no more to be enjoyed forever.' Here her articulation became obstructed,—her heart was full—and she gave way to a flood of tears. As soon as I could wipe away a little drop that had gathered in my own eye, in spite of all I could do, I turned to look at our philosopher—but there was nothing of the stoic in him—his visions of wealth and all his anticipations of the future, had suddenly given way before the simple but affecting eloquence of his wife—he melted to tears.

And thus it will ever be so long as the feelings remain uncorrupted—the heart has its demands, and they must be satisfied,—and unless they are, the world and all its blandishments are as 'sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.' Nor is it so easy to form new friendships to supply the place of those which grew with our youth, and ripened with our maturity.

The scenes that begun, and the associations that cemented them are no longer present to the sensee, and wanting these disinterested and indissoluble features, our after attachments are generally any thing but of the heart. There are persons, it is true, to whom one place is as dear as another, and who care but little for any one else, so that all goes smoothly with themselves. Such persons are to be pitied; they are as strangers in the world; do not rest upon its green spots, drink not at its most refreshing fountains, pass the richest enjoyments by unheeded, live uncared for, and die unwept. It was said by a pious old gentlemen that if he were condemned to a solitary exile in some remote island of the sea, and were to indulge in a single request, that request would be for his Bible. 'You might carry your Bible with you,' said his son, 'but I would swap it for a dog or any living thing that I could teach to love me and share in the dreariness of my abode.' This might be accounted infidelity by some, but others would call it nature, speaking directly from the heart.

The picture I have attempted to sketch above is not an individual case, standing out as an exception, and to be explained by some false step or imprudent conduct of the emigrant—it will serve, with some extenuation, perhaps, as a tolerably correct portrait of the state of all who abandon kindred, home, friends and comfort, with the hope of being reimbursed for the sacrifice by the much exaggerated advantages of the west. The writer of this has met with many in the west who went there with expectations that have never been realized. Some indeed, he has seen, who, in their worldly accumlations, had reasons to be satisfied, but they were not, and held themselves as a sort of sojourners there, with the flattering but delusive hope of returning, loaded with wealth, to the never forgotten land of their childhood.

HOMESTEAD.

Fairfax Co., Va., May 18, 1836.

TEXAS—BLOCKADE OF MATAMORAS.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the Texan schooner of war Independence, the editors of the Bulletin have received the following intelligence:—The political affairs of Texas were in a very tranquil state, and a strong evidence had been given by the people of their determination to support the executive government. The order or writ for the elections of President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives, had been issued by the executive cabinet, and will take place on the first Monday in September, and Congress will convene the third Monday in October. It was proposed to the citizens of Texas by the Government, that they should invest the members of Congress with convention powers to alter and amend the constitution, made by the late convention, inasmuch as the disarranged state of the country had prevented its being printed and circulated among the inhabitants. Gen. Stephen F. Austin is a candidate for the Presidential chair, Dr. B. T. Archer having declined, and declared his determination of supporting Gen. Austin for that office. It was understood that Dr. Archer would be voted for as Senator,

The spies which had been sent by the Texan army to the banks of the Rio Grande, reported the Mexican army inactive at Matamoras. There was no expectation of any movement toward Texas, as the extreme drought and want of water render such step impracticable; and besides, it is well understood that the Mexicans who have once visited Texas have lost all taste for the country, and are not likely to relish a return. The army, by the official reports, is from 23 to 2700 strong, and the Government would form an army of reserve on the Brassos or Trinity of 2000 men.

We further learn by the arrival of the Independence, that the port of Matamoras is blockaded by three armed Texan schooners, and that a large land force is in preparation to march upon it, and co-operate with the fleet. All the inhabitants of Matamoras, without distinction of alienage, were subjected to contributions for the support of the place.

Upon the whole, the horizon of Mexican affairs is more and more clouded, while the star of Texas is greatly in the ascendant.

A forced loan was collected at Matamoras, and the American Consul obliged to contribute; another loan was about to be forced when our informant left.

The Quebec papers state that on the night of the 10th inst., ice of the thickness of a dollar was formed in some places near that city.

INDEMNITY LAW.

