THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING May 24, 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 26th instant.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

VERY RICH.—This is the season of the year, above all others when the friends and well wishers of the Editor lavish their respects, and rich presents upon him. What a delightful month May is. The flowers look so gay and beautiful and the Strawberries. Oh how delicious to the taste, particularly those plucked by the hands of beauty, and presented as a token of respect. We do not design to slight any of our friends who have been so kind to us of late, but we cannot let the occasion pass, without expressing our thanks to Mrs. Sarah Vickers of Fishing Creek for the basket of elegant Strawberries presented to us. We can assure our readers that we have seen nothing like them during the season, and as for their flavour, we will not pretend to describe it. We are informed that there are "a few more still on hand" which may be procured by keeping a bright look-out any day for Mrs. V's. servant.

FIRE.—The stable & carriage house belonging to the dwelling of John T. Stewart Esq. was destroyed by fire on Monday last. It has also been discovered that an attempt was made about the same time to set fire the stable of Thos. M. Flint Esq. There is no doubt it was the work of an incendiary.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes—

A Mr. Coleman, a brother of the inventor of the Æolian attachment to the piano, has brought on here another invention, which promises the greatest results. He is exhibiting at the Patent Office the working model of a train of cars upon a railroad up hill and down hill, regardless of the degree of inclination from horizon. *Briefly*, on reaching a hill, the action of the locomotive is transferred from the propelling wheels on the outer track to a smaller set of wheels on an inside track, while in the centre, attached to the locomotive, is an endless screw, which is adapted to work upon friction rollers, arranged in the centre of the track. The model appears to give very general satisfaction, and if brought into successful operation, will be worth a fortune or two to the inventor, and save millions of money in averting the necessity of levelling hills and mountains, in all future constructions of railroads. The invention has attracted quite a number of visitors to the Patent Office to-day. Mr. Robinson is getting out a patent for this second great genius of a Coleman.

THE UNION seems to discountenance the idea that any special minister will be sent to England to negotiate on the Oregon question. In allusion to a remark of the Charleston Mercury, which we quoted the other day, it declares itself quite willing to leave the trouble and honour of the negotiation to Mr. BUCHANAN, and adds:—"We presume that the negotiation is really resumed, and will be prosecuted in this city, and not in London, to some definite conclusion—peaceably, we should hope; but we wish for no peace but an honourable peace."

In another paragraph the Union refers to the suggestion which has been made of leaving the decision of the question to *arbitration*, and says:

"We understand that Mr. Calhoun declined this proposition when made by the British minister—and declined it, it is said, upon grounds of the strongest character. We are content to wait for the publication of that document, with the general remark, that it is seldom, if ever, that the umpirage of a third power has been able to settle satisfactorily the controversy between two States in relation to disputed territory."

The rejection of arbitration will take away one of the alternative modes of settling the controversy amicably. No other mode of peaceful adjustment will remain except compromise.—(Balt. American.

☞ We mentioned on Saturday the capture of a slaver by the U. S. brig Truxton, and her arrival at Boston in charge of Lieut. REID. We see it stated in the Boston Post that several large slavers under the Spanish and Brazilian flags had been seized on the Coast of Africa, with two felluccas, armed and manned with from fifty to seventy-five men. The passengers and officers on board the Truxton's prize at the time of her seizure, and who were arraigned before the U. S. District Court at Boston on Thursday morning, are Peter Flowery, captain; Ferdinand Weitz, Wm. Otter, Hy. Tangerman, Wm. Turner, Wm. Pense, Frederick Enders, Antonio Del Mijo, Ebenezer Jackson. The Post says that some of these men were very troublesome on the passage, and two of them had to be put in irons.—[Balt. American.

From the Louisville Journal.

SOUTHERN M. E. CONVENTION.

TWELFTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, May 14.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Soule in the chair.

