CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1834.

Great importance is attached to the remarks of Mr. Wright, of New York, in the U. S. Senate, on the 30th ult., in reference to the momentous question which now agitates the country. They fell from him on the occasion of his presenting a series of resolutions of the Legislature of New York, approving of the removal of the deposites. He made a distinct and deliberate declaration of the most sweeping and uncompromising hostility not only to the present Bank, but also to the incorporation by Congress of any other Bank—"I go" said he "against this Bank, and against any and every Bank to be incorporated by Congress, upon the broad ground which admits of no compromise, that Congress, has not the power, by the constitution, to incorporate such a Bank." The relation in which Mr. Wright stands towards the Executive—his presumed entire identity of opinion with the President and Vice President on the subject—and the manner in which the government paper adverts to the gentleman's speech, give much interest to it, and render it highly probable that the opinions and views expressed on this occasion, by him, as merely his own, are those of the Executive likewise. If this is the fact, it need scarcely be added that there now is hardly a probability that any Bank will be chartered during the current session of Congress, or that the deposites will be restored. What a a year, signalized by the severe pecuniary suffering of a whole people, may bring about, remains to be seen; and of course it is now unknown what Congress and the President will be prepared to do by the next meeting of the National Legislature—though, unfortunately, it will then be too late to repair the wide-spread injury which will have been obtained, in consequence of the policy of the government in relation to the Bank.

There have lately been considerable disturbances, involving bloodshed and loss of life, among the laborers upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in the vicinity of Williamsport, in Washington county, Md. The warfare assumed so serious an aspect, that, at the instance of our Legislature, the President despatched two companies of U. S. troops, to aid the civil authority of the State in the restoration of order. The difficulty was between two parties of Irish—the one from the North of Ireland, called Fardouns or Longfords—the other from the South, designated Corkonians.

Heavy Damages.—The case of John Randel, jr., against the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, for breach of covenants, closed at New Castle, Delaware, on the 25th ultimo, after a trial of nearly seven weeks. The jury, after being in their retirement four days, (where they were allowed refreshment and repose,) returned a verdict awarding to the plaintiff *two hundred and twenty six thousand three hundred and eighty five dollars damages.*

This canal company, it would seem, must be sadly embarrassed. The Wilmington Journal states that an execution was issued, two weeks ago, from the Circuit Court of the United States for that district, at the suit of the Bank of the United States, *vs.* the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, in the sum of 240,000 dollars.

Our readers are already aware that an act has passed the Legislature, at its present session, incorporating the Choptank Steam-Boat and Navigation Company; and they are also advised of the object of the Company. We are requested to state that the Board of Directors appointed by this act, met here on Monday last, and elected

James Pattison, President,
Brice J. Goldsborough, Secretary,
James Dixon, Treasurer,
Josiah Bayly, *James Pattison*, *Joseph E. Muse*, } A Committee to draft Bye Laws.

After which, the Board adjourned, to meet again on the 17th instant.

Arkansas.—In the Senate, on the 29th ult., Mr. Tipton obtained leave to introduce a bill to authorise the people of the territory of Arkansas to form a Constitution and State Government.

West Point Military Academy.—A resolution has been offered in the House of Representatives, to direct a committee consisting of one member from each State of the Union, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Military Institution at West Point.

A resolution is pending in the Legislature of Massachusetts, which declares it expedient to petition Congress to negotiate for lands in the South Sea, or elsewhere, as a suitable place for the transportation of convicts—the resolution being preceded by a preamble affirming the total failure of the Penitentiary system as a means of preventing crime.

Mr. Calhoun has given notice, in the Senate, that he will call up the motion to repeal the Force Bill, on Monday the 10th.

The following resolutions were adopted by the House of Representatives on the 28th ult:—

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of taking immediately such measures as may restore a metallic currency of gold and silver coins to the country, and at as early a day as practicable, report on the subject by bill.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purchase of a site, and the erection of a Marine hospital, in or near the city of Baltimore.

