On the 13th September, 1834, an account was opened in the Merchant's Bank, in the name of Morgan and Drake. On the 29th of November following, the person who usually made the deposites, deposited two thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and forty-one cents. The next day the whole balance was drawn out, and the following day it was discovered that the large deposite above stated, consisted of three checks of other banks, all of which proved to be forgeries. The checks purported to have the signatures of John Lorimer Graham, Samuel Cassidy, and J. H. Mason & Co.

Mr. Lowndes was again applied to, and he on inquiry found that the forged signature had been traced over those on genuine checks in the name of Dr. Mott. An interview was had with Dr. Mott, and the officers of the bank, but no satisfactory conclusion in the matter could be arrived at.

Shortly after this a check for nine hundred and ten dollars and twenty-five cents drawn by Mr. Casidy, was paid at the North river bank, which proved to be a forgery. On the same day a check for 1200 dollars was offerd at the Merchants bank in the name of J. H. Mason & Co. It was discoverd to be a forgery by the teller and payment stopped. In the month of June 1835, an account was opened at the Lafayette Bank, in the name of Isaac J. Aymar & Co. and also at the Commercial Bank, in the name of Wyeth & Cochrane. These accounts run to the 13th of February following, when the said firms became *defunct*, and it was found that the accounts had been overdrawn to the amount of 5.728 dollars.

Justice Lownds' services were again put in requisition. He examined the checks of the "two firms" and found that they were signed in the same hand, as the forgery previously committed in the name of Morgan & Drake. Nothing definite or satisfactory was, however, discovered at this time.

In the spring of 1836 Dr. Mott and his family accompanied by Dr. Eldridge, embarked for Europe. While in Europe, Dr. E. corresponded frequently with his friends in this country; many of his letters being addressed to ladies. To these letters more than any other cause may be attributed his arrest.

In one of his letters, he gives an account of his losing 5,000 francs, while in company with Dr. Mott, as they were viewing some natural curiosities on their route to Luzerne. The loss was, he said, attributed to the postillion, whom they suspec- of stealing it.

Dr. Eldridge next figures in Paris, where he spent the winter of 1838, enjoying all the gaieties and festivities of the season, in the society of the highest order of British and American residents, and during which many curious matters transpired, which he describes in detail in his letters.

In the fall of 1838 Eldridge returned to this city in company wirh Dr. Mott. In the following spring Mr. Lowndes, though not then in office was applied to by the officers of the Butchers and Drover's Bank and the Tenth Ward Bank, to aid in the discovery of the perpetration of numerous frauds upon those institutions. The frauds were similar in character to those committed on the Merchants and other banks.

While this investigatigation was in progress a man named Douglass was arrested on a charge of forgery. Douglass was visited by Mr. Lowndes, and by authority of the Magistrate he was offered an immunity if he would disclose any thing about the "firms," Morgan & Drake and others. He however denied all knowledge of the matter, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison for a long term—probably an additional year or two for his obstianacy.

Mr. Lowndes and another person in Philadelphia still persisted in their inquiries, and when the recent forgeries on the banks of that city came to light, they extended the scene of their operations, and consulted with a committee of the Philadelphia banks. The bank committee furnished a description of the man who had presented the forged checks, which description on comparing notes, was found to agree well with the members of the "firms" who usualy transacted the business with the banks in this city.

The checks were collected, and in comparing them with the letters of Dr. Eldridge, in possession of Mr. Lowndes, no doubt any longer remained that the writer of all the signatures was one and the same person, and measures were accordingly adopted for immediate arrest.

Eldridge at the time of his arrest was engaged to be married to a lady of the highest respectability in Philadelphia, and heiress to a large fortune. Wednesday was the day which had been fixed upon for their marriage.

**A keen Rebuke.**—The Philadelphia Sentinel a Van Buren paper, thus rebukes the mendacious calumniators of Gen. Harrison, many of whom heaped every species of obloquy upon the character of Gen. Jackson, in 1824.

