CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1834.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday week, 23d instant.

Adjournment of Congress.—The Senate has passed the resolution from the House of Representatives, fixing on the 30th instant for the adjournment of Congress. The present session, will, therefore, in all probability, close on that day.

Mr. Steele, the new Member of Congress from this district, appeared in the House of Representatives, on Monday, and was sworn and took his seat.

New Arrangement.—The mail arrived here yesterday evening, through the steamboat; and we are gratified to hear that arrangements have been made to have it so brought regularly. This is as it should be.

An election was held in South Carolina a few days ago, for a Member of Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Blair. The returns are incomplete; but enough has transpired to leave but little doubt that Col. Richard Manning, the Union candidate, is elected by a considerable majority.

Chief Justice Earle, of the Circuit composed of Kent, Cecil, Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, has resigned his office, on account of continued ill health.

The Cholera has again made its appearance in Mobile, and according to the latest accounts, twelve or fourteen persons were dying daily in that city from it.

Three murders were committed on the line of the canal, near the Point of Rocks, on Friday and Saturday of last week. The sufferers and the murderers are both believed to have been Irish labourers on the canal.

Sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-three passengers arrived at New-York from foreign ports, form the first of January to the 4th inst.

Eighteen vessels, bound to Quebec, with seven hundred and forty lives, are stated to have been lost within a few weeks.

The amount of destruction to buildings and other property, at Lyons, during the late disturbances there, is said to be at least 50 millions of francs.

A second tornado visited a part of Virginia on the 4th, not less violent and scarcely less destructive in its effects than that which occurred at the beginning of May. Many houses were blown down, fences and crops were prostrated, timber destroyed, and several lives lost.

The Governor of Virginia has appointed the several Court days in the month of July for the election of a representative in Congress, in the place of Mr. Stevenson, resigned.

A lettter from New Orleans dated May 20th, says "this is the hardest week yet, and the failures among the French houses have shaken confidence in almost every one."

Seven times as many emigrants have arrived at Quebec this year as up to the corresponding period the last. Number this year up to the 27th ult., 8538.

OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

A scandalous outrage on the American flag has been committed by the Government of Havana, in the arrest of Captain McKeidge, of the brig Industry, of New Orleans, and the detention of his vessel, on a frivolous pretence of having contraband goods on board. Capt. McK. it appears, was bound for Laguira, and put into Sisal for water, where he was seized and thrown into prison. The particulars of the outrage are furnished by the captain himself, who has since arrived in the schr. Elizabeth, in a letter to the editor of the Mobile Register. A letter from the American Consul at Tobasco to Mr. Sebley, owner of the Industry, confirms the statement.

The Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of Maryland commenced its session at Annapolis on Monday. Present Chief Justice Buchanan, and Judges Stephen, Dorsey and Archer.

A letter from the Teller of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank, dated the 28th ult., says there will be a general meeting of the stockholders of that institution in the early part of July, and that it is the general opinion that the Bank will recommence its operations soon after.

The last Legislature of North Carolina passed a law extending the jurisdiction of their Courts over the Cherokee country within the State. On the arraignment of an Indian under that law, Judge Strange, of the Superior Court has recently decided that this extension of jurisdiction only intended to strengthen the existing powers of the Courts, not to enlarge them; and that under it, process could only be served on those who were, before the passage of the law, amenable to State jurisdiction within the Indian limits It gave no additional power over persons not previously subject to the State law. The Indian was accordingly discharged.

The decision of the South Carolina Court of Appeals in the important "Test Oath" case, was given on the 2d inst. at Columbia. The decision is adverse to the oath as unconstitutional, and therefore void.

The following paragraph, from the New York Commercial Advertiser, is calculated to excite the curiosity of the mercantile community. A few days will probably develope the purport of the intelligence, whether it relates to some important political event, a commercial speculation, or the arrest of some delinquent for British justice.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Another Bramble.—The British cutter Post Boy, Capt. Toogood, arrived at this port last evening from Falmouth, England, whence she sailed on the 5th of May. Her cargo, as we learn, consisted of a single *letter*, addressed to a mercantile house in this city. She did not bring a single paper, nor a ton of freight. Falmouth is a station on the southern coast of England, in the county of Cornwall, for despatch vessels; and the circumstances under which she has arrived very naturally excite no little curiosity on 'change and elsewhere. But be the contents of the 'single' letter what they may, they are considered *too good* for the public eye, as yet. Its contents, however, can scarcely be as important as the secret intelligence brought by the *Bramble* of the close of the late War with England.

