# THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 20th, 1846.



**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.


The Orphan's Court of Dorchester county will sit on Monday the 22nd of June.

PLUMBES DAGUERREOTYPES.—With pleasure we refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. PLUMBE in to-days paper. It seems to be generally acknowledged that he has superior skill in the production of portraits. His gallery is at No. 205 Baltimore St. We commend all those who desire a perfect and life-like picture to this celebrated Photographist.

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THE OREGON QUESTION.—It affords us great satisfaction to be able to state as a fact in our paper to-day, what was only a rumor in our last. The Oregon difficulty is on the very point of being amicably adjusted, if a treaty embodying the terms of the adjustment has not already received the sanction of the Senate.—The terms are nearly the same (if not identical) as we gave them last week. We think a very large majority of the American people will rejoice at the adjustment which has been made.

It is satisfactory to both, and dishonorable to neither. How different might have been the result had the views, advice and suggestions of such men as Cass, Allen &c. been adopted.—Had the people and their representatives carried out that celebrated *principle* of the Baltimore Convention, which asserted our complete and unquestionable right to the whole of Oregon, war with England would have been inevitable. Mr. McDuffie deserved great credit for his candor when he stated the other day, that the moderation, wisdom and patriotism of the Whigs had preserved the nation from a war with England. Such is the force of truth and justice, that a minority armed with such weapons, can triumph gloriously over physical numbers.

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THE LATE NATIONAL FAIR.—Every one would suppose this grand display of American genius and enterprise would have been regarded with pride and joy by every true-hearted American. To see these overwhelming proofs of the progress the country has made and how independent of foreign nations for the supply of our wants we have become, would be exactly what would warm every patriot heart.—But we find, instead of such patriotic joy, the most lugubrious groanings on the part of the Government organs and others of that ilk.—The Union admits in its columns articles treating the whole display with ridicule and contempt, and can see in these demonstrations of American greatness and honorable competition with foreign enterprise nothing but a shilling show, with no higher character than a menagerie. When a few weeks ago a British agent exhibited his specimens of British manufacture in a room in the Capitol, the free-trade Locos were delighted; but when American manufacturers came forward to show what can be done in this country, the Locos turn up their noses and swear they smell a menagerie. Fine patriots, these Locofocos! Where is the British party? And who are the friends of American interest?—*Fredonian.*

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## OREGON QUESTION—THE SENATE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, speaking of the proceedings of the U. S. Senate on the proposition for the settlement of the Oregon question, says—

The Senate, true to the honor and integrity of the country, discarded all such miserable considerations, and looked only at the duty which they had to perform. They discharged it nobly and deserve the lasting gratitude of their country. The first difficulty they had to encounter, was the different amendments to the main proposition. As the adoption of any one of them, however unimportant, would have involved delay and perhaps defeat of the settlement, they were voted down by large majorities—then came the last great struggle, and then followed the glorious result.

Every Whig who was present, with one exception, and he, though obeying the instructions of his Legislature, would have changed his vote, had it been necessary to carry the two thirds, stood up to the ground which the party look at the outset of his controversy. They formed the main body, upon which the sub-divisions of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton rallied. After the result was ascertained, Mr. McDuffie declared "the Whig party deserved the eternal gratitude and honor of the country, for the patriotism and forbearance and self-sacrificing devotion, which they had manifested throughout this struggle."

In referring to Mr. Simmons, among the doubtful votes yesterday, I did not design to cast the slightest imputation upon his political fidelity. He believed, by inserting certain amendments, better terms could be obtained for the United States, and therefore, but discharged his duty in taking that course, until the final issue was presented, which he met without hesitation, and with a spirit worthy the occasion. The other doubtful Senators also discharged their duty manfully.

*From the Louisville Journal.*

THE "ENERGY" DISPLAYED BY MR. POLK IN RELATION TO THE MEXICAN WAR.—The Washington Union utters what it intended should be a very stirring panegyric on Mr. Polk for the very great wisdom he has displayed in relation to Mexican affairs. It concludes by saying:

"But we did not sit down to vindicate his acts, or to praise his energy. Let the acts speak for themselves. The vigor with which this war has been conducted, will attest the energy of the man."