"We have been fretfully complained of, for declining that method of political warfare which relies chiefly upon personal abuse of opposing candidates, and of distinguished men in the adverse party. We do not war after that fashion. We can choose our man, and with becoming zeal advocate his elevation to trust and power, but we dare not abuse the great and good men who compete with him. Every such man is the property of his country, his talents, his fame, his deeds of wisdom in the Cabinet, or of valor in the field, are all his country's—and she, the proud mother of these children, is never more injured, never more afflicted with Rachel-like bereavement than when ruffianism would pluck them from her bosom, and tarnish their glory."

### From Georgia.

Our political information from the State of Georgia is of the greatest interest. The Convention of the State Rights party, held at Milledgeville on Tuesday last, consisted of 230 delegates, the largest number ever assembled before in Convention in Geergia. In regard to the question as to candidates to be voted for as President and Vice President of the United States, the Convention was so nearly unanimous in favor of HARRISON & TYLER, that there was only ONE dissenting vote upon it. A very strong electoral ticket was formed, with the distinguished name of Geo. R. Gilmer at the head of it.

For Congress, six of the present Representation were nominated for re election with hardly a dissenting voice, viz: Messrs. Dawson, Nisbet, Habersham, King, Alford, Warren, and in lieu of the three present Members, Messrs. Gamble, Merriwether, and Foster were nominated.—Nat. Intel.

# THE CHRONICLE.

"The union of the Whigs—for the sake of the Union."

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 13, 1840.


**We would respectfully remind the young men of this district of the necessity of a full attendance at the meeting to be held at the Court house on Monday evening next, for the purpose of forming a Tippecanoe club. We hope and expect to see every young man who feels an interest in the safety of his country, present, lending his aid in the great work of reform.**

The article in the January number of the "Farmers' Register," "on the cause of the action of gypsum on limed land," is unavoidably crowded out this week.

**VICTORY.—Wm. W. Seaton Esq.,** one of the editors of the National Intelligencer has been elected Mayor of the city of Washington by a majority of 394 votes. This victory, achieved as it has been under the very battlements of the President's palace, cannot fail to add increased impulse to the revolution that is every where taking place in public opinion.

ANOTHER.—An election for commissioner of tax was held last week in Frostburg district, Alleghany county, Md., which resulted in the choice of the Whig candidate by a majority of 115. The vote stood for Combs (W) 166, for Preston (L. F.) 51, making a whig gain since last year of nearly 200 votes!

STILL ANOTHER.—The Whigs of Augusta, Georgia, have succeeded in electing their Mayor and Aldermen by an increased majority. This is indeed a most significant "sign" from the State of Georgia. We have strong assurances that Georgia will go for Harrison at the November election.

PERIODICALS.—The "Casket" and "Lady's Book" for June are interesting and varied in their contents. The next Nos. of each work commences a new volume, and will be a desirable time for any who may wish to subscribe. They are both works of sterling merit—ably edited—and have a strong list of regular contributors.

The Hon. JOHN DENNIS, will please accept our thanks for his politeness in forwarding us sundry public documents.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The House of Delegates of this State have passed a tax bill, which says the Balt. American, is likely to restore the name and honor of the Commonwealth. The tax provided for in the bill will produce, it is supposed, about one million of dollars annually, and this sum is thought to be sufficient to make up the deficiency in the revenue, and to secure the prompt payment of the interest on the public debt.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The rate of passage in the best steamboats is now but $14 from St. Louis to Pittsburg.

The receipts at the Custom House in N. York for the month of may, amounted to one fourth less than those of the corresponding month in 1839.

**The Standing Army.**—The present administration, not content with the ruin and distress which have followed in the train of its blighting 'experiments,' seem to take pleasure in imposing additional burthens on the people, already staggering under the weight of the evils it has brought upon the country. The people are not yet prepared for this crowning measure of despotism,—their sense of liberty is not sufficiently blunted to give their sanction to a measure which proposes to raise a standing army of 200, 000 men, to be subject to the direction of the President, and called out at his pleasure to overawe the people into submission and acquiescence. They will resist this measure, and woe to the representatives in Congress, who shall dare to give it their support.