The Journal of Commerce, in allusion to this unusual arrival, says—

There has been considerable speculation, this morning relative to the objects which brought the British schr. Post Boy, so rapidly to this port, with only a single letter, no papers, and in ballast, as she was at first reported.

We have made some enquiries on the subject, and all we can ascertain is, that she belongs to Rothschild, has specie on board, (we do not know how much,) and that the consignees, Messrs. Sands, Turner & Co., to whom the letter was addressed, say they have no news by her. Her arrival at Deal, from London, on her way to this port, is thus noted in a London paper:—

"*Deal, April* 27.—Ar. Post Boy, (schooner,) *for the Westward.*"

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins, at New York, brings Liverpool advices to the 11th and London to the 10th May.

The long continued contest in Portugal would seem to have nearly terminated.—The flight of Don Carlos into England is an event that will probably close the insurrectionary troubles in Spain, and leave the Queen Regent in quiet possession of the government.

We find the following paragraph in the London Times, indicating most criminal negligence on the part of one of our frigates:

The London Times of the 10th contains the following extract of a letter from Toulon, dated May 1:—"On the celebration of the King's fete, the following melancholy accident occurred. At 12 o'clock, all the batteries and ships in the roadstead fired salutes. Two American frigates here also paid the same compliment to the day, but unfortunately the gunners of the Constellation forgot that some of their guns were loaded with shot, and firing within pistol shot of the Suffern, one of the balls entered a port hole, killed one of the sailors and carried away the leg of another Some of the shot entered the hull, and five or six men were wounded by splinters and obliged to be sent to the Hospital.

[Another account says that the frigate in question was the "United States."]

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company have made their fifteenth general report to the stockholders. It gives a detailed account of the financial affairs of this Canal, for the last two years, and a more clear description than any we have yet seen of the extent of the damages which caused the suspension of its navigation. The past year, says the report, may emphatically be called the "gloomy period" of the company. But it is added, cautiously, it has not been so cheerless as to forbid the hope that the expectations of those who have favored it may yet be realized.

The various disasters to the canal have had the effect of diminishing its receipts materially, and greatly adding to its expenses. The negotiation of the loans previously authorised, was in consequence prevented, and the payment of interest on previous loans suspended. The company have confessed judgment to the Banks from which the money had been borrowed, as additional security. Besides these embarrassments, a judgment for damages to the amount of $226,385 84 has been recovered against them by Mr. J Randell, jr. This is to be further contested. There are no measures suggested for immediate relief, and the principal prospect of improvement held forth, is the anticipation of an increased trade from the opening of the Delaware and Rari tan Canal, and the general increase of internal sloop navigation.

The tolls received for the year ending on the first of June amount to $54,091 66.—This is less by nearly seven thousand dollars than the receipts of the preceding year; but the decrease has been in the second half-year, in consequence of the suspension of the navigation. For the first six months there was an increase over the corresponding period of the former year, of more than *five thousand dollars*. This showed a progressive improvement in the business of the canal, until the accidents in the autumn prostrated its business.

No estimate is given of the cost of repairing the damages, or the time which it will require.—*Balt. Amer.*

The French brig of war, Le Cuirassier, which, after the rejection of the indemnity treaty, was despatched in such haste from Brest, arrived at New York on Sunday, 1st instant.

Counterfeit ten cent pieces are in circulation. We were shown one taken in market yesterday morning. A slight examination will be sufficient to detect the fraud. The impression of the die is pretty good, but the material has but little resemblance to silver. It looks and feels like common pewter.—*Amer.*

To Wool Growers.—They are particularly requested by the manufacturers not to use cotton twine in doing up the fleeces; the particles of cotton that will inevitably adhere to the wool takes a different color, which makes specks in the cloth. Marking sheep with tar or turpentine is also very objectionable.

