CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1838.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR OF THIS STATE,

WILLIAM GRASON,

OF QUEEN ANNES COUNTY.

The Convention of our friends which assembled in Baltimore on Thursday last, *unanimously* nominated WM. GRASON, of Queen Annes County, as a candidate for next Governor of this State. The fact, that the eyes of our party, in every direction were turned towards Mr. Grason, as a suitable person to be supported by the Van Buren Reformers, and that he should meet with the undivided, and undissenting nomination of the Republicans of Maryland for the highest office in the State, reflect great credit upon his reputation. His standing and attainments must have been recognized of the first order, or he would not thus have combined the united affections and advocacy of our friends. The Convention that proposed him as a candidate, was, we learn, extremely well attended. Every section of the State was fully represented, indicating an animated and zealous feeling that augurs well for our success. The proceedings of the convention were conducted with great harmony, and being of a public character, the house in which the convention met, was thronged with anxious spectators. Several soul-stirring speeches enlivened the assemblage. So soon as Mr. Grason's nomination was announced, loud and repeated bursts of acclamation resounded through the Hall, and showed that Mr. Grason was a universal favorite. The veterans of the State were members of this convention.—Old Gen. Stansbury, one of the staunchest & best of men, presided over the body, assisted by nine Vice Presidents, one of whom was Col. McElfresh, who has heretofore been a distinguished *whig*, and joined the Reformers in Frederick county, and is now determined to carry out his principles by the elevation of men to power in this State, who are *bona fide*, and sincere Reformers. We were prepared to support whoever might be the choice of our friends in Convention, but we must confess that the nomination of Mr. Grason has given us great satisfaction. Our personal acquaintance with him has given us an exalted opinion of his moral worth, social qualities, and unflinching devotion to correct principles. His probity, candor, and unsullied purity of character, will defy the shafts of the bitterest adversary. His talents as a statesman are admitted to be of the first order. With such a man as this at the head of our ticket, we must beat the miserable whig concern, who are anxious to perpetuate their misrule and public profligacy in this State. Their days are numbered.

The Whig Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor of this State, we learn, will meet in Baltimore on Thursday next. Who the deuce they will take up, we know not. At one time we thought our county man, Mr. Steele, would meet with the nomination. This opinion was predicated up on his standing with his party, and the fact (which we had reason to believe) that at Annapolis last winter, a very large majority of the whig members of the Legislature, had an understanding *sub rosa*, which evinced a preference for Mr. Steele. From late indications and the public feeling, exhibited on various occasions, we believe it impossible now to say, who will receive the nomination. Gen. Emory's friends appear very warm and ardent in his support, and are urging his claims with great energy. Mr. Kerr's advocates, too, shew a disposition, not to be distanced, in the race for a nomination. Who will be the leading candidate, is but a matter of conjecture as yet. Probably Gen Emory will get a plurality of the votes of the Convention, upon the first ballot, but if he does not obtain a majority, then in the second ballot, the contest will depend upon how Mr. Kerr's and Mr. Steele's friends vote, in a great measure. In this position of the case, we should not be surprised, if Mr. Steele was victorious, unless Gen. Emory's friends, by way of defeating Steele, should conclude to take up Mr. Kerr. Possibly Mr. Steele's friends sooner than Gen. Emory should be nominated, may go over to Kerr. For certainly the controversy seems principally with Emory's and Steele's friends; probably the friends of either of those gentlemen, would take Mr. Kerr in preference, to his stronger antagonist. As a peace offering or in a drawn battle between Emory and Steele, Mr. Kerr may be selected. We shall soon see, how this matter will terminate. The fact is, the whigs are getting to be a quarrelsome and discordant sett of fellows, and with their *forty thousand office holders*, if they are not particular, they will be much further behind, than they now anticipate. They had better not be too *cocksure*, as they may be egregiously disappointed.