But there is another feature connected with this plan for re-organizing the militia, to which we would call the attention of the people of Dorchester.

The plan proposes that every person of the age of "twenty and under that of forty five years" (with the exception of the Vice President and a few other officers who are exempted from militia duty) "shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia;" "that every citizen so enrolled and notified shall, within three months thereafter, PROVIDE HIMSELF with a good musket, bore of capacity to recieve a lead ball of eighteen in the pound; a sufficient bayonet and belt; two spare flints: a knapsack; cartridge box to contain at least twenty four cartridges suited to the bore of the musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buck-shot, and a sufficient quantity of powder;" or with a good rifle. etc.

Taking the last census as a criterion, and assuming the usual ratio of of increase, we have come to the conclusion that there are in this county about 1800 persons who would be compelled to perform military duty. According to the above plan of Mr. Van Buren's each man is bound to provide himself with a good musket, cartridge box, cartridges and knapsack; the exact cost of these accoutrements we do not know, but it is fair and reasonable to presume that the whole would cost about fifteen dollars, and this multiplied by the number who will be compelled to bear arms would make **Twenty-Seven thousand dollars**—a tax which would be imposed not upon the whole number of inhabitants of the county, but upon that portion who are between the ages of twenty and forty-five. Are the people of Dorchester ready for this? Are they willing at this critical time, when grain is low, and business of every kind stagnated, to pay a tax of 27,000 dollars!! If not let them abandon the administration, for such is the measure it proposes.

We call upon the "Aurora" to correct us if we are wrong. We challenge it to disprove what we have said, and if they can shew that the effect of Mr. Van Buren's plan for re-organizing the militia will not impose upon a portion of the people of this county a tax of 27,000 dollars we pledge ourselves to admit that Mr. Van Buren has administered the government upon proper principles, and merits a continuance of the support of the American people.

We invite the attention of mechanics, farmers, and all who have been injured by the vicissitudes of the times—who are pressed by ruthless creditors for their liabilities—who once could obtain accommodation at bank, by mortgaging their property, or offering good paper, and who may now possess property more than sufficient to discharge their debts; and are unable to do so in consequence of the derangement of the currency—the prostration of the business interests of the country—the war upon the banks and the credit system, and the almost unprecedented low prices of grain and other produce, produced by the acts of the government, to the following passage from a Loco Foco speech, recently delivered in Congress by Dr. Duncan. It breathes the spirit of Van Burenism without disguise.

"The yelp of panic, ruin and distress, is now overspreading the land, and doing its base and dirty work of slander upon the character of our country. Where is the panic and distress to be found? Where it always will be found: among the *pennyless loafers of your country.*"

This is a party which on the eve of an election claims for itself a special devotion to the interests of the dear people. and yet adds insult to their injuries, and stigmatizes the honest farmers and laborers, who are ground to the dust by their wicked measures, and who feel the pressure of the times, as the "pennyless loafers of the country." How long before the people will open their eyes to a sense of the abuses of the administration, and visit it with merited indignation and contempt!

**Democracy.**—Last week we quoted from the office holders address, what they professed to be one of the fundamental principles of their party—"that the will of the people is the only legitimate source of power"—and proved that in numerous instances Mr. Van Buren opposed his will to the fiat of the people by appointing officers who had been denounced and rejected by the people as unworthy of confidence.—We will now cite a few other instances which establish Mr. Van Buren's identity with the old blue-light federal party. He was opposed to the last war, and denounced it as "impolitic, and the enlistment of soldiers odious and unconstitutional." He opposed Mr. Madison as the democratic candidate for President—he voted in the N. Y. Convention against universal suffrage—he has attempted to force the Sub-Treasury bill upon the people after it has been thrice rejected by their representatives, thus denying that "the will of the people is the only legitimate source of power"—he has attempted to obtain control of the purse and the sword, and in practice has created a more monarchical government than that proposed by Alexander Hamilton. These things cannot be denied, they conclusively establish Mr. Van Buren's identity with the old Federal party, and henceforth we shall designate his party as the Loco Foco Federal party, tinctured with abolition and amalgamation.

