public Roads in the several Counties therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the present mode of repairing the public roads in Saint Mary's, Calvert, Charles, Caroline and Dorchester counties, is found by experience to be expensive, and inadequate to the purpose intended, and it has been found necessary that proper regulations should forthwith be made for keeping the roads of the said counties in due repair; therefore,

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Justices of the Levy Court for the counties aforesaid, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby authorised and required to meet together on the third Monday of April next, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the respective Court Houses in the said counties, and when so met together, the said justices, or a majority of them, shall be, and they are hereby authorised and required to describe, ascertain, and distinctly record in a well bound book, to be provided by them for that purpose, the several and respective roads and public highways in the counties aforesaid, and to nominate and appoint capable and judicious persons as overseers of the several and respective roads aforesaid, according to the number and divisions of the said roads, as the same shal be ascertained upon their records; provided nevertheless, that the said roads shall be so apportioned, divided and described, as not to require a greater number of overseers than five in any one hundred of the said counties, and that the said justices, or any one or more of them, may adjourn from day to day until the said roads shall be duly ascertained, and overseers appointed as aforesaid, and in case neither of the said justices should attend as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the County Court to make said adjournments.

III. And be it enacted, that the clerk of the said county shall attend the justices of the Levy Court at their said meetings, and shall make fair entries and records of their proceedings in virtue of this act, and shall, within the space of ten days after the appointment of overseers as aforesaid, issue warrants to the said overseers, under his hand and the seal of his office, notifying the said persons of their appointments respectively as overseers of the said roads, according to the usual forms, having respect to the alterations required by this act, and the said clerk shall, within the time aforesaid, deliver the said warrants to the Sheriff of the several counties aforesaid, and shall take the receipt of the Sheriff for the same; and the said Sheriff shall be and he is hereby authorised and required, within the space of fifteen days after receiving the said warpants, to deliver the same to the respective arersons appointed overseers as aforesaip and to take their several receipts for the same; and if any of the said overseers shall refuse to receive their respective warrants, the said sheriff shall leave the same at their place of abode, and certify the justices of the levy court thereof; and if the clerk or sheriff of any of the said counties shall neglect or refuse to execute and perform the respective duties herein before required, within the respective periods limited as aforesaid, the said clerks or sheriffs so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each and every offence.

IV. And be it enacted, That each and every person so appointed overseer as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to accept of his appointment, after receiving his warrant as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for every refusal or neglect; provided nevertheless, that no person shall be liable to be appointed as overseer of any road more than one year in every three years, without his consent.

V. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the said overseers to keep all public roads in the said counties well & sufficiently cleared and grubbed, fit for travelling, twenty feet wide at the least, except in such parts thereof where the levy court shall allow or direct the said road to be of a less width, and to make and keep good and substantial bridges over all the heads of rivers, creeks, branches and swamps, where the same shall be necessary, for the convenient and easy passage of travellers, with their waggons, carts, carriages, horses and cattle, and to remove all nuisances which may obstruct or annoy their passage, and well and sufficiently to causeway all and singular such places in and upon the said roads as shall require the same.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any of the said overseers shall not well and sufficiently clear, grub, amend and repair, the said several and respective roads committed to their charge, within a reasonable time after the same shall be out of repair, or shall not make and keep in repair good and substantial bridges over the heads of rivers, creeks, branches or swamps, where the same shall be necessary as aforesaid, or shall not not remove all nuisances from the said roads, or shall not well and sufficiently causeway all and singular such places in and upon the said roads as shall require the same, or shall permit or suffer any fallen trees, or other obstruction, to remain in or across any of the said public roads for the space of two days after notice thereof, or shall neglect to fell, or cause to be felled & removed, all decayed or dead trees on either side of the said public roads, whose limits, or any of them, hang over the same, and may by their falling injure travellers, or shall not lop and cut off all limbs or branches of trees hanging or projecting over the said roads, within fifteen feet above the surface thereof, or shall in any other manner fail or neglect to perform the duties of an overseer of the said roads, according to the directions of this act, every such overseer, so failing or neglecting, shal forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for every offence, except in time of wheat harvest.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the several and respective overseers of the said roads, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, as often as need shall require, to dig, take and remove, any stones, gravel, or earth of firm quality, which may be found on any land adjoining the roads for which the same may be necessary, and to employ the same in the repairing of the said roads; and for the making or repairing of bridges over the heads of rivers, creeks, branches, swamps, or other low and miry places, through and over which the said roads may pass, to cut down, or cause to be cut down, any tree or trees growing on any of the next adjacem lands to such places where bridges may be necessary as aforesaid, and the same trees to maul and carry away from off such lands, and to apply the same to the making or repairing of the said bridges; provided, that it shall be the duty of each and every overseer aforesaid to render a true account, (certified under their hands and seals respectively,) of all and singular such tree or trees by them cut down and taken for the purpose aforesaid, with a description of the size and quality of such tree or trees, together with their estimation of the value thereof, to the owner, tenant or overseer, of the lands from whence the same shall shall have been taken, and to return a duplicate of such account, on oath, to the next levy court of the county, in order that the justices of said court may be enabled to estimate the real value thereof, to be allowed or paid to such owner or owners in such manner as said justices shall appoint and direct.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the said overseers shall have power, and they are hereby authorised and required, to call upon all and singular the free able bodied male inhabitants of their respective limits, above the age of eighteen years and under the age of fifty years, and upon all and singular the able bodied male slaves residing therein, above the age of eighteen years and under the age of fifty years, to labour and assist in clearing, amending, improving and repairing, the several and respective roads aforesaid, and to require such and so many of the said persons as they shall from time to time deem necessary, to assemble at such place within their respective limits as the said overseers shall severally appoint, with sufficient implements of labor, and thereupon to proceed in the execution of such work and labor upon the said roads, for the improvement and repair thereof, as the respective overseers shall order and direct; and the said overseers shall also have power to hire and employ carts and teams for the carrying and removing all such stones, dirt, gravel and timber, as may be deemed requisite for repairing and completing the said roads and bridges, and the expence of such carts and teams shall be levied upon the county.

