THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, November 12, 1842.

☞A mistake occurred in our paper a few weeks past in publishing the order of Court to Dr. Wm. Jackson administrator of Charles Leary, dec'd. That there may be no misunderstanding with those having claims against the estate of the said deceased, we have republished the order of Court with the proper dates.

A number of our citizens, and gentlemen residing in the county feeling already great inconvenience from the destruction of the Steam mill and also believeing that an investment in an establishment of the kind, properly conducted would be profitable, have requested us to call the attention of the people both of the town and country, to this subject. It is proposed to have a meeting in Cambridge on Monday the 21st inst., when all persons who desire to take stock, or feel an interest in the subject are invited to attend. It may be proper to remark, that it is contemplated to rebuild the establishment with but a small outlay of money, as it is thought that most of the materials and labour will be furnished for stock. We think that as all the neighboring farmers and the citizens of Cambridge must feel a deep interest in this matter, if they will but "go-ahead," in two months we can again see a Steam Mill in operation in Cambridge, dispensing, if not blessings, at any rate, great advantages to our citizens.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.—This work is now completed to Cumberland. The great saving in expense, time and trouble in the transportation both of passengers and merchandise to the West, must make this the great *central route*. It is gratifying to be able to say, that while most of the works of Internal Improvements in our State have done nothing but sink her deep in embarrassment and debt, this work, by superior management of the officers of the Company, has been completed thus far without disposing of the State Bonds, to the amount of $3,175,000, which had been placed with that Company for the purpose of completing the road to Cumberland. We have no doubt but that this work when completed will yield to the State a good per cent. on the amount expended.

The Bankrupt Law.—The Journal of Commerce advises those who intend to take the benefit of the bankrupt act, to be quick about it, as there is good reason to think it will be repealed at the next session of Congress.

New fashioned Potatoes.—We find it stated in several of our exchange papers that a new species of potatoe plant has just been imported from South America. The fruit, it is said, grows on vines like pumpkins, and will serve to ornament arbors, a single seed potato being sufficient to cover a verandah. One advantage which this above ground vegetable has, is that the finest potatoes can be picked off without injury to the plants, leaving the small potatoes to grow to maturity in due time.—*Louisville Journal.*

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—This road will be opened to-day (Saturday) as far as Cumberland, a distance of 178 miles, for the transportation of freight and conveyance of passengers.—The fare is fixed at six and a half dollars. We received a polite invitation on Wednesday, from the President, to visit Cumberland, in company with the Directors, by a train which left the city early on Thursday morning,—but our engagements necessarily compelled us to deprive ourselves of the pleasure of the jaunt. We have no doubt but that the company will be much pleased with the trip and the view of the fertile and picturesqe country through which the road passes.—A new era, it may plainly be seen, is about dawning upon the future prospects of our city, and all that the most ardent friend of this great work ever, anticipated from its completion, we believe will be fully realised when it is constructed to Wheeling.—*Balt. Whig.*

Case of John C. Cott.—We understand that the application of the counsel of John C. Colt to the Supreme Court, for a writ of error to carry up the case to the Court of Errors for argument, with a view to the obtainment of a new trial, was unanimously denied by the Judges. Application was then made by counsel of accused to Chancellor Walworth, who also refused to allow the writ—and the unhappy man remains in prison, subject to the judgement of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sentencing him to be executed on the 18th inst., from which nothing except a respite or commutation of punishment by the Executive can save him.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE MARCHIONESS OF WELLESLEY.—In consequence of the death of the Marquis of Wellesley, in England, the Marchioness is expected to return to this country in a few months. She is a lady of Baltimore, first Miss Caton, then Mrs. Patterson, the grand daughter of Carrol of Carrolton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Patterson went to Europe in the bloom of youth and beauty, and soon after became the wife of the Marquis of Wellesley.—Her re-appearance in Baltimore will create a sensation. She left a simple woman, without title—she returns a Marchioness of the British Peerage.—*Georgetown Advocate.*

THE BARINGS.—We have heard it stated that the long established and wealthy firm of Baring, Brothers & Co. have returned their profits to the income tax commissioners, on the average of the last three years, at less than £150, and that they have requested the proper authorities to send clerks to examine their books, and ascertain the correctness of the returns. This strange circumstance is attributed to their dealings with some of the repudiating States of America—*London Sun.*

"Out of darkness cometh forth light" as the devil said when he looked into the ink keg.

