THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 24, 1843.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—We are glad to see that this memorable day, the anniversary of American Independence, is to be celebrated in our town in a becoming manner. What hallowed thoughts, what soul inspiring associations rise spontaneous in the memory on the contemplation of the birth day of American freedom. The patriotism and noble daring of our ancestors, their privations, their struggles, their sufferings, their fears, their hopes, their rejoicings and their glorious triumph, which laid wide and deep the corner stone of our present national greatness, on this sacred day are brought to our minds with a freshness that arouses in our bosoms all the emotions which glowed in their souls. The day should be one of thanksgiving and rejoicing to every American, and to every lover of liberty in the world. That small twinkling star of freedom which arose amidst the gloom and darkness of the Universe, has been growing larger and brighter until its rays have penetrated every clime and shed its animating influence on every soul. Let us celebrate this anniversary as Americans, as lovers of equal rights and equal privileges; as lovers of the supremacy of law and the eternal principles of justice. And when our hearts are beating high with patriotism, and the enthusiastic cheers of freedom are bursting from our lips, let us remember the God of battles, who aided our cause and brought about the glorious consummation.—And let the incense of gratitude ascend from every heart to HIM who holds in his hand the destiny of all nations, and who has thus far extended to ours in a special manner the blessings of peace prosperity and happiness.

The 4th will be celebrated in Cambridge in a very lively manner. The Cambridge Guards and Dorchester Troop will both be in attendance, and parade from 9 to 11 A. M., when the Declaration of Independence, and several suitable addresses will be delivered at the Methodist Protestant Church. A fine military band is expected from Baltimore, which will give spirit to the whole proceedings.

We are authorized by the Committee of Arrangements to invite all the Revolutionary soldiers of this and the adjacent counties to join them in celebrating the day, and in partaking of the dinner provided for the occasion.

THE BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.—Every thing connected with the celebration on the 17inst. of the anniversary of this memorable battle, is full of interest, grand and imposing. It is supposed that the number present was largely upwards of one hundred thousand. The Oration was delivered by Daniel Webster. The thrilling circumstances connected with the occasion and every thing conspired to make the theme worthy of the Orator. We look upon the oration as a master piece of composition, filled with exalted and ennobling sentiments, with occasional bursts of soul inspiring eloquence. Although it is long, we shall endeavor to furnish it to our readers in our next paper.

THE BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.—The newspaper press in various parts of the country had its representatives or reporters at the Bunker Hill celebration on Saturday last. The representative of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, in concluding a detailed notice of the occurrences, says—

"There never was before in Boston or perhaps in the whole country, a display of so grand a character as this. From all quarters people had come up to pay a reverence at the shrine of liberty, and to listen to the honorable mention from the lips of the orator of the achievement of those who struggled there, and its tremendous consequences. A single idea seemed to reign paramount with all; a single spot seemed alone to possess an interest in their eyes, and toward that spot they thronged in thousands; and one could not but pause to reflect how deep and abiding must be the love of liberty in the heart, when its expression was given in such a tone of moral grandeur. No accident as we are aware of cast a cloud upon the pleasures of the day, which closed with festivities of a character suited to the joyousness of the occasion.

We had the opportunity, shortly before the procession formed, of seeing the bullet which killed General Warren. We believe that it was appropriately referred to at the dinner at Faneuil Hall."

The Dinner at Faneuil Hall took place at six p. m. on Saturday. Those who were present at it, including the President of the United States and suite and other invited guests, assembled at the State House, and were escorted thence to the Hall. At the head of the table was the President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, Joseph T. Buckingham Esq., the Chairman *ex officio* on the occasion, and on his right sat the President of the United States. On the President's right were Secretaries Upshur and Wickliffe, the Hon. Caleb Cushing, Geo. Bancroft, &c.—On the left of the chair were the Orator of the Day, Hon. Daniel Webster, the Mayor, Secretaries Spencer, and Porter, John Tyler, Jr. Esq., Collector Lincoln and others. Mr. Legare was not well and did not attend.

A prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Charlestown, and then the President announced the first regular toast:

The Battle of Bunker Hill—Freemen fell, but Liberty triumphed. (cheers.)

