THE BOUQUET.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

LINES

On soliciting a young Lady to take a morning walk.

Let us wander my ——
Ere the sun shall be rising,
And catch the perfumes of the morn;
Lets away, lets away,
(Idle slumber despising)
To charms that awake with the morn.

Let us view the last star,
And its splendor declining,
That lightens the east with its ray;
And the moon in the west,
Her wan empire resigning
To Phœbus the monarch of day.

Let us list to the lark,
In his earliest hymning,
As gladly he's soaring above;
And be fan'd by the breeze
O'er the flower-bed skimming,
As soft as the breathings of love.

The blowing wild flowers
Are awaiting to greet us,
Bespangled with dew bright and clear;
Like the face of affection
When smiling (to meet us)
Through friendship's benevolent tear.

Like *that* eye, I have seen
More brilliant when weeping,
The tender effusions of bliss—
Like *that* cheek, I have press'd
Which tear-drops were steeping,
To heighten the sweets of *that* kiss.

The soft tunes of the birds—
Ah! I never can hear them
With pleasure, if heard not by thee;
All the beauties of morning,
If thou canst not share them,
Are lost, when bestow'd upon me.

CLIO.

LINES.—*By Lord Byron.*

I would I were a careless child,
Still dwelling in my Highland cave,
Or roving through the dusky wild,
Or bounding o'er the dark-blue wave.
The cumbrous pomp of Saxon pride
Accords not with the freeborn soul,
That loves the mountain's craggy side,
And seeks the rocks where billows roll.

Fortune, take back these cultured lands,
Take back this name of splendid sound;
I hate the touch of servile hands—
I hate the slaves that cringe around.
Place me along the rocks I love,
Which sound to ocean's wildest roar;
I ask but this—again to rove
Thro' scenes my youth had known before.

Few are my years, and yet I feel
This world was ne'er design'd for me;
Ah! why do darkening shades conceal
The hour when man must cease to be?

THE MISCELLANIST.

From the Trenton Emporium.

THE GOLDEN CHAIN.

In mingling in the busy multitude that throngs the theatre of life, and casting around us an observing eye, we may glean many lessons of wisdom. Evil examples abound, and these are to be studied and avoided. Good ones are also to be found, and these should command our imitation as well as admiration. We journey through a country so full of devious roads and winding paths, that sometimes it is difficult to determine which is the straight forward way, and we are in danger of turning to the right hand or to the left very often—but the examples afforded by the history and condition of others, if properly suited, would generally prove finger posts, in doubtful cases, to point us in the right course. I have little doubt that the exercise of a moderate share of wisdom and prudence, in at least nine cases out of ten, will enable us to escape most of the ills of life. Indeed, so satisfied am I that men are generally the cause of their own misfortunes, that whenever I see a poor half starved looking soul, wandering about with holes in the elbows, and his toes peeping out of his shoes, I say to myself "that man has been imprudent," and I ask the reader when he beholds such a spectacle, to apply the test, and see whether he differs much from me in the conclusion. I sat down however to tell a story.

In a neat village, in that wild and romantic country to which the reader has been led so often, the banks of the Susquehanna, not far from Alesbury, lived a family by the name of Merton, in middling circumstances, respected and contented. Mary Merton was the eldest of six daughters, who, having been judiciously brought up to habits of industry & economy, were rather assistants than drawbacks upon their parents. They were well behaved, good looking girls, and in the bright summer holidays, and long winter evenings, seldom failed to be plentifully supplied with those necessary, though often mischievious, troublesome, & worthless things called gallants. The Mertons had some wealthy relatives in Philadelphia, and one of them, a generous old bachelor sent Mary, one summer, an elegant gold chain, with a diamond clasp, of exquisite workmanship, and great value. I do not know precisely the amount in dollars, but it was some hundreds, and these were speedily magnified into thousands, by the astonished natives, whose eyes had never beheld so rich a spectacle.