We copy the following paragraphs from the letter of the New York Courier's correspondent, dated

"LONDON Oct. 18, 1842.

The Intelligence brought by the Great Western and Acadia is considered to be gloomy, and it is much regretted in the manufacturing districts, although seventeen days has elapsed since the preceding accounts of the settlement of the Tariff and the question of the Boundary, as little beneficial influence appears to have been communicated to American monetary and mercantile affairs. The payment of so great a portion of the new duties in ready money and specie, is considered to be more adverse to importations than the advance in the duties, and the prospects are thought to be again very distant for any revival of the American trade.

The corn and flour markets remain in a state which offers no prospect whatever of any early opening of the ports to the flour of the United States. The duties on wheat remain stationary at the prohibitory rate of 18s per quarter, and per bbl. of flour of 196 lbs. It is even reported that 5000 barrels of American flour have been sold at 18s per barrel, to be delivered at Liverpool in the course of the ensueing month. Yet it is said at the agricultural meetings and in the circulars of the counting houses in the corn trade—that the crops of wheat have been very deficient, not in quantity only, but that the quality is light, of the heavy class—owing to the unusual drought of the months of June and July. The stocks of wheat liberated from bond, though large, have all gone into consumption, and it is now thought that the drought throughout Europe, particularly the countries on the Mediterranean sea, has caused the surplus of the crops to be very considerably smaller than was supposed some weeks since, but still the trade is stagnant in England and a slight further decline took place yesterday in Mark Lane. The possibility is that were there a real and general revival of trade and employment for the population, no property would be surer to yield a larger profit than flour, at the present price to those who hold it until the spring of the ensueing year; but with the present prospect of the wages of the manufacturing population, the consumption of wheaten bread must be largely diminished during the existing state of general affairs.

From the St. Augustine News of Oct. 22.

SETTLEMENT OF FLORIDA.

Now that our Indian difficulties are over, we look forward to the speedy settlement of East Florida.—No part of the United States holds out such temptations to emigrants as this peninsula, whether we regard the fertility of its soil, the mildness of its climate, or the richness of its productions. And these advantages are not confined to any class of emigrants; there is a field open to the poor man with limited means as well as to the wealthy planter. To the former, the occupation bill offers a home for nothing, where he may revel in abundance and acquire wealth. To the latter, our rich sugar and cotton lands, and our almost tropical climate, present inducements which are found in no other portion of our country. The salubrity of East Florida is well established by the experience of the army during the last seven years, and is attested in the able reports and statistics by the Surgeon General of the army. Our waters abound with the greatest variety and abundance of the finest fish, and game of every description is to be found in our forests.—Oranges and nearly all the tropical fruits may be profitably cultivated, and our soil is admirably adapted to the production of tobacco, equal to the best raised in the island of Cuba.

Our peninsular position confers upon us immense advantages—affording us a choice of markets either by the Gulf or the Atlantic; and, in addition to this, our fine navigable rivers penetrate like great arteries to the very heart of our country.

The great channel of communication between the North and New Orleans must now, before long, pass through East Florida. A railroad of *only eightly miles* from St. John's river to the Gulf will connect the Northern cities and New Orleans by a *continuous* railroad and steamboat route, which can be easily passed over in *six days!* This railroad will pass over a country already graded by Nature, and the principal materials of the best kind are on the spot. The whole country, the North as well as the South, will require this communication to be opened as soon as practicable. By it a vast quantity of the lighter articles, now sent by the long and dangerous navigation of our lakes, will find their way to New Orleans, and the mail will be transported in half the time consumed on the present routes.

