use them up fast enough; at length my wife tried experiments to work them up into bread, cakes, pies, puddings, &c., and it was not long before we discovered that they could be used so as to answer every purpose of Indian meal, and that our family and friends considered it preferable to any thing of the kind made in the ordinary way.

The pumpkin is first deprived of the rind, and afterwards cut up in slices and boiled; when soft enough it is strained in a culender, and mashed up very fine; in this state it may be used up into pies, or mixed with flour for pudding, cake, &c. If it be intended for bread it may be made up with wheaten flour in the proportion of one third to one half. The sponge must be first set in the ordinary way with yeast in the flour, and the pumkin worked in as it begins to rise. My wife's rule is to use as much pumpkin as will bring the dough to a proper stiffness without water. Care should be taken that the pumpkin is not too hot to scald the leaven. It requires more baking than bread made entirely of wheat. I am aware that pumpkin bread is nothing new, but I am informed that farmers in the country use Indian meal with their pumpkin instead of wheaten flour, which makes it more like pudding than bread. Those farmers that are in the habit of making their bread with wheat and Indian corn may find a market for their meal more easily than for pumpkins, and if they use these up into bread precisely in the same manner as they do their meal, I am persuaded they will find it very wholesome and palatable bread.

Yours respectfully,

T. BRIDGEMAN.

New York, Nov. 21, 1833.

Varieties of the White Mulberry.—The white Mulberry is a tree not known by its fruit. Two varieties bear white berries, one red, and another black, and trees have been known to bear different kinds of fruit on the same tree.

Mode of testing Seed.—Soak it in hot water a few hours, when the seed which is really good will sink to the bottom, the worthless will continue to float on the surface: the latter must be thrown away as it will not vegetate.

The New Orleans Courier of the 18th ult. has the following report. If it be founded in truth, the hope of the achievement of the independence of Texas is indeed a forlorn one:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT, *if true.*

We extract from the Donaldsville (La.) Eagle, of the 13th instant, received by the mail yesterday evening, the following important intelligence:

"We learn from a respectable person, arrived here, that the *Camanche* and several other tribes of Indians have declared war against Texas, and will second the operations of Gen. Santa Anna, who is now advancing on San Antonio at the head of 5000 men and 25 pieces of artillery. The Indian force, it is said, amounts to ten thousand warriors, and 5,000 cavalry. This report accords perfectly well with the departure of the 6th regiment of U. S. troops from Jefferson barracks, for the Mexican frontier, where they are to be joined by General Gaines, who is to take the command."

The disaffection of the Camanche Indians is also stated in an article which we published on Tuesday last;—according to the Arkansas Advocate, they had torn up the treaty lately entered into by them with the Commissioners of the United States, and exhibited a hostile attitude.

If this rumor prove correct, which God forefend, then indeed the friends of Texian liberty have every thing to fear—a bloody and savage war must ensue, the consequences of which will be terrible, and may forever seal the chance of Texian independence.

Santa Anna, perhaps, has offered the numerous hordes of Indians, who inhabit our frontiers and those of Mexico, the whole of Texas as a reward for their services, in case they should expel the colonists. This measure would be politic on his part, as it would crush all that vestige of liberty which is so rapidly diffusing itself among his countrymen, and which every moment threatens to hurl him from his usurped power—besides, it would put a stop to all future American enterprise in that quarter. The Indians he could easily induce to become his allies, and use them either as means to gratify his ambition or revenge.

The frontiers of Louisiana and Arkansas would require a large force to keep the Indians in awe; and even then be subject to the depredatory excursions of the savages.

GOOD NEWS FROM AFRICA.

