SALOON OF APOLLO.

'It is the gift of POETRY to hallow every place in which it moves: to breathe round nature an odour more exquisite than the perfume of the rose, and to shed over it a tint more magical than the blush of morning.'

FROM THE AMERICAN STATESMAN.

INSCRIBED TO ARTEMISIA.

O nymphe, les Dieux cruels, les Dieux jaloux de mon bonheur, me contraignent de partir; mais ils m'empecheront plutot de vivre que de me souvenir a jamais de vous..—TELEMAQUE.

WOMAN.

"O! Woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy and hard to please,
And variable as the shade,
By the light quivering aspen made;—
When pain and sickness wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"—SCOTT.

Woman, on thee, belov'd, rever'd,
Life's first young eye beam fondly turns;
To the in sorrow more endear'd,
The heart its latest incense burns.

Our infant weakness, claims thy care;
In sickness pillow'd on thy breast
Each little grief finds refuge there,
And every sigh is lull'd to rest.

To thee, kind guardian of our youth,
The heart its earliest impulse owes;
Warm from thy lips the spark of truth
First in the tender bosom glows.

Each precept of our infancy—
Each principle of manhood's prime,
Imbibe their opening germes from thee—
By thee are nurs'd, matur'd by time.

Thou rul'st the empress of the soul!
Thou, thou dost guard its vestal fires
From passion's wild and mad controul,
And nurse and fan its pure desires:

Thou bid'st the bosom pant for fame,
Thou guid'st AMBITION'S charioteer
Through courts and camps a deathless name
To win, midst honor's bright career.

What though THY brow no laurel twine,
Thou shar'st the hero's trophies won—
Who claims a nobler crown than thine,
Proud MOTHER of Napoleon

Thou art our guiding, polar star,
Shining more bright thro' clouds of ev'n,
And lighting glory's flaming car,
Thro' its bright, radiant course to Heav'n.

Thou solar orb of moral light!
Round thee, the heart shall e'er revolve
Though erring like the Comet's flight,
The ties that bind it ne'er dissolve.

Be then the Heart's wide empire thine—
Each passion owns thy sovereign sway;
Thou rulest with a wand divine,
And bear'st the warrior's palm away.

Hail WOMAN, seraph of the skies!
Hail Nature's purest, richest gem,
That ever shone in Paradise
To deck Creation's diadem!

Clasp'd to thy bosom, fondly glows
The first young glance of infancy;
The eye on thee its last ray throws—
THE HEART ITS LAST THROB BEATS FOR THEE!

Chamouni, March 27, 1824. E——.

HOPE.

There is a charm for those who mourn,
And waste their nights in sorrow,
It is a star of glory born,
That gilds the dawn of morrow.

It lights the lonely pilgrim's way;
It cheers the gloomy prison;
And on misfortune's darkest day,
This friendly star has risen.

It cheers the watchman mariner,
On midnight ocean's wave;
And sheds a peace diviner far,
Upon the good man's grave.

Sweet Hope! the lonely pilgrim's star,
Shines with no meteor blaze;
But with a light divinely fair,
Illumes life's dreary maze.

This is the lamp, whose heavenly ray,
Dispels the prison's gloom;
And on the night of sorrow's day,
Sheds joy's sweet smiling noon.

This is the star which once arisen,
Shall never cease to shine,
Till the Arehangel's final trump,
Shall sound the knell of time!

It is a pledge of glorious rest,
To weary mortals given;
A flower we cultivate on earth,
To reap the fruit in Heaven.

EPIGRAM.

Oh! spare me, dear angel, one lock of your hair,
A bashful young lover took courage and sighed;
'Twere a sin to refuse you so modest a prayer,
So take my whole *wig*, the sweet creature replied.

RELIGIOUS.

SCOFFERS AT RELIGION.

Infatuated men! who see not that the virtues of which they make sport, not only derive their authority from the laws of God, but are moreover essentially requisite both to public, and to private happiness. By the indulgence of their licentious pleasures for a while, as long as youth and vigor remain, a few passing gratificatiom may be obtained. But what are the consequences? Suppose any individual to persevere unrestrained in this course, it is certainly to be followed by disrepute in his character, and disorder in his affairs; by a wasted and broken constitution; and a speedy and miserable old age. Suppose a society to be wholly formed of such persons as the scoffers applaud; suppose it to be filled with none but those whom they call the sons of pleasure; that is, with the intemperate, the riotous, and dissolute, among whom all regard to sobriety, decency, and private virtue, was abolished; what an odious scene would such a society exhibit? How unlike any civilised or well ordered state, in which mankind have chosen to dwell? What turbulence and uproar, what contests and quarrels, would perpetually reign in it? What man of common understanding would not rather chuse to dwell in a desert, than to be associated for life with such companions? Shall, then, the scoffer presume to make light of those virtues, without which there could be neither peace nor comfort, nor good order, among mankind?

