revolution. In an excitable state of popular feeling, such as the policy of the government of Louis Phillippe is constantly provoking, it may soon appear that the cause of civil order has lost a powerful champion, no less than the cause of public liberty a faithful and venerated leader.

We proceed to the details of intelligence by this arrival, making our selections chiefly from the Commercial Advertiser.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, MAY 19.

M. Dupin, President, in the Chair.

The President, in the course of the day, took advantange of a pause in the public business to address himself thus to the Chamber—"According to a wish expressed by several Deputies, I feel no doubt but that the Chamber will authorise me to send, in its name, to make inquiries relative to the health of our illustrious colleague, General Lafayette—[numerous cries of "yes, yes!"] —I have, added the President, sent in my name."

After a short lapse of time, the President again addressed the Assembly, and read the answer to the inquiries made in the name of the Chamber relative to the health of Gen. Lafayette. It was as follows:—

"Mr. President:—All my family feel grateful for the interest the Chamber has so kindly taken in my father's health. I have the satisfaction to inform the Chamber that there is a slight improvement in his situation. Have the kindness, Mr. President, to present the homage of our respectful gratitude to the Chamber—and accept for yourself the assurance of my very high consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE LAFAYETTE.

SITTING OF MAY 20.

At half past twelve o'clock, M. Dupin, the President, took the Chair.

The President rose, and, in a moved voice, said: "I have the affliction of announcing to the Chamber the decease of the Honorable General Lafayette. He died this morning at five o'clock. I shall now proceed to draw the names of the members who shall attend his funeral; but I have no doubt that a great number of his colleagues will consider it a duty to accompany his remains. The President then drew the names of the deputation.

M. Francis Delesser rose and moved that the President be invited to write a letter to the illustrious General's family, expressive of the profound grief felt by the Chamber for the great loss his colleagues and the entire of France has experienced.

The motion was of course agreed to.

The Sitting was then suspended for an hour, when the Chamber resumed the discussion of the Budget of receipts.

From Galignani s (Paris) Messenger, May 20.

DEATH OF GEN. LAFAYETTE.

With unfeigned regret we announce this malancholy event, which took place at a quarter to five o'clock this morning. The improvement which was perceptible in the symptoms of his fatal malady yesterday evening, and which inspired his friends with a hope that his valuable life might yet be spared to them, continued until about two o'clock this morning, when a change took place in his breathing, which announced the approach of dissolution. A blister was about to be applied to the chest, but he faintly expressed his dissent, and these were his last words. The venerable General was born on the 1st of September, 1757, and consequently wanted little more than three months to complete the age of seventy-seven. The wondrous scenes in both the New World and the Old, in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished, are among the most remarkable in the annals of mankind; and we may safely aver (without entering into abstract opinions on political doctrines) that history does not in all her records possess a name which has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unsullied than his whose death his country is this day called upon to deplore.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reported insanity of the King of England.—The London papers are highly indignant at paragraphs published and generally accredited in Paris, on the 20th, falsely stating that the King of England was suffering under alienation of mind.

There appears to be increasing dissatisfaction with the ministry in England. The London Courier of the 22d says: "The state of public opinion in the country with respect to Government deserves its most serious attention. We are anxious for the continuance of the present Ministry in power. It is not, however, to be denied that they are daily becoming less popular; and that they have already lost a great part of that overwhelming power, derived from the support and confidence of the people, that maintained them in office in despite of both the Crown and Peers."

Recall of the Russian Ambassador.—Prince Lieven, for nineteen years the Russian Ambassador at the English Court, has been recalled to assume the tuition of the heir apparent to the throne of the Czars. The Times of May 23d, announces this incident with exultation—intimating that this recall is attributable to the Princess, who is represented as having been a busy body in politics these many years.