Affairs are beginning again to assume quite a serious aspect in South Carolina. The Charleston Courier of Thursday the 23d ult., says that the excitement in Spartanburg against the Military Bill is unprecedented, and that any attempt to enforce it there will assuredly prove the signal of a civil war. Spartanburg stands ready to follow the example of Greenville, and the mountain region of the State may soon be crimsoned with the blood of brethren shed in mortal strife, unless the existence of the obnoxious law is suspended.

Letters received from Rome state that the rumored intention of Austria to sanction or create an Italian Confederation, had so alarmed the French Cabinet as to elicit from it a notification to the Holy See, that in such an event the French Government would deem it expedient to increase the number of its troops in Ancona, and occupy Civita Vecchia. Great Britain, it is also stated, has acquiesced in the policy of this menaced proceeding.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Jan. 27, 1834.

Mr. Palmer obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session, 1805, chapter 110.

Mr. Nicols reported a bill, entitled, an act regulating fences in Dorchester county.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

On motion of Mr. Sifford, leave was given to bring in a bill, to be entitled an act relating to landlords and tenants.

On motion by Mr. Handy, leave was given to bring in a bill, to be entitled an act to regulate the serving of writs of replevin.

Mr. Blackistone, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, reported a bill, entitled an act relative to the plea of limitation.

The bill reported by Mr. Nicols, entitled an act regulating fences in Dorchester county, was taken up for consideration.

On motion by Mr. Burchenal, the said bill was amended by inserting after the word Dorchester wherever it occurs, the words "and Caroline counties." The said bill was then read a second time as amended, and passed.

On motion by Mr. Handy, the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill entitled an act concerning guardians and wards, were read the second time and assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, Jan. 30.

The bill entitled an act regulating fences in Dorchester county, was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Miller, of Charles, reported a bill, entitled a further additional supplement to an act, entitled an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers.

The bill reported by Mr. Burchenal, entitled an act to establish magistrates' district courts in this state, was re-committed to the select committee already appointed on that subject.

Friday, Jan. 31.

The bill entitled an act to prevent partiality in sales by auction of deceased persons' estates, and the resolution authorising the Treasurer to liquidate and pay the postage of the members, were sent to the Senate.

Mr. Jones, of Baltimore city, presented a memorial of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, praying that the salaries of the associate judges of Baltimore city court may be paid by the state.

On motion by Mr. Palmer, leave was given to bring in a bill to be entitled an act for the better regulation and appointment of the clerks of the elections of this state.

Mr. Merrick obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled an act to alter the mode of compensating clerks of the county courts and Registers of wills, in the several counties of this state.

The bill reported by Mr. Handy, entitled, a supplement to an act entitled, an act to incorporate a bank at Salisbury to be called by the name of the Bank of Salisbury, passed at December session, 1829, was taken up for consideration; and made the order of the day for Tuesday next, 4th of February.

The bill reported by Mr. Burchenal, entitled, an act to extend real estate, was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Wednesday, 5th.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Virginia, Norfolk, Jan. 9, 1834.

SIR:—By one of a series of Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of this place, recently held, (a copy of which Resolutions I have the honor to enclose herewith,) you will perceive, that it becomes my duty "to communicate to you the thanks of that meeting, for your honest though ineffectual effort to preserve the public treasure from the invasion of the Federal Executive; and to assure you, that in the retirement to which your independence has driven you, you possess their best wishes for your welfare and happiness."

