CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1836.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday, 1st of February.

WARLIKE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Papers received by yesterday evening's mail, contain the anxiously-looked-for Special Message of the President to Congress on the state of our affairs with France. It is severe and indignant in its terms against France, and it urges "speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy, and the completion of our coast defences," as well as recommends the prohibition of "the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports," as "a preliminary step to stronger measures should their adoption be rendered necessary by subsequent events." This document is far less pacific than it was generally expected to be; and is conclusive as to the President's disposition in relation to the question of peace or war. It was transmitted to both Houses of Congress on Monday, and in both was referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs. The National Intelligencer is of opinion that the recommendations it contains will not be acted upon until we hear how the French Government have received the President's annual Message to Congress in December.

France and Russia.—A difficulty seems to be brewing between these powers. A correspondent of the New York American, under date of Paris, Dec. 9th, says—"The unqualified language used in the ministerial French journals of late, in regard to Russia, leaves no room to doubt the existence of hostile feeling, which cannot long continue without producing an open rupture between the two countries."

Indian War in Florida.—It appears by the last accounts, that the Indian hostilities wear a more threatening and distressing aspect. There was a battle on the Withlachoochee river, on the 31st December, in which numbers on both sides were slain and wounded. A letter from Jacksonville, (Florida,) says "the whole of East Florida is in danger. The Indians have possession of the Southern portion of it as far north as Bulow's, 40 miles south of St. Augustine—Picolata, on the St. Johns—Whitesville, on Black Creek—Alligator and Suwannee—an extensive and opposed frontier. It is the general opinion, that unless adequate aid is immediately extended to us, the whole of Floida, east of the Suwannee river, will be inevitably ruined. We must not only abandon our property to destruction, but, stripped of all our hard earnings, must fight for our lives, our women, and our children."

The French Question.—It is gratifying that the intelligence from France, brought by the Victoria, which arrived at New York, from Liverpool, on the 11th instant, is of such a character as to tend to strengthen the general hope that the French question will be amicably settled. Various extracts from the papers by this ship are placed in the opposite page. The opinion of the New York journals, predicated on the advices by the Victoria, is marked with much unanimity, most of them concurring in the assertion that there is now scarcely a doubt that the issue of the misunderstanding with our old ally will be pacific and happy. The Jour. of Commerce, the Com. Advertiser, the Herald, and the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of that city, all consider the last news as decidedly peaceful, and pronounce, in tones of confidence, that in no contingency will there be a rupture between the two nations. That the inferences of these papers are correct—that their avowed belief is well-founded—that their predictions are destined to be verified—we do most ardently hope; yet we still have misgivings on the subject. It does not appear so clear to our mind, that hostilities are out of the question; but viewing all the circumstances connected with the unfortunate affair, apprehensions for the result abide with us. We still fear our difficulties with France have not yet assumed their most threatening aspect, and that they are fraught with trouble and disaster. We know that comparatively few hold with us these opinions; but cannot, nevertheless, free ourselves from them; and we know we have been equally singular in believing that France could not recognize in the President's late annual Message the explanation which she demands as a prerequisite to the payment of our claims against her. A short time, however, will suffice to remove much of the doubt in which the matter is involved, and to enable one to point with considerable certainty to the sequel. In the meantime, the following paragraphs from the New York Courier and Enquirer, which embody our own views, may not be without interest. They are taken from the Courier's introduction to the news by the Victoria; and they are not without strength, though they differ widely from those which this news elicited from the mass of the New York editors.

[Since the above was prepared, we have received the President's Special Message to Congress, recommending commercial restrictions against France, which is eminently calculated to widen the breach between that nation and this.]

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

The aspect of our relations with France does not seem materially changed, though it is certain that the French Ministry have at length intimated that if the next *Message* approved of Mr. Livingston's letter, the indemnity would be paid. Of this we have been long convinced, and in *October* wrote what we deemed would be to them a satisfactory paragraph of the then forthcoming message, by way of illustrating our opinion, that the settlement of this important question rested upon a mere transmission to Congress of Mr. L.'s letter with his approval of it.

