THE BOUQUET.

"MUCH YE[illegible]MAINS UNSUNG."

From the [illegible] Gazette.

MAS[illegible]E.

Tune,—"A[illegible]art," &c.

Oh! if there be a spot most
Most full of bliss, most free[illegible],
'Tis when we on the level m[illegible],
And when we part upon the [illegible],
Oh! if there be an hour of peace,
It is, when twilight's shadows fall,
When men their fretful labours c[illegible]ase,
And mingle in the MASONS' HALL.

Lodges possess a *Mystic Chain*
That fetters every earthly care,
And if a single human pain
Intrude, 'tis sure to perish there.
Not Herob's rock, 'neath Aaron's rod,
Did more refreshing comforts bring,
Than that abundant, sacred flood,
That from our *fount, the Lodge, may spring.*

Afflictions o'er the earth are shed,
And sure "to trouble man is born,"
For sorrows, quick, the human head,
With Winter's frozen locks adorn,
But Winter's storms adverse and fierce,
May o'er the earth afflictions waft,
Why let them rage, they cannot *pierce*
The *curtain'd safety* of the Craft.

Should harm approach in distant shape;
The Brother's eye will early scan
Its wrath, and if he can't escape,
He learns to bear it *like a man.*
Should Fraud and Jealousy conspire
And man promote his brother's shame,
Like Judas' shall his *lamp* expire,
And darkness frown upon his name.

Should rust corrode one lengthen'd link,
And severing, steal it from the chain,
That *Magic Chain*, 'tis sweet to think,
With *potent art unites* again.
And when the wither'd body lies
And crumbles in the silent tomb,
Its germ like *Cassia's sprig* shall rise,
And flourish in immortal bloom.

ENIGMAS.

1. Why is a certain plant used in dyeing, worse than a madman?

2. Why is an ardent lover's passion like a gas-light?

3. You eat me, you drink me, deny it who can,
I'm sometimes a woman, and sometimes a man.

4. Why is every civil magistrate,
Like water in a freezing state?

5. What kind of men make the best soldiers?

6. There is a word which becomes shorter by adding two letters to it.—What word is it?

7. Why is the letter B like an improver of high ways?

8. What is a never failing mode of preventing any chimney from smoking?

9. Is there the child of another man, whom I ought to love as well as my own child?

10. What word can be formed of one hundred and one, five, and one and fifty?

11. What word of seven letters, reads backwards and forwards the same?

THE MISCELLANIST.

EXTRACTS

"*From the* WINTER IN WASHINGTON."

The human heart is like that tree, which yields not its balsam to heal the wounds of others, until itself is wounded. Continual prosperity hardens the heart, as continual sunshine does the earth; but when the one is softened by the tears of sorrow, and the other by genial showers, they yield those fruits which the necessities of man require.—Goodness is twice blessed; in what it gives, and in what it receives. The peace or comfort we impart to others is restored to our own bosoms, by the satisfaction of an approving conscience; as the vapours which ascend through the day, fall back at night in refreshing dews upon the earth.

* * * *

The performance of duty diffuses a complacency, a self-satisfaction, a tranquility, which can never be enjoyed in the indulgence of pleasures contrary to its dictates. The sacrifices of inclination to duty, however difficult and painful they may be at the time, carry with them their own reward—the reward of an approving conscience. The esteem of the whole world cannot make us happy, if secretly tormented by self-condemnation But, supported by our own esteem, we can serenely smile on the condemnation of the world. Oh! prefer, then, the path of duty, however rugged it may appear, and time will soon render it the path of peace.

* * * *

When sorrow preys on the heart, and we are mourning over the disappointments of life, no society is so soothing as the presence of the sublime and beautiful objects of nature; when, dwelling amidst the works of Deity, the soul rises "from nature, to nature's God," and in the contemplation of the immensity of the universe, and the eternity of its existence, the sorrows of this life shrink into insignificance, and lose the power to afflict. Time, too, with its lenient hand, gradually heals the deepest wounds; and hearts that have been torn with agony, are restored to peace.

* * * *

Nature, ever wisely provident, suits her means to her ends; and in no part of her economy is her wisdom more manifest, than in the force she has imparted to the sentiment of maternity; a sentiment which has a paramount influence on the female character. Friendship may languish; love may cool; but maternal affection, undecaying and undiminished, "hopes all things, believes all things suffers all things;" exists without reciprocity, and survives even the merit of its object.