My fellow-citizens could not have imposed upon me any task, in the performance of which I could have derived more satisfaction. Although personally unknown to you, I have watched, with keen anxiety, the course you have pursued under the late trying circumstances in which you found yourself most unexpectedly placed; and let me add, that I have witnessed the result, so far as this concerns your character, with a delight proportioned to the anxiety which the occasion naturally inspired. You have set a noble example, sir, which must be useful in our country. Solitary and unsustained by any friendly support, yet unmoved by persuasion, unseduced by flattery, and unawed by power, you have faithfully done what you believed to be your duty, knowing well the fate which awaited you for the conscientious expression of your opinion, in a matter confided by the law to your sole discretion, and deeply involving the public faith and the public interest. If I differed with you in every opinion you have expressed, I should still admire the modest but manly firmness you have manifested, under such circumstances; and should still applaud that holy patriotism, which induced you to prefer what you thought to be the good of your country, to all other considerations. But concurring with you as I do entirely, in each and every one of the opinions you have announced as yours, although my admiration of your conduct may not be greater, yet the pleasure I feel is much increased. The charge imputed to you, is, that you have preferred Rome to Cæsar, your country to your friend. Such an accusation is a compliment; the conviction you have well deserved; and whatever may be the penalty of such supposed guilt, your own approving conscience and the applauding sympathy of many of your fellow-citizens, must give to you heartfelt consolation.

Although this is my own language, Sir, yet I am very confident that it expresses truly, the feelings and opinions of those whose organ I am; who have seen personified in you that proud independence of thought and action they have been accustomed to admire and which they delight to cherish, as the sole means, under the protection of Providence, by which our rights and liberties can be preserved.

Most cordially, Sir, do I unite with my fellow citizens, in offering you our best wishes for your welfare and happiness, while you may remain in the retirement to which you have been driven because of the independent assertion of your legal rights. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your most ob't servant,
LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL.
To William J. Duane, Esq.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, communicating to me, by the desire of the Citizens of Norfolk their thanks for my conduct, in endeavoring, "to preserve the public Treasure from the invasion of the Federal Executive."

It was in the political school in which Virginia had so many eminent men, that I was taught, that the highest human obligation of a public agent, is duty to his country: so that to receive the approbation of any portion of the people of your patriotic state, especially through one of its most distinguished sons, is peculiarly grateful to my heart, for it satisfies me, that I have not strayed from the path, which has been abandoned by so many others.

In a free state it is the duty of every citizen, to watch the conduct of those, who are invested with power; and it was consistent with your character to do so, with keen anxiety, my case under the circumstances which followed my entry into office. Out of my own state, I had occupied no station, in which I might have had an opportunity to make known my principles; and enough, it seems, was known of the characteristics of others, to arouse the fears of those who have a knowledge of human nature, and of the causes of the decline of republics. Far from regretting, that eyes, so competent as yours were to scrutinize, were fixed upon me, I rejoice at your supervision, since I am indebted to it for the lofty praise that you have bestowed upon me; praise, which, whilst it greatly exceeds my merit, consoles me under defamation, as merciless as it is unmerited.

Of the extent of my information, or the soundness of my judgment, upon the questions, in relation to which I differed in opinion from the President, it does not become me to speak; but in the pride of truth, I may say, that you have not over-rated the purity of my motives, or the sincerity of my convictions; and I cannot err, in adding, that further explanation must make this more evident, if that is possible. To give a further explanation, many public and private appeals have been made to me, a circumstance at which I ought not to be surprised. If I had felt such resentment, as the course pursued towards me was well calculated to excite, I would have long since arraigned the conduct of others and challenged an enquiry into my own: but I believed that personal indignation alone, however just, did not warrant a display of ministerial transactions; and that the disclosures of ex-Secretaries, usually made under excitement, were not calculated to create respect for our institutions abroad, or to confirm attachment to them at home. Many grave questions were connected with my case, and I was unwilling, by any reference to them, to afford a pretext for saying, that I had an inclination to affect the action of Congress; besides, the disinclination to separate in feelings of discontent, from friends still attached to the President, I had a repugnance even to repel the blows of one, whom I had so long supported, especially as I considered him the victim of unworthy influences and unhappy passions. So confident, indeed, was I of the propriety of my course, whilst in office, that, if I had not been officially, falsely, and maliglantly assailed, I would have preserved the silence which I had imposed upon myself, on my retirement to private life. The right of private correspondence, I exercised; but in the extracts from two letters, which were published without my consent, there is no trace of resentment, much less of malignity; nor is there a sentiment in them in relation to the Chief Magistrate, which I am not ready to maintain by fact and argument.