The resolution of Dr. Smith was taken up for further consideration, and supported in speeches by Mr. Pitts, of Tenn.; Mr. Brock, of Tenn; Mr. Cranch, of Ky. and several others. The resolution was finally passed. It is as follows:

Resolved by the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in the South and Southwestern States, in General Convention assembled, That we cannot sanction the action of the late general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of slavery, by remaining under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this body, without deep and lasting injury to the interests of the church and the country; we, therefore, hereby instruct the committee on organization that if upon a careful examination of the whole subject, they find that there is no reasonable ground to hope that the Northern majority will recede from their position and give some safe guaranty for the future security of our civil and ecclesiastical rights, that they report in favor of a separation from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the said general conference.

On the passage of the resolution, Bishop Soule observed that the vote was more remarkable for its unanimity than any other mode of expression that could be adopted. Not a single voice was heard in opposition to it, and not a single person rose to vote against it.

TONE OF THE BRITISH PRESS.—The "Philadelphia Inquirer" remarks that the tone of the press, with regard to Oregon, Texas and this country, is less violent than we had reason to expect, considering the recent declarations of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel.—There are, however, exceptions to this remark. We give an article upon this subject from the Dublin Freeman's Journal:

"The receding of England from the position she had taken about Texas is deeply significant, and history may hereafter use it to mark the point at which the flood of her fortune began to ebb. America is no ordinary power. Her greatest strength can be put forth upon England's own ocean domain. A quarter of a century ago, when England was supposed capable of annihilating the little marine of America by a single stroke of her fin—and the relative dimensions of their navies justified the supposition—the younger nation seized the knife between her teeth, dashed to meet her enemy on her enemy's own element, and many a spouting vein of the monster of the seas crimsoned the deep on which they struggled.

"America is better grown now. Her commercial navy covers every sea, and in its qualities leaves all rivalry far behind. Great as have been her advances in population and in wealth, her progress in commerce has outstridden even these. The maritime strength of nations is no longer measured by counting their ships of war, but by sounding the depths of that source whence the military marine is to be supplied—their commercial navies. England is mightier at sea than France, not because that for every 100 tons of Louis Philippe's royal navy, Victoria's navy numbers 120—or whatever else may be the proportion of the excess—but because the commercial tonage of France being but 500,000, that of England amounts to 3,000,000. By the same standard the maritime strength of England and that of the United States may be compared, and they stand thus—England has 3,000,000—America has already 2,000,000! This is the relative position, not of countries whose distance has long maintained a stationary proportion, but of countries, the second placed of whom is gaining upon the first by strides almost incredible. Fifteen years, perhaps—twenty years certainly—will reverse their position in the race.

"England will not go to war with America on account of Texas, nor on account of Oregon; and scarcely on account of any thing else that the New World contains.

"England will be especially cautious of going to war with America, or dashing herself against the compact constitution of her States, when she reflects that America is a country with whom foreign nations are ambitious to become united, while she herself is a country from whose merciless gripe kindred nations struggle to be released.

"England! keep cool—don't go to war. Be content to show your abhorrence of slavery by robbing your people of two annual millions at home, to put them into the pockets of the exslave-drivers of the West Indies. Do not exhibit your philanthropy by dashing your brittle empire against the iron clamped federation of America."

Thanks, says the Washington Union, to the Freeman's Journal for the picture which it draws of our increasing resources. Let us preserve our glorious Union; augment our resources; strengthen or frontiers, both on the seaboard and on the West; enlarge our steam power on a scale somewhat suitable to the augmentation of the maritime nations of Europe, and we may defy a world in arms.

THE GREATEST DRAUGHT EVER MADE over any railroad in the world, was made on Tuesday by Wm. Norris & Co.'s new engine, the "Atlantic," over the Pottsville and Philadelphia road. The Miners' Journal says:

"The 'Atlantic' started from Schuylkill Haven on Tuesday, with 150 iron cars, weighing 396 tons, and containing 744 tons, 1 cwt. of coal—total weight, exclusive of weight of engine, 1134 tons, 1 cwt. This enormous train and weight she started without aid, and during the whole draw from Schuylkill Haven to Philadelphia she never once slipped a wheel, or required assistance from other engines, but performed her work alone and beautifully, and in shorter time than has been made before over the road by any engine with a coal train. She broke but two couplings in the whole draw between Schuylkill Haven and Philadelphia."