AWFUL.—The Whigs in the course of the last nine years, have involved the State in a debt amounting to 15 millions of dollars.—And the annual expenses of the State, under their Administration of affairs, exceed the income, about 75 thousand dollars. The State owes more, at the present time, than Dorset County would propably sell for, at public auction, or private sale. How are we to get out of debt either, when the whigs expend more annually by 75 thousand dollars, than goes into the public coffers, and this too, under a heavy system of taxes, made up of various ingredients? The fact is, if these whigs are kept in power much longer, the State will have to take the benefit of the act. Maryland may be discharged in this way, or the people must discharge the whigs, or they will be involved in interminable ruin, and their children after them. What say you, freemen of Dorchester County, are you prepared to bend your necks to the yoke, and have your hard earnings thus devoured by a pestilential sett of destructives, more disastrous than the locusts of Egypt. They have eat out your substance, and now like the prodigal son, call for more nourishment. Will you act like patriotic sons, of revolutionary and blood stained ancestors, or suffer yourselves to be preyed upon and destroyed, by those who have involved you in a state of abject bankruptcy? Let every freeman decide this question, on the 1st Wednesday of next October.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The case of the Cherokees.

The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President concerning the Cherokee treaty, &c., of the same import as that noted in this day's proceedings of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the communication was referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cambreleng passed a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union with a view to take up the bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Mr. Everett inquired of Mr. Cambreleng whether there was any estimate sent to the Committee of Ways and Means for the expense connected with the subject in the Message? and whether that committee intended to offer any amendments to the bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities to cover those expenses?

Mr. Cambreleng replied in the negative, and insisted that whatever might be done in reference to the message, the bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities must still be passed, as three fourths of its appropriations were for debts already incurred, and which must be met.

Mr. Everett was of a different opinion, contending that the two subjects were intimately connected, because, if any thing should be done in this proposal of accommodation, there would be no necessity of keeping up the force in the Cherokee nation.

Mr. Cambreleng observed that all the diminution of appropriation, in that case, would be simply in the pay of the troops, since they must be kept there until the final arrangement should be completed.

Mr. Glascock wished the communication referred, not in the first place to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, but to the Committee on Indian Affairs.—He warmly pressed a motion for reconsideration.

On this motion a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Howard, Everett, Holsey, and Reed took part, and which ended with a motion by Mr. Reed to lay Mr. Glascock's motion for reconsideration on the table.

Mr. Holsey demanded the yeas and nays, but the House refused to order them. The motion was then negatived; ayes 65, noes 68.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Bell, Cambreleng and Cushing; when the question being taken on reconsidering, it was decided in the affirmative: ayes 73, noes 69.

So the reference of the President's communication to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was reconsidered.

That reference was then negatived: Ayes 72, noes 84.

The question then recurred on a motion of Mr. Glascock, to refer the message to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Everett moved to amend the motion so as to give the committee power to send for persons and papers, since, as matters stood, the committee could not know whether the proposals of the President had been accepted by the Cherokee delegation.

Mr. Dawson remonstrated very warmly against the consequences of giving the committee such a power; the object of which, he insisted, was to bring John Ross before the committee, and thus thrust the authority and influence of that chief in the way of the execution of the treaty of 1835, which must inevitably lead to an Indian war. He closed by moving that the President's communication be laid on the table and printed. He withdrew this motion at the request of

Mr. Wise, who promised to renew it. He then replied with equal warmth to the speech of Mr. DAWSON, denouncing the alleged treaty of 1835 in the strongest terms. He expressed lively joy at the reception of such a message, and complimented the President, as he said, for the first time in his life. Mr. WISE, in his earnestness; forgot to renew the motion, and

Mr. Glascock obtained the floor.

Mr. Wise now renewed the motion, but it was too late.

Mr. Glascock addressed the House with earnestness, insisting on the obligation of the treaty of 1835, and the sacredness of the vested rights of Georgia under it; the certainty that her citizens would take possession of these lands, and imminent danger of an Indian war. Should the Government attempt to overturn that treaty, Georgia would never be found wanting to herself, as she had once before proved.

Mr. Atherton now demanded the previous question, (the effect of which would be to bring the House to an immediate vote on the reference to the Indian Committee, and would cut off Mr. EVERETT's amendment.)

Mr. Owens moved to lay the message on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Wise strenuously endeavored to get the floor farther to reply to Mr. DAWSON and Mr. GLASCOCK; but the CHAIR insisted on the rule which forbids debate after a motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Legare asked that the communication be read again.

The Chair pronounced it out of order, as a motion had been made for the previous question.