Let him be desired to think, of his domestic situation and connections. Is he a father, a husband, or a brother?—Has he any friend or relation, male or female, in whose happiness he is interested? Let us put the question to him, whether he be willing that intemperance, unchastity, or dissipation of any kind, should mark their character? Would he recommend to them such excesses?—Would he choose, in their presence, openly and without disguise, to scoff at the opposite virtues, as of no consequence to their welfare? If even the most licentious shudders at the thought; if in the midst of his loose pleasures, he be desirous that his own family shou'd remain untainted; let this teach him the value of those private virtues, which in the hours of dissipation, in the giddiness of his mind, he is ready to contemn.—Banish sobriety, temperance, and purity, you tear up the foundations of all public order, and all domestic quiet. You render every house a divided and miserable abode, resounding with terms of shame, and mutual reproaches of infamy. You leave nothing respectable in the human character. You change the man into a brute. *Blair's Sermons.*

RELIGIOUS APHORISMS.

It signifies nothing to say we will not change our religion, if our religion change not us.

If a man lives and dies a mere professor, it had been better for him he had lived and died a mere heathen.

The duty of religion flows from a principle of religion.

It is not talking but walking with God, that gives a man the denomination of a Christian.

Darkness may as well put on the nature of light, as a wicked man the name of a Christian.

It is our main business in this world to ensure an interest in the next.

A desire of happiness is natural, a desire of holiness is supernatural.

If God has done that good for us which he has denied to the world, we ought to do that service for him which is denied him by the world.

A serious remembrance of God is the fountain of obedience to God.

If you forget God when you are young, God may forget you when you are old.

When a Christian considers the goodness of God's ways, he wonders that all the world doth not walk in them. But when he considers the blindness, and depravity, and prejudice of the heart by nature, he wonders that any man should enter upon them.

Uneven walking, with a neglect of watching, makes a disconsolate soul.

Four things a Christian should especially labour after, viz. to be humble and thankful, watchful and cheerful.

Salvation then draws near to man when it is his main care.

[*Select Remains.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATERNITY.

The following beautiful and feeling reflections are extracted from a series of essays published in an English periodical work entitled 'THE HERMIT IN LONDON.'

Woman's charms are certainly many and powerful. The expanding rose, just bursting into beauty has an irresistible bewitchingness;—the blooming bride led triumphantly to the altar, awakens admiration and interest, and the blush of her cheek fills us with delight; but the charm of maternity is more sublime than these. Heaven has imprinted on the mother's face something beyond this world—something which claims kindred with the skies—the angelic smile—the tender look, the waking, watchful eye, which keeps its fond vigil over the slumbering babe.

These are objects which neither the pencil nor the chissel can touch, which poetry fails to exalt, which the most eloquent tongue in vain would eulogise, and on which all description becomes ineffective. In the heart of man lies this lovely picture:—it lives in his sympathies; it reigns in his affections; his eyes look round in vain for such another object on the earth.

Maternity, ecstatic sound! so twined round our heart, that it must cease to throb ere we forget! 'Tis our first love—'tis part of our religion. Nature has set the mother upon such a pinnacle that our infant eyes and arms are first uplifted to it. We cling to it in manhood; we almost worship it in old age. He who can enter an apartment, and behold the tender babe feeding upon its mother's beauty—nourished by the tide of life which flows through her generous veins, without a panting bosom and a grateful eye, is no man, but a monster.—He who can approach the cradle of sleeping innocence, without thinking that 'of such is the kingdom of heaven!' or view the fond parent hang over its beauties, and half retain her breath, lest she should break its slumbers, without a veneration beyond all common feeling, is to be avoided in every intercourse in life, and is fit only for the shadow of darkness and the solitude of the desert—though a lone being, far be such feelings from

IMPORTANCE OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

Who is it that moulds and directs the character of our boys for the first ten or twelve decisive years of their life? Not the father; for such are his engagements, or such the state and reserve of his manners, that his sons but rarely come in contact with him. No: it is the nursery, it is the gentle and attractive society of the mother; it is in her affectionate bosom, and on her lap, that the blossoms of the heart and mind begin their bloom; it is she who bends the twig, and thus decides the character of the tree. How then ought she to be accomplished for this important office! How wide and diversified her reading and information! How numerous the historick models of great men with which her memory should be stored!—How grand and noble the tone of her own character!