**Universal Suffrage.**—A Convention was held in New York in the year 1821, for the purpose of revising and amending the old Constitution. Mr. Van Buren was a member of that Convention, and voted to extend to free negroes the right of suffrage. What say ye Southerners to this? does it not smack strongly of abolition?

But the worst has yet to be told. Mr. Van Buren is paraded before the eyes of the American people, by all the corrupt presses in his service, as the *Democratic* candidate. They have assumed the name, and under this plausible guise they profess a veneration for the principles of democracy. Universal suffrage is one of the main pillars of democracy, and let us see how far Mr. Van Buren's opinions on this subject sustain the assumption. By reference to page 284 of the debates and proceedings of the New York Convention, the following extract will be perceived:

"MR. VAN BUREN OCCUPIED THE FLOOR FOR SOME TIME IN EXPRESSING HIS SENTIMENTS DECIDEDLY AGAINST THE AMENDMENT, AND AGAINST UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE."

The amendment here spoken of was brought forward by Mr. Sanford, and provided that "every *white* male citizen of the age of twenty-one years "should be entitled to the right of suffrage." Mr. Jay moved to strike out the word "*white*," which made the sentence read thus: *every* male citizen of the age of twenty-one years," black or white should be entitled to vote. How can the self-styled democracy reconcile these votes with their creed? Democracy, and an opposition to universal suffrage dont chime together. It was an essential ingredient in the creed of Federalism!

**Office Holders' Address.**—The next point in this deceptive paper which we consider worthy of notice is the declaration that "the Democratic party has always, from first to last, arrayed itself in stern and inflexible opposition to a national debt, incurred for any other purpose than the immediate defence of the honor and interest of the country, as furnishing the ready means for extravagant prodigality, forming the basis of a great credit paper system, and imposing burdens on posterity, as a penalty for the prodigality of their ancestors."

We thank thee, Jews for teaching us those words. Notwithstanding the "Democratic party has always, from first to last, arrayed itself in stern and inflexible opposition to a national debt, incurred for any other purpose than the immediate defence of the honor and interest of the country," we charge the administration without the fear of successful contradiction, with having created a national debt of eleven millions of dollars, merely to sustain its "extravagant prodigality." This national debt, too, has been incurred at a time when the Treasury had full *twenty millions of former receipts*, in addition to the revenues arising that year. Mr. Van Buren, therefore, has not only exceeded the revenues of the country—spent twenty millions of dollars of former receipts, but has actually created a national debt of eleven millions of dollars to meet his "extravagant prodigality." These are stubborn facts, proved by public documents from the hands of the administration, and we challenge their denial. So much for this address which is sent forth among the people as an expose of the principles of Mr. V Buren's administration, and which convicts his practice in every sentence. What do the people care about professions, they judge the administration by its practices, and not by the principles which a few office holders profess his administration to be guided by. "By their fruits ye shall krow them" is a safe maxim in worldly affairs, and by their fruits this administration will be judged and convicted.

**Felix Grundy's slander.**—A large and respectable meeting was held in Cincinnatti. on the 3rd inst "to place the seal of public condemnation on the author of the notorious and nefarious falsehood" which is going the rounds of the Van Buren press.—The following places Mr. Grundy in no enviable light:

### Public Meeting.

"The undersigned, feeling in common with their fellow citizens of Cincinnatti, indignant at the base slander uttered by Felix Grundy, against their venerated countryman, W. H. Harrison, in a speech delivered by him before the Baltimore Van Buren Convention, and observing that the same was delivered in the presence of Judge Burke, who was appealed to for its truth, and who has since failed or refused to sanction or repel the same, respectfully request a meeting of the citizens of Cincinnatti, at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, June 3, at half past 7 o'clock, to place the seal of public condemnation on the author of the notorious and nefarious falsehood."

