THE BOUQUET.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

JONATHAN AND THE TAILOR.

'Twas on a summer's day,
A tailor, more than ninth part of a man,
On shop-board, made his needle play,
When to his window up stalk'd Jonathan,
And cried in a loud drawling yell,
"Have you got any bar iron here to sell!"
"No," says the tailor, "not a needle-full;"
Continuing still his thread to pull.
"I say," bawls Jonathan again,
In a somewhat louder strain,
"Have you got any bar iron here? for I *Wanted* to buy."
Quoth tailor, "not a needle-full, depend on't:
So there's the end on't
Cries Jonathan, with angry phiz,
"*Darn ye*, you mean to quiz:
So if out here you'll quick be jogging,
I rum, I'll give you one good flogging.
"One flogging quoth the tailor, "pooh!
I would not jog out there for *too*"

From the U. S. Literary Gazette.

SONG.

Daughter of Beauty, Gulnare!
Queen of the delicate graces,
Whose smile is a minstrel, to charm away care,
And lighten wherever it traces:
Health to thy cheek! where the mantle of morn
Flushes, with rosiest tints to adorn.

Long may the zone that entwines
Purity, mildness, affection,
Shed the same lustre as constantly shines
Around thee in angel perfection;
And long may the smile that illumines thy brow,
Live on as it does in its loveliness now.

The lilly may fade from thy cheek,
With freshness no longer adorning;
The rose that envelopes its whiteness may seek
To take back her mantle of morning,
Yet still will loves tenderness beam from thine eye,
And ask for that homage no heart can deny.

The ringlet may branch, where it bends
Over eyes of cerulean hue,
That melt with the softness that young Luna lends,
To mellow her pathway of blue;
Yet who would not love thee, and sweetly repose
In the bosom where true love with constancy grows? R. D.

THE MISCELLANIST.

From the Trenton Emporium.

"MAKE THE BEST OF IT."

It seems to me to be a good plan in the outset of life, to adopt some general rules of conduct, for our government under every diversification of circumstances.—The more simple they are, the better, so that they cover the whole ground, and furnish a universal directory in every case; they should be brief that they may be easily remembered; taken up on good consideration, that we may have faith in them & always practised that they may become familiar, and grow into our very nature; for no rule will be constantly and successfully acted on, unless it be engrafted by habit into our method of thinking, and become a part of our character. Suppose then we take up the sentence at the head of this article, and see how it will do to begin with.

"We have all kinds of weather to expect," says the farmer at this season of the year; it is true; and it is also true that Fortune is, from first to last, as changeable as the season in spring. We must expect in our journey clouds & sunshine, storms and calms; the tempests that cross our path will sometimes give us warning of their approach, & sometimes come suddenly and unexpectedly. There will be times when the wind and tide will be in our favour; and when both will be against us. This is the common lot; none have a right to expect exemption from it.—What more important rule then can be adopted, to meet all these exigences, that will at the same time be so plain, so easily acted on, and promise so much good as this—*make the best of it.*

Perhaps you are at school; or at a trade or a learner of some kind, preparing for future usefulness. Make the best of your opportunities—surely you cannot adopt a better motto. A sound scholar, a good workman has a great advantage over those of an opposite character.—Hundreds are constantly arriving at manhood, who have had all the advantages of the most fortunate circumstances, and have come out neither the one nor the other; there are men of profound erudition who never saw the inside of a college, and there are college bred dunces. There are skilful, ingenious, and scientific mechanics, who had miserable masters; and poor good for nothing workmen, who had first rate opportunities. The difference is all here—the first, made the best of their time, the last did not.—Do you intend to belong to the first class? I know you do. Then while you have a chance—*make the best of it.*

Among those who are already in the business doing world, these observations will probably be read by three general classes: Those who are going on prosperously, those who just rub along; and those who are unfortunate.

The prosperous always fall into a mistake when they think adversity can never overtake them—a ship may have a fine breeze, but the mariner never is sure of out running the storm. It is consequently the dictate of wisdom to improve the present moment diligently in making provisions for less favourable times. It is by this that the prudent stand, they get on the highest possible vantageground, fence themselves about on all sides; and by gathering industriously and carefully while the sun shines, lay up a sufficient store for the evil days that, in the common course of events, come sooner or later. They have every inducement to attend to the rule; always a profitable one, and—*make the best of it.*

Those who are becalmed on the voyage of life, will find it greatly to their account, to adopt this rule; because it is of first importance that they go not down the stream, even if they cannot ascend. Closer application, more steady and skilful management, indefatigable industry, and long perseverance are only the more necessary, in consequence of the difficulties that arise in their way. They should keep close to the wind as the sailors say—be especially careful not to fall into any kind of extravagance; and keep a good look out to take advantage of the first moment a more favorable train of circumstances sets in. They should, of all men, each keep perfect master of his particular situation; and be sure to—*make the best of it.*

The last class of persons, not I hope the most numerous, are those who have been unfortunate. It sometimes happens that men in this situation become discouraged, and desponding; this should not be so; it is unwise, and unsafe. For them there is but one course that promises an escape from difficulty, and that is the adoption of this very rule. They should make the best of the means left them. Not relax exertion; not give up to loose habits; these will only make bad worse.