AWARD OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Richard Lemmon, Robert Barry, and James Cheston, appointed by the Governor and Council of Maryland, commissioners under the act passed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at December session 1835, entitled "An act to provide Indemnity to the sufferers by certain Riots in the city of Baltimore," having examined and ascertained "by view, and by such proof under oath as they deem competent and sufficient, the value of the property injured or destroyed by the Mob," belonging to all persons "who have alleged in writing by proof under oath to the said commissioners that their property was injured or destroyed by the mob aforesaid," in further pursuance of their duty under the act aforesaid, do make to the Treasurer of the Western Shore this "return of the estimate of the value and damages by them made, specifying the names of the parties injured, and the amount of loss or injury sustained by them respectively," viz:

Reverdy Johnson, the sum of forty thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents,	$40,632 50
John B. Morris and Lydia Hollingsworth, the sum of sixteen thousand eight hundred and twenty five dollars and ninety-two cents,	16,825 92
Evan T. Ellicott, the sum of four thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents,	4,747 55
Eleanor Bond, the sum of one thousand six hundred and forty three dollars and forty-four cents,	1,643 44
John Glenn, the sum of thirty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy dollars and sixty-five cents,	37,270 65
Elizabeth Patterson, the sum of four hundred dollars	400 00
J. J. Audubon, the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars,	120 00
Ebenezer L. Finley, the sum of nine hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-six cents,	912 76
	$102,552 82

RICHARD LEMMON, ROBERT BARRY, JAMES CHESTON, } Commissioners.

Baltimore, August 6th, 1836.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
City of Baltimore, Sct.:

On the 6th day of August, 1836, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, residing in the city of Baltimore, personally appeared Richard Lemmon, Robert Barry, and James Cheston, and made oath that the foregoing return, signed by them, is just and true to the best of their kkowledge and belief. Sworn before

JAMES B. LATIMER.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship New Jersey, at Boston, sailed from Liverpool on the 20th July. The London papers are to the 18th July.

The assassin Alibeau had his trial on the 8th and 9th, and was executed on the 11th. No additonal facts of any consequence came to light on his trial, and there was no reason to suppose that he had any accomplices in his crime.

The news from Constantinople is of a pacific character. It is stated that the Reis Effendi, implicated in the affair of Mr. Churchill, had been dismissed, though some doubt remained of the authenticity of this statement.

The news from Spain is quite discouraging as regards the Queen's party, and the English Auxiliaries. The latter remained inactive. A report had been current that Gen. Evans was about to return to England, but this report at the last dates was contradicted.

It is stated that a chemist in Riga has succeeded in making excellent gas and coke from peat.

Great preparations were making in Paris for the celebration of the "three days." The King had signified his determination to be present, notwithstanding the remonstrance of his ministers.

King Louis Philippe had at length consented to advance King Leopold of Belgium the £40,000 sterling, agreed upon as the marriage portion of the Princess Louise of Orleans, now the consort of the King of the Belgians.

Advices from Athens state that Greece is more tranquil, and the Government has issued an amnesty to such persons as took part in the disturbances of Arcarnania.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

A BRUSH EXPECTED.—*London, July* 18.—The Paris papers of the 15th contain some notice of a supposed collision between the Turkish and French fleets off the coast of Tunis, upon which great interest and not a little uneasiness appeared to be left. It has been already stated that the two Governments are at issue, and rather intemperately too, upon the subject of the removal and replacing of the Bey of that place. The rumors upon the subject were more alarming than exact. One was that Admiral Hugon had sent to Toulon for reinforcements, as he was upon the point of contending with a very supetior Turkish naval force. Tahir Pacha, the Ottoman Admiral, was stated to have appeared off Tunis demanding to enter, in order to land the troops he had on board, but that Admiral Hugon had determined to prevent him—to defend the entrance of the Goletta, and that in fact an engagement had already commenced, the results of which were not known. The Turk was understood to be accompanied by 17 ships of war, whilst the French Commander had but four, which were ships of the line. He was, however, in expectation of being joined by another ship.

[Paris papers of the 16th, do not confirm the statement of an actual collision between the two fleets.]

Vienna, June 27.—The King of Naples, accompanied by his uncle, the Prince of Salerno, arrived at the Palace of Schoenbrunn, June 26. The Cholera is raging at Vienna, and carries off 20 to 30 persons daily.

