AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

From the Milledgeville Recorder, July 26.

Our intelligence from Florida is, that Governor Call, who has the command of the entire force to be engaged against the Seminoles, only delays the commencement of another campaign until the arrival of 1,000 volunteers from Tennessee, which are daily expected He hopes, with the Tennesseans, the Florida militia, and the United States troops in the territory, to commence the campaign by the 1st of August. Amongst the other objects of the present measures, is that of destroying the crops of the Indians.

We very much fear that the climate of Florida will prove the worst foe these troops will meet with.

We cannot accede to the propriety of carrying troops from Tennessee into the malarious swamps of Florida in the month of August. It will, we doubt not, be attended with a waste of human life which the object to be attained will by no means sanction. In regard to the health of the troops already there, we may judge from the following facts: At Fort Drane, at our last accounts, out of the comparatively small force stationed there, there are reported 149 on the sick list, among whom are five out of seven officers. From Black Creek, the accounts are truly deplorable—52 have died there in 40 days.

The Indians are still in small parties, committing depredations. The only question is, can they, in the succeeding months, be followed into the swamps, and routed from them?

From the New Orleans Bulletin, July 20.

The Creeks, amounting to some 12 or 1300, including men, women and children, reached our city by the way of the lake on Monday last. Until the departure of the boats, which are to convey them to their place of destination, west of the Mississippi, they made a temporary lodgment along the bank of the New Canal, below the basin, at the foot of Julia street.

These Indians are not chained, as was reported, but are quite at large. They do not appear to be destitute of the proper clothing, and are without arms. We noticed among the group some fine looking warriors, who, with their well chiselled frames, strongly developed muscles, dark hair, hazel eyes, high cheek-bones, and noses that would rival the Greek, in precision of outline, showed a combination of manly beauty and strength, that we have rarely seen surpassed by the pale faces. There are Indian damsels too, who need only the habiliments and decorations of a more refined state of society, to create no little envy among even more polished dames, the observed of all observers.

Yet they are all poor untutored savages, wandering from the home of their fathers and the narrow limits that *civilized* policy left them but in mockery. They no longer look upon the council groves, bend the bow, and arm the rifle in chase, nor follow unmolested the streams of their once untrammelled domain. They find themselves hemmed in by those who have stripped them of their lands, curbed the wild and unshackled reign of their nature, debased them from the majesty of their birth and free condition, and now transport them to other lands, soon in turn to be swallowed by the grasping avarice of their destroyers.

Can we think of this, and not feel that the Indian has deep and powerful promptings to revenge, against those who have thus contributed to his fallen state and left him, like the blasted hemlock of his own native forest, leafless and withered both root and branch?

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Richmond, (Missouri,) to his friend in Philadelphia, dated July 8, 1836:

"Our town is all commotion to day. Indian hostilities have commenced on the frontier of our State, about sixty miles from this place. The Indians have killed two men, one of whom they literally cut to pieces. The Iowa is the only tribe that is yet known to be hostile, but there is no doubt in the minds of the people of this country but there will be a general rise among the Pottawattomies, Shawnees, and many other tribes. Our Governor has ordered out one thousand horsemen from the counties of Ray, Clay, Jackson, Fayette, and Carroll. The two hundred of our county are ready, and will take up the line of march in about two hours; they are all volunteers, and well understand the use of the deadly rifle. The citizens of this town are now giving them a public dinner, and as soon as that is over they take up the line. They will march directly to the Iowa towns.

"The Mormon question is not yet settled in this country, nor will it be, in my opinion, as long as any of them remain here. Meetings are being held in the various counties to prevent their introduction here. Their great suit with the Jackson county boys was settled yesterday to the satisfaction of both parties—the Jackson boys paying them $750 for their expulsion and destruction of property. There are thousands of these wretched beings encamped all over our country. The citizens of Clay have met, and concluded to let 100 families of them remain in that county. This county (Ray) has done nothing yet."

Among the discoveries of this century, is that of the badness of the Italian climate. Americans are always greatly disappointed in this point in Italy. The source of the exaggerated opinion of the excellence of the Italian climate is probably in the accounts of it given by English travellers, who overvalued it from its contrast to that of their own sunless isle.

MR. MADISON.

