Munificent and valuable Present.—Eighty splendidly printed folio volumes were received by the State Library this morning, as a present from the British Government. Upon the back of the title in each volume, the following is printed:—"*This book is to be perpetually preserved in the New York Library.*"

The volumes are estimated to be worth $1000 —*Albany E. Journal.*

[A similar donation, we understand, has been presented to every public library, of any importance, in the United States.] *Eds. J. C.*

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American, July 1.

Flour—Howard street, $5 12½ a 5 18¾; City Mills, $5 50: Susquehanna, $5 25.

Grain.—No supplies of Wheat of moment at market, and no variation in prices.

Corn is very scarce. A parcel of white, the only one in market, was sold yesterday at 63 cents. To day it is believed to be worth more. A sale of yellow yesterday, the only parcel at market, at 64 cents.

Rye is scarce and wanted. We quote at 70 a 72 cents.

Philadelphia, June 28.—*Corn*—Round, 65 a 65 1-8 a 66 and 67 cents; Flat, 64, 65 and 66 cents.

New York, June 28.—Wheat 102c.; Rye 62½; northern Corn 68, southern 64 a 66.

Richmond, June 26.—Wheat is selling at $1 10 a 1 15 per bushel; Corn 70 cents per bushel.

Augusta, Geo., June 23.—Corn $1 per bushel; Oats 75c.

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. *Gorlos M. Willis*, formerly of this county and now of Spring Garden, to Miss *Ann S. Shaw*, of Chester county, Pa.

A CARD.

DOCTOR HARRIS,

BEING on a short visit to Cambridge and vicinity, will, during his stay, perform any operation in

DENTAL SURGERY

that may be wanted.

As his engagements make it uncertain where he may at all times be found, those who may wish his advice or services will enquire of Dr. Thompson or Phelps.

☞ His charges will be reasonable, as his object is to introduce the character and advantages of his practice, more than to make his present visit immediately profitable to himself; and in view of this object, he will, as far as possible, bring his services within the reach of all who need them. For references, see notice in the last Cambridge Chronicle.

Those who may wish his services, will make early application, as his time is limited.

Cambridge, July 5, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts on or before the first of August next. The pressure of the times causing the undersigned to feel the want of money, and prudence forbidding that old accounts should remain longer open, it is sincerely hoped that those concerned will not fail to regard this notice. Accounts remaining unsettled until after the above named day may most assuredly be expected to be placed in the hands of officers for collection, as the subscribers cannot, without being culpably regardless of their own interests, give further indulgence.

SAML & E. HARRINGTON.

Tobacco Stick, July 5 3w

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber returns his acknowledgments for the liberal patronage received last year, and informs the public that he intends to continue the

WOOL CARDING.

business, at the Mill formerly owned by Mr. William Dines, near Ennalls' Camp Ground.

The Carding Machines attached to the Mill are in excellent repair and fine condition for carding, nearly all the cards being new; and having besides a first rate Carder in his employ, he doubts not that all who shall favor him with their custom will be fully satisfied with his work. He hopes, by strict and personal attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. The rates are, for once through, 6 cents per pound—twice through, 8 cents.

The public's obedient servant,

HENRY D. WRIGHT.

Dorchester County, July 5 eow6w*

N. B. The Mill, also is in good order, and makes as fine flour and meal as any establishment in the county.

Nanticoke Bridge.

THE Stockholders are informed that an election for ten Directors for the ensuing year, will be held, at the Toll House, in Vienna, on Saturday the 26th day of July, inst., between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

THO. H. HICKS, Treas.

July 5 3w

Chancery Sale.

BY a decree of the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, on Monday, 21st instant, between the hours of 11 and 12, all the

REAL ESTATE

of which John H. Stevens died seized.—This estate is beautifully situated on the Great Choptank, immediately in the neighborhood of the well-known farm called Horn's Point, and is deemed one of the most fertile farms in that improved district of country. The property consists of the following parts of tracts, to wit: Part of Stevens' Regulation, Auld's Discovery, Daniel's Choice and John's Desire, containing 210 acres, and of another Lot called The Tiller, containing 1¾ acres, which adjoins the main tract. About 50 acres of this desirable estate are heavily timbered. On this property are the necessary out-houses, but they are said to need repair.

The terms of sale are one-fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in equal parts, one moiety in six months and the other in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum till paid.

HENRY PAGE, Trustee.

July 5 3w

Chancery Sale.

IN conformity with authority derived from the Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, on Monday, 21st instant, between the hours of 11 and 12, the following

REAL ESTATE

of which Henry Dawson died seized:—

No. 1.