In the House of Commons, May 21st, the Jewish Civil Disabilities Bill was, after some opposition, read a second time by a majority of 123 to 32. On the same day, Mr. Poulter's Sabbath observance bill was read a second time—yeas 32, nays 12. It consists of only two clauses,—one to prevent shops from being kept open on Sunday, and the other to prevent wages being paid on Sunday.

SPAIN.

No events of a decisive or important character had transpired in Spain since our previous accounts. The intelligence from this Kingdom consists principally of petty details.

PORTUGAL.

The intelligence from this long disturbed kingdom is of considerable importance. On all sides, the Usurper is discomfited. Coimbra fell into the hands of Donna Maria's troops, on the 8th of May, by evacuation; and the Duke of Terceira was immediately afterwards joined by the Spanish army under Gen. Rodil, numbering about three thousand men. During the entry of the combined forces into Coimbra, they were received with the greatest degree of enthusiasm by the inhabitants. Repeated cheers and vivas for Donna Maria II., with a display of colors and decorated arches, marked the welcomeness of the event. From the South of Portugal it appears that the Miguelites have shown themselves in considerable bodies; but in all instances where they have given battle, they have been defeated.

BELGIUM.

The death of the Prince Royal—the heir apparent to the throne of Leopold—took place at Brussels, on the 16th of May. As usual on such occasions, the Court was to go into mourning for a month. The obsequies of the young Prince, were fixed for Saturday the 24th ultimo.

GERMANY.

According to the Augsburg Gazette of May 17, the courts of Vienna and Berlin are very highly displeased at the liberty taken by the Spanish Government, in sending an army to Portugal. The consequence has already been the recall of the Prussian Minister from Madrid. The same organ of the Holy Alliance says that the Spanish Regent may have cause to lament both this and the dismissal of M. Zea from her coun cils, as "the Powers" possessed a guarantee in the person of that minister, in the absence of which guarantee the Queen, Isabel, will not be acknowledged.

From the Frankfort Gazette.

"European policy has lately assumed a very decided character. Two alliances between great States and opposed to each other. On the one hand we see Russia, Prussia and Austria United together for the purpose of pursuing the existing order of things to raise a barrier against the encroachments of the revolutionary propaganda and its doctrines. On the other hand, we see England and France, which have united, following the pretended progress of the age, to force the principle of a regeneration of all the relations of society, and have now admitted Spain and Portugal into this alliance. It is surely a remarkable phenomenon to see the government of the two latter countries under the banner of Liberalism.

"It is difficult to say to what these events may lead. The three great Eastern Powers will, doubtless, act without any claim on this quadruple alliance, and will not take any measure of precaution, unless the French Government should fail in restraining the regenerators, if they should attempt to pass certain limits. Spain and Portugal have in themselves so many elements of internal discord that, being besides of little importance to the rest of Europe, they do not merit any particular attention, and their alliance is at present of no great utility to the great Eastern Powers. Germany is placed between these two alliances. Will it remain neuter, or will it take a decided part? Will Belgium join the quadruple alliance, and what influence will this step have on the Belgian question? We see the importance of the questions that arise; and whatever embarrassment the diplomatists have produced at London, after all, the whole may be another exemplification of the mountain in labor. There will be no war; and all persons, whatever their opinions may be on other points, agree in one, viz: in joining against the Republican party. The hopes of the Republicans, therefore, will not be benefitted by the quadruple alliance."

MARRIED,

In Somerset county, Annamessex, on Thursday, 19th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Mellhenny, Mr. *Robert Bell*, of this town, to Miss *Elizabeth Bell*, of the former place.

In this county, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hurst, Mr. *Joseph Bradshaw*, to Mrs. *Sarah Barnes*.

DIED,

In this county, on Sunday last, Mrs. *Rose Ann*, consort of Mr. Levin H. Wall.