* * * *

The mind learns to endure pain with patience and resignation, and is much more improved by adversity and disappointment, than by unclouded prosperity and uninterrupted success. It has often been remarked, that those who are early afflicted, become early wise. The ardent feelings, the wandering fancies, the gay spirits, which in the first glow of youth are expended on frivolous or vicious objects, a[illegible]ained by adversity, 'that tamer[illegible]an heart,' which withdrawing u[illegible] follies of life, leaves us l[illegible]isur[illegible]ood.',

From the [illegible] Emporium.

TH[illegible]LD.

From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but a step.

As there are two seasons in life, contradistinguished in every respect, the morning and evening—youth and old age—so there are two distinct stages in its progression through each of which the mind has a peculiar & a different train of feelings. The first stage is the reign of enthusiasm; the second that of reason.—In youth we are sentimentalists—in age, sometimes misanthropes. In the first season we see every thing superficially, and thro' the medium of a warm and active imagination, heated with the fire of passion, cherish hopes where there is no foundation, see beauties where there are none, and excellence in imperfection; but grown wiser by experience, and aided by the triumph of reason over the flickering and dying lights of imagination we sometimes go as far into the last as we went into the first extreme. This process is a steady and progressive one, but generally certain and similar in its consequences and results.

I am now writing from my own experience. The first distinct idea I had of the descriptive nature of appearance, was in view of a distant landscape; it was beautiful, a very paradise, made up of level and extensive meadows, sprinkled over with clusters of trees, a winding stream in the midst. I approached it and its charms vanished; the plain was rough and uneven, weeds and briers lined the hedges; the fences were rude and decaying; the stream muddy and sluggish; and the trees, they were common ones, just such as grow every where. For a moment, then, I had a doubt whether the world as it presented itself to a young mind, was not altogether deceptive.

I had a friend who wound himself deep into my confidence, and I believed him worthy; he professed to be devoted to me, he did some things to please me, said many things to flatter, was always in my company when leisure allowed it; I thought the world of him, and he took the first fair opportunity of cheating me most——I will not say the word; but I was a little staggered.

Affairs more particularly of the heart, make up always a good many pages in the history of early life. I took it into my head that a little girl who lived in the neighborhood, was absolutely and to all intents and purposes—an angel—that she had no equal in the world—was the most beautiful, bewitching, elegant, etherial minded being that ever was sent below the clouds; I was sincere and confident of this; I took every opportunity of seeing her, and, if by dint of courage and ingenuity I succeeded, it afforded me a week's happiness; these were all necessary, Sunday occasions, when people look as prettily as possible.

At last an extra opportunity of seeing the fair creature occurred; I was to go over to the farm on an errand. An ambassador on his first introduction to the presence of a sovereign could not have made a better display of his wardrobe than I did of mine; every hair was exactly adjusted, my hat put carefully on; a pair of clean shoes under my arms, which were to be carried to the farmer's bars; and in short, I went as every love sick blockhead goes the first time to see his mistress—most particularly fine and feeling, most particularly foolish.

I gained the awful bars that brought me in view of the more awful presence of my angel. I stuck my old shoes carefully under a log, put on my new ones, and went forward after having practised a bow or two. Walking leisurely down the lane as near the fence as possible, I met a drove of cows, and a girl dressed in a dirty linsey frock, barefoot, and with her mouth and bosom besmeared with mush and molasses, driving them forward with sticks and stones I met the company; heavens! the driver was my Sunday flame—but what an angel; I threw my hat down in the road—rumpled my hair—stuck both my shoes in the mud—and thought that I was going crazy. I was never afterwards a very enthusiastic lover.

There is a plain, strait forward way of trudging through the world; and we may as well accustom ourselves to it first as last. Expecting nothing, we shall not be disappointed—a little sceptical on many matters of appearance, we shall reach the reality without surprise—and the sooner we arrive at the age of reason, perhaps the better it will be for us.

LIGHT READING.

A fair Cyprian in Richmond having in a fit of industry, applied herself to mantuamaking, affixed over the window of her lodging a painted board, which by a trifling orthographical error, was inscribed thus: "JANE SMITH, Man Tormentor."

A Dublin paper contains the following paragraph: Yesterday afternoon Mr. Kenny, returning to town fell down and broke his neck, but happily received no further injury.