The property of the poor Poles, confiscated by the Autocrat, has been divided among the Russian soldiery.

We adverted yesterday to the fact that the celebrated correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, under the signature of O. P. Q. had commenced writing to the New York Daily Advertiser, with the view of keeping up a regular correspondence with that print. Most of our readers will recollect the boldness and piquancy of style exhibited in the communications to the Chronicle, as well as the remarkable fulfilment of many of the writer's prognostications of political events. It is true that subsequently he was not so fortunate as to anticipate with correctness the course of affairs, but it will be admitted that his positions were very strong, and that the conclusions he drew were fairly deducible from his premises.—The Daily Advertiser of Wednesday last contains letter No. I. of the proposed series, which is charaterised by the point and fluency of style by which former letters were distinguished, and goes to show that the cause of Liberal principles in France would not be promoted by the death of King Philippe, but that such an event, caused by the hand of an assassin, would serve to strengthen the Royalists of that county. In order to prove the truth of this position, the author endeavors to show that, whatever may be the inclinations of the Duke of Orleans, his brother of Nemours, the Duc D'Aumall or the Prince de Joinville, in political matters, the murder of their father, admitting him to be as bad as his enemies would make him appear, would make them regard his death as a martyrdom, and espouse his errors as their own sentiments. The death of the King under such circumstances would have led, as the writer thinks, to the raising of various standards, to anarchy, bloodshed and civil war, to the agitation of new plans of government, and perhaps to invasion from abroad; in a word, to almost every thing but the establishment of free principles, inasmuch as the first step of the lineal successor to Philippe would be to form a connection with Austria and Prussia, rather than with any liberal government. In speaking of the Prince de Joinville, who it appears has been bred to the naval service, the writer makes the following remark, which would seem to have for its object a bit at the "sailor king" of England. He says—"the history of the navy of all countries (except the the United States) is rather that of science, of tonnage, of natonality and of what is called loyalty, rather than attachment to political liberty and the cause of the people. Naval men make good commanders, but bad popular leaders and sorry defenders of popular rights. So that a "*French sailor king*" would in all human probability imitate the "*sailor kings*" of other nations, and leave the good of the country to his responsible (!!!) ministers." In the event of the destruction of all of the sons of Louis Philippe, O. P. Q. thinks that a branch of the Bonaparte family would ascend the throne, not that he believes any portion of that family would take improper means to secure the succession, but that the attachment of the army to the memory of Napoleon would induce the soldiery to take sides with some one of the name. Of the succession of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, he speaks as of an utter impossibility, owing to the extreme age of Charles the Tenth, and his brother, and of the commonplace and unenterprizing character of the Duc de Bordeaux. There are some of the speculations of O. P. Q. which have not all the probability which the author might claim to sustain them, but, on the whole, they are such as to interest or entertain the reader, and furnish to the distant observer of European politics, views which may be highly useful in forming an opinion on the workings of political affairs in the old world.—*Balt. Amer., of Saturday.*

Great Yield—A field of fifteen acres of land, belonging to Mr. Peter Ackerman, of Fishkill, produced last season 1555 bushels of wheat, which brought $832 15 cents.—*N.Y. Mer. Advertiser.*

New cure for fever.—A Paris Physician, Dr. Rousseau, has recently discovered that holly is an excellent remedy for fever, and succeeds in cases where Peruvian bark has failed. The Medico Botanic Society has awarded him a silver medal for an essay on the subject of his discovery. This will be good news for the backwoodsmen.

A writer in the Western Literary Journal, speaking of a spring in Harrison county, Indiana, says—"It is of a circular form, one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, and of immense depth. The spectator who rests on its still bosom appears to be suspended between two firmaments, such is its clearness; and the fish, with which it abounds, are seen at the distance, as if sporting in air."

ANOTHER MONSTER.

