THE BOUQUET.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

Selected for the Cambridge Chronicle.

THE FAITHFUL FRIEND.

My father left ten thousand pounds,
And will'd it all to me;
My friends like sun-flies flock'd around,
As kind, as kind could be.

This sent a buck, and that a bear;
And some the Lord knows what;
In short I thought, I could declare
No man such friends had got.

They ate my meat, they drank my wine,
In truth so kind were they,
That be the weather wet or fine,
They'd dine with me next day.

They came—and like the circling year;
The circling glass went round;
Till something whispered in my ear,
"Ah, poor ten thousand pounds!"

"Pshaw! stuff!" cried I "I'll hear it not'
"Besides, such friends are mine,
"That what they have will be my lot,
"So push about the wine.

The glasses rung, the jest prevailed,
'Twas summer every day;
'Till like a flower by blight assailed,
My thousands dropt away.

Alas! and so my friends dropt off,
Like rose-leaves from the stem;
My fallen state but met their scoff,
And I no more saw them.

One friend, one honest friend remain'd,
When all the locusts flew,
One that ne'er shrunk, nor friendship feign'd,
My *faithful DOG!*—'twas you.

DEATH OF MARY.

By the author of "Lines on the burial of Sir Thomas Moore."

If I had thought thou couldst have died,
I might not weep for thee;
But I forgot, when by thy side,
That thou couldst mortal be:
It never through my mind had passed,
That time would e'er be o'er,
When I on thee should look my last,
And thou shouldst smile no more.

And still upon that face I look,
And think 'twill smile again;
And still the thought I will not brook,
That I must look in vain—
But when I speak thou dost not say
What thou ne'er left'st unsaid;
And now I feel—as well I may,
Sweet Mary, thou art dead!

If thou would stay, ee'n as thou art,
All cold and all serene,
I still might press thy silent heart,
And where thy smile has been—
While ee'n thy chill, bleak corse I have,
Thou seemest still mine own,
But *there*—I lay thee in the grave,
And *now*—I am alone!

I do not think, where'er thou art,
Thou hast forgotten me;
And I, perhaps, may soothe this heart,
In thinking still of thee!
Yet there was round thee such a dawn
Of light ne'er seen before,
As Fancy never could have drawn,
And never can restore.

ANSWERS to ENIGMAS in our last.

No. 1—Always welcome.

No. 2—The *bark* is more valuable than the *trunk*.

THE MISCELLANIST.

THE PLAGUE IN LONDON.

In its malignancy, it engrossed the ill of all other maladies, and made doctors despicable. Of a potency equal to death, it possessed itself of all his armouries, and was itself the death of every other mortal distemper. The touch, yea, the very sight of the infected, was deadly; and its signs were so sudden, that families seated in happiness at their meals have seen the plague-spot begin to redden, and have wildly scattered themselves forever. The cement of society was dissolved by it. Mothers, when they saw the sign of the infection on the babes at their bosom, cast them from them with abhorrence. Wild places were sought for shelter; some went into ships, and anchored themselves afar off on the waters. But the angel that was pouring the vial, had a foot on the sea as well as on the dry land. No place was so wild, that the plague did not visit—none so secret that the quick-sighted pestilence did not discover—none could fly that it did not overtake.

It was as if Heaven had repented the making of mankind, and was shoveling them all into the sepulchre. Justice was forgotten, and her courts deserted. The terrified jailors fled from the felons that were in fetters; the innocent and the guilty leagued themselves together, and kept within their prisons for safety; the grass grew in the market-places; the cattle went moaning up and down the fields, wondering what had become of their keepers; the rooks and ravens came into the towns, and built their nests in the mute belfries; silence was universal, save when some infected wretch was seen clamouring at a window.

For a time, all commerce was in coffins and shrouds; but even that ended. Shrift there was none; churches and chapels were open, but neither priest nor penitent entered; all went to the carnal house. The sexton and the physician were cast into the same deep and wide grave; the testator, and his heirs and executors, were hurled from the same cart into the same hole together Fires became extinguished, as if its elements too had expired; the seams of the sailorless ships yawned to the sun. Though doors were open, and coffers unwatched, there was no theft; all offences ceased, and no crime, but the universal wo of the pestilence was heard of among men. The wells overflowed, and the conduits ran to waste; the dogs banded themselves together, having lost their masters, and ran howling over all the land; horses perished of famine in their stalls; old friends but looked at one another, when they met, keeping themselves far aloof; creditors claimed no debts, and courtiers performed their promises; little children went wandering up and down, and numbers were seen dead in all corners. Nor was it only in England that the plague so raged; it travelled over a third part of the whole earth, like the shadow of an eclipse, as if some dreadful thing had been interposed between the world and the source of life.