IX. And be it enacted, That within one month after the receipt of their respective warrants, the several overseers aforesaid, under the directions of the said justices, shall repair to the house of every tenant or proprietor residing within the limits attached to their respective roads, and shall take down a proper list of the names of all and singular the free able bodied male inhabitants residing therein, above the age of eighteen and under the age of fifty, and of all theable bodied male slaves above the age of eighteen years and under the age of fifty years; and the said overseers shall justly and impartially call for and require the labor of all and singular the persons aforesaid, alternately, aud in such convenient numbers and classes as to place the burthen of their service equally upon all; provided nevertheless, that the labor of the said persons shall not be called forth for the purpose of this act during the season of wheat harvest, nor in such manner as to take more than half the number of laborers belonging to one family, in which there are more than one laborer at the same time.

X. And be it enacted, That as often as the said overseers shall judge it necessary to call upon the said inhabitants for their labor in and upon the said roads, they shall summon, or cause to be summoned, the number and class which they shall have previously arranged, having had regard to the quantity and quality of work necessary to be done upon the said roads, giving each person, and the master, mistress or overseer of each servant or slave, so to be summoned, two days notice at the least of the time and place appointed for their labor, except in such extraordinary cases which may require a shorter notice, and every person so summoned shall be obliged to attend in person, or to provide a sufficient substitute; and if any person, being so summoned, shall neglect or refuse to attend, or to provide a sufficient substitute, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of seventy-five cents for every offence; and if any person shall attend, and not perform the reasonable labor required of him by the overseer of the road, according to his ability, he shall be adjudged a defaulter, and shall incur the same penalty as if he had neglected to attend; and in case the master, mistress or overseer, of any servant or slave, upon being notified as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to send such servant or slave, such master, mistress or overseer, shall forfeit and pay the sum of seventy-five cents for every servant or slave so refused to be sent.

XI. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said overseers to keep a true and proper list of all and every person or defaulter. who, being summoned as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to attend at the times and places appointed as aforesaid, or if attending, shall not perform his reasonable labour, and of every master, mistress or overseer of servants and slaves, who call upon each and every of the said persons, and demand the payment of all and singular the sums of money by them, or any of them, so forfeited, and on refusal or neglect to pay the same, the said overseers shall proceed to recover the same before a single magistrate, by due course of law; and the said overseers shall, every six months, render their accounts of all fines and forfeitures received by them in virtue of this act to the justices of the levy court, upon oath, or affirmation, and pay the amount thereof in such manner as the said justices shall order and appoint.

XIV. And be it enacted, That any of the justices of the peace of the said counties, who, upon his own view, or on the information, oath or affirmation, of one or more credible witnesses, shall discover or be satisfied that any bridge, road or causeway, is out of repair, from neglect of duty of the overseer within whose limits the same shall be, except in time of wheat harvest, shall issue his warrant, in the name of the state, against such overseer, and if judgment shall be rendered against him for the fine or forfeiture imposed by this act, the same shall be certified by the justice rendering the same to the clerk of the said county, who shall thereupon issue process of execution, directed to the sheriff, for the recovery thereof, and the same shall be accounted for and paid to the order of the levy court; provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any of the said overseers offending against the provisions of this act from being presented by the grand jury for any neglect of duty not before punished by any of the justices of the peace as aforesaid; and provided also, that any overseer of the road against whom judgment shall be rendered by a justice of the peace as aforesaid, may appeal to the next county court. who may hear and determine the same in a summary way, and such appeal shall be a supersedeas to the issuing execution on the judgment of such justice, until the same shall be heard and determined by the county court.