John Reeves, Esq., then read the following statement of a conversation between himself and Wm. Burke, Esq., Post Master of that city.

In a conversation which took place between Judge Burke and myself, in presence of other gentlemen, relative to the declaration made by Senator Grundy, against Gen. Harrison at the Baltimore Convention, in which Mr. Grundy announced that Mr. Burke, Post Master at Cincinnatti, was then present, and that he intended to call upon him before he left, to attest the truth of his statement, &c.

Judge Burke observed that Mr. Grundy did not call upon him, and that no opportunity was offered him to make any statement on the subject, which would have been considered in order, and to be plain in the matter, he never knew of any Committee attending Gen. Harrison to the Post Office, or authorized to receive his letters, or who did receive them, and that Gen. Harrison's letters were delivered in the same manner as letters of other gentlemen. And that he had made no communication of a different import to Mr. Grundy. And he considered the issue exclusively between the friends of Gen. Harrison and Mr. Grundy; and if they would confer with him, and were not satisfied, then he would reply himself.

JOHN REEVES.

We, the subscribers, being present, when the above conversation took place between Judge Burke and Mr. Reeves, believe it to be substantially true.

GEORGE CARLISLE.
JOHN L. AVERY.

June 2nd, 1840.

**The Standing Army.**—By the following extract from the proceedings of the Senate, it will be seen that the *project* of the President, for the "re-organization of the militia," is disapproved of by the party, and the committee have been discharged from the further consideration of the subject:

Mr. Preston then rose, and directly addressing Mr. Clay, of Alabama, asked him whether the Committee of which he was Chairman, did approve of Mr. Poinsett's scheme?

Mr. Clay of Ala., "Look to the report."

Mr. Preston, "Let me ask whether the committee regarded the scheme as constitutional."

Mr. Clay of Alabama, replied that he saw nothing in it that was unconstitutional.

Mr. Preston, "Then I am to understand that the Senator regards the scheme as constitutional,—but will not say whether he approves of it."

Mr. Clay of Alabama replied that the report showed the committee did not approve of any of the schemes in relation to the militia which had been proposed.

Mr. Preston, "That is a more explicit answer."

Mr. Roane then moved to postpone the subject till Wednesday.

Mr. King of Alabama, hoped that it the Senator of S. Carolina wished to speak on the subject now, he might be permitted to do so; but if he wanted time to conjure up arguments against the scheme of the Secretary of War—

Mr. Preston, here promptly interrupted Mr. King, and said he did not ask time for *himself*,—and he could tell the Senator that it would not require much conjuration to show that the scheme was unconstitutional, inexpedient, and most dangerous.

**More Help.**—We are gratified to learn by the following paragraph, that Gen. CASS, our present Minister to France, has "turned from the error of his way," and goes for Harrison and Reform. The news has no doubt created a flurry in the Cabinet.

GEN. CASS' POSITION. This brave soldier has, it is said on good authority, expressed himself in favor of the election of General Harrison. His definition of his new position has set the cabinet on thorns and they would recall him at once, could any good result from it. This record of the positions of the great men of the nation is a pleasant thing for in it. we see, the tribute of merit to virtue, honor and honesty, in the person of the Hero of the Thames.—N. O. True American.

CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburg Reporter of Friday contains the following gratifying assurance:

The Crops never looked better or bore promise of a more fruitful ingathering than they do at present in the hills and valleys around us. We hear of no attacks by insects on the grain—and but slight damage by frost to the fruit.