SPINNING MACHINE.

It is stated that Mr. Gilbert Brewster, of Norwich, Connecticut, has already made his improved machines for Spinning wool to the amount of 200,000 dollars, and has orders for more machines to a very large amount. He has made large machines at the price of $2,700, and has made this declaration, that if any person will take any one of his machines and put it into full operation for two years, and give him the savings made between this machine and the old or common modes of spinning wool, he will give the machine without any further charge The English spinners cannot spin for less than 2 pence or 3 pence per pound. Mr. Brewster's machine facilitates the spinning so much, as to have reduced the price to *one cent per pound!* And not only the best Merino wool can be spun at this price, but even the finest Saxon wool, so much superior even to the Merino, and of which the finest and highest priced cloths are made.—*Merc. Adv.*

Great Improvement.—On the 30th March, 1824, Mr. Silas Frost dressed 237 lbs. flax suitable for spinning, on a mill owned by Mr Cyrus B. Manville, of Watertown. The mill is carried with ease by one horse. *Register.*

Washington Stamp.—The Worcester Yeoman states, that there is in that town a copper coin of the United States, dated 1792, on which the head of Washington is impressed, and perfixes to the account the following anecdote:

"When the current coin of the United States was first established, the stamp was brought to President Washington, for his approbation: it contained his own likeness. He immediately ordered the die to be broken—a new device was substituted for the coin, which has been preserved ever since.

A British traveller relates the following anecdote:

"The Finlanders have been cajoled by personal acts of kindness and condescension on the part of the great Autocrat of Russia himself. We once witnessed a remarkable instance of this. Alexander paid them a visit, but was received with coldness. He was one day crossing a lake in the interior, accompanied by his suite, when he observed a decoration hanging from the button of one of the peasants in the boat. "Where did you get that, my friend," said the Emperor. The man was silent; and one of his companions answered—that he had been in the service of Napoleon, and had won the distinction in battle—that he was greatly venerated by his countrymen, and called "The King of the Finns." Alexander turned to one of his ministers and said—"Take you the oar and row the King of the Finns to the land." This act obtained for Alexander more than any proclamation or largess would have done."

Dorchester County Court,

October Term, 1823.

ELIZABETH BIRCKHEAD,

vs.

JOSEPH DAFFIN AND OTHERS, *Heirs of Charles Daffin, defendants.*

THE bill in this case states, that CHARLES DAFFIN, in his life time contracted to sell and convey certain lands, situated in Dorchester county, in fee, to a certain Doctor Daniel Sulivane, the father of the complainant—that the purchase money of the said lands, or the consideration for the same hath been fully satisfied and rendered—that the said lands in virtue of a division of the real estate of the said Doctor Daniel Sulivane, under the acts of descents, were assigned to the complainant, and that Joseph Daffin, Henry Daffin and Charles Daffin, severally, the defendants and heirs of the said Charles Daffin, have removed and do not reside in the State of Maryland. The object of the bill therefore, is to obtain a specific performance of the contract, and by a decree to compel a conveyance of the said lands from the heirs of the said Charles Daffin, to the complainant, and her heirs and assigns; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four successive weeks in the Chronicle, published at Cambridge, in Dorchester county, before the first day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, give notice to the said Joseph Daffin, Henry Daffin and Charles Daffin, the absent defendants, and several of the heirs of the said Charles Daffin, of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, before the 4th Monday in Oct. eighteen hundred and twenty-four, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

TEST— E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

april 17 4t

Notice to Creditors.

IN obedience to the law and the order of the honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Major Lewis*, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of April, anno domini, 1824. LEVIN LEWIS, adm'r.

april 17 3t

En Council,

ANNAPOLIS, March 12, 1824.

Ordered, That the following supplement to an act, entitled, 'An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state' be published once a week for six successive weeks in all the news papers edited in this state, and the National Intelligencer.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

The respective editors will be pleased to transmit to the Executive Department evidence shewing that this order has been strictly complied with, when the same has been done.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

A supplement to an act, entitled, 'An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.'

