Accounts from Jacksonville, received at Savannah, furnish the following notice of another skirmish with the Seminoles in East Florida, on the river St. John:

A detachment of fifteen men, commanded by Lieut. Herbert, U. S. A., on Friday of last week, landed at the mouth of Black Creek, near the Steam Mill, where they encountered a party of Indians, estimated at 40 or 50 in number, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which seven of Lieut. H.'s detachment were wounded, two or three badly. None of his men were killed. Several Indians were seen to fall—and two, it is certain, were killed. Lieut. H. garrisoned the mill and was thereby able to contend with more advantage. As his men were wounded, they were sent on board the steamboat Essayons near at anchor, (from which they had landed) and he did not embark in his boat, until all his ammunition was expended. The Essayons, from which several shots were fired at the Indians and with effect, received *nineteen* balls through her bullworks, one of which wounded a colored man on board, passing through the calves of both legs.

An express was sent immediately after the above skirmish to St. Augustine, whence a company arrived next morning, and scoured the country for some distance, but did not succeed in meeting the enemy.

We have already published a notice of the determined pursuit conducted by captain Jernigan at the head of his eighty gallant Georgians, after a body of three hundred Creek Indians who were making their way towards Florida. In the Columbus Herald of the 2d instant we have the following account of his engagement with the Indians in the smamp—a truly gallant affair.

On Wednesday both parties arrived at the south west end of the famous Chickasahatchee swamp. The Indians had entered previous to the arrival of the whites.—Some of Jernigan's men on approaching the swamp discovered a few Indians and fired on them, upon which the Indians immediately fled and concealed themselves in the swamp; after a short time employed by Jernigan in so posting his men as to prevent the escape of the enemy, a small party of savages came out of the swamp, hallooed to the white men and told them they were ready for them, dared them into the swamp, and promised them a severe flogging if they only come in. Capt. Jernigan, we are informed, said to his men "the odds are fearfully against us 'tis true, almost four to one, but this bragging and bullying from a set of savage murderers is too much to stand, let us go in and give them a fight:" not a dissenting voice was heard in his ranks, and in they went, amidst water, bushes, mud and alligators; here the strife commenced, and here the battle waxed hot for more than an hour, when the pepper coming so hot from the unflinching Stewart boys, the Indians, although in the swamp, their own favorite place for meeting an enemy, had to give way, commenced dropping back and hiding themselves in impenetrable thickets, until no trace of them could be seen—18 we learn were actually killed in the engagement, their dead bodies having been afterwards found; the precise number of killed and wounded, from the Stewart troops, we have been unable to ascertain. This is the way to fight Indians; follow them to their secure retreats, hunt them as you would the deer seeking his covert, give them battle on their own ground, meet them in their own way, and it always will result as in this case—80 white men will whip 300 Indians. Capt. Jernigan merits, and will receive the grateful acknowledgments of his country.

The Cherokees.—The Columbus Herald of the 2d inst., says: "We learn that the marines in our neighborhood will take up the line of march forthwith for the Cherokee country. An express arrived in town yesterday, bringing intelligence that the Ross party had risen in their wrath, and were destroying all before them: and bringing an order from the Secretary of War, for all the marines at Fort Mitchell, and in that vicinity, to hasten to this *new* scene of savage depredation."

THE RED MEN AND THE PALE FACES.

The following article from the New York American, is well calculated to produce reflection. With such reports of "wrong and outrage," well might the soul turn sick. If such resorts are had to obtain the valued and coveted Indian reservations, all may still regret, but who can wonder at, Indian hostilities!

WARS WITH THE INDIANS have ever, we fear, had too near connexion with *frauds upon the Indians;* and the chapter of wrongs inflicted by the white christian man, upon the ignorant savages, is one that this nation must, in the course of Providence, one day expiate.

Of this long and bloody chapter, we fear that the recent hostilities with the Creeks will constitute a dark page—provoked, as there is too much ground to believe these hostilities were, by the frauds of the white man.

The Indian was first robbed of his land, and then goaded into desperate vengeance in one hope that war might be the result, and that *it* would sweep away the witness and the evidence of the enormous oppressions which occasioned it.

Take this simple statement, given substantially by one recently from the scene, conversant with the facts, and acquainted with individuals concerned in the purchase!