Some confusion arose. The Chair vindicated its decision, but on earnest remonstrance, put the question on the reading of the message, though, as he insisted, not strictly in order.

Mr. Wise insisted that the documents should also be read.

The Chair now insisted on the rule.

Mr. Wise took an appeal;

The decision of the Chair was sustained.

The question was now put on the motion of Mr. Owens to lay the message and documents on the table, and negatived by yeas and nays: Yeas 39, nays 113.

Mr. Montgomery appealed to Mr. Atherton to withdraw his call for the previous question, and suffer the whole subject to be postponed for a week.

The Chair pronounced such a withdrawal out of order.

The question was then put on sustaining the call for the previous question, and carried: Ayes 78, noes 53.

The previous question was then put and carried, and the reference to the Indian Committee agreed to.

So the communication of the President, in reference to the treaty with the Cherokees, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Tobaccostick, Dorchester Co. Md.
May 26th, 1838.

For the information of those who feel interested in labor saving machines, we whose names are inserted below, desire that the public may be correctly informed in regard to McGehee's Horse Power Saw Mill. We have seen this Mill in operation at various times, and have witnessed the effect of improvements on the same, all of which are simple; and after a careful examination of the same, we are decided in our expressions that two heavy draught horses will be able to cut one thousand feet per day, without injuring the team.—We cannot perceive that it is any harder on the horses in cutting large timber than small. We would also state that we have seen the saw run with a leather band, and also a raw hide rope band, not larger than a man's little finger.—The rope band is decidedly superior to the leather band. We recommend this Mill as possessing advantages to be found in no other.

N. B. Will all editors favorable to improvements publish the above.

Reuben Tall,
John T. Stewart,
Levin Craig,
Wm. Jones, Joiner,
Nehemiah Craig,
Wm. R. Tall,
Jere. Wrightson,
Daniel J. Tall,
Francis Linthicum,
Thomas J. Woolford,
William Hardican.

NOTICE.

JAMES A. STEWART, Esq., Attorney at Law, Cambridge, Dorchester County, Md. is my LEGAL Agent, for the sale of patents for my Patent Horse-power Mills, in the State of Maryland.

WM. J. McGEHEE.

June 4, 1838. tf

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A NEW AND IMPROVED

PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

Having obtained Letters Patent, bearing date Feb. 6th, 1838, for an improvement on a *PORTABLE HORSE POWER*, for propelling Threshing Machines, Clover Mills, Small Grist Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he will be prepared to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines, consists in ease of operation, durability and simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Thresher, the bearings being surrounded with oil cups, which retain oil sufficient for one day, without replenishing, supercedes the necessity of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from neglect, and hazardous to those who may superintend them, consequently produced by applying oil during the operation or from a neglect of its mechanical construction. The vertical and horizontal bearings are supplied with oil by nutrition and capillary which is a great saving of oil, and prevents them from becoming dry and injuring the machine, which is so detrimental to other machinery. The Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, which contains the moving machinery. This machine will thresh all kinds of grain, it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with my late improvement is far superior to my former machines.

This machine can be transported in a common cart or wagon, without any inconvenience. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand the above described machines, at his manufactory, north of Brandywine village, Del., where orders will be received and the machines sent to any part of the neighboring States. Hundreds of certificates can be produced that it is superior to any thing of the kind they have yet seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester and Lancaster, Pa.; New Castle, Kent and Sussex, Del.; Cecil, Kent and Harford, Md; Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Burlington, N. J., where these machines have been justly celebrated and given entire satisfaction. JESSE URMY.

P. S.—Corn shellers made to order of the latest improvement Also, repairing Horse Power, will be attended to with fidelity and despatch, at his manufactory, north side of the Brandywine, near Wilmington.

Agent for Dorchester county, Md., James Dixon, Esq. Cambridge.

June 4, 1838 4t*

FRANCIS H. ROWINS,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Cambridge and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its VARIOUS BRANCHES, at his old stand, nearly opposite Mr. James Straughn's store. He warrants all work to be faithfully and expeditiously executed, and on as accommodating terms as can be done in the City or elsewhere.

N. B. He will attend private houses in the Town or Country, to repair and clean clocks, if required.

June 4th, 1838. wtf

KINGSTON HALL SCHOOL.

