CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1838.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR OF THIS STATE,

WILLIAM GRASON,

OF QUEEN ANNES COUNTY.

Congress, we understand, will not adjourn before sometime in July, and we learn a proposition has been introduced into the Senate, that when they adjourn it shall be to meet again on the 1st Monday in November, in the place of the 1st Monday of December next, which has been the custom.

MESSRS. STEELE, KERR AND EMORY.—After some six or seven ballotings, between the friends of these gentlemen, assembled in Convention on Thursday last, we understand Mr. Steele obtained a majority. At the first ballot, we learn, Gen. Emory had 42 votes, Mr. Steele 40 and Mr. Kerr 18. After some subsequent ballotings, the friends of Gen. Emory, finding he could not procure a majority, as Mr. Steele's friends were unyielding, determined to go over to Mr. Kerr, preferring him to Mr. Steele, as a second choice. Some few of them, however, took up Steele, and the final result was 54 votes for Steele and 46 for Kerr. Mr. Steele was of course nominated as the whig candidate for Governor. This is as we at first anticipated; but subsequent indications rendered it doubtful. He is, however, now in the field, whether his friends, by their great and uncompromising urgency of his claims, will reap any laurels, either for themselves, or for him, remains to be seen. We have now two candidates before the people of this State, for the highest office in their gift. On one side Mr. Grason, the indomitable friend of Reform, and on the other, Mr. Steele, the candidate of the office holding party in Maryland. If every other part of the State, will do its duty as well as old Dorset, we shall endeavor to give the whig nominee a New Orleans defeat. At the Senatorial election in 1831, when Messrs. Steele and Hicks, were the *whig* (or rather then National Republican candidates) for electors of Senate, in this county, they beat our friends Messrs. Breerwood and Handy, we believe somewhere in the neighborhood of 200 votes. At the last Senatorial election when Messrs. Hicks and Lake, (two of their conceded strongest men,) were opposed by Messrs. Breerwood and White, their average majority, was about 180 votes.

Since the last election causes have operated which must reduce that majority. The fact is, our ranks here are composed of a Macedonian phalanx which cannot be broken into. The most dexterous assaults of the enemy have been tried, but they are found impregnable. Under these circumstances, Mr. Steele's majority in this county will not probably be more than 100 over Mr. Grason, our candidate, if indeed he can obtain that, which we doubt. We give our adversaries fair warning, that we shall leave no proper exertion untried, and we shall endeavor to give Grason a majority over Steele in this county, which is, abroad at least, considered a strong whig hold We shall treat our opponents and their candidate with candor and fair play, but as this is the first time that the popular vote tells in the selection of a Governor, old Dorset is bent upon showing that, although possibly the reformers may be in small minority, yet, it is a minority in the flood tide of success. Our neighboring county, too, Somerset, once an unfathomable sea of whiggery, is now rent and divided with intestine commotion, & now may be considered debateable ground—our candidate may get a majority, or Mr. Steele may—it is a *toss-up*. Worcester, at the last Senatorial election gave the whigs a small majority—about 60 we believe. If they can get as many again, it is as much as we will allow them. We want to beat in Caroline, and Talbot Counties. This is the position of matters and things in this quarter. From other parts of the State, the intelligence is cheering. Our friends are in fine spirits, and feel like men destined to be victorious. Under these circumstances, we hope, on the 1st Wednesday in next October, to give the whigs, a complete defeat. *Nous verrons.*

The nomination of Mr. Grason, the intelligent farmer of Queen Annes as our Candidate for governor, has given universal satisfaction, in this quarter. In every direction, from the accounts that we have received, our friends have most zealously greeted his announcement as the Reform candidate, upon whom the opponents of the Rotten Borough system, and the advocates for purity in the administration of the State affairs, are prepared to rally, with a zeal and energy, that will carry dismay into the ranks of our adversaries, and ensure success to our cause. The fact is, the people are tired of the miserable manner in which the whigs of Maryland have conducted affairs, and now they have a favorable opportunity of expressing their sentiments in an effectual manner, they will by their vote, convince the whigs, that the rights of the freemen of the State shall no longer be trampled upon. It is a pity for Mr. Steele, that he has been brought out as a candidate for governor by the whig party, when the Republicans of the State, are determined to put the stamp of their reprobation upon the weak and senseless misrule, which has been so clearly developed in the policy of that party, They must go down, for their deeds of public profligacy hang like mill-stones about their necks. If Mr. Steele is defeated no blame can attach to us, for if we had been consulted, we certainly would not have advised his being placed in this unfortunate predicament. Himself, or his own friends, who have eagerly sought this position for him, and who have been extremely solicitous, nay, clamorous in his behalf, must bear all the responsibility of a discomfiture.

For the "Aurora."

MR. EDITOR,—A small man of much *self* importance, known in this place by the name of E. R. HOOPER, called some time last year at my store for sundry articles of merchandize, which were cut off for him, and with which he walked off, without paying, or intending to pay for, if I may judge from the fact that he had created accounts elsewhere, and on one of which, amount of two dollars, due a mechanic, he plead *non age*

On hearing the course that this youth was pursuing, I determined to close his account forthwith, and delivered it to an officer to call on him for payment, and in case of refusal to proceed to the collection as the law directed. This course has it appears highly insulted this little sprig of would be-Nobility, who to revenge this suppposed insult, came out in the columns of the Chronicle, on 2nd inst. with a tirade of low vulgar abuse, well suited to the character of his mind. Had he but used his own name, instead of substituting the fictitious name of Varro, it would have required no answer from me. No doubt the young man is the one who has figured so *decently* in some of the *indeciencies* that made their appearance on the backs of some of my small notes. As they appear to give him much trouble, I would advise him to keep no more on hand, but to apply them to the payment of his just debts as fast as he can fairly come in possession of them.

