Correspondence of the Sun.

Washington City, April 12, 1838.

In the Senate, this morning, the select committee, to which was referred the case of the Hon. John Ruggles, of Maine, who was charged, as you will recollect, by James Watson Webb and Mathew L. Davis, with the crime of bribery and corruption, made its report. Mr. Ruggles stands acquitted of all charges of dishonor, by the unanimous vote of the committee. He has passed the ordeal unscathed; and his accusers, of course, are branded with having preferred charges which were not and cannot be sustained.

It was this unhappy and disgraceful affair that led to the death and assassination of Jonathan Cilley; what must be the sensations of those who produced the bloody issue, when they recognize the acquittal of Mr. Ruggles? What remedy has Mr Ruggles for the foul aspersions that are cast at his good name? None. He must be content to stand alone, a violated and traduced man, and quietly submit, because his traducers belong to the trained pack of political hounds, who are let loose to ravage and devour. Such are the ends of political factions and demagoguical assassins.

When Ruggles was first accused, I was strongly prejudiced against him, and believed him guilty. He has asserted and proved his innocence; and, for one, I rejoice in his triumph. I would ever rejoice in the escape of the innocent.

No business of any consequence has been transacted in the House to-day. The morning hour was chiefly occupied by Mr. Potter, of Pennsylvania, in delivering an ardent eulogium on the Valley of Wyoming. The people of that beautiful valley, at an early period of the session, prayed Congress to give them a flag that floated at Wyoming at the time of the bloody massacre of their ancestors, but which is now deposited in the archives of the Department of War. The petition was referred to a select committee, which to-day reported unfavorably and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. Potter took occasion to oppose the motion to discharge, and thus obtained an opportunity to deliver his eulogium on Wyoming. It was an eloquent effusion, but was rather too boisterously delivered. The committee, however, next undertook to continue his speech on the abuse of Extra Postage, but as fifteen minutes of the morning hour only remained unexhausted, he yielded. The orders of the day were demanded, and the Cumberland Road bill, was taken up and discussed at length. This bill is a standing-dish for speech makers, and is annually debated. The appropriation asked for its continuance, is always voted after the lapse of a week or two, or so some fifty speeches are thrown off of gentlemen's gizzards.

We take the annexed from the Boston Post. — These "all the respectability" folks *do* get into queer scrapes sometimes. Just think of the awkward position of this Whig bank president and chairman of the Whig Committee, standing in open court charged with *willful perjury!* The pious Mr. Fletcher and the "godlike" Daniel have much to answer for from their example in the matter of truth-telling.—*Balt. Republican.*

"THE SEAL OF SECRECY REMOVED.—We are now authorized to state that, at the last term of the Municipal Court, the grand jury returned indictments against Parker H. Pierce, President of the Commercial bank, and Joseph Andrews, cashier of the same bank, charging them with *willful perjury.* Warrants have been taken out against them.

"As Mr. President Pierce is at present chairman of the Whig Committee of Safety, he will no doubt feel it to be both his personal and political duty to keep himself *safe* from the clutches of the constabularie."

THE TOWN MEETING, on Wednesday evening, in Monument Square, composed of persons opposed to the registry law, we are informed, was numerously attended, at which Gen. Samuel Smith presided. The law was discussed by Solomon Hillen, jr. Wm. F. Giles and Francis Gallaghor, Esqs; also by T. P. Scott, Esq.—after which Henry Stump, Esq., offered a series of resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting in regard to the unconstitutionality of the law. Hugh Ely., of Baltimore county, addressed the meeting; and a committee was appointed to report an address, which is to be presented to an adjourned meeting, to be held on Thursday evening next.—*Balt. Sun.*

The good citizens of Charlestown, (Va.) have been organizing a "bran new" fine company, to protect themselves from the fire.—The Free Press says the company is composed of the most "respectable citizens, baring one." We reckon that is the editor of the Press; and we don't think he is to be sneezed at if we may judge from his paper.—*Ib.*

An Extensive Business.—The editor of the Mohaw Courier informs the public that he has *for sale*, six hundred feet of hemlock boards, one thousand shingles, a quantity of leather, one keg of sour krout, four yards of red flannel, nine bushels of potatoes, one barrel of vinegar, two bushels of corn, a few pounds of rusty pork, one patent screw bedstead, and one *crib*—all of which having been taken for the Courier, will be sold 'dog cheap' He must newspaperize on a large scale.—Del Gazette.

CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1838.

The Citizens of Dorchester County, who are in favor of the National Administration and opposed to the misrule, & profligacy, which exist in the Government of this State, are requested to meet at the Court House in Cambridge on Monday the 30th inst. at 1-2 past 2 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the Convention in Baltimore, on the last Thursday in May next, with a view of nominating a candidate for Governor, who will carry out the principles of Reform in the practical Administration of the State Government.

The Van Buren party have nominated General Marriott as a candidate for Congress, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented McKim. The whigs have nominated John P. Kennedy Esq. as their candidate. The election takes place on the 25th inst.

The Van Buren men have carried the election of the Mayor, in the city of N. Orleans. This is a glorious triumph for us, as it is the first time, that we have succeeded in obtaining a majority in that city.

The Administration party have gained the ascendancy, for the first time, in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri. It is said Mr. Benton will be re elected to the U. States Senate, by a unanimous vote.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM NEW YORK.—At the late election in that City, the Whig majority was reduced from upwards of 3000, to [illegible] The Van Burenites are in [illegible]

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—It is said the late Bank Convention, in New York, have fixed upon the 1st of October next, as the day, when there is to be a general resumption of specie payments. The New York Banks have determined to commence planking down the specie, on the 10th of May next, and Governor Marcy of New York, has very recently transmitted an important message to the Legislature of that State, now in session, recommending a loan to the Banks to sustain them against the hostility of Biddle's Bank, and other Banks, which are opposed to the resumption of specie payments. Biddle says in his late letter to J. Q. Adams, that it will not do to pay out specie, yet awhile. Biddle's notes are under protest in N. York, and the stock of his Bank has fallen, and it is the opinion of many, that Biddle has a good reason for refusing to pay specie—that is, that he is not quite as well prepared to *plank* down, as he would have us believe. At all events his own caste to the North are opposed to his policy. Many of the whig papers have repudiated his doctrines, and the State Banks to the South, look upon Biddle as recommending a dishonest course to the Banks, merely with a view of promoting his own peculiar interests and views.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL BILL.—We were shewn a copy of this Bill the other day which upon a cursory examination, we look upon as a very lame and crippled affair. We have understoon that all the delegates from this county did not vote for it—whether this is a fact or not we cannot pretend to say, as we have not seen the vote taken upon it. Under the old system, (which we think was a good one for our county, under the circumstances,) we learn that the amount appropriated for the education of the poor, was rarely ever taken up entirely. Under the operation of that system, there were 33 schools in the county, which were entitled to receive $50 a piece; and it appears that it was rarely the case that enough charity scholars were sent to consume this sum. Where then is the necessity of taxing this county to the amount of $4000, (which will increase every man's taxes nearly one third,) for the establishment of primary schools, when a much more judicious, and far less expensive system was in successful operation? The result will be, that this tax will be imposed, not to benefit the needy poor, but those who can well afford, if disposed, to pay for the education of their own children. The population of this county, mixed up as it is of white and black, is too thinly settled to allow of such a system of primary schools as will flourish and be useful, unless at an enormous expense. This county is nearly 60 miles long, and runs out into narrow points, and including islands;—the white population is entirely too sparse, to allow of a unique system of public schools. And although we would go as far as any man, in any rational and feasible plan of public instruction, which would afford the means of education to the poor and needy, yet we believe the system sought to be established by this new fangled law, although carrying with it heavy taxes, will be found upon trial, not in the least preferable to the old system, which was not at all onerous to the people. But this new system, is, in itself defective. If we are to be taxed, we think a system of public schools, for the county, *as a county*, and not the *District system*, would have been preferable. That is, that there should have been a certain number of commissioners for the whole county, as under the act of 1825, to which this new bill is a supplement, then the school Houses would have been located with some uniformity, and with reference to the convenience of scholars, but under the District system, the schools will be at sixes and sevens, and the arrangement will be *outre*. Another defect, is in leaving part of the system to the discretion of the Districts; that is the building of houses. The result will be, that if the citizens do not voluntarily contribute, the system totters and falls. Wili men of capital thus contribute, when they are besides heavily taxed for the support of these schools? If the District system is to prevail, we believe, that the people of the different Districts, should have had the privilege of electing their own commissioners, as by leaving it to the Levy Court, the whole system will become a mere party machine. The commissioners will all, perhaps, with few exceptions, belong to the dominant party, which will at once make the system odious to the free and independent people of the county. The Treasurer too of the school funds, receives 3 per cent. when there are individuals of responsibility, who would gladly have bonded to have kept or paid away this money, without fee or reward—as it is only to be drawn out half yearly. Some perhaps would have been willing to pay a small interest on it, to have had the benefit of such a loan, payable at six months.

