campaigns in Italy and E-
the battle of Marengo, he
d a regiment of chasseurs and
ed himself by his personal
In 1804, when Buonapart as-
title of Emperor, he created
n a Prince, and the next year
Viceroy of Italy. His court
ished at Milan. In 1806, he
ed to the daughter of the king
a; and the next year he was
declared the heir of Napoleon,
ed Prince of Venice. In the
Austria in 1809, he was de-
the Tagliamento, when the
despatched general Macdonald
nce to take command of his
t in the course of the campaign
ed his military reputation, and
ror, in one of his billetins, de-
that he had given proof of all
ities which constitute a great
er.

his mother was divorced, in
gene was present, and pronoun-
course, in which he enumerated
nefits which Napoleon had con-
on his family, and concluded
laring that it was their duty to
nplicity to his will.

2, Prince Eugene commanded
h division of the grand army in
nd distinguished himself at the
Moskwa, and in the subsequent
during which, the chief com-
evolved upon him, in conse-
f the departure of the Emperor
al Murat. He was afrterwards
in the battles of Lutzen and

e abdication of Buonaparte in
ince Eugene assumed the title
uis Beauharnais, and retired to
where he resided for some time,
farther-in-law, the king of Bavari.
wards went to Vienna, and con-
there during the session of the
s of Soverigns; but being suspec-
olding correspondence with Buo-
he was obliged to return to Mu-
nce the battle of Waterloo he has
the greater part of the time with
r Hortensia at Lindau, near the
Constance.

e Beauharnais possessed a grace-
on and a countenance strongly
with intelligence and decision.
oyed through life the favor of
arte. In his government of Ita-
as at first very popular; but it is
t, on perceiving it he took pains
aloof from the people, lest he
excite the jealousy of Napoleon.
arte assigned him a princely re-
n Italy, chiefly arising from es-
the papal territories, which he
good fortune to retain, after the
ion. They were confirmed to him
Pope in 1816.—*Portsmouth Jour.*

l Loan.—It is stated in the Al-
aily Advertiser, that the Canal
f $500,000 was taken by Le Roy,
and Co. at a premium of $180
cent stock.

timber Ship building at the Island
ns Canada is 301 feet 6 inches in
of keel, beam 50 feet 7 inches—
f hold 29 feet 4 inches.

Rochester paper announces that
boats now daily depart east &
n the Canal, and the fare is so
nd cheap that no one who con-
conomy *can now afford to travel*

rom the Salem Gazette, April 23.

VIOLATING THE GRAVE.

rial of a novel character has taken
at the present session of the S. J.
in Worcester, upon an indictment
t a young medical student for dis-
ng a dead body. He was found
, and sentenced to two months im-
ment, and to pay costs amounting
ut $250.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

essor Olmsted, of the Univesity of North
a, has ascertained that a fine illuminating
y be obtained from cotton seed. The
t of gas from a bushel of seed, is more
ouble the average product of the same
ty of New Castle coal, and greatly exceeds
illuminationg power. It partakes of the
and splendor of gas from oil, with which
ice, indeed, this seed is known to abound-

Westchester Herald mentions the trial
srs. Dunlap and Allen, principals, and
. Dickey and Youle, seconds, who were
ek found guilty at the Rockingham Coun-
cuit, of being concerned in a duel about a
nce. Dunlap, who sent the challenge
ed $300; Allen, who accepted it was fined
and the two seconds, $50 each. The
in pronouncing sentence remarked, that
taken into consideration the very great
se, which it appeared had already been
ed by the parties, otherwise they would
been fined in a much heavier sum. They
all inhabitants of Patterson, New Jersey.
T. Smith, and Maxwell, for the people;
Emmett, Price, and Campbell, for the de-
nts.

CIDENT.—On the 26th ult. a Mr. Doug-
esiding on the Louisville road, near Sa-
h, whilst handing a pistol to prove that no
r was to be apprehended from its being
d, of which he had been warned by a friend,
ed it to his side, pulled the trigger, and
d the contents, several buck shot, in his
ls. He expired in about fifteen minutes.

e body of a man, about 30 years of age,
found in one of the Locks at the junction
e two canals, near Troy, on Sunday mor-
last. From the papers found in his pocket
pears his name is John Flagler, that he was
son by trade, said to be from Dutchess
ty.

the 2d inst. two boys, of 6 years of age in
sted, (Con.) lost their lives by eating the
of American Hemlock, (Circuta Maculata)
monly called Muskrat root, or Water Fen-
which they had dug out of the ground.—
n others had eaten of this root, but by
ipt medical assistance they were recovered.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

Vol. I. CAMBRIDGE, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1824. No. 10.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
M. K. STONE & CO.
N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets

AT TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance shall be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

☞ All communications addressed to the Proprietors must come *post paid*, otherwise they will not be attended to.