A FARM, near Airey's Meeting-house, laid off into three fields, containing about 80 thousand corn-hills each, with a sufficiency of wood and timber. The improvements are a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke house, Granary, Corn-house, Stables, Carriage-house, &c.—all in tolerable repair. There is also a young and thriving apple orchard.

No. 2.

A HOUSE and LOT, at Airey's Meeting-house. The House 20 by 24, two stories high, and in decent repair. The Lot contains between 4 and 5 acres. It is occupied by John Dawson.

No. 3.

A STORE HOUSE, near Airey's Meeting-house, 16 a 20 and shed 8 a 14; a kitchen 14 a 16; also a granary and other necessary out-houses, together with a small Lot attached. This is the property on which James Aikman lived in 1831.

No. 4.

A HOUSE and LOT, occupied by Rachel Kiah. The House is 16 a 18. There are also out houses. This is near Airey's meeting house.

No. 5.

A HOUSE and LOT, occupied by Thomas Sharp, in 1831, situated near Airey's meeting house. This property is not in so good repair.

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

HENRY PAGE, Trustee.

July 5 3w

TO RENT.

IF early application be made, the House at present under the tenure of Messrs. Winterbottom & Robins on, and lately occupied by Mr. Edward A. Marshall as a shoe store and manufactory, would be rented for the ensuing year.

G. W. CALLAHAN.

July 5.

A Camp Meeting

WILL commence at Ennalls' spring, in Dorchester County, on Fridy the first day of August next, and end on Wednesday following. Christians of every denomination are respectfully invited.

July 6

A Camp-Meeting,

FOR the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Cambridge Circuit, will be held on the old Camp ground, near Taylor's Island Ferry, to commence on Friday, August 8th, and close the following Wednesday.

Preachers and friends from adjoining circuits and stations, also those from a distance, are respectfully invited to attend.

July 5

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Cambridge, Md., 1st July, 1834.

A.—Thomas Applegarth.

B.—Mrs. Eliza Busick, Mrs. Mary Bramble, W. D. Barrow & Co., Clement C. Bell (Dep. Shff.), Jeremiah Beckwith, Thomas Byus.

C.—Roger W. Childerson, Capt. John Creighton, Mrs Leah Cooper, John Coulson, Saml. Craig.

F.—Mrs. Ann Farcheson.

G.—James E. Goslin, 2, Nathan Griffin.

H.—Mrs. Susan Hooper, Robert Hart, Messrs. S. & E. Harrington.

I.—Messrs. I. & E. Insley, 4, Jos. Insley.

J.—Miss Susan Jefferson, Messrs. Thomas Jones & Son, Levin Jones, jr., Solomon Jackson.

K.—Stewart Keene, Samuel Keene (T. Isl.)

L.—Miss Mary C. Lake.

M.—James Meglin, James Meeds, Dr. Hugh H. Matthews, Capt. John Mahohne, James McCollister, Henry L. McNamara, Major Anthony Manning.

N.—Dr. Joseph Nicols.

P.—Miss Susan S. Parker, 2.

R.—Rev. Samuel L. Rauleigh, 3, William M. Robinson, 2, James Reese, Joseph E. Rigby.

S.—Adam B. Smith, William A. Slacum, John Smith.

T.—Dr. Robert F. Tubman, Richard Tall, Dr. Anthony C. Thompson, Mrs. Mary Trigoe.

W.—Turpin Wright, 2, Col. Francis Webb.

SAML. LECOMPTE, *P. M.*

July 5 3w

In Chancery,

30th June, 1834.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Henry Page Trustee for the sale of the real Estate of Henry Smith, be ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 30th day of August next—provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some paper published in Dorchester county, before the 30th day of July next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1200 00

True copy.

Test; RAMSAY WATERS,

July 5 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

MR. CALLAHAN:—I have seen in the last Chronicle an article, signed "Anti-Jackson," which, if intended as an answer to a communication, which I addressed to the public, in reference to a base, calumnious and villainous charge which has been preferred against my character,—the writer has come far short of accomplishing his design.