The following *song* was then sung by the whole audience to the tune of Old Hundred.

O God, yon pile shall mark, for aye,
The ground whereon our fathers fell,—
The self-devoted of their day,
The beauty of our Israel.

And while thy winds shall o'er it sweep,
Thy thunders break around its head,
Those martyrs there in peace shall sleep,
For Thou, O God, shall guard their bed.

2d Regular toast.—The Monument—the Memorial of a defeat, glorious to the vanquished, of a victory fatal to their conquerors. (cheers.)

The next toast was—*The President of the United States.* As the President rose to respond, the account before us states that he was received with twenty six cheers. He alluded, among other things, to his marked reception in the old town, of liberty," and concluded by offering the following toast:

The Union—a union of purpose, a union of feeling, the union established by our fathers.

The next toast was—

The Orator of the day.—Whoever will find his equal, will find that which he has refused to the greatest nation on earth—*the right of search.*

This toast elicited a brief acknowledgment from Mr. WEBSTER, who gave in conclusion—

The rights of American Commerce—everywhere defended, and at every expense of blood and treasure.

Other toasts were given, which called forth replies from the members of the President's suite.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.—The Monument stands upon the summit, where the small redoubt was thrown up by the Americans on the night of June 16th, 1775. Previous to its erection, the ground was distinguished by a small column in honor of WARREN, who fell upon the spot, erected in 1794 by a lodge of Free Masons—Warren, at the time of his glorious death, being the Grand Master of the Free Masons of North America. Subscriptions were fist asked for the present Monument in 1824. An Association, called 'The Bunker Hill Monument Association,' was formed, membership of which was to be enjoyed by those who subscribed five dollars. An engraved diploma was their certificate, and their names were inscribed upon the parchment records deposited within the corner stone. The corner stone was laid June 17th, 1825, but the work was not resumed until March, 1827.

The structure was placed under the superintendence of Mr. James Savage, of Boston, by whom the foundation and fourteen courses of the superstructure were laid, when in August, 1828, the work was suspended on account of a deficiency in funds. About $56,000 had then been expended. The work was not resumed till the summer of 1834, when sixteen additional courses were laid and the work was again stopped in 1835, about $20,000 having been expended. All business was then greatly depressed, and the project of holding a public Fair was suggested, at which every female in the Union who desired it might contribute aid for the completion of the monument.

The Fair was held in Boston in September, 1840, and its proceeds, with a few munificent donations, put within the hands of the Committee of the Bunker Hill Association a sum sufficient to complete the great object. Mr. Savage, by a contract with the Building Committee, was engaged, in the autumn of 1840, to complete the work for $43,800. He resumed his labor by laying the first stone May 2d, 1841. and finished it with entire success, by depositing the apex on July 23, 1842. The last stone was raised at 6 o'clock in the morning of that day, with the discharge of cannon; Mr. Edward Carnes, Jr., of Charlestown, accompanying it in its ascent, and waving the American flag during the process.

There are ninety courses of stone in the whole structure, eighty-four of them being above the ground, and six of them below. The base is thirty feet square, in a rise of two hundred and eight feet, the point where the formation of the apex begins, there is a dimunition of fourteen feet, seven and a half inches. The net rise of the stone from the base to the apex, is two hundred and ninety feet and ten inches, the seams of mortar making the whole elevation two hundred and twenty-one feet. No one can stand and look at the structure, or scan it with a close observation, without being impressed with the wonderful mathematical accuracy which distinguishes it. The joints of the stones seem to be chiseled with great exactness; and the dimunition of the obelisk has been faultlessly executed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

U. S. FLYING ARTILLERY.—Perhaps the most prominent object of attraction at the late Military Encampment at Frederick was the splendid corps of Light Artillery under the command of Major RINGGOLD. The extraordinary degree of perfection to which this corps has been brought, in the precision and wonderful celerity of its drill and manœuvres, is well know to our citizens, and the impressions made upon the admiring spectators at Frederick appear to have been as strong and favourable as they have been elsewhere.—The editor of the Virginia Free Press, who was present, thus speaks on the subject:

THE FREDERICK ENCAMPMENT.—The great attraction of the Encampment and the Field,—the "observed of all observers"—was the company of U. S. Flying Artillery, from Fort McHenry, commanded by Major Samuel Ringgold, aided by his accomplished lieutenants, Churchill, Tompkins and Wise. It may not be out of place here to say, that Major Ringgold is a son of the late Gen'l. Samuel Ringgold, of Washington county, (Md.) who was for many years the representative of his district in Congress.

