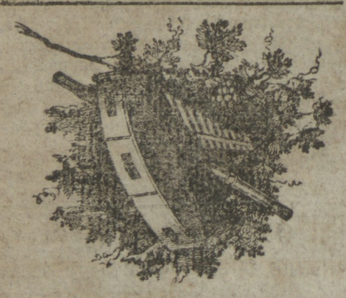
THE BOUQUET.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."



From a London Paper.

The annexed lines on a cow-doctor named Marshall, are, as will be seen, a parody on the verses written on the burial of Sir John Moore.

Not a *sous* had he got—nor a guinea
or a note;
And he looked confoundedly flurried
As he bolted away without paying his
shot
And the landlady after him hurried.

We saw him again at dead of night,
When home from the club returning;
We *twigged* the Doctor beneath the
light
Of the gas-lamps, brilliantly burning.

All bare and exposed to the midnight
dews,
Reclined in the gutter we found him:
And he looked like a gentleman taking a
snooze
With his *Marshall* cloak around him.

"The Doctor as drunk as the D—l" we
said,
And as we managed a shutter to borrow:
We raised him, & sighed at the thought
that his head
Would consumedly ache on the morrow.

We bore him home and put him to bed,
And we told his wife and his daughter,
To give him next morning a couple of
red
Herrings with soda-water.

Loudly they talked of his money that's
gone,
And his lady began to upbraid him:
But little he recked so they let him
snore on,
'Neath the counterpane, just as we
laid him.

We tuck'd him in, and had hardly done,
When beneath the window calling,
We heard the rough voice of a son of a
gun
Of a watchman "one o'clock" bawling.

Slowly and sadly we all walked down
From this room in the uppermost story;
A rush light we placed on the bold hearth
stone,
And we left him alone in his glory.

THE MISCELLANIST.

SOMETHING VERY IMPORTANT.

The following dialogue is supposed to have taken place between a Printer and one of his creditors—*supposed*, did we say? It has much more of reality in it than of *supposition*, as many Printers can testify.

Creditor. Why are Printers poor paymasters?

Printer. Because they have not the means of paying.

C. Why then do they go in debt?

P. To carry on their business.

C. But have they no incom e

P. Yes—But it comes in too slow to defray current expenses.

C. What would make them punctual as other men?

P. Other men can compel payment, but a Printer cannot.

C. None of your mysteries—A Printer cannot compel payment! Where is the law?

P. Of the law he does not complain. But how is it possible for him to collect his accounts, scattered as they are to the four winds of heaven, and attend to the duties of his office at the same time? Answer this.

C. I see it all. I pity you. But I must have my pay. [Exit Creditor.]

P. (Solus.) Oh, that I had never been a Printer! Would that my voice could reach every delinquent subscriber. I would ring in his ears the sad tale of all my cares. But cheer up; I will write fifty duns this very night, and wait for the return of the mail. [Exit.]

The mail returns, and no answer. Another, and another comes, but it bears n greeting to him. He sighs and si e again;—but he sighs in vain. The wind late war, held in the Assembly Chamber, in the City of Albany, on the 18th February, 1826 praying that land may be granted them by the Government for their services.

In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

T e business before the House yesterday was entirely of a private charac-

of Lawyers, upwards of 6,000. The number of places of worship is about 9,000; and of Clergymen 5,000; of these, the number of Congregational churches is estimated at 1,500, and about the same number of ministers. The Presbyterian have more than 1,400 churches and 900 ministers, 150 Candidates, and 3 Theological Seminaries. The Methodists have three Diocesses; 1,100 itinerant preachers; 3,000 stationary ministers, and 2,500 places of worship. The Baptists have 3,504 churches; 2,219 ministers, and three Theological Seminaries.

The number of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements, which have been taken out in the U. States is 4,400. Books publised in the United States, anuually amount to nearly 3,000,000. More than two hundred waggons are travelling through the country, and constantly engaged in the book trade. Number of regular Newspapers is over 1,000. More than 100 steam boats, comprising more than 14,000 tons navigate the Mississippi. The vessels of the United States, on an average, perform their voyages in one-third less time than the English. We have 5,000 post offices; 80,000 miles of post road; 12,000 miles of turnpike road. There are 3,000 legislators; and we have already 200 volumes of Law Reports printed. The Unted States' Navy consists of 7 ships of the line, 9 frigates, 2 corvettes, 5 sloops of war, 1 brig, 7 schooners besides several gun boats.