Upon the whole, from our reflections upon the subject, we are of the opinion that under the circumstances, the people will not consent to pay the heavy tax required by this law, to keep up a defective system, and that at the next session this law will be repealed, and the old system of education renewed until a better one can be found. We are advocates for the enlightenment of the public, by all possible means. We are in favor of the diffusion of information and the instruction of the destitute and needy, but we are opposed, in the abstract, to any plan which imposes heavy taxes upon the people without a fair equivalent. We think this novel project will not benefit the poor, but that it may, and probably will, be oppressive to all classes.—That from its organization, it will be wielded for party purposes. *Look at the commencement of it;—see the proceedings of the Levy Court.*—If these things are done in the green tree what will be done in the dry. The subject is in the hands of the people—Let them dispose of it as they please. We will endeavor to publish the law in our next paper.

JUDGE GOLDSBOROUGH'S ADDRESS TO THE GRAND JURY.—This Document will be found in our Columns to day. The Grand Jury, it seems, from the correspondence between them and the Judge, were very much delighted with the charge to them—it is a great pity therefore that they did not follow his instructions. In theory they thought his address excellent, but in practice, they pursued his advice at a monstrous great distance. The Judge's Charge was in point of fact a very neat and practical affair, and evinced a disposition boldly to strike at vices and breaches of the law, regardless of personal consequences? Why did not the Grand Jury exhibit as much independence in the performance of their duty. Party spirit we are sorry to say, in our opinion, stalked through the Grand Jury room, and spell-bound, we fear, the consciences of some of the Grand Jurors. When acts were introduced to the notice of the Jury, which brought the parties [illegible] them, directly within their posts? They are the conservators of the peace, and in a great measure, upon the subjects embraced in the charge of the Judge, they hold the morals of the community in their keeping—Why then wink at known abuses? Let the consciences of the Jurors answer these enquiries. As individuals we have no complaint to make against the Grand Jurors, but in their official and public capacities, as a free press, we take the liberty to animadvert upon their misconduct. They were much pleased with the Judge's charge, but judging from their conduct, they appeared more disposed to make up in compliment to him for their official malconduct, than practically to follow his advice. Let us be understood by the above remarks not as rebuking the entire Grand Inquest, but merely those, who suffered their political prejudices, to run away with their better judgment, as evinced by the public declared respect for the instructions of the Judge.

A rare chance for a GOOD BARGAIN.

The subscriber wishing to leave Cambridge, will sell out his

DRUG ESTABLISHMENT,

corner of Gay and Race streets, and next door to the Post Office, at a very reduced rate. Persons wishing to purchase the Establishment will do the subscriber a favor by calling immediately.

Letters addressed to the subscriber post paid, will be promptly noticed

JOSEPH FLINT.

April 23 1838. tf

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, 9th day of April. 1838.

On Application of Joseph Cator, Administrator of JOHN R. CATOR, late of Dorchester County, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks in the Dorchester Aurora, a paper selected by him.

In testimony That the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1838.

L.S.

THOMAS H. HICKS.

Register of Wills, Dorchester County.

In compliance with the above order,—This is to give Notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John R Cator, late of Dorchester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

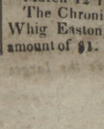
Given under my hand this 9th day of April, 1838.

JOSEPH CATOR, Admr. of John R. Cator.

April 23d 1838. 3w

Notice.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, *UNCLE SAM,*



WILL stand at Denton, and Federalsburg, in Caroline county, and Trappe, Talbot county, New Market and Cambridge, in Dorchester county, every other week, and the balance of the time in Easton, for particulars see Handbills.

March 12 1838.

The Chronicle and Aurora, Cambridge, & Whig Easton, will insert the above to the amount of $1.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY the Authority of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Cambridge, on *MONDAY*, the 11th day of *JUNE* next, at the hour of 11, (A. M.) the following valuable Real Estate of which Nathan Griffin late of Dorchester County, died seized and possessed, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land, called "Muir's Inspection," containing 63 1 2 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "The Grove," containing 150 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Griffin's Venture," containing 8 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Lot No 3," containing 70 1 4 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Lot No. 1," containing 33 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Mills Security," containing 84 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Marshall's Addition," containing 6 1-2 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Anderson's Chance," containing 29 3-4 acres, more or less.