To us, therefore, the fact that a simple approval in the message of Mr. Livingston's letter, would cause the money to be paid, is nothing new, and does not influence our opinion upon the prospects of a pacific arrangement any further than its official information indicates that the Ministers are preparing to find a justification for themselves in withholding the indemnity, and permitting Mr. Barton to return to the United States without an adjustment of the question.

If Gen. Jackson had simply approved of Mr. Livingston's letter, there could have been no doubt of the payment of the money, as we have before said, and as is apparent from the article in the Moniteur; because then, France could, and probably would, have boasted of having wrung from our Government an apology, and deterred the Executive from recapitulating the trickery and disengenuous course she had pursued.

As the whole question then hangs upon the simple fact, whether the approval of Mr. Livingston's letter is such as will insure the payment of the money, we think we cannot perform a more acceptable service to our commercial community than by briefly placing before them the form of that approval and the circumstances connected with it of an offensive or conciliatory character. God knows that we deprecate *war* as much as any individual among us can, and comparatively, we should suffer as much as any from a rupture with France. We speak not, therefore, from *feeling*, but from a firm conviction that it is our *duty*, and one which we dare discharge fearlessly—to caution our merchants how they send their commerce to distant parts of the world whilst there is danger of *war*, and when by a very short delay they may become possessed of the true state of affairs.

At most, they can suffer but little from a delay of three or four weeks, whilst every thing may be lost by acting rashly. We content ourselves by recalling *facts* to their recollection—with showing them the precise state of the question—and then leave it to their judgment to determine whether we are or are not correct in saying the Message will not be satisfactory to the French Ministry.

The *approval* of Mr. Livingston's letter in the late Message, is in the following words:—

"When this latter communication, to which I especially invite the attention of Congress, was laid before me, I entertained the hope that the means it was obviously intended to afford, of an honorable and speedy adjustment of the difficulties between the two nations, would have been accepted; and I, therefore, did not hesitate to give it my sanction and *full approbation*.

"The French government *having received all the explanations which honor and principle permitted, and which could in reason be asked*, it was hoped would no longer hesitate to pay the instalments now due."

Then comes the question, Does the message of 1835, explain away the offensive language of 1834? is there any thing in it which may, by possibility, be tortured into an apology for that document?

In the message of '34, the President detailed the course of the French King and his Ministers, subsequent to the ratification of the Treaty, and particularly dwelt upon the non-compliance with the pledge of the French Minister, that the King would convene the Chamber of Deputies in the summer of '34, and press upon them the reconsideration of the Indemnity question in time to let their decision reach this country prior to the meeting of Congress in that year. As a remedy against the injustice of France in withholding what she had solemnly admitted to be justly due us, he recommended reprisals upon French commerce; but especially and expressly disclaimed the idea of threatening her, in the following words:

"Her pride and her power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of that character is *intended* by us."

Notwithstanding this, France chose to consider the message of 1834 an insult to her national honor; and the King, his Ministers, and the Legislative department of her Government, united in appending to the law appropriating the indemnity, a *condition* that the money should not be paid until ample explanations of this language had been offered by our Executive!

The same history of the negotiation which appeared in the message of '34, is even more specifically stated in that of '35,—the same charge against the King and his Ministers for not pressing the treaty upon the Chambers in the summer of 1834, which gave offence in the former message, is repeated and dwelt upon with the same minuteness in the present message,—and the same frank and explicit declaration which appeared in the offensive message, disclaiming any intention to insult or menace France, is as explicitly recited in the recent one. In short, there is not an offensive word contained in the message of 1834 which is not distinctly *defended* and *justified* or *repeated* in that of 1835—while the declaration of no intention to intimidate or insult France, is no stronger than it was in that very document at which France presumed to take offence.