The annexed biographical sketch of this illustrious man is said to be correct.

James Madison, late President of the United States, was the son of James Madison, of Orange county, Virginia, and Nelly Conway, his wife—and could trace back his paternal ancestors as inhabitants of Virginia, for about one hundred years previous to his birth, which took place at the house of his maternal grandmother, in Port Conway, on the Rappahannock river, March 16, 1751. He was educated by Mr. Robertson, a Scotchman, in King and Queen county, and by the Rev. Mr. Martin, a Jerseyman, at his father's house in Orange county. With these two learned and accomplished teachers, he studied English, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c., and prepared himself to enter College, which he did at Princeton, N. J., in 1769. He graduated in 1771, having studied the Junior and Senior classes in one year, but was induced to continue at Princeton till 1772, from a desire to learn Hebrew, and to extend his studies under the superintendence of Dr. Witherspoon, President of the College, to whom he was very much attached. Having a delicate frame, his excessive studies impaired his constitution, and he continued in bad health for many years. In the spring of 1776, he was elected by the people of Orange county, a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, but in 1777 he failed in his election in consequence of his refusing to treat and electioneer. In the following winter he was elected a member of the Executive Council, where he continued to serve until the winter of 1779-80, when he was elected by the General Assembly a member of the Continental Congress, of which body he remained a member until the autumn of 1785. He was elected a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, in the Spring of 1785, and again in 1786. He was elected by the General Assembly a member of Congress in 1786, and the same year to the Annapolis Convention, which made the present constitution of the United States. He was elected by the people of his county in 1788, a member of the Virginia Convention which ratified that Constitution. He remained in Congress from 1786 to March 1797, the end of General Washington's administration. He was elected a member of the General Assembly of Virginia in the Spring of 1798, and an elector for President and Vice President of the U. S. in 1800. On the accession of Mr Jefferson to the Presidency in 1801, Mr. Madison was appointed Secretary of State; and eight years thereafter he succeeded his great friend and coadjutor as President of the U. S., to which high station he was re-elected for a second term, at the end of which he retired, in March, 1817, to his seat called Montpelier, in Orange County, Virginia, where he has ever since resided—except when attending an Agricultural Society, of which he was long President, as a visiter and Rector of the University of Va., and as a member of the State Convention to amend the Constitution of Va., to which the people of his county elected him in 1829, until he took his departure on the 29th June, in the 86th year of his age, from the theatre of his usefulness to that of his rewards.

A speculation is on foot in England to raise money by subscription for the erection of a monument to the late Wm. Cobbett, M. P. The secretary made an application by letter to Sir F. Burdett, and announced that a public meeting on this head would be held on June 13, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, with O'Connell in the chair. This application drew the following keen reply from Sir Francis.

LEAMINGTON, June 1, 1836.

SIR: A letter from you, dated the 16th of May, having followed me here, I lose not a moment in returning, according to your request, an answer.

"You invite me to a meeting to be held on the 13th of the month, at the Crown and Anchor, at which Mr. D. O'Connell is to preside, for the purpose of raising a subscription for a monument to be erected to the memory of the late Mr. Cobbett. The application is unique, as the French people say, seeing that whoever attends that meeting becomes a public voucher for the honesty, disinterestedness, and patriotism of the said Mr. Cobbett. Now, as I believe, or, rather, know the reverse, and as all the world knows my opinion and experience thereon, it would be something worse than foolish in me to attend such a meeting, and I can only wonder at the application. At the same time, I cannot but acknowledge that the united empire could not furnish *a more appropriate chairman.* Nor can I offer the committee any contribution more appropriate than Mr. Cobbett's bonds now in my possession, which, as considerably more than fourteen years have elapsed since the money was lent, will amount to considerably more than £8,000. I trust the committee will think this a handsome and suitable offer. I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

F. BURDETT.

Another Legacy to the American Colonization Society.—We have pleasure in stating that the Rev. Jonathan L. Pomeroy, of West Springfield, Hampden county, Mass., lately deceased, has bequeathed to this Society a legacy of $1000, and has, besides, after leaving several bequests to his family connexions, made this Society, the American Bible Society, the American Education Society, and the American Home Missionary Society, (to each of which he has left a legacy of $1000,) residuary legatees for the remainder of his estate. What the amount of this will be, has not, as yet, been ascertained. The property of the deceased is said, however, to have been large,

SEGATO'S DISCOVERY.