The U. S. Commissioners for negotiating with the Creeks, the surrender of their lands and the terms of their emigration beyond the Mississippi, in order to induce the Chiefs to favor the project, gave them reservations of a mile, or half a mile, or two miles square, which they would be at liberty to dispose of, or hold, as they pleased; and with this apparently safe provision against their being defrauded, that if at any time they determined to sell, the deed should be signed and recorded in the presence of the United States Indian Agent.

Thus bribed with their own rich lands, the Chiefs did lend themselves to the views of the Commissioners, and a treaty was formed.

Then was opened the field of speculation upon these reservations. It was soon ascertained, however, that at any rate the more sagacious Chiefs would not sell.—What then! The marks and boundaries of their reservations were obtained—exact descriptions of them made out, the whole put into the form of a deed, and then some wretched and degraded Indian was hired *to personate the owner of the particular reservation;* and when duly tutored and prepared to answer the questions that would be put to him at the agency, the favorable moment of taking him there was watched—either when, from the press of business, things might be hurried over, or when any person in the office likely to distinguish between the real chief and the imposter was absent. The white man presents his deed, the drilled Indian acknowledges it as his, states the consideration received for it, answers glibly the usual questions, makes his mark, the deed is recorded, the imposter is turned off with perhaps five dollars and a gallon of whiskey, and the triumphant white man sallies forth, his *fraud accomplished.*

The next step is to enforce this deed against the unsuspecting and *bonafide* owner of the land. The process is easy. One speculator exchanges with another; for even such men have not the hardihood to meet face to face the individual they have cheated; or puts his deed in the market, until it falls into hands that *may not* have participated in the wrong. The reservation is sought out, and the Indian owner being found in occupancy is unceremoniously ordered to quit. Astonished, he pleads that the land is his, there must be some mistake. The forged deed is held up to him; and to all his protestations that it is a forgery, the laugh of scorn, and the threat of instant and violent expulsion if he does not peaceably relinquish what is his own, are only vouchsafed as answers.

Without a friend, *disqualified* by the laws of Georgia and Alabama as a witness in any controversy with a white man, and surrounded by a banded horde of unscrupulous speculators, he is compelled to give up his last possession. He soon finds that his fate is that of many others. They meet together; they relate their wrongs; they burn for revenge. The white Christians are close at hand watching the progress, and stimulating the fierceness of their passion; until, in a moment of desperation, the abandoned, robbed, and injured savages rush into some bloody excess—and lo! the charm is complete! The war drum beats along the frontier; "the merciless Indian," and his "unsparing war," become the themes of eloquence. The mighty energies of a great nation are roused, and exile or death removes forever the complaints and the testimony of the red man's sufferings and wrongs.

This was substantially, we repeat, the statement made recently in this city, by one who had no motive for misrepresentation, and whose associations are in the section of country where the scene is laid. We believe in the accuracy of this statement; and we shudder at the retribution which such must bring down upon the nation that profits by and does not punish them.

TURKEY.

There has been a diplomatic dispute, at the Court of the Sultan, which is not yet over. A Mr. Churchill went out shooting on May 9, and, by accident, slightly wounded a Turkish boy. He was immediately seized by the Turks, at Pura, and taken before the Cadi and the Kiaya of Sartori, and by them summarily sentenced to—the bastinado! Churchill is an Englishman, and such treatment was likely to be resented by Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at the Court of Turkey. After being so well bastinadoed that he could not walk, poor Churchill was committed a close prisoner to the Bagnio; here he was detained for ten days, and his incarceration was rendered as unpleasant as possible. Contumely was heaped upon contumely, and the more Lord Ponsonby remonstrated, the less was done to alleviate poor Churchill's sufferings.