Tracts or parcels of land, called "Chance," "Addition," "Middle Land," "Forrest" and "Range," containing 162 1 2 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Mill's Security Part" and "Bramble's Addition," containing 40 acres, more or less.

A tract or parcel of land, called "Forrest Part" and "Range part," containing 24 acres, more or less.

The above mentioned lands are situated in Dorchester county, in a Neck called Town Point Neck, and on the waters of Little Choptank river and Fishing Creek. The various tracts are all adjacent to navigable water.—The arable land is, generally, highly productive, and the sources of manure for its further improvement very accessible. The supply of woodland is ample for the purposes of the various farms, and I understand, will also furnish a surplus of timber, suitable for market. The improvements upon the farms consist of four Dwelling Houses, with the necessary out houses, in tolerable good condition.—There are also two orchards upon the premises These tracts of land are beautifully situated, on salt water, and for salubrity of air, are unsurpassed by any situations in the county. They are quite convenient to Cambridge, the Metropolis of the county—being only about six miles distant. The property will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.—The title is believed to be indisputable. Those persons who are disposed to purchase, and desire more particular information, in regard to this property, are referred to Mr. Samuel Griffin, merchant at the Cross Roads in Cambridge, or to Mr. Caleb Griffin, who resides on one of the farms. The aforesaid Nathan Griffin having been a soldier in the Revolu[illegible] portion of the subscriber has not ascertained. His right to any public lands, whatever it may be, will be sold on the above day.—The whole subject to the right of dower of Mrs. Sarah Griffin, widow of Nathan Griffin, (a very aged lady.) The terms of sale, as directed by the Chancellor, are, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale, to be secured by obligation to be approved of by the subscriber. Whenever the whole purchase money is paid, the property will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.

April 23 tds (C. 3w)

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the Town of Denton, Caroline county, on *WEDNESDAY*, the 16th day of *MAY* next, at the hour of 11, (A. M.) all that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in said county, and on the West side of Choptank river, of which Isaac Messick died seized and possessed, called by the name of "Partnership," or by whatsoever name it may be known, containing

140 ACRES,

more or less This plantation is within a short distance of the village of Greensborough and convenient to the Choptank river. The arable land, I understand, is tolerably productive—the remainder well timbered, and the improvements upon the property ample and in good condition. The aforesaid Isaac Messick purchased this farm of a certain Atwell Chance, of Caroline county, and it will be sold subject to the right of dower of the widow of the said Isaac Messick, (if she be living.) The title is believed to be indisputable. Any further description of the premises is deemed unnecessary, as those who are disposed to buy will examine for themselves. The terms of sale, are one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale, to be secured by obligation with security to be approved of by the subscriber. As soon as the whole purchase money is paid the property will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers. The creditors of the said Isaac Messick, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the Chancery Office, at Annapolis, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.

April 16th 1838. (tds)

The Whig at Easton will insert the above 3 times and charge this office.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, all the

PERSONAL PROPERTY

(negroes excepted,) belonging to the estate of Joseph Byus lately deceased, consisting of the following articles, to wit; Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs; Corn, Fodder, Bacon; Household and Kitchen Furniture; the Crop of wheat on the ground at the late residence of said Joseph Byus, and one half of the crop of wheat on the ground at Jenkin's Creek farm; farming utensils, cord wood at the landing at Jenkins' Creek, and also cord wood in the woods at Jenkins' Creek, and cord wood in the woods at the Town Point farm.—One half of the schooner called "Rebecca Ann," and one half of a scow, canoes, and other articles too tedious to be mentioned. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 1st, day of May next, at the home place, and be continued there and at Jenkins' Creek, until its conclusion. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale, and attendance by

WM. STANLEY BYUS, Adm'r. of Joseph Byus.

April 16 3w

To enterprising Men!