This is all very absurd, but it is all very becoming and natural in the Government editor. Mr. Polk's acts do "speak for themselves," but they speak a language very different from that held by Mr. Ritchie.

We will glance a moment at some prominent facts in relation to this Mexican war, in order to ascertain what the "vigor" and "energy" of Mr. Polk amount to. After having got the country into the war, he was forced to try to get through it successfully. He sent a message to Congress, full of mistakes, or something else, in regard to facts and dates, asking for means to prosecute hostilities. Congress immediately voted ten millions of dollars and fifty thousand men. In a few days thereafter, the energetic Mr. Polk forwarded requisitions on the Governors of Kentucky and other States for volunteers. In our State, thousands immediately offered their services, and the requisition was filled. What else was done by the Administration? How was the money obtained to equip and send to the seat of war the men who had volunteered their services? Did the Administration do anything besides merely calling on the States for volunteers? Suppose that all the volunteers from Kentucky had been obliged to wait for the tardy movements of the Administration, would the Louisville Legion now be near the seat of war? The Administration sent its requisitions, but it did not send any means of sending the volunteers to Mexico. The agency of the General Government in equipping and sending forward volunteers has not been known. Not a dollar of Government money has been seen. The States have been compelled to advance the necessary money, notwithstanding there are twelve millions surplus money in the National treasury.

The danger which threatened Gen. Taylor seemed most imminent when the requisition from him reached the Governor of Louisiana.—The Administration had given him authority to call on that State for volunteers, but it had no agent in New Orleans with money ready to fit out and forward the men when needed. It was the imperative duty of the Administration, after having given Gen. Taylor the power to call on Texas and Louisiana for troops, to have placed money where, in the event of requisitions being made, it might be used. For not attending to this duty, the Administration deserves nothing but censure and contempt.—The States had to furnish, not only the troops, but the money necessary to send them to the seat of war. What sort of "vigor" and "energy" did Mr. Polk display in neglecting a duty so important?

The Louisville Legion left here for the seat of war nearly two weeks ago, and it was not until within the last day or two that any agent of the General Government has been seen in Kentucky. The State raised the volunteers and had to raise the money to send them forward. Thousands of volunteers, who rushed to the defence of the country when the call was made on them, have not been received into the service. In New Orleans, to which city impatient troops hurried, no provision was made by the Government to receive them, to equip them, or to despatch them to the Rio Grande.—Everybody there expresses the heartiest contempt for the negligence and inefficiency of the Administration, while the Government editor, from his arm-chair in Washington, announces that it has displayed a vast amount of energy and vigor. If Mr. Ritchie could listen awhile to the bitter execrations heaped on the heads of those in power by the indignant volunteers who have gone forward to New Orleans expecting to be sent without delay to the seat of war, even he would begin to think that Mr. Polk had not acted with the energy and promptness which were required of him.

There are some other of Mr. Polk's "acts" that "speak for him." After having ordered Gen. Taylor with his little army into Mexican territory, he disregarded the request of "old Rough and Ready" to furnish him with more recruits, to enable him to sustain his position with efficiency and honor. Mr. Polk's "energy" was enjoying a sound slumber until the gallant Taylor was surrounded by the enemy and his situation became critical. If Gen. Taylor had displayed no more energy than Mr. Polk did, our little army would not have covered itself with honor. It was not until the war had actually begun and blood had been shed, that the vaunted "vigor and energy" of the President began to show themselves. After the General had used the authority with which he had been entrusted, and had sent requisitions for troops to the Governors of Texas and Louisiana, Mr. Polk's "energy" was roused up, and he too began to act. When Gen. Taylor told him in March that it was necessary that more recruits should be sent to him, did Mr. Polk's extraordinary "vigor" respond to the request?

It is very well known that, when the news reached Washington that our army on the Rio Grande was in danger, there was a strong disposition shown by the Administration to throw all the blame of what was then considered as a disaster on the shoulders of Gen. Taylor; and there can be but little doubt that, if our army had been overwhelmed by the enemy, the General would have been charged by the Administration with all the blame. But the remarkable calmness, courage, and gallantry of Gen. Taylor secured victory where defeat seemed almost inevitable, and the Administration now has the unblushing impudence to claim the credit of having acted with great discretion, with unusual vigor, and with wonderful energy! Could any claim be more preposterous?