He was released on May 16, and the blame is thrown upon the Reis Effendi, who transfers it to the Cadi and Kiaya of Sartori.—The persons are believed to have sent an exaggerated statement to the Sultan, in which Churchill's *accident* was represented as a *wilful* occurrence. Hence the Sultan sanctioned the punishment, although, by existing treaties, no British subject at Constantinople can be punished without the concurrence of the Ambassador. During Churchill's imprisonment, the merchants of the different nations sent urgent addresses to their ambassadors entreating them to interfere strenuously and promptly in Mr. Churchill's behalf. In consequence, the whole diplomatic body (even the Russian ambassador) sent letters to the Sultan, in which they manifested their surprise and annoyance at the unmerited and unexampled treatment of Mr. Churchill, and demanding, in a bold tone whether or no the Porte considered its treaties with the European powers to be at an end, as this was doubtful from the deliberate violation of them. Lord Ponsonby, too, said that he would consider the affair as a national insult, and treat it as such. He informed the Porte that he had suspended all communication with Akiff Effendi, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, he having proved himself unworthy of confidence; he requested that some other officer would be named with whom he might communicate in future. It was after this, that Churchill's release from the Bagnio took place. The Sultan then did what he should have done before—instituted an enquiry into the facts of the case. It appeared that Cadi and the Kiaya Bay of Scutari had behaved in an arbitrary manner, and, to screen themselves, had misrepresented the case to the Sultan: they were dismissed from their respective situations. This, however, did not satisfy the English Ambassador, who stoutly maintained that he would not transact business with Reis Effendi.—*N. Y. Star.*

From the Baltimore American.

We learn from the Maryland Colonization Journal that the African head man *Simleh Ballah*, who was deputed by King Freeman of Cape Palmas to visit the United States, and who came over a short time ago with Dr. Hall, the Governor of the Colony, was present at two meetings of the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society in this city. The message with which he was charged was delivered to the Board in the following words:

I be Balla, head man for King Freeman of Cape Palmas. Him send me this country. I come for peak his word. Pose him sava book, I no come; he make book and send him; but cause he no sava make book, I come for look country and peak him words.

Long time past, slave man come we country. He do we bad too much, he make slave, he tief plenty man for sell. By and by all slave man knock off. This time we no sell slave, no man come for tief him. All man glad this palaver done sit. Beside that we have plenty trouble. All man have to go for ship for get him ting, iron, cloth, tobacco, guns, powder, and plenty, plenty little ting. Some time canoe capsize, man lose all him money. Some time he die, plenty water kill him; he cant come up. This hurt we too much, and make we heart sorry. By and by one white man come we country. He bring plenty black America man. Him buy we country, we give him land for sit down. Him say he come for do country good. Him build house—put all him money shore—make farm—make road—make all country fine. This time all good ting live shore—no more go ship. Ebery man can buy that ting him want. No money lose—no man lose. This make all men heart glad—make King's heart glad. King tell me, "Balla, go to that country: see how this ting be. Tell them people all we heart say. Thank him for that good ting them do for we country. Beg him send more man, for make house, make farm—for bring money, and for make all little childs sava read book, all same America men." I done.

Simleh Balla has since embarked for Cape Palmas, in the schooner Financier.

Dr. Hall having expressed the wish to resign his office as agent at Cape Palmas, the Board of Managers unanimously resolved to appoint as Governor of the Colony, John B. Russwurm, a citizen of Monrovia, who has had several years' experience as a colonist, and is well acquainted with the character of the native Africans. The talents and general knowledge of Mr. Russwurm, the Board believe, are of such a nature as ably to qualify him for the important services which he will now have it in his power to confer on his colonial brethren as their governor. The Board have transmitted ample instructions to guide him in directing the affairs of the colony.

The faithful manner in which Dr. Hall performed his duties to the Maryland Society, while acting as the founder and governor of Maryland in Liberia, has received the unanimous approbation and thanks of the Board of Managers.

ODD FELLOWS.—We have before us the first number of a quarterly periodical entitled the "Covenant," devoted to the cause of Odd Fellowship. It is neatly printed by Messrs. *Sands & Neilson*, and edited with great spirit and tact by *James L. Ridgely, Esq.* The rapid increase of this order in this country, doubtless justifies this work. The first lodge of Odd Fellows we learn was established in Baltimore on the 26th April, 1819, nearly seventeen years ago, since which time it has gradually increased to eight Grand Lodges, eleven Encampments, and 108 subordinate Lodges, with 6618 members. The aggregate amount applied in Maryland to benevolent purposes within the last two years is estimated at $4,714 45. The order has been in existence in England more than half a century, and is yearly increasing. We would recommend the "Covenant" to those who are friendly to the cause of charity and benevolence—through this medium they can learn as any one may need concerning an order which has for the last seventeen years extended its charitable offices over the whole country. Terms of subscription are only $1 per annum.—*Transcript.*

WATER WORKS IN BALTIMORE.