WOMAN.

O, give me, Heaven, to sweeten latter life,
And mend my wayward heart, a tender wife,
Who sooths, although herself with anguish wrung,
Nor renders ill for ill, nor tongue for tongue.

What is there more calculated to give us frail beings, a foretaste of heaven, while journeying through this world, than an amiable and affectionate wife,

Alive to every tender feeling,
To deeds of mercy ever prone,
The wounds of pain and sorrow healing,
With soft compassion's sweetest tone.

Woman, lovely woman, sweet soother of our cares amidst the storms of adversity and affliction, ever willing to pour the balm of consolation into every wound, leaving no means untried, to chase away the gloom which may have gathered around the brow of a beloved husband, from the cares and fatigue of the day; who can withstand the enrapturing sight, when, with all thy charms about thee, thou meetest the beloved partner of thy affection, and bidst him welcome to his home.

But how often do we see this lovely being, the last and most perfect of God's works, treated with brutality and contempt, shocking to human nature! We see the man conduct the lovely virgin, beaming in all the pride of youth, beauty & innocence, to the altar, with vows of unalterable attachment; months and years may roll away in domestic felicity, but as his appetite is satiated and cold, silent contempt clouds the brow of the once loving husband. The regular hour of his appearance at home passes by, leaving his affectionate wife to pass many a long, miserable hour in sorrow and tears. She droops and withers beneath the stroke, like a lily of the field derived of its wonted nourishment from the earth, and withering under the scorching rays of a vertical sun. Perhaps, some unfortunate adventure has plunged the object of her affections into distress and misery, & instead of confiding the cause of his trouble to the bosom of a tender and anxious wife, who might mitigate his anguish, he grasps the exhilirating bowl, and dashes the light-built expectations of his friends & family, down to the region of despair, & too often do we see her consigned to an untimely grave, the sad victim of a husband's profligacy. Woman was not formed by an all-wise being to bear the frowns of man, but to be the participator of his joys and sorrows.

In the decline of life, when the gay and fascinating amusements, which pleased us in our youth, lose that charm, which once they had with us, & old age, with all its infirmities, steals imperceptibly upon us, what is better calculated to make life's latter end tolerable, than a companion who will illumine our many dark hours, and participate in our joys; one to whom we can say as did the father of mankind, to our mother Eve, "bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh."

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

Moore, in his Almanac, says—"I flatter myself that the ladies will not be displeased at my informing them, that *Venus* will be the prevailing planet in the spring and summer months of 1825; which circumstance is calculated to occasion no small number of marriages; and even some ladies who were not reckoned on the list, because their charms were on the decline, may have occasion to remember with pleasure, the results of the year 1825. Such is the voice of the stars."

Ladies be on the look out.—Set your caps. Steer clear of old Bachelors. Resort not to *Rouge* to give your cheeks a color; throw away your corsets, that cause you to resemble hour glasses, and false curls, and the above prediction may be verified.

Value of Printing.—In 1274, the price of a small Bible, neatly transcribed, was 30 pounds, a sum equal to at least 2 or 300 pounds of our money. A good and clearly printed Bible may now be had for 2 or 3 shillings.—It is related, that the building of the two arches of London Bridge cost only 25 pounds, which is 5 pounds less than what a copy of the Bible sold for many years afterwards. These facts afford a curious commentary on the changes and advantages produced by the extraordinary invention of printing which has done so much to altar or shake all the institutions of the world, wherever the press has appeared.

THE ECONOMIST.

IMPORTANT

TO BLACKSMITHS.

Welding of Steel &c.—The welding of Cast Steel to itself or to Iron at heat little above red heat, which low temperature is essential towards preserving the quality of the steel, has long been practised as a secret by Mr. Augustus Seibe, of London. It is thus effected: In a clean crucible borax is melted, and then with one tenth of its weight of pounded sal-ammoniac is mixed, and incorporated over the fire; the mixture is then poured out on an iron plate, and when cold, this glass like substance is pulverised, and mixed with an equal weight of unslacked lime and preserved for use. The pieces of steel or iron intended to be joined, being raised to a low red heat, are to have their surfaces strewed over with the above mixture, which will melt and run over them like sealing wax.—These pieces are then to be returned to the fire and further heated, but not nearly to the usual welding heats, and quickly on withdrawing them, they are to be joined and beaten by the hammer until the welding is perfect. [*Nat. Gaz.*

From the New England Farmer.

TICKS IN SHEEP.

It is a common thing for sheep to be infested with ticks, which frequently prove very troublesome to them, especially in the spring season of the year. But the pain and vexation which they cause the sheep is not the only evil which they occasion; for the poor animals, when greviously annoyed by these obnoxious vermin, are, almost continually, combating their assailants, but instead of overcoming the enemy or effecting any thing more than a momentary relief from their suffering, they gradually pull out and waste their wool, and in this way diminish their fleece, to the no small loss of the owner.