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF HENRY CLAY.

The Prospectus of this forthcoming publication, by C. COLTON, Esq. author of the "Junius Tracts," announces that the work is ready to go to press. Mr. COLTON, whose endowments as a writer fit him in a peculiar manner for the execution of a work like this, has had special opportunities and advantages in the composition of it. He spent the last winter at Lexington, Ky., in immediate communication with Mr. CLAY and with free access to his papers and correspondence.

The period in which Mr. CLAY has lived and acted in public affairs, constituting in his own person the central point of our history during the most of that time, embraces some very important epochs in our annals. The philosocal historian who shall hereafter trace the progress of the Republic, and note the changes wrought out by the development of the democratic principle, as contradistinguished from that of conservative republicanism, will mark one great transition-point as signalized by the election of Gen. JACKSON. The illustrious statesman now calmly surveying the past and present in his quiet retreat at Ashland holds in his mind, side by side, the two diverse pictures of public affairs, as presented respectively at the beginning and the close of his eventful political life. His career embraces two eras A democrat of the old school, he has lived to see democracy in so strange a garb, and so changed that those who, with him, once loved and honoured her, can now no longer recogize the lineaments which formerly gave character to her face.

But leaving these reflections, we may say of the book now about to be published concerning the Life and Times of HENRY CLAY, that the characteristic abilities of the author, in connection with the interest of the subject, give warrant for the expectation of a very valuable work. The correspondent of a Cincinnati paper speaks of its disclosures relative to the famous bargain and corruption charge as perfectly astounding, and as showing that all the bargaining was on the side of Jackson and his friends. The writer says of the documents on this subject:

It is proved by them that Buchanan came to Mr. Clay from Gen. Jackson with a direct offer, and that Houston also went to Hoane with another direct offer. The snarl into which it gets Buchanan, Jackson, Eaton, &c., is perfectly laughable. Jackson in his after attempts to get out of the dilemma when he found that Clay was too noble to be bought, annihilates Buchanan, and Buchanan, in endeavoring to throw the burden from his shoulder, drives the General to the wall, while General Eaton eats them both up. The disclosures exhibit the Jackson men of that period who surround him as a set of the most unprincipled scoundrels that ever lived, and he will find it impossible to wipe out. Hitherto Mr. Clay has refrained from making these disclosures out of regard for Buchanan. But now, as his life is to be written for posterity, and he is to take his true position in the constellation of great and good men, and his own life is drawing to a close, the call for every thing that is needed to clear his character from the aspersions made against it is too loud and imperious to be disregarded. His very forbearance shows how well his enemies know him. They felt they could trust to his magnanimity while they allowed a charge to rest against him he could at any time destroy.—*Baltimore American.*

MORMAN DIFFICULTIES.

Fanaticism in the West—Contentions among the Mormons—Pretended Revelations, by Sidney Ridgdon.

It is painful in the extreme to peruse the accounts from the West, picturing the strange doings of the Mormonites and kindred fanatics. The intelligence from Nauvoo is, that a portion of the Mormonites are violently opposing each other. When one of their number renders himself obnoxious, the others assemble and drive him from the city, and seek to disgrace him with all sorts of noises of a most unmusical character. A Mr. Green was thus driven from the house of a Mr. Whipple. A crowd gathered around the door, and commenced yelling, hallooing and shouting, and making the most hideous noises possible. They warned Green to depart, which he was forthwith forced to do.

It appears that they denominate the two sects "The Saints" and "The Gentiles." And all countenance from the former to the latter is expressly forbidden.—They are forbidden to trade with them, or to hold any intercourse with them, under the penalty of being forthwith driven out.