The Government organ may labor in its vocation as industriously as it pleases in order to prove that Mr. Polk's course in relation to the Mexican war deserves admiration. Its efforts will be vain. All the brilliant success which has already been achieved, and all that may hereafter be achieved, will redound to the credit of the officers and men participating in them. The people know very well how to discriminate between a blundering Administration and a gallant general, who, in spite of these blunders, achieves brilliant victories. Gen. Taylor, and not President Polk, is the man whom the people regard with admiration for the conduct of the Mexican war. The Government organ was very willing that Gen. Taylor should be censured before victory had perched upon the American standards; and now it will find it beyond its power to convince the country that Mr. Polk deserves any credit for the brilliant victories that have caused the hearts of the people to thrill with joy and admiration.

Who thought of lauding Mr. Polk when the intelligence of the battles of the 8th and 9th of May reached him? Who then thought that the country ought to ascribe those victories to the "vigor" and "energy" of the "man," James K. Polk? The truth is, that Mr. Polk has manifested neither vigor nor energy in this Mexican business. All the conduct of the Administration has been unwise, laggard, and abominable. The people understood its merits very well, and a day of reckoning is approaching when they will rise in their majesty and hurl from undeserved power those men who have deliberately involved the country into an unnecessary war, and who, when that war was raging, showed themseves to be either grossly neglectful of their necessary duties, or utterly incompetent to discharge them.

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*From the National Intelligencer.*

## THE OREGON QUESTION.

### THE BRITISH PROPOSITION FOR ITS SETTLEMENT.

Many of our readers will have seen, through newspaper correspondence and otherwise, before this paper reaches them, reports of the affirmative action of the SENATE on the British proposition for a settlement of the Oregon controversy, submitted to that body for its advice by the PRESIDENT of the United States.—We did not learn, in any authentic manner, the truth of those reports in time for our paper of Saturday morning; but we now have the pleasure of stating that they were correct, and that the Senate did, on Friday evening last, by a majority of three-fourths of its members present advise the President to conclude a Convention with England for the adjustment of the Oregon question according to terms proposed by the Government of Great Britain and laid before the Senate.

If we are rightly informed, this proposition did not consist in general heads merely of an arrangement, but was in effect the full draught of a proposed Convention, which draught was assented to, by the Senate without alteration. In all propability, therefore a Treaty conformably thereto will be signed and sent to the Senate to day or to-morrow.

This result, we doubt not, while it surprises many by its suddenness, will still highly gratify the great majority of reasonable and just men in the conntry; for it is understood that the general basis of the proposition is to make the forty-ninth parallel fo lattitude the boundary between the territories of the two countries from the point on that parallel where the present boundary now terminates, to the middle of the sound or channel which divides Vancouver's island from the continant, and thence along the middle of that channel and so southwardly and westwardly through the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific; the navigation of this sound or bay to be both parties; and the navigation of the Columbia river, up the main stream and up its north branch, to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, to be free to the Hudson's Bay Company and British subjects trading with that company. On the whole, as we understand it, England has assented to terms not quite so favorable to her as were offered in Mr. GALLATIN'S proposition of 1827.

We doubt not that the arrangement will be found to be a just and equitable one, maintaining the honor and securing the assential rights of both parties; and this is just what it ought to be. Reasonable men in both countries will approve it, and good men all over the world will rejoice that War has been averted, and the amicable relations of two great leading Nations have been preserved. Certainly it is a blessing of Providence upon all mankind.

When we look back and review the progress of this question from the days of the Baltimore Convention and its ill-omened party resolutions tracing that progress step by step to its present happy termination, many importaut reflections all our minds. For these we have now neither time nor room, though they come thick and crowding. We stay our pen for the present, by putting one inquiry to our readers and to the country, and that is this: Were we wrong when, months ago, we snatched the words from the mouths of political assailants, and said, "LOOK TO THE SENATE!"

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"'Annexation and war'—that's true, every word of it," said a pert old maid: "no sooner do you get *married* than you begin to *flyt*!"