You no doubt recollect, that the subject of my last communication was the refutation of a *single definite charge, altogether* of a *personal character*, having for its object, the destruction of my reputation. In what manner does the writer of "Anti-Jackson" treat this charge? Let his own language answer. "*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*,

"1. 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.*" Now, is any such complaint to be found in my communication? He proceeds by asking many questions in reference to my political course, both before, and since I had the honour of being elected a member of the Legislature. I would here ask the writer, what my political course has to do with the *charge against my personal character?* If I had been inconsistent, it is no evidence of moral guilt; if consistent, it is no proof of innocence: for what then was it introduced? Was it for the purpose of giving a more extended circulation to the charge? or was it that he intended to assume the responsibility? But that writer says, "*We are not his accusers;* our object is only 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." Does he not also say, that those "*facts and circumstances*" of which he speaks, were made known to me "more than a month since,"—hence the publication was not intended to enlighten my mind upon the subject;—for what purpose then was it designed? I pause,—indeed the intention of the writer is to me somewhat mysterious. It may be, however, that he intended to lead me into a political discussion, that I might thereby lose sight of the charge, which was the subject of my last communication; if this were his object, it will be defeated, for I am determined not to allow any interruption to the investigation of a matter so seriously affecting my reputation, which was never assailed, until I stood politically opposed to the caucus party of this county, and all the charges of inconsisency, corruption, &c. which have been brought against me, may be traced to that cause.

The spirit of the article is not to be admired; and no matter what may have been the intention, it is written *indirectly* and *unfairly*, and evidently the tendency is to forestal public opinion, and by mere inuendo, without furnishing any facts, to prejudice the minds of the people against me.

As the writer of the article in question has ingeniously introduced my political movements for the purpose of animadverting upon them, I will make some suggestions upon that point. Have I been consistent or inconsistent? Let facts determine this matter. 1st. Did I not on all occasions when canvassing, declare myself hostile to the longer continuance of the Jackson and Anti-Jackson parties? That under the circumstances existing last fall, I was influenced by no other party spirit, but that of *Anti-Caucusism*, which I would oppose throughout? That I then considered the question of Jackson and Anti Jackson a mere nominal one, used by certain leaders, for the purpose of controlling the official appointments, or to use a common term, the loaves and fishes? Did I not tell the people, that I would be untrammelled by any such considerations? and that if elected, I would give my votes for such persons as I thought best calculated to promote the welfare of the State generally, and the E. Shore particularly, without reference to the Jackson and Anti-Jackson parties? Did I not tell the people that I was opposed to the establishment of the contemplated new county on the W. Shore, and that I was opposed to all that kind of reform of the State constitution which proposed to base a representation upon population exclusively?

If these questions are answered in the affirmative, the next inquiry is, how did my acts, in the Legislature, correspond with my professions.

1st. Did I not vote for an Eastern Shore Governor and for a Council composed of Jackson and Anti Jackson men? Did I not vote for an E. Shore Speaker, when my *colleagues* voted for his opponent, *a Jackson man from the W. Shore?* Did I not vote for all the *Anti-Jackson* clerks, because I believed from personal acquaintance, the gentlemen who offered on that side were well qualified for the station? and did I not, in accordance with my promises, keep aloof from all *caucus meetings*, and endeavor to pursue such an independent course, as would promote the interests of the state generally, and of this county and the E. Shore particularly? and did I not oppose the bill for a new county, and any attempt to have a representation according to population? Did I not offer a resolution, for the survey of a canal between Great Choptank and Black Water rivers, to be done at the expense of the State, which passed? and is this not evidence in conjunction with my general course, of an effort on my part properly to promote the interest of *this county?* If these questions are answered in the affirmative, where was my inconsistency? 2d. If I had not been a candidate last year, would not Dorchester County, at this time, be under the unfortunate sway of a *spurious caucus dictation*, and thus the many be governed by the few? Did not a caucus man say some time ago, that if I were again a candidate, interrogations would be proposed through the Chronicle to involve me in difficulties? And does it not appear from the questions proposed by "Anti-Jackson" in your last paper, that the object was political, and by discussing this grave charge against my *personal character*, to break down my *political influence*, when my vile slanderers do not themselves in their consciences believe one word of it?

3d. In relation to the Bank resolutions, I'll merely observe that although I am in favor of a Bank of the United States, properly constructed, yet believing the present Bank to be unconstitutional, to have arrogated to herself alarming pretensions, and to have perverted her power to the worst purposes, could I, consistently with these convictions, have voted against the resolutions, especially when I had taken a solemn oath to support the constitution of the United States?

I have made the aforegoing observations, in relation to my political course, because the occasion seemed to require it, although I regret that "Anti Jackoon" should have urged me to it, by improperly introducing a matter entirely foreign to the grave charge against my private character, and I now dismiss that part of the subject.