From Pittsburg, we hear that Sidney Ridgdon has been delivering what he terms "Special Revelations." He styles himself "President," and in the following paragraph declares the work is now established. Is it not painful enough to read the following account, published by Ridgdon, of his pretended revelations?—

"Ridgdon said, since the commencement of this conference I have had one unceasing desire, deep and intense, that was, to have the matter forever put at rest, whether God would accept of our work; and after the washing and anointing, and the Patriarchal seal, as the Lord had directed me, we kneeled, and in solemn prayer we asked God to accept the work we had done. During the time of prayer, there appeared over our heads, in the room, a ray of light, forming a hollow square, inside of which stood a company of messengers, each with a banner in his hand, with their eyes looking down upon us, their countenances expressive of the deep interest they felt in what was then passing on the earth; there also appeared heavenly messengers on horseback, with crowns upon their heads, and plumes floating in the air, dressed in glorious attire, until, like Elisha, we cried in our hearts, 'the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof;' at which time I was shown an angel in heaven registering the acceptance of our work, and the decree of the great God, that the kingdom is ours, and we shall prevail. My anxieties, therefore, in relation to our work in organizing the kingdom, and the acceptance of that organization, by our heavenly father, is now forever at rest."

It appears that Ridgdon, as "The President," has, in imitation of the departed Joseph Smith, been anointing and setting apart many brethren "for the work;" and as the people of Nauvoo decline to have him for their Prophet, he is determined to see what he can do by obtaining the fellowship of the deluded elsewhere.

COAL AND IRON ON THE RAIL ROAD.—We understand that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, through its President, has formally notified the Canal Company, that the contract for the transportation of coal and iron to Dam No. 6, at the present rates, shall cease, and that hereafter coal will be charged for transportation 4 cents, and iron 6 cents, per ton per mile.

The present rate of transportation is, we believe, 2 cts. per ton; and it will be remembered, that it was in consequence of the assurance, on the part of the President of the Rail Road Company, that the Rail Road could afford, and would continue, to carry coal at this rate, that the Canal bill of the session of '43 was defeated. It was upon this fact, that the friends of the Rail Road have mainly relied in their opposition to the Canal have always continued that it was impossible for the Rail Road to carry at so low a rate, and that the proposition to do so, was made solely for the purpose of harrassing the friends of the canal, and preventing the passage of any bill for completion of that work. If any doubt of the correctness of their views has ever been entertained, it must now be entirely removed. The canal bill has been passed and as there is a prospect of the completion of the work, the necessity to deceive no longer exists; consequently all disguise has been thrown off, and we now see at what rate the Rail Road is willing to transport Enjoying as that Company does, a monopoly of the coal trade, we cannot, of course, ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the rate at which it may be able to transport;—and as it no longer has in view the accomplishment of any sinister or ulterior object, there cannot be a doubt but that it will pursue such a policy as will yield the greater revenue to itself, without regarding its previous profession, or the convenience of the community, The present state of affairs, however furnishes the advocates of the canal with a vindication of their policy; and we hope that it will, as it ought to, go far towards opening the eyes of those two have so long been suffering under the blind delusion which has been created by the conduct of the Rail Road Company.—[Hagerstown T. Light,

In the Tract recently published by the Maryland Tract Society, the following passage occurs. It contains truths that will be responded to at once by every one:

One of the grossest neglects of youth, producing incalculable mischief and ruin, is in the improper spending of evenings. Darkness was created for quiet: home is the place of quiet. Darkness is temptation to misconduct; suffering the young to be out when the light of day does not restrain them from misconduct, is training them to it. We have already an abundant harvest of this seeding. Riots, mobs, crimes giving fearful forebodings, are the result of youth becoming fit agents of outrage by running uncared for on evenings. What we see in these respects, is deplorable enough; but what is this, compared with what we do not see—multitudes making themselves miserable and noxious in this world:—and what in that to come?