From the Balimore American.

"The water Company is preparing to furnish every part of the town with an abundant supply of clear water. Most persons would no doubt be surprised, as we were a day or two since on passing over Chase's Hill, back of Howard's Park, to observe what a vast work is there in progress. A solid stone wall, made of granite brought from the neighboring quarries, ten feet thick up to the base of the water and thence seven feet, incloses a space on the top of the hill of nearly two acres, designed for a reservoir with two compartments, capable of holding six millions of gallons.

The reservoir recently erected out Calvert street, supplies the lower part of the town. This new one on Chase's hill is to be a substitute for that near the Cathedral, which is neither large enough nor high enough, and which moreover gives the water out in the state in which it receives it from the falls, whether clear or muddy.

The new reservoir is one hundred and thirty five feet above tide, and a stream from it will flow as high as the base of the dome of the Cathedral. The water will be forced up into it 90 feet from the Salisbury mills, purchased by the Company for the purpose. In the first compartment of the reservoir all impurities will be deposited, and from this the water will be let into the second only when in a clear state. From the second it will be discharged into town by two lines of eighteen inch pipes, and from these distributed to all those parts which are above the level of the Calvert street reservoir. Thus to every family and individual in the city will be secured an unfailing supply of pure good water, which will flow if required into the upper stories of the highest houses in the most elevated situations.

The new reservoir will hold enough to supply the city without replenishing for six days. There will be consequently no failure in case of fire. We congratulate our fellow citizens on this great improvement, the benefits of which they will reap in the course of a short time.

On the north side of the great reservoir, where from the nature of the ground the wall is highest, the Company intends to erect against the outside of their inclosure a row of immense ice houses, to be filled from the reservoir and to be capable of supplying the whole city with ice.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

The losses occasioned by this destructive insect, during the past year, have stimulated inquiry as to its history and the possibility of preventing or mitigating its ravages.—We published, a few days ago, a plan which had been tried with success, and we trust the experiment will be repeated, so that its merits may be fairly ascertained. A gentleman who has been spending some time with a friend in Washington County has just acquainted us with another, which we make public for the benefit of our agricultural friends. A farmer in that county was blessed, several years ago, with a most abundant harvest, but found it almost impossible to obtain hands to secure it. Under the apprehension of losing it, he commenced, (against the advice of his friends) reaping several days before the wheat was ripe. The grain thus cut before the proper time, was laid by and used for seed the next year.—The fly desolated the fields of his neighbors, whilst his seemed to defy their attacks.—He reaped an overflowing harvest, whilst they scarcely made enough for seed and bread. Struck with the result of the experiment, he repeated it with the most decided success, and this year, whilst all the crops of his neighbors have failed, his are as abundant as usual. He attributes his success entirely to the use of grain cut before it was ripe, and accounts for this result upon the hypothesis, that the fly deposites its eggs only upon the wheat *when perfectly ripe*, and, of course, that grain cut in an immature state escapes it. The theory seems plausible enough, and is, at least, worthy of attention and experiment.

Traces of the Deluge in Massachusetts.—Professor Hitchcock, in a communication to the Hampshire Gazette, states that he has been much interested by the recent discovery of marks of diluvial action on Mount Holyoke. In numerous spots along the top of that mountain, (he says) from Connecticut river to Belchertown, a distance of eight or ten miles, the naked rock bears the strongest marks of the powerful action of water in the grooves and scratches upon its surface, some of which are several inches deep. The ridge is also crossed by numerous ravines or steep valleys, from ten to one hundred feet deep, all of which, as well as the grooves and scratches, run nearly north and south, whatever be the direction of the mountain. I found also many loose masses of sandstone and other rocks, many of them weighing several tons, lying upon the top of this ridge, having been brought thither upon the steep northern and western face of the mountain. I am prepared to prove that those grooves and valleys were formed, or at least greatly modified by that powerful deluge that formerly washed from the north and northwest over every part of New England.

At Monster, Prussia, on the 30th ult., a race took place of horses matched against rein-deer. The latter had to contend against seven horses who had already gained prizes at different horse races; but a five year old stallion, belonging to a peasant at Amelsburen, arrived at the winning post before the rein-deer.