But this is not all: there are in the message of 1835 several clauses of which we decidedly approve, which were not in the message of '34, but which, being *just*, are far more derogatory to the character of the French King and his Ministers, than any thing by which they assume to have been insulted in that document. We allude to the embodying in the recent Message the words of the ratification of the treaty by Louis Philippe, wherein he promises, "On the word and *faith* of a King, to observe the treaty and not contravene, nor *suffer* it to be contravened by others, for any cause or under any *pretence whatsoever;*" with the view to show that he has not kept good faith! And then again, the present message brings forward a new charge against the good faith of the King and his Ministers, by which they are made to appear as most consummate *trimmers*, and unwilling to defend what they themselves had proclaimed to be just. It reminds the world that with the offensive message in their possession, the King and his Ministers introduced a bill into the Chambers stipulating to pay the indemnity whenever it should appear that we had not made any reprisals on French commerce,—thereby admitting that it was just and proper to do so; and yet these same Ministers and Louis Philippe himself, subsequently agreed to the amendment requiring *explanations* for an insult, which, up to that period, they had deemed sufficiently resented by recalling their Minister! We quote the language of the message:—

"But this cheering [illegible] was soon destroyed by an amendm[illegible] duced into the bill at the moment of [illegible]—providing that the money shou[illegible] paid until the French Government [illegible] received satisfactory explanations of the President's message of the 2d of Decem[illegible] 1834; *and what is still more extraordi*[illegible] the President of the Council of Ministers adopted this amendment, and consented to its incorporation in the bill. In regard to a supposed insult, which had been formally resented by the recall of their Minister, and the offer of passports to ours, *they now, for the first time*, proposed to ask explanations. Sentiments and propositions which *they* had declared could not justly be imputed to the government or the people of the United States, are set up as *obstacles* to the performance of an act of conceded *justice* to that government and people. They had declared that the *honor* of France required the fulfilment of the engagement into which France had entered, unless Congress adopted the recommendations of the message. *They ascertained that Congress did not adopt them, and yet that fulfilment is refused*, unless they first obtain from the President explanations of an opinion, characterized by themselves as personal and inoperative."

And it adds—

"The law passed with the obnoxious amendment, *supported by the King's Ministers*, and was finally *approved by the King!*"

In proclaiming to the world, as the head of the American nation should, that we have no apology to make to France, the President uses the following language, which, so far from tendering any explanation, asserts that his statements in the message of 1834 were *true*, and that he can never give any explanations for his conduct, "*except such as are due to* INTEGRITY *and* JUSTICE;" which certainly intimates that there is neither the one nor the other in the demand for explanations made by France:—

"The *honor* of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me, *for the statement of truth and the performance of duty;* nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to *integrity and justice*, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed."

We repeat, that, with these facts before them, our readers are as capable of forming a correct judgment of the probable effects of the message upon the French Ministry, as the best informed persons here, or at Washington; and, while we adhere to the opinion uniformly expressed, that the message will not be considered satisfactory, we unite with all our fellow-citizens in the sincere hope that it may be, and that the amicable relations between America and France may not be further disturbed.

We regret to perceive, however, that, on the opening of the French Chambers, the whole correspondence between the two governments will be laid before the Representatives of the people. This will not only create additional delays, and retard a satisfactory arrangement, if such an one was intended, but as Ministers *knew* that the President's message would leave here on the 8th of December, and in all human probability, be received in Paris before the meeting of the Chambers on the 12th of January, it is obvious from this announcement that *they* do not intend to determine upon the character of that document. If they are desirous of an opportunity of paying the money, and look to the message to enable them to do so, why is it that they have announced through their official papers that it is their intention to again submit the question to the Chambers? The answer to us is obvious: Either they do not intend to pay us at all, or they hope by this course to keep the subject unsettled until General Jackson shall have retired from office, as has repeatedly been avowed through the columns of the French press.

At the date of our latest advices from Annapolis, they were about bringing the agitating subject of "Reform" before the Legislature. We do not yet see, however, any thing of much consequence in the report of the proceedings of either branch.

On Thursday of last week, Col. Veazey, qualified as Governor, in the Senate Chamber, at Annapolis, in the usual manner.

The Georgia papers mention that a treaty has just been concluded between the U. S. Commissioners and the Cherokee Indians, which is quite satisfactory to all parties.

A distressing accident occurred at Belville, Upper Canada, on the 27th ult. Mr. Corby, with his wife and three children, was crossing the Bay of Quinie, in a sleigh, when the horses broke through, and Mrs. C. and her three children were drowned.

The Princess Talleyrand, who has been separated for many years from her husband, the great diplomatist, died on the 9th of December, in her 74th year.