Parents should look at the truth, that evening pleasures and recreations are often dearly purchased:—the price, their own impaired comfort and the blighted prospects of their offspring. It must be obvious, that in this matter there can be no prescribed rule. There can be no interdict of all evening recreations and employments, yet here is an evil not only destructive to youth, but planting thorns in many paths, and covering many lives with desolation. The reformation demanded must proceed from judgment and conscience, and for this purpose judgment and conscience must be enlightened. Heads of families must learn, that the place on earth best adapted to be a blessing is—home; and by example and whole some restraint they must teach this truth to all under them. Especially should home during Sabbath hours be consecrated. Sabbath mornings and evenings are blessed indeed, when they gather the family into the circle of converse and instruction; and parents and children, masters and apprentices and servants, in the presence and by the grace of God who has made them and placed them in their respective stations, raise them-

are invested with capacity and obligation in their respective conditions, assigned them by an all-wise Providence, to help each other onward to honor, glory and immortality; eternal life. Souls perish in everlasting death; they perish through neglect; who would stand at the judgement of the Great Day under the imputation of that neglect! Do you say, 'not I;'—then think of these things.

Arrival of the Britannia.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

There is very little news of importance contained in the foreign Journals. We have selected the following extracts as indicative of the feeling across the Atlantic upon the Texas & Oregon question.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The English money market has been considerably affected by the rumors of war with this country.

The money article of the Times on the 21st, states that on Saturday, the 19th, the day after the Premier's declarations concerning the necessity of conciliating Ireland, in order to meet the crisis which seemed coming on, with the United States, the transactions at first were few—

"Subsequently, however, sellers appeared, the reference by Sir Robert Peel to the state of affairs in the western hemisphere inducing the belief that the Government calculate upon some demonstrations in America; and the result was a fall of nearly 1-8 per cent, Consols leaving off 90 to 1-8 for money, and 90 1-2 to 1-4 for the account. In fact the quotations of the whole of the English securities were very heavy at the termination of business,"

The same article in the same paper has the following paragraph—

"It is rumored that the Government has given orders for the purchase of 2000 tons of coal for Bermuda, and 2000 for Halifax, and that probably these purchases will be extended to 20,000 tons."

The Times news article on the 22d, says:—

"The public securities continue very flat. The speculators on the probability of a war be ween this country and America, have made further sales, and as no counteracting influence is afloat, prices have suffered increased reduction. Consols, compared with Saturday, are a quarter per cent lower."

The same state of things continued until the 24th, when the appearances slightly improved.

The money article of the 24th, in speaking of late news from Jamaica, says—

"A new survey of the Isthmus of Panama, by an engineer at Jamaica, is stated to have received some attention; but the question seems to be—which would be most practicable, a railway or a macadamized road? The matter is viewed with much interest at Jamaica, because should a project be carried out for making a passage across the isthmus, it would contribute greatly to the restoration of the trade of that quarter of the world."

The Times of May 2, has a long article on Annexation. The discussions on the subject of Texas are regarded with the deepest interest. If Texas consents to be annexed, says the Times—

"It is highly improbable that any other new State will attain to independence in the Southern regions of North America, and the progress of the dominions of the Cabinet at Washington will be as rapid as the decay of its defenceless and ungoverned southern neighbors."

Mexico, which became independent 20 years ago, is declared to be now in a pitiable state of weakness—as defenceless as in the days of Montezuma, and so weak that another Cortes with a few hundred men might march upon her Capital, while to conquer all her Northern departments would not be more difficult than to take possession of a desert island. Says the Times after unfolding the defenceless state of Mexico—

"The eager, gain-seeking and roving population of the western states of the Union are fitted beyond all the rest of mankind to carry on this kind of surreptitious warfare. They conquer provinces as a cuckoo steals a nest; and if their irregular enterprise be allowed to carry with them all the political consequences of lawful war, it is evident that at no very distant period they will have made themselves *masters of all such parts of the North American continent as are not defended by the forces and the resolution of Great Britain.*"

