ed the son, who was struck
cement, if his father had not
with him on his melancholy
Toulon. Yes, replied the son,
ed to the house long before we
gence of the calamity which
us.
this private conversation, the
ho had seized a cord and fas-
ound the dog's neck, was hold-
ith difficulty—when his friend
I do not deceive myself, that
murderer of your father—re-
e they are discussing the ad-
nd I will go to the commissa-
ard.
ng soon after, he arrested the
suspected, and conducted him
On searching him, they dis-
e merchant's watch and other
which he had deprived the un-
n. It was proved besides, that
of the murder, the accused
seen by a girl coming out of
of Cogniou. And these proofs,
ned by other circumstances,
d the accused, who avowed
to the confessor on the scaffold.

m the Newark, (N. J.) Eagle.

ed patent Horse-checker.—Mr.
porte, a respectable French gen-
ho is now a citizen of Virginia,
our office this morning, a new
ridle, lately invented and pa-
himself, to render riding on
, or in vehicles, perfectly safe
horse, whether of vicious dis-
or dangerous propensities.—
e most untractable, hard mouth-
can be governed by the strength
tle finger, so that he can neither
, or *kick*, under its powerful
This is effected by drawing
close to his breast, pinching
tight, and stopping his breath
nent.—In harness it has an ad-
effect, by drawing the blinds
eyes. The bridle is made as
d more ornamental, than com-
les. The simple snaffle bit is
reby enabling the horse to travel
that uneasiness and fatigue,
champing of the heavy, pinch-
chain, unavoidably occasions.

ular Child was born near East
Fayette county, N. C. having
on each foot, and five fingers
mb on each hand. This son,
he seventh in succession, (the
never had a daughter,) it has
eady pronounced, by the old
n attendance, will make one of
rate and best physicians in the
hemisphere!

for Ringworms.—Rub the parts
he eruption prevails frequently
mon Mushroom Catsup. This
simple as it appears, has never
own to fail in removing the Ring-
any other cutaneous eruption,
ery nostrum has failed.

—The difference between *honour* and
chiefly in the motive. The honest
that from *duty*, which the man of hon-
for the sake of *character*.

ANECDOTES.

ng man, having finished his me-
udies, applied to an old gentle-
austere temper and surley man-
know whether his neighborhood
e an eligible situation for a phy-
"Why," replied the other, in an
t tone, "what can yo *do?*"—
Sir, I can feel a pulse and disco-
it, to what diseases the person
subject." "Here, then," stretch-
his arm, "feel *mine.*" The doc-
yed, and after some sagacious
ons said, "I find sir, you are sub-
to grievous headaches" "Never
eadache in my life." A pro-
lence ensued. In a short time
tor took his leave, saying, "I
, sir, you think me a fool." The
le Pluto retorted, "Sir, you seem
what I *think*, though you don't
w I *feel.*"

n major general sir John Mal-
turned the first time from Persia
shionable and crowded party "*at*
he met Madame de Stael. After
been introduced to Madame, and
been informed of his late ar-
m the Persian court; "Sare John,"
e you must inform me all about
and every *ting* about it, and all
wort notice—and to begin at de
ll; what is de king of Persia like?
does he look like? "Madame,"
Sir John, "he looks like a man
of his destiny!" Well, what is
tiny!" entreated Madame, "He
eplied sir John, "five hundred

certain town, not more than fifty
from Boston, as the clergyman
ding forth, in his usual manner,
is aged hearers, probably influen-
the narcotic qualities of the dis-
fell into a doze. The preacher
ing to use the words, "*What is*
ce of all earthly pleasures?" the
ld man, who kept a small store,
g the inquiry respected some kind
chandize, immediately answered,
and sixpence a dozen, Sir, in
eight shillings in barter."

oman of the potteries, sending for
nuff a few days ago, in the after-
vas asked by her husband, "What
l done with the half ounce she had
that morning?" "Half ounce," she
, "What is that for a woman gir-
k!"

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"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

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To the Voters of

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS—As the time will soon arrive when you will be called on to select a suitable person to fill the office of SHERIFF for the ensuing term—I therefore beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for that office—Should you see proper to make choice of me as a suitable person, I pledge myself that nothing shall be wanting on my part, in the performance of the duties of the office, to render myself worthy of your confidence.

