CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1835.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday next.

A Missionary Society, in Cambridge — As will be seen by reference to a succeeding column, a Missionary Society, was formed in this town, on Wednesday evening last, under auspices which seem to be not unfavorable. It is tributary to the principal Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society of the Philadelphia Conference. The objects of the institution are too well known to require a repetition of them here.

Our County Court adjourned on Tuesday, after an uninteresting session which commenced on Monday of last week. We have heard of no trial of such moment as to demand from us a special report of it. Notwithstanding the weather was generally good during this Court, and the condition of the roads fine, our town was not so thronged as it usually has been on similar occasions, and was marked by but little of the animation and bustle of business.

Relations with France.—The National Intelligencer must have been in error in stating that an express arrived at Washington, on Monday, from New York, with despatches from France. The Globe of Wednesday distinctly says no despatches have been received by express or otherwise.

The Alexandria Gazette of Monday, has the following:—

"It is currently reported that the Secretary of the Navy has, within a few days past, made no concealment of his opinion that the present difficulties with France will eventuate in a serious collision between the United States and that country."

The Legislature of Tennessee has lately nominated Judge White, as a candidate for President, by a vote of 69 to 12.

Parties in the twenty fourth Congress.—The Journal of Commerce publishes a list of the present Members of the next Congress, designating to what party they are respectively attached, except those whose political sentiments are unknown. There is in the Senate one vacancy, to be filled by a member from Mississippi; and to the House of Representatives there are three members yet to be elected, two from Mississippi and one from New York. In this list, the members of the two Houses are put down as follows:

	Senate.
Van Buren	21*
Anti Van Buren	25
Doubtful	3
Vacancy	1—50

*Two Senators are set down here to Mr. Van Buren from Michigan, as that territory is now virtually a state, wanting the single act of admission into the Union, and as her Legislature which will elect the Senators is already chosen and is decidedly Van Buren.

House of Representatives.	
Van Buren	134
Anti Van Buren	101
Doubtful	2
Vacancies	3—240

The recent Georgia election for Governor and four members of Congress, has resulted in the success of the Van Buren candidates, by a majority of between two and three thousand. At the previous election, the Jackson candidates for Congress triumphed by a majority of upwards of five thousand.

Pennsylvania Governor's Election.—Full returns.—Ritner, 93,750; Wolf, 64,642; Muhlenberg, 39,722.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—The Attachment Cases of John Randel against the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, were, on Friday the 23d instant, decided at Dover, Delaware, in the Court of Errors and Appeals. The New Castle Gazette says, the Chancellor delivered the opinion of a majority of the Judges, and the judgment of the Court in favor of the plaintiff. This decision establishes the right of Mr. Randel to attach the tolls in the hands of all Captains of vessels entering the Canal.

A violent gale was experienced at Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, the 29th ult., which done much damage to the shipping, as well as other property, and it was feared that the cotton crop had suffered considerably.

Spain.—The last accounts from this troubled country are of a somewhat more pacific complexion, the recent change of Ministry having had a conciliatory effect.

A project is in contemplation to establish a new city, on the Potomac, opposite Washington, with a view to meet the trade of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Grain in England is represented to be at present lower in price than it has been for fifty years.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