By the arrival of the brig Susan Elizabeth, at New York, letters have been received from Thomas Buchanan, Esq., agent of the New York and Philadelphia Young Men's Colonization Society, who sailed for Bassa Cove on the 23d of November last. He arrived at Monrovia on the first of January, and proceeded to the settlement of which he has charge, on the eighth. The following is an extract from one of his letters:—

"I find a state of things here altogether better than I had ever anticipated, even when trying to imagine the brightest side of the picture; but with my present imperfect ability to detect the errors of first impressions, shall withhold the remarks which my feelings would prompt. I visited New Georgia, Congoe Town, and Caldwell, on Tuesday last, in company with some gentlemen of this place, for the purpose of seeing some of our emigrants who had been located at those places. With all these towns I was much pleased, but this term is too feeble entirely to convey the delightful emotions excited by the appearance of things in the two first named villages, which are the residences of the recaptured Africans. The air of perfect neatness, thrift and comfort which reigned throughout, afforded a lovely commentary on the advancement which these interesting people have made in civilization and Christian order, under the patronage of the Colonization Society. Imagine to yourself a level plain of some two or three hundred acres, laid off into square blocks, with streets intersecting each other at right angles, as smooth and clean as the best swept side-walk in Philadelphia, and lined with well plated hedges of cassava and plum—houses surrounded with gardens luxuriant with fruit and vegetables—a school house full of orderly children, neatly dressed and studiously engaged—and then say whether I was guilty of extravagance in exclaiming, as I did after surveying this most lovely scene, that, had the Colonization Society accomplished nothing more than had been done in the rescue from slavery and savage habits of these three hundred happy people, I should be well satisfied.

"I must hurry to a close, as I find there is a prospect of getting off to-night for the Cove, whence I hope to communicate more fully ere long."

LATE FROM SPAIN.

The brig Ceres, Captain Comings, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought Cadiz papers to Jan. 27, containing Madrid dates to the 31st. We are indebted to Messrs. Topliff for the loan of these papers. There are two official letters from Gen Cordova, dated at his head quarters at Ulibarri Gamboa, and Arroyane the 16th and 17th, giving an account of two engagements on those two days, between the troops under his command, including those of Generals Evans and Espartero, and the Carlist troops, in the mountains of Ariaban, in which he claims some important advantages for the cause of the Queen. Very few particulars, however, are given. Gen. Cordova estimates his own loss as not exceeding 100 men, and that of the enemy 600 hors de combat, besides 60 or 70 who came over to the queen's army. These letters are addressed to Gen. Almodovar, who was at Vittoria. The Cortes was engaged in the discussion of the election law. The sanction of the Queen to the law expressing the confidence of the Cortes in the government, was communicated to both Chambers on the 18th.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

TERRIBLE PRICES.

The price of a moderate pair of ducks in the New York market Tuesday was $2 50, of a little pair of chickens $1.50, of good pieces of beef 12 a 16 cts. lb., of veal hind quarters 14 cts., of eggs 6 cts. each, and none to be had at that, apples $1 31 a bushel. The country people seem to have no more compassion on us than the landlords, and even the men who are constantly brawling about oppression and high prices, if they have any thing to sell, stickle for the last cent like real Shylocks. In spite of Free Trade we would almost recommend a strike against such enormous prices were it not for the grave inquiry of what we should do in the mean time, before the refractory country people should be brought to terms, a circumstance too little considered in strikes generally. But to be quite serious, those extremely high prices are sad indeed for the poor, whose means are in no small degree reduced by the weather, which prevent out door labor a great part of the time. Their wants call for a liberal relief from the overflowing abundance of the wealthy, with whom the expenses of going to market, be they more or less, are of very little importance.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The Charleston Mercury, of the 23d ult., states that beef is selling in that market at the unprecedented price of twenty five cents per pound!

European Symptoms.—The following affords a slight intimation that the sultan of Turkey well understands the feeling of the British cabinet with regard to the designs of Russia upon his Empire:

The sultan at a late audience, which he gave to lord Ponsonby, presented him with a brilliant snuff box for the British king, and at the same time placed on the breast of the ambassador the splendid Turkish decoration of honor, called the Ittihar Nishan, remarking that it was worthy of "a heart that beat so truly in the interest of the Ottoman empire."