If I may not, even on this occasion, advert to the incidents of my brief official career, it seems to be due to you, that I should not leave the subject wholly unnoticed. The service which I was asked to perform, seems not to be distinctly understood. The official reasons for performing what I refused to execute, do not embrace an explanation which I consider due to myself, if not to the people or their representatives. The true nature of the service required, consisted, not in the mere act of removing the deposites, but in removing them, from an unwillingness to await the action of Congrese or to resort to the appropriate agency of the Judiciary, upon questions connected with the Bank of the United States—not in the mere substitution of one Fiscal agent for another but in exercising, for penal ends, a power given solely for conservative purposes. Hostile as I was to the Bank, and willing as I was to investigate the transactions of its officers in the strictest manner, in the legitimate way, I perceived that a co-operation, in the scheme proposed, would be inconsistent with my duty as a public agent, my principles as a citizen and my sympathies as a man. And, although, owing to my friendship for the President, and my anxiety to be certain that I was right, I kept myself open to conviction, still my first impressions remained unchanged to the end. If I had thought proper to resign, I might have received the mission to Russia, on the spontaneous assurance of the Executive himself; but I could not favor a change, which was at variance with my duty, and which would have given scope for plausible, if not just reproach. On the contrary, released, as I finally was, from all obligation of delicacy, by acts so wanton as to have meditated insult stamped upon their front, I determined so far as it depended on me, to preserve the public "Treasure from the invasion of the Federal executive," by not voluntarily relinquishing its guardianship, conferred on me by the law.

Recurring to the past, I find nothing on my part to reprove. I did not profess to be a courtier, or to be free from the influence of feelings, which perhaps become private, rather than public life. To the last moment I struggled to believe, that the weapons with which I was assailed, were in unseen hands, and that they were employed, not on account of any hostility on my part which never existed, towards the President, but because I was his true friend, striving to frustrate a purpose, injurious to his country and his own fame, and which, if successful, could serve those only who hold places that belonged to better men.

Sir, if there ever was a man associated with the President, who had a fonder desire than another to win him back to the observance of early professions—to lead him to the performance, on his own part, of what he had recommended to one of his predecessors—to aid him in increasing his fame, by elevating the character of his country abroad, and reconciling his countrymen to each other at home—humble as I may be, I aver that I was that person. Whether I mistook the character of the Chief Magistrate, or he forgot himself, it is sufficient for me to know, that, whilst apart from duty to the public, I had no motive to resist his will, there was every inducement to retain his friendship. But much as I preferred his confidence to a heartless proscription, on the loss of it, I dared not do what, if done, ought to have deprived me of his favor, and of my own esteem.

That I have the support of your weighty opinion, not only upon the main question, but on other points, on which my sentiments have been made known, is a source of sincere pleasure to me. It is possible, and barely so, that when the main question was first unexpectedly presented to me, I may have expressed some sentiment in which you or your fellow-citizens may not concur; if so, I have a guarantee for liberality in the wishes for my welfare and happiness, which you have so eloquently and feelingly expressed.

Those wishes I accept with due sensibility; I will cherish a remembrance of them to the latest moments of my existence; and until then shall not cease to desire that you and your fellow citizens may have all the rewards, that are merited by patriotic citizens and generous men.

With the utmost respect, I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. DUANE.

Hon. L. W. TAZEWELL.

A friend called in yesterday to show us a counterfeit note of 100 dollars on the Bank of the U. States. It was dated 17th February, 1830, letter M. No. 904, purported to have been issued at the office of Discount and Deposite at Washington, and was drawn to the order of R. Smith. The signature of William McIlvaine, Cashier, was written with two heavy a hand, and badly executed—that of N. Biddle was better. The paper on close inspection would be known to be spurious—but the vignettes and the engravings generally were well executed.—*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

The philanthropic society of Paris, with a liberality truly philanthropic, have commenced distributing, as in England and the United States, popular tracts on the sciences and useful arts, at *five sous* each, under the name of the *Bibliotheque Populaire. Two hundred thousand* have been sold, embracing treatises on physics, geography, surveying, popular knowledge, &c. They are prettily written, under the form of stories told by a young philosopher, who recounts the information that has been communicated to him in his travels through all parts of the earth.