Mary Merton was accordingly the toast in all the country around; the golden chain evidently added wonderfully to her charms; she was courted by every body and had her choice among the beaux. She married. The chain adorned her neck at the wedding; and the bridegroom looked most lovely on her and on the bright folds of that gay ornament alternately. "and smiled and looked, and smiled and looked again." For a time, she wore it in every party, and was the envy of her less fortunate companions, and although when the first wonder wore away they ridiculed it a little and remarked that Mary's wedding and outfit was only ten times more costly to her father than it would have been had she never seen the chain, that it made fine clothes necessary to correspond with it &c. yet it was easily seen that the young married couple bore themselves more stately and with more *self* complacency than was usual, on its account, and the young bride even shewed some symptoms of superior importance towards her husband, and these proved that she at least did not regard what others might say or think.

Time passed away: the young people began the world genteely—but things did not prosper well. The mistress of such a golden chain could not descend to the entire level of usefulness and industry in family matters.—The husband became infected with sundry notions of gentility, not altogether compatible with his circumstances. The chain became a sinking fund. It bro't one expense after another, and yielded no profit; for it was a present and could not be sold; and it turned out in the end a ruinous affair. One of the last recollections associated with Mary and her partner, is the sale of the golden chain, by the constable for a store debt, containing many an item of silk and satin and all the et ceteras, of extravagance. They left the country soon after, in poverty and mortification.

The story is short and leaves the greater room for improvement. Whenever I see a poor person wrapped up in family pride, and holding his head full of notions of quality, in lofty idleness, above the common class, I cannot help thinking of the golden chain, and the consequence that grew out of its possession.

When I see a young lady remarkably handsome or accomplished, priding herself on the one or the other, I fear the lad who can catch her will catch a golden chain into the bargain

It is somewhat questionable, whether under any circumstances a life of idleness is an innocent life. He who is not engaged in some useful employment, cannot certainly fulfil the duty every one owes to society and his maker. No elevation, no wealth, no rank can be disgraced by labor. So the great Cincinnatus thought. A mistake has in our days crept into very high company, viz: Industry is considered disgraceful and idleness honorable; the reverse is the motto of wisdom.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

BREACH OF THE

MARRIAGE PROMISE.

NEW PALTZ, Ulster County.

Phillis Shoonmaker,
vs.
Cuff Hogeboom.

This was an action for a breach of the marriage promise, tried before 'squire De Witt, justice of the peace, and quorum. The parties, as their names indicate, are black, or, as philanthropists would say, *coloured folks.* Counsellor Van Schaick appeared on behalf of the lady. He recapitulated the many verdicts which had been given of late in favour of injured innocence, much to the honour and gallantry of an American jury. It was time to put an end to these faithless professions, to these cold hearted delusions: it was time to put a curb upon the false tongues and false hearts of pretended lovers, who, with honeyed accents, only wooed to ruin, and only professed to deceive. The worthy counsellor trusted that no injurious impressions would be made on the minds of the jury by the colour of his client.

"'Tis not a set of features,
The *tincture of the skin* that we admire."

She was black, it was true, so was the honored wife of Moses, the most illustrious and inspired of prophets. Othello, the celebrated Moor of Venice, and the victorious general of her armies was black, yet the lovely Desdemona saw "Othello's visage in his mind." In modern times we may quote his sable majesty of Hayti, or, since that country has become a republic, the gallant Boyer. He could also refer to Rhio Rhio, King of the Sandwich islands, his copper coloured queen, and Madam Poki, so hospitably received and fed to death by their colleague, the king of England—nay, the counsellor was well advised that the brave general Sucre, the hero of Ayachuco, was a dark mulatto. What, then, is colour, in estimating the griefs of a forsaken and ill treated female? She was poor, it was true, and in a humble sphere of life; but love levels all distinctions;—the blind god was no judge, and no respecter of colours; his darts penetrated deep, not skin deep; his client, though black, was flesh and blood, and possessed affections, passions, resentments, and sensibilities; and, in this case, she confidently threw herself upon the generosity of a jury of freemen; of men of the north, of men who did not live in Missouri, and on sugar plantations, and from such men his client expected just and liberal damages."