LITERARY.

A joint stock company has been formed at Paris, with a capital of five hundred thousand francs, for the purpose of publishing editions of standard works, and which are published in a style of magnificence hitherto unknown, and at the lowest possible prices. As a specimen of the prices, it is stated that the works of Moliere, splendidly printed, and with eight hundred vignette engravings, will be sold at twenty five francs; Gil Blas, with five hundred and ninety-three engravings, at fifteen francs; a collection of Latin authors, with a French translation, in thirty volumes, and containing as much as two hundred common volumes, is sold at three hundred francs.

The publication of those works is not confined to the French language, but they will appear in several foreign languages, with the French engravings, so that the benefits resulting from the formation of the society are by no means exclusive and national; for the German, Italian, Spaniard, Englishman, and American, will all be benefited, and, indeed, every nation may be, that is literary and liberal enough to pay for the cost of printing, as the engravings are adapted of course, to all tastes and all languages. An English edition of Gil Blas is about to be published or has been, in London, with the French engravings.

A similar enterprise is now in successful operation at Havre, and the most material difference is, we believe, that the works published on account of the Literary Pantheon (as the Havre establishment is called) are without engravings.

We select the following paragraph from a late Paris paper:

Some days since Mr. Edward M., about thirty years of age, arrived at Paris from Auxy le Chateau, to pay his court to a young and charming lady, Mademoiselle L., residing rue de Bondi, in consequence of matrimonial plans concerted between the two families. Mr. M. had never seen his future bride, and hastened immediately on his arrival to pay his respects to her and her family. The uncommonly amiable manners of the young lady, who is moreover said to be of great beauty, joined with the gracious reception of her friends, almost turned the head of the lover, who, after their first interview, returned to his hotel intoxicated with love and hope. The next day after, a family dinner party was given in honor of him, by his future father in law, and where the melancholy and reserved manner of the lady left the unfortunate lover in doubt as to what impression he had made upon her, M. L., employed by his daughter to transmit to him her fatal declaration, went to the hotel of his future son in law, and opened to him, with all the caution customary on such occasions, that his daughter, while she professed the greatest esteem for his character, felt herself too young to marry. Then, after mentioning his hopes of renewing at a future day projects which he should personally be most happy to see realized, the father of the lady retired very much grieved to have been compelled to fulfil so painful a commission. Half an hour had scarcely elapsed, when a great noise was heard in the chamber of the young man, and the door having been forced open, he was found hung by means of a napkin to the door of the cabinet. At his feet was a table overturned, on which he had undoubtedly mounted, to accomplish the plan of his death, and the noise of which, when he kicked it away, was heard, and had attracted the inhabitants of the house, who were unfortunately too late to be of any use—for he had ceased to live. Mr. M. was the only son of a widow, he had fine manners, an agreeable countenance, and would have received at a future day from his mother a fortune of 300,000 francs.

Editors.—An editor must be made up of singular compounds. His mind must be like Procrustes' bed—able to draw out short articles or cut down long ones. He must have as many tastes as Argus had eyes; he must at times possess the thunders of Vulcan, and anon, the winning smiles of Venus. He is all things to all men, and sometimes, to all women: notwithstanding he is a perfectly independent being. I can always tell an editor, by the leer of his eye—I mean your free and easy editor—none of your nose led fellows, nor your fear their own shadow, bipeds: not one either who is over head and ears in debt, but one with a good salary, or list of good paying subscribers—an old bachelor withal—and if he has not a "laughing devil in his eye," we have no knowledge of such matters. An editor, in *fact*, should be a sort of *factotum;* a smatterer at least, if not intimately versed in every art, trade mystery and science, one that has dipped into, if not *au fond*, at least skimmed over the surface of the entire ocean of knowledge. In short, an editor should possess the gravity of a Turk; the buoyant inexpressible vivacity of a Frenchman; the unalterable equanimity of an anchorite; the cool, determined courage of a Scipio; the eloquence of a Demosthenes; the humanity of a Howard; and the grace and accomplishment of a Chesterfield. To sum up; he ought to be a compound of mathematics and erudition.—*New Orleans Bee.*

Dry Toast.—At a recent city dinner, the chairman proposed a health, but neglected to pass the bottle; upon which a facetious citizen exclaimed, "Mr. President, I will thank you for some wine, for dry toasts always gives me the heart burn."