The Ruins of a City discovered in Mexico.—A citizen of Montreal recently received a letter from his son in South America, in which he gives an account of the discovery of the ruins of a town in the province of Mexico, which, according to the account, must have been the largest city in the world. There was no town known there, since Europe had any knowledge of that country.

The New-Orleans Bee, of the 16th ult., states that the day previous the thermometer stood in that city at 88 degrees in the shade. The week before the streets of New-Orleans were covered with snow and ice—and on the 4th ult. several persons were found frozen to death.

The Jury in the case of *Mary Van Haun* vs. *Silas E. Burrows*, for the alleged seduction of Mary Carew, have acquitted the defendant, thereby subjecting the prosecutors to indictment for a conspiracy to extort money from Mr. Burrows. The New York Courier and Enquirer says, that the attorney for the prosecutors may have to answer to the charge of having aided in the conspiracy.

Dog Oil.—The Hingham Gazette states that a fat dog, owned by David Mann, of Hanover, was lately killed, and there were ten quarts of oil got out of him, which is said to burn and give as good light as summer strained oil.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Tuesday next, 11th instant.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Drain, Mr. *William Christopher*, to Miss *Jane Fooks*, all of this county.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED,

At Church Creek, in this county, on Monday last, Dr. *George W. Pratt*, in the 36th year of his age.

With sixteen years' practice in his profession, Dr. Pratt deservedly stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. By his social feelings, he had endeared himself to a large circle of friends; and in his last illness, the unremitted attention of his neighbors spoke in tender and forcible accents, the loss they expected to sustain by his death.

His remains were attended by his Masonic brethren into Caroline county, the place of his interment.

In New Market, in this county, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs *Elizabeth*, relict of the late James R. Parks.

Suddenly, in this county, on Sunday night last, Mr. *Levin Shehawn.*

At Vienna, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. *James Windsor*, formerly of Somerset.

Joseph E. Muse, Jr.,

RESPECTFULLY tenders to the public his services as an ATTORNEY AT LAW. His office is one door above that of the Cambridge Chronicle.

Cambridge, Feb 8

VENDUE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, the 18th instant, by order of the Orphans' Court, at the late residence of Daniel Bain, deceased, on the head of Fishing Creek, all the said deceased's

PERSONAL ESTATE,

consisting, in part, of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

Hogs, Corn, Fodder and other provender, crop of Wheat on the ground, one-half of a Vessel, 'Equator,' laden with about 35 cords of oak wood, four years old; one-half Scow, and many other articles. Persons desirous of purchasing the above vessel, can have an opportunity of seeing and examining her, now lying at or near Mr. William F. Jones'. The terms of sale will be fully made known at the sale; which will commence at 10 o'clock.

LUTHER BAIN,
Adm'r. of Daniel Bain, dec'd.

Feb 8 2w

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A STRONG, healthy, active boy, between sixteen and eighteen years old, is wanted immediately, as an apprentice to the Carpenter and House Joiners' business. Apply to

JAMES D. TWILLEY.
Hicksburg, Feb 8 3w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on moderate terms,

190 acres of Land,

situate on Transquakin Branch. This property is the farm which formerly belonged to William Stevens—About 100 acres are cleared, and the balance is woodland. Should it not be previously disposed of at private sale, it will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, on Monday, the 10th of March next.

JOHN HUTCHERSON.

Feb 8 4w*$14

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, all that plantation or tract of land, situated, lying and being in Cecil county, Maryland, adjoining the lands of A. D. Mitchel and others, late the property of Col. George E. Mitchel, deceased, known by the name of

FAIR HILL,

containing TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ACRES of Land, more or less. The farm is divided into convenient fields, with water in each field.

