THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1847.

☞The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 10 day of May.

OUR TOWN—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—We would respectfully call the attention of our town commissioners to the condition of the public grounds about the Court House. The present improvements were made at a heavy expense, and the benefit of them is likely to be very slight and temporary unless steps are taken to enclose the grounds. We hope and trust that a narrow and mistaken economy will not prevent the board from making such improvements as are necessary.—Our town is justly the admiration of strangers and the pride of our citizens, but it has been rendered so by private enterprise. The public grounds have ever been sadly neglected, and why we are at a loss to divine. Every dollar expended in proper public improvements to that extent enhances the value of the private property of our citizens, and to say nothing about the increased comfort which these improvements would create, in a pecuniary point of view our citizens would be benefitted by them. We hope our worthy commissioners will take these matters under consideration, and gratify the general wishes of our citizens by making all necessary improvements upon the grounds in question, and in every other part of the town where they are necessary and proper.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION.—The period is rapidly approaching when the Whig Gubernatorial Convention will assemble in this town to nominate a candidate for the distinguished and responsible office of Governor of Maryland. The names of several distinguished Whigs have been brought into prominence for this post by their friends, and it is really a cause of proud gratification to us to know that the Eastern Shore possesses so many gentlemen whose abilities entitle them to the prominence their names have acquired. The office of Governor requires high and peculiar qualifications. Enlarged and liberal statesmanship—a discriminating and comprehensive mind—unquestioned integrity—strict impartiality—inflexible patriotism—independence and firmness—these are the essential elements of a wise and able Chief Magistrate, and without which there must necessarily be wanting that force of character which is all important to an efficient administration of the affairs of the State. Such a functionary should think and act for himself—should be above the small party tactics of the day, and so direct his course as to benefit the State at large, without stopping to inquire as to the effect of certain measures upon certain political combinations. Such we know has been the uniform rule of Gov. Pratt's administration, and his successor need desire no higher honor than to leave the gubernatorial chair with the same confidence and approbation which Gov. Pratt has now from every reflecting and considerate citizen of Maryland,

We believe that such will be the aim of the Whig candidate, whoever he may be, in the event of his election. We are acquainted with all the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been mentioned for this high office, and we feel convinced that all of them are impressed with a sense of the profound importance and duty of maintaining pure and unsullied the character of the State, and honestly fulfilling its obligations to its creditors. We know not who the candidate will be, nor can we even form a probable conjecture upon the subject; of one thing, however, we feel assured, that he will be a good and true man, worthy of the confidence of the people, and with proper efforts will be triumphantly elected. To this end all should direct their exertions, forgetting their disappointments and thinking only of the great results to be accomplished by union and harmony,

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—It will be perceived by the returns published in another column that the Whigs have accomplished wonders in the "old Dominion." In truth defeat and disaster seem to follow closely in the wake of the administration. Ere Mr. Polk had fairly recovered from the effects of the Whig victory in Connecticut, the news of his party's defeat in New York city was borne to his ears; and now in the midst of his sorrows, the last plank to which he clung has slipped from his grasp, the "forlorn hope" of Polkism has wavered and fallen into "confusion worse confounded." Surely, his sufferings *is* intolerable. The government editor and his followers are taxing their ingenuity to the utmost tension to account for this unwelcome result, and have finally concluded Mr. Calhoun is to blame. It is a little singular that the government editor should so entirely overlook the true cause. If he could but indulge a single moment's *honest* reflection he would discover that the true cause of such a revolution in Virginia is owing wholly to the imbecility and bungling mismanagement of the affairs of the country by its present rulers. They have destroyed the confidence of their own party in their intelligence and patriotism, as was plainly manifested during the late session of Congress. They have unnecessarily involved the country in an unprofitable and expensive war, and sacrificed some of its best citizens by their management of it. In fine, all persons but a few interested politicians are satisfied that Polkism hangs like an incubus upon the nation, and the sooner we are rid of its influences the better. Thus it is why the recent elections have resulted so disastrously to the fortunes of the administration, and if we are