From a distant quarter of the globe, the Bay of Bengal, we have the following description of another kind of monster or Sea Serpent, which has been furnished by Lieut. Fally. It will be found interesting:—

"On my voyage to Madrass," says Lieut. Fally, "in May last, I saw a most extraordinary fish, and which had never before been seen by any seaman on board, although some of the officers and crew had been employed in the whale fishery. It was of the size of a whale, but differing from that animal in shape—spotted like a leopard, in a very beautiful manner. It came close under the stern of the ship, during a calm, and we had a magnificent opportunity for viewing it. It had a very large dorsal fin, which it moved about with great rapidity, when made angry, in consequence of the large stones we threw down upon it rashly, for it possessed sufficient strength to have broken the rudder and stove in the stern of the ship. Several large fish, seemingly dog fish, about a cubit in length and upwards, were gamboling about the monster, entering its mouth at pleasure, and returning to the water again. The following will give you some idea of the shape:—The mouth very large, dorsal fin black or dark brown—tail also—both covered with spots like a leopard: head lizard. May it not be the Plesiosaurus or a species of that fish, known to have existed formerly in the waters of the ocean?—Having given you this statement, it is proper that I should also give you the names of those who were eye witnesses of the existence of this extraordinary animal. They are as follows—Capt. Tingate, at the time commanding the ship Cashmere Merchant, now commanding the Competitor; Mr. Smellie, Mr. Pike, and Mr. Landers, officers of the vessel. The above gentlemen will corroborate my statement.—Capt. Tingate and Smellie were old sailors, and had never before seen the fish or one resembling it. There were also several European seamen on board, not one of whom had ever seen it before."

The following cutting paragraph is from a late number of the Montreal Gazette:—

The man who robs or cheats a printer must be a most consummate villain, and his punishment ought to be commensurate with his crime. To use the elegant language of an American editor, "he ought to be kicked to death by lame grasshoppers" and exposed throughout the world. We shall do so on all legitimate occasions, and we therefore insert this caution to all brethren of the type "to whom these presents may come" against one Pierre Desage, an unrivalled magician who has departed and "mysteriously" disappeared from Quebec, without liquidating the demands of the press upon the fruits of his ingenuity.

Singular Custom.—A letter from Moscow, published in a Paris paper, says: "On the 17th May was celebrated the holiday called 'the inspection of the betrothed.' The young men who wish to marry are drawn up in a row on the side of the public walk, and during the space of five or six hours, they behold the processional walk along their ranks, as at a review, the young women, decorated in their best attire, brilliant with their natural graces, and ornamented with diamonds mixed with flowers. On the following day proposals are made to the parents of those young women who have attracted the notice of the bystanders."

Potato Beer.—Mr. Rolling, professor of chemistry at Prague, has, it is stated, succeeded in brewing a very pleasant beverage from potatoes. It is said to be clear as wine, and strong and agreeable to the taste.

Before the introduction of Vaccination it was estimated that between 70 and 80,000 people died a day, upon the whole globe, of the Small Pox.

Occular Demonstration.—We find in an English paper, received by the last arrivals, the following excellent anecdote:—

On Sunday week, among the ten thousands who enjoyed the majestic spectacle of the eclipe, there was an honest weaver in a neighboring village, who, like many others, is imbued with the honorable desire of giving his children a more extensive education than he enjoyed himself. When the eclipse became annual, he exclaimed, "I wish our Tam was here. Shun after he gaed to learn astronomy, he used to deceive me about the sun being money thousand o' times bigger than the moon, but I aye tell't him he was mistain. What better proof would he hae, than to see the ane laid straight on the tap o' the tither? I allow the sun is biggest, but I'm sure it's no aboon a thoom breadth each way. If he wudna believe me, he would surely believe his ain twa een."

The Boston Post says the following anecdote is true to the letter. An Irishman stepped into a lawer's office on Monday morning, and said "Plaze your worship, I have wrought two days for Mr. C——, a stevedore, at $1,50 per day—I went to him on Saturday night for my pay, and he told me to go to the devil; so I come, your worship, to see what you would be after doing for me."

Diplomatic Brevity.—Talleyrand addressed a letter of condolence to a lady who had lost her husband, in these words: "Oh! Madame!" In less than a year the lady married again—his billet of congratulation ran—"Ah! Madame!"

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, singe 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., *P. F. Thomas*, } Easton;
G. W. Callahan, Cambridge.

August 6

TO THE PUBLIC.