The world is now to be set all agog with the discovery of an Italian, Signor Segato, recently deceased, who found out the means, during his lifetime, of perfectly *petrifying* animal substances. The account furnished by the Hon. R. H. Wilde, and published in the Southern Medical Journal, states that

"The process of Segato acts upon entire animals as well as upon their separate parts. It endues them with a consistency perfectly stony, which is more or less hard in proportion as the parts themselves are originally less soft and mucous. Skin, muscles, nerves, veins, tendons, fat, blood, all undergo this wonderful change, and what is most singular, is, that it is not requisite to extract the viscera or intestines for the purpose of affecting it; they themselves assume a like solidity with the rest of the body, and some of them even greater.

Nor is there any material change of form, color or general appearance and character, all of which are retained. Not the least disagreeable smell is emitted from his preparations; they are entirely inodorous. Such is the power of the agents he employs, that putrefaction already begun is arrested at the very stage at which it had arrived when his process commenced. He had even found the means of rendering animal substances unalterable, without destroying their flexibility. The joints and articulations may be bent, and when the force applied is removed they assume their former position. His skeletons remain united of themselves by their natural ligaments, retaining their pliability, thus rendering useless all the clumsy contrivances heretofore necessary for combining the bones together. So unalterable are the substances thus preserved, that they are not only unaffected by atmospheric change, but even by a daily exposure to water, and the action of worms. Their volume is but slightly decreased, and their weight continues nearly the same. Even the spots upon the skin remain visible, whether natural or produced by disease. The hair adheres firmly; not one drops from the human scalp, where they continue as freshly and firmly as in life."

In republishing this account, at length, the National Gazette states that Segato's method of converting the various parts of the human system into stone, has, it is said, been carried so far as to be applied to blood. An American lady wrote to her friends some time since, that having undergone the operation of the lancet, she had sent a bowl of the fluid to Segato to have it petrified, and would forward it to her friends cut into rings!

We give another extract from the Southern Medical Journal on this subject:

Almost every variety of siliceous and calcareous stone which has been applied to the purposes of use or ornament, except only the gems, finds in one portion of the human body, when thus indurated, either in its healthy or some disordered state, a singular and striking resemblance. So perfectly natural is the color and appearance of the specimens of morbid anatomy thus preserved, that a most distinguished surgeon of our country, Dr. Mott, of New York, who recently visited Segato's cabinet, on being shown this tablet, named immediately various parts of the body, and the particular disease with which they had been affected. It was impossible, he said, to avoid recognizing them; they were exactly such as he had repeatedly seen in dissections.

"Segato has constructed a tablet, composed of different pieces of the human body indurated and inlaid in a tessellated from, after the manner of those productions of art which are known in Florence by the name of works in *Pietra Dure.* It consists of two hundred and fourteen pieces of various shapes and colors, differently viewed, and of such hardness that all admit of polish, none are scratched by the nail, few by the knife, and some scarcely by the file. The Jasper of Siberia is imitated by portions of the spleen, kidneys and heart. The Jasper of Sicily, Saxony, and Bohemia, by the pancreas, the uterus, the placenta, and the upper part of the tongue.

Warm and honorable testimony to the importance and utility of Segato's discovery, has been borne by several of his learned countrymen. His name has already acquired some celebrity in Europe, from his admirable maps of Africa, Morocco and Tuscany, prepared and engraved by himself—for among his other talents, he is an excellent chirographer and engraver,—and from a work on Egypt, part only of which has appeared. Several literary and scientific journals have mentioned his labors with the highest commendation.

We have already mentioned that Segato is dead, and, it is added, that fears are entertained that his art and discovery have perished with him, to the great loss of science. We sincerely hope not.