A dandy observed that he had put a plate of brass on his boots to keep him upright. "Well balanced by ging," said a Dutchman, "*brass at both ends.*"

A Vintner to whom he was indebted, invited Johnson to dine with him; and told him if he would give immediate answer to the following questions, he would forgive him his debt. The Vintner asked him what God was best pleased with; what the devil was best pleased with; what the world was best pleased with; & what he was best pleased with. Ben without the least hesitation, gave the following reply, which as an impromptu, deserves no small share of praise:

"God is best pleased, when men forsake their sin;
The Devil's best pleased when they persist therein,
The world's best pleased when thou dost sell good wine;
And you're best pleased when I do pay for mine."

A practical joke.—A mischievous English rider, who happened to sleep at an inn with an Irishman, whose naked leg was hanging over the bed, wantonly buckled a spur round his ancle. In tossing about in his slumber, Pat drew his foot across the other leg; and mangled it most cruelly. On discovering his situation, he knocked up the boot-jack-boy, and swore at him for "an awkward scoundrel, for taking off his *boots* and letting a *spur remain.*"

At a recent Corporation Dinner in the neighborhood of Gloucester Eng. one of the visiters, who distinguished himself no less in the field of battle than in the senate, appropriately proposed a toast: "May the man who has lost one eye in the service of his country, never see distress with the other;" but the person whose duty it was to announce the toast to the company, by omitting the word "distress," completely altered the meaning of the sentiment, and caused no small degree of merriment by the blunder.

MIRACLE.—A priest in extreme poverty, resolved to get credit for a miracle He put the yolks of several eggs in a hollow cane, and stopped the end with butter; then walking into an ale-house he begged to fry a single egg for his dinner. The smallness of this repast excited curiosity, and they gave him a morsel of lard. He stirred the lard with his cane, and to the wonder of the surrounding peasant produced a handsome omelet. This miracle established his fame; he sold omelets, and got rich by his ingenuity.

New and Late Fashions

Just received at Baltimore from London.

S. DEVENNISH,

TAKES the liberty to acquaint the citizens of Cambridge and the public generally, that he has *removed* to the house lately occupied by Dr. Muse as a Medicine establishment, and one door above the store of Mr. Samuel Lecompte—in the above named town, where he continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. From his knowledge and experience in the above business, he pledges himself to execute their work with dispatch, IN THE MOST NEAT, FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT STYLE. He hopes his devotion to business, and exertion to give general satisfaction, and having procured the latest fashions in Baltimore, which have been received in that city from London, will ensure him a continued share of public patronage.

Jan 7 w

TAILORING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cambridge and the public in general, that he has taken the shop, formerly occupied by *J. Brown*, in Race-street, near Mr. Ridgaway's tavern, where he is now prepared to carry on the

Tailoring Business

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

From his experience in the above business, he flatters himself that no person who may confide work to his care will be disappointed. He pledges himself to execute all orders in his line with dispatch, *in the most elegant and fashionable style.*—His attention to business and desire to give satisfaction, to all who employ him, will, he trusts, secure him a share of public patronage.

LEVIN WINGATE.

Cambridge, may 28, 1825. tf

No higher prize

In America—viz.

100,000 DOLS.

Only 12 dollars for a ticket by which it may be drawn—Only 6 dollars for a half ticket, by which one half may be drawn, viz: $50,000—Only 3 dollars for a quarter ticket, by which one fourth may be drawn, viz. $25,000—Only $1 50 for an eighth ticket, by which one-eighth may be drawn; viz. $12,500.

On February 15th

will be drawn on the improved mode, the

Grand State Lottery of Maryland.

when will be distributed all the prizes (11,280,) amounting to

308,000 Dollars!

When drawn apply for the cash at either of

CLARK'S OFFICES'

N. W. corner of Market and Calvert-sts and No. 52 Market street, three doors west of Gay st—also, No. 172 Market street, eight doors east of Charles st. BALTIMORE.

Where have been sold in the lotteries lately drawn, several prizes of $20,000, 10,000, 5,000 3,000, 2,000 1,000, 500, &c. &c

Orders (post paid) enclosing the cash or prize tickets, will meet the most prompt attention, if addressed

JOHN CLARK, Baltimore.

Fortune's Home Forever!!

No. 32, and 217, Market street,

BALTIMORE.

☞W. C. CONINE does himself the pleasure of presenting to his numerous kind friends and patrons the scheme of the first Lottery to be drawn in this city, which is the

GRAND CONSOLIDATED

STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND—NO. 2,

Wherein he anticipates, with liberal encouragement, as usual, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers a large proportion of the capital prizes therein.