The writer of "Anti-Jackson," using the plural number, remarks, "*We* have now arrived at the *second charge* which Mr. Griffith *says* is *alleged against him.*" Now, I do not know how many wise heads were engaged in preparing that article, but this much I believe, that whether few or many, they cannot point out a *second* charge, which I allege to have been brought against me.

In my publication, I alluded to a *charge against my private reputation*, and for the information of "Anti Jaekson," I will again repeat it—In the language of my base calumniators, it is this, "that I was bought at the last session of the Legislature by the Jackson party." The liberal, honest and impartial of all parties, will at once perceive, that this serious charge is of a *personal character*, involving my *private honor* and integrity. As such, I meet it at all hazards, and I would defend myself upon a point so delicate, against a legion of devils incarnate, no matter how dextrous shuffling, or prevaricating their attack. This matter, so far as I am able yet to learn, rests upon mere surmise, and I will condescend to meet it, even in that shape. What then is this dirty surmise, and upon what foundation does it repose. So far as it has been disclosed to me, you shall know. On the 16th of May last an elderly gentleman, stated in Cambridge, "that I had been bought by the Jackson party with money, and it could be made manifest by competent proof." I immediately demanded the proof: the gentleman said "*he had heard it,*" he would *consult his author*, and if his *author* was willing, he would furnish me with his name." In a few days, I again called on this gentleman, and demanded his author; he then said "that *he did not know who his author was*, but he *had heard it.*" He further said, that he was under very excited feelings at the time, and expressed his regret to me in a public manner for having used the language above specified; so that it would seem from his own acknowledgments that he don't wish to be considered the author although he has, much to my prejudice, given currency to the charge, and I will at a proper time if deemed necessary, for the purpose of vindicating my character, and setting matters right, institute suit against him. So much then upon that point.

Now, sir, I come to a conversation which, it is said, took place between a "constituent" and myself. I did hold a conversation with a "constituent" on the 18th of May last, in the presence of two other gentlemen, upon the subject of this charge, in which that "constituent" stated "that he had nothing to do with this matter; he had made it known to me because he thought I ought to know it, that I might thereby have a better opportunity of defending myself against the charge." What was this matter? That the charge which had been made against me, was, "*as he was informed*, based upon a copy of a letter, which I had written to an individual in an adjoining county, which copy was then in town—that in said letter, I had acknowledged the receipt of $90, and requested this gentleman to send me $210, as the balance due me, for services rendered the Jackson party"—and the author of "Anti-Jackson" asks, "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." This "consituent" ought to have recollected that Mr. Griffith admitted no such thing. The statement Mr. Griffith made, was this: "That he had *borrowed* $90—for $50 of which he gave his *note*, and the remaining $40, a *verbal promise to pay*, and that he had endeavored to *effect a loan* of $300, but did not succeed;—Mr. Griffith further stated that he had not written any letter which would establish the charge, that he had received money for services rendered any party." If there is a copy of any such letter in town, which would criminate me, why is it not produced? I invite, nay challenge its publication. Mr. Griffith did write a letter to a gentleman in an adjoining county, in relation to some business matters, and the person to whom it was written has received it, and has assured me that no one has been suffered to take a copy, nor has any one ever seen the letter since it reached him, to his knowledge, until it was asserted there had been a copy. Now, Mr. Griffith pledges himself to the public, that there is nothing in this or any other letter of his which can in the remotest degree substantiate the charge which is brought against him; but there *is something improper and mysterious in relation* to the *manner* and the motives by which the copy was obtained; and Mr. Griffith wishes to find it out. It might be gratifying to the dirty fellow who has been prying into Mr. Griffith's private business by purloining his letters, to see *himself* relieved from *difficulty* by the publication of this *original* letter, but Mr. Griffith will not so far *accommodate* him by publishing the letter before he shall have a little further unravelled this knotty point; but for the satisfaction of the author of "Anti-Jackson," if he desires it, Mr. Griffith will *willingly* let him see the *original with the Cambridge post mark on it*, if he will only inform Mr. Griffith, *in what way* and *by whom* this copy was obtained, "as thereby hangs a tale." The public will readily perceive the propriety of Mr. Griffith's ascertaining in what way and by whom improper liberties have been taken with his private correspondence, before he publishes the original letter. I regret very much, sir, to have troubled you and the public with my private transactions; the state of my finances; how much money I have borrowed, loaned, &c.; but as these matters have been introduced by others, I shall be excused. The investigation, however, of my private matters, by my enemies, shows with what a reckless and prying spirit I am persecuted—such a spirit cannot be too much deprecated.