*From the Cincinnati Republican.*

**Mr. Grundy and Judge Burke once more.**

We have called upon Judge Burke twice through the columns of our paper, and requested him to state whether at any time or in any way he authorised Mr. Grundy to give him as a voucher for the calumnies which he uttered against General Harrison in the Van Buren Convention at Baltimore. We addressed Judge Burke in respected terms, and afforded him an opportunity of getting rid, as far as possible, of the awkward position in which Mr. Grundy had placed him. He still continues silent. He chooses to suffer himself to be heralded to the world as the endorser of statements against General Harrison which he knew to be false.

These calumnies are not of the ordinary kind.—They are not the effervesence of a pot house politician, or the effusions of the excited brain of an ordinary demagogue. They are uttered by an old man, who has recently filled the dignified office of Attorney General of the United States, a prominent station in the Cabinet of Mr. Van Buren, which he resigned for the purpose of receiving from the Van Buren Legislature of Tennessee that seat in the Senate of the U. States, which had been *honored* by the occupancy of the late Hugh L. White. They were proclaimed by one who is regarded by the party and the office-holders as a chief prop of Mr. Van Buren's tottering fortunes.

He cunningly, though rather indirectly, gave as a voucher for his calumnies the venerable Mr. Burke, who has been Postmaster in this city for more than a fourth of a century, under the various changes of the Administration. His annual income, including perquisites, is said to be at least $8,000. The term for which he was last appointed, expires in July next.—Several of the zealous partizans of the Administration are applicants for the office, upon the ground, which was once the Jackson doctrine, that there should be rotation in office. We understand that Judge Burke is a clergyman in good standing in one of the most respectable, and perhaps the most numerous denominations in the United States,—that he went to Washington just before the meeting of the Convention for the purpose of counteracting the efforts of those who were endeavoring to supplant him, and no man can doubt that Mr. Grundy knew his situation and the object of his visit, and doubtless took advantage of it, to compel Judge Burke to remain silent and thus seem to admit the truth of the charge.

We appeal to a high minded, virtuous and intelligent public, if this is not one of the most daring acts of tyranny which has been perpetrated since the formation of the Government? Will the people close their eyes to their true condition? Here is an aged citizen who has heretofore maintained a respectable standing in society, a minister of the Gospel, who is compelled by one of the main props of the Administration to seem to the world to vouch for the truth of a statement against his neighbor and friend, which he knew to be absolutely false.—We scarcely yet believe that the Administration would have dared to remove him for refusing to vouch for Grundy's slander. The silence of Judge Burke leaves us to infer that he thinks he would have been removed if he had spoken. If this sacrifice of character is publicly required of an officer of Mr. Burke's standing as the price of place, what may not be the requisitions privately made of Postmasters and other office-holders throughout the length and breadth of the land!

**Mr. Senator Allen of Ohio.**

The boys of Chillicothe, to this day, call Allen of Ohio, "Petticoat Allen," for his rascally imputation against the ladies of that town, that they had sent General Harrison a petticoat. It was a LIE from beginning to end. At the late Cleaveland celebration, the people of Ashtabula county, Ohio, carried in procession a huge corn broom, around the handle of which was folded a red petticoat, with the inscription —"Covering for Allen."

The author of this pitiful slander was thus noticed by Gen. Murphy, of Chillicothe:

"TO MAJOR ALLEN.

"Sir—I publish you as a LIAR and a SCOUNDREL, for having stated in a public Assembly, at Columbus, on the 8th of January, 1836, that the ladies of Chillicothe voted General Harrison a petticoat as a reward for his military prowess.

W. T. MURPHY."

HOW IS THIS.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Evening Post (V. B.) says:—

"Mr. Van Buren is daily suffering at the hands of a body of unprincipled scapegraces, who are in an incendiary manner daily engaged in cutting his throat, whilst they profess for him the warmest friendship, and avow that they would do aught to protect and advance his interests."

What means this? which of Mr. V. Buren's friends are "cutting his throat?"—We had supposed Mr. V. Buren would save the trouble by cutting his own throat. At any rate, between friends and foes, he is "a gone coon."—Albany Evening Jour.