As great an evil as this may seem to be, the remedy is both simple and easy. Boil a small quantity of tobacco, perhaps what grows on one good thrifty stalk would be enough for half a dozen sheep, in so much water as when it is sufficiently boiled, there shall be two or three gallons of liquor; let it become sufficiently cool, then open the wool along the centre of the neck and back of the sheep, and with a bunch of tow or some other spungy substance, put on the decoction until the skin becomes thoroughly moistened therewith, and in a short time the ticks will all be destroyed, and the sheep, instead of pulling out and wasting their wool, by fruitless exertions of self defence, will become easy and contented, and suffer their fleece to remain to be taken off by the shearers.

For many years I have taken this method with my sheep, just before the time of their lambing, and have always found it to have the desired effect. I very much dislike the foolish practice of chewing, snuffing and smoking the poisenous weed, at least no better reason can be given for so doing than fashion or force of habit; yet I annually raise a few plants for the benefit of my sheep, and would recommend to every one who keeps these useful, animals to do the same. A YEOMAN.

To Farmers.—Cultivate your fields in the following manner; first fence your farm in five fallows or fields, and you can every year have two fields with clover, one with your harvest, one with corn and one with flax, oats, or millet. By proceeding in the following manner, you will every year have a clover sod for corn, also for wheat and rye, by sowing your seed on the ground with the flax, and so letting it lay the same length of time that you do the clover sowed on your winter grain; and by this means the ground is kept from exposure to the sun through the heat of the summer, which certainly injures the land more than if a crop of clover were standing on it. In the first place, suppose you have your fields divided in the following manner: two with clover, one with harvest, one with corn, and the other with flax the ensuing spring.

1st year.	Corn,	Clover,
2d year.	Flax, &c.	Green grain,
3d year.	Clover,	Clover,
4th year.	Green grain	Corn, &c.
5th year.	Clover.	Flax.

☞ Same directions as above.

Clover,	Flax, &c.	Green grain
Corn,	Clover,	Clover,
Flax, &c.	Green grain	Corn,
Clover,	Clover,	Flax, &c.
Green grain	Corn.	Clover.

And keeping on so five years in succession, as above stated, you will soon see the result by turning down a clover sod every year for corn and winter grain, and thereby enriching your farm, not only by turning down clover, but by raising so much straw to make manure of, that you can raise wheat on every part of your farm.

DIRECTIONS FOR RAISING CABBAGE.

Take from the stumps of old cabbages which you generally set out early in the spring, the most prominent shoots, after they have sufficiently expanded themselves, and set them out in the same mode you do your plants, and they will immediately take root and afford you a very early and luxurient cabbage. Those who have tried this method affirm that they are earlier & far superior to any that can be raised from the plants. They must be broken from the stumps, and not cut off, as their small fibres greatly facilitate their taking root.

LIGHT READINGS.

Advertisement—Extra.—The following advertisement appeared in a Boston paper; it is worth preserving as a memorial of the fashions of the times.

"Found near the Mall, a large piece of wood, supposed to have been dropped from a lady's bosom; as there is nothing curious in the workmanship about it, its principal value is in its solid contents; the owner may have it by applying at a wood wharf near Wheeler's Point, and if not called for in three days, it will be considered as a donation to the fuel society.

Singular Petition.—About the second year of the late king's reign, a man of the name of George King, was convicted in Dublin of a capital felony. He drew up a memorial to the King, which he forwarded with the following lines:—

George King to King George sends his humble petition,
Hoping King George will pity poor Geo. King's condition;
If King George to George King will grant a long day,
George King for King George for ever will pray.

An ignorant fellow, seeing several persons reading with spectacles, went to buy a pair to enable him to read. He tried several, and told the maker, they would not answer; as he could not read with them. Can you read at all? asked the other. No: says he; if I could, do you think I would be such a fool as to buy spectacles?

The following anecdote is worth a dollar or two for its ingenuity.

A debtor being confined in Jail, sent to his creditor to let him know that he had a proposal to make, which he believed would be for their mutual benefit.—The creditor called on him to hear it.—"I have been thinking, (said the former) that it is a very bad thing for me lie here, and put you to the expense of one dollar and twenty five cents per week. My being so chargeable to you has given me great uneasiness, for God knows what it will cost you in the end; therefore, what I would propose is this: You shall let me out of Jail, and allow me one dollar per week, and let the twenty-five cents go towards discharging the debt."

A DRUNKARD'S SAVING CLAUSE.