TO HIRE,

A VALUABLE HOUSE MAID and SEMPSTRESS. Apply to
HENRY M. STEELE.
may 15 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.

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

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

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

New and Cheap Goods.

Birckhead & Loockerman,

Have just received and are now opening,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

Imported by the latest arrivals from Europe,
And of the most fashionable and rare articles,

WHICH in addition to their former stock, renders their assortment such as is adapted in every respect to the demand of this market, viz.

Blue, black, drab, brown and mixed Broad Cloths
Blue, black, drab, brown, mixed, corded and striped Cassimeres
Scarlet Cloth, Silver Vellum Lace, and other Military articles
White Drillings, various qualities.
Plain and striped Satin
Long and short Nankeens
White and striped Jeans
Marseilles and Valencia Shapes
Marseilles, white and colored Vesting Silk do.
Do colored plain and striped do. new style
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, various qualities
Superior Sea Island and steam loom Shirtings
Linen Cambrics and Imitation do.
Cambric Prints of the first style & common do
Do Ginghams, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 wide, various colours
Wide and narrow Bombazines, very superior
Silks, black Senchew and Lustring
Do. as adapted to the season
Ladies' green and white Bonnet Veils
Crapes, Nankeen and Canton, black
Do. blue and pink
Cambric, jaconet, mull and book Muslins
White, striped, plain and figured Swiss do
Ladies' muslin and Gingham Robes
White bordered and figured Cravats
Small merino and fancy silk Shawls
Bombazets, plain, twilled and figured black and fancy colored do
Ladies' white and black silk Gloves and Hose
Umbrellas and Parasols
Men's do do do do do
Smooth, Rough Red, Chamors, Wookstock, Beaver and Dog Skin Gloves
Bandanno and Spittlefield Handkerchiefs, Plaid do
Cotton Cassimeres; Marseilles Quilts; Oil Cloths
Irish, Russia and Scotch Sheetings
Scotch Doulas Bed Ticking
Russia Table Linen and Toilet Diaper
Stair and Kidderminster Carpetings
Netting Cotton; Cotton Yarn of all numbers
Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats, and a variety of other articles, together with a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, Groceries, China, Stone and Potters' Ware, and
IRON MONGERY.

The care and attention which has been bestowed upon the selection of these Goods, will enable them to furnish their friends and the public generally, upon the most reasonable and best terms, and they therefore solicit an early call. may 15 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

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 LIQUORS 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

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†

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

AGRICULTURAL.

'Let us cultivate the ground; that the poor, as well as the rich, may be filled: and happiness and peace established throughout our borders.'

The following article is from the New England Farmer, published at Boston, and was written by J. Buel, esq. President of the Agricultural Society of the state of New-York.

Indian Corn.—This not only gives more food to man and to beast than any other grain, but it gives more to the soil in the form of manure, where the stocks are fed in a well constructed yard, as they ever should be. It is less exhausting than other grain; first, because of its broad and expansive system of leaves, which draw largely from the atmosphere for food; and second, because under my method of culture it is cut before the leaves cease to perform this office, and consequently before the grain depends for its nutriment, wholly upon the soil.—It is peculiarly adapted to the loose warm soil. Although a profitable crop on such a soil, when well fed and cleaned, it returns little or no profit from one that is poor, wet or stiff. I make it the basis of my course. It answers all purposes of naked summer fallow, in cleaning the ground, and decomposing the sod. Although clay may require to be summer fallowed, for the purpose of pulverizing, a fallow crop, and that a hoed crop, I believe every reflecting man will admit, answers every beneficial purpose on light loams and sands. I spread my manure, and plough about the first of May. I prefer this time, because the clover has then acquired a good growth, and turned under with the manure affords an excellent bed for the roots of the grain, with ample room to range and abundance of food to nourish. I then either with a roller or harrow, close the interstices between the furrows, to prevent escape of the gasses, and to cover the manure from the exhausting influence of the sun and winds. The decay of the manure soon renders the ground permeable, as heat, light, air, and moisture, all contribute to promote vegitation.—The seed is then planted in hills at 30 inches distance each way. I pass the harrow at the first dressing both ways and with the hoe do little more than destroy the weeds and grass. At the second, and last dressing I plough shallaw, and earth or hill slightly, taking good care not to disturb the roots, or bring the manure to the surface. As soon as the grain is glazed, which has been invariably the first week in September with me, I cut the crop at the face of the ground, with a hemp hook, laying four hills in a bundle, bind above the ears immediately, take it off the fields on sleds, and stack it near my barn—and husk it when convenient. By this course I save labor double the value of the fodder, and clear my ground in time for wheat. The stacks will not injure if put up wet, the ears keeping the stalks open to the air. The gypsum is sown before the ground is ploughed. All other things alike, I think the clover lay increases the crop from 25 to 30 per cent. and tends to counteract the effects of drought