It goes on to say that these political results are to be decided by the course Texas shall adopt. The necessity of the existence of Texas as an independent power is urged, and is said to be so clear that it will probably have a decisive influence on the government of Texas, "provided the Mexicans can *be brought* to recognize in a liberal spirit, an arrangement which is the sole guarantee of their national existence." After this very distinct intimation that the efforts of Great Britain are directed to this point, Times says—

"The part taken by England and France in this question—for we are happy to find that the most entire concurrence prevails between the two great powers by which Texas was first recognized in Europe—has been dictated by no such selfish or exclusive objects.—To them individually the annexation of Texas offers no very formidable dangers, and her independence promises no very certain or conspicuous advantages.—But they are actuated by a sincere desire to uphold in America that respect for territorial rights which is the only sure basis of peace; and in maintaining the independence of Texas they may hope to establish an important element in the distribution of power over North America. There, as well as in Europe, and universal dominion is impracticable."

Should annexation take place, it is urged that it will only open the door to fresh difficulties—

"The claim of the United States to Texas is a claim studiously undefined, and purposely obscure; but once admitted, it would be found to embrace the distant object of American ambition even on the shores of the Pacific. Already several attempts have been made by the Minister and officers of the United States to obtain the cession of the great harbors of California. In 1835, Mr. Forsyth offered to the Mexican government five millions of dollars for the port of San Francisco—one of the finest naval positions in the world; and a few years later an American commodore actually seized, on some pretended rumor of war with Mexico, the town and harbor of Monterey,"

The Paris Presse of a late date has the following—

"We learn from a certain source that the British squadron recently fitted out at Portsmouth, and placed under the orders of Adml. Seymour, is intended to act in the Pacific Ocean. The principal object of this expedition is to be ready in case of a rupture between Great Britain and the United States, to occupy, mili-

and to capture the numerous American merchantmen and whalers. We are far from desiring a war, but it becomes us to examine carefully the various chances which either party has of success, although we would almost dare to affirm that Great Britain will yield, as she has always done, in the presence of the menacing attitude of her rival. But it is an historial fact that every time Great Britain has yielded to America, some advantage has accrued to France. The treaty of 1783. by which the Cabinet of St. James recognised the independence of the United States, caused us to recover possession of Sengal, delivered us by an English Commissioner residing at Dunkirk, and restored to Spain, our ally, the Florida and Port Mahon, which Great Britain retained nearly a century. We trust that the example of the treaty of Washington in 1842 will equally bear its fruits."

NON-EVAPORATING INKSTAND.—Messrs. PARSONS & PRESTON having just received a newly invented inkstand which promises to supersede the old fashioned ones; and in some measure to displace the new ones, because it combines the advantages of both without the faults and inconveniences of either. Hunt's patent inkstand is so contrived that no evaparation takes place—consequently the ink is always fluid and ready for use. If overturned, no ink is spilled unless the glass is broken; and further, no more ink is taken in the pen than is required; which prevents the necessity of throwing the ink on the floor or returning it to the inkstand, thereby preventing the clotting of ink on the top, and rendering it one of the most cleanly inkstands in use. These qualities strongly recommend this useful article over all others.—[Balt. Amer.

The British Surveying Steamer Columbia arrived at Boston on Thursday for the ostensible purpose of running the meridian line between Boston and Halifax.

"If any one thinks," remarks the Times, "that this expedition is anything more than to get the bearings of our coast and ascertain the peculiarities of our harbor, he is more credulous on this subject than we are. A similar expedition was here last season. England is occasionally sounding our lakes for some purpose best known to herself."

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We find the following paragraph in the National Intelligencer of the 16th:

"We understand that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company has recently found it necessary to increase the charge for the carriage of coal from Cumberland to Dam No. 6 on the Canal from *one cent and two thirds* per ton per mile to *four cents*; and of plaster and other heavy articles from Dam No. 6 to Cumberland, from comparatively low charges to, as we are informed, *six cents* per ton per mile.