Soon after grandmother Ritchie had been expelled from her privileged seat in the Senate Chamber for her vulgar abuse of the members, some one proposed to run the old lady as the next Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.—She copied the article in her paper, and with characteristic modesty declined the honor. How strictly in keeping with the character of her sex! One of the first truths impressed upon childhood, (for it is to be found in almost every spelling-book) is, "modesty is a quality that greatly adorns a woman." Since that time the old lady has been in a better humor, and we had began to hope the compliment had in some measure mollified her irascibility. But since the first news from the Virginia elections which told of the election of John M. Botts to Congress, she has become perfectly furious. She rants and raves most incoherently about all sorts of things, and manifests a degree of rabiness common only to the canine species in the last stages of hydrophobia. The idea of General Taylor being nominated by the Whigs as their Presidential candidate seems to have given her the delirium tremens. There are no bounds to her passion, and in her paroxysms she pronounces all the Whigs traitors and cowards and every thing else that is disreputable. We advise the old lady to keep cool, or she may burst as the summer solstice draws nigh. As the old fashioned mode of splitting wood would be rather too laborious for her enfeebled frame, we would advise her as a means of getting rid of some of her surplus steam to get a black cat and chase it from garret to cellar, and from cellar to garret until it sweats. If this fails, her disease is beyond the reach of medical skill.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Virginia election has resulted in the choice of the following members of Congress:

District 1—Archibald Atkinson, dem.,	maj	65
" 2——— Irving, whig,	"	19
" 3——— Flourney, whig,	"	—
" 4—Thomas Bocock, dem,	"	12
" 5—W. L. Goggin, whig,	"	107
" 6—J. Minor Botts, whig,	"	603
" 7—Thos. H. Bayly, dem,	"	250
" 8—R. T. L. Beale, dem,	"	139
" 9—J. S. Pendleton, whig,	"	—
" 10—Henry Bedinger, dem,	"	272
" 11—James McDowell, dem,	"	—
" 12—W. B. Preston, whig,	"	—
" 14—R. A. Thompson, dem,	"	—
" 15—W. G. Brown, dem,	"	—

The Whig net gain in the Legislature, so far, is 10. They want only 3 more to carry the legislature.

The Secretary of War has called upon the Major General commanding the militia of this District to furnish three Companies of Volunteers, to form, together with two additional companies from Maryland, a Battalion, which, we understand, is designed for immediate and active service, and is to take the field under the command of Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES LEE JONES, a gentleman of noted spirit and gallantry, every way qualified to lead a desperate charge and win honor for himself and his comrades "at the cannon's mouth."—*National Intel.*

The Baltimore Clipper of yesterday announces the sudden death of the Hon. George C. Dromgoole, late Democratic member of Congress from the second district in Virginia.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Fearful Reports of Yellow Fever at Vera Cruz—Probable Contest to come off between General Scott and Santa Anna.

There was an arrival at New York on Wednesday, from Havana to the 14th. with dates from Vera Cruz to the 9th, brought to Havana by the British steamer Vesuvius. The following extracts of letters are published in the Havana papers, but as advices as late within one day direct from Vera Cruz have been received, which make no mention of the yellow fever, we place little reliance on these reports, coming, as they do, from Mexicans:

VERA CRUZ, April 9th.

To-day, it is said, that Santa Anna is at El Encero with 7 or 8,000 men, fortifying Cerro Gordo with the design of impeding the passage to the interior of the forces of the United States. Already the greater part of these forces have gone out of the city, and there only remain a guard who are to go out to-night. *Already* 2000 *and more are sick with the yellow (vomito) and dysentery,* in consequence of the extreme heat that we have suffered from these 15 days, and if all do not soon go to the cooler regions, (tierras templades) they will find it difficult ever to get there.

Already, says another letter, 8 to 10,000 of the U. S. troops have left with the object of occupying Jalapa, in the neighborhood of which is Santa Anna, with 8000 men, as is reported. Some think that at this point, a treaty of peace will be made; others, diferently, because the Americans demand things which cannot be conceded.

[From the Marina.]