THE REFLECTOR.

SPRING.

There is a joyful sensation, on the approach of the vernal season, better conceived than expressed. It seems as if we were summoned to an entertainment in which all that can delight the senses or give pleasure to the heart are combined for our gratification. The firmament wears a softer blue, the gales are mild and exhilerating, and the buds begin to peep from the ground, while the trees prepare to put on their verdant livery. We behold already in fancy, the presence of April with her sunny tears, and May with all her redundancy of bloom and fragrance. Youth enjoys such a season with unmixed delight—he sees in perspective, many a blooming spring, many a ramble amongst the meadows; but the man of silver hair surveys this spectacle with other emotions—he flies to the past for enjoyment, when he surveys the rapid footsteps of youth bounding over the green pastures, he calls to memory the hour when his own limbs were so alert.—Age says Burke, lives in restrospect alone. But if age is compelled to witness such thoughts in the contemplation of the vernal season, aided by the light of Christianity, he can look forward with brighter hopes—he sees that he is near the drawing light of Heaven's everlasting day—death he regards as the day star of the immortal morning. Warned by his bodily pains and his waning senses, that his Master has little more on this earth for him to do—he begins to make the necessary preparations for his departure. Buoyed up with faith and hope, he beholds this earth with all its enjoyments stepping away from his grasp without regret, knowing that here he is but a pilgrim returning to the home of his Father.—*Sat. Herald.*

LIGHT READING.

There was much sound palpable argument in the speech of a country lad, to an idler, who boasted of his ancient family.—'So much the worse for you,' said the peasant, 'as we ploughmen say, "the older the weed, the worse the crop."'

Strong Grog.—A venerable but eccentric member of the presbytery, lately, in attempting to get into the packet boat, fell into the canal. He was drawn out half drowned, and conveyed to a house in the neighborhood, where he was put to bed. 'Will ye tak some spirits and water, Sir?' asked his considerate host.—"Na, na! I hae had plenty o'water for ae day—I'll tak the spirits noo!"

A seaman's log.—A seaman, who had been stewart of a vessel from Quebec to Dublin, entered a complaint against his captain, for having given him several beatings, of which he kept a regular *log*, and produced a paper, on which, were the following items to the credit of the Captain:

"June 5. Wind fair—Captain in a *foul* humor; only said there was no land like the land of liberty, (meaning America,) for which, Captain
ceptions of its
take the "liberty" te, perhaps, indulg
the stern port forecast of events to
cruel hard is in its nature, a measure
"June and experimental. The bles-
mark Heaven may turn it to the ac-
out of human improvement. Accidents
foreseen, and mischances not to be an-
cipated, may baffle all its high purposes
and disappoint its fairest expectations.—
But the design is great, is benevolent, is
humane. It looks to the melioration of
the condition of man. It is congenial
with that spirit which promoted the Declaration of our Independence; inspired the preamble of our first treaty with France; which dictated our first treaty with Prussia, and the instructions under which it was negociated; which filled the hearts and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our revolution."

[*Sat. Ev. Post.*

U. S. Mint.—The annual report of

my stomach, as it was as tough as a cable; then, says he, you shall get your *belly-full* of a *rope's end*; Captain too smart with an answer; will make him *smart* for it.

"July 10. Captain scolding me all day and gave a blow on the cheek; Lord knows Captain has too much *jaw* of his own, at all times, to attempt having any thing to do with another's, I'll make him laugh on the *wrong side of his mouth*, for all this; he shan't be always a letting his hand go *cheek by joul*, with my *chaps* no *chap* could stand it."

The magistrate, after complimenting the complainant, on the ingenuity and novelty of his log book, desired the clerk to give the steward a summons to his Captain, to answer the complaint.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Advantage of fallow-crops over summer-fallows.

By James Spenny, of Monroe.

To Jesse Buel, Esq.

Dear Sir—In answer to your circular, I would observe, that I should not have presumed to finish matter for a volume of the Memoirs of the Board, had it not been asserted, that "any facts, however simple, would be considered valuable."