"This fact would seem to establish conclusively the inability of the Rail Road to carry freight at the low rates heretofore spoken of.

PRESENT FROM THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.—Some months since, Doctor D. K. Hitchcock, of Boston, dentist, sent a setting, in fine gold, of Mineral Teeth, a present to His Imperial Highness, the Sultan of Turkey.

By an arrival on Thursday last, the Doctor received a letter from the American Minister at Constantinople, accompanied by a magnificent diamond box—a present from the Sultan.

The presentation of the teeth to the Sultan was a matter of no little ceremony; and the following is a translation of the reply of his Chief Officer of State, the Riza Pacha.

"*This to His Excellency, my friend, the Minister of the American Government, at the Gate Felicity*—

Excellent and Esteemed Friend: I have received the friendly letter which you addressed to me, informing me of your having received some objects, the work of a celebrated artist, a citizen of the American Government, to be presented to His Imperial Highness, the Padishah, and requesting me to lay them before His Highness.

I have presented the objects, sent you for that purpose, to the sublime sight of His Highness, the Padishah, who duly estimating the relations of peace and friendship existing between the two Governments, was much pleased with the offering of such elegant workmanship as these, from the distant land of America.

The present having given His Imperial Highness much satisfaction, and been very acceptable to him, he has been pleased to order me to deliver to you the accompanying diamond box, to be sent by you to the artist, as an expression of His Imperial Highness's pleasure and gratification.

I also, my friend, take advantage of this opportunity to inquire after your health."

Zilkaabh 21, 1260, A. H."

Corresponding to December 2, 1844, A. D.

The steam-engine, that grand invention of modern times, is a machine envolving great power with constant motion. What power is to the steam engine, life is to the living machine or rather life is power, which, through the intervention of machinery, produces regular and sentient action.—This machinery, like that of the steam-engine, is susceptible of disarrangement, and must, in time, wear out. Both require attention to keep them in good condition; each have governors, condensers, escapements, valves, &c, all at work, and all important; and accident to either weakens or destroys its motions. The human machine, from its superior, complex, and delicate centrivance, is easily disarranged. Remove the obstructions, lessen the friction, let the valves work freely, and health is again restored. To effect this, use Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Extract Pills, which have attained great reputation for their curative properties. They remove from the system all seeds of disease without irritating it, and are, therefore, suited to all constitutions, and in all stages of complaint.

Sold in Cambridge by White & Anderson and Marshall & Unick, and by agents published in another part of our paper.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

MAY 19, 1845	
FLOUR—Howard Street,	4 50
City Mills,	4 60
WHEAT—Prime White,	1 20
Prime Red,	90
CORN—White,	37
Yellow,	40
OATS,	24
RYE	66
BEESWAX,	30

MARRIED,

On the 21st inst. by the Rev'd. Jas. M. Haines, Mr. THOMAS TIMMONS to Miss MARY ANN ROBINS, both o

Guano.—According to the last account
e Cape of Good Hope, it has been asce
at a number of islands in that vicinity
guano, and vessels from Ichaboe were
Malagas Island in Saldanha Bay, and P
r Island in St. Helena Bay. A letter
Cape Town, from Saldanha Bay, dated
y 16, says:
"Every thing is getting along very
alagas Island; some of the captains ar
lighted with the guano. The captain
merican ship Canton has made a pit
et deep, and the guano at the bottom is
ful that it was impossible for me to re
e pit for two minutes."

A CARD.

THE subscriber having been appointed J
the peace and located himself in the off
ly occupied by Charles Corkran Esq., adjo
ore of Thos. Hayward, is now ready to atte
usiness within his sphere, such as drawing
ills of sale, mortgages, bonds, indentures
vill also endeavor to make himself servicea
who may entrust him with any kind of *agen*
ollection of money.

ROBERT

May 24 1845. 3m

DENTISTRY.