In short, if all men would improve their every opportunity in the best manner they could; and keep the main point constantly in view, there would be far less difficulty in getting along than is often experienced. Every man ought to be able to make a good honest living, pay his debts, and have something to spare, and wherever this is not the case, as a general rule, I set it down that something is wrong.

It is easy to see how many people manage to be always poor, always encompassed by difficulties; a visit to the bar room of a tavern, an oyster house, or any other place where money may be foolishly spent, will furnish a solution. It is a marvellously easy thing to go down hill, especially when one fairly gets started; a round stone will travel a long distance that way without trouble, but to get it back will be a far more difficult matter. O. OAKWOOD.

AGRICULTURAL.

CORN.

The utility of corn stalks for manure, has been demonstrated upon scientific principles, to an extent I believe not generally apprehended. 1000 parts of dry wheat straw gave 43 parts of ashes; and 1000 parts of those ashes afforded 22.5 of of soluble matter. 1000 parts of the stalks of Indian corn (*Zea mays*) gave 84 parts of ashes; and 1000 parts of those ashes afforded 72.56 of soluble matter.—*See Davy, p.* 105. Hence 100 pounds of stalks will afford more food to vegetables than 600 lbs. of wheat straw. This is a matter of moment to the farmer who duly appreciates the importance of manure, and affords a strong inducement to extend the cultivation of this useful plant. Corn takes less from the soil and more from the atmosphere, in consequence of its large system of leaves, than wheat, and consequently is less exhausting. Its average product is three times as great. It serves as food for all animals. Its ordinary price in market is about one half the price of wheat. Both now are about the same price. Fed with unfermented manure, and planted on a clover lay, it is the most certain and profitable grain crop that is grown. On poor or wet ground, badly taken care of, no crop is less profitable. We have corn soils and corn districts, and soils and districts, that will not produce it to advantage. When we become wiser, every district will confine its culture to the products for which it is best adapted.—We shall hereafter have our wheat districts, our barley districts, our corn districts, and our grazing districts; between them mutually advantageous. Our great error consists in blending all branches of husbandry, when our soil and location are probably only well adapted to a single branch.

SMUT.

In lately travelling through a part of New York, I learnt, to my astonishment that in one of the best wheat towns in Schoharie county, the crop was injured from ten to 25 per cent. by smut, and that the farmers knew of no method to prevent the disease From reading the experiments of scientific men, and from practical knowledge, I know that smut is easily prevented, by salt and lime, or by the latter alone, if properly applied.

The French chemists have multiplied experiments upon this subject; and perhaps there is no school of science, which has devoted more time to improve agriculture than that of France, and none which have come to more correct conclusions. I am going to state the French process for preventing smut, and I pledge myself, that, if correctly followed, it will prove effectual.

This disease is proved, by the French and English philosophers, to proceed from microscopic grains, or atoms of black dust, which germinate, produce themselves, and take possession of the ear. In the 'Bibliotheque Physico Economique, particular directions are given for steeping the seed, which I am satisfied possess advantages over the method generally pursued. These directions enjoin, that in order to destroy the gum of smut in the seed intended to be sown, 6 or 7 gallons of water must be employed for 4 1-2 bushels of seed, and from 2 lb 6, to 2lb. 10 oz. of quick lime, according as its quality is more or less caustic, or to the greater or less degree of smut in the grain. Boil a part of the water, and slake the lime with it, after which add the remainder of the water. The heat of the whole of the liquid ought to be such as we can with difficulty bear the hand in it. Then gently pour the lime water upon the grain, placed in a tub, stirring it without ceasing, at first with a flat stick, and afterwards with a shovel. The liquor should at first be 3 or 4 fingers breadth over the level of the wheat. Leave the grain to soak twenty four hours, turning it 5 or 6 times, when it may be sown.