I have carefully watched the progress of improvement in agriculture, in order to derive benefit from any system of cultivation, new and useful, which might be proposed. Although many improvements in the business of husbandry have been suggested, which would no doubt be of advantage to the farming interest, were they reduced to practice, yet I shall speak of but one which I consider the most prominent, and that deserving the greatest attention; and which, if generally introduced, would save to the farmers of this state, annually, many millions.—I mean the introduction of fallow-crops, and the abandonment of summer-fallows altogether, on green sward. The experience I had in the system, confirms my belief, that all spring crops such as oats, peas, barley and potatoes, may be raised on green sward, well ploughed, either in the fall or spring, and rolled with a heavy roller, with less expense in labour, and double the nett profits, than on stubble land; that the expense of tending a corn crop, on ground of that description, and thus managed, would be less then than the expense of the summer fallowing; and that good or poor land would not be exhausted as much in growing most of the above crops, with the sod under, unmolested & unexposed, while rotting, as it would be in receiving two or three ploughings, while in a partial state of decomposition, in the heat of summer, exposed to the influence of the sun, rains and winds. The first experiment I made of this kind, was a crop of corn, on a stiff sward of spear grass, ploughed in the fall, and well harrowed in the spring, without rolling. My crop was 72 bushels to the acre, worth 50 cents per bushel—Nett profits, $23 30 per acre. The ground was well ploughed once next spring, and sowed to peas: crop, 32 bushels per acre, worth $1, per bushel—Nett profits, $25,10. The peas were harvested early in September, and the ground well ploughed once, and sowed to wheat: crop, 31 bushels to the acre—Nett profits, $22,90 to the acre, Nett profits in three years, $71,30. I have this year raised corn on land adjoining, and of a similar soil, and sod, the soil is what farmers call a sandy loam, managed in the same way, save only the crop was but once hoed: (wet weather prevented:) crop, 100 bushels to the acre. No manure was used; and not so much labor in tending, as stubble land would have required. In the same field, I sowed 60 roods of ground to flax, and harrowed it in well on the sod. The crop grew well, and was the best I have ever raised on any ground. It fell down and I pulled it while in blossom; after which I ploughed the ground once, and sowed turnips. The turnips are very fine, and promise a good crop.

Henrietta, Monroe co. Oct. 18, 1824.

POTATOES.

vicissitudes of an Indiaman, has success-
dangers of a five months voyage. Sardina-
his Excellency decline the offer made it is
him, he will most probably, be appointed n
to some high office, which might give him
an opportunity of being near the King's
person. It is a fact well known, that
the noble Marquiss is honoured in a very high degree with the confidence and personal friendship of the Sovereign.—The Marchioness of Wellesley also received from his Majesty before her marriage, the most flattering and espectful attention:

FROM THE PACIFIC.—The N.Y. Gazette learns from a passenger in the brig Polly and Eliza, from Carthagena, who recently left the Pacific, that the Castle of Callao remained in the possession of Gen. Rodil on the 27th of Dec. but it was expected that it would soon fall into the hands of the Patriots.

Gen. Valerz of the Columbian army in Peru, arrived at Panama on the 24th of January, with 1500 troops, principally

Jew's system of Fattening Geese.—A gentleman who has recently travelled in Poland, intimates that the Jews in that country, who are celebrated for their skill in goose fattening, fatten their geese in the following curious manner. They, he assert, wrap their geese, if the weather be mild, in coarse linen—if cold, in flannel, first cutting off a small bunch of feathers that stand erect on their rump, on which it is well known to English goose-feeders, the goose in the night time, rests its bill, and sucks away a considerable part of its fat. They then hang them up in dark places, and in separate cages, and stopping their ears with small peas, to prevent them from being disturbed by noise, and placing by them plenty of water and gravel, feed them three times a-day, with pellets of malt, or barley-meal by which treatment their geese become wonderfully fat in an incredible short space of time.

