Mr. J. Q. Adams's administration, no instance of re-nomination appears to have occurred; unles the nomination of Amos Binney, whose nomination, previously made by Mr. Monroe, had been postponed, and that of Peter Sailly, whose nomination by Mr. Monroe, had been laid upon the table at the last day of the session, and who, at the commencement of the succeeding Executive session, was again presented to the Senate, are to be considered as re-nominations. Since the 3d of March, 1829, four instances of re-nominations, after rejection by the Senate, have occurred. In two of these instances, the persons re-nominated were again rejected; in the third the nomination was agreed to; and the fourth is the case now before us.

The committee perceive, with regret, an intimation in the Message, that the President may not see fit to send to the Senate the names of any other persons to be Directors of the Bank except those whose nominations have been already rejected. While the Senate will exercise its own rights, according to its views of its duty, it will leave to other officers of the Government to decide for themselves on the manner they will perform their duties. The committee known no reason why these offices should not be filled, or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made, after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready, at all times, to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations, but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments to office. It cannot deprive itself of its own powers; it cannot surrender its own constitutional character; it cannot, through apprehension of any consequences whatever, forbear from exercising its high duty of giving or of refusing its advice or consent to nominations of the President, in all cases, according to its conscientious sense of its own obligations to the constitution and to the country. If these offices of bank directors remain unfilled, the fault will not be the fault of the Senate. The case is like other cases of rejection. In other cases, other persons have been nominated in place of those rejected by the Senate, and confirmed; and, if a different course shall be adopted on this occasion, it is a course for which the Senate cannot be responsible.

Their power of withholding their assent from the President's nominations is not altogether vain and nugatory: it was given them by the constitution to be exercised in proper cases, and in their own discretion. When exercised by them, the rights of no other branch of the Government are infringed or impaired: the Senate has only done its own duty, and, having done this honestly and conscientiously, it cannot fear any consequences.

The committee recommend that the Senate do not advise and consent to the appointment of the persons thus re-nominated.

Having scarcely had time to read the Message of the President to the Senate, on the subject of his nomination of Directors to the Bank of the United States on the part of the Government, we shall say no more of it at present than that it is a document which will be a fit pendant to the Protest, both in arrogation of rights for the Executive, and in derogation of the rights of the Senate. Neither is it less remarkable than that celebrated document for extraordinary assumptions and extravagant conclusions.

Among those who manifested by their votes their disapprobation of the course of the Executive in this matter, were several of the friends of the Administration, of whom others who were absent from their seats when the question was taken, are supposed to have purposely absented themselves, to avoid giving votes according to their judgment in the matter, which would have placed them in an attitude of censure or rebuke to the Executive.—*Nat. Intel.*

Notwithstanding the high tone of the message, we see an intimation in the Globe of this morning, says the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday evening, that "other Directors will be nominated as soon as a proper selection can be made."

But whether we regard the vapourings or the sophistries of this message, the Report of Mr. Tyler is conclusive, and to that document we refer the reader.

We read in recent foreign papers that the "Emperor of Russia has lately *presented* to the Prince of Orange the Russian grenadier regiment Kiewsche, which will henceforth bear the name of the Prince."

His majesty, the Emperor, disposes very summarily of his soldiers. He gives them away with as little ceremony as though they were so many head of cattle, and nothing more seems required to change the ownership than a new brand. A few hundred men are a trifle among relations, and in this case the live stock is kept in the family. Such is the ordinary estimation placed in despotic governments, on personal liberty.—*Balt. Amer.*

"Dick," said a master to his servant, "have you fed the pigs?" "Yes, massa, me fed um." "Did you count them, Dick?" "Yes, massa, me count em all but one." "All but one?" "Yes, massa, all but one—dare be one little speckled pig, he frisk about so much

CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1834.

The Protest Rejected.—It will be seen, that, on Wednesday, the Senate rejected the President's protest, by a vote of 27 to 16.

The Maryland Savings Institution, Baltimore, stopped payment on Tuesday last, 6th instant.

The United States Insurance Company of Baltimore, has stopped payment.

The Union Manufacturing Company at Ellicott's Mills, Md. stopped its works on the 19th ult. and discharged several hundred hands.

The Government Bank Directors—who, having been rejected by the Senate, were lately re-nominated—have been *re*-rejected by a quite decisive vote.

France and the United States.—By the ship St. Lawrence, at New York, from Liverpool, the important intelligence has been received, that on the 1st of April, the French Chamber of Deputies rejected the appropriation of 25,000,000 francs for indemnity for spoliations on American property—notwithstanding, by treaty of 4th July, 1831, France engaged to pay and the United States agreed to receive that sum in liquidation of all our claims against her on this account. The majority against the bill proposing the grant, was eight—the vote having been 176 to 168. In consequence of this decision by the Chambers, the Duke de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Sebastiana, Minister of State, have resigned.