A letter-writer in the New England Galaxy makes the following comparison of the relative beauty of the ladies of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

"You know that Baltimore is famed for beautiful ladies. Well, after promenading Broadway and the Bowery in New York for a week, and strolling up and down Chesnut and Arch streets in Philadelphia for a like period, taking particular note of every thing curious in the eye of a stranger, especially of fair fashionables, who were forever glancing by, almost like beautiful visions of the fancy, I have indulged in the same pleasure for several days on Market street, and must certainly yield the palm to Baltimore. In one hour's walk in Baltimore, on a pleasant afternoon, you will see more really handsome women than you will meet in New York in a day, or in Philadelphia in half that time. In New York, the ladies dress themselves to death, but it won't do—in Philadelphia, they are very neat and very elegant in carriage, and graceful in manner; but in Baltimore, they combine with neatness, some elegance and great personal beauty—indeed, my heart has been well nigh lost a dozen times since I have been here, of which you have a strong evidence in my leaving the interests of the nation and the weightier matters of the law, to talk of the beautiful daughters of Eve."

GREY HAIR.—The sedentary, the studious, the debilitated, and the sickly, are, with very few exceptions, those who are earliest visited with grey hairs. The agricultural labourer, the seaman—all whose employment consists of or involves exercise in the open air, and whose diet is necessarily simple, are those whose hairs latest afford signs that the last process has commenced, that the fluids have begun to be absorbed, the textures to dry up and become withered. All whose employment renders much sitting necessary, and little or no exertion possible; all who study much; all who, from whatever cause, have local determination of blood, particularly if towards the head, are the persons most liable to early grey hairs. It is well known that mental emotions, violent passions, have in a single night, made the hair grey. Instances of this are numerous. They are in the same way to be understood and explained. They are owing to the increased determination of blood, stimulating the absorbents into activity, and causing them to take up the colouring matter of the hair. It will indeed be fortunate if a desire to preserve the youthful luxuriance of the hair should induce any fair votary of fashion and civilization, to forego late hours and heated rooms, and to try whether it is not better, and productive of more happiness, as well as calculated to promote this end, to exercise her limbs and inhale the fresh and untainted breath of the morning hours. It will indeed be fortunate if this or any thing else, induce any fair victim of civilization, who earns her bread by ministering to the gay pleasures of her wealthier peers, to steal from her labors one single hour, as an offering to her health.—*Treatise on Diet and Regimen.*

BALTIMORE, January 19.

Flour—Howard street, from stores, $6 75 a ——; from wagons, $6 62½ a ——; City Mills, $6.75—Susquehanna, $——.

Grain.—Wheat, best white, $——a——; red, best, $1.40 a 1.45. Corn, white, 70 a —c.; yellow, 74 a —c. Rye, — a —c. Oats, 40 a 42c.—*Amer.*

MARRIED,

In this town on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Massey, Mr. *Robert D. Brewington*, of this county, to Miss *Elizabeth Bacon*, of Sussex county, Delaware.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hurst, Mr *William Meekins*, to Mrs. *Ann Vickars*, all of this county.

DIED,

In this county, near Buck Town, on Wednesday, the 13th, Mr. *Joseph Bradshaw*.

CAMBRIDGE

Missionary Society.

The first annual meeting of the Cambridge Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference, was held in the Methodist Church, in Cambridge, on Saturday evening last. An appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. LEVI SCOTT; after which a collection was taken up in aid of the funds of the Society. The following report was then read and adopted; and, after several short extemporaneous addresses were delivered, subscriptions were made, which, together with the collection, amounted to upwards of $120. This result was highly creditable to the liberality of the congregation.

FIRST REPORT

Of the "Cambridge Missionary Society," auxiliary to the "Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference."

In presenting this their first report, the Officers of the Society respectfully inform its members and friends, that though, during the short period of its existence, the subscriptions have not been so great as our ardour in the cause had led us to hope for, yet they have been sufficient to prevent the indulgence of a belief that the community is entirely regardless of the claims of the Missionary cause. A female auxiliary to this Society has been formed at Beckwith's Chapel, (the terms of membership in which are the payment of 64 cents monthly,) which promises to equal, if not surpass, its parent.