Dick, often drunk, when sick, most gravely swore,
That while he bretahed, he never would drink more;
Dick daily tipsey grows, nor perjured thinks
Himself, but says, he *breathes not* whilst he drinks.

A person taken up for a robbery, being asked by the justice in what manner he lived, very significantly answered, 'My eyes are open when yours are shut.'

Matrimony.—Tobin, in his Honey Moon, says, "all women are angels before marriage, and that is the reason why husbands so soon wish them in heaven afterwards."

THE DANDY AND HIS TAILOR.

Methinks they are both tightly brac'd
In life's disagreeables—ah, Honey!
The one has *long stays* for his waist;
The other *long stays* for his money.

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County Orphan's Court, April 11th, 1825.

On application of *Arthur Lowe*, administrator of *William Lowe*, late of Dorchester county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of *three successive weeks*, in the newspaper printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my Hand and the Seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1825. Wm. W. ECCLESTON,
Reg'r of Wills for Dorchester c'ty.

SEAL.

IN obedience to the law and the order of the honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Lowe*, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of Oct. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of April, anno domini, 1825.
ARTHUR LOWE, *Adm'r.*
april 16 3t

☞All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County Orphan's Court, April 11, 1825.

On application of *George Grahame*, administrator of *Zebulon Graham* late of Dorchester county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once each week for the space of *three successive weeks*, in the newspaper printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my Hand and the Seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of April in the year of our Lord, 1825. Wm. W. ECCLESTON,
Reg'r of Wills for Dorchester c'ty.

SEAL.

IN obedience to the law and the order of the honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Zebulon Graham* late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of Oct. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 11th day of April, anno domini, 1825. GEO. GRAHAME,
Administrator de bonis non.
april 16 3t

☞All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County Orphan's Court, April 11th, 1825.

On application of *Nathan Corkran*, administrator of *Jesse Eaton*, late of Dorchester county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the newspaper printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my Hand and the Seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of April in the year of our Lord, 1825. Wm. W. ECCLESTON,
Reg'r of Wills for Dorchester c'ty.

SEAL.

IN obedience to the law and the order of the honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Jesse Eaton*, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of Oct. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1eth day of April, anno domini, 1825. NAT'N CORKRAN,
april 16—3t *Administrator.*

☞All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment.

China, Glass & Queensware

A. GROVERMAN,

Market, a few doors above Liberty st.

BALTIMORE,

Keeps constantly on hand an extensive and elegant assortment of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms. He respectfully invites the merchants of the Eastern Shore, to call and examine his assortment, confident that he can supply them on as pleasing terms as any house in the city.

N. B. Particular attention paid to packing. april 9—tf

A Cook Wanted.

A generous cash price will be given for a BLACK WOMAN who has been accustomed to Cooking, Washing and Ironing, and can be well recommended for her honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness. She is wanted for a private and small family in Baltimore, and not with a view of selling again. For such a one, a liberal price will be given, and for further particulars, apply to the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle, who will give the necessary information.
april 16 4t

MILLINERY.

MRS. CATHARINE REDHEAD,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Vienna and its vicinity, that she continues to carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS in the above town, in all its various branches; and will keep for sale a constant supply of articles in her line, such as Silks, Muslins, Crapes, Ribbons, &c.

↓↑↓ Silk and Straw Bonnets, Caps, Pelisses, &c. made up in the latest fashions. april 16—3t

Vienna, April 15, 1825.

CAM

VOL. III.

IMPROVED

Mode of Drawing, se

By Letters Patent under S
the U. States.

The Commissioners of Lott
conformity with the act of a
present to the public, the

Fourth Scheme of th

State Lottery of Mary

The Drawing of which w
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be completed in ONE DA
scheme and mode of awarding
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HIGHEST PRIZE,

20,000 DOL

SCHEME.

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

10,612 prizes

20,000 tickets—*Not 1 blank to*

Every Prize payable in *Cash*, s
after the drawing: subject to
tion of fifteen per cent.

☞*Mode of Drawing.*—The
will be put into one wheel as u
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Odd Nos. are those ending
5, 7, or 9.

Even Nos. are those ending
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This mode of drawing not onl
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A Ticket drawing a superio
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The drawing will take plac
City of Baltimore on Wedne
18th of May, and will finish on
day. A very short period, the
tervening before the time of dra
arrive; adventurers at a distan
avail themselves of the very su
vantages offered by the scheme
on their orders without delay;
remark the low rate of tickets
trifling risk to be run (there
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is of a magnitude hitherto unp
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The limits of an advertisem
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Lottery; they will natural
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Whole Tickets, 4 dollars
proportion, to be had, in th
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CONINE'S

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

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

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

W. C. CONINE, B
april 23

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