[The difficulty of fattening poultry in town, which has been brought to it either by land or water, is much complained of, and its cause not well understood. A lady at Annapolis, Mrs. Carroll, whose hospitable table is remarkable for the fatness and delicacy of the poultry to be found upon it, finds no difficulty on this point.—This department is managed by her venerable superintendant, Mrs. Johnson, and as we have understood, more after the fashion of feeding *pigs* than poultry; that is, they are fed indiscriminately from the offal of the kitchen, on greens, pot liquor, parings of bacon, and other meats, potatoes, &c. &c. The treatment, so convenient and simple, we are told will never fail to give us, what is so much to be esteemed, good fat plump poultry.—[*Ed. Am. Farmer.*

Humanity to Bees.—A shoemaker who resides in the East of Sussex, has, for three following seasons, it is credibly asserted, taken the honey from his bees, without destroying them, by the following simple means:—the hive that contains both bees and honey he places bottom upwards, on a form, with a round hole cut in it of sufficient dimensions to receive the crown of the hive, and to keep it in an erect position in its inverted state. Over this hive he places another, well smeared with strong beer and honey mixed together, and filled about half full with sweet flowers, sweet and aromatic shrubs, herbs, &c—then placing it, rim to rim, over the inverted hive, the bees ascend into it and become so tipsy by feasting on the honey and beer, that they sleep the whole of the next day in their new habitation, consequently, may be removed to any place that might be thought proper, leaving their property behind them, but saving their lives.

How to preserve Milk.—Put to a pan of milk a spoonful of wild horse radish, and it will remain sweet for several days, either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk will change.

CURE FOR THE CANCER.

Charles City Court House, (Va.)
March 11th 1826.

Dear Sir,—In answer to an inquiry made in your paper in relation to the use of the narrow leaf dock in the cure of Cancer, I take pleasure in stating that a radical cure was effected by its application to a supposed cancer, with which Wm. A. Harrison, late of Maycox, and the son of Carter B. Harrison was afflicted. The root of the dock, (as well as I recollect) was boiled until it became quite soft, and was then used by way of poultice; a fresh application was made three or four times during the day. This simple remedy produced an entire cure. I sincerely hope this information may be useful to the gentleman, to whose inquiry it is intended as an answer.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County Orphan's Court, March 13, 1826.

On application of *John Brohawn*, Admr. with the will annexed, of *John Brohawn*, late of Dorchester county, dec'd. it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of *three successive weeks*, in the newspaper printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my Hand and the Seal of my office affixed, this 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1826.

SEAL.

WM. W. ECCLESTON.
Register of Wills for Dorchester ct'y.

IN obedience to the law and the order of the honorable Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Jno Brohawn*, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against
id deceased, are hereby warned to ex-
bit the same with the proper vouchers
reof, to the subscriber on or before the
day of January, 1827, they may oth-
wise by law be excluded from all be-
fit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 13th day of
arch anno domini, 1826.

JOHN BROHAWN, Adm'r.
with the will annexed
of John Brohawn, dec.

☞ All persons indebted to the above
ate are requested to make immediate
yment. march 18 3w

CONINE'S OFFICE

No. 32, Market street,
Baltimore, March 4th 1826.

NOW'S THE TIME

to secure an unparalleled chance for

WEALTH !!!

In order to afford adventurers in the country, an opportunity of taking advantage of the present auspicious moment, it has been respectfully suggested, and determined that the price of Tickets in the brilliant scheme of the SIXTH

Maryland State Lottery,

remain at the original or scheme price of Four Dollars, and Shares in proportion until the 24th of the present month [March] when the price will be advanced to Five dollars,

All orders, mailed during the intervening time, will be fulfilled at the low rate of Four dollars, and shares in proportion if addressed to

W. C. CONINE,
Baltimore or Philadelphia.

BRILLIANT SCHEME OF THE

Maryland State Lottery,

6th CLASS'

To be drawn on the 10th of May, 1826

ALL IN A FEW HOURS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 prize	of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	do of	10,000	is	10,000
2	do of	5,000	is	10,000
10	do of	1,000	is	10,000
15	do of	500	is	7,500
50	do of	100	is	5,000
100	do of	50	is	5,000
100	do of	20	is	2,000
550	do of	10	is	5,500
20,000	do of	4	is	80,000

20,829 Prizes amounting to $160,000
19,171 Blanks.

40,000 Tickets at $4 - - $160,000

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other will be put the prizes above the denomination of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4 each will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in the lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of 25,000 dolls. that is to say, if the 25,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize; if the 25,000 dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize.

The Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

The Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in one drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many tickets therefore will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathl. F. Williams } Commr's.
James B. Ringgold

PRESENT RATE OF TICKETS.

Whole, - -	$4 00	Quarters,	$1 00
Halves, - -	2 00	Eighths, - -	0 50

Until the day above stated.