The Mississippi Valley—This great valley, which but a few years since, was a howling wilderness, inhabited only by savages and beasts of prey, now contains nearly 5,000,000 of civilized inhabitants, about 2,000,000 more than the whole population of these United States, at the memorable era of our national independence.—*Pittsburg Manufacturer.*

At an anti-masonic trial in Providence, the postmaster of that town was sworn, and among other questions was asked how he felt when he was initiated into the mysteries of free masonry. "Why sir," he answered, "I felt pretty much as I did when I was married."

Shepherds.—It is computed that the number of Shepherds and cow-herds who live en the mountains and in the meadows of Spain, tending the flocks and herds, amount to upwards of *fifty thousand.*

The French Government has established two steam packet boats to run regularly between Calais and Dover. This will be a great convenience for travellers and for letters.

The London Courier states that eight British Government Packet ships have foundered at sea within the last twelve years. There is no instance of an American packet having been lost in the same way.

A new invention is announced in one of the Boston papers, which, if it really answers the purpose designed, will prove highly useful. It is a contrivance to be attached to the axle-trees of carriages, stages, &c. and the inventor, Russel Jarvis, Esq. announces its capabilities to be,

For Chaises.—Stopping a horse in running; confining a horse when standing; preventing a horse from backing down a bank or towards a precipice.

For Stages.—Enabling the driver to stop the horses in running, there being no passengers; enabling passengers to do the same; enabling passengers to command the horses in the following cases:

If the driver carelessly leaves his horses untied:

If he attempts to race: If he is in liquor, and knows not what he is about, which *may* happen though it does rarely occur:

If the horses run and the driver is thrown from his seat:

To lock wheels in descending hills.

Cure for the Small Pox.—We meet with the following paragraph in one of our exchange papers, and publish it for the information of the physicians who may not have seen it. They are of course better judges than we of the consideration to which it is entitled.

"At a late meeting of the French Royal Academy of Medicine, M. Velpean read a memoir to prove that if the pustules of the small pox are cauterised within the two first days after their appearance, they die away entirely; and if this be done even later, their duration is abridged, and no trace of them left. The caustic he employs is a solution of nitrate of silver, in which he dips a probe, with which he pierces the centre of each pustule. M. Damerel says that he has been long familiar with this practice, but, instead of the solution, he employed the solid caustic itself."

A new arrangement is made in the distribution of prize money in England, by which the subaltern officers and crew receive a far greater proportion than formerly.

It is proposed to introduce the breed of dromedaries into France. The land, or sea marshes, near the mouth of the Garonne are thought the best locality.

In New-York some of the military have adopted the British uniform.

Many years ago there was an attempt made to dress a company of Volunteers in Baltimore in similar uniform—all admired the beauty and brilliancy of the dress, but declined adopting it, in consequence of its marked nationality and almost exclusive use by the British.

The corporation of Hagers Town have passed an ordinance to prevent persons, in market, from "*snatching butter*" from the hand of the owners.

The Abandonment of Algiers as a colony has been recommended by a committee of the French Chambers. Their report affirms that it cannot be retained, with a less army than 25,000 men; that it costs France 30,000,000 of francs per annum, while its own revenues do not exceed 1,500,000 francs.

Scarcity of Wives.—It is said that in South Wales, an old maid is a much rarer animal than a black swan. It is asserted that the fair emigrants from this country receive offers of marriage through speaking trumpets, before they land from the ship. In this country, however, it requires something louder than *speaking trumpets* to make them keep their distance!—*N. Y. Star.*

PERSECUTION.

200,000, it is said, suffered death under Pope Julian, in seven years—100,000 were massacred by the French in three months. The *Waldenses*, who perished, amounted to 100,000. The Jesuits destroyed 900,000, in thirty years. 36,000 were executed by the common hangman, under the *Duke of Alva.* 150,000 perished in the inquisition; and an equal number by the Irish massacre. Add to these the vast multitudes of which history gives no account, who have been proscribed, banished, starved, burnt, buried alive, smothered, suffocated, drowned, assassinated, chained to the gallies for life, or immured in horrid dungeons. According to some, the whole number massacred in the space of 1400 years, amounts to 50,000,000!—*Buck's Expositor.*

A QUEER AMUSEMENT.