GENTLEMEN, I am about to submit to your consideration a proposition in regard to my Patent for this State, Delaware and Virginia, and in submitting to you this proposition, I am directed by the following considerations, to wit: I feel it a duty I owe to the public (separate and apart from my individual interest) to introduce my Mills personally at as early a date as possible, in different sections of the United States. This sense of duty to the public together with the influence of self-interest alone, caused me to stop in Dorchester, and prove to the public, the existence of a Mill well calculated for horse power or any other power. Now I have served the public in this way by the introduction of one Mill at Tobaccostick, shortly I must depart to some other section of our favored and happy land, and there introduce another Mill for the benefit and profitable use of the citizens in the vicinity of the same, and so on I feel bound to go from place to place, until I shall introduce these labour-saving Mills all over this land. In performing this it will be perceived at once that it will take me (using all diligence) some three or four years, and my individual exertions alone will fall infinitely short of supplying that demand for these Mills which will necessarily follow its introduction. I am disposed to be satisfied with a small portion of that benefit secured to me (for fourteen years) by the Patent Laws, and also feel disposed to invite others to participate in the benefits offered in this exclusive property.—At as early a date as possible I wish these Mills to be introduced in at least two places in the State of Virginia, and one place in Delaware; and for me to do this in two or three years, I should have to neglect other States for a time, and particularly an engagement that I made last spring in the South, which I am bound to attend to so soon as I can leave this county. But the Mills can be introduced in Virginia and Delaware as well without as with my personal attention; for instance, there are two individuals (house carpenters,) at Tobaccostick, (who executed the larger part of the work on the mill at that place) either of these men or both, can build and start a Mill as well without my attention as though I was present, either of them can do better work than myself, for be it distinctly understood that I am not a workman in all my life with a workmanlike view of learning how to execute work, but from a boy my mind had a natural inclination to mechanism, and for several years past I have made Machinery my exclusive study; and I can, and from a small boy, could make any thing out of iron, steel, or wood, which I desired.—But I am digressing, I will return. All that will be necessary to introduce the Mill in the before mentioned States, will be the advancing of a few dollars to pay for the saw and castings, which will be furnished in New York, by R. Hoe & Co., at a short notice, and shipped by them to any place directed, the saws are warranted by R. Hoe, & Co., an old established House in New York, I hold their obligation to that amount, which can be seen by calling on me. Secondly I am a man of family, having a wife and six children, whom I have not seen for the last eight months, my situation in regard to being absent from them is by no means an enviable one, self interest alone could not induce me in future to be absent so long, but public good associated with the same, would stimulate me to forego again for a time, the happy and much desired society of *wife, children and friends*, and whenever I am cast down and troubled about this separation, my consolation is, it is for *public good.* Thus whilst I shall be engaged in placing before the public in different remote sections of the country this improvement, you can or some of you can have it introduced in your neighboring States with but very little trouble and expence, and wherever there is a Mill built in any section of a State, there make an agent to sell to others who may want a single right or a county right, and in this way thousands of individuals will in a few years experience its benefits, and you who engage in spreading and extending from place to place this labour-saving Mill, will be reaping that reward which will be sure to follow a well managed enterprize—first by administering to the convenience and interest of the public, and secondly by having your pockets filled by the one thing which is so much desired by all. Thousands of sections of country there are of fine timber remote from water power in every State, now lying dormant for the want of a cheap convenient horse-power Saw Mill, which will, if energy be mounted on the wheel of improvement, gradually roll into our extensive markets the trees of the forests, manufactured into that kind of lumber which the mechanic can get to build the *house* in which he may repose after the toils of the day, and the *ship* which shall be burthened with the fruits of industry, bearing the same across the briny deep to distant ports.