To be had in the greatest variety at

CONINE'S OFFICES,

No. 32, and 217, Market st. Baltimore, and No. 3, South Third st. Philadelphia.

march 11 w

Three high Prizes

Were sold at

CLARK'S OFFICE

viz. No. 32200, a capital of $5000.
No. 10581, do 1000.
No. 28736, do 1000.
with 500s, 100s, 50s, 20s, &c.

The fortunate holders of prizes are reminded to renew them in the

Grand State Lottery

which will be drawn in the city of Baltimore more on

The 10th of May,

HIGHEST PRIZE:

25.000 DOLLS.

Tickets $4 shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

CLARK'S OFFICES

Corner of Market and Calvert streets, or No- 52 Market street, three doors west of Gay street, also No. 149 Market street, fourth door from Light st. *BALTIMORE.* march 4 w

SHINGLES.

THE subscriber offers for sale at the low price, 15,000 Cypress shingles.
THOS. WOOLFORD.

CAM

VOL. V.

TERMS:

The Cambridge Chronicle is published at 2 doll
cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No Subscription will be received for less than Six
and a failure to notify a discontinuance shall be c
as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted
for 1 dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent i

In all cases where the number of insertions is no
advertisements will be continued until forbid, and
accordingly.

All Communicattions addressed to the Editor m
POST PAID, otherwise they will not be attended

∴ No paper will be discontinued until all arrea
paid.

OAKLY FOR SAL

WILL be positively sold at W
Flint's tavern on MONDA
10th day of April next, at 12 o'clo
the highest bidder, a FARM cont
one hundred acres, adjoining the to
Cambridge, and lately in the occu
of Dr. John Hooper. This farm is
tifully situated on the Choptank
and is a most desirable residence
small family—The advantageous
tion of this property, and the abun
and variety of its excellent fruit
well known, that a further descrip
altogether unnecessary. Bond an
security will be required for th
ment of the purchase money, in 6,
and 24 months. Possession will
ven immediately, and an indisputa
tle upon the payment of the whol
chase money and interest

THOS. J. H. ECCLEST
march 18 4w

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable lot of ground
ed on the west side of Race
adjoining the property where Mr.
Bryan now lives. Should the abo
perty not be disposed of at priva
previous to the 11th of April next,
on that day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. be
sed to public sale, on the premises
terms apply to Mr. James Bryan,
bridge, or to

CATHERINE REDHE
march 25 3w Vie

Notice:

WILL be sold on FRIDAY
April at the residence of Jo
compte the following property, tak
execution by virtue of sundry Fi
the suit of Thomas Lockerman
Bell & James, two at the suit of
Lecompte, and one at the suit o
Littleton. Property to wit: 2 Ho
head of Cattle, 37 sheep, 1 neg
Daffeny, 1 negro girl Susan, and
boy Josiah, will be sold for cash to
fy the above Fi Fa's. debt, intere
cost. Sale to commence between
4 o'clock. Attendance given by

WM. C. RIDGAWA
march 25 3w Const

Grocery & Commission

THE subscribers have remove
Cambridge to Baltimore an
opened a Grocery and Commissio
on LIGHT STREET WHARF
corner of Light and Camden str
the house lately occupied by
M'Henry and Shaw, where the
their friends and the public gene
give them a call. Groceries wil
at the lowest market prices, a
duce left on commission will be
attended to T. & R. HAYW

All persons indebted to the
firm previous to their removal t
more, are informed that their a
have been left in the hands of N
cleston Esq. who is duly autho
settle the same. T. &
march 25 w

BOOKS.

THE subscriber requests th
have either borrowed fro
taken without permission the
books, to return them as soon as
ient—2d volume of Shakspeare
son's Rambler, 4 vols.—13th v
Voltaire's works—Hall's sermon
Littleton's dialogues of the dead
ing's Joseph Andrews—Hume
cles, and Balguy's reply, (boun
er)—2d volume of Dryden's Vi
Mahon's speech on the Jew Bill,
let)—Godwin's Caleb Willia
Evelina (novels.) The above b
tain his own name or that of
Saml. W. Pitt. The novels m
tained if the others should be r

JOHN R.
march 25 3w

JOB PRINTIN

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

Chronicle Offic

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