That an application has been made through the American Banker to the French Government, for the payment of the first instalment under the indemnity treaty, seems to be admitted; and that the ministry have waived the payment until the required explanations shall have been made, does not seem to be denied. In this condition, we presume, the affair will stand on the opening of Congress—and the question continues to be asked, what is to be done? In every position of this case, we cannot conceive how it is to bear any other construction than a question of mere etiquette and explanation between the President and the French King. Nations are like individuals, and no gentleman allows an affront to be offered him without requiring an explanation, and no gentleman refuses an explanation where no offence was intended. If the President, in charging the French government with bad faith and recommending reprisals in his message to Congress, had no intention to impugn the honor of the nation, nor any wish to disturb the relations of amity so essential to the prosperity of both nations, it is his duty, as well as it is the interest of the people, that he should say so in a manner not to be mistaken. A question must necessarily arise how far the President can be permitted to compromise the peace of the country, by language used towards any foreign power in his message to Congress, and how far Congress may deem it a sacred duty to disclaim the language considered to be offensive, as conveyed in the message. We must not allow ourselves to consider the President the nation, nor believe that the honor of the nation is involved in any explanatory remarks which may be required of him. It will at once be perceived, that if Congress sanctions and adopts the language of the President in his message, as the language and authorised declarations of the people, a designing or intriguing President may, by offensive language contained in his message, involve the country in a ruinous and expensive warfare at any time.

But this demand of explanations, for language contained in the President's Message, is not without precedent.

The influence of Great Britain in the councils of the United States, was directed with singular force against the Directory of France, and the course pursued by citizen Genet and others, in authority from France, induced Gen. Washington to declare that the Directory intended to sow anarchy and division in the United States. When Pinckney, Marshall and Gerry were appointed commissioners to seek redress for spoliations, Talleyrand, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, thirty nine years ago, and now the confidential adviser of Louis Phillipe, demanded explanations of the meaning of the President's Message; and these honorable high-minded men, the friends of General Washington, did not deem their country disgraced, nor its great Patriot dishonored, by making proper explanations, and in conclusion they state to citizen Talleyrand, that

"*It is hoped* that this communication will be viewed in its true light, that it will no longer be considered as a denunciation of the Executive Directory, but as a statement of an all important fact by one department of the American Government to another, the making of which was enjoined by duties of the highest obligation."

Nothing more, in the present instance, is required of President Jackson than an avowal that he had no intention to charge the French Government with a want of good faith, or the King with acting a double part in the transaction. The persons in the confidence of the President declare that he will make no explanations to France; what follows? France will refuse to pay the money in conformity with the directions of the Chamber of Deputies and the House of Peers. What follows then? either Congress must disclaim being answerable for the language of the Message, or they must take up the quarrel of the President and make it the quarrel of the nation; in other words, we must issue letters of marque and reprisal, which is war in disguise—or openly declare war, or, what is as injurious to our national prosperity, pass a non intercourse bill against France.

* * * * * Nor must we conceal the impression which is obtaining ground in several quarters, that our friends, the British, have been busy in this affair. Mr. Vaughn, the British minister at Washington, who is entirely in the confidence of the President and Vice President, and understands every thing at the seat of government, no matter how confidential, has lately returned home, better informed on American affairs than any *diplomatique* at Washington. He knows the temper of Gen. Jackson well, and it would be an admirable stroke of policy to advise France, for the honor of a monarchical government, not to pay the indemnity without explanations; while, on the other hand, he might safely hint to his friend, Mr. Van Buren, that the dignity of the President would be compromitted by such explanations.

In this ambidexter question, if non-intercourse ensued, who would benefit by it? The British manufacturer. If war ensued, who would be the carrying power? Great Britain.

It is well to look at things in every position, and calculate the doctrine of chances. The exact terms, or conditions of payment claimed by France, we shall not probably know until Congress meets—until then we cannot say how far those terms may be deemed reasonable; but this we do know: if war takes place, New York, from its vast commercial interests, must be a great sufferer. Our losses will be most serious and severe, consequently it behooves us in time to sound the alarm, and enquire what is to be done, what can be done, and what will be done to settle the dispute.—*N. Y. Star, of 31st ult.*

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Virginia, at New York from Liverpool, brings advices to the 8th of October. The London packet ship President has also arrived, having sailed from Portsmouth on the 3d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times announces that measures for the establishment of steam communication with India, are in progress with renewed activity.

N. P. Willis, Esq., of the United States, was married on the 1st of October, to Mary, daughter of Wm. Stace, Esq. of the royal arsenal, Woolwich. Mr. and Mrs. Willis immediately after the ceremony, set off for Paris.