This privilege you can obtain on the following terms, the patent right for this State, Delaware and Virginia, is put down at twenty thousand dollars Fifteen thousand dollars, of which I will sell; that is, three fourths of the entire patent right for the above named States, on the following terms and conditions: One fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth in 2 years, one fourth in 3 years, and the remaining fourth in 4 years, each payment bearing an interest of 3 per cent. per annum. I am clearly of the opinion that the business if properly managed will make its own payments, particularly after the first. The entire patent in toto, will be managed and conducted by the individual or individuals, who may take an interest of three fourths in the patent until the expiration of the 4 years, at which time if the business done does not exceed twenty thousand dollars clear of expence, no call will be then or thereafter made for the one fourth which I reserve; if the business amounts to more than that amount, the call will be made for the reserved fourth. The recess of time from this until the expiration of the four years, the purchaser or purchasers of three fourths of the patent, will be entitled to the use of all the moneys that may be obtained on the sale of patents throughout the before mentioned States; after the expiration of the four years time, there will be the other eight years to come, before the patent will run out. Nearly 2 years having already passed away since the date of my patent. It is my belief that half or more than half of the business, which can be done in the patent will be done in the four years, if reasonable diligence is used. At this time I should refuse to take twenty thousand dollars even in cash, for the entire patent right for the above States. I as much believe the one fourth I reserve and do not offer for sale, will eventually bring me ten or fifteen thousand dollars, as I believe it will bring me one hundred dollars. Since I commenced building the Mill at Tobacco Stick, I have had about one dozen applications for these Mills; if this be a criterion by which to calculate the patent right for the three States, they must eventually bring and be worth forty or fifty thousand dollars, if each county in this State will average five Mills to the county, then the patent for this State will bring the rise of fourteen thousand dollars, at one hundred and fifty dollars each, this is my price for the right of one Mill, I am confident five Mills to each county is a very moderate calculation, some counties will have from ten to fifteen, whilst other's will have less. If Maryland be worth fourteen thousand dollars, Virginia must be worth three times that amount, and drop Delaware entirely, the two States Maryland and Virginia, it will be perceived will be worth about fifty thousand dollars. Virginia has one hundred and ten counties, and two Mills to the county will make that amount, Virginia is a very populous State, large and has vast quantities of Timber.

Now, sirs, to be sure about the matter, strike off one half and reduce it to twenty-five thousand, will not that amount of business (which can be carried into operation with an advance of less than one thousand dollars,) be something handsome. The cheapness of the Mill, its convenience, its running so very light, and the quality of the lumber it makes, are recommendations to be found in no other. Lastly, the Mill will cut oak or any kind of timber, and can be built by any good house carpenter. It is stated by some persons who have examined the lumber, to be worth more by twenty-five cents per hundred than any lumber cut by the common saw.

WM. J. McGEHEE.

April 9, 1838. 3w

A CARD.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber will find their accounts with Mr. Henry Burn Sr., or James Rea, Esq., who are legally authorised to collect the same.

WM. W. BYRN.

March 5th 3w

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from his Old Stand to the one recently occupied by Wm. W. Byrn, and directly opposite Yates' Hotel, where he has now on hand and will continue to keep a general variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

which he will sell unusually cheap for cash or on a short credit.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock of goods.

The public's obl't. servant,

HENRY BURN.

Feb. 19th 1838. 3w

TOBACCO STICK,

MARCH 24th, 1838.

THE citizens of Maryland and the adjacent States are now informed that my Horse power Saw Mill has been put in operation at the above village. The Patentee will remain in this neighborhood for a few weeks longer. County rights are offered for sale on such terms as will be much to the interest of purchasers. He would like to sell to some individuals a privilege of one half or three fourths of his Patent, for several States, in such an arrangement, the payments will be easy. He refers to the report of some gentlemen of Tobacco Stick, in regard to the draft on horses and the amount of business done in a given time.

WM. J. McGEHEE.

The Easton S. Whig, Talbot, Peoples Press, Somerset, and Sentinel, Worcester, will insert the above three times and charge this office.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE Rev. W. PECK, respectfully informs the citizens of Cambridge and vicinity, that by Divine permission, he will on Monday the 19th instant, open in the upper room of Mr. Thomas Hayward's store, a

SELECT FEMALE SCHOOL

The course of instruction shall include READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, GRAMMAR RHETORIC, HISTORY, COMPOSITION—the elements of ASTRONOMY, CHEMISTRY and PHILOSOPHY.

Parents, Guardians, and all friends of education, desiring to see the order of the School may feel assured that their visits shall be duly appreciated.

Terms of tuition, $5 per quarter.

Cambridge, March 19th 1838.

Notice.

THE subscriber having moved back to that well known Tavern, the

UNION HOTEL,

would be glad to entertain his old friends and the Public generally. His Table, Bar, and Stables shall be well furnished at all times, and his charges shall be moderate. Board can be had by the year, month, week or day, as low and as good as any Boarding House in town. Private Parties can be furnished with good Rooms at any time. Terrapins and Oysters will be constantly kept and served up in the neatest manner when in season

The publics obedient servent.

JOHN T. WILSON.

August 21 1837. tf

DANCING SCHOOL.

CHARLES L. SPIES,

FROM BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Cambridge and its vicinity, that he has taken that large and commodious Room at Mrs. Flint's Hotel, where he intends opening a Dancing Academy for young Ladies, Misses, Masters and young Gentlemen.