Suddenly, at Galloway, Talbot county, the residence of Col. Wm. Hughlett, on Saturday evening last, the Rev. *William Bishop*, one of the oldest members of the Methodist episcopal ministry in this conference. Mr. Bishop has sustained through a long course of ministerial labor, a truly estimable character, both as a man and a christian. As a minister he has been zealous and useful, teaching the duty of man to his fellow man and to his God, both by precept and example.

In this county, near Slab Town, on the 5th instant, Mr. *William Lowe*, jr., in the 20th year of his age, after a short but painful illness. The deceased has left a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances to lament his early death. He beheld the approach of death with the composure and resignation of a christian, and died in full hope of a happy resurrection.

And though he has gone to the regions above,
Is now a bright cherub on high,
Let his youth and his goedness, his virtue and truth,
Warn us all to be ready to die.

OBITUARY—(*Communicated.*)

Departed this life, on the 9th instant, after a long affliction of more than two years continuance, Mr. *Francis Rowins*, aged 73 years and 8 months. The deceased possessed most of the private and useful virtues, with but few vices. Naturally of a mild disposition, and possessing strong reasoning faculties, he acquired the most perfect command over his passions; and his life resembled the noiseless course of the peaceful, silent stream. Few men in the ordinary walks of life have passed along more quietly; and judging from appearances, few more happily. He had lived to see his children comfortably and respectably settled around him: and released from the fatigues and cares of the world, had enjoyed his "evening of tranquil old age."

An aged companion is left to mourn her irreparable loss; for to her he was ever a kind and indulgent husband—to his children an affectionate, exemplary and loving parent. All who were acquainted with him sympathize with his relations on this melancholy occasion. But while we unite with them in mourning their loss, and join in admiring his virtues, it would be well for us were we to imitate so high an example, that our latter end may be equally tranquil, serene and happy.

DENTISTRY.

Edmund C. Robinson

OFFERS his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cambridge and its vicinity, (for a few days,) at Mr. Bradshaw's Hotel. Ladies waited on at their residence, if required. Testimonials as to character and capability will be very cheerfully exhibited, if requested.

June 28

A CARD.

DOCTOR HARRIS,

BEING on a visit of a few weeks to Easton and Cambridge, will, during his stay, perform any operation in

DENTAL SURGERY

that may be wanted. He will be in Cambridge in two or three weeks. His room will be taken at Mrs. Flint's Hotel.

REFERENCES:

Drs. F. Potter, Thomas E. Bond, Saml. Baker, W. W. Handy, G. M. Roberts, } *Baltimore.*
Drs. T. Thomas, T. Denny, *Easton.*
Drs. Thompson and Phelps, *Cambridge.*

Or as the character of *dental operations* are so widely *different*, and every way so *important* to those who need them, those who wish, will be perfectly free to consult his method of operating, treatment, &c. &c., and judge of their merits for themselves.

June 28

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

THE subcriber has recently returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of materials in his line of business, which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. He has also on hand a variety of

Fancy Articles,

which he will sell for a small advance. He particularly invites his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, and thinks there is but little doubt that they will be induced to purchase. He returns his thanks for the many favours received, and still hopes to receive the patronage of a generous public.

The Public's humble servant.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, June 14 [28 3w]

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Theo. Bland, Chancellor, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, on Monday the 14th day of July next, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the following

REAL ESTATE

of which George W. Stephens died seized:

A small Wood Lot, near Salem, the quantity of which is not now ascertained. A Blacksmith Shop, near B. Crockett's. A Dwelling House, near the said Crockett's. A Dwelling House near Hicks' granary; and a small unimproved Lot—all in Vienna.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, one-fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in six and twelve months, in equal moities, with interest till paid.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

June 28 3w

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that their

CARDING MACHINE

is in complete order, and now running. It is worked by Mr. Gibson W. Wright, the best Carder on the Eastern Shore, and who has more experience in the Carding business than most others in that line. Persons bringing wool in good condition to their Machine, may generally take their rolls home in complete order, the same day.—The price of Carding, once through, is six cents—twice through, eight cents.