But we set out to notice the parades of this corps. To say that the sword exercises were as perfect as practice could make them, would perhaps be saying all that is necessary. Every body was gratified, and that is enough. When mounted, then was manifested the approbation of thousands. But when careering over the field, with eighty four high mettled steeds, conveying their cannon and ammunition wagons from point to point with a celerity and regularity hitherto unknown to plain "country folks," the shout of admiration burst forth from every tongue.

When the order was given to take post at an opposite point, the sound of the bugle put each charger up to his mettle, and in an instant the field was traversed, the guns were separated from the fore wheels, eight rounds were fired, the parts gunners, (five to each piece) all in the space of a single minute time! The last feat, however, was pronounced the best. The cannons were taken from their carriages, the wheels from their axles, and the men were quietly seated upon them, as if at rest. The order being given, and the bugle sounded, every thing was rejoined and refitted, and each of the four guns fired off, in forty-seven seconds!

COL. LEHMANOWSKY.—In his lecture on Tuesday evening, Col. L. paid an eloquent and touching tribute to the memory of the Empress Josephine—the *best Prime Minister*, as he happily remarked, that ever Napoleon had—a tribute that came warm and gushing from a grateful and overflowing heart. Col. L. first met this accomplished woman—as benevolent and humane as she was gifted and fascinating—in 1790, at the house of Gen. Lafayette, when she was Countess of Beauhornois, and when he was but 17 years of age.—Her friendly advice to him, in regard to the line of conduct which he—a youth and a stranger in the great city of Paris—would do well to pursue, made a deep and lasting impression on his mind.

He saw her first husband guillotined by order of the tyrant Robespierre, and saw her in prison, where she was incarcerated by order of the same tyrant, (and from which she was not liberated until Robespierre, in *his* turn, lost his own head.)—He afterwards saw her, when she was a poor widow in Paris—when she was the wife of the First Consul—when she was the wife of the Emperor—when she was the Ex-Empress—and was at her bedside when her pure spirit returned to God who gave it. The heart of Josephine was all love—she loved even her enemies—and the many institutions which she founded in Paris for the comfort and relief of the poor and needy of her own sex, still remain as monuments of her goodness and benevolence. She was the idol of the French people, and her memory is cherished by them with heartfelt affection. She was and is styled by them the "Mother of France." "Go to Paris," said Col. L. "and ask a Frenchman, where is the tomb of the Empress Josephine, and he will not understand you, but ask him where is the tomb of the *Mother of France*, and he will immediately direct you to that of Josephine.—*Boston Transcript*

Bunker Hill.—A venerable friend has allowed us to copy an official return, in his possession, of the number of the killed and wounded at the Battle of Bunker Hill, as returned to General Gage. The great proportion which the number of the killed bore to the wounded, affords sufficient attestation to the accuracy of American shooting, even with the little opportunity which they then had, of discipline in gunning.—*Boston Atlas.*

Return made to general Gage, of the killed and wounded of the British Troops, at the Battle of Bunker Hill June 17, 1775, (*return made June 29th.*)

753 rank and file.
102 Sergeants.
100 Corporals.
92 Commissioned Officers.

1047 killed.
447 wounded.
——1494 Total.

A SLIDING SCALE.—A western editor gives the following unique notice to newly married couples. It is a perfect sliding scale:

All notices of marriages where no *bridecake* is sent, will be set up in small type, and poked into some outlandish corner of the paper.—Where a handsome piece of cake is sent, it will be placed conspicuously in *large letters*, but when *gloves*, or rather bride favors are added, a piece of illustrative poetry will be given in addition. When, however, the editor attends the ceremony in propria personæ and *kisses* the bride, it will have a *special notice*—VERY LARGE TYPE, and the most appropriate poetry that can be *begged*, borrowed, stolen, or coined from the brain editorial.