It seems proper, as this is our first report, to give some account of the rise and progress of Missionary Societies and Missions in our Church. Methodism has been essentially a missionary system from the beginning. Ever since the Messrs. Wesley commenced their itinerant labors, Methodist preachers have considered the world as their parish, and that their duty was to preach in every part of that parish to which they could gain access, without waiting for the people to call or promise them a support. Much pecuniary suffering was the lot of the pioneers in new fields of labor, in consequence of there being no other provision for their support than the scanty and uncertain contributions of the few who were first benefitted by their labors. This state of things continued in our country until the year 1819, when the Philadelphia Conference Missionary Society and the General Missionary Society of our Church were established. The proximate cause of their formation was, the breaking out of a great work of religion, among the Wyandot Indians, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. John Stewart, a colored member of the M. E. Church, at Marietta, Ohio, went to these Indians, from a strong impression that it was his duty to do so, and, though previously not a preacher, he was the instrument of bringing many of them to the knowledge of the truth as it is in JESUS. Other preachers soon visited and assisted him, and at length the Ohio Conference sent them a regular preacher. It having been thus demonstrated that Indians could be converted without having been previously civilized, the Church was stirred up to take measures for sending the ministry of the word of life to them, and all the destitute within reach. This mission has flourished ever since. It has produced several native preachers and exhorters, among whom were the Chiefs *Mauunchue* and *Between-the-Logs*. There have been missions established since, with equal success, among the Indians of Canada, Michigan and North Western Territories, in Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia, and in the new Territory assigned to them west of the Mississippi. Native preachers have been raised up at several of these missions, among whom are Peter Jones, John Sunday, and Turtle Fields—the latter a travelling preacher of the Tennessee Conference. According to the last returns, there are now in the United States and Territories, 2436 Indian members of our Church, besides a very considerable number in the Canada Missions. There are also many flourishing Missions among the whites in our frontier settlements and other destitute places. These almost always become, in a few years, regular circuits, able and willing to support their ministry. Missions have also been established in Liberia, in Oregon Territory, on the Pacific, among the Flathead and other Indian tribes, and at Buenos Ayres, in South America. A Missionary has also been appointed to Rio Janeiro, and it is determined to send one to China as soon as a suitable man can be procured.

Our sister Churches and Missionary Societies are doing much towards sending the Gospel to all the world; but the exertions and contributions of Christendom are not yet by any means commensurate to the vast work to be done. "The harvest truly is great, and the laborers are few." A vast majority of the human race are yet entirely ignorant of Christ, and the greater part of the nominally Christian world is immured in the dangerous errors of the Greek and Roman Churches. In view of these appalling facts, all true Christians must be stirred up to "pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers into the harvest," and contribute liberally to their support.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified, that they will not be allowed to shoot or hunt, in any manner whatever, on my farm, "Hambrooks," without *special* permission. J. C. HENRY.

Hambrooks, near Cambridge, }
Jan. 23, 1836. }

O'Connell.

THE owners of this horse are requested to meet in Cambridge, on Monday the 1st of February. Imperative business will be transacted, and a full meeting is desired.

Jan. 23

DRUGS,
Patent Medicines,
Oils, Paints, Dyes,

PERFUMERY, COSMETICS,
CONFECTIONARY, FRUITS, &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the

DRUG BUSINESS,

At the old stand, near the Post Office, Cambridge,

Where he will keep a constant assortment of genuine

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
OILS, PAINTS, DYES,
PERFUMERY, COSMETICS,
CONFECTIONARY AND FRUITS, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

ANTHONY C. THOMPSON.

Cambridge, Nov. 21

P. S.—Orders from the country, and prescriptions from physicians, put up with neatness and despatch. A. C. T.

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority of the Hon. Chancery Court, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, that valuable GRIST MILL at Cabin Creek, known as "the Cabin Creek Mill," and the lands attached thereto. This is known to be one of the most desirable water mills in the county; the houses are in good order, and the supply of water is abundant—Also, a Wood Lot, the quantity not now known.

The sale will take place at New Market, on Tuesday, the 9th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, one-fourth cash on the day of sale, the remainder in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, secured by bond and security approved by the trustee. H. PAGE, Trustee.