THIS Institution is in prosperous operation, in Somerset County, Maryland, with Miss CARROLL as Principal, and under the supervision of her father THOMAS KING CARROLL. Instruction by highly accomplished Teachers, is afforded in MUSIC on the Piano and Guitar, in the FRENCH & ITALIAN LANGUAGES, & in DRAWING and PAINTING, in their varieties.

The principal studies in the English department, are as follows:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Composition, Grammar, History, Natural and Civil, Geography, with the drawing of Maps, Rhetoric, Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Paley's Natural Theology, and Evidences of Christianity, Chemistry, Astronomy, Logic, Political economy, Kame's Elements of Criticism, Conchology, Mythology, Botany, Geology, Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, and Algebra.

CONDITIONS OF ADMITTANCE.

Board and Tuition in the English department, with bedding and washing per quarter,	$80 00
Day Scholars,	5 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music on the Piano, with use of instrument, per quarter,	$13 00
Do. on the Guitar, with use of do.	10 00
French,	6 00
Italian,	5 00
Landscape Drawing and Painting,	5 00
Theorem and Mezzotinto,	8 00

Books, Stationary and Drawing materials furnished at book-store prices.

An extra charge will be made for lights per quarter, and also, for fuel during the winter session.

There will be a public examination in every session. The vacation will take place on the last day of August, and continue until the first Monday in October.

☞All payments to be made in *advance*, at the commencement of every quarter.

Parents not residing near the School, can have articles of clothing purchased for their daughters, by depositing the money with the Principal of the Institution.

June 4th 1838. 4w

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Cambridge and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the above business in the office attached to Mrs. Donovan's dwelling, and next door to Mr. Francis Corkran's hat shop, where he can be found at all times, to execute all orders in his line in a neat and durable manner and with despatch. He flatters himself from his experience in the business to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, and hopes by strict and personal attention to business to share a part of the public patronage,

The public's ob't serv't
June 4 tf WILLIAM COX.

N. B. Persons having clocks to clean in the country can be waited upon at their residence at a moments warning; charges reasonable. W. C.

At a meeting of the school Commissioners of Cambridge Election District, being duly qualified, they agreed to establish the following school Districts; and have selected the within named gentlemen, to attend to providing suitable houses for said schools, according to the sixth section of the supplementary school law. To wit:

DISTRICT, No. I.

Choptank school to be located on the land of Dr. F. P. Phelps, near the fork of the roads leading from Areys Meeting House to Capt. L. Ross's Store.

Dr. F. P. Phelps, Capt. Lewis Ross,
Rev. Stephen Hurst, Thomas Wingate,
Samuel Cook, James Hutchinson,
Benjamin Keene.

DISTRICT, No. II.

Buck's Town school to be located at the Methodist meeting house.

Capt Thos. Barnett, Pritchet Merrideth,
William Corkran, John Scott,
D. Fooks, Harrison Barnett,
Edward Stevens.

DISTRICT, No. III.

Black Water school to be located on the and of Richard Pattison, at the mouth of Staplefort's lane.

Levin H Wall, Richard Pattison,
Thos. F. Eccleston, Richard Colston,
Algernon Hurley, George Staplefort,
John F. Ecclesion.

DISTRICT, No. IV.

Church Creek and Fishing Creek school, to be located at the mouth of Bannock's Neck.

Benj. Woodard, Noah Dixon,
Skinner Richardson, John Dorsey,
Thomas Esgate, William D Barrow,
James A. Waddle.

DISTRICT, No. V.

Town Point and Fishing Creek school, to be located at the Methodist meeting house, in Town Point Neck.

Wm. G. Lecompte, William Dail,
John R. Creighton, Levin Jones, (T. P.)
Rch'd. Phillips, of L. Wm. Jones, of Col.
James Skinner.

DISTRICT, No. VI.

Cambridge schools to be one Male and one Female.

Gardner Bayley, Esq. James B. Steele,
Thos. Beerwood, William H. Yates,
E. P. Lecompte, Jeremiah C. Wright,
Samuel Griffin, William Wingate,
William Spedden, Capt. S. Mitchell,
Thomas White.

Resolved, That the above named gentlemen, have a meeting in their several Districts, at as early day as may be convenient, to make the necessary arrangements for the purpose above mentioned, agreeable to the 6th section of the supplementary school law. And that they are requested to report the same, to the board of Commissioners, at their next meeting, to be held on Monday the 18th June next.