The London Chronicle of the 18th October has the following remarks on the subject of the financial concerns of the United States:

In the advices lately received from America, great surprize is expressed at the failure of Mr. Robinson to negotiate a loan in Europe on account of the general government. Considering the great abundance of money, the vast resources of the United States, and the fact that theirs is the only government who ever paid off a large public debt, this failure is certainly very remarkable. It would appear that there never had been the least idea in any quarter, to take this loan, which three years ago would have excited the liveliest competition throughout Europe. The cause of this change, as we all know, is the strong feeling of distrust, which has been excited towards America, by the repudiating States, and the default of others to pay the interest on their debt. The non-payment of the interest, and the impossibility of realizing the capital, having occasioned great individual suffering, the consequence is that American stock is proscribed almost entirely as an object of investment, and is of no use as a guarantee for the advance of money. In rejecting the securities of the General Government, and of all the States indiscriminately, European capitalists judge the character of the whole people by the acts and defaults of some five or six States. This we think natural, these States constituting a part of the nation, and there having been on the part of the others no general and popular disclaimer of repudiation; though individually reprobated by all persons of character, without distinction of party. The consideration is, what is the remedy for this distrust, which is keeping back our unemployed capital from our best customer at the time of his greatest need, thereby protracting his financial embarrassments, and preventing the completion of public works of undoubted utility? In respect to the delinquent States, it is essential that they should evince their determination to pay their debts, adopting a system of effective taxation and establishing order in their finances. And as this distrust is a national concern, affecting the character and interest of the whole people, the General Government should afford every co operation which the laws and circumstances of the country will permit.—It is important likewise that the public feeling of America should be expressed in respect to repudiation, and the obligations arising out of a pledge of the public faith. As respects the British public, we trust they will judge with candor the acts of the States and General Government, making due allowance for the unprecedented financial embarrassments now existing in the United States. Confidence, when deserved, should not be withheld; the present alienation between the two countries has lasted too long. A proper system of commercial intercourse being established, (and we think the common interest must bring it about ere long) nothing would more certainly promote the interests of our trade and manufactures than the prosperity of the United States.

From the Boston Mail, Nov. 2.

The Cunard Line of Steamships Going to New York.—The New York Herald states positively, "without equivocation or mental reservation," that the Cunard Line of Steamships will next Spring commence running to New York instead of Boston! ! The editor says he has positive information that the managers of the Cunard Line have made up their minds to this effect; and from the confident tone with which he speaks, there would be no use in saying any thing more on the subject, were we not fully convinced that we know quite as much and perhaps a little more of the matter than does the editor of the New York Herald.

It has been long in contemplation to establish a weekly instead a semi-monthly line of these popular steamers; and two more ships intended for that purpose, are in process of completion. Owing to the underhanded competition which has been manifested in New York, it has been proposed to run the four present steamers now on the route—the Britannia, Acadia, Caledonia and Columbia—directly from Halifax to New York; and the two new ships directly to Boston. A smaller class steamship, the Margaret, which recently came over, it is proposed to run directly from Halifax to Boston on the arrival of the four steamships of the New York line. This would form a regular weekly line to Boston and semi-monthly line for New York. Such is the outline of the plan: but we have very good authority for saying that it is not yet certainly decided upon, nor will it be until after the first of January.

This, then, is the whole upshot of the matter; and from this the New York Herald has given its readers to understand that the Cunard Line of Steamships is to disconnect with Boston entirely. Either the Herald does not know half so much of the matter as it pretends, or else, knowing, it does not tell the whole truth. Under the new arrangement we shall soon see how much new advantage New York will get from the steamships.

THE PATENT LAW.—The following information respecting the new Patent Law is of public interest

PATENT OFFICE, Nov. 1, 1842.

Having noticed in the public prints an entire misapprehension of the late act of Congress respecting the Patent Office, I hasten to say.