Improvement in Fire Arms.—A Mr. Colt, of Connecticut, has exhibited in this city a newly invented rifle and pistol, of admirable construction. The chamber contains tubes for several charges of powder and ball; it may be made to contain from six to ten. In cocking the gun to shoot, the chamber revolves on an axis, and brings in succession every tube in the chamber in line with that of the barrel; and when discharged the act of cocking brings the next tube into position, until all are discharged. All the tubes may be recharged as quickly as a single gun of the ordinary structure.—This new implement of war has been shown to the President, the Secretary of War, and the Navy, many officers of both the army and navy, and is considered the most efficient instrument of the kind ever invented. We made an experiment with the rifled pistol, and found it as sure in firing, and accurate to the aim, as the best of the common construction.—*Washington Globe.*

Steam Sleigh.—A late number of the Galena Advertiser states that two enterprising Yankees have recently invented and secured a patent for a Steam Sleigh, to run regular trips, steamboat like, between Galena, Dubuque and Prairie du Chien.

THE CONTRAST.

The rich prairie country of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, enjoys a peculiar exemption in the mildness of its climate at this moment, when all the northern states, east and south east of the great lakes is covered with snow. We understand at Chicago and westward from thence, there has been no snow, and that the ground is bare and already indicating the approach of spring vegetation. The western and northwestern winds to us so cold from their sweeping over the great sheets of water of the inland lakes, are there much warmer and drier, as they pass the whole distance of several thousand miles from the Pacific over an uninterrupted extent of land. This must make the great difference in the climate of Illinois, Missouri, &c. as compared with ours on the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Star.*

MELANCHOLY.

Hartford, Conn.—A melancholy occurrence recently took place in the establishment for painting clock tables belonging to S. Osborn, Esq. of Harwinton. A vessel containing a preparation of rosin and spirits of turpentine, which was standing upon the stove, was accidentally overturned, and the contents coming in contact with the stove, took fire, filling the room with flames and smoke.—Several females, who were employed in the shop, had their clothes partially burnt, and were more or less injured, and one of them, Miss Harriet E. Couch, suffered so severely from this cause, that she survived only about a week. She was twenty years of age, and was daughter of Mr. Oliver W. Couch, of this city.—[Courant.

TALENT AND PERSEVERANCE.

Our Washington correspondent stated yesterday, of the Honorable Senator Kane, that he went, when quite a youth to the west; leaving the friends and associations of his early days—with the determination never to return, until he distinguished himself in the higher walks of life. He returned—crowned with the honors of an eminent position in the political world, to the residence of his father in Washington, where he lodged—a senator of the United States.—But returned—*to die!* The very situation held by his parent, had been procured through his influence; and the aged heart was cheered by the recompense of his struggles, and the beams of his fame.

There is an example and a good one in this. Let the young remember, that they have but *one* mortal life to live. Let them improve to the utmost, the faculties they have received from the Almighty. *There can be no limit to their distinction,* if their energies are properly directed. No young man need be to morrow, what he is to-day. Added knowledge—added power, and added reputation, are within his grasp. He has but to say of a desired end, '*I will reach it*'—and he can. In any pursuit, love, literature, politics,—if he have the consciousness of superior faculties, honesty of purpose, and a well disciplined mind, his success is certain. Higher and higher can his aspirations lead him until the things he once looked up to, are beneath his feet. Let him not turn aside to delight himself in the petty dalliance of common persons, or temporary pleasures, or indulge in the paltry ambitions of society. Let him preserve the integrity and independence of his spirit, and all the factious distinctions of really inferior contemporaries, melt before him in his triumphant career. Should he fail—nobly, for 'it is appointed unto man once to die,'—and if his part upon the stage of life has been acted rightly, he goes the sooner to his reward.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Benevolence Defeated.—During the recent Siberian weather, a wealthy and humane gentleman residing in the western part of the city, who had laid up about 300 cords of wood last summer, for his own use, (in lime burning) finding that the article had become so extremely scarce and selling for $10 per cord, a price entirely beyond the means of many poor people, he resolved to sell his surplus over 200 cords, for what it cost, about $5, and not allow one family to have more than one cord each.—It soon became known, and in a very short time the yard was cleared, when it was discovered that the carters who had hauled it away and paid $5 for it had been selling it for $10!—*U. S. Gazette.*

Law and Physic.—The number of persons administering the Law in France amounts to 32,184. Of the advocates, only 2,303 are in practice, and their practice and their average fees do not exceed 433 francs per annum. There are over 1339 hospitals and their annual revenue exceeds 10 millions of dollars.

Lord Mulgrave, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has presented a richly-chased gold snuff-box to Mr. Tyrone Power, the comedian, as a token of his regard.