Phillis then advanced to the bar to give her testimony. She was, as her counsel represented, truly made up of flesh and blood, being what is called a strapping wench, as black as the ace of spades.—She was dressed in the Lo wutcDh fashion, which has not varied for a century, linsey-woolsey petticoats, very short; blue worsted stockings; leather shoes; with a thumping pair of silver buckles; gold ear rings, her wool nicely combed, her face sleek and greasy. There was no "dejected 'haviour of visage"—no broken heart visible in her face; she looked fat and comfortable, as if she had sustained no damage by the perfidy of her swain. Before she was sworn, the court called the defendant, who came from among the crowd, and stood respectfully before the bench. Cuff was a good-looking fellow, with a tolerably smartish dress, and appeared as if he had been in the metropolis taking lessons of perfidious lovers; he cast one or two cutting looks at Phillis, accompanied by a significant turn up of the nose, and now and then a contemptuous ejaculation of oh! umph! eugh! which did not disconcert the fair one in the least, she returning the compliment, by placing her arms a-kimbo, and surveying her lover from head to foot. The court inquired of Cuff, whether he had counsel; "no Massa," he replied, "I tell my own 'tory; you see Massa 'Squire I know de gentlemen of de jury berry vell; dere is Massa Teerpenning, of Little 'Sopus; know him berry vell; I plough for him; den dere is Massa Traphagan, of our town; how de do Massa; ah dere Massa Topper, vat prints de paper at Big 'Sopus; know him too; dere is Massa Peet Steenberg; know him too; he owes me little money; I know 'em all Massa 'Squire; I did go to get Massa Lucas to plead for me, but he gone to de Court of Error at Albany; Massa Sam Freer, and Massa Cockburn, said they come to gib me good character but I no see 'em here."

Cuff was ordered to stand aside, and Phillis was sworn.

Plantiff said she did not know how old she was; believed she was 16; she looked nearer 26; she lived with Hons Shoonmaker; was brought up in the family; she told her case as pathetically as possible.

"Massa Squire," said she, "I vas gone up to Massa Schoonmaker's lot, on Shaungum mountain to pile brush; den Cuff, he vat stands dare, cum by vid de teem, he top his horses and say how de do Phillis, or as she gave it, probably in Dutch, "*how gaud it mit you,*" "*hail goot,*" said I; den massa, he look at me berry hard, and say Phillis, pose you meet me in the nite, ven de moon is up, near de barne, I got sumpting to say; den I say, berry well Cuff, I vill; he vent up de mountain, and I vent home; ven I eat my supper and milked de cows, I say to myself, Phillis, pose you go down to de barn, and hear vat Cuff has to say.—massa squire, I go, dare was Cuff, sure enough; he told me things all about love; called me wenus and jewpeter, and other things vat he got out of de play house ven he vent down in the slupe to New York, and he ax'd me if I'd marry him before de Dominie, Osterhaut, he vat preaches in Milton, down pon Malbro'. I say Cuff, you make fun on me; he say no, "*by mine zeal,*" I will marry you, Phillis; den he gib me dis here as arnest." Phillis here drew from her huge pocket, an immense pair of scissors, a jack-knife, and a wood pipe curiously carved, which she offered as testimony of the promise, and which was sworn to as the property of Cuff, who subsequently had refused to fufil the contract.

Cuff admitted that he had made a kind of promise, but it was conditional. "I told her," massa squire, "that she was a slave and a nigger, and she must wait till the year 27, ben all would be free, c'ording to the new constitution; den she said, berry vell I will wait." Phillis utterly denied the period of probation; it was, she said, to take place "ben he got he new corduroy breeches from Cripplely Coon, de taylor; he owe tree and six pence, and massa Coon wont let him hab em vidout de money; den Cuff he ran avay to Varsing; I send Coon Crook, de constable, and he find um at Shandakin, and he bring him before you massa squire."