The public's obedient servant,
ANDREW BANNING.

april 3 tf

To the Voters of

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS—As the period for the election of a new SHERIFF is fast approaching, and as no doubt there will be several candidates for your favour, the subscriber begs leave respectfully to solicit your suffrages.—He relies entirely upon the calm and unprejudiced decision of his fellow-citizens—of his qualifications it becomes not him to speak.—Having been employed to perform the duties of constable and deputy Sheriff, you have had an opportunity of estimating the extent of his qualifications. Without arrogating to himself any peculiar merit or fitness for the office to which he aspires, he will with the candour and confidence of an American freeman observe, that if you should honour him so far as to elect him your next Sheriff, not only the dictates of duty, but the warm feelings of honest gratitude will induce him to make every exertion to merit your confidence, and to perform the duties of the office, with integrity, energy and impartiality.

The public's obedient servant,
THOMAS H. HICKS.

april 3 tf

TO THE VOTERS
OF
Dorchester County.

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

I remain your humble servant,
WILLIAM HUTSON.

may 1 tf

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a second order of Dorchester County Court, at April term, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, directed to us, will be offered at public sale, on MONDAY, the 14th day of June next, in Cambridge, at WILLIAM FLINT'S tavern, between the hours of *ten* and *three* o'clock, all the balance of the real estate of which Henry K. Steele, deceased, was seized and possessed, to wit:—

THREE FARMS,

Situated in the upper part of said county, lying on the West side of the North West Fork of Nanticoke river, near Joseph Evitt's mill, and containing in said three farms, *Nine Hundred and Eighty-nine Acres*, with a sufficient quantity of timber laid off to each farm.

Also, a tract of LAND, lying on the East side, and binding on the aforesaid river, well timbered, with a good stream of water and Mill seat on the same, and containing *Five Hundred and Seventeen Acres.* The above mentioned Lands, will be divided and laid off so as to suit purchasers, and sold on the following terms, to wit:—

1st One third of the purchase money to be paid in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole amount.

2nd. One other third of the purchase money to be paid in two years from the day of sale, with interest on the whole amount then due.

3rd. The other and remaining third of the purchase money, to be paid in three years from the day of sale, with interest thereon.

4th. The Commissioners to take bonds, with approved securities, payable to the several representatives their proportions.

ARTHUR BELL,
WILLIAM W. ECCLESTON, } *Comm'rs.*
THOMAS ENNALLS,

may 1 ts

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 *Benjamin Keene*, 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 first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of May, anno domini, 1824.

ANN KEENE, *adm'x.*
of Benjamin Keene, dec'd.

may 1 3t

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the HEIRS and LEGATEES of *Aaron Grey*, that the administration of the estate of said Aaron Grey, is closed, and the respective shares of the Heirs of said estate, is now ready to be paid off. They are therefore, notified to demand and receive the same.

WILLIAM WOOLLEN, adm'r.
of Aaron Grey.

Cambridge, april 30, 1824. (may 1) 3t†

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 and Sundays 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

TAILORING.

MR. DEVENNISH,

FROM BALTIMORE,

TAKES the liberty to acquaint the citizens of Cambridge and the public generally, that he intends to carry on (in the above named town, third door above Mr. Flint's tavern,) the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. From his knowledge and experience in the above business, he pledges himself to execute their work with despatch, IN THE MOST NEAT, FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT STYLE. He hopes his devotion to business, and exertion to give general satisfaction, together with the arrangements he has made to procure early, every season, the latest fashions from Baltimore, will ensure him a share of public patronage.

CAMBRIDGE, April 10, 1824.

FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL situation for a TANYARD; the vacancy is large, and Tanbark can be procured comparatively at a very small expense. I consider it unnecessary to enter into a detail of particulars, as I presume those who wish to purchase will view it. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or at the Cambridge Chronicle office.

JOHN WOLLEN.

may 8 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Dr. WASHINGTON M. CRAIG, are again requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN CRAIG, *Ext'r.*

Cambridge, April 28th, 1824. (may 1) 3t†

Dr. F. M. Goldsborough,

WILL commence the PRACTICE of MEDICINE, with its collateral branches, at Middletown, and will attend closely to all cases that may be entrusted to his care. He can be called on at Mrs. TOOTELL'S, where at all times he will be in readiness to render services. april 24 3t

Saddle & Harness

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, and has taken a shop immediately adjoining Mrs. Bradshaw's Tavern, and opposite Mr. Wallace's Store, in Cambridge, Md. where all kinds of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness and TRUNKS,

Will be manufactured in the neatest manner. As he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, he feels a hope of sharing a part of the public patronage.

The public's obd't. servant,
THOMAS LUCAS.

march 20 3m

From Accum's Culinary Chemistry.

ON KEEPING OF MEAT,

And best construction of Larders, Pantries, and Meat Safes.