Mr. S. respectfully gives notice that he teaches in the latest and most fashionable style, and will introduce a variety of fashionable Dances, such as COTILLIONS, WALTZES, SPANISH AND CONTRA DANDES, in all their varieties.

Days of tuition on Wednesday's and saturday's at three o'clock in the afternoon for young Ladies, Misses and Masters, and at 1-2 past six for young gentlemen.

Private classes will also be taught and punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been teaching the above Art, in the town of Easton, and has letters in his possession which recommend him to the citizens of Cambridge.

Terms $10 per quarter.

Letters addresssed to Mr. S. and left at Mrs Flint's, or at the Chronicle Office, Cambridge, will be punctually attended to.

January 1st, 1838.

Notice.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of Jeremiah Colston, late of Dorchester County, dec'd. are hereby notified to file them in the office of the Register of Wills, of Dorchester County, on or before the 18th day of Febuary next, in order that a second dividend may be struck, on the assets belonging to said estate.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Adm'r. of Jeremiah Colston.

Dec. 18. 3w

TO TIMBER OWNERS

ON THE EASTERN SHORE.

YOUR attention is invited to the business of Lumber making on a much cheaper and more convenient scale than ever before used or reduced to practice.

A SAW MILL,

from its peculiar construction, adapted to horse power, by which 2 horses are capable of sawing one thousand feet (board measure) in 10 hours. This Mill is calculated to be placed in the midst of the timber, and when all of the timber shall have been consumed the Mill can be moved and placed in the midst of other timber and in a few days be prepared for business again. The Mill has no crank, but is a simple Rotary Saw with but four Bits; these Bits are inserted in the plate and when one set of Bits shall wear out other new Bits are replaced, and any good Blacksmith can make and put in these Bits. The saw plate will last an age. The entire cost of the Mill including the Patent will not exceed $650. The Patentee is now engaged in sawing a mill at Tobacco Stick Dorchester County, where he can be consulted until the 20th of January next, after which time he will return to his Native State (Georgia,)

WM. J. McGEHEE.

N. B. He wishes to engage two young men who are good carpenters, to go to the South with him for the purpose of aiding him in the building of Mills; he will make a contract by the year or for a longer time. None need apply but those who can be well recommended as to good work and steady habits

WM. J. McGEHEE.

Dec. 18th 1837. tf

The S. Whig, Talbot Co. Peoples Press, Somerset, and Sentinel, Worcester, will insert the above three times and charge this Office

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TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to his friends and the public, that he still carries on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS DIFFERENT BRANCHES,

At his old stand, in Cambridge.

He has lately procured *A NEW SYSTEM OF CUTTING OUT GARMENTS*, which has never been used before in this part of the State. It is adjusted upon a mathematical principle, and cannot fail to succeed in all cases. Upon this plan, the science of cutting clothes is no longer uncertain, and dependent upon the eye and accident, for a good fit It is as unerring as the truths of geometry He congratulates himself and his friends upon the possession of this long sought desideratum. He is prepared to make up clothes for his patrons in the neatest and most fashionable style, having made an arrangement to procure the

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

of the season. His work shall be finished in the best manner, and he warrants his garments to fit. Having been located in this place for the last twelve years, he returns his acknowledgements to his friends and the public, for the flattering encouragement they have bestowed upon him. He pledges himself to devote his most assiduous attention to accommodate those who entrust work to his care. In conclusion, he invites all to call, and he flatters himself that they will be entirely satisfied that he has promised nothing but what he will most rididly fulfil.

The public's obedient servant,

LEVIN WINGATE.

Cambridge, Dec. 11 tf

N. B. All who have accounts of long standing with subscriber are requested to make a speedy settlement. L W

A CARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that he has opened the shop over the Billiard Room, back of Mr. John Bradshaw's Tavern, in the town of Cambridge, where he is prepared to carry on the business of

SHAVING & HAIR CUTTING,

in the neatest manner. For the better accommodation of his customers, he has furnished his shop *with separate shaving boxes*, for each of his customers. He pledges himself, that his establishment, shall be kept in the cleanest order, and every effort made to ensure a liberal support. He flatters himself, that by his long acquaintance with the above business, and by his zealous exertions to give satisfaction, the citizens of Cambridge and all who favor him with a call, will be entirely pleased, and that his shop will be considered a valuable and necessary acquisition to the metropolis of the county.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Cambridge, Sept. 11, 1837. 3w

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