BRILLIANT AND MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1	prize	of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1	do	of	30,000 is	30,000
1	do	of	20,000 is	20,000
1	do	of	10,000 is	10,000
1	do	of	5,000 is	5,000
15	do	of	1,000 is	15,000
10	do	of	500 is	5,000
50	do	of	100 is	5,000
100	do	of	50 is	5,000
100	do	of	20 is	2,000
500	do	of	12 is	6,000
10,500	do	of	10 is	105,000

11,280 Prizes, $308,000
28,720 Blanks,

35,000 Tickets, $308,000

Amounting in all to the splendid sum of

$308,000.

The whole to be finished in one drawing only, which will positively take place on WEDNESDAY, 15th Feb. 1826, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

This mode of Drawing will permit the whole lottery to be completed at ONE DRAWING ONLY—and a ticket drawing a superior prize will not be restricted from drawing an inferior one also.—Many tickets will therefore necessarily obtain two prizes each !!!

Whole tickets,	$12	Quarters,	$3 00
Halves	6	Eighths,	1 50

Tickets and shares for sale in the greatest variety of fortunate numbers, at

CONINE'S

FORTUNE'S HOME,

No. 32, Market street, nearest office to the Centre Market, or at his agency, No. 217, Market street, one door below Liberty street, BALTIMORE, and at his office, No. 3, South Third street, PHILADELPHIA; where the cash, as usual, will be paid for prize tickets on presentation.

☞The "Lottery Intelligencer" issued at Conine's Office, Baltimore, which will contain the drawing of the above Lottery at large, will be forwarded to all those persons gratis, who make their investments at Conines Offices, and by which, the fate of tickets can be as easily ascertained, as if on application at a lottery office.

Orders from all parts of the United States, covering Cash, or Prize Tickets, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, will meet with the same prompt and careful attention as heretofore.—Address to

W. C. CONINE,
Baltimore or Philadelphia.

WOOD WANTED.

Those of our subscribers, who are disposed to pay their arrearages in FIRE WOOD, are informed that it has now become a veay desirable article.

ALMANACK'S FOR 1826

For sale at the Chronicle Office.

Anti-dyspeptic Elixir.

One of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach and chylopoetic viscera, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

No complaints are more common than the various modifications of this disease on the stomach, the functions of which are so very important to health, that the least derangement is attended with disagreeable consequences to the whole system. Perhaps there is none in the whole catalogue to which this viscus is liable, more afflicting, and less under the influence of medicine, than dyspepsia, or indigestion, the cure of which has hitherto eluded the skill of the faculty, and baffled the power of all ordinary remedies. A careful attention to diet has in many cases given some relief, but this abstemious regimen has been, to many, as great a source of vexation as the disease itself; for, when the palate craves, and the stomach is willing to receive, to deny one's self the chief luxury of life is no ordinary task.

The symptoms that characterize dyspepsia, or indigestion, are various in different constitutions, but for the most part, loss of appetite, nausea, sickness at the stomach, a discharge of water in the morning from the mouth, sometimes tasteless, but generally sour, heart-burn, pain in the pit of the stomach, loss of the peristaltic motion in the intestines, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, paleness of the countenance, vertigo of the head, flatulency, with roaring of wind in the bowels, and a long train of nervous affections too tedious to enumerate.—Under all these various symptoms the stomach is the primary seat of disease, a constant morbid secretion of matter producing acid and wind, owing to the debilitated state of this organ, causes some of the most disagreeable sensations we are acquainted with; the alkalies, magnesia, and ordinary medicines, do but little more than palliate the severity of the disease.

Being duly impressed with a sense of duty that every one owes to society, the proprietor has at length come to a conclusion, from his knowledge of the many cures performed by this valuable medicine, to adopt a mode of circulation better calculated to insure its usefulness in a more extensive way than it could possibly attain were it confined to the practice of a few individuals; at the same time, he is well aware of the powerful objection that unfortunately exists to this mode of introduction, inasmuch as unlearned, ignorant pretenders, in many instances, have imposed on the credulity of the afflicted, with little or no benefit to them.

A number of certificates might be obtained, but they are so easy procured with so little regard to truth, that they can have no weight with a discerning public.

Therefore, the proprietor is confident that a simple trial of this ELIXIR will establish its character in the cure of dyspepsia, over all other remedies in use at the present day.

On its own virtues it must stand or fall.