1. That the new law does not alter the fee or duration of Patents for such objects as have been hitherto patentable—the amount of which is still thirty dollars and the term fourteen years. The new law extends protection to a *new class* of cases, viz: Designs embracing patterns for silk, woollen and cotton fabrics,—for busts, statue or bas relief, or composition in alto or basso relievo; such protection having been granted by foreign countries, and not till the present law by the United States.

2. The new law extends the privilege of renewal of lost patents to all those granted before the fire of December, 1836; the former law limiting it to those actually *lost* before the fire—thus excluding many lost subsequent to the fire, and before recording new, leaving the inventor remediless.

3. American ministers, consuls, &c. residing abroad are now authorized to administer oaths to inventors. By the former law such functionaries were not permitted to perform this act—thus subjecting inventors to great inconvenience.

4. The Secretary of the Treasury is now authorized to repay money paid into the Treasury for the Patent Office by mistake—thus precluding the necessity of making special application to Congress for relief.

5. The new law forbids, under a penalty, stamping the word PATENT on articles vended where no patent has been obtained, and compels patentees to stamp on the article vended by them the date of the patent, thus affording the public information of the duration of the patent.

☞Editors of papers or periodicals will render a public serve by giving the above an insertion, as the subject matter is interesting to a large portion of the community.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

ANOTHER GREAT RACE.—FASHION AGAIN VICTORIOUS.—The New York Spirit of the Times gives a brief but spirited account of the race on Friday, at Trenton, between Fashion, the Invincible, and her competitor at Camden, Col. Johnson's Blue Dick. Both nags looked well, the Northern Champion having improved much since her remarkable performance of the previous week. The betting was 100 to 25 on Fashion, with even bets that a heat would be run in 7.38

Blue Dick led off at a slapping pace, having the inside track, but on getting into straight work on the back side, Gil. took a strong pull on him. Fashion laid well up to him without endeavor to force the running, consequently the first mile was run in 1.55 1-2. In the second mile, however, Fashion commenced "crowding the mourners," by brushing down both straight sides, while Joe braced her by a good pull around the turns. The 2d mile was run in 1.53 1-2, and the 3d mile in 1.53, Fashion laying up nose and tail, with the gallant grey. On commencing the 4th mile Blue Dick was nearly clear of the mare, but she just lapped him on the back side, and drove him down that and around the last turn into the quarter stretch. Up to this time Blue Dick seemed to be running so strong that his friends were sanguine of his winning the heat; but half way down the stretch Laird called on the nonpareil under him, and without any seeming effort, she came in front at the drawgate, and went in a gallant winner by over a length, in 7.36. On this occasion, Blue Dick never gave back an inch, on the last quarter, as he did at Camden. Fashion passed him by dint of her remarkable turn of speed, and did it so easily that after the heat no one on the ground would have laid odds that she could not run a heat very low down in the *twenties*.

The odds were now 30 to 5 on Fashion. Both recovered well. They went off at score in the second heat. Joe being unable to pull his mare back, until after reaching the back stretch, where he resigned the lead. But she forced the running thsoughout this mile and the 2 1, the first being run in 1.58, and the 2d in 1 55. Blue Dick, however, seemed to have so much running in him, on the 3rd mile, that Joe determined to nail him at once, "put him out of his misery," accordingly in finishing the third mile, he made play and collared the horse at the stand and passed him without a struggle on the next turn.—Of course the thing was out—the dog was dead!—Blue Dick fell off in his stride, and never made another effort, while Fashion pulled to him throughout the mile, and literally trotted in, in 7.49, Blue Dick not going over the score. She ran the first three miles in 5 47, with the utmost ease, had she been pushed she could have run the heart without distress in 7.43. Not only the Jerseymen, but every man in the stands, gave the champion a hearty cheer as she came in playing her ears as it in exercise. "Old Nap," came in for a full share of the congratulations incident to Fashion's triumph, in having been the breeder of her dam, grand sire, and grand dam. With the single remark that the day was fine, and the course in good order, [it was owing to the grass, some odd feet over a full mile]

A LARGE THROAT.—The Morning Star, published at Cincinnatti, relates the following anecdote of a young gentleman of the south who had expended a large fortune—money, lands, negroes—every thing, in a course of intemperance and profligacy.