Grain limed by immersion does not incommode the sower, like that which is limed in the ordinary way. It adheres like a varnish to the surface of the grain; its germination is quicker, and, as it carries with it moisture enough to develope the embryo, the wheat will not suffer for want of rain; insects will not attack it, as they cannot bear the acid taste of lime.

Independent of the benefit of lime steeps in preventing smut, there will be found, in the 3d volume of the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York, some cogent reasons for believing, that it is equally efficacious in preventing the depredations of the Hessian fly.

TO OBTAIN GOOD TIMBER.

Bark the tree the year before it is cut down. By this means the alburnum is converted into wood.

It is the sap in the alburnum, or white wood, which causes timber rapidly to decay. The sap contains saccharine matter, acids and mucilage, which ferment with heat, and bring on a decomposition of the wood. By the process recommended, the moisture is exhausted without fermentation, and the pores of the alburnum contract and harden. Soaking boards and timber in water renders the sap thin, so that when taken out and exposed to the sun, it is more readily expelled. In the process of charring, the moisture is expelled: and not only this, but the coal (carbon) protects the timber from moisture, air, and heat, the great agents in the process of putrefaction.—Charred wood is said to have been taken out of the ground at Constantinople, in a sound state, which had lain there seven hundred years.

DISTEMPER IN DOGS.

Williamsburg, March 29, 1826.

Dear Sir,—I observe in your last number of the Farmer, that information is wanted on the cause and cure of the distemper in dogs; I know nothing of the cause; I have cured a dog that had the distemper very bad. I send you below, the mode I practised with him. If you think it worth publishing you are at liberty to do so.

First give in some gravy, nine grains Ipecacuanha, in three days after give three grains of calomel and five of Jalap, in three days after repeat this dose, and in ten days repeat the dose of calomel and jalap. Respectfully, yours,
RICHARD COKE.

LIGHT READING.

FINE SPEAKING.—So prevalent is the custom of fine speaking, that plain speaking is in danger of being turned out of doors. Seeing a friend muffled up, I asked him, if he had the tooth-ache? 'Sir, replied he, 'I have a tumor in the glands, which suspends the operation of mastication.'—When I had dined with him on a shoulder of mutton, he eat little, observing, 'that the *rancidity* of the fat was *not congenial to the coats of the stomach* and might therefore bring on an *emetic operation.*'

Seven Irishmen, it is said, who were sentenced to seven years transportation for a riot, comforted themselves with the reflection that it was only a year a piece.

Shortly after the commencement of the last war a tax was laid on candles, which as a Ricardo lecturer would prove made them dearer. A Scotch wife in Greenock remarked to the chandler, Paddy Macbeth, that the price was raised, and asked why. "It's 'a owing to the war," said Paddy. "The war!" said the astonished matron; "Gracious me! are they gaun to fight by candle light!"

Courtship.—When the Elector of Saxony first visited the Countes Cozille to declare his love, it is said, he took a bag of an hundred thousand crowns in one hand and in the other a horseshoe, which he snapped asunder before her face, leaving her to draw the consequences of such remarkable proofs of strength and liberality.

Energetic Biography.—Baron Frederick Trenck thus sums up the life, death and character, of his cousin, Baron Francis Trenck, the celebrated *pandour* of Austria. "He lived the tyrant and enemy of the human race, and died a holy scoundrel."

A good one.—A printer's Devil, belonging to one of the daily prints, being ordered to leave a paper with ——, in order that he might see the piece which he wrote for it, carried it up to the *garret*, very naturally concluding that that was the residence of *the author.*

A gentleman seeing a lady holding an act of the Legislature before her face, to keep the fire off, said she was like an insolvent debtor, "she was taking the benefit of the insolvent act."

Nine points of the law.—To him that goes to the law, nine things are requisite;—In the first place a good deal of money; 2dly, a good deal of patience—3dly, a good cause; 4hly, a good attorney; 5hly, a good counsel; 6hly, good evidence; 7hly, a good jury; 8hly, a good judge; 9hly, good luck.

A clergyman of Massachusetts (says Mr. Tudor) being in the habit of preaching sermons which had no connexion with his texts, one of his parishioners observed, that, "if his sermon had the small pox, his text could'nt catch it."

A bacchanalian candidate offering for a Country Borough, the electors unanimously agreed that he was a very proper man to *sup*-PORT.

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County Orphans' Court
August 11, 1825.

On application of *Zipporah Tubman* and *Robert F. Tubman*, administrators of *Richard Tubman* late of Dorchester county, deceased.—it is ordered that they give the notice required by law, for 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 Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my Hand and the Seal of my Office affixed, this 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1825.

SEAL

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Reg'r. of Wills for Dorch'r. co.