## ON THE MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE

*Between Gen. Scott and the War Department.*

We find in the New York Curier and Enquirer of Wednesday the following remarks upon the recently-published Official Conespondence between Major General SCOTT and the Secretary of war, which appear to us to be well worthy of the candid consideration of our readers:—*National Intelligencer.*

*From the New York Curier and Enquirer.*

The Correspondence between Gen. Scott and the War department, which will be found in our columns to-day and be eagerly persued, may be explained and accounted for, we imagine, by something like the following state of facts:

When the appearance upon the frontier of the Rio Grande became menacing—actual war having broken out, and little or no adequate preparation having been made at Washington or elsewhere for such an alternative—the President naturally enough turned to Gen. Scott as *the* man who was to extricate him and the country from the dilemma in which they were placed; and, accordingly, he intimated to Gen. Scott that he would be the leader of the army.

Both duty and inclination concurred to render the invitation welcome to Gen. Scott; and he accordingly, while awaiting definite orders from the President, set himself at once to work as belonged to his office, to arrange and organize the future army he was to command, and to study the country in which that army would probably be called upon to act. While thus industriously employed for the public service, representations were made to the President by a portion of the Locofoco members of Congress that Gen. Scott ought not to have the command, for he would certainly gain reputation thereby, and so possibly overthrow *the party*. Nothing dreaming of such a conspiracy against him, the General went on with his work of appointing and adjusting the quotas of the different States, the places where they should rendezvous, and all the various details essential to securing speed, unity, and harmony of movement, when the time for moving should come. He also apprized the President that inasmuch as the rainy season in the northern and eastern provinces of Mexico commenced in June and lasted three months, during which operations in the field were impossible, it would not be prudent, in regard to the health of the men, nor in point of economy or efficiency, even if it were practicable in point of fact, to place any lare force of raw soldiers on the Rio Grande before September. Of all this the Administration seems to have been profoundly ignorant. They appeared to think, as the Executive organ (the Union) so foolishly said, that the war was to be carried on despite of the seasons; and when Gen. Scott apprized them that delay was inevitable, the information was ungraciously received, and intimations were thrown out that the delay of Gen. Scott to proceed to his command was voluntary and censurable. Finally, the Secretary of War communicated this impression officially to Gen. Scott, who at once replied, what the Secretary well knew, that no order had been given him to assume the command, and that his doing so at this moment would only have the effect of superseding the gallant Taylor, then doing his duty so nobly without in any way adding to his strength. But the anxiety to get Scott off seemed increased by the knowledge of the fact that he could not, after reaching the frontier, receive any considerable accession of troops for some months, nor undertake any forward movement. This delay, by unscrupulous opponents—and, from what was known of the movements of portions of the Democracy already, there were many such—might be converted into a source of refusal to the Government, and thus he might be incapacitated from injuring *the party*, however truly that delay might and would serve the country, and save its gallant citizens serving as volunteers from pestilence more wasting than the sword of the battle.

All this was seen by General Scott and his friends; but it abated not his zeal nor his industry in preparing the means of successful war; and he explained himself with equal frankness on the subject in the letter which is the first in the series.

The fancied disrespect to the President, which Mr. Marcy therein finds, no where exists. Gen. Scott, in reply to the Secretary's letter, expressly disclaims any such, and moreover disproves the possibility of it.

His offence is—*first*, that he knew the country in which operations are to take place, and explained its characteristics to the brave and hardy patriots who would see and hear of no obstacles to instant and overwhelming conquest; and, secondly, he could not, for mere melodramatic effect, rush to the seat of war and carry off the laurels from the brave and skilful man, who, having organized victory, was entitled to its honor. But Gen. Scott was ready and anxious, when means could be made available, to take the responsibility that belongs to his station, and to put again at hazard for his country his well-earned laurels and his blood. The public enemy he never feared to meet; and the country will not permit him to be overslaughed by mere sunshine patriots, whose valor is in their tongues, and who never yet made a sacrifice for country.