The basis of the Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour taste of the stomach the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixir is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state.

☞A supply of the above medicine has just been received, and will be kept constantly for sale at the Chronicle Office. oct 22 1an

A list of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office, Cambridge, Md. the 1st day of January, 1826.

John E. Adrey, James Aikman—Mr. E. A. Barnes, 2, Mary Barnell, Jesse Beatpich, Joshua Breerwood, Messrs. D. H. and W. Barrow—Paul Conaway, Minos Conaway, Dimpsey P. Cain, 2, James Carter, D. Cannon, Horatia Coursey—James Dorsey, John Douglass, 2—Miss Susan A. Ennalls, Joseph Ennalls, 3—Miss Ann Hayward, Miss Sophia Hicks—William Hughlett, Miss Matilda Hodson—Thomas Jones, Benja. Jones, Nathan James—Dr. Daniel King, 2—Jefferson Lamar, James Lecompte—William Millington, John Mitchell, John Martin, William Mason, Jonathan Marshall—William Newton—Allen R. Parkins, Captain C. Paul—William Rayf Greenbury L. Rawleigh, Revd. Samuel Rawleigh—Miss Ann M. Spedden, David Stanley, Mrs. Mary Ann Skinner, Wm. Sanders, William Shenton, John H. Storns, Darius G. Starkey—Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Thompson, 2, Dr. Anthony C. Thompson, Jonathan R. Turbutt, Thomas Traverse, Thomas Telly—Arthur Upshur. S. LECOMPTE, P. M.

Jan 7 3w

CAMB

VOL. IV.

TERMS:

The Cambridge Chronicle is published at 2 dolls. and 50 cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No Subscription will be received for less than Six Months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance shall be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted 3 times for 1 dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion.

In all cases where the number of insertions is not limited, advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must come POST PAID, otherwise they will not be attended to.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Meeting of the Physicians.

At a meeting of the Physicians of Dorchester county, held on Monday, January 23d, at Cambridge, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st—That we, the Physicians of Dorchester county, have organised ourselves into a society, which society shall meet annually on the 2d Monday in January, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Physicians, and executing other business.

2d—That a majority of the Physicians of the county, present, shall constitute a board for the transaction of matters.

3d—That it shall be the duty of each practising physician in the county, to present to each of his customers, or their legal representatives, his or her account for medical services, between the 1st of February and the 1st of April next, ensuing, and that for whatever may be due at settlement, he shall take a note with *seal*, bearing interest from the date; and in every subsequent year the *bill* shall be rendered the beginning of January.

4th—That in justice to ourselves and families, and in consequence of the numerous losses we have sustained by a fraudulent conveyance of property, intended expressly to cheat us of our just claims, and also in consequence of the clamorous practices of availing themselves of the law of limitation, we have determined among ourselves not to visit or prescribe for such person or persons, until they secure to us our claims; and we bind ourselves to make report of such person or persons so refusing to the members of the board on or before the next meeting.

5th—That a committee of seven be appointed forthwith, whose duty it shall be to make out a list of rates, and report the same to the board, which shall meet on the 2d Monday of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

6th—That the preceeding resolutions which have been read to the society, and unanimously adopted, considering the purport of which to be replete with equity, we pledge ourselves each to the other to observe them most strictly.

Resolved—That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Cambridge Chronicle four times.

Thomas Woolford,	Zadock H. Rosse,
Thomas H. Handy	Robert Tubman,
George W. Pratt,	Daniel King,
James Sykes,	Anth'y. Thompson
Levin Fisher,	Jan 28 4w

N. B. Those Physicians of the county who were not present at our meeting on the 23d ult. will be particular in attending at our next, the time of which, they will observe in the 5th resolution.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Abraham Lynch, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to leave their accounts duly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, for said county, on or before the 26th of February, 1826.

THOMAS HILL, Admr.
of Abraham Lynch, dec'd.

Jan 28 3w

Trustee's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 11th day of February next, at Crotcher's Ferry, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on a credit of six and twelve months, the real and personal estate of Daniel Caulk, an Insolvent Debtor, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. In case of sale of real estate, the trustee on the payment of the purchase money, will convey the same by a good deed of bargain and sale. JAMES BROWN,
Trustee

Jan. 21 4w

Notice.

All persons are hereby forwarned against hunting or gunning on the premises of Glasgow Farm, the marsh included, under the penalty of the law.

HENRIETTA M. ROBERTSON.

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