From Vera Cruz to Jalapa, there are two roads, on both of which are strategetical points of great importance. One goes by Orizaba: the Puente Nacional, el Encero, &c. It is supposed that to the last the greatest force of the Americans is directed. By the communications brought by the last packet, we know that already, at the "National Bridge," ten leagues from Vera Cruz, which is considered the key to the road, Gen. Vega is stationed with 2,000 men, but with very little artillery. Gen. Santa Anna, at the last dates, was at Encero, eight leagues distant from Puente Nacional. At this place the principal resistance would be organized, and there the Mexicans not only intend to make a stand, but at Cerro Gordo, where Santa Anna was also fortifying.

Santa Anna had been concentrating his divisions before Mexico, which he had left at San Luis Potosi.

There were rumors at Vera Cruz of a *pronunciamento* at Jalapa or Pueblo, on behalf of the Americans, but the Cuba papers do not credit a word of them.

☞A woman at Sonth was relating her experience to a gaping congregation of darkies; among other things she said she had been to heaven. One of the brethren says:

"Sister you see any black folks in heaven?" She replied, "Oh, go away, Sam, don't put a

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TO THE WHIGS OF MARYLAND.

The Whig members of the Legislature, during the recent session, passed a resolution recommending to the Whigs of the State to assemble, in county meetings, on or before Saturday, the 29th of May next, and elect delegates to a Convention, to be held in Cambridge, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

The State Central Committee were appointed by the last State Convention of the Whigs, held in the city of Baltimore, on the 30th of April, 1844—and were authorised by that Convention, to superintend the general action of the Whig party throughout the State, until they should be superseded by the election of a new Committee. They presume it, therefore, to be within the scope of the duty assigned to them, at this time, to respond to the suggestions of the Whig members of the Legislature, in the proceeding above alluded to, and to take such measures as may be necessary to the effective accomplishment of the object to which that proceeding refers.

They, therefore, take occasion respectfully to suggest to the Whigs of the several counties of the State that,—with a view to the Convention to be held in Cambridge, on the 16th day of June next, and the county meetings, proposed to be assembled on the 29th day of May, in each county, to select the delegates to the Convention,—preliminary meetings be held on Saturday, the 15th of May, in each election district of each county, at such places as may be designated, for the purpose of electing the said county convention of each county, as above proposed, which county convention is charged with the duty of selecting the same number of delegates to the General State Convention, as each county is respectfully entitled to members in the two branches of the Legislature.

The Committee also recommend that the whigs of the city of Baltimore, in like manner, hold ward meetings on the said 15th of May, to elect the usual number of delegates to a City Convention, for the purpose of electing delegates to the general State Convention above mentioned; which city convention shall meet for that purpose on the 29th of May, and shall keep up their organization, as a City Convention, as has heretofore been customary, to superintend and regulate the general interests of the Whig party in this city, throughout the ensuing year. It being, at the same time, understood that the nomination of Congressional candidates as well as those for the next Legislature shall not be included in their duties, but will, of course, belong to another body.

The committee further beg leave to suggest to the State Convention, hereafter to assemble at Cambridge, and to the Whigs by whom that Convention may be appointed, that it may be considered a part of the duty of said Convention to appoint, as has heretofore been usual, a State Central Committee, to take the place and duties of the present Committee; which shall be empowered to serve until superseded by the appointment of a new Committee; shall also have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in its own body; and to make all needful provision for the welfare of the Whig party, and for the promotion of the success of that party in the several elections which may occur in the State, during the period in which the said Committee is entrusted with the authority hereinbefore assigned to it.

In designating the 15th of May for the preliminary district meetings in the several counties, the Committee have been actuated merely by a purpose to call the attention of the counties to the subject, and, in the absence of any other recommendation, to invite the Whigs of each county to hold their meetings at a day sufficiently early to secure the object in view. If any other day for holding the preliminary meetings should be found more convenient in any county, the Committee desire to be understood as proposing in no degree to interfere with, or embarrass the selection of such day as may be preferred; they are only anxious that all due and timely provision be made for the county Conventions of the 29th of May, and the still more important object of having an efficient representation of the Whigs of the State in the Convention, at Cambridge, on the 16th of June, when the duty of selecting the Whig candidate for Governor shall be committed to their consideration.