Larders, pantries and safes, for keeping meat, should be sheltered from the direct rays of the sun, and otherwise guarded against the influence of warmth. All places where provisions are kept should be so constructed that a brisk current of cool air can be made to pass through them at command. With this view it would be advisable to have openings on all sides of larders, or meat safes, which might be closed or opened according to the way from which the wind blows the time of the day, or season of the year; they should be kept, too, with the greatest attention to cleanliness. It will be better also if the sides or walls of meat safes are occasionally scoured with soap, or soap and slacked quicklime.

Warm weather is the worst for keeping meat; the south wind has long been noted as being hostile to keeping provisions. Juvenal, in his 4th Satire, says:

"Now sickly autumn to dry frost give way,
Cold winter rag'd and fresh preserv'd the prey;
Yet with such haste the busy fisher flew,
As if hot south-wind corruption blew."

A joint of meat may be preserved for several days in the midst of summer by wrapping it in a clean linen cloth, previously moistened with strong vinegar, and sprinkled over with salt, and then placing it in an earthenware pan, or hanging it up, and changing the cloth, or ringing it out a-fresh, and again steeping it in vinegar once a day, if the weather be very hot.

The best meat for keeping is *mutton*, and the leg keeps best, and may with care, if the temperature be only moderate, be preserved without becoming tainted for about a week; during frost a leg of mutton will keep a fortnight.

A shoulder of *mutton* is, next to the leg, the joint best calculated for keeping in warm weather.

The scrag end of a neck is very liable to become tainted; it cannot be kept with safety during hot weather for more than two days.

The kernels or glands, in the thick part of the leg should be dissected out, because the mucous matter in which they abound, speedily becomes putrid, and then tends very much to infect the adjoining part.

The chine and rib-bones should be wiped, and sprinkled over with salt and pepper, and the bloody part of the neck removed. In the brisket, the commencement of the putrefactive process takes place in the breast, and if this part is to be kept, it is advisable to guard against it becoming tainted, by sprinkling a little salt and pepper over it: the vein or pipe near the bone of the inside of a chine of mutton should be cut out, and if the meat is to be kept for some time, the part close round the tail should be sprinkled with salt, after having first cut out the gland or kernel.

In *beef* the ribs are less liable to become tainted than any other joint; they may be kept in a cool pantry in the summer months for six days, and ten days in winter.

The round of beef will not keep long, unless sprinkled over with salt. All the glands or kernels which it contains should be dissected out.

The brisket is still more liable to become tainted by keeping; it cannot be kept sweet with safety more than three days in summer, and about a week in winter.

Lamb is the next in order for keeping, though it is considered best to eat it soon, or even the day after it is killed. If it is not very young the leg will keep four or five days, with care, in a cool place in summer.

Veal and *Pork*—a leg will keep very well in summer for three or four days, and a week in winter:—but the scrag end of veal or pork will not keep well above a day in summer, and two or three days in winter.

The part that becomes tainted first of a leg of veal, is where the udder is skewered back. The skewer should be taken out, and both that and the part beneath it wiped dry every day, by which means it will keep good three or four days in warm weather. The vein or *pipe* that runs along the chine of a loin of veal should be cut out, as is usually done in mutton and beef. The skirt of a breast of veal should likewise be taken off, and the inside of the breast wiped, scraped, and sprirkled with salt.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

Fumigation.—The extrication of certain vapours from nitre, salt, or other substance in infected stables, for the purpose of purifying them. Many preparations have been recommended for fumigation; only two of them, however, appear to be worth notice.—1st In a large dish of hot sand, place a cup or other vessel with some powdered nitre in it; pour upon the nitre a quantity of oil of vitriol, equal to half its weight. No person can remain in the stable while this process is going on, as the vapour which arises is of a very suffocating nature.—To retain the vapour in the stable a sufficient time, the door, windows, and every aperture should be carefully closed. 2d. Instead of the nitre, put into the cup a mixture of powdered magnesia, and common table salt, of each equal parts; upon this mixture pour half its weight of vitriol, and immediately after leave the stable; as the fumes from this mixture are far more suffocating than the former, but certainly more effectual. In one experiment, I found that the infectious property of glanderous matter was destroyed by being exposed to this vapour. Before a stable is fumigated, all litter, hay, dust, &c. should be swept out; and the whole stable well cleaned. The rack, manger and wood work between them should be scraped, and thoroughly washed; and the fumigation is to be made immediately after, while the wood is moist. The following day the door and windows should be thrown open, and suffered to remain so until the vapour is perfectly gone.

Gall or *Bile.*—A yellowish, bitter juice secreted from the blood by the liver. In the human liver, as well as in many quadrupeds, there is a reservoir, where it is deposited for a time, named Gall-bladder, but this does not exist in the horse. The gall is conveyed by the biliary duct to the duodenum, or first intestine, where probably it is concerned in the separation of chyle from the digested food: and serves afterwards by its irritating or stimulatiug quality, to promote that peculiar motions of the intestines, by which their contents are gradually propelled towards the fundament.