NATURAL HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

Earthquake.—We make the following extract from an interesting letter recently written by Dr. Linn, one of the U. S. Senators from Missouri, to the Hon. John Davis, Chairman of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of removing obstructions in the St. Francis, White and Big Black rivers, which, taking their rise in Missouri, run nearly parallel with the Mississippi for some hundreds of miles, and finally unite far down in Arkansas with the "Father of Waters." This letter contains much valuable geological information concerning this extensive and almost unexplored region, and discovers an intimate acquaintance with the subject, which would authorize a much more full and elaborate essay by the writer than a brief letter.

The annexed extract embraces the account we remember to have seen of the earthquake of 1811, and its transforming effect upon the surface of the country. It would appear by the statement of Dr. Linn, that on the removal of the rafts in these rivers, which may be accomplished at an inconsiderable expense, an immense tract of valuable public land, in a benign climate, would be redeemed from waste, and the whole region rendered healthful and productive. The writer remarks:—

From the town of Cape Girardeau to Helena, below the mouth of St. Francis, is a distance of several hundred miles, and from the banks of the Mississippi to the high grounds in Missouri and Arkansas will average sixty or seventy miles. The greater part of this area, with the exception of a narrow belt stretching along the border of the Mississippi, is covered with an immense morass, inundated by the overflowing of the "father of waters," or submerged by the rushing torrents from the neighbouring hills, the principal of which is the St. Francis. These streams having their origin in elevated regions, when flushed by heavy rains or dissolving snows, fall into this great basin with tremendous force, and either from obstructions which actually exist, like the rafts on Red River, or from not having sufficient descent to carry off the rapidly accumulating waters, spread over the country, giving it the appearance of a vast lake, over which magnificent forests of cypress and other gigantic tress wave their branches in gloomy solitude. In the midst of this wilderness, islands of rocks and elevated portions of land appear, of various dimensions, like oases in a desert, and denominated by the French 'cote sans deseid,' or hills without design. How came these lost hills in this position? The most reasonable answer that suggests itself to that question, in my opinion, is, that the far greater portion of this gloomy region, annually covered by water, and, at all seasons, by a heavy growth of timber, thick cane-brakes, closely interwoven by many plants of the convolvulus order, was once high ground, but during some convulsions of nature sunk to its present general level, leaving spots unaffected to tower in grandeur over the surrounding scene of desolation. At the same time, the St. Francis, forced from its bed or ancient channel, was compelled to seek its devious way to the Mississippi through lakes, lagoons and slimy quagmires. Nor is the opinion altogether unsupported by facts, or based on mere conjecture.

The memorable earthquake of December, 1811, after shaking the valley of the Mississippi to its centre, vibrated along the courses of the rivers and valleys, and, passing the primitive mountain barriers, died away along the shores of the Atlantic ocean. In the region now under consideration, during the continuance of so appalling a phenomenon, which commenced by distant rumbling sounds, succeeded by discharges, as if a thousand pieces of artillery were suddenly exploded; the earth rocked to and fro, vast chasms opened, from whence issued columns of water, sand and coal, accompanied by hissing sounds, caused, perhaps, by the escape of pent-up steam, whilst ever and anon flashes of electricity gleamed through the troubled clouds of night, rendering the darkness doubly horrible. The current of the Mississippi, pending this elementary strife, was driven back upon its source with the greatest velocity for several hours, in consequence of an elevation of its bed. But this noble river was not thus to be stayed in its course. Its accumulated waters came booming on, and, overtopping the barrier thus suddenly raised, carried every thing before them with resistless power. Boats, that floated on its surface, shot down the declivity like an arrow from a bow, amid roaring billows and the wildest commotion.—A few days' action of this powerful current sufficed to wear away every vestige of the barrier thus strangely interposed, and its waters moved on in their wonted channels to the ocean. The day that succeeded this night of terror brought no solace in its dawn.—Shock followed shock; a dense black cloud or vapour overshadowed the land, through which no struggling sunbeam found its way to cheer the desponding heart of man, who, in silent communication with himself, was compelled to acknowledge his weakness and dependence on the everlasting God.—The appearances which presented themselves after the subsidence of the principal commotion, were such as strongly supported an opinion heretofore advanced. Hills had disappeared, and lakes were found in their stead; and numerous lakes became elevated ground, over the surface of which vast heaps of sand were scattered in every direction, whilst, in many places, the earth, for miles, was sunk below the general level of the surrounding country, without being covered with water, leaving an impression in miniature of a catastrophe much more important in its effects, which had, perhaps, preceded it ages before.