THOMAS WHITE.

The following extract from Senator Brown's speech on the Treasury Note Bill is worth reading. It is an admirable home-thrust, and must have had its effect upon the consciences of Webster and others of the federal bank party for whom it was intended,—that is, if these political hucksters have such a thing as conscience.—Balt. Rep.

"Mr. Brown, of N. C. said, that, by a New York price current which he heid in his hand, dated the 15th inst, it appeared that Treasury notes were at par with New York bank notes—that, is, with specie. He marvelled how, in the face of this fact, gentlemen would still persist in saying that Treasury notes were depreciated. He said there was a party here whose constant effort it was to bring down the Government and Congress, and the people to the level of their corrupt banking operations, and still these gentlemen talked about patriotism and republicanism—a proof that the devil can quote scripture when it meets his purpose. The United States Bank has used every means to distress and embarrass the country, and now dared to wrestle with the Government itself, and to stop its fiscal action. When that was done, the cry would be, we, the Government, can't get along without a great Nation Bank. He would spend the last dollar of his private fortune, before he would surrender to the Bank, and abandon the Government in its struggle. The present attempt was to humble the Government and the People to the footstool of the Bank. We had a worse enemy to contend with than in the late war, when the same men who now sustain the Bank, endeavored to cripple and embarrass the public Treasury. Millions for defence, &c., was his motto. The charge that the Government of the people was bankrupt, was an insult to the public, and to every man among the public. There was no Government in the world at this time, equal in resources of this Government."

The voice of Patriotism.—Here is the language used by two of the greatest patriots that ever breathed—one the father of his country, the other the author of that sacred instrument, the Declaration of Independence. And shall the admonitions of these great men go for naught? Shall the splendid government of an aristocracy, founded on banking institutions and moneyed corporations &c., be established at this late day? Fellow citizens, it is with you to decide—the Republican party has ever been opposed to such a scheme—while Henry Clay and his partizans are stretching every nerve in order to effect such an object. Choose ye then between them, & let your future actions indicate your preference.—*Del. Gazette.*

"An evil equally great [occasioned by a paper emission] *is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing, and, perhaps, most valuable part of the community, is preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators.*" [Washington.

"I doubt whether a single fact, known to the world, will carry as clear conviction to it of the correctness of our knowledge of the treasonable views of he Federal party of that day, as that disclosed by this, the most nefarious and daring attempt to dissever the Union, of which the Hartford Convention was a subsequent chapter; and both of these having failed, consolidation becomes the fourth chapter of the next book of their history. But this opens with a vast accession of strength from their younger recruits, who, having nothing in them of the feelings or principles of '76, now look to a single and splendid Government of an aristocracy, founded on banking institutions and moneyed incorporations, under the guise and cloak of their favored branches of manufactures, commerce, and navigation. riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry. This will be to them a next best blessing to the monarchy of their first aim, and perhaps the surest stepping-stone to it."—*Jefferson.*

FROM PHILAD. AND BALTIMORE.

THE subscribers have just received a full assortment of

NEW GOODS,

from Philadelphia and Baltimore, purchased below a fair value and offered unusually cheap for cash. We will make it an object to persons wishing to purchase to give us a call before they do so.

WHITE & ANDERSON.

N. B. A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellars, also a handsome variety of New and fashionable Silks for dresses &c.

W. &. A.

June 11th 1838. tf

SINGING SCHOOL.

G. GURNEY respectfully announces to the citizens of Cambridge, that he proposes to give a course of Lessons in the art of Singing, which will be executed in good stile of scientific accuracy and skill; and harmonized gudiciously upon the improved, and essential principles of modern musical science, and to secure this delightful part of public worship from its languishing state. He pledges himself to give general satisfaction. The course will consist of sixteen lessons.

Terms $3, half payable in advance, those who wish to attend are requested to leave their names at this Office.

June 11th 1838.

THE LITERARY PEARL.

THE subscriber proposes to publish, on the first of June inst. in the city of Philadelphia, a magazine under the above title, which will be punctually issued on the first of every month. The work will be under the superintendence of several literary gentlemen, and will contain the choisest gems of literature, selected with the utmost care, from the best European and American literary journals.

The PEARL will be printed on good type and fine paper, and will comprise a greater variety of literary miscellany than any similar publication in the country. Each number will contain 48 royal octavo,—forming a volume of about 600 pages, with a copious index and a beautiful title page, which will adapt it as well to the library as to current use.

The terms of the PEARL are unusually low, being TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance, or THREE COPIES for FIVE DOLLARS.

A discount of 25 per cent will be allowed Post Masters and others disposed to extend its circulation.

Editors of newspapers, by giving the above six or more insertions, and forwarding their paper to the "LITERARY PEARL," shall be entitled to a copy.

☞All communications to the publisher must be free of postage, otherwise they will not be opened,

Address, T. E. MARTIN.
61 Dock st. Philada.

June 11th 1838.

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*

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned against cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing on my wood Lot, lying near Cambridge, and adjoining a lot belonging to Mr. Samuel Corkran. The law will be rigorously enforced against all who neglect this caution.

ANN E. CRAIG

Cambridge, May 7th. 3w

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,	$30 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. Eccleston.

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. Breerwood, 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 convays 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 be excluded 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

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, Exct'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, deceased, died 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 23 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