Great alarm appears to exist in the agricultural districts of England on account of incendiary fires, which are said to be even more frequent and extensive than in former years.

Measures are in progress for the establishment of a telegraphic communication between London and Paris, by which tidings are to be conveyed in an hour and a half. The undertaking is got up by those concerned in the stocks.

FRANCE.

There is very little news from this kingdom.

The English conservative journals insist upon it, that the king of France is heart and soul with the Holy Alliance in policy and feeling. Disaffection is said to exist very extensively in the army. Suicides were exceedingly frequent in Paris and its vicinity.

GERMANY.

The review at Kalisch having terminated, the conference at Toplitz is now the general theme of continental rumor and speculation. The latest intelligence from the place of meeting bears date September 25, at which time an almost innumerable multitude of great people, from emperors down to simple excellencies, had arrived, and were crowded together in a most promiscuous fashion.—The emperor of Austria plays the host for all the monarchs and members of royal families, at an immense expense per diem. He has at least a hundred splendid carriages, each with four horses, coachmen, footmen, postillions, &c. which are placed at the absolute command of the illustrious guests.

The German papers speculate with great confidence on the adoption by the conference of some measure equivalent to a general disarmament.

Harford Trials.—The case of the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland *vs.* Thomas Ellicott, was closed on Saturday last, by a verdict against the latter of $28,100, being the full amount claimed, with interest.

The court proceeded to empannel a jury on one of the criminal prosecutions, whem eleven jurors only being obtained, the court adjourned until to-morrow, the 3d instant. The judges hold a court in Baltimore to-day to call over the docket, when they will adjourn until the 23d instant, in order to proceed with the Harford trials.—*Balt. Chron. of Monday.*

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MERCHANTS' BANK.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night last, 31st ult., one of the watchmen of the Bank heard a noise in the building, which he at first supposed to proceed from the scratching of a dog which he thought might have been inadvertently left in the bank. He went to the door leading to the Rotunda of the Exchange from Second street, when the noise became more distinct, and he was convinced that some person was within the building. As the doors leading to the Rotunda were all fastened, the watchman went to Page's Hotel and awoke the porter, who admitted him to the Rotunda and accompanied him to the door of the Maryland Insurance Office. This office adjoins the Merchants' Bank, and is separated from it by a brick partition. They found the door of this office fastened, but distinctly heard a person moving within—soon after which one of the windows, fronting on Gay street, was opened, and the person leaped for the street. Hastening to the front of the building, they found the robber, who, in making the leap from the window, had fallen into the area leading to the basement, and injured his leg so much as to prevent his escape. He was immediately seized and conveyed to the watch house, where he gave his name *William Freeman.*

After he was secured, a ladder was procured and the room of the Insurance office searched, when a number of keys and a great variety of instruments for house breaking with dark lantern, lucifer matches, &c. &c. were discovered. He had penetrated the partition separating the Bank from the Insurance Office about the depth of a brick when discovered, and was at work directly opposite the vault. He appears to be an expert hand at his business, and is probably an old offender. He had opened the door of the Insurance Office with one of his keys and secured it on the inside. It is supposed that he has accomplices, and we learn that a man was yesterday arrested on suspicion of being connected with him.

We understand that the division walls so secure, that he could not have pushed his operations successfully much farther, and we also learn that this Bank continues the system so judiciously established by the last office, that of having its watchmen constantly on duty from the close of its daily business until its commencement in the morning, Sunday not excepted.—*Balt. Chron.*