The testimony here closed. The court charged the jury, that although the testimony was not conclusive, nor the injury very apparent, yet the court was not warranted in taking the case out of the hands of the jury.

A promise had evidently been made, and had been broken; some difference existed as to the period when the matrimonial contract was to have been fulfilled; and it is equally true and honourable as the court observed, that in 1827, slavery was to cease in our state, and that fact may have warranted the defendant in the postponement; but of this there was no positive proof, and as the parties could not read nor write, the presents may be construed into a marriage promise. The court could see no reason why these humble Africans should not, in imitation of their betters, appeal to a jury for damages, in such cases, but it was advisable not to make those damages more enormous than circumstances warranted, but sufficient to act as a lesson to these coloured gentry, in their attempts to imitate fashionable infidelity.

The jury brought in a verdict of Ten Dollars and costs for the plantiff. The defendant not being able to pay, was committed to Kingston jail, where he now lies, a martyr to his own folly, and an example to all others in like cases offending.

The court, which was held at Budd's Tavern, New Paltz, was excessively crowded. Several reporters were present. *Noah's Advocate.*

SELECTIONS

From ancient classic Writers.

"Temperance is the mild governess of all the troubles of the mind. She withdraws us from unlawful desires, and forbids the indulgence of extravagant joys. To the mind, she administers comfort, and in the pursuit of what is desirable, or avoidance of what is prejudicial, admonishes us to follow the directions of reason. In her essence, she comprises comeliness, modesty, a sure balm for mental distress, and the true regulation of all things.

The mind is divided into two parts—one of which consists in the appetite, or a violent passion, which is ever hurrying men here and there; the other in reason, which teaches and explains whatever we must do or avoid. But to reason, we must take care to allow precedence, and the appetite must be subjected to her superior sway. And this will be found to be the office of temperance.

[*Cicero's Tuscular Questions.*

"In all minds, we find a natural softness, effeminacy and abjectness. If then, there were no other qualities peculiar to them, is there any creature that would exhibit greater deformity than man? But reason, that powerful and majestic queen, is ever ready to extend her aid. She, it is, to whom we must always assign command, in that particular sphere, where it is necessary she should hold it: and her government is as steadfast and arbitrary, as that of a master over his slave, a general over a soldier, or a parent over a child.

Under the guidance of reason, we shall be able to perform our journey through life; and by the aid of her wise councils, the least, as well as the greatest matters will be accomplished with equal honor.—*Seneca.* G.

CAMBRIDGE

RIFLE CORPS

You are hereby ordered to parade at the Court house green, on Saturday the 28th May, *in complete uniform.* The roll will be called at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely—immediately after which, the Company will proceed to the Election of a 3d Lieutenant. JAS. BRYAN, Capt.
april 30 5t

DORCHESTER

Agricultural Society.

By a resolution of the Board, a meeting of the members of the society is requested to be held on the second Monday in June next, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Ridgaway's tavern.

The resolution states the object of the meeting, to be, arrangements for a "Cattle Show;" and requests that all persons holding subscription papers, will bring them in, on that day; and that the members will pay their "$3 annual dues," on or before that period to the Treasurer (Thos. Loockerman, esq.) without which, it is manifest the Society will not be able to accomplish the objects of the Institution.

The Board have predicated a sanguine hope, of a successful issue to their exertions, upon the ardor and energy, which they have witnessed in the members, who are daily multiplying; yet without the most infallible punctuality in regard to attendance and payment, their plans must be frustrated, and the county for many years perhaps continue to move in the humble rear of their more enterprising neighbors.

The Board most earnestly invite Farmers, as well as all who feel an interest in the agriculture of the county, to propitiate the views of this new and valuable Institution, by the sanction of their *names, money* and *personal efforts*; a prompt and zealous co-operation is essential to its profitable existence, which they hope will on the 2d Monday of June, be established on a permanent basis.