One of the lakes, formed on this occasion, is sixty or seventy miles in length, and from three to twenty in breadth. It is, in some places, very shallow; in others, from fifty to one hundred feet deep; which is much more than the depth of the Mississippi river in that quarter. In sailing over its surface, in the light canoe, the voyager is struck with astonishment at beholding the giant trees of the forest standing partially exposed amid a waste of waters, branchless and leafless. But the wonder is still further increased on casting the eye through the dark-blue profound, to observe cane breaks covering its bottom, over which a mammoth species of testudo is occasionally seen dragging his slow length along, while countless myriads of fish are sporting through the aquatic thickets. But if God in His wrath has passed through this devoted land, if He touched the mountains and they disappeared in the abyss, His beneficent influence is still felt in the soft climate, the unexampled fertility of its soil, the deep verdure of its forests, and the choicest offerings of Flora.

THE BOY, MOZART, AT PARIS.

From a German Newspaper of March 1764.

PARIS, 20th March, 1764.—There has been at Paris for some months past, Mr. Mozart, director of music to his Grace the Archbishop of Salzburg, with two most accomplished children. His daughter, eleven years old, plays the piano forte to perfection. His son, of the age of seven years, is a perfect prodigy. He has all the knowledge and execution of a master of music; he not only performs in an astonishing manner, the concertos of the most celebrated masters, but he also composes himself. He will extemporize for whole hours, and add the choicest thoughts to the deepest knowledge of harmony. All who know any thing about music are, as it were, enchanted to find in a child what they would not have discovered without admiration in the most perfect music masters. You may try this wonderful child in what manner you please: put before him pieces without the base, and he will write it down, just as it should be, without the assistance of an instrument. Songs, given by others, he will accompany by ear—introducing manifold variations.—His traxis on the piano is so great that you may cover the keys with a towell, without preventing him from playing with equal precision and rapidity.

These children have had the honor to play several days in succession before the Dauphin, the princesses of France, and before many other high personages at court and of the city; young Mozart, also had the honor of playing for an hour and a half the organ in the Royal Chapel, at Versailles, in the presence of this high assembly. The Princess Victoire, has most graciously condescended to accept the humble dedication of some Sonatas composed by this master, a child, and which will be published forthwith. They are prefaced as follows.—Madame! The essays which I present to your Royal Highness, are not the most perfect, but having the gracious permission of adorning them with your Highness' name, their success cannot be doubtful, and the world cannot but entertain a favorable opinion of an author of seven years appearing under your Highness' protection; would, that the language of gratitude might be expressed by music! I should then be less embarrassed to speak of the impression made on my heart by your highness' beneficences. I must carry the remembrance of them to my fatherland, and as long as nature, which has made me like a nightingale, a musician, shall animate me, the name Victoire shall remain engraven on my memory with traits as indelible as it dwells in the hearts of all Frenchmen. I am with the deepest veneration,

J. G. WOLFANG MOZART.

A good Anecdote.—As the good Deacon A., on a cold morning in January, was riding by the house of his neighbor F., the latter was chopping wood and threshing his hands at his door. The usual salutations were exchanged, the severity of the weather briefly discussed, and the horseman made demonstration of passing on, when his neighbor detained him. 'Don't be in a hurry, Deacon; would'nt you like a glass of good old Jamaica this cold morning?' 'Thank you kindly,' said the old gentleman, at the same time beginning to dismount, with all the deliberation becoming a Deacon, 'I don't care if I do.' 'Ah, don't trouble yourself to get off, Deacon,' said the wag, 'I merely asked for information, we hav'nt a drop of rum in the house.'