WILLSON & WRIGHT.

Upper Hunting Creek, June 28, 1834

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued by Samuel Craig, Esq., and to me directed, one at the suit of Levin T. Fisher, against Nehemiah Smith, and one at the suit of Levin T. Fisher, against Elijah Button, I will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 19th day of July next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at Samuel Craig's store, Tobacco-Stick, all the right, title, claim, interest and demand of the said Nehemiah Smith and Elijah Button, to the land whereon the said Nehemiah Smith now resides, be it called by whatsoever name or names it may, and be the quantity of acres it contains what it may—Taken in execution and will be sold to satisfy the above fieri facias and costs due and to become due Terms, cash.

JAMES NIELD,

June 28 3w Depy. Shff.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of five writs of fieri facias, issued by Soloman Kirwan, Esq., and to me directed, at the suit of Matthew Wallace, against John C. Tyler, I will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 19th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, at the store of Matthew Wallace, all the right of said Tyler to one negro woman Comfort, one negro woman Dealia, one negro boy Clement, two yoke of oxen, four cows and calves, five head of other cattle, more or less, ten head of sheep, more or less, eight head of hogs, more or less, one ox-cart, two beds, bedsteads and furniture, and one canoe—Taken in execution, and will be sold, for cash, to satisfy said fi. fas. and costs due and to become due. Attendance given by

BARZILLAI SLACUM,

June 28 3w Constable.

CAMBRIDGE, June 21st, 1834.

Mr. Callahan:—I saw in the Chronicle of this date a communication from Mr Robert Griffith, in which he states that it has been objected to him by his constituents,

I. That there is an inconsistency in his political conduct as one of our representatives in the Legislature of Maryland; that his promises and declarations whilst *soliciting* office were adverse to his conduct and acts after he had *obtained* it.

He denies the charge and demands the evidence. In a question of this character, there is no argument more cogent, no reasoning more liberal, no illustration more obvious, than the practical one of juxta-position. Let us, then, compare his promises and declarations before his election with his subsequent conduct. To avoid all peril of having the testimony vitiated by derivation from any source *hostile* to Mr. Griffith, we will invoke no evidence other than that which shall be furnished by himself. The first fact, then, to be ascertained, is, what were his promises and declarations *before* his election. We ask him,

1st. Did he not, on many occasions, when *canvassing* for his office, declare himself *friendly* to the *anti*-Jackson cause, and *hostile* to the views of the *Jackson* party?

If this proposition be true, the next enquiry is, what were his acts and conduct *after* his election. We again ask of him,

1st. Did he not, in disregard of his previous declarations, and in forgetfulness of his deliberate and oft-repeated promises, *vote in hostility* to the known interests of the anti-Jackson party, and in *unison* with the views and wishes of the *Jackson* party in the election of the Governor?

2d. If the *entire Executive* for which *he voted* had been elected, should we not now be languishing under the unhappy influence of a *Jackson* Executive?

3d. Did he not vote *for* the *anti*-Bank resolutions, and did not *every* Jackson man in the Legislature (except one who has since abandoned the Jackson ranks) vote *for* them, and *every* anti-Jackson man vote *against* them, and were they not considered the *test* of party strength?

If the above propositions be true, in the absence of countervailing testimony, the public will decide whether or not the first charge is supported by evidence.

The next proposition to be enquired into is, can such countervailing testimony be obtained?

1st Can Mr. Griffith refer to any of his *legislative acts* which have a *tendency* to shew that his declarations and promises made before his election, have beeen since redeemed?

2d. Can he procure the *testimony of any* member of the Legislature, *of any party*, that his conduct and acts while in the Legislature, were coincident with his pledges anterior to his election?

In the absence of this or some such countervailing testimony, Mr. Griffith's constituents must with reluctance and mortification confess that the first allegation is established.