Heights of Monuments.—The Bunker Hill Monument, although 220 feet high, is 320 feet below the level of the cross on St. Paul's church at Rome, 140 lower than the cross on St. Peter's at London; and 135 less than the Pantheon in Paris. It is 18 feet higher than the Monument in London; 80 feet higher than the column of the Place Vedome at Paris; 55 feet higher than the Washington Monument at Baltimore; 100 feet higher than Pompey's Pillar at Rome.—[*Alabama Advertiser.*

An Indian's "First Impression" of Artillery.—A soldier, who served in the Florida war, relates the following anecdote: During a short *detour* of duty, he was brought in connection with some of the remnant of the Creek tribe of Indians, which sanguinary and treacherous race, it will be remembered, were almost annihilated by Gen. Jackson. Conversing with an old warrior, he asked him what he thought of Gen. Jackson. "Ugh!" was the reply, "he bad—very bad—*he shoot* BIG WAGGONS *at us.*

Look on the Bright Side.—There is Philosophy here. Always look on the bright side. No matter how dark your path may be—no matter how many briars obstruct your way—look steadily on the bright side. Happy they whose hearts are so constructed, that all is bright before them. The bitter is made sweet—the dark, light—sorrow is turned into joy—grief into pleasure—and on every side the good and the beautiful—the bright and glorious triumph over sin and deformity—fear and doubt—and the very heavens that gather blackness to the suspicions and moping, are hung in vestments of glory and grandeur—so beautiful that the heart cannot contemplate them without almost

ROYAL COURTI[illegible]
Baron Langsdorff, Ambass[illegible]
French, had his formal receptio[illegible]
Brazil, to ask the hand of the P[illegible]
Carolina for the Prince de Joinville.

The Baron said:

Sire: I present myself in the name of the King, my august sovereign, to ask the hand of her imperial highness the Princess Donna Francesca, your Majesty's sister, for Monseigneur the Prince de Joinville.

Nothing could be more grateful to the heart of the King than a union which will draw more close the ties of family that already link together the two dynasties, and the ties of friendship that unite the two nations. I venture to hope that your Majesty's feelings are the same. Having been permitted to enter that family sanctuary within which monarchs lay aside the pomp that now surrounds your Majesty, I have found there, sire, those private virtues, those tender and sweet affections, which France admirers also in the august house that governs herself. In parting from a brother whose love has watched over her youth with so much solicitude, and from a beloved sister whose virtues secure to her universal affection and respect, the Princess Francesca will take her place in the midst of that royal family so closely united and so devoted to each other. Her happiness will only be transferred to another scene, and will receive, in its reliance on a husband whose name has already become known throughout the world, guaranties of that permanence to which the charming virtues of her imperial highness so eminently entitle her.

The Emperor replied:

I consent, with all my heart, to that alliance which is so pleasing to me, and in which the Brazilians will so cordially rejoice.

My sister to whom you will now address yourself, will assuredly confirm this my answer; for we are persuaded that she will find in the affection of the royal family of France a sweet solace for the regrets she must needs feel in leaving the country that gave her birth.

The Baron then addressed the Princess in these words:

Madam. The happiness of Monseigneur the Prince de Joinville would not be complete without your gracious confirmation of the reply which the Emperor, your august brother, has just given me. It is from yourself, also, that his royal highness desires to obtain your hand. More fortunate than most princes, he has been permitted to see and appreciate for himself those eminent qualities which distinguish your imperial highness. Your heart, madam, will thank him for having desired that it should be so.

You will not come as a stranger, madam, into the bosom of that family which impatiently awaits you.—You will find there that fraternal affection which you know so well. You will find there the tenderness of a mother who already loves you as her daughter, and who will show you, by the most touching examples, what holiness and lustre private virtue can add to the most exalted station.

The Princess then replied as follows:

Monsieur Minister: I am happy in confirming the answer of my august brother.

I am persuaded that the affection of the royal family of France will soften the regrets that I must feel in leaving my country and a beloved brother and sister.

At the close of the ceremony the Baron proceeded on board the frigate Belle Poule, where he communicated to the Prince de Joinville the answers of the Emperor and Princess. All the French vessels in the harbor then hoisted the Brazilian flag, and fired a salute of 21 guns, which was answered from the batteries and the Brazilian brig of war Third of May.