He had just paid a last year's grog bill of $800, one day he was walking in the street very leisurely, when seeing a physician on the opposite side, called out to him, saying he wanted him to come over.

"Doctor," said he, "I wish you'd just take a look down my throat."

"I don't discover any thing, sir," said the doctor, after looking very carefully.

"You don't!" said he, "why that's strange, will you be kind enough, sir, to give another look?"

"Really, sir," said the doctor, after a second look: "I don't see any thing."

"No? why doctor, there is a farm, ten thousand dollars, and twenty negroes gone down there!"

And it was a fact, too, he had really swallowed the land, negroes and all. This young man acquired the habit of drinking at college, from a fellow student from Mississippi, who it was said had actually, out of one hundred and twenty companions, made a majority of them drunkards by his example. They at first used to smuggle wine into their rooms, and afterwards they drank openly at the hotel. All this from the influence of one young man.

A good wife should be like three things, which three things she should not be like.

She should be like a town clock, keep time and be regular: she should not be like a town clock, speak so loud that all the town may hear.

She should be like an echo, speak when she is spoken to, she should not be like an echo, always to have the last word.

She should be like a snail, keep within her own house; she should not be like a snail, carry all upon her back.

From The Grand Gulf Advertiser.

[BY REQUEST]

DIED—In this place, on the 13th instant, after an illness of nine days, CLARENCE, son of J. G. Muir, aged 4 years.

Seldom, indeed, has the writer looked upon a death scene with so much sorrow, for he does not remember ever to have noticed a youth who at his age combined more of the sweet and amiable qualities, than did the subject of this notice.—When at play with his fellows; though full of life and merriment, never did he evince a disposition at all wicked or perverse, but on all occasions, in whatever situation placed, he was distinguished for sweetness of temper, amiability and affection. Then one who has known this interesting child from his infancy, and witnessed in him all of those finer feelings of the heart which in manhood would have rendered him dear to his parents and friends, to see him at so early an age passing from the scene of action, would be saddened indeed if he did not feel the keenest sorrow. But the decree has gone forth, and he is no more—He is gone, however, from a world of trouble and sorrow, to one of happiness and bliss. Weep not, then, fond and devoted parents, for your darling boy is far happier now than even when nestling in your warm and affectionate embrace. Be consoled then, for

"Afflictions though they seem severe,
Are oft in mercy sent;"

and the Savior has said "Suffer little children to come into me for of such in the kingdom of Heaven."

A.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 8th ult. by the Rev. D. F. Ewell, Mr. NATHAN B. PRITCHETT of this county, to Mrs. JULIA A. M. CHRISTIAN, of Virginia.

DIED,

In this county, on the 4th instant, WHEATLEY BECKWITH Esq.

In this county on the 3d instant, ALFRED LEWIS Esq.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore Patriot Office,
Nov. 10, 1842.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	$4,00 a 4,06
City Mills,	4,12 a 4.00
WHEAT—Prime Red,	0,75 a 0.85
White,	0,00 a 0,00
CORN—White,	0,42 a 0.00
Yellow,	0,42 a 0,43
OATS,	0, 21 a 0,22
RYE,	0,47 a 48

A CARD.

The committee to which was assigned the duty of tendering the acknowledgments of the Cambridge Independent Volunteers, to the several gentlemen who manifested a friendly and accommodating spirit towards the Company in their late excursion to Church Creek, take the liberty of mentioning the names of H. Page, John H. Hodson, Thomas White, Joseph R. Eccleston Esqrs., Dr. Joseph Flint, and Mr. Reuben E. Phillips, as having been instrumental in furnishing horses and vehicles for the occasion. It gives them great pleasure to confer their profound obligations to the citizens of Church Creek generally, and to Mr. Walter Kirby especially for the very kind reception with which the Company was greeted, and the festivities to which it was invited. They beg leave to assure said citizens that the day was most delightfully passed; and being the first visit they have paid since the organization of the Company, the event must be numbered among the happiest of their existence.