Judge M'Lean.—The New York Evening Star says, there appears to be no doubt that Judge McLean will be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Free Blacks.—It was stated at the Colonization meeting on Thursday evening, that Virginia would probably enforce, ere long, the law of that State which forbids free blacks to live within its bounds. We have conversed with gentlemen who have travelled recently in Virginia, and find the opinion general that this will be the result. The law, when enacted, was so offensive to the better feelings of the Virginians, that it has lain a dead letter. But the excitement and apprehension which now exist, have changed the opinions of the people. What shall we do with these hosts of miserable beings? Will the Abolitionists receive them into their houses, and provide employment or otherwise support them? Or must they be driven back, or left to suffer, and many of them to become the tenants of our almshouses and prisons?—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A letter from Rome, of the 1st of September, mentions the arrival of the United States ship Delaware in the Bay of Naples, last from Tripoli.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—By the arrival of the schooner William Tompkins, Capt. Cooper, we learn that the country was in a state of preparation for war. The *Reformers* had possession of the town of Puerto Cabello. The *Government Army*, under the command of General Paez, was at its head quarters, near Angostura. There had been several skirmishes between the Reformers and the Government Army, in all of which the skirmishers from the latter were defeated. Every general engagement which the Government Army had sought with the Reformers, the latter had carefully avoided on account of the superior numbers and discipline of their opponents, as well as the accomplished generalship of their commander in chief.

Niles' Register, in the course of some remarks on the present state of the currency, says, that, after the third of March, 1836, brokers' shops will be opened for the sale of United States bank notes, at rates above par, though paid for even in gold.

KENDALL COURSE RACES.

Fourth Day.—Proprietor's purse, $200, mile heats, free only for nags bred or raised in Maryland or the District of Columbia:

Gen. Emory's (Mr. Ashurt's) ch. f. Queen Anne, by John Richards,	4	1	1
L. Stockton's b. h. Sir Whitefoot, by John Hancock,	5	3	2
W. Smith's br. c. Highlander, by Monsieur Tonson,	3	2dis.	
J. Godman's b. c. Pelham, by Childers,	2	4dis.	
Gs. B. Kendall's ch. m. Ecarte, by Eclipse,	1	5dis.	
Richard Porter's b. h. Pedlar, by Prince George,	6	dis.	

Population of the city of New York.—According to a table published in the New York papers, it appears that the population of that city is now 264,000, being an increase in five years of 61,411, or 12,282 per year.

A novel project.—Among the numerous applications to be made to the next Legislature of New York, for new incorporations, &c., is one to organize a company with a large capital, for the purpose of constructing a tunnel under the Hudson, to communicate with a rail road on the other side of the river, which is to run to Albany.

Question for the curious.—Will any one of our readers send us a scientific solution of the question, why a small sewing needle, if carefully laid in a horizontal position on the surface of water, will remain on the top, although, from its specific gravity being several times greater than that of water, it should have a tendency immediately to sink to the bottom?—*Pittsburgh Visiter.*

Musical Precocity.—John J. Jones, of Pottsville, Pa., writes as follows to the editor of the Miner's Journal:—"I have a daughter a child not two years of age who has a remarkable gift for singing. At the age of fourteen months, she could sing several tunes quite distinctly—she can learn tunes very quick, and what is most astonishing, singing is more natural to her than crying, insomuch that she will at any time leave off crying for singing."

Temperance Convention.—At a meeting of the officers and managers of the Queen Anne's County Temperance Society, convened at Centreville on the 10th of October, instant, it was thought that great advantage would result to the Temperance cause from a union of effort by the different societies on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and of the state of Delaware.

It was therefore unanimously resolved by the members present, that the temperance societies of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and the State of Delaware, be invited to send five members from each county to meet in Centreville, Queen Anne's county, Maryland, on the 1st Tuesday of next December. It is also most respectfully suggested that where there are no county societies, that the different neighborhood societies be requested to confer and agree on five persons from each county to represent said societies in said Convention.

Resolved, also, That the Editors of newspapers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and in the State of Delaware be requested to publish this notice for three weeks in their respective papers, and that the ministers of the gospel of the different denominatons be also requested to read this notice a few times in their several congregations.

By order of the Board,
P. B. HOPPER, President
of Q. A. county Temperance Society.
October 23, 1835.