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That each and every commandant of a regiment or extra battalion, is hereby required; under the penalty of fifty dollars for every neglect or refusal, in each and every year hereafter, to order two meetings of all the commissioned officers attached to his regiment or extra battalion, at some central place thereof, on such days as are hereafter provided for, by this act, and there drill and instruct, or cause said officers to be drilled and instructed, in all the necessary duties of a soldier; and to adopt the manœuvres and discipline as established for the army of the United States; and any field officer neglecting or refusing to attend any of said meetings, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars, (at the discretion of a brigade court martial,) for every such neglect, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and any company or staff officer neglecting or refusing to attend any of said meetings, shall be fined at the discretion of a regimental or extra battalion court martial, in a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than two dollars for every such neglect, unless he can give a reasonable excuse; and all officers, who by this section are required to attend said meetings, shall appear in uniform and with side arms, under a penalty of five dollars for every neglect or refusal; which fines and forfeitures shall be collected as other fines of a similar nature are directed to be collected by the act to which this is a supplement, and shall be paid over to the respective paymasters of the regiments and extra battalions, to which such delinquents shall belong.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the time of meeting for the commissioned officers of regiments or extra battalions shall be on the second Saturday in April and August, annually, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the battalion musters on the third Saturday in May for the first battalion, and the fourth Saturday in *May* for the second battalion, annually, at 10 o'clock A. M.

3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every commandant of a company, to cause to be delivered on or before the first day of April annually, to every person in his company district, subject to militia duty, a written or printed notice of the time and place of the company meeting, and company courts martial for the ensuing year, and this shall be considered due and sufficient notice; and any private neglecting or refusing to attend such meetings after such due notice given him, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding two dollars, nor less than fifty cents, (at the discretion of a company court martial,) for every such neglect or refusal.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the fines and forfeitures imposed by company court martial, when collected, shall be applied under the direction of the commanding officer of the respective companies to and for the use of the respective companies in which the same may be collected, and that in no case shall the commandants of companies remit the fines imposed by such courts martial.

5. *And be it enacted*, That upon the non-payment of any fine or forfeiture imposed by this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, by any person or delinquent, it shall be the duty of the constable of the district or hundred wherein such delinquent resides, after thirty days notice given to such delinquent, which notice shall be given by such constable within thirty days after he shall have received such fine or forfeiture for collection, to collect the same by warrant and judgment from any justice of the peace of the county wherein the parties may reside.

6. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commanders of companies of infantry and cavalry, to make out a complete return of all the officers and men, and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state within his district subject to do militia duty, under his command, annually, on or before the twentieth day of October, and to deliver the same to the commanders of battalions or extra battalions of infantry, or squadrons of cavalry, as the case may be, and on refusal or neglect to do the same, shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not exceeding thirty dollars, at the discretion of a regimental court martial; and it shall be the duty of the commanders of such battalions or extra battalions of infantry, or squadrons of cavalry, as the case may be, to make out and deliver to the commanders of regiments to which they are attached or belong, annually, on or before the first day of November, a complete return of all the officers and men under their oommands within their districts, and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state; and on refusal or neglect to do the same as herein directed, shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court martial.

7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commanders of regiments within this state, both infantry and cavalry, to make out and deliver to the brigadier general, commanding the district to which they belong, annually, on or before the tenth day of November, a complete and full return of all the officers and men, and the condition and number of their arms and equipments belonging to the state, under their command, and on neglect or refusal to do the same, he shall be cashiered, or punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of a brigade court martial, and it shall be the duty of the brigadier general to make out a return of the same to the adjutant general of this state, on or before the first Monday of December, annually.

8. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the adjutant general of this state annually to forward to each of the brigadier generals, colonels and majors of extra battalions, the blanks necessary to enable them to comply with the provisions of this act.

9. *And be it enacted*, That the militia of Allegany country shall be exempt from the operations of this law only so far as is provided for by the twenty ninth section of the militia law, passed at November session, 1811, and the supplement of 1817, chapter 136, and they shall also be exempt from the drilling of the officers as directed in this law.

10. *And be it enacted*, That all that part of the forty first section of the original act to which this is a supplement, which requires constables to give bonds to the commanding officers of companies for the collection of fines and forfeitures imposed by company court martials, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that all the provisions of said original act which are repugnant to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

11. *And be it enacted*, That any field officer hereafter removing out of the district of his regiment, with an intention of making a permanent change of his residence, shall on such removal be deemed to have resigned his commission, and it shall be the brigadier generals duty to make such vacancy known to the governor and council, as soon thereafter as convenient.

12. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each and every commissioned officer of this state, within six months from and after the passage of this act, to report himself to the adjutant general, by letter, post paid; and all officers who shall not so report themselves shall be considered as having resigned their commissions, and shall be stricken from the rolls; PROVIDED, this supplement shall have been published once a week for six weeks in all the newspapers of the state, and the National Intelligencer; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the council to notify the commanders of regiments and extra battalions, of the names of such officers who have been stricken from the rolls as this law directs.

13. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall not be construed to extend to the militia of the city of Baltimore, nor shall any persons who are now attached to and in the habit of doing duty in any volunteer uniform company in this state, be liable to be enrolled under the provisions of this act, as long as they continue in such uniform company.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.
Governor of Maryland.

Passed Feb. 26, 1824. (March 27) 6t

E. W. KENNARD,

Coach and Gig Maker,

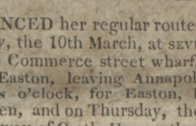
RACE STREET, CAMBRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Dorchester and the adjacent counties, that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand, above mentioned, where he will execute all orders in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the neatest and most fashionable style. He flatters himself, from his experience in the above line, in all its various branches, for more than ten years, that he is able to do as good work as any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He invites his friends and the public, to call and examine for themselves.

april 17 tf

N. B. Carriages, &c. repaired at the shortest notice and on the best terms for cash or country produce.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND,

COMMENCED her regular routes, on Wednesday, the 10th March, at SEVEN o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis, at half past ELEVEN o'clock, for Easton, by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th left Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis, at TWO o'clock, and continues to leave the above places as follow:

Commerce-street wharf. Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays—and

Easton, on Sundays and Thursdays, at SEVEN o'clock, during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by NINE o'clock next morning.

The Maryland commenced her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday, the 15th day of March, leaving Commerce-street wharf, at NINE o'clock, every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour, for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All Baggage at the risk of the owners

All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriage for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge, without expense.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 20 tf

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and

now occupies that large and commodious BRICK HOUSE, situated on the corner of Race and Gay streets, in Cambridge, immediately opposite the store of Samuel Lecompte, Esq. in the most pleasant and fashionable part of the town.

His Bar is supplied with a well selected assortment of the choicest LIQOURS of every variety, lately purchased in Baltimore for that purpose.

His Table will be constantly furnished with the richest profusion of all the delicacies of each season, and attended by waiters, polite, obliging and attentive.

Attached to the establishment are excellent Stables, with plenty of good Provender of every description, and an industrious and honest Ostler.

Gentlemen and Ladies travelling can be accommodated with private apartments.

Private parties can also be accommodated with Dinners and Suppers, served up with equal promptitude and elegance.

Travellers can on cheap terms be conveyed to any part of the adjacent country, with Horses, Gigs, and careful Drivers.

The subscribers will spare no expense, and will be unremitted in his exertions, to please those who may honor him with their patronage, which he respectfully solicits, and will most gratefully acknowledge.

THE STAGE

From the *Steam Boat Maryland*, will leave Castle Haven, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, on the arrival of the boat, and arrive at my house the same evenings, leave my house on THURSDAY and SUNDAY MORNINGS, at 6 o'clock, and meet the boat at Castle Haven. The subscriber holds himself in readiness, on the arrival of the stage, to convey passengers from his house to any part of the Peninsula.

The Public's obedient servant,

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

march 20

CA

Vol. I.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

M. K. STONE & CO

N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets,

At Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annu payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription taken for a shorter per than six months, and a failure to notify a continuance shall be considered as a new gagement.

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Not exceeding a square, inserted three tim for *one dollar*, and *twenty-five cents* for ev subsequent insertion.

☞All communications addressed to the P prietors must come *post paid*, otherwise th will not be attended to.

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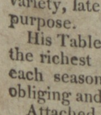

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march 20

Dr. F. M. Goldsborough

WILL commence the PRACTICE of M DICINE, with its collateral branch at Middletown, and will attend closely to cases that may be entrusted to his care. can be called on at Mrs. TOOTELL'S, wh at all times he will be in readiness to ren services. april 24 3

TO THE VOTERS

OF

Dorchester County.

Fellow Citizens—From the solicitations o number of my friends, I am again induced offer myself a candidate for your suffrages the ensuing October election, to represent in the next House of Delegates of Maryland

I remain your humble servant,

WILLIAM HUTSON

may 1 tf

Battalion Orders.

THE Officers of the Extra Battalion, ordered to meet (with the compan they respectively command,) at Cambrid on SATURDAY, the 15th of May, inst. the purpose of drill.

The line will be formed at the usual par ground, near the river, precisely at 10 o'clo A. M

A court martial will be held at the Co House, or the Adjutant's office, at 4 o'clo P. M. By order,

JOHN R. W. PITT, Abj't. E. B. D. C

may 1 2

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