The board adjourned to meet in Cambridge on the above day at 11 o'clock, A M.

THOS. I. H. ECCLESTON,
SAMUEL CORKRAN,
JOHN R. KEENE,
Dr. A. C. THOMPSON.

May 28 1838. 3w

MORISON'S PILLS.

R. FENNER,

General Agent for Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, &c. No 3 1 2 south 7th st. three doors below Market st. Philadelphia, and No 10 North st. Baltimore, near the Post Office.

HEALTH SECURED BY THE USE OF THE HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES,

As formerly prepared under the supervision of the late Mr. THOMAS MOAT, Vice President of the British College of Health, London. Manufactured in this country in their original purity by H. SHEPHEARD MOAT, eldest son of the above.

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of Thousands, who have been cured in Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflamations, internally or externally, and all diseases of the liver, yellow fever, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, tic doloreux, dropsy, St. Vitus's dance, epilepsy, apoplexy, paralysis, palsy, green sickness, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which send so many of the fairest portion of the creation to their untimely graves; small pox, measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, asthma, jaundice, gravel, stone, and all urinary obstructions, fistula, piles, structures, ruptures and syphilisis in all its stages; constipated bowels, worms, scurvy, itching of the skin, kings evil and all cutaneous disorders; in short, every complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the Hygeian conviction is, that *man is subject to only one real disease*, that is, to the IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, from which springs every complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame, and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, (the gift of Almighty power) to disencumber itself of its viscious, acrid humors, with which it has become commixed.

This valuable medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, of medicinal herbs, and warranted on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man and therefore destructive to the human frame,) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering, the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least trouble to the patients, with the least possible sensation of pain, exhaustion or bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold or attention to dress or diet, in any way different from their accustomed habits.

These Pills cure in all cases, and cannot be taken in excess. Experience, which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact, and extensive use of them has already verified its truth in this country.

These medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors, and invariously produce sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea; preventing scurvey, costiveness, &c.

The operation of this mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility, from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as the body; first calming, then curing all mental derangements, eccentricities, nervous affections, irritabilities and restlessness, from whatever source,—complaints, which have hitherto not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humours in the blood, and, happily for the present and future race of mankind discovered a cheap and universal mode of purifying, curing and preventing.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity, or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain proceedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

They are not enveloped with the mysteries of other medicines; they only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will come off well; when a disease is obstinate, patients frequently do not take doses large enough.

The medicines are comprised in three different articles only, viz: in two kinds of pills, of different strength or power, designated by No. 1, and No. 2; the first is a powerful, but most mild and gentle aperient, or opening medicine, detaching and partially removing the billious ropy humors, while the No. 2 Pills carry off those and the serious acid and putrid humors, incidental to the body: and act together as a ferret in a warren, never resting until every avenue of the human frame is thoroughly searched, and cleansed of its impurities.

The Vegetable Cleansing Powders are of great assistance to patients, and facilitate the evacuation of bad humors; they soften, cleanse, and detach the acrimonious phlegm; are cooling and allay thirst. One, two or three powders may be taken throughout the day, mixed in a half tumbler of water.

The pills are sold in 25 cent boxes, and packets of $1, $2 and $3 each. The powder in boxes 37 1-2 cents.

CAUTION.—Medicines of such great virtue as these, have been, and will be most certainly counterfeited. To protect those desirous of obtaining the Genuine Hygeian Medicines, every packet has a fac simile of the signature of H. Shepheard Moat, on one side, and on the other a yellow label, with the written signatures of the agent for the district, and the actual seller of the medicine.

The publications in proof of the Hygeian Theory, are:

Morisoniana 2 vols. 8vo—price $2,75 per vol
The Family Adviser, 3 vols. 8vo—$1 per vol
Practical Proof, containing many attested cures, price 37 1-2 cents. And just published.
The Mother's Book of Hygeian Midwifery, by H. Shepheard Moat, of New York

☞Respectable parties may be appointed Agents on liberal terms, by applying to the General Depot, No. 3 1-2 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, three doors below Market Street, Philadelphia—and at No. 10 North street, Baltimore, nearly opposite the Post Office, where the Genuine Medicine may always be obtained.