Singular Coincidence.—During the winter season, says the Boston Evening Gazette, the waters of the Gulf of Finland and Baltic Sea are closed by ice, so that all communication with the ports of Russia is completely stopped, and vessels destined for those ports are obliged to wait at Elsineur and other places at the mouth of the Baltic, for the breaking up of the ice. By the time this takes place, a large number of vessels of all nations, has generally collected, between whom a great rivalry exists to get up first; so that as soon as the ice gives the premonitory symptoms of a *relapse*, they are all ready to dash in and force their passage through. The fast sailing brig Charlotte, Capt. Janvrin, of this port, was the first vessel which effected a passage through the ice this year, and she was followed by a Russian brig, named in honor of the Emperor, Nicholas 1st. On the same day that these two vessels—the Nicholas 1st and Charlotte—arrived at Cronstadt, and within an hour of the time that they cast anchor in the harbor, the Emperor himself, accompanied by his Empress *Charlotte*, arrived there, to attend a grand review of the troops stationed at that place, —and thus each of them found a namesake in the first vessels of the season. This singular and somewhat striking coincidence excited quite a sensation, and was noticed at the time in the Imperial Gazette of St. Petersburgh.

While passing through the ice, the captain of the Russian brig kept directly in the wake of the Charlotte, trusting for guidance along the dangerous shores of his own country, entirely to an American captain. This is a proof that Yankee masters of vessels, as well as Tennessee Members of Congress, know how to "*go ahead!*"

Curious case.—The Paris correspondent of the Albany Advertiser writes:

"In July next, a curious case will be brought before the tribunal of first instance of Paris. M. Naundorff, who has resided a long time in Prussia, where he worked as a clock maker, has undertaken to invalidate the *obituary act* of Louis XVII, dated 8th June, 1795, and to prove himself to be Charles Louis, the Dauphin of France and son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.—Inquiries have been making by order of the French government to discover the family and birth place of this supposed imposter in Prussia, but until now they have led to no satisfactory result. It has been ascertained that M. Naundorff had arrived in Prussia in 1810; that he enjoyed, during two years, the rights of citizenship in Spandau, and that he married in Berlin, in 1818, without being able to produce a certificate of his birth.—The demise of the real Dauphin, in the prison of the Temple, is any thing but well established, and the uncertainty prevailing with regard to M. Naudorff's origin, promises at any rate some very interesting disclosures."

Cure for Deafness.—A friend called upon us, on Saturday, bringing with him his daughter, an intelligent child of eight years, who had been effectually relieved from a partial deafness of more than four years' standing, by Dr. Togno, of Philadelphia, under whose care she was placed for about six weeks. The father assures us that the infirmity of his child, although not total, was yet so great and severe, that communication was mostly held with her by signs, for a considerable portion of the time, her deafness being subject to intervals of melioration and increase, but that since her return from Philadelphia, some two or three months ago, she has manifested as much quickness of hearing as any other member of the family. We found, indeed, on conversing with her, that remarks addressed to her in a low tone of voice, were distinctly heard and promptly answered. We had often before heard and read of Dr. Togno, and his success in removing deafness, but the present instance, coming before us so abundantly authenticated, we have thought sufficiently interesting to be placed before the public.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Delinquent Subscribers.—Black List.—We feel glad to see that editors of weekly papers, are moving spiritedly in their own defence, and that *Black Lists* are becoming quite common in even our most respectable newspapers. The man who is rogue enough to cheat the printer out of his just dues should be published to warn others of his infamous character. We have been for some time debating the question in our own mind as to the propriety of going with our contemporaries, and furnishing up the names of some two or three hundred who have thus far disregarded all our attempts to collect from them the petty sum of two dollars and a half, and shall decide very soon, and we think in favour of self protection. We have no idea that our good subscribers shall suffer because others will not pay, thus putting us to the expense of furnishing them a costly paper and lessening our means of enhancing its value.—*Balt. Visiter.*

A well stocked walking stick.—A walking stick, recently presented to a surveyor in Newcastle, England, contains in the dimensions of an ordinary cane, the following materials for writing and drawing: two inkstands, pens, penknife, ivory folder, lucifer matches, sealing wax and wafers, a wafer stamp, wax taper, several sheets of post letter paper and card paper, a complete highly finished set of drawing instruments, ivory rule and scales, lead and hair pencils, India rubber, Indian ink, a thermometer, and a beautiful and well poised magnetick compass. The whole are so arranged as to admit of any of the instruments being used with great facility.