JOS. E. MUSE, Pres't.
april 30 7t

IN CHANCERY.

April Term, A.D. 1825.

Ordered by Dorchester county Court, that the sale made by Clement Wright, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Wright, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown or objections filed with the Clerk before the second day of next term: *Provided*, a copy of this order be inserted in the Cambridge Chronicle for three weeks before the said day.

Test, E. RICHARDSON. Clk.
True Copy, E. RICHARDSON.
april 30 3t*

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the FARM in Transquaken, formerly belonging to Levin Stephens, senior, (deceased) of Dorchester county, lying and being near Bucktown, and now in the occupancy of Thomas Hassett. Any person or persons wishing to rent said farm, will make application to the subscriber, or Levin Stephens for the terms on which it will be rented. JOHN STEPHENS.
april 30 3t

GOODS!—GOODS!

BIRCKHEAD & LOOCKERMAN,

Have just laid in, and are now opening their *Spring and Summer* supply of

NEW GOODS,

Comprising a handsome Assortment,
among which are,
Painted Muslins, Superfine Calicoes and Ginghams, Cambric Muslins, Nankeen, Canton and Italian Crapes, and all other articles adapted to the present season. Their assortment of Dry Goods being rendered now very extensive, their customers and the public are invited to call and view it.

Also, on hand, a full assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, English Cut and American Plain Glass, China & Queen's Ware, Groceries, &c.

N. B. Men's and Boy's Leghorn and Cotton Water Proof Hats. Hopkin's Craft's and Wheatly's superfine and fine FLOUR, always on hand.
april 30 4t

Agricultural Notice.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held at Plimhimmon, the seat of Tench Tilghman, esq. on the 14th instant, the following resolution was adopted.

"*Resolved*, That there be a CATTLE SHOW and EXHIBITION of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES at EASTON on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the *first Thursday* of *November next.*

SAM'L T. KENNARD, Sec'y.
april 30 3t

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, the

LIFE OF THE

BOSTON BARD.

With a Portrait by Durand.

THE frequent requests of friends, and the anxiety expressed by the public generally, to become better acquainted with the history of the "Boston Bard," has at length induced him to attempt the publication of his life, together with a number of his poems, which are necessarily attached to the narrative. Misconception of character; unmerited censure; loss of health, and the great uncertainty of life at any time, have each had a due influence in hastening this determination. And, if '*variety*'s the very *spice* of life,' the readers of this work will find their mental repast sufficiently *seasoned*—to please even the palate of an epicure.

The sorrows and misfortunes of himself, and those of his father's house, began in the childhood of the author;—*these* calamities and griefs, therefore, are not of his begetting; there must have been a cause foreign to himself: that cause shall be made known with a due regard to the feelings of the living. Except my mother, sister, and brothers, I stand indebted to no living *relative* for any favor whatever. If the clouds which veiled the morning sun of life, have been broken and dispersed; if, under a self-given appellation, I have merited any encomiums for my poetical productions; and if those productions have a tendency to instruct, amuse, or enlighten the understanding, the *kindness* of *kindred* has not, in any manner, nor at any time, been productive of these events. If I have been an hungered, the bread of the *stranger* has strengthened me; if weary, on his couch have I reposed, slumbered, and awoke refreshed; to the *stranger*, therefore, am I indebted, and I tender him what I owe no one else; *gratitude.* The heat of the day has been borne *alone*, having always been as unwilling to ask assistance where a refusal was certain, as I am now solicitous of exclusively enjoying that credit for my poems which candid men may think proper to bestow.

BOSTON BARD.

Mount Pleasant, N. Y. March, 1825.

CONDITIONS, &c.

The work will contain about 200 pages, duodecimo, printed on fine paper, with a fair and neat type, and afforded to subscribers at one dollar—cash on delivery.

There will not be a greater number of copies printed than what are subscribed for.