I BEG leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I have again commenced the

Wheelwright Business,

in Cambridge, at the old and well-known establishment of Mr. John G. Abbott, where I intend to manufacture and sell as cheap and good

WAGONS, CARTS, DEARBORNS, PLOUGHS, HARROWS, WHEELBARROWS, &c.,

as can be made in the county. As I have obtained a good assortment of Materials, and intend to execute the work myself, I flatter myself I shall give full satisfaction to all who patronise me.

ABRAHAM C. BAMBERGER.

Cambridge, May 14 tf

N. B. Timber or Cord Wood will be taken in trade for work.

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

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

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 assidnous 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.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE. N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, (under the Museum,) where have been sold PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!! *in Dollars—Millions of Millions.*

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

JOHN CLARK,

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

Baltimore, July 23, 1836.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year,

THE FARM on Slaughter Creek, in the occupancy of the subscriber. It is laid off into three fields, of about 70 thousand cornhills each.

Also, a House and Lot, at Church Creek, now occupied by James Collison.

For terms, apply to the subscriber.

PEREGRINE SPENCER.

July 2 tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has opened a HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT at that long established Tavern House, the property of Joshua Brattan, Esq., known by the name of Barron Creek Springs, which will be kept in good order. He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, and pay good attention to those who may call to give him a trial.

JESSE D. BRADLEY.

July 9

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder, all the

REAL ESTATE

hereinafter described, of which Joseph and John Douglass were once seized, to wit: part of Smith's Ending, part of Adam's Dear Purchase, and part of addition to Bartlett's Meadows, containing

472 acres.

Joseph Douglass sold his interest in this land, being one moiety, to William Wheatley, and being incapable of division, is sold, and the money will be distributed according to law, to the several parties entitled.

The sale will take place at New Market, on Saturday, 13th day of August, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the terms will be one fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum till paid.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

J ly 30 3w

☞ The sale of the Land above mentioned is postponed until *Saturday, the 27th of August, instant.* H. PAGE, Trustee.

August 6 4w

☞ *The sale of the Real Estate advertised above is further postponed until Saturday, the 10th of September next.*

H. PAGE, Trustee.

August 13 5w

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder, the following and all other

Real Estate

of which Revel Langford died seized, to wit: Part of Hog Yard, part of Dixon's Discovery, and part of Adam's Venture, containing

187¾ *acres.*

The sale will take place at New Market, on Saturday, 13th day of August, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the terms will be one-fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum till paid.

The creditors of Revel Langford are notified to file their accounts, properly authenticated, in the Chancery Office, at Annapolis, within six months from the day of sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

July 30 3w

☞ The sale of the Land above mentioned is postponed until *Saturday, the 27th of August, instant.* H. PAGE, Trustee.

August 6 4w

☞ *The sale of the Real Estate above mentioned is further postponed until Saturday, the 10th of September next.*

H. PAGE, Trsutee.

August 13 5w

Chancery Sale.

UNDER the authority of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, on Monday, the 12th day of September next, at the hour of 11 A. M., the following tracts or parcels of land to wit: "Addition to Fisher's Landing," "Weston" "Fisher's Landing" and "Saint Bartholomews," lying and being in Dorchester County, and in Vienna District, containing

243 3-4 ACRES,

more or less, being the same property which formerly belonged to Meshack Travers, sen.

I understand the above lands, constitute a very hansome, productive and valuable farm, with highly respectable improvements thereon. By the terms of the Decree, the purchaser is required to pay one fourth cash on the day of sale, (or on the ratification thereof) and the residue, in eight and 12 months, in equal instalments, by giving bond or note, with good security, for the payments. On the payment of the purchase money, I will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her, or their heirs, the property, to him, her, or them sold, free, clear and discharged of all claim of the parties, to this cause, and of any person, or persons, claiming by, from or under them.

JAMES A. STEWART,

August 13 5w

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

THE EASTERN SHORE

Jockey-Club Races,

WILL commence, over the Easton Course, on Wednesday, 21st September next, and continue three days. The course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq., about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

FIRST DAY—A Colts' purse of $200, two miles and repeat.

SECOND DAY—A purse of $300, four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Eastern Shore of Virginia, or in the State of Delaware.

THIRD DAY—A Handy Cap Purse of $100, best three in five, one mile heats.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'ry.

Easton, August 6

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

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