Children—Every romp with them is death to a score of grey hairs. Their games moreover present such a contrast to the rougher contest of bearded children, in the game of life, where money, power, and ambition are the stake, that it is refreshing to look at them and mingle with them, even were it only to realize that human nature yet retains something of its divine original.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER avails himself of this mode, to inform his friends and the public, that he has recently purchased the

Drug Establishment

of Dr. A. C. Thompson. Having undertaken this business, he intends giving it his unremitting and undivided attention. Having graduated at the University of Maryland, he flatters himself, that, from his knowledge of medicines and the nature of disease in its diversified forms, he will be enabled to give prescriptions that may often save what is commonly called a *Doctor's bill.* He will keep on hand a constant supply of the *very best*

MEDICINES,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CONFECTIONARY, GARDEN SEEDS, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints,

and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

He begs leave respectfully to invite his friends and the public, who may have occasion for any thing in his vocation, to call upon him, when he will be pleased to attend to their demands.

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

JOSEPH FLINT.

Cambridge, Feb. 27, 1836 tf

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Chancery, made December 31, 1835, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder, at McKnight's store house, the following tracts or parts of tracts of land of which Robert Hart died seized, to wit: Naboth's Vineyard, 630¼ acres; Bay Side Pasture, 70 acres; Betty's Desire, 9 acres; Foxwell's Venture, 45 acres; Roger's Chance, 47 acres; Strife, 12¼ acres; Hog Range, 69 acres; Cow Range, 18 acres; Cow Pasture, 20 acres; Soldier's Privilege, 16¼ acres; Beaver Dam Range, 250 acres. Lot No. 1 Slacum's Conclusion, 175 acres; Lot No. 1, by commission, called Hog Yard Quarter, part of Widow's Purchase and Slacum's Conclusion, 112 acres; Slacum's Lot, per commission 982 acres; Bachelor's Folly, 40 acres; Gootee's Lot, 4½ acres; Blind Trader, 45 acres; Addition to Liberty, part, 19½ acres; Bramble's Liberty, 31½ acres; Gootee's Lot, 145 acres; Rent, 100 acres; Garder's Labyrinth, (or Saybrink) 52 acres; Addition to Doe Park and Outlet, 11 acres; Outlet, 10 acres; Good Luck upon Hardship and Regulation, 206 acres; Parris, Mulberry Island and Black Swamp, 106 acres; Boor Brook, part, 14 acres; Gootee's Chance and Gootee's Defiance, (bought of Wm. H. Yates, Collector, as the property of Reuben Andrews's heirs,) the quantity not now known; Bull Point or Cold Comfort, 10 acres. The above property lies in Lake's District. A large part of this property is said to be abundantly furnished with young, large and thriving timber of valuable quality. This sale is particularly inviting to those engaged in ship building or other departments of wood trade. The various parts constitute an immense body of timber ground of the best kind. Those who are disposed to purchase, will call on or write to William W. Lake, Esq., living near the property, and he will furnish all the information desired.

At the same time, I will offer for sale all the interest of the said Robert Hart in the following parts of tracts of land, lying in Cambridge District, to wit: Sandy Ridge, Addition to ditto, Squirrel point Neck and Bachelor's Range, containing together 50 acres. This property is said to have been bought from Letitia Robinson, but I believe no undisputed title is resident in Robert Hart.

The sale of the above property will take place on Wednesday, the 10th of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The property will be sold in lots or parcels to suit purchasers.

On Tuesday, the 9th of February, I will sell, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at New Market, the tracts or parts of tracts called Tryall and Linster, part, containing 43½ acres.

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

Persons having claims against the said estate are now notified to file them in the Chancery Office, at Annapolis, properly vouched, within six months from the day of sale; they may otherwise lose all interest in the proceeds of this sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Jan. 9 5w

☞ *The sale of the above property is postponed until Wednesday the 24th instant.*

H. PAGE, Trustee.

February 13.

☞ The sale of the above property is unavoidably postponed until Saturday, the 19th of March next, when it will positively take place.

H PAGE, Trustee.

February 27 4w

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.

NOTICE.

AN Election will be held, on Saturday, the 12th day of March next, at the Court House, in the town of Cambridge, for a Commissioner of the said town, in the place of Thomas Hayward, removed. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continue open for one hour.

By order,

WILLIAM REA, Clerk.

Feb. 27 3w