Importance of the United States.—Under this head, a Liverpool paper gives the following concise view of the United States:—There are half a million of Scholars at the public schools throughout the United States, and more than 3000 students at the colleges which confer degrees. There are about 1200 students at the medical schools, 500 at the theological seminaries, and more than 1000 students at law. There are about 10,000 physicians, and upwards of 6000 lawyers. There are about 9000 places of worship, and about 5000 clergymen. About 4400 patents have been taken out for new and useful inventions, discoveries and improvements in the arts. Between 2 and 3,000,000 of dollars' worth of books are annually published in the United States. There are more than 100 steam boats comprising more than 4000 tons, navigating the Mississippi. The vessels of the U. States by sea, perform their voyages, on an average, in one third less time than English. There are 5000 post offices, and 80,000 miles of post roads. There are 3000 legislators.

Mr. Elliott, a United States' Senator from Georgia, has declined a re-election.

CHEROKEES.

In a late number of the Philadelphia Aurora, we find the following remarks on the Cherokee question, which has, perhaps, come forward too late to have any thing done on it during the present session of Congress.

"We look forward to the Cherokee question, as one of considerable magnitude, and which may be productive of perplexing consequences. If the respectable state of Georgia shall persever in the ground she has taken, the United States will be driven to the alternative of exciting her displeasure, or of violating a very solemn compact, of our own making.

"The Georgians, in very plain terms, require, that the Cherokees, if they cannot be purchased out, shall be driven out of the limits of their state. They do not alledge any misconduct on the part of the Cherokees, and even acknowledge their friendly conduct and cooperation in the late war; but they complain that their own population increases so fast, as to require more land, and therefore it must be taken from the Indians if they will not sell it. The United States admit that they engaged to purchase the remaining land of the Cherokees, for the benefit of the state, if it could be effected on reasonable terms, but not otherwise.

The Cherokees, who have laid aside their former dependence on hunting for a support, and under the fostering care of the United States, have made a considerable progress in agriculture and other civilizing arts, which not only attach them to the soil of their ancestors, but unfit them for a return to their former savage pursuits, in the new territory which is offered to them by way of exchange—decline a sale on any terms, and claim of the United States, that guarantee and protection which have been so solemnly promised. They appeal most pathetically to the treaties which have been made with them—particularly to that made at Holston in 1791. We have looked into that treaty, and have been much struck with the strong and explicit article which we transcribe, article VII. The United States solemnly "guarantee to the Cherokee nation, all their lands not hereby ceded"

The next article corroborates the preceding, by a measure of protection against the intrusion of the citizens, &c. Article VIII. If any citizen of the "United States, or other person, not being an Indian, shall settle on any of the Cherokee's lands; such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Cherokees may punish him or not, as they please." And the next article prohibits citizens or inhabitants of the United States from hunting on their lands.

"It is not easy to conceive by what system of reasoning, the United States can evade the fulfilment of a political compact so clearly expressed as this.

"If they had subsequently entered into contrary engagements with Georgia—if they had bound themselves to expel the Cherokees, by main force, and deliver the possession of the vacant land, it would not have been even a decent exception for a violation of a treaty of this sort. But no such engagement had been made; and it is hoped that the faith and honour of our common country will not be tarnished by depriving these poor people of their lands, to gratify the cupidity of any state whatever.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN KEMBLE.

We understand the splendid Portrait of the late John Kemble, has been brought out in the ship Favorite from London, for the Academy of Fine Arts in Charleston. The collection of Paintings, is said by first Judges to be at present very fine, particularly since two by Salvator Roso have been added to the number.

The *Musical Fund Society* of Philadelphia has purchased the lot of ground and Church on Locust street near Eighth, lately occupied by the Fifth Presbyterian Congregation, for the sum of $7,500. The Society intend erecting on this eligible scite, a large Hall, two stories in height, and occupying the whole space of the lot in breadth and depth.

Yale College.—Mr. Sheldon Clark, of Oxford, (Con.) in addition to his former munificent donation of 5000 dollars to Yale College, has recently given 1000 dollars towards the establishment of a Scholarship in the same institution.

Boiling Potatoes.—An Irish Journal gives the following directions for cooking potatoes. Put them in a pot or kettle without a lid with water just sufficient to cover them.—After the water is come nearly to boil, pour it off, and replace it with cold water, into which throw a good portion of Salt. The cold water sends the heat from the surface to the heart and makes the potatoe mealy. After they are boiled and the water is poured off, let them stand on the fire 10 or 15 minutes to dry.

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