The improvements are a two story stone House and Kitchen, with a well and pump of excellent water at the door, stables, carriage-house, smoke-house, a quarter for blacks, a frame barn and cider-mill house, with a pump of water in the yard, a stone spring-house, with a never-failing spring of water, within two hundred yards of the dwelling house, a first rate apple and peach orchard of the best grafted fruit—also a garden handsomely paled in, containing near an acre of ground, well set with fruit trees and shrubbery, &c., and is equal if not superior to any garden in the county. A part of the property has been limed, and is in a good state of cultivation. It has a fair proportion of woodland, and from its situation on the roads leading from Newark to Port Deposite, and from Elkton to New London, it could be advantageously divided into two farms, and would be an excellent stand for a tavern, store, blacksmith and wheelwright shops; it is considered the best situation for a tannery in the county, Spanish oak bark being plenty in the neighborhood, and obtained for one half of Philadelphia prices; the property is within five miles of lime quarries, and could be easily improved by the surplus wood on the property; the surrounding country being thickly settled, and the property located at the intersection of roads leading from Newark to Port Deposit, and from Elkton to New London, renders it an eligible situation for a country physician, there being none within six miles. A liberal credit will be given, and possession may be had immediately. The above property, if not sold at private sale, before the first day of March next, will be offered at public sale on that day, at the Coffee House in Philadelphia at 7 o'clock P. M.

Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms and see the property by applying to the subscriber in Wilmington, Del., or to Mr. A. D. Mitchel or Col. Wm. Mackey, near the premises.

HENRY WHITELEY.

P. S.—If the above property is not sold on or before the first day of March next, it will then be for rent. H. W.

Wilmington, Feb 8 ts

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of March next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M., all that tract or plantation of land on which Thomas Bowdle now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of

"AKER'S FERRY,"

the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins, deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for $425 per annum. The improvements on this property are excellent,

consisting of a commodious and comfortable Dwelling House, and good Out-houses, which, taken in connexion with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mail also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one-third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money, and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable at the above periods, will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full and complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given.

S. HAMBLETON, Jr., Trustee.

Feb 8

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court, February 3, 1834.

On application of William Medford, *Administrator of* Lemuel Medford, *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 Cambridge Chronicle, the 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 3d day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1833. (L.S.) WM. W. ECCLESTON,

Register of Wills for 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 Lemuel Medford, *late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of June next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of February,* 1834.

WILLIAM MEDFORD,
Adm'r. of Lemuel Medford, dec'd.

February 8 3w

IN CHANCERY,

1st February, 1834.

ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the cause of Levin Wingate and others, against Job W. Beckwith, made and reported by the Trustee, JAMES A. STEWART, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the first day of April next—provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks, before the 5th day of March next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $750 60.

True copy.
Test: RAMSAY WATERS,
Feb 8 8w Reg. Cur. Can.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

O'CONNELL,

WILL stand the ensuing spring, in Dorchester county; and be at Federalsburg, Vienna and Cambridge at regular intervals, once in each alternate week—That is, he will stand at Federalsburg on Tuesday the 4th of March, and on the same day of the week once in each fortnight—leaving Federalsburg next day, will stand at Vienna on Thursday the 6th, and every second Thursday afterwards—and leaving Vienna next day, will stand at Cambridge on Saturday the 8th, and until Monday the 17th March, continuing to be at Cambridge a similar period every fortnight throughout the season. He will be let to mares on the following terms, viz: $10 the single leap, to be paid when the mare is served; $20 the season, to be discharged by $15, if paid on or before the 1st day of Sept. next; $25 to insure a mare to be in foal, payable when she is believed to be so, or parted with; and 50 cents cash to the Groom in every instance. All mares tried to the Horse will be considered engaged.

Pasturage will be furnished (gratis) for mares from a distance, and grain, if required, at 25 cents a day. Every attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

The season will commence on the 4th day of March and end on the last of June.

DESCRIPTION.

O'CONNELL is a rich chesnut, beautifully marked, seven years old next grass, nearly sixteen hands high, remarkable for his muscle, and may be said to be unexceptionable in point of form. His speed or bottom has never been tested, but his unquestioned blood and fine proportions—his undoubted strength and great activity—justify the highest estimate of both.