A London paper relates an account of a singular wager between the son of an Earl and a member of the Royal household. The former, a lad of fourteen, laid a bet of fifty guineas that he would sail in a washing tub from Blackfriars to Westminster, having six geese harnessed to take him in tow. He performed this feat without the least difficulty, in presence of a number of distinguished personages, among whom was Queen Adelaide. Whenever the geese were inclined to deviate, they were gently guided by the aid of a stick into the right course again.—This young gentleman had the geese in question on a large pond on his father's estate. He had a boat made for the purpose, and could guide them, in calm weather, to any part of the pond, which was several miles in circumference. The sailing on the Thames in the wash tub, however, was an experiment in which he was entirely successful.

In the complicated and marvellous machinery of circumstances, it is absolutely impossible to decide what would have happened, as to some events, if the slightest disturbance had taken place in the march of those that *preceded* them. * * * If a private country gentleman in Cheshire, about the year seventeen hundred and thirty, had not been overturned in his carriage, it is extremely probable that America, instead of being a free republic at this moment, would have continued a dependent colony of England. This country gentleman happened to be Augustus Washington, esquire, who was thus accidentally *thrown into* the company of a lady who afterwards became his wife, who emigrated with him to America, and in the year seventeen hundred and thirty-two, at Virginia, became the envied mother of George Washington the great.—*Lacon.*

ANECDOTE.

One of the zealous mendicants for the contributions to the funds of Missionary Societies, called on a gentleman in Haverhill, and requested his charity. The gentleman declined subscribing, but added that there are in and about the town of ——, nine clergymen, ministers of nine congregations, not one of whom lives on terms of civility with any other; will admit none other into his pulpit, nor be permitted to go into the pulpit of any other. Now, if you will raise a fund to *convert* these nine clergyman to *Christianity*, I will contribute as much as any other man.

A mechanic in a neighboring town, became partially insane, and conceived the idea of making himself a pair of wings, and learning to fly with them. The wings were made and fitted on, the man mounted the roof of his wood house, took flight, and, as was naturally to be expected, came to the ground with no little damage to his ribs. A neighbor, passing at the time, inquired how he succeeded in flying? "I *fly* well enough," said he, "but it's *d——d hard lighting!*"

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American, June 10.

Flour—Howard street, $4 87½ a $5. City Mills, $5 37½ a 5 50.

Grain.—Virginia red Wheat, $1 02.—Sales of both sorts of Corn yesterday at 62 a 63 cents, and to-day at 63 a 64 cents.

WE are authorized to announce Doctor JOSEPH NICOLS, as a candidate to represent Dorchester county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
June 14, 1834.

WE are authorized to announce JOSIAH BAYLY, Jr., as a candidate to represent Dorchester county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
June 14, 1834.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, 3d instant, by the Rev. John Bell, Mr. *George W. Travers*, to Mrs. *Elizabeth Phillips.*

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Ezekiel Bramble*, to Miss *Elizabeth Mills.*

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *John Nisbett*, to Miss *Elizabeth Lewis.*

On Thurday evening, 5th, by the same, Mr. *James Phillips*, to Miss *Elizabeth Smith.*

In this county, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. *Willis Charles*, jr., of Caroline county, to Miss *Susan Mobray*, of Dorchester county.

In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Lenhart, Mr. *Lewis Wroten*, to Miss *Mary Tyler*, both of this county.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, at Christ Church, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, *Pierce Butler*, Esq. to Miss *Frances Ann*, daughter of Mr. Charles Kemble, of England.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE,

IN DORCHESTER COUNTY.

BY order of Dorchester County Court, the subscribers will sell at auction, on MONDAY, the 14th of July next, at the Court House door, in the town of Cambridge, all the

REAL ESTATE

of which John Craig, late of said county, died seized, in manner as follows—viz:

1st.