Subscription papers may be returned by mail, in an envelope, to the Post Master at Mount Pleasant, (N. Y.) and it is desirable that the lists of patrons should be forwarded as soon as possible.

Post Masters, and others, who obtain and become responsible for eight subscribers, shall receive one.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at this office.* april 30—tf

Washington Hotel,

NO. 4, NORTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE.

The subscriber having taken that long established and pleasant stand, recently occupied by George Weaver, informs his friends and the public generally, that the establishment has undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up in a neat and handsome style. He is certain that no one will have cause to complain, either of his Table, his Beds, or his Liquors, as they are all of the very best quality, and he hopes that by furnishing excellent Servants, and making every exertion to please, he will merit a share of public patronage. JOHN BARR.

N. B. The Stables attached to the above establishment, are large and commodious; careful Ostlers will be kept, and great attention paid to travellers' Horses. april 9—2m

CAMP

VOL. III.

IMPROVED

Mode of Drawing, secure

By Letters Patent under Seal of the U. States.

The Commissioners of Lotteries, conformity with the act of assemb present to the public, the

FOURTH SCHEME of the

State Lottery of Maryland

The Drawing of which will ta place in the city of Baltimore, and w be completed in ONE DAY. T scheme and mode of awarding the pr es being on an highly improved plan.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

20,000 DOLLS

SCHEME.

1 prize of		$20,000	is	$20,
1	do	10,000	is	10,
1	do	5,000	is	5,
5	do	1,000	is	5,
4	do	500	is	2,
20	do	100	is	2
30	do	50	is	1
50	do	20	is	1
200	do	10	is	2
300	do	5	is	1
10,000	do	2	is	20
10,612 prizes				$87

20,000 tickets—*Not* 1 *blank to a p*

Every Prize payable in *Cash*, sixty after the drawing; subject to a de tion of fifteen per cent.

☞ *Mode of Drawing.*—The Num will be put into one wheel as usual in the other wheel will be put, the p above the denomination of Two Do and the drawing to progress in the manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 be awarded to the odd or even Nu of the Lottery (as the case may be pendant on the drawing of the Ca Prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars is to say, if the 20,000 dollar should come out to an odd Number every odd Number in the Scheme be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 2 dollar prize should come out to an number, then all the even numb the Scheme will be each entitle prize of $2.

Odd Nos. are those ending wit 5, 7, *or* 9.

Even Nos. are those ending wi 6, 8, *or* 0.

This mode of drawing not only e the Commissioners to complete the ry in 1 drawing, but has the great tage of distributing the small priz gularly to every alternate number scheme, so that the holder of two of tickets (one odd and one even n will be certain of obtaining at le prize, and in the same ratio for an er quantity.

A Ticket drawing a superior this scheme, *is not restricted* fro ing an inferior one also.

The drawing will take place City of Baltimore on Wednes 18th of May, and will finish on t day. A very short period, there tervening before the time of draw arrive; adventurers at a distance avail themselves of the very sup vantages offered by the scheme, on their orders without delay; remark the low rate of tickets; trifling risk to be run (there n one Blank to a prize) and that tal prize of *Twenty Thousand* is of a magnitude hitherto unp ed for so small a sum investe all, however, is the certainty of at least one prize by the purch tickets or two shares; (one odd even number) and in the sam certainty in the purchase of number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisem permit a detail of the various a advantages in this improved Lottery; they will naturall themselves to the adventurer nation of the scheme, to a s which, we invite their attentio

Whole Tickets, 4 *dollars*- proportion, to be had, in th variety of Numbers, (odd and

CONINE'S

Lottery and Exchange Offi Market street, near the Ce et, Baltimore.

*** All tickets in the abo sold at Conine's Office, are si Commissioners, and shares o ed, thereby making the Stat land responsible for all prize draw.

Orders from any part of States, will meet with the m tention, if addressed to

W. C. CONINE,
april 2[illegible]

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