In conclusion, before the world and high Heaven, I solemnly deny the infamous and blasting charge. I stand upon a character heretofore untarnished,—that is a broad shield of defence in the bosom of every upright man, who knows me,—and is there a single person knowing me, that can for one moment believe, that for a paltry sum of money I would be reckless of what I owe to society and my friends, perjure myself, and travel to my grave, self abased, and forever convicted by my own conscience? With the proud spirit of conscious rectitude, I feel that there is no honest or unprejudiced person, however warmly opposed to me, politically, that believes I could be so base. I have invited proof, nay I have challenged its production; why then do not my vile slanderers furnish the evidence, which it is said sustains the charge, and unequivocally condemn me? Can it be believed that an enemy, malignant enough to hatch up such an accusation, would be backward in producing testimony to support it, if proof were to be had, especially when I have demanded it? No, sir, the charge is false, and the author himself does not believe it; and although he is scoundrel enough to *suggest* it, yet when the proof is required, he shrinks from the light of day, and skulks in an unknown garb, so that he cannot be discovered. For his satisfaction and my own gratification, I again repeat, that he is a *base liar, calumniator* and *villain;* and if he dare to unveil himself, he shall answer for his villainy according to his merits. Finally, against such a *mean* and *cowardly* trick to destroy my character, I confidently rely upon the intelligence, magnanimity and impartiality of candid public. I now dismiss the subject for the present.

ROBERT GRIFFITH.

July 5, 1834.

P. S. I learned from your last paper, that another article was designed for publication, which, being superseded by "Anti-Jackron," was of course in relation to the same subject. It has also been mentioned to me, that another communicatien had been prepared, but I see no notice of it in the paper. All such persons as are seeking to annoy me through your columns, I would wish them to do the public and myself the favor to sign their own proper names to any such articles, and not fictitious ones. It is proper, where an individual attempts to enlighten the public upon a grave personal charge, that he should put them at the *same time in possession of his name*, so that the public may see whether the source from which the communication emanates is candid, respectable and worthy of consideration. I do not wish to be troubled further with *intangible, anonymous communications*, upon a charge affecting my private character. R. G.

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50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near the head of Hunger River, Dorchester county, on Tuesday, 1st instant, negro man JIM. He follows the carpenter's trade, sawing and farming business. He is about five feet eight or ten inches high; has a large scar on his right wrist, caused by a cancer, and is much deformed in his right knee and leg. He carried away a number of clothes not recollected, a pair of boots, and one or two pair of shoes. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State; thirty dollars if taken out of the county, and twenty dollars if taken in the county, and delivered to me or lodged in any jail, wherever he may be taken, so that I get him again.

ROBERT F. TUBMAN.

Dorchester county, Md., July 5 3w

$100 REWARD,

Will be given for the apprehension of a negro man named

JACOB HENRY,

if taken out of the State; or fifty dollars, if taken in the State and out of this county; or twenty dollars, if in the county—provided, in either case, he be delivered to the subscriber or secured so that he gets him again.

Jacob is 22 or 23 years old, and about five feet high, with a dark chesnut color, and a down look when spoken to.

HINSON KIRBY.

Dorchester County, Md., July 5 tf

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 puble, 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

FOR SALE,

A FARM lying in Black-Water, Dorchester county, within about three or four miles of the town of Cambridge, and about two or three miles of the navigable water of Great Choptank river, containing

530 ACRES.

The buildings on the Farm are in bad order, and of little value, but the arable land is considered good. There is a fine body of Wood and *very heavy Timber* belonging to this farm, which, there can be no doubt, will make it an object to ship carpenters. It may be had on low terms for cash, or it may be purchased on a long credit, if preferred. For terms, apply to

BRICE J. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Agent for James Price.

June 7, 1834.

HORSES FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell at public sale, on Monday, the 14th of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House door, a thorough bred

STALLION,

of beautiful color and fine form, aged four years. Also a MARE of good blood and form, with a male Colt at her side, by the celebrated horse O'Connell.

The above horses will be positively sold at that time, because the subscribers are about to change their residences.

The terms will be a credit of six months, with security approved by the subscribers.

W. A. LAKE,

J. B. LAKE.

Cambridge, June 21 4w

FOR EASTON, ANNAPOLIS AND BALTIMORE.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL leave Cambridge for the above places on Wednesday morning next, the 23d October, at 6 o'clock, and continue to leave on every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the season.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

Oct 19

N. B.—All baggage at the risk of the owners.

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

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

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 Soleman 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.

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