The *Union*, in commenting on this correspondence, says:

"There is the further remark which we must make upon this correspondence. General Scott seems to think that the volunteers would not be in place to permit the campaign to open before the first of September. In this prediction he was mistaken. The volunteers have rushed to the camp with an enthusiasm which is worthy of the cause, and there can be little doubt that the advance will take place long before the time which his letters indicate."

The reader will at once perceive that this is intended to mislead the public. General Scott spoke of the *twelve months' volunteers*, with whom alone an invasion of Mexico could be safely attempted.

☞The Government editor declares that "if the war were to be ten times greater, and more severe than it is expected to be, it would still constitute only an additional argument for repealing the present tariff."

The old "Nestor" seems to think that as the expenses of the Government are increased the revenues ought to be diminished. He is about as smart as the Administration which he serves with so much alacrity. Mr. Polk minifested more judgment in selecting an official editor than he did in selecting any of his Cabinet officers.—*Louisville Journal.*

## BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 5 1-2 P. M.

The Senate has just adjourned, after a long Executive session, and I hasten to inform you that the treaty for settling our long standing dispute with England in reference to the Oregon boundary, has been ratified.

JONATHAN.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18, 7 P. M.

Since the adjournment of the Senate, the city has been filled with rumors relative to the vote on the ratification of the Oregon Treaty, which is vainly stated. One statement is that it stood 41 ayes to 12 nays, and another 40 ayes to 12 nays, and another 40 to 11. Another rumor fixes the vote at 39 to 12, and yet another states it to have been 41 to 11. It differs but little, however, as to the exact condition of the vote, as all agree that it has passed by more thae a constitutional majority.—The seal of secresy, I learn, will not be removed, so that we must depend on rumors altogether for the particulars of the vote. The precise character of the treaty is not to be known until after ratifications have been exchanged between the two governments.

JONATHAN.

## THE HOME OF MY YOUTH.

How oft do I think of the days of my boyhood,
The fields and the meadows where the wild brier grew,
The orchard and pond, the beach and the pine wood,
With the sportive delights which my infancy knew,

The dew-spangled yard, and the green grassy meadow,
And woods where the birds warbled sweetly there lay,
Where oft in the wide spreading trees ample shadow
We felt the cool breeze in the heat of the day.

I remember the road with its winding and turning,
The ever green pine wood, that skirted the way,
The old English walnut, & the wind-mill 'twas turning
The banks and the gullies with the bright yellow clay.

I've not yet forgot where the storm was a coming,
The hoarse rumbling noise of the waves of the sea,
The old blacken canoe used to go drumming,
That floated beside the old fallen tree.

I think of the old fashion'd house, that we lived in,
With the bay and the beach, and the islands in view,
The cove, & the marsh, where the singing birds built in
And the trees by the fence where the crab apple grew.

In the old fashion'd house in the loved situation,
With small panes of glass, and the clean sanded floor,
Content was our lot, no fear of invasion,
Not a lock, nor a key, nor bar to the door.

Say what was the cause of that peaceful enjoyment,
Not the house, nor the fields, nor the prospects so fair,
Not the orchard, nor pond, nor rural employment,
But the dear loved friends of my bosom were there.

O scenes of my boyhood! have ye all gone forever,
With solemn delight, I often think of the past,
Dear friends of my youth, can I forget you? no never,
While life, thought, and being, and memory shall last.

E. New Market, June 16th 1846. } H. E. KEMP.


SELLERS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, for the cure of the Liver Complaint.

The proprietor of the above medicine, aware of the many instances in which the afflicted have been imposed upon by quack remedies, proclaimed to be remedies for every disease yet hopes that, the Liver Pill will not be placed in that class until they are fairly tested.

It is expressly stated "that persons who use these Pills, and find, after following the given directions that they have not been benefited, shall have their money returned."

This is done that the public may see it is not the purpose of the proprietor to speculate upon their credulity, but to give at least an equivalent for their money.

In addition to the qualities already mentioned, they are highly recommended as Antibilious and Purgative Pills.

Sold in Cambridge by
WM. F. RUDENSTEIN, Druggist.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED BY THE USE OF DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Rumford, Oxford County, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. These bad symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physican who attended me and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—said they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life.—I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle I was able to walk about house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, little or no cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed. RELIANCE PERRY.

Sold in Cambridge by Thos. M. Flint.