The people of Newark, N. J., are losing their horses by a disease, which appears to be as fatal as the cholera among men. Mr. Dickerson, who keeps an extensive livery stable at that place, lost eight elegant and very valuable steeds, all of which died with from 8 to 20 hours sickness.

Mr. Buckingman ascertained that the fourteen largest gin-shops in the metropolis were visited in one week by 142,453 men, 108, 598 women, 18,391 children—in all by 269, 437 persons!—*London paper.*

It is stated in a late Paris letter that the annual prize of 8000 francs, founded by the late M. Monthyon, for the book the most useful to public morals, was granted by the *Academie* to M. de Toqueville, for his work on America.

Feather Beds.—Some people, even in this warm weather, are inconsiderate enough to sleep on feather beds. They wake up in the morning wondering they are so debilitated, and so unfit for the labors of the day. Far better would it be for their bodily health to sleep on the bare bed-cords—if they have no sacking—than to inhale the effluvia of geese or sea fowl. The editor of the Moral Reformer says that feather beds slay their thousands, and we do not doubt it.

An importation of water melons was made a few weeks ago from Havana into New Orleans, from whence portions were sent up the Mississippi and sold at five dollars per pair.

An Incident.—On the Ohio river, a few days since, the steamer Nick Biddle, towed for several miles a river craft called Andrew Jackson. Much mirth in consequence took place among the passengers on board the boat.

Mr. Slang always used to say "my horses, my boys;" Mr. Slang now invariably says "our horses, our boys, or our farm." This substitution of "our" for "my" by Mr. Slang was brought about as follows. Mr. Slang had just married a second wife. On the day after the wedding Mr. Slang casually remarked,

"I now intend to enlarge *my* dairy."

"You mean *our* dairy," replies Mrs. Slang.

"No," quoth Mr. Slang, "I say I shall enlarge *my* dairy."

"Say *our* dairy, Mr. Slang."

"No: *my* dairy."

"Say *our* dairy, say *our*," screamed Mrs. Slang, seizing the poker.

"*My* dairy! *my* dairy! *my* dairy!" vociferated the husband.

"*Our* dairy! *our* dairy! *our* dairy!" reechoed the wife, emphasizing each "our" with a blow of the poker upon the back of her cringing spouse.

Mr. Slang retreated under the bed. In passing under the bed clothes, Mr. Slang's hat was brushed off. Mr. Slang remained under cover several minutes for a calm.

At length his wife saw him thrusting his head out at the foot of the bed, much like a turtle from its shell. What are you looking for, Mr. Slang? says she. I am looking, my dear, snivelled he, to see if I can see any thing of *our* hat.

The struggle was over. The next Sunday morning Mr. Slang asked Mrs. Slang if he might wear our clean linen breeches to meeting? And in short, ever since the above mentioned occurrence, Mr. Slang has studiously avoided the use of that odious singular possessive pronoun.

A Dutchman said to a Yankee, as they were walking on the banks of the Hudson,

"How de devil dit dat man we red of in te Pible make iron swim?"

"It was through faith," answered his companion, "and if you have faith you can make your axe swim."

After repeated assurances, the Dutchman said—

"Vel, I do have faith vonce"—and deliberately tossing his axe into the water, saw it go down to the bottom; when turning to his laughing companion he exclaimed, "Dare now, I knew it would sink."

"That's the reason it did," said the Yankee, "you did not believe."

"Now I see it so plain as day," said the Dutchman, "dat it was von devilish Yankee trick."

Tooth Brushes in common.—Ollapod, in the July number of the Knickerbocker, says, "A captain was helping himself to the tooth brush of a passenger, who said to him—What the devil are you doing with my Brush and Powder?—Why, said the Captain, I am using it because I thought it belonged to the boat, and had been furnished by the Company for the *use of* the passengers."