We shall now assume in the argument, that Mr. Griffith's promises and declarations *prior* to his election are irreconcilable with his *subsequent* conduct. If the testimony here closed, every gentleman would declare that this obvious irreconcilability was doubtless the result of a *change* of political opinions. To change is excusable in men whose opinions are more stable—And although the feelings of most men would prompt them to believe that the trust should be returned, under such circumstances, to the people, yet the continued occupation of the office ought not to impeach the *integrity* of any one entertaining different feelings.

We have now arrived at the second charge which Mr. Griffith says is alleged against him.

II. That he has prostituted the trust which was delegated to him for the public good; that he was in his own language "bought by the Jackson party during the session of the Legislature."

This is a grave charge, sir, when made by constituents against one of their representatives; and many of them, who feel interested in the purity of those to whom an important trust is delegated, think Mr. Griffith is oblivious of what is due to his constituents, regardless of what he owes to himself, when he rests satisfied with the denial of the charge and a demand for the proof. In ordinary cases, the charge is vague, vouched by no *specification of evidence*, and in *such* cases, all the unfortunate accused can do is to deny the allegation and demand the evidence. Report says, this case does not appertain to that class. Mr. Griffith is not so destitute of the means of repelling the charge. It is said, soon after the second charge became current, one of Mr. Griffith's constituents made known to him the *charge*, and the *evidence* on which it reposed, and indicated the *manner* in which it could be *repelled* without the slightest injury to the accused. These propositions shall now become the subject of enquiry.

The first enquiry is,

Did not one of Mr. Griffith's constituents make known to him, in the presence of two other gentlemen, more than a month since, that it was charged against him by some of his constituents, that he "was bought by the Jackson party;" and had he not, *previous* to this conversation, repeatedly heard the charge from other persons?

If this interrogatory shall be answered by Mr. Griffith in the affirmative, we will then enquire of him if this constituent did not make known to him at the same time the *evidence* which, report said, sustained the allegation.

1st. Did he not state, that the first item in support of the charge was the fact, since his return from Annapolis he has again declared himself *hostile* to the *Jackson* interests and *friendly* to the views entertained by the anti Jackson party?

If this be true, his constituents wish some explanation.

Every act must have some corresponding motive. Frequent and abrupt changes in political views and motives in a representative, engender feelings of jealousy in his constituents. They knew that he was *elected* as an anti-Jackson man, that he *acted when at the Legislature as a Jackson man*, and since the session terminated he again declared himself an *anti* Jackson man.—With such evidence before them, his constituents paused, and endeavored to reconcile his conduct with the feelings which should regulate the conduct of one holding so high and responsible a trust. In this state of doubt and uncertainty, rumor unveiled other testimony, which, if true, developed the secret springs of action. In reference to this testimony, Mr. Griffith will be pleased to answer the following interrogatories:—

1st. Did not this constituent, in the aforesaid conversation, state to him, that the evidence, and the *only positive* evidence relied on to establish the second charge, was the *letter* written by *himself*, some time in April last, to a distinguished Jackson man in another county?

2d. Did he not say to Mr. Griffith, that he was ignorant of the truth of the fact, but report said that *this letter* was read by a person for whom it was not intended, and that this person declared that *the* letter contained an admission that Mr. Griffith had received from some members of the Jackson party the sum of ninety dollars in cash, and a promise of two hundred and ten more, with a request that this sum should be paid as soon as convenient?

4th. In this conversation, did not Mr. Griffith *admit* that he did receive a promise of $300 from some member or members of the Jackson party, of which sum only $90 had been paid; that he had written *the* letter above referred to, but stated that the money had been *borrowed* in the ordinary way of *business transactions?*

5th. Did not this constituent then state to him, that it was said this letter contained the *admission*, or such declarations from which it *must* be inferred, that the money was promised by the Jackson party as a *reward* for political services?