## BRIGADE ORDER No. 4.

The Commanding Officers of the several Regiments, Battalions and Uniform Companies of the 12th Brigade are ordered to make application, for copies of Scotts Infantry Tactics to Major James Ll. Martin of Easton, Brigade Quartermaster, who is hereby authorized to issue the same in the following quantities viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| To each Regimental Staff | 5 copies. |
| To each staff of a Battalion | 3 copies. |
| To each company of Militia | 1 copy. |
| To each company of U. Volunteers | 3 copies. |

By order of Brig. Gen. TILGHMAN,
KENNEDY R. OWEN,
Brigade Major
June 20, 1846.

BRIGADE CREER

The Anniversary of our Na
dence should, at all times, be
manner worthy of the greatness
and the memory of the Heroe
Liberty was achieved.

When circumstances have a
the Nation to buckle on its arm
of its rights, an universal zeal
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The commanding Officers of
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the 12th Brigade are hereby
such marks of respect to the
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will permit. The Col. of the
will detail a Company to fire t
The armorer at Easton will fu
sary Ordinance.

By order of Brig. Gen. TIL
KENNEDY
Brigade Majo
June 20, 1846.


**Mexico T**

POSITIVELY SELLING

The undersigned having de
cline the DRY GOODS Business
attention to the CONFECTIONA
therefore sell his present stock
for cost. Purchasers are re
him an early call.

All persons indebted to him
requested to settle the same
further indulgence under existi
cannot be given. In conseq
convenience experienced, all
he has been sending bread
quested to send to the bakery
same. J.

Cambridge, June 20, 1846.

**TO REN**

I will rent for the ensuing
House and Lot and Store Ho
Roads, near Goodman Gootee
ply to RHODA L. R
HENRY BR
June 20, 1846.—3w

**Sheriff S**

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Fac
thy McNamara, a Justice of
chester County, and to the Sheriff
of George Todd use of Cain Insl
Rea use of Cain Insley against the
lands and tenements of Caleb To
and Sophia Todd, I have seized a
tion the following property of th
riah and Sophia Todd, to wit:—
called "Andrew's Fortune" contai
or less, lying and being in Robinso
der County, and on both sides of t
inson's Neck Road, and adjoins
Todd, Henry Jones and Cain In
give notice that on
SATURDAY the 11th d
next, I will sell to the highest and
the hours of 12 & 4 P. M. at the
in Cambridge, all the right, title,
both at law and in equity, of the
Zachariah Todd and Sophia Todd
seized and taken into execution
named writ of Fi. Fa. and costs.
HENRY BIB
June 20th 1846.—tds

**PLUM**

NATIONAL DAGUERRI
AND
PHOTOGRAPHERS FURNI
Awarded the Gold and Silver M
miums, and Two Highest Hono
the Massachusetts, the New Yor
Cania Exhibitions, respectfully,
colored Daguerreotypes and be
hibited.
Portraits taken in exquisite sty
weather.
Instructions given in the art.
A large assortment of Apparat
on hand, at the lowest cash price
New York, 251 Broadway; Ph
nut St.; Boston, 75 Court, and
timere, 205 Baltimore St.; Washi
Avenue; Petersburg, Va. Mechan
Fourth and Walnut, and 176
Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127
ple; Liverpool, 32 Church St.


RELIGIOUS NO

THE managers of the
Cambridge circuit, to be held
commencing the 31st of JUL
meet on the camp ground (fo
making further arrangements
on *Saturday the 20th of this*
*P. M.* Punctual attendance
sired.

The following are the m
by order of the Quarterly Co
Mr. Samuel Pattison, Rev.
" William Rea, Mr.
" William B. Dail, "
" Wm. L. Hearn, "
" Sam'l. Corner, "
" Jno: R. Creighton, "
" Thos. Dail, Sn'r. "
" John T. Stewart.
JO
Cambridge, June 13, 184

A Quarterly Camp Meeti
circuit will be held at 'ENNA
commence on Friday the 24
to be sold on the ground
from the managers. A Pou
modation of Horses will be
The proceeds of which afte
penses of the pound, will
benefits of the circuit. R.
June 13, '46. R.

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