Jan. 9 5w

SHARP'S ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful estate, situate at the mouth of Choptank river, is now offered for sale, on the most moderate terms. In the deed to the late Jacob Gibson, Esq., it is stated to contain six hundred and twenty one acres of land; but should any loss be ascertained to have accrued by washing, &c., from a survey of it the present proprietor will make a proportionate abatement from the purchase money. This estate is offered at the very reduced price of $5000, one third of which sum is to be paid in cash, and the remaining two thirds, in one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond or bonds, with security, for the payment of the same. For further particulars, inquire of Joseph W. Reynolds, Esq., near Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, or to the subscriber, at Easton, Talbot county.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN.

Dec 26 2m

UNION HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken that well known stand formerly occupied by Mr. John T. Wilson as a Tavern, and intends to carry it on as such, and hopes, by his diligent and assiduous attention to the business, to share a part of the public patronage. The Tavern is situate in a business part of the town, and is convenient to the Court House, which makes it preferable. His Table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. He has just fitted up a new Bar, where he will always keep on hand a choice collection of Liquors. His Stables are in good order, and attentive Ostlers attend them, and are well-filled with Provender.

The public's ob't serv't.,
THOMAS DAVIDSON.

Cambridge, Jan. 2, 1836 tf

N. B.—He will take Boarders by the day, week, month or year, on accommodating terms. T. D.

Cambridge Ferry.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage which he has received from them during the number of years in which he has kept the Cambridge or Bowdle's Ferry; and informs them that he is still as well prepared and as much disposed to attend to their wishes as ever. His Boats are substantial, safe and in good order, and are under the management of prompt, active, trusty and experienced hands; while he keeps as usual good Horses and Carriages for the accommodation of travellers. His long experience in the business, and his determination to use his best efforts to please, induce him to hope that he will give general satisfaction; and he solicits a share of public patronage.

He has signals on both sides of the river, which his boat will always answer with the utmost despatch, so that no one shall be kept waiting longer than shall be absolutely necessary.

THOMAS BOWDLE.

Dec 19

VALUABLE

Real Estate for Sale.

I am authorized to contract for the sale of that valuable DWELLING HOUSE on the hill, in Cambridge, having every convenience, especially being within a few steps of the Town Spring, and having attached to it a large Lot of two or three acres, besides a fine Garden, and the situation equal in health to any in the place.

Also, the Indian Bone FARM, in Transquakin, which is in first-rate condition, and rents for three hundred dollars per annum.

Also, the Great House FARM, immediately on Transquakin river, supposed to contain

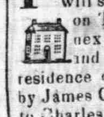
1100 acres.

As the owner of this valuable property is residing in the South, and purposes to make investments there, it would be sold upon advantageous terms.

BRICE J. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Agent for Mrs. Eliza Loockerman.

Oct 10

Real Estate, for Sale.



PURSUANT to competent authority, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder, on Tuesday, the 9th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the House and Lot in New Market, formerly the residence of Dr. James Sulivane, and sold by James Chaplain, Esq., and deeded by him to Charles D. Pritchard, Edward R. Pritchard and Duit J. Pritchard, as joint tenants in fee.

The sale will take place in New Market, near the premises, and the property will be sold subject to the lease for the present year, if any such exist.

The terms of sale will be one fourth cash, the remainder in six, twelve and eighteen months, with security approved by the trustee, with interest from the day of sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Jan. 9 5w

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Dr. Anthony C. Thompson & Dr. Francis P. Phelps in the *Practice of Medicine*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to settle their accounts with Mr. Wm. Goslin, their former clerk.

ANTHONY C. THOMPSON.
FRANCIS P. PHELPS.

Dec. 26, 1835. [Jan 2 4w]

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, on the night of Tuesday, the 22d of September last, a negro man, named

HARRY HUMANN,

about thirty years old, five feet six or eight inches high, well made and very black, with a scar on his breast, occasioned by a burn. He can read, write and cipher, and is a very shrewd fellow. He is, also, a first-rate sawyer, and can do rough carpenter's work. The above reward of three hundred dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the aforesaid Harry, should he be taken out of the State; or two hundred and fifty dollars, if in the State and out of the county; or two hundred dollars, if in the county—provided he be delivered to the undersigned, or secured so that he gets him again.

WILLIAM W. HANDLEY,
Adm'r. of Handy Handley.

Dec 26 tf

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.