"It is a common thing, (says an English writer) in some parts of America, in way-side houses, to have a tooth brush attached to a chain, and nailed to the pump, for the use of travellers"—whether this be truth, or not, we leave travellers to determine—but for the following, a friend of ours will vouch:—

A tall, six feet four, big mouthed son of man, who had been shaved in Hinton's best manner—marched up to the washband stand, and after performing his ablutions, seized the nail brush, and exclaimed: "This is something like!—a tooth brush for the accommodation of customers—I like this, it looks like cleanliness." He began vigorously to brush, and would have succeeded in cleaning his teeth had not Hinton stopped him.—*Sat. News.*

A gentleman, just returned to this country from a tour in Europe, was asked how he liked the ruins of Pompeii? "Not very well," was the reply, "they are too much *out of repair.*"

This reminds us of the story of one of our City Bucks, who was induced by a friend to visit a celebrated Eating house, for the purpose of partaking of anchovy toast. When served up, he eagerly pounced upon it, and no sooner had he taken the first mouthful, than such a spitting commenced, that a worried cat might have envied. "Waiter—waiter." "Sir." "Take away this—thing; it is *fishy.*"—*Ib.*

"Is this a genuine Westphalia ham?" said a bar room loafer, as he stood by the counter of one of our fashionable coffee houses, making his dinner of a beautifully dressed ham, nicely peppered in spots and stuck round with parsley. "I dont know whether it is a Westphalia or not," said the clerk, "but I see it *failing* fast in the south."

DR. A. C. THOMPSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has declined the Drug business, having sold out his establishment to Dr. Joseph Flint, who has succeeded him in the business. Having taken the office formerly occupied by the late John Donovan, deceased, opposite the watch maker's, on Race street, he offers his professional services to the public. When absent from his office, all persons wishing his services will please call at his dwelling, or at Dr. Joseph Flint's Drug store.

Feb. 27 tf

PLASTERING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Dorchester and the public generally, that he now resides at Cambridge, and intends working in any part of this or of the adjoining counties where he may be called. Persons having work in his line to be done will probably subserve their interest by employing him, as he is determined to give strict attention to business, and to execute orders on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN MOWBRAY, Jr.

Cambridge, April 23 tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber is desirous of obtaining a situation as an overseer. He is well acquainted with farming, and can produce satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications, character, &c. He has also a knowledge of carpenters' common work, and could do all the work of that description usually necessary on a farm.

JOSEPH ALLEN.

Cambridge, June 4

For Sale,

A FINE CHESTER PONY, four years old, and tolerably well broke. Apply to the Editor of the Chronicle, or JOHN R. KEENE, Jr.

April 30th tf

Coach, Gig & Harness

MAKERS.

THE undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many favors and flattering support they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them that they are prepared to furnish

Coaches, Barouches, CHARIOTEES, GIGS, SULKIES, BUGGIES, *CARRY-ALLS,*

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms. They assure those gentlemen and ladies who are fond of elegance, ease and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public, nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

MATERIALS,

with the assistance of the best of Workmen, they will be thankful to fill all orders.—Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price, and have it brought to their own door, free of charge. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment; and all kinds of Steel Springs made and repaired.

They have now on hand a handsome assortment of CARRIAGES, both new and second hand, of various kinds and prices; and they solicit an early call from their friends and the public generally.

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

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

Easton, Talbot county, Md., April 16.

P. S. They have for sale a pair of handsome young HORSES, well matched, colo-blood bay, warranted sound and kind to hartness; also, a first rate GIG-HORSE.

WANTING—Three Apprentices to the above business, of moral habits, from 14 to 16 years of age.

To the Public.

THE subscriber has been informed that there is a report in circulation stating that he has disposed of his possessions on the Choptank, and ceased to keep the Cambridge Ferry. This report was undoubtedly gotten up by some malicious individual with a view of injuring the subscriber, and, if suffered to remain uncontroverted, the aim of its originator would certainly be attained. The subscriber, therefore, takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that there is not the slightest foundation in truth for the above mentioned report; but that, on the contrary, he still keeps the Cambridge Ferry, and expects to do the remainder of his days. His Boats are substantial, safe and in good order, and are under the management of as prompt, active, trusty and experienced hands as those belonging to any boat that has hitherto been, or may hereafter be, stationed on the above named ferry; while he keeps, as usual, good Horses and Carriages for the accommodation of travellers. 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.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage which he has heretofore received from them; and, as 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, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favor.

THOMAS BOWDLE.

June 25 tf A

WE are requested to state that WILLIAM W. LAKE, Esq., will, if elected, represent the people of Dorchester county in the next Electoral College of Maryland. July 16th, 1836.