July 15 tf

POETRY.

MUSIC.

"When music, heavenly maid, was young,"
What, if some youth had stol'n her lyre:
And, in excess of wanton fun
Had flung it in her mother's fire?
Appollo ne'er had called the nine
To concerts every summer night,
Filling the air with strains divine,
While roaming 'neath the pale moonlight—
Nor Orpheus's fiddle ne'r been known
To waken mountain, wood and stone
To dancing round his mossy throne.

Nor now, in this melodious time
Would music reign o'er all, supreme,
And ignorance of song be crime,
And argue little self esteem—
When children who can hardly walk
(Of bread and butter strongly smelling)
And some, too, who can scarcely talk
Some fashionable tune are yelling,
And ma sits smiling all the whlie
And greets the effort with a smile,
While cats run howling o'er the stile.

The tender youth, with soul enthralled
In music's soft mysterious spell,
Heeds not the watchman long has called
"Past one o'clock and all is well!"
But sings his simple, heartfelt tale,
While his bright angel's soundly sleeping,
Nor marks he that the moon grows pale,
And day beams up the hill are creeping,
And in his ears the song still pealing,
And thieves are round his pocket feeling,
Sings—'Still so gently o'er me stealing.'

Now this is, *certes*, very right,
If rightly, meanwhile, understood,
And, 't will no doubt, afford delight
And prove the instrument of good—
If, in these songs of modern days,
These ditties from a foreign clime,
They ne'er forget the golden lays,
The good old songs of olden time—
Then, music, we will bless thy reign,
And mingle with the glowing strain
That brings to mind "old times" again.

MARKS.

From the Boston Post.

The following highly exciting narrative was related by the celebrated Judge Johnson, at the *dejeuner* given him at the New England House, by several distinguished citizens of Boston. It was listened to with breathless attention, and made a deep impression on the auditory.

JOSH:

A TALE OF THE SEA AND SHORE.

By Judge Johnson of West Quoddy Head

Glendower.—I can *call* spirits from the vasty deep.

Hotspur.—But will they COME when you do call for them? 1 Henry IV.

It was in the year eighteen hundred and—I cannot fix upon the precise date, but I have it down on my memorandums at home. I remember I was then sitting in the famous breach of promise case, Pocahontas vs. Porcupine, which you will find recorded in the books. The court room was crowded with spectators, and it was a moment of intense interest when every ear was stretched to hear the voice of the plaintiff's councel. He was reading to the Jury a romantic love letter of the enamoured Porcupine. A breathless silence prevaded the court—when somebody in the gallery gave a long, loud and shrill shout—"Josh!!" It was electrifying. The defendant whose name was Joshua sprang upon his feet and looked around;—the lawyer paused—the Jury stared—and I directly ordered the officer to take the offender into custody and bring him before me for contempt. But after ineffectual search, the design was abandoned and the trial proceeded, we got on as usual until the jury returned with a verdict, and the clerk was going through the appropriate forms of interrogation.

"Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon a verdict."

Answered by the foreman, "We have."

"Who shall speak for you?"

"Josh!" shouted again the voice from the gallery.

On this occasion the officers were more successful, and the disturber was at length brought before me. He was a thin, dried up, sailor-looking person, with sandy hair and very red whiskers. His eyes protruded from their sockets like a lobster's, and seemed to roll with the fierceness of insanity. His face was yellow and wrinkled, like a Digby herring—in fact he smelt of the smoke house, and his whole appearance was somewhat "ancient and fish-like."

,'Who are you?" was demanded of him.

"J-o-s-h!!" was the reply, in a prolonged tone, as if addressed to some person a great distance."

"This man," I observed, taking off my glasses and laying down my pen, appears to be out of his senses. Does any one know him?

One of the deputy Sheriffs took the stand stated that the person was a stranger in the town, and nobody could tell his name or from whence he came. A few nights ago he made his appearance at the Fly tavern. A number of persons were seated round the fire quietly smoking their pipes, when this man glided in and frightened them out of their wits, by shouting, in a most vehement tone, J-o-s-h!! They sprung up supposing the house to be on fire. People rushed into the room from the street—but in the mean time he took a vacant seat before the fire and now maintained a frigid silence. In a few moments he went out and did not return. They presumed him to be some crazy creature, as he did not show any indications of intoxication. The next day, which was Friday, when the sexton was ringing the bell for an abolition lecture, this man crept up the steeple stairs and amazed the assembling congregation by shouting Josh! from the