A Lot of Ground, situate on Hambrooks road, containing 11 acres, more or less which has been assigned to the widow as part of her dower.

2d.

A Lot in the town of Cambridge, and adjoining the Negro Meeting-house, containing 3¾ acres, more or less, also assigned to the widow.

3d.

A House and Lot in the town of Cambridge, containing ¾ of an acre, and assigned to the widow.

4th.

A WELL TIMBERED 10-ACRE LOT, convenient to the town of Cambridge, one-half of which is assigned to the widow.

5th.

A Lot of Ground, lying on the east side of Cambridge creek, and binding thereon, known by the name of "Woolford's Regulation," and containing 21¾ acres, more or less.

6th.

A Lot of Ground, situate on the south side of the road leading from Cambridge up the county, and adjoining the tan-yard of M. L. Wright, Esq., containing about 20 acres.

7th.

A Lot, beautifully situate on the head of Cambridge creek, containing 64 acres, more or less, with a fair proportion of Timber and Arable Land, and all the buildings and improvements necessary to a pleasant residence.

8th.

A Lot of Ground, adjoining the two last described Lots, containing 90 acres, more or less, part of which is in cultivation and the balance well wooded.

9th.

A Farm on Transquakin river, with a good Brick Dwelling and other necessary buildings, containing, as appears by a recent resurvey, 722 acres—more than 400 of which is supposed to be heavily timbered—the remainder is divided in three fields, each of which is well adapted to the growth of grain.

The subscribers do confidently call the attention of the public to the above parcels of ground, as they feel assured that they present strong temptations to all who wish to procure pleasant residences or profitable investments. The whole estate, except No. 9, lies in and adjoining the pleasant town of Cambridge. We are authorised to say that W. A. Lake, who is interested in the sale, will, with great pleasure, visit the several parcels of ground with persons wishing to purchase, and also exhibit the title thereto.

The terms of sale are one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and one-half of the remainder in six, and the other in twelve months after the sale, with legal interest thereon till paid.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

ANTHONY MANNING,
JOHN VINCENT,
SAMUEL LECOMPTE,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ARTHUR BELL.

June 14, 1834 5w

FARMS TO RENT, for 1835.

1st.

A FARM, about 5 miles from Cambridge, laid off into three fields, of about 100 thousand corn hills each—building common.

2d.

A Farm, about the same size of the above—the building also common.

3d.

A Farm, about the distance of the above from Cambridge—much out of order, and requiring an industrious man, with hands and funds, to put it in good condition.

4th.

A FARM, about the same distance from Cambridge—A good tenant would be encouraged, and could have the farm for several years.

5th.

A Farm, adjoining Upper Hunting Creek Mills, laid off into three fields, containing about 80 thousand corn hills each—The building common.

6th.

A Farm, adjoining the last mentioned, and about the same size.

7th.

A small Farm in Cabbin Creek Neck, on the Great Choptank—It abounds with fish, &c., in their season, and has a good marsh, though the buildings are small.

8th.

A Farm, much better than the last, and adjoining it—It contains about 100 thousand in a field, and has a good fishery and marsh, &c.

9th.

A good Farm, on the Nanticoke, about 120 thousand a field—It has a landing where wood, &c., are delivered, and wharfage received—The building in bad repair.

10th.

A small Farm, near Vienna.

11th.

A Farm near Salem—buildings common, but land fertile.

ALSO,

HOUSES AND LOTS.

1st.

A House and Lot, at the Cambridge Cross Roads—a good stand for a merchant or doctor.

2d.

A House and Lot, on Race street, Cambridge, formerly occupied as a carriage shop.

3d.

A small House and Lot, adjoining the above.

4th.

A small House and Lot, also adjoining the above.

5th.

A good House and Lot, on Race and Muir street, Cambridge—a good stand for tavern, store, or other business.

6th.

A good House and Lot, on Race street, Cambride—a good stand for public business.

7th.

A small Office, on High street, Cambridge.

8th.

A House and Lot, on High street, near the Court House—a good stand for a tavern or store.

9th.

A small House and Lot, opposite the last mentioned—a good stand for a store.