A. H. BRISCOE, for the last nine years
tal dentist in the city of Baltimore, would r
inform the inhabitants of Dorchester Count
will be in Cambridge on the 20th inst an
found at Mr. Bradshaw's Hotel, where he w
one week for the purpose of waiting upon
may require his professional services.

References— Doct. A. C. THOMPSO
N. L. GOLDSBOROUGH
J. B. LAKE Esq.
FRANCIS J. HENRY E

May 24, 1845. tf

By the Commissioners of Ca

WHEREAS it is the opinion of a num
izens of Cambridge that the two fi
occurred in this place the 13th inst. on th
of Messrs. John T. Stewart & Thomas M
the work of incendaries. It is therefore ord
Board of Commissioners that they will pay
of $20 for the apprehension and convict
wretch or wretches whose total depravity
them to disturb the peace of society and en
property of the citizens. By order

WILLIAM REA

May 24 1845.

☞PITTSBU
May 10th; 1

I do hereby certify, that on the 10th
1845, when my office in this City
troyed by the *great fire* my books a
specie, etc. were preserved perfectly
although in the midst of the flames
whole period of the awful conflagrat
ASBESTOS FIRE PROOF CHEST manufa
JOHN SCOTT, No. 10, South Calve
more.

ALLEN KR

(Mr. K. is an Exchange Broker in a
iness.)

Balt. May 10, 1845. m 24. 1m

SHAMPOON
For Cleansing & Beautifying

THE human hair has in all ages been
one of the greatest embellishments o
In the sacred Scriptures it is spoken of in
miration; and poets, painters, and sculptor
ished the powers of their art to depict its ch
immortal poet Homer speaks of the br
beauty of the tresses worn by the Grecian
at that period when Rome had risen to
glory, every means was used by both ladi
tlemen to adorn and beautify the hair.

It is a well known fact that the hair, by
lected, is subject to disease. The solar
shows that the loveliest tresses, if neglect
come diseased, and that each particular h
ish as palpably as a fruit tree when un
But not only does the hair become diseas
ish, but the skin of the head is liable to
diseases, to say nothing of dandruff and
neous scurvy affections.

In view of the above observations, th
offers the Shampoone to the public, tog
services to perform the operation of S
confident that it will be found the very bes
known for cleansing and beautifying the

The Shampoone will be foun what it
be, and not one of the humbug catch-pen
offered to the public under specious and h
names. It not only removes all dandr
the head, but renders the hair beautiful a
in a high degree. Throughout the large
able cities of the Union it is now attracti
ble attention. Many citizens of our town
and can attest its virtues. Apply to

THOMAS FULLE

May 24, 1845. tf

$50,000 REWA

—o—

I wish to purchase any number of Slav
to forty years of age with good title
buying for the New Orleans market and
ulation in this State owners of slaves
their advantage to see me before they s
give the highest cash prices. I can at
found in Cambridge as I have taken up
here. All communications addressed to
the post office will be attended to withou

CHARLES WIL

May 24, 1945. 2m

CONSTABLE'S SA

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias is
nock Moore Esq. and to me direct
of Jacob Insley against the goods and
and tenements, of Thomas Layton, I ha
taken into execution the following prope
of the said Thos. Layton's right, title, c
est to a tract of land lying near Reed's G
whatever name or names the same may
taining 18 acres more or less; and I here
that on *SATURDAY the 14th JUN*
store door of Cornwell & Kerr in the to
between the hours of 2 & 4 o'clock P. M
to the highest and best bidder for cash al
tle, claim and interest both in law and
said Layton in and to the above property
taken into execution to satisfy the al
costs.

WM. K. AC

May 24, 1845. 3w

E. R. HOOPER,
Attorney at Law;

Has removed to the office two doors bel
House, formerly occupied by Judge
and opposite the office of Hon. Josiah
he may at all times be found by those d
fessional services.

April 26, 1845. 7t

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