To Prevent the Destruction of Seed Corn by Birds.

Gilbert Barclay, Esq. of Sunderland, has never had a hill of corn destroyed by birds or other vermin, by preparing his seed in the following manner:—Take a quart of warm tar, and gently pour on it about 18 or 20 quarts of corn, stirring it at the same time; then add so much dry lime as will prevent the kernels from adhering to each other, or the persons' fingers who plants the same. The corn thus planted will be longer in sprouting, but the blade will be stronger and of a darker colour, and will sooner come to maturity than that planted in the common way. The expence is very trifling, and vast property might have been saved to our farmers by this preparation.

EWES AND LAMBS.

Deane's New England Farmer says, "if sheep are fed with a little Indian corn, about half a gill a day to each, it will keep them in good heart, prevent the wool from falling off and enable the ewes to rear their young much better." Potatoes are better food for breeding ewes than turnips which it is said are apt to injure the lambs. The *Farmer's Manuel* tells us that the best nursing for feeble lambs is to keep the ewes well, and recommends not only potatoes and carrots, but white beans in small quantities, so as to excite fever. If your lambs are feeble they will require to be nursed with warm milk, given frequently in small quantities. Ewes milk is best, and if a ewe does not give milk enough for her lamb there is little probability that the lamb will live. Therefore as before intimated you must doctor the mother for the sake of her offspring.

If your sheep colds and discharge mucus from the nose feed them well, and occasionally give them pine boughs or spread tar on a board, and strew a little fine salt over the tar, and the sheep will lick the tar, and get well immediately.

THE DAUPHIN OF FRANCE.

By the following address to the citizens of the United States, it appears that we improperly applied the title of LOUIS XVII to the gentleman here who represents himself as the Dauphin of France. We hope from common report—he now speaks for himself.

Wash. Journal.

"I, LOUIS CHARLES, Duke of Navarre, Dauphin of France, announce to the citizens of the United States, that I possess sufficient proof that I am the son of LOUIS XVI, that I have just withdrawn myself from those who had kept me until this time prisoner in the Island of Cuba. I intend to have an abridged history of the different events of my life printed, which shall be made public, in order to counteract the efforts of all calumniators. If I am an impostor let me be transported to France, in order to be tried by the laws of the kingdom. If my claim is just, what honor for the American nation to restore to France the rightful heir of a King, to whom it is under great obligations, and whose object would be to give peace to the world, and happiness to the Republic. The distress to which I am reduced after a long journey makes it necessary for me to request the national aid. Those who are willing to assist me are requested to call at Mrs. Nardin's, opposite the Centre Market, Pennsylvania avenue.

CHARLES X. King of France.
Washington, 7th May, 1824.

ALGIERS.