The great responsibility to rest on that Convention no one will undertake. The Whig party has happily, through a vigorous and wise administration of the State affairs, during the incumbency of the present Governor, retrieved the character of the State, by a complete restoration of its credit, and by the establishment of a permanent system of revenue adequate to all demands upon the Treasury. The same party will be expected, hereafter, to maintain that credit, by an administration as firm, as wise, and as vigorous as that by which this auspicious state of things has been produced. We trust, therefore, that the Whigs will in no degree relax either their vigilance or their zeal, in behalf of the honor of the State, but will continue to bring into the public service their full contribution of that talent and patriotism which it is their pride to command, and their peculiar glory to devote in the common welfare.

The measure just alluded to was consumated at the last session of the Legislature, not without some distrust on the part of many most anxious to do all in their power to restore and maintain the good faith of the State. The Committee are happy also to say, that this measure found, in several of the leading members of the Legislature belonging to the party in the minority, a prompt, intelligent and patriotic support—a fact which furnishes the most gratifying evidence that, on a question so vital to the integrity of our Commonwealth, there were few who did not refuse to listen to the dictates of mere party policy, and who were not willing to give a generous and faithful hand to a cause so worthy of the aid of every good citizen of the State.

The Committee do not doubt that, throughout the State, this cause will receive the general support of all true sons of Maryland; and whatever honest differences of opinion may have existed heretofore as to the capacity of the State at this time to sustain the punctual payment of the interest of her debt, all good citizens will now feel that it is the first and highest duty they owe the State to exert their utmost ability to maintain the pledges which have been given by the Legislature. To the Whigs especially is this duty presented as one of the most cogent obligation; for, as they have chiefly led the way in this praiseworthy act of retribution and justice, their fellow citizens throughout the Union will chiefly look to them to see it maintained.

The period is also now approaching when the Whigs of Maryland will be summoned to the duty already transpired that with a zealous effort of the Whig party throughout the Union, there can scarcely fail to be secured a Whig majority in the next House of Representatives. This in some degree, however, will depend upon the effort of Maryland in the next canvass. We feel confident that it is only necessary to suggest this reflection to our friends to ensure from them that active and spirited endeavor which shall completely secure the desired result. It is more than probable that that contest will be stimulated and its success promoted by an intimate association of its objects with the Presidential question, which must very soon engross the attention of the country. The signs are all propitious to the success of the Whig cause! At this moment, when the nation is pouring forth a united acclamation of joy for the splendid achievements of our arms in Mexico, and is rendering the homage of grateful hearts to the brave men who have added new glories to our flag; when the names of Taylor and Scott, and their gallant comrades, are on every lip, associated with the exultations of the country; and when the recent triumphs of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz and the heroes by whom they were won, are yet the household themes which gladden every hearth in the land—we may find in these events the sure forerunners of the renewed hopes and certain success of that patriotic party with whose predominance we hold the prosperity and permanent welfare of the country to be inseparably united. Whilst the emotions excited by all these topics of national congratulation are yet fresh in the hearts of the people, an irrepressible and universal presentiment is fast maturing in their minds, that it must become no less their duty than it will be the most grateful token of their approbation, to summon to the Chief Magistracy one who has earned the highest titles to their confidence and respect—one, whose unpretending modesty is only surpassed by his wisdom and his valor—and who, ranking high in the nation as an earnest, faithful and true Whig, adds to that qualification the most exalted patriotism, the purest public virtue, and the most unquestionable ability to discharge the grave duties of government. This short summary of his character will be every where understood as delineating the man who at this moment engrosses the largest share of the public attention, General ZACHARY TAYLOR. Without intending to forestall the free action of the Convention of Whigs, who may hereafter be summoned to designate their candidate for the Presidency, we may venture to predict, that if General Taylor survive the perils of the present war, the Whigs of the Union will inscribe upon their banner a name which has never known defeat; and with that name restore to the country an administration of the public affairs in consonance with the true design of our Constitution and the permanent good of the nation. They will carry the prestige of this endeavor into every canvass, and will find, in the glowing remembrances of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, the gathering words to summon the people to the consummation of the most brilliant triumph recorded in the annals of the nation.