If the above proposition shall be answered by Mr. Griffith in the affirmative, he knew, before his appeal to the public, the evidence on which the second charge was based. The next subject of enquiry is, was any mode pointed out to Mr. Griffith by which he could certainly and easily vindicate his innocence.

1st. Did not this constituent, during this conversation, say to Mr. Griffith, that he was either guilty or he was not guilty of this charge; and if innocent, did not this constituent, in conjunction with another, urge on him, by every argument interesting to himself and the people, the absolute necessity of going at once, that very morning, for the *original* letter, with the Cambridge post mark to identify it, and of exhibiting it to his constituents, in vindication of his integrity, which had suffered much in public estimation?

If these propositions are true, the next enquiry made of Mr. Griffith, is,

Has he ever exhibited this letter, identified by the post mark, to any one of his constituents; and if not, why was not *the letter* offered in his vindication in lieu of the *certificates* of those who, he admits, are implicated by report in this transaction?

On the question of Mr. Griffith's guilt or innocence we mean not to pass judgment.—With a manly firmness which characterises innocence, he asserts it in his appeal to the public, and *solicits enquiry*. From his *appeal* it would appear that he knows not the grounds on which rumor places the charge, and he has therefore misconceived the *character* of the evidence which his constituents require and his innocence demands. We have now, in justice to him and in gratification of his appeal, made known the evidence, true or false, which, report says, sustains the second charge. He will readily perceive that the *certificates* of those who are implicated cannot be satisfactory in this case. *The letter* is the basis on which the charge reposes; and if unfounded, the exhibition of *the letter* will vindicate his innocence. This letter can be obtained by himself only; it is not accessible to his constituents. The judgment of a generous public will be suspended till an opportunity shall be allowed for the exhibition of *this letter*, and we shall be gratified by his entire vindication.

Now, in conclusion, a word for ourselves. We are not his accusers; our object is to make known to him the facts and circumstances which are reported, true or false, to sustain the charge, and the manner in which it can be repelled. We have now done with the whole matter.

ANTI-JACKSON.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,

A DESCRIPTION of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass; written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of the most distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy, &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq., M. P., author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work, entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but $2 50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at $5 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE,

June 28 *Philadelphia.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on book, notes or judgments, are most respectfully requested to settle the same, before the 25th day of August next. Those unsettled after that time, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. To this determination I shall adhere; and I hope the necessity will be obviated by a strict performance on the part of those indebted.

WILLIAM ROACH.

New Market, June 28

BY Divine permission, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stone will meet an association of his Clergy, in Cambridge, on Friday the 11th of July. In the evening, there will be Divine service, in the Church, commencing at half past 7 o'clock; and, on the Saturday and Sunday following, regularly, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and in the evening at half past 7.

The Bishop will also visit Dorchester Parish; and will preach at Church Creek on Tuesday the 15th of July, and on Wednesday the 16th at the Chapel on Taylor's Island. The service, at each of these places, will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

These are the only appointments now made; others, it is hoped, will be made, as soon as the Bishop shall be advised concerning them.

June 28

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 encoursged, 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.

Some six or eight months ago, we requested those in arrears, to call and settle; and our acknowledgments are due to a number for their attention to the matter. But many, very many more, have manifested no regard to it; and our books still remain filled principally with unliquidated accounts of as long standing as a debtor should wish, or a creditor allow, such things to be. This being the case, and we being anxious to close our old books, we are making arrangements to have those indebted to us waited on, by persons with their accounts, as early as convenient. This, though attended with considerable expense to us, appearing to be the most eligible means to bring about the desired end, will, it is hoped, be unobjectionable to all concerned.

A number of accounts against persons residing in the upper section of the county, have already been, and others soon will be, placed in the hands of Mr. H. H. Edmondson.

Other parts of the county shall also be attended to, as early as practicable; as, while nothing is further from our desire or intention than to *enforce* speedy *actual* payment, we have many accounts which must be *settled* without unnecessary delay.

Chronicle Office, June 21