What is called the Tax Bill has passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. The principal items of the bill are thus stated by the Pennsylvania Inquirer:

One mill on every dollar of real estate and personal property now subject to county rates and levies; and on all other personal property, including stocks, bonds, and all moneys at interest, one half mill on each 1 per cent. of dividends, interest or profit accruing thereon.

One per cent on the emoluments of office.

One half per cent. on furniture, costing over three hundred dollars.

One per cent on pleasure carriages, and from $1 to 50 cents on watches.

**Prince Georges County.**—The Whig Convention for this county met at Upper Marlborough, on Saturday last, and nominated the following ticket for the House of Delegates:

ROBERT BOWIE,
WILLIAM H. TUCK,
Dr. W. MACCUBIN,
OSBORNE SPRIGG.

A letter from Upper Marlborough assures us that the best spirit is alive in this old republican county and that we may look for a largely increased majority over last year, at the October and November elections.

**Information W**

Will the friends of Van Buren, Sub-Treasury, tell the people wh two or three millions of Mechanic eratives, who will be thrown out the attempts to bring down the cu try to a specie basis?

Are they to starve—are they, like erald Isle, to feel all the shar though living in the midst of ple

**MARRIE**

On Tuesday evening the 2nd ins Thompson, Capt. THOMAS JA Miss SARAH CATHARINE, da Mitchell, all of this county.

In this town, on the morning 10th inst., by the Rev. James BERT G. LEARY, Esq. Attorn Law, Chicago, Illinois, to V daughter of the late Doctor Henr this County.

**BALTIMORE PRICES**

OFFICE OF TH

FLOUR—Howard Street.
City Mills.
WHEAT—Prime Red.
White,
CORN—Yellow,
White,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED,
BACON—New, Hog round,

**BAILIFF'S N**

ALL persons are hereby ca lowing their horses or hogs to streets of Cambridge, and all p ed against riding or driving on the said town; as I am determ dinance in force, in all cases, my observation.

ROBERT

June 13, 1840. 3

**NOTICE**

THE Stockholders of the Company are hereby not tion for Directors for the ens held at the toll house in Vienn 25th day of July, at 3 o'clock

June 13, 1840. A3

**NOTICE**

The Tippecanoe Cl meet at North Bend, on next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

June 13, 1840.

**FOR RE**

FOR the ensuing year, two gary River, also two small lots the Big Bridge, one with a sm For terms apply to

NAN

June 13, 1840. 3

**VERY VALUABLE LAN**

BY virtue of a decree of Chancery of Maryland, Trustee, will expose to public s of the Court House, in the T **Tuesday the 14th day** between the hours of 10 o'cloc and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon very valuable estate, beautifu waters of Hunting Creek, in very convenient to St. Michael the above creek is a tributary, which land belongs to the subs version to his children. The will be sold clear of any legal about

**200 ACR**

more or less. It will be sold b terms of payment will be cash.

A full description of this lan the Trustee, on the day of s ment of the purchase money t thorized to pass a good and va

EDWARD S

June 13, 1840. tds.

**NOTICE OF THE SAL**

THE PRESIDENT and Branch Bank of the Far ryland, at Easton, will offer auction, on Tuesday, the fourt in the year eighteen hundred the hours of eleven and 12 o'clo of that day, at the front door o in Talbot county, a parcel of la led The DEEP BRANCH FA parcel of land there adjoining the OGDEN FARM, both lyi ty, and belonging to the Bank. Farm contains about two hun acres of arable land, and about six and a quarter acres of valu ber land. The Ogden Farm c hundred and sixty seven and a ble land, and about seventy a wood land—all these lands lie miles from navigable water, an occupied by tenants—possessi the purchaser, or purchasers present year eighteen hundred

The terms of sale are, that purchasers, must pay the purc qual instalments, at the end of four years from the day of sal the whole principal sum, or su the first day of January, in the dred and forty-one, until the —satisfactory security for the purchase money and interest w no conveyance will be made ment of the purchase money

THOS. J. B

June 13, 1840.—tds.