IN obedience to the law and the order of the Honourable Orphans' court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Richard Tubman*, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of August, 1826, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 11th day of August A. D. 1825.

ZIPPORAH TUBMAN, and
ROBERT F. TUBMAN,
Administrators of Richard Tubman, dec'd.
march 25 3w

†‡† All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

[REMOVAL.]

WM. A. MARTIN,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has removed from his former stand, (at Mrs. Bradshaw's) to the house on Race street, next door below the store of Samuel Lecompte, Esq. where he will continue to repair clocks and watches of every description, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Clocks in the country will be attended to by orders being left as above.
april 1 3t W. A. M.

New and Late Fashions

Just received at Baltimore from London

S. DEVENNISH,

TAKES the liberty to acquaint the citizens of Cambridge and the public generally, that he has *removed* to the house lately occupied by Dr. Muse as a Medicine establishment, and one door above the store of Mr. Samuel Lecompte—in the above named town, where he continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. From his knowledge and experience in the above business, he pledges himself to execute their work with dispatch, IN THE MOST NEAT, FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT STYLE. He hopes his devotion to business, and exertion to give general satisfaction, and having procured the latest fashions in Baltimore, which have been received in that city from London, will ensure him a continued share of public patronage.
Jan 7 w

Tailoring.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cambridge and the public in general, that he has taken the shop, formerly occupied by *J. Brown*, Race-street, near Mr. Ridgaway's tavern, where he is now prepared to carry on the

Tailoring Business

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

From his experience in the above business, he flatters himself that no person who may confide work to his care will be disappointed. He pledges himself to execute all orders in his line with dispatch, *in the most elegant and fashionable style.*—His attention to business and desire to give satisfaction, to all who employ him, will, he trusts, secure him a share of public patronage.
LEVIN WINGATE.
Cambridge, may 28, 1825. tf

CONINE'S OFFICE

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

NOW'S THE TIME

to secure an unparalleled chance for

WEALTH!!!

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.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other wheel 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.

PRESENT RATE OF TICKETS.

Whole, - -	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves, - -	2 50	Eighths, - -	0 62

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

MILITARY NOTICES

Neatly and expeditiously printed at the *CHRONICLE OFFICE.*

CAM

VOL. V.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATUR

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 shallbe co 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 attend d

*** No paper will be discontinued until all arrear paid.

NOTICE.

I understand that a report, "of th tleman whom I employ as a er in my private school, being a date for the place in the Cambrid cademy, which is about to be va continues to be most industriously lated, obviously for purposes unfri to my institution: I therefore tak occasion, *upon authority*, to pron the *report* a *falsehood*, and neces the author a liar; and one moreov an occult and dastardly character the circulators of it, henceforth similar complexion. JOS: E. MU
april 8 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Fieri Facias to rected by James Houston, F the suit of Bell and James, against ekiah Mecotter, will be sold on FRI the 28th inst. at the residence of sai cotter, all his right in equity in an

Lot or parcel of Land

situate near Ross town, at the he town point road—also one black w and child to serve for a term of one secretary desk, one mahogany one bed with bedstead and furnitu be sold for cash to satisfy said clai cost. Sale to commence betwee hours of 10 and 4 o'clock,
Attendance by
WM. G. LECOMPTE
april 8 3w Deputy S

SEASONABLE GOO

THE subscribers have just re from Baltimore, a large and assortment of DRY GOODS, se with care from the Belvidera's carg laid in at the lowest cash prices—general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Queens, hollow, and hardware, & ply of *GIN, BRANDY, WHIS* &c.—All of which will be sold l cash or produce.
CHARLES CORKRAN &
april 8 3w

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the creditors vin Bell, late of Dorchester c dec'd. to lodge their claims duly a ticated with the Register of Wi said county, on or before the 1st August next, as a dividend on th sonal estate of said dec'd. will be on that day. Those persons w glect this notice will be excluded any part of said dividend. Given my hand this 2d day of April,
THOMAS BELL, Admr. d.
with the will annexed
april 8 3w Levin Bell,

Stone-cutting Busine

IN FEDERALSBURG

THE subscriber returns his g acknowledgements to his and the public, for the liberal enc ment he has received, and respe solicits its continuance. He has returned from Baltimore with an ment of the

Best quality of STON

for head and foot stones for grav will in a short time be furnishe tomb slabs, and is prepared to e all orders in his line with dispa the most elegant and fashionable which he will sell low for cash o try produce.

JOHN ANDERS

N. B. All kinds of rough cast i will be executed in the best mann
Federalsburg, April 8 6m

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