From the Journal of Commerce.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the schr. Joseph Brown, Capt. Reed, we have Havana papers to the 6th inst., containing Vera Cruz dates to the 26th ult.

It will be seen that the commissioners who went from Yucatan with propositions for the adjustment of the pending difficulties, have been robbed near Puebla and all their despatches stolen.

The Mexidan account of the last engagement between the Mexican fleet and Commodore Moore, represents the latter to have got decidedly the worst of the bargain, but states that in consequence of the shallowness of the water, the steamers could not follow him in his retreat. The loss of the Mexicans in killed and wounded is not stated.

A city of Mexico date of May 20th, announces the discovery of a plot in the Southern part of that Department to create a revolution. The Government issued orders to the commandants general of the different Departments in the South, to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent disorders, and the greatest severity in punishing.

MEXICO, May 19th—We regret to state that the climate of Yucatan is causing great mortality both in the army and navy. Among others who have died, is the distinguished Captain of the steamer Montezuma, Mr. Richard Cleveland. Climate and the elements are enemies which cannot be resisted by the science of war. The cold in Russia defeated the powerful army of Napoleon, and the fever in Yucatan is thwarting the great efforts of the Supreme Government to sustain its rights and reduce to order the rebels of that department.

THE LOCUSTS—TO POSTMASTERS AND EDITORS.—This singular insect is at this time amusing the people in various portions of the United States. But, as it appears in one year in one section, and in another year in another, it is a matter of great interest in natural history to ascertain the boundaries and extent of territory occupied by each family or district. I announced, a few days since, that I had ascertained the existence of sixteen different districts—since then I have discovered two more, making *eighteen districts* or families of Locusts. If each *Post Master* in places where locusts appear, will drop me a line, stating the fact of their appearance at his location, I shall be able to make out a complete *map of each district*, embracing every State, county, town, &c. occupied by each family of locusts. This will give little trouble to the Postmasters, and will be of great service to the development of the natural history of our country. I will also send to every Postmaster, who shall send me the information required as above, A BOOK, containing the whole natural history of the insect. To Editors who shall copy this article and send me a copy of the paper containing it, I will also send a copy of the book above mentioned, when pub-

Baltimore,

Marblehead.—The m[illegible]
always been distinguished for th[illegible]
of enduring fatigue, physical courage, and patriotism. Most of the men have been bred to the sea, and inured to the rough-and-tumble of life from their childhood—and have furnished, especially in time of war, many brave and gallant seamen for our ships. It is said that at the close of the revolution, when the population was much less than at present, a statement made to the General Court of the sufferers by that war, exhibited the following result:

Widows,	458
Fatherless boys,	364
Fatherless girls,	502
Total,	1324

During the last war, the little town of Marblehead furnished 1,400 men for the public service—and no ship of war, privateer, fleet or flotilla, prison-ship, or depot, was without a goodly number of representatives from this patriotic town. Nor were they all confined to the sea service—they composed one entire company of the 40th regiment of regular troops—almost another of the Flying Artillery, and many scattering recruits for other services were raised. Many of these brave men were killed while fighting nobly for their country, and others were imprisoned. At the close of the war, Dartmouth, the English prison house, unfolded her gloomy gates upon five hundred gallant fellows who hailed from this obscure fishing town.—*Boston Mer. Journal.*

The last mails from the South and West bring accounts of the death of Dr. HAGAN, editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel. They are substantially as follows:

An affray took place place at Vicksburg on the 7th inst., between Dr. Hagan and G. W. Adams, son of Judge George Adams, of Jackron, Miss. As Dr. H. was passing from his boarding house to his office, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Adams walked up behind, and struck him with a cane—a scuffle ensued, both falling to the ground, Hagan uppermost. Adams drew a pistol from his pocket while down, and placed it at the back of Hagan's head, the ball entering the spine, caused instant death. Dr. Hagan was unarmed, and no person near to render assistance. After the coroner's inquest was held on the body, it was taken to the house of Mr. James B. Hayes, and the funeral took place next day. Adams was immediately arrested, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $6,000.