IFS AND OPINIONS

OF DR. MONROE.

If a man would be dry, let him drink, drink, drink,
If a man would be wise, he must think, think, think.
If a man would be rich, he must work, work, work,
And if he would be fat, eat pork, pork, pork.

But if

A man with ease would study, he must eat, eat, eat,
But little at his dinner, of his meat, meat, meat;
And a youth to be distinguished in his art, art, art,
Must keep the girls away from his heart, heart, heart.

The Duke of Portland it seems is travelling in the United States *incog.* "His Grace" and suite are among the list of passengers recently arrived at Charleston in the steam boat South Carolina from Norfolk.

Official brevity.—The following speech was delivered by the Governor of Barbadoes, in opening the session of the House of Assembly:—"Proceed to your duties, gentlemen; I have no observation to offer on any subject whatever."

BALTIMORE, November 5.

Flour—Howard street, from stores, $6.18; from wagons, $6.00; City Mills, $6.25; Susquehanna, $——.

Grain.—Wheat, best white, $1.30 a 1.32; red, best, $1.26 a 1.28; ordinary to good, $1 15a1.20. Corn, white, 98a100c; yellow, 95c. Rye, 80c. Oats, 38c.—*Chron.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. *William H. Hopkins*, of Easton, to Miss *Mary Jane Willis*, of this place.

DIED,

In this county, on Monday morning last, Mrs. *Sarah*, consort of Mr. Wm. D. Twilley.

On Saturday last, at Frederick, Maryland, JOHN SCHLEY, Esq. clerk of Frederick County Court, the duties of which station he has discharged for twenty years with fidelity and ability.

A meeting was held, according to appointment, on Wednesday night last, when Mr. Samuel Corkran was called to the Chair and Dr. A. C. Thompson appointed Secretary—After which, an address was delivered by the Rev. James A. Massey, on the subject of Missions.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That we proceed to organize a Missionary Society.

The following Constitution was then submitted by the Rev. James A. Massey, and adopted, viz:

ARTICLE I.

This Society shall be called the Missionary Society of Cambridge, auxiliary to the Missionary Society or the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Society is to raise money, to assist the Methodist Episcopal Church in her missionary operations. The payment of twenty five cents annually shall constitute a person a member of the Society, and the sum of five dollars at one time shall constitute a person a member for life.

ARTICLE III.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, three other persons to act with the aforenamed officers as an Executive Committee, and one or more Collectors.

ARTICLE IV.

The above named officers shall attend to the particular parts of the business indicated by their titles, and all of them shall endeavor to diffuse missionary information, arouse a missionary spirit, and collect funds by subscription and donations.

ARTICLE V.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held at such time, towards the close of each conference year, as the Executive Committee shall appoint, whose duty it shall be then to make a report of the proceedings of the past year, and of the amount of money raised during the year, and remit the same to the parent Society in Philadelphia.

ARTICLE VI.

The Executive Committee shall be at liberty to call a meeting of the Society whenever they may judge it expedient.

ARTICLE VII.

This Constitution may be altered by a majority of two thirds of the members present, at a regular meeting of the Society.

The names of fifty persons were handed in as members; and the following persons were elected officers of the Society:—

Rev. James A. Massey, *President.*
Rev. John S. Taylor, *Vice President.*
Dr. A. C. Thompson, *Secretary.*
Mr. Curtis Anderson, *Treasurer.*
Mr. Charles P. Straughn, } *Executive Committee.*
Mr. Henry Burn, }
Mr. Jeremiah C. Wright, }
Mr. Samuel Corkran, }
Dr. Francis P. Phelps, } *Collectors.*
Mr. William Littleton, }
Mrs. Araminta Lecompte, }
Miss Margaret Anderson, }

The Society adjourned to meet next Wednesday night, at half past six o'clock, at which time a sermon is expected by the Rev. James A. Massey, on the subject of Missions.