The Brick House and Lot, on High street, rented for next year.

Those tenants that have paid punctually and taken care of the property, will have a preference, if they apply soon.

Persons in arrears for negro hire, as well as all those against whom the subscriber has claims, (as agent or otherwise,) are requested to call and settle immediately, particularly those who owe accounts on Dr. Woolford's books.

All business in the subscriber's line will be duly attended to.

JAMES HOUSTON.

Cambridge, June 14 3w

P. S. Two Negro Women for sale, to be disposed of only to good masters residing in the county, who will buy not to sell to persons out of the county.

Also, one Negro Woman to hire for the balance of this year.

These women can be recommended as house-servants. J. H.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of William Wheatley, of R., late of Dorchester county, deceased, to file their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, in the Register of Wills' office, on or before Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, as a dividend on the said deceased's estate will be struck that day. Those who fail to do this, may be excluded from any part of said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of June, 1834.

WILLIAM POWELL, Adm'r.

June 14 3w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John K. M. Lewis, late of Dorchester county, deceased, to file their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, in the Register of Wills' office, on or before Tuesday the 9th day of December next, as a dividend on the said deceased's estate will be struck that day. Those who fail to do this, may be excluded from any part of said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of June, 1834.

HENRY WILCOX, Adm'r.

June 14 3w

SECOND YEAR OF

Parley's Magazine.

THE unexampled success of this juvenile Work, which now circulates into every State and Territory of the Union, has encouraged the publishers to renewed exertions in making it all that judicious parents could reasonably expect for the amusement and instruction of youth.

It is important to remark, that this Magazine has become a great favorite in schools, and that judicious parents and teachers have discovered that its interesting matter, its spirited and appropriate engravings, its entire novelty, added to the circumstance of its coming every fortnight fresh from the press, in convenient and beautiful numbers, have all conspired to render it unusually attractive to young readers. It is read with avidity and pleasure; and the object of school education, so far as it relates to reading understandingly, acquiring at the same time valuable portions of knowledge, and an enduring taste for reading, is better accomplished by this interesting periodical, than by any means hitherto attempted.

There are now schools in every part of the country that take some twenty, some thirty, some forty, and some as many as sixty-six copies of this Magazine; and the teachers, one and all, recommend its use and importance in the most unequivocal manner, and are exerting themselves to increase its circulation.

To such as are yet unacquainted with "Parley's Magazine," we would state some of the interesting topics that it presents.

I. NATURAL HISTORY—Of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects; plants, flowers, trees; the human frame, &c.

II. BIOGRAPHY—Especially of the young.

III. GEOGRAPHY—Accounts of places, manners, customs, &c.

IV. TRAVELS AND VOYAGES, in various parts of the world.

V. Lively Descriptions of the Curiosities of *Nature* and *Art*,—in each of the U. States, and in other countries.

VI. LESSONS on objects that daily surround children in the Parlor, Nursery, Garden, &c.

VII. PARTICULAR DUTIES of the Young—to Parents, Teachers, Brothers, Sisters, &c.

VIII. BIBLE LESSONS and STORIES.

IX. NARRATIVES—Such as are well authenticated; Original Tales.

X. PARABLES, FABLES and PROVERBS, where the moral is obvious and excellent.

XI. POETRY—Adapted to the youthful capacity and feelings.

XII. INTELLIGENCE—Embracing Accounts of Juvenile Books, Societies and Remarkable Occurrences.

Many of the above subjects are illustrated by numerous and beautiful ENGRAVINGS, prepared by the best Artists, and selected not only with a view to *adorn* the work, but to improve the taste, cultivate the mind, and raise the affections of the young to appropriate and worthy objects. We would make them better children, better brothers, better sisters, better pupils, better associates, and, in the end, better citizens.

This Magazine comes out every other Saturday, and is sent to every part of the U. States, by mail. Price, One Dollar a year, in advance.—6 copies for $5; twenty copies for $15; or twenty-five quarterly parts for $5. Postage, three-quarters of a cent, if under 100 miles; one cent and a quarter only for the greatest distance.

LILLY, WAIT & CO., Boston.

June 14, 1834