We learn from the Clipper that *Washington's Tent*, now the property of George W. P. Custis, Esq. of Washington city, passed through this city on Monday on its way to Pittsburg, to be used on the occasion of the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence in that city.

Mr. Howard's bill for the entertainment of President TYLER and his suite for the two days during which he remained in New York, amounts to upwards of twelve hundred dollars. The Courier says that the total expense of receiving and entertaining that functionary in New York will not fall far short of three thousand dollars.

ORIGIN OF CONSUMPTION.—If the bowels are in a healthy state the LUNGS are never affected.—It is then utterly impossible for a cough or cold to have the least power over the constitution. If the stomach is out of order, (*mark this well.*) INDIGESTION predisposes the body towards every attack, and therefore should be carefully guarded against. LOOK OUT FOR THE BOWELS, see that they are not clogged up, that the blood may run freely. Thence springs the origin of those diseases which if not checked in time end in CONSUMPTION.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS.

The only perfect EXTRACTION or compound formed of PURE VEGETABLE MATTER in the shape of Pills, will effectually remove all impurities of the bowels, and eradicate the first PREMONITORY symptoms of Consumption.

IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED, the lungs can never be reached by disease unless the bowels are first suffered to become disordered by neglect.

The Stainburn Pills should always be at hand.

Office for the sale of the above valuable Pills is No 338 Broadway, next door to the Tabernacle. Price 25 cents per box.

The Vegetable Extract Pills are sold by WHITE & ANDERSON, agents for Cambridge, and by agents published in another part of our paper.

MARRIED,

On the 22d, inst., by the Rev'd. L. A. Collins, Mr. Ichabod D. Hurley, to Miss Catharine Neal.

On May the 7th, by the same Mr. John E. Smith, to Miss Mary Adams, all of this county.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore Patriot Office,
June 20, 1843.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	$0,00 a 5,00
City Mills,	0,00 a 5,50
WHEAT—Prime Red,	0,95 a 1,12
White,	0,00 a 0,00
CORN—White,	0,54 a 0,55
Yellow,	0,53 a 0,54
OATS,	0,27 a 28
RYE,	0, 50 a 55

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas and one writ of Fieri Facias, all issued and to the Sheriff directed, one writ of Venditioni Exponas at the suit of Charles J. Smith, and one at the suit of Tindle & Serman use of Mariott & Hardesty, the writ of Fieri Facias at the suit of Wm. Rea, Exc't. of William S. Harper; the two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by Edward W. Morris Esq., and the writ of Fieri Facias issued by James Gould Esq., all against the goods, chattles, lanes and tenements of Wm. W. Robinson, I have seized and taken into ex-

BY virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facia[illegible] of Thomas H. Hicks use of W[illegible] one at the suit of Henry Byrn assig[illegible] Rea, all against the goods, chattels, [illegible] ements of Samuel Vane, I have here[illegible] taken into execution the following [illegible] piece or parcel of land called Vane's [illegible] taining 23 acres; a piece on the Comm[illegible] name unknown, 22 acres; part of Sara[illegible] 17 acres; all taken as the property of [illegible] and will be sold to pay and satisfy sa[illegible] facias and cost due and to become d[illegible] and satisfy county charges, direct ta[illegible] fees due John H. Hodson late Sheriff [illegible]

The sale of the above property w[illegible] Crotchers Ferry, on *SATURDAY* [illegible] *July* next, between the hours of 8 [illegible] cash. Attendance given by

WM. H. AKERS, [illegible]

June 24, 1843 ts

SHERIFF'S SA[illegible]

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri F[illegible] suit of James R. Webster assig[illegible] T. Parks, issued by James Gould [illegible] the suit of James Gould, issued by E[illegible] ris Esq., both to the Sheriff direct[illegible] goods, chattels, lands and tenements [illegible] away, I have seized and taken into e[illegible] lowing property to wit—all of that tra[illegible] cel of land called Hogyard, containing [illegible] or less; also Hogyard and Mahans [illegible] ing 71 acres more or less—and I he[illegible] that on *SATURDAY the 15th day* [illegible] Crotchers Ferry, between the hours [illegible] cash, I will offer for sale the said [illegible] title, interest and claim of in and t[illegible] mentioned property so seized and tak[illegible] to pay and satisfy said writs of Fieri [illegible] due and to become due, also to pay a[illegible] ty charges, direct tax and officers' fees [illegible]