PEDIGREE.

O'CONNELL was got by *Sir William*, one of the most distinguished runners of his day, having contended successfully with most of the best runners, and among them, *Charles* and *Henry*—Sir William was got by *Sir Archy*—his dam, the running mare *Bellona*, was by *Bell-Air*, and he by the imported *Medley*. Bell-Air's dam was by the race horse *Yorrick*, and his dam, *Black Selima*, by the imported *Fearnaught*—Sir William's g. dam, the celebrated mare *Indian Queen*, by *Pilgrim*—his g. g. dam by the imported *Janus*—his g. g. g. dam by imported *Valiant*—his g. g. g. g. dam by *Jolly Roger*—he by *Roundhead*, and he by *Flying Childers*, &c. O'CONNELL's dam, *Primrose*, was by the distinguished race horse *Madison*, and he by *Old Diomed*—Madison's dam, *Priestly*, (full sister to *Magog*,) was got by *Chanticleer*, (the best son of *Wild Adair*,) and out of a Pantaloon Mare. O'CONNELL's g. dam, *Vigaro*, was by the imported *Whip*, and he by Saltram of England—Whip's dam was by *King Herod*, his g. dam by *Oronoke*, and his g. g. dam by *Cartouch*, out of an Arabian mare. O'CONNELL's g. g. dam was by the imported *Œlus*, and he by *Regulus*, and he by the *Godolphin Arabian*—his g. g. g. dam by old *Celer*; and he by old *Janus*, &c. For further particulars, see Turf Register and English Stud Book.

Beautiful symmetry, great muscle, fine action, stately bearing and rich blood, are not all that recommend O'Connell. He has given unequivocal proof that he is a sure foal-getter: almost all the mares which he had the last season are in foal—the exceptions are remarkably few, nothwithstanding some adverse circumstances which no longer exist. And, judging from all the evidence which has as yet been obtained, it is not hazarding too much to say that his colts are likely to be worthy of their sire. The following extract is taken from a letter to a gentleman in this town, written by Gen. Gaines, of Virginia, who raised O'Connell. This letter, as well as other vouchers establishing the correctness of the above pedigree, &c., is in the possession of the editor of the Cambridge Chronicle; and they will all be cheerfully exhibited to those wishing to see them. Here is the extract:—

"WARDSFORK, Charlotte, April 25th, 1833.

"DEAR SIR—I am requested to give you the character, pedigree, &c., of O'Connell, the horse I raised and sold to Mr. Long, of whom I hear your association purchased him. As to the character of the horse, I hardly know what to say, as he had never been trained when I sold him, and was too young to have made a season; and of course had had no opportunity of forming a character. I can safely say, however, that from eight or ten mares let to him the spring before I sold him, have dropped the largest and finest colts the mares have ever brought from any other horse, and some of them old and approved breeders. I own but one of his colts, (and that not from a thorough-bred mare,) which is evidently superior in point of form and action to any colt I have ever had from any horse. And that I consider no little praise. I consider O'Connell inferior to *but very few horses* ever raised in this part of the country, either in form or blood. For few horses can boast of a richer line of ancestry. I saw his pedigree *correctly* published in the February number of the American Turf Register," &c. &c.

Feb 8, 1834

FOR SALE.

I WOULD sell a bargain in land adjoining Dr. Muse's Appleby farm, and Thomas Cook's. It contains two hundred and twenty-five acres—100 acres being woodland, and the balance cleared—with a

small Dwelling, Corn-house and Stables. A liberal credit would be given, if required. For terms, apply to

S. MITCHELL.

Jan 25 3w

LIGHT BOAT, Jan. 8th, 1834.

Mr. Callahan: You will please to make it known through your paper, that we were compelled to run the Light Boat into harbor on the 7th instant, in consequence of her being in a leaky condition; and that there will be no Light in Hooper's Straits for several weeks, if the weather proves bad.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN HOOPER, Jr.

[Jan 25 3w]