A. C. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Henry Burn & Son*, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to William W. Burn.

HENRY BURN.
WILLIAM W. BURN.

Nov. 7, 1835.

The subscriber, feeling grateful for the liberal patronage which he has heretofore received, informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the business at his old stand, and expects in a few days to have a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

which he will be glad to dispose of on accommodating terms.

HENRY BURN.

Cambridge, Nov. 7

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The House and Lot, occupied this year by Mr. Joseph Richardson, jr. The situation is beautiful, and the terms will be moderate.

JOSIAH BAYLY, Jr.

Nov. 7

A CARD.

Mr. Thomas Hayward has removed from this State, and has left with me for collection the debts due him. My instructions are to sue or warrant every one whose debt shall remain unpaid until the 10th of December next. These instructions shall be obeyed.

H. PAGE, Att'y.

Nov 3 8w

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, JR.,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store to the one lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hayward, opposite Mrs. Flint's tavern, where he is prepared to sell great bargains, having just received an additional supply of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

among which are a large assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SATTINETS.

Cambridge, Nov. 7 3w

MRS. RUTTER,

[FROM BALTIMORE,]

WILL open a School, in Cambridge, on November 16th, for the education of young ladies.

The branches taught are Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Astronomy, Philosophy, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work.

TERMS: - - - $5 per quarter.
Music, (Piano,) 10 "

Mrs. Rutter hopes, by strict attention to her School, to merit the patronage she may obtain.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Dr. Wyatt,
Dr. Ayres,
George W. Dobbin,
William H. Beatty,
Josias Pennington,
Mr. Neninger, (Professor of Music,) } *Baltimore;*
Dr. H. Howard, President of the Board of Trustees Brookeville Academy,
N. C. Brooks, Principal of Brookeville Academy,
Rev. Mr. McCormick,
Ignatius Waters, } *Brookeville.*

Cambridge, Nov. 7

New Boots AND SHOES.

WE have just returned from Baltimore, and are opening a very LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Boots and Shoes,

of the best quality. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LECOMPTE & WINTERBOTTOM.

Cambridge, Oct. 24

N. B.—All those who have accounts with us standing more than six months, will please call and settle, by money, note or judgment. L. & W.

WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a body of WOOD LAND, adjoining the Shoal Creek estate, containing between

3 AND 400 ACRES,

within a mile and a half of the town of Cambridge, and about the same distance from the Great Choptank river.

This land is heavily timbered, and would be very desirable to vessel builders and others employed in the lumber and wood business. There will be a road to the purchaser of this land a right of way to the river and also in the direction of Cambridge.

It is desirable to sell it in a body, but if this is not done by the fall, it will then be exposed at public sale in lots to suit purchasers.

WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, E. S. Md., Aug. 1, 1835.

The Baltimore American will give this advertisement eight semi-weekly insertions, and charge this office.

A CARD.

Joseph R. Eccleston, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public. He has taken the office lately occupied by the Sheriff, and opposite that of Josiah Bayly, Esq.

Cambridge, Dec. 20, 1834.

A CARD.

Josiah Bayly, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RESPECTFULLY offers to the public his professional services. He will practice in the Courts of Dorchester, Caroline, Somerset and Worcester counties, in the Court of Chancery, and in the Court of Appeals on the Eastern Shore.

Cambridge, Nov. 8, 1834.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE, *N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert-sts., (under the Museum,)*

Where have been sold *Prizes! Prizes!! Prizes!!! in Dollars—Millions of Millions.*

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES, or in authorised Lotteries of other States some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from One to Ten Dollars, shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, (post paid,) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, May 16, 1835.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of William W. Vickars, late of Dorchester county, deceased, to file their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, in the Register of Wills' office, on or before Wednesday, the 25th of November 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 31st day of October, 1835.

ROBERT D. BREWINGTON, Adm'r.

Oct 31 3w