M. SPENCER,
J. F. HENRY,
THOS. HARPER,
WM. KIRBY,
JAS. WALLACE.

Cambridge, Nov. 12th, 1842.

LADIES LITERARY. INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 44, SOUTH HIGH STREET,
BALTIMORE.

REV. JOHN R. JARBOE,
PRINCIPAL.

THIS Institution has been in faithful and effective operation for the last six years, during which time the Principal has had under his charge a great number of young ladies, principally from the City of Baltimore and the Eastern and Western Shores of Maryland, and he has received repeated testimonials of pleasure and approbation from those who have placed their children under his care.

Rejecting the old and beaten path of mere memorizing, it has been his principal aim to address himself to the reasoning powers of his pupils, and thus bring into full and vigorous exercise *all* their mental faculties, and the success, that has uniformly attended his efforts, where those efforts have not been injudiciously counteracted at home, fully tests the utility of such a course of instruction.

Connected with the Institution there is an elegant and extensive Philosophical and Chymical apparatus: a beautiful and well selected Cabinet of Minerals and Shells, Globes, Maps, &c. &c.

A course of Lectures will be regularly delivered, on Natural Philosophy and Natural History.—The advanced pupils are required to take notes of each lecture, and make the subject a theme for their ensuing composition.

The course of study is such as is generally pursued in the higher order of Literary Institutions, embracing every thing tending to advance the best interests of the pupils.

By means of "*Davison's Muscular Guide,*" a style of Penmanship is attained which for beauty, strength and permanency is incomparable.

The fancy branches of Ornamental work will be taught by the lady of the Principal, but only in such cases where those pursuits do not interfere with the leading design of the Institution.

The musical department and modern languages are placed in the hands of competent Professors.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, per annum.	$ 175 90
Day Scholars, do do	45 00
Do per session,	12 50

Music and Languages at Professors' Terms.

The Academic year consists of 47 weeks, and no boarder will be received for a less term than the current year, and no day scholar for a less period, unless there be a special agreement to that effect.

For the benefit of parents resident in the city, the Principal purposes to receive young ladies into his family during the week as boarders, to superintend their studies, allowing them to return to their parents on Saturday afternoon, thus enabling them to have the privilege of a Boarding School, and likewise to enjoy the society of their friends. The charges in this department will be modified as circumstances may justify.

REFEREES.

Rev. Bishop Waugh,	Rev. Dr. J. P. Henshaw,
" Dr. R. J. Breckinridge	" Job Guest,
" Thos. B. Sargent,	" S. K. Jennings, M.D,
" Henry Slicer,	" Isaac P. Cook,
" Jno. S. Mitchell,	" John A. Gere,
Messrs. Keller & Corner.	Benjamin Buck, Esq.
" Armstrong & Berry.	James Frazier, Esq.

Nov. 12. 1842 3t

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Dorchester County Court and to me directed, at the suit of John R. Keene, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Lecompte and Thomas Dail, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law or in equity, of the said Samuel Lecompte, of, in and to the following property to wit:—15 cords pine wood, adjoining a two acre lot called "Stephens Regulation," 1 lot woodland, 15 acres, lying between Stephens Regulation and Arthurs Seat, 1 lot called "Stephens Regulation," 3 acres, 1 lot called "Howell's Regulation and Indian Survey," 1 acre, "Manning's Marsh," 20 acres, "Manning's Marsh and Ashburn," 1 acre, 1 lot called "Indian Title," 30 1-2

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Nov. 12, 1842 ts

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Acting adm'r
Nov. 12th. 1842.

CONSTAB

BY virtue of 9 writs
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Nov. 12, 1842 3t

SHERIFF

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WILL
Nov. 12, 1842 ts

Dorchester Co
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November, 1842
GEORGE W. T
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Nov. 12, 1842.——3t.

Dorchester Cou
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WILL
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Nov. 12, 1842.——3t.

Blanks for sale a

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_64-0044.jpg