The Whigs of Maryland, remembering their own privations in the loss of Cross, Ringgold, Watson, Ridgely, Hynson, Thomas and the many others of their comrades who have fallen; how effectively they have filled the ranks where danger was to be found; and how freely the best whig blood of the land has been poured out in patriotic obligations upon the battle fields of Mexico, will point to these evidences to show how truly they distinguish between the glory of a nation and that homage to the Executive which his flatterers mistake for devotion to the country; and they will find in them new incentives, still, as heretofore, to continue foremost in the field where national honor is to be maintained, and foremost to rebuke every act by which the Executive may seek to strengthen its arm against the fundamental law of the Union. Nor will it escape their observation that in securing their own ascendancy in the councils of the State, they will give animation and encouragement to the whigs of the Union, by demonsrating their power and will to place our State amongst the first in the array by which the great national contest is hereafter to be won

JAMES HARWOOD.
ISAAC MUNROE,
SAMUEL H. TAGART,
T. YATES WALSH,
PETER LEARY,
JOHN L. CAREY,
THOMAS KELSO,
TRUEMAN CROSS,
FRANCIS BURNS,
JOHN P. KENNEDY,
ALEX. MURDOCH,
GEO. A. SHRECKELSEN.

SAMUEL SANDS, Secretary.

FROM VERA CRUZ TO MEXICO.—The next move of Gen. Scott's victorious army will probably be towards the "Halls of the Montezumus"—the magnificent city of Mexico itself—unless a suit for peace on the part of the Government of that distracted country shall immediately intervene. The annexed description of the route at this juncture may not be uninteresting.

Ten hours' march from Vera Cruz places our soldiers in an atmosphere as pure and healthy as Saratoga; for almost the very first step they take is an uphill one, which continues without intermission till they reach the city of Mexico itself, some 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The road to the capital is probably the best one south of the city of Washington, being macadamized the whole distance; while for scenery and decorations it is surpassed by no other panorama in the world.

The usual mode of conveyance between Vera Cruz and Mexico is by four-horse stage coaches. The horses are Mexican, and, though small, are strong and spirited. The stage leaves Vera Cruz at eleven at night, and arrives about three o'clock in the next afternoon at Jalapa, a distance of about seventy miles, and a continual ascent through the mountains. The houses on the wayside are few and wretched, constructed of canes ten feet long, fixed in the ground, and covered with palm-tree leaves. The villages strongly resemble those of the American Indians: hovels ten or twelve feet square, with a small patch of ground for Chillies and Indian corn; the only difference in those original styles of architecture being that the Northern builds with logs, the Southern with mud in the shape of bricks. A large portion of the country between these two towns belongs to Santa Anna. In addition to which he owns from forty to fifty thousand head of cattle in his pastures, and is unquestionably one of the largest agriculturists in North America, if not the world.

qui vive. With the air singularly transparent, with the brightest of skies above, and the most varied Southern landscapes stretching to an unlimited extent below, the eye finds a continual feast. The city of Jalapa stands on the slope, throned on a shelf of the mountain four thousand feet above the level of the sea, and with four thousand feet of the bold and sunny range above it. The whole horizon, except in the direction of Vera Cruz, is a circle of mountains, and towering above them all at a distance of twenty-five miles (which, from the clearness of the air, seems scarcely the fourth part of the distance) rises the splendid cone of Orizaba.

On the summit of the range stands Perote, a town connected a strong fortress, perhaps the highest in position that the world exhibits—eight thousand five hundred feet above the shore.—Height makes the difference between heat and cold every where. In the middle of a summer which burns the blood in the human frame at Vera Cruz, men in Perote button their coats to the chin and sleep in blankets. Thus winter is brought from the poles to the tropic, and the Mexican shivers under the most fiery sunshine of the globe.

The next stage is Puebla, eighty miles; the road passes over a vast plain, generally without a sign of cultivation, as generally destitute of inhabitants, and with scarcely a tree and scarcely a stream. It is difficult to know to what purpose this huge prairie can be turned except to a field of battle. As the road approaches Puebla, there are farms erected by the town, and from which its wants are chiefly supplied. They produce wheat, barley and Indian corn. The only fodder for horses is wheaten straw, but on this they contrive to "grow fat;" we are not called on to account for the phenomenon.