The town itself is but little more than half a mile square—the inhabitants about one hundred and twenty thousand—surrounded by fortifications on Vauban's plan of a fort. The square covered by fortifications is not equal to a mile. The face of the wall fronting the sea, equal to three quarters of a mile; the sides projecting to the country, the same; but the face towards the country about half a mile; at each of the four corners a circular bastion, projecting far enough to command the face of small square batteries issuing from the curtain. The town is built along the sinuous part of a bay, or casual indenting of the coast, not running deep enough into the land to afford shelter; the shore flat, and the water too shallow to serve for anchorage. The port is in the centre of the wall towards the sea; its construction is altogether artificial; an immense strong wall is thrown out about 500 yards: at 200 yards distance further eastward a mole 100 yards long is thrown out: the wall which is of extraordinary strength and width, is continued eastward, and bending inwards by two angles towards the mole, leaves an entrance of about 150 yards to an irregular shaped basin, inclosiug an area of about 10 acres. The pier or wall that embrace and forms the basin or port is of the most massive construction, and its extensive fortification, rising in tiers like the sides of a ship present the most formidable offensive works to an assailing enemy. The wall are covered with guns, and the coast, right and left of the town, covered with batteries, as well to protect it against a landing as to flank and gall an attack on the front of the place by sea. There are also many advanced works of irregular construction, and a citadel in the S. E. angle of the city, occupying one of the corner bastions.

At the formidable attempt made by Charles the Fifth with a fleet of 120 ships, 20 gallies and an army of 30,000 men, aided by the Knights of Malta, he was enabled by means of the gallies, to land his army, and material, not withstanding the flatness of the shore, but the natural consequence of lying on such a coast was, that the first heavy gale of wind drove off the fleet, the whole of which, in half an hour, were dispersed, and in the extremity of danger (except the Maltese, who by their superior skill and equipment maintained their position on the coast, to the admiration of the terrified army on shore, to whom they presented a solitary, but slight prospect of salvation from the enemy;) 15 gallies and 86 ships of the Emperor totally perished; the loss of men consequent on the embarkation, under such circumstances was immense. Although the Maltese contributed the most extensive co-operation in their navy, only 409 Knights, each attended by two gentlemen at arms, were permitted to serve in the army. These Knights in the spirit of chivalrous gallantry to render themselves conspicuous, wore over their armour a surtout of crimson velvet, with the star of their order emblazoned in white on the front of their breast, and served as the rear guard, covering the whole of the embarkation being themselves the last who went on board.

On one occasion, a very formidable sortie being made by the Algerines, a large body of troops were cut off, but the Maltese, rallying some detachments, repulsed the enemy so vigorously, that the Chevelier Sevignan standard bearer of the order, struck his poignard into the gate of the city, and left it there as a memento.

In 1601, the Spaniards made another attack on Algiers, which was supposed a fortunate expedition, because they came off without loss; but they effected nothing.

In 1602, an English squadron under Sir Robert Maxwell, were no more fortunate than the Spaniards the year before: but in 1682, a French fleet bombarded the town and set in flames; and the next year repeating the attack with increased vigor, procured the release of all the christian captives, and the payment a heavy fine in money;—among the captives were several English, who, to the disgrace of the French nation, were sent back by captain Damfreville, the French Commissioner, after which the fortifications were extended and increased. Since the possession of Gibraltar, in fear of our strength and inclined to conciliatory measures, the depredations of the Algerines were carried on against all other Christian Powers, but they continued to respect the ships of this county.

In 1774, the Spaniards made an unsuccessful attempt with upwards of 20,000 troops, 2,000 horse, 47 ships of war and 340 transports.

In 1783 and 1784 the same nation made two attacks, which only terminated in the expenditure of a vast quantity of ammnnition.

In 1816, Lord Exmouth's victorious achievement produce the liberation of all the christian captives, and the payment of two large sums of money. The captives were restored to the countries from which they had been taken: very different to the French conduct in 1682.

A Great Traveller.—Jacob Heevener has been in the employment of Mr. William Coleman, late of Reading, Pa. and of his sons, as stage driver, for twenty-three years, part of the time drove fifty-five miles per day, part of the time, twenty seven miles another part, twenty miles, making upon an average thirty-four miles each day, which amounst, in tweuty-three years, to the astonishing distance of *two hundred and eighty-five thousand, four hundred and thirty miles*, or nearly equal to twelve times round the globe.

B. & S. Journal.

The following advertisement is litterally copied from a New-Jersey paper:—"To be sold, on the 8th of July, one hundred and thirty-one *Suits at Law*, the property of an eminent attorney about to retire from business. Note—The clients are rich and obstinate."

Afflictions.—Many afflictions may befal a good man, but no evil; for contraries will never incorporate. All the rivers in the world are never able to change the taste and quality of the sea.

Present Time.—Ever carry with you such a sense of the uncertainty of every thing in this life, as to put nothing off till to-morrow, which you can conveinently do to-day.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_61-0037.jpg