Agent for Delaware--JOHN HEAZLITT, Wilmington.

Agents for Dorchester County, Md.—S. & E. P. LECOMPTE, Cambridge; T. & S. HIGGINS, New Market.

May 28th 1838. 1yr.

FOR RENT

THE Farm on Taylors Island where the late Thomas A. Edmondson resided—Also the adjoining Farm. Apply to James Pattison Esq., Town Point, or to

JAMES HOOPER,
May 28, 1838 * Baltimore.

Dorchester County Orphans' Court,
21st day of May 1838.

On Application of John B. Robinson, Acting Administrator of JOHN DEAN, late of Dorchester County, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Dorchester Aurora, a paper selected by him.

In testimony That the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1838.

L. S.

THOMAS H. HICKS,
Register of Wills, Dorchester County.

In compliance with the above order,—This is to give Notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of JOHN DEAN, late of Dorchester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of November next; they may otherwise by law beexcluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of May 1838.

JOHN B. ROBINSON,
Act. Adm'r. of John Dean.
May 28, 3w

A BALL

WILL be held at Mr. Bradshaw's Assembly Rooms on Friday Evening the 8th of June, to which the gentlemen are respectfully invited.

MANAGERS.
May 28th 1838.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons, without distinction, who are indebted to the estate of Nathan Griffin late of Dorchester county deceased, are hereby notified to make payment to the subscriber *on or before the 4th day of June next* Such as neglect this notice cannot expect further indulgence, as I shall be compelled to put the claims against them in the shortest train of collection.

CALEB GRIFFIN, Exec'r. of
Nathan Griffin.
May 21 1838 3t

CHANCERY SALE.

BY the Authority of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Cambridge, on *MONDAY*, the 11th day of *JUNE* next, at the hour of 11, (A. M.) the following valuable Real Estate of which Nathan Griffin late of Dorchester County, died seized and possessed, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land, called "Muir's Inspection," containing 63 1-2 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "The Grove," containing 150 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Griffin's Venture," containing 8 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Lot No. 3," containing 70 1 4 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Lot No. 1," containing 33 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Mills Security," containing 84 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Marshall's Addition," containing 6 1 2 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Anderson's Chance," containing 29 3 4 acres, more or less.

Tracts or parcels of land, called "Chance" "Addition," "Middle Land," "Forrest" and "Range," containing 162 1 2 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Mill's Security Part" and "Bramble's Addition," containing 40 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Forrest Part" and "Range part," containing 24 acres, more or less.

The above mentioned lands are situated in Dorchester county, in a Neck called Town Point Neck, and on the waters of Little Choptank river and Fishing Creek. The various tracts are all adjacent to navigable water.—The arable land is, generally, highly productive, and the sources of manure for its further improvement very accessible. The supply of woodland is ample for the purposes of the various farms, and I understand, will also furnish a surplus of timber, suitable for market. The improvements upon the farms consist of four Dwelling Houses, with the necessary out houses, in tolerable good condition.—There are also two orchards upon the premises These tracts of land are beautifully situated, on salt water, and for salubrity of air, are unsurpassed by any situations in the county. They are quite convenient to Cambridge, the Metropolis of the county—being only about six miles distant. The property will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.—The title is believed to be indisputable. Those persons who are disposed to purchase, and desire more particular information, in regard to this property, are referred to Mr. Samuel Griffin, merchant at the Cross Roads in Cambridge, or to Mr. Caleb Griffin, who resides on one of the farms. The aforesaid Nathan Griffin having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, is also entitled to some portion of the public lands—to what extent the subscriber has not ascertained. His right to any public lands, whatever it may be, will be sold on the above day.—The whole subject to the right of dower of Mrs. Sarah Griffin, widow of Nathan Griffin, (a very aged lady.) The terms of sale, as directed by the Chancellor, are, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale, to be secured by obligation to be approved of by the subscriber. Whenever the whole purchase money is paid, the property will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers.

JAMES A. STEWART,
Trustee.
April 28 tds (C. 3w)

DR. WM. R. HAYWARD, offers his professional services to the public.—Office opposite Mr. John T. Wilson's Hotel

April 30th 1838 tf