WM. H. AKERS, [illegible]

June 24, 1843 ts

SHERIFF'S SA[illegible]

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri F[illegible] by Edward W. Morris Esq. at [illegible] dle & Serman use of Mariott & Har[illegible] sued by James Gould Esq. at the [illegible] Rea, Executor of William S. Harp[illegible] Sheriff directed, against the goods, ch[illegible] tenements of Solomon Darby, I have [illegible] and taken into execution the follow[illegible] wit—all of that piece or parcel of land [illegible] Prospect, containing 45 1 4 acres, an[illegible] notice that *on SATURDAY the* [illegible] next, at Crotchers Ferry, between th[illegible] 4, I will offer the above mentioned p[illegible] for cash, to pay and satisfy said writ[illegible] and cost due and to become due, and [illegible] satisfy county charges, direct tax &c.

WM. H. AKERS, [illegible]

June 24, 1843 ts

LATE SHERIFF & C[illegible] TOR'S SALE

BY virtue of a levy made the 20th [illegible] ber 1842 for officers fees, county [illegible] rect taxes due me as late Sheriff & C[illegible] 1841 and 1842, I have seized and ta[illegible] all the right, title, interest and claim [illegible] ars of Dorchester county, of, in, and [illegible] property to wit, the one half of the sc[illegible] "Martin L. Smith," about two y[illegible] burthen, together with all of her sails [illegible] and apparel,—and I hereby give noti[illegible] *day the 4th day of July* next, bet veen [illegible] o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M., a[illegible] Wharf, I will offer for sale at publ[illegible] highest bidder for cash, the said pro[illegible] and taken in execution to satisfy the [illegible] county charges and direct taxes.

JNO. H. [illegible]

June 24, 1843 2w late Shr'[illegible]

SHERIFF'S S[illegible]

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Fac[illegible] Dorchester County Court and t[illegible] the suit of James Smith use of Le[illegible] against the lands and tenements of [illegible] I have seized and taken in executi[illegible] property, to wit: a tract piece or pa[illegible] and being in Lakes District No. 5 [illegible] Willey now lives, called "Lot No. 1 [illegible] J. Warters, containing 106 1-4 ac[illegible] being the same land formerly belo[illegible] Graham Esq., adjoining the land of [illegible] Esq., and I hereby give notice that

Monday the 17th da[illegible]

next, between 10 & 4 o'clock, at t[illegible] door, I will offer at public auction fo[illegible] the highest bidder, all the said Wi[illegible] claim and interest at law and equit[illegible] perty so seized and taken into execu[illegible] said writ of fi. fa. and cost due an[illegible] and will be sold subject to County [illegible] Tax and Officers' fees.

WM. B. [illegible]

June 24, 1843 ts

TO RENT.

I will rent to a good tenant, for th[illegible] farm where Thomas Wingate n[illegible] within a mile or two of Cambridge. [illegible] house and outhouses are in good re[illegible] is divided into two fields with about [illegible] hills to the field. For terms apply t[illegible]

LEVIN JONES

June 24, 1843 3t

MILITARY CELEBRA[illegible]

FOURTH OF JU[illegible]

THE joint Committee of the Do[illegible] Horse and Cambridge Guards [illegible] on the following as the most suitabl[illegible] the celebration of the approaching a[illegible] Independence.

1st. The respective companies to [illegible] A. M. at the Court House in the to[illegible] and parade separately for one hour.

2nd. To join at 10 o'clock, and pa[illegible] til 11.

3rd. At 11 to repair to the Met[illegible] Church, (with the permission of the [illegible] tees, which permission we hereby r[illegible] and there hear the orations of such [illegible] favour us with remarks appropriat[illegible] and cause the Declaration of Indepe[illegible]

4th. To thence repair to some [illegible] convenient distance from town, the[illegible] plain dinner under strict military r[illegible] pass the day in a manner most li[illegible] purpose of the companies as *patri*[illegible] *diers* and as MEN.

In order to have a better unders[illegible] harmony of action on the occa[illegible]

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