One of the candidates for the Missouri Legislature in Howard county, is Mr. Hickory Hackberry.

WOOL CARDING.

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

WOOL CARDING BUSINESS,

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

The Carding Machines attached to the Mill are in excellent repair and fine condition for carding. He hopes, by strict and personal attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage, and doubts not that all who favor him with their custom will be fully satisfied with his work. The rates are, for once through, six cents per pound—twice through, eight cents. Persons are requested to pick and grease their wool well before sending it to the Mill; and those sending wool of various colors, which they wish mixed, will be particular to have such colours pulled together.

The public's ob't. serv't.,
HENRY D. WRIGHT.

Dorchester County, July 23 eow3w

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

William F. Robinson

RETURNS his acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal custom they have bestowed upon him; and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the

SHOE MAKING

business, at Mr. Wright's Mill, (formerly Dines's,) in its various branches, where all orders in his line will be promptly executed in a manner unsurpassed, on this Shore, for durability, neatness and elegance. He particularly solicits the patronage of the Ladies, for, having chiefly devoted his attention to that branch of his business which comprises "Ladies' Work," he is confident they will be singularly pleased with the style in which he will fulfil their commands. Having worked in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, in some of the first establishments there, he possesses a full knowledge of his business; and being in regular correspondence with several leading houses in Baltimore, he keeps himself supplied with the newest and best articles, as well as advised of the latest fashions. He, therefore, pledges himself that his work shall not be excelled in point of style or any quality which renders it desirable, by that of any other establishment on the Eastern Shore; and the Ladies, especially, far and near, would do well to give him a trial. He has constantly employed several first rate workmen, and keeps always on hand a stock of superior materials, such as French Morocco and Lasting, with various descriptions of Leather, &c., &c.

He is also prepared to execute, according to order, Gentlemen's, Boys', Children's and Servants' Work, coarse or fine.

Orders from a distance, (sent through persons having business at the Mill, or otherwise,) will be attended to with despatch and fidelity.

His terms are moderate and accommodating.

July 23, 1836 eow3w

A CARD.

DR. KNAPP

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Cambridge for the liberal patronage which he has received, and gives notice that he will hereafter visit Cambridge annually, for the purpose of practising DENTAL SURGERY.

August 6 3w

REMOVAL.

William A. Bailey,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to Church Creek, where he would be gratified to receive and prompt to execute their orders. Pledging himself that his work shall be done in a neat, stylish and workmanlike manner, on moderate and accommodating terms, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

Church Creek, June 11

MONSIEUR BAUGE,

PROFESSOR OF THE

Art of Fencing,

HAVING been engaged in his profession in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and lately in the city of Annapolis, offers his professional services to the citizens of Dorchester county. He has in his possession Certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability, of the entire satisfaction given wherever he has taught, which will be shewn to persons who desire to see them.

He proposes to teach the use of the BROAD SWORD and SMALL SWORD, in thirty lessons, for Ten Dollars. Those desirous of becoming scholars, are requested to join as early as possible, since he will leave here for the Seminary at West Point in September, where he is engaged in his profession by the managers of that institution.

He may be seen at any time at the Hotel of Mrs. Flint, in Cambridge.

REFERENCE TO

Samuel Hambleton, Jr., } Easton;
P. F. Thomas,
G. W. Callahan, Cambridge.

August 6

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the taxable inhabitants of Dorchester county, that his Books (as Collector) are now posted, and that he is ready to receive the Taxes for the present year, which he hopes they will pay without delay. He will generally be in Cambridge, (at Mr. Bradshaw's,) on Mondays and all public occasions. He expects also to visit the different sections of the county, with the view to wait on the respective citizens thereof who shall be indebted for County Charge, and he trusts they will be prepared to discharge their accounts.

JOHN R. MARTIN,
July 30 tf Collector Dor. Co.

I. O. O. F.

THE members of Dorchester Lodge No. 19, are requested to attend, punctually, the meeting of said Lodge, on Monday, 22d day of August, instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. as business of importance to the Lodge will then be transacted.

By order.
C. COCHRAN, JR.,
Aug 13 Sec'ry. D. L. No. 19.