Puebla is one of the handsomest cities in the Mexican territory. The houses are lofty and in good taste, and the streets are wide and clean. About six miles from the city stood Cholula, which Cortes described 'as having a population of forty thousand citizens well clothed, and, as might appear, peculiar devout according to their own style, for the conqueror counted in it the towers of four hundred idol temples.' Of this city not a vestige remains but an immense mound of brick, on which now stands a Romish chapel. The next stage brings us to the CITY OF MEXICO.

Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.

MALTIMORE MARKET, April 28.

There were limited sales of Howard street flour to-day at $6.68a$6.75, and of Susquehanna at $6.62. City Mills is held at $7. We quote corn Meal at $4.37.

Small sales of Md. good to prime red wheat at 135a145. Md. white corn is selling slowly at 80 a81c, and yellow at 93c. Oats at 46a47c, Rye 80c, and Cloverseed at $4.25.

☞The following is selected out of a vast amount of testimony, showing the great value of Hunt's Liniment in cases of Rheumatism

To Geo. E. Stanton, Esq.—Sir—Having been afflicted with the Rheumatism for upwads of five years in my ancles and feet, and at times so painful that I could not walk, and had to be assisted to dress and undress myself; and having been under the care of four or five different physicians, and having tried almost every remedy I could hear of, but not to much effect, I had given up all hopes of ever being cured, until I heard of Hunt,s Liniment, I tried one bottle of it, and found immediate relief. That is about four months ago, and in that time I have used about one dollar's worth, and feel almost as well as ever I did.- My family, as well as myself, can testify to it's value; and I would advise all who are afflicted with pains and aches, to use Hunt's Liniment Yours,

HENRY L BUCKHOUT.

For sale in Cambridge by SOLOMON RUTTER & WHITE & ANDERSON.

MARRIED.

In the Methodist Protestant Church at Tobacco-stick, on Saturday evening last, by Rev. Wm. J. Dale, Mr. JOHN E. HARRINGTON to Miss ANN E. THOMPSON, both of this county.

DIED.

Suddenly, at Fishing Creek, on the 9th ult., W. WOOLFORD VICKERS, in the 70th year of his age.

At her father's residence, ner Hicksborough, on Friday the 23d ult., MARY ANN, eldest daughter of William Henry, in the 21st year of her age, after a long and severe affliction.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, or BLOOD PILLS

FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX!

The Cheapest and best Medicine in existence! Every person who is subject to Billious Fever, should purify their blood and system by using a box of the

SARSAPARRILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS!

Persons afflicted with Costiveness, should try the HANCE'S SARSAPARRILLA, or BLOOD PILLS.

Young ladies and gentlemen troubled with Pimples on the Face, should try the

SARSAPARRILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS!

Singing in the Ears relieved by the *Hance's Sarsaparrilla, or Blood Pills!* Headache and giddiness cured by using the *Sarsaparrilla, or Blood Pills!* Drowsiness and General Debility, cured by the *Hance's Sarsaparrilla, or Blood Pills!* Dyspepsia can be cured by using the *Sarsaparrilla, or Blood Pills!*

☞Persons who have taken considerable portions of mercury, and in consequence have pains in the bones, should use freely the

HANCE'S SARSAPARRILLA, or BLOOD PILLS.

☞Pessons in want of a Pill that is *Purely Vegetable,* and is warranted *not to contain a particle of mercury,* should use the

SARSAPARRILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS!

☞*THE GENULNE FOR SALE BY*☜

SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and in Cambridge by SOLOMON RUTTER, Druggist.

AGENTS FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

John Richardson, Church Creek; John S. B. Woolford, Loomtown; Uriah Todd, Tobaccostick; Cowart & McNamara, Buck Town; Levin H. Campbell & Co., Vienna; Stevens & Bramble, E. New Market; Samuel Corner, Castle Haven Neck. Jan. 1, 1847.—1y

☞RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The first Quarterly Meeting for the Cambridge Circuit of the Methodist Protestant Church, will take place at