Great exertions, says the Paris Moniteur, had been made by Ministers to induce the Chamber to vote for the project. But those who had made up their minds that a grant of 12,000,000f. would have been a very ample compensation of the real amount of loss sustained, being told that they must vote for the 25,000,000f. proposed by the project, or against the project altogether, inasmuch as a convention with the United States stipulating for that sum had been signed, and must either be fully executed or wholly rejected, preferred the rejection, with all the consequences it threatened, to the chance of a vote by which they were required to provide for what appeared to them an unnecessary surplus.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship United States, at New York, brings London papers to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th April.

The state of things abroad is not of the most pacific nature; but on the contrary, trouble appears to be brewing in Europe.

Spain had determined to interfere in the affairs of Portugal; and ten thousand men were to move on the 1st April, to join Don Pedro.

England and France were becoming more uneasy at the conduct of Russia in reference to Turkey.

Holland and Belgium were apparently about to take each other by the ears again.

While a change of Ministry had occurred in France.

Virginia election, far as heard from—Administration 41; opposition 78.

Mr. Mills' second balloon ascension, which took place on the first instant, was entirely successful, having been, as the American says, one of the most lengthened and interesting æronautic expeditions ever made.—His greatest elevation was upwards of two miles, and his voyage continued for three hours. He had passed into Kent county, and was preparing to descend there, when a violent current of wind struck the balloon, and he was carried back across the Chesapeake, a distance of fourteen miles in seventeen minutes, to North Point, where he safely landed.

France.—On the 25th March, the Ministers carried the law prohibiting associations, by a large majority. It is an exceedingly tyrannous and oppressive enactment, calculated to arouse the people to the highest pitch of excitement, if not to prostrate the government. It declares all meetings without the previous consent of government, illegal, no matter for what purpose held; and, setting jury trials aside, requires all offenders against it to be brought before the Tribunal of Police.

The price of U. S. Bank stock, in New York, on Monday last, was up to $106¼ a 107.

Late foreign papers contain intelligence of the death of the venerable relict of Robert Burns.

A bill has been reported in the Senate for the admission into the Union of the Territories of Michigan and Arkansas.

A whale was taken in New Haven harbor a few days ago. It was 60 feet in length, and apparently a young one.

$100 counterfeit notes of the U. S. B. Bank in Washington, have been lately passed in Charleston, S. C. Payable to Richard Smith, signed N. Biddle, President, Wm. McIlvane, Cashier, letter M., and dated 17th Feb. 1830.

New Counterfeit.—United States Branch Bank at Norfolk. 20's, Letter U, pay Joseph L. Roberts, 1st of January, 1827.

A new counterfeit, purporting to be for the sum of five dollars, on the Branch of the United States Bank in Lexington, Ky., has just been put in circulation. It is made payable to W. T. Smith, letter E.

The Executive Council will meet on the 15th inst.

Voice of the People.—It has been officially announced in the proceedings of the U. S. Senate, upon the Report of the Secretary of that body, that the number of signers to the various memorials sent to the Senate in favor of a restoration of the deposites, or a re-charter of the Bank, amounts to *one hundred and fourteen thousand.* The number of names to memorials approving the course of the executive in regard to the deposites, is *eight thousand.* 114 thousand to 8 thousand: that is, about fourteen to one.

IN SENATE, *Wednesday, May* 7, 1834.

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Special Order, being Mr. Poindexter's resolution, as amended by Mr. Calhoun.

The question was taken on the adoption of the following resolution, to wit:

"*Resolved,* That the Protest communicated to the Senate by the President of the United States, asserts powers as belonging to the President which are inconsistent with the just authority of the two Houses of Congress and inconsistent with the constitution of the United States;"

And decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, King of Ala., King of Ga., Linn, McKean, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—16.

The question recurring on the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That while the Senate is, and ever will be, ready to receive from the President all such messages and recommendations as the constitution and laws, and the usual course of public business authorize him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognize any right in him to make a formal protest against votes and proceedings of the Senate, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the Senate to enter such protest on its journals.

Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a breach of the privileges of the Senate; and that it be not entered on the Journals.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States has no right to send a protest to the Senate against any of its proceedings—

Was decided, yeas 27, nays 16: being determined by the same vote taken upon each resolution separately, which was given upon the first resolution.

In the United States District Court, at New York, it has been decided that *worsted* manufactures are not manufactures of *wool*, in the commercial sense, so as to bring them under the duties laid by the Tariff act on "manufactures of wool."

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

One of those terrible convulsions of nature, which make man feel his insignificance in comparison with his Creator, occurred in the mountainous districts of New Granada, near the Western Frontier, and also near the equator on the 20th and 22d of January, with most lamentable and fatal results. The City of Pasto, containing 12,000 or 15,000 inhabitants, was almost totally destroyed, and upwards of 50 lives were lost. The city of Almagner shared the same fate. As this town is only 36 miles from Popayan, in the same latitude, it is to be feared that the latter, with a population of 25, or 30,000, has suffered severely. The whole country, for several leagues around Pasto, has been converted into a scene of desolation and mourning. Pasto is in lat. 1. 13. N. lon. 76. 11. Almagner in lat. 2. N. lon. 36, 32. The adjacent country is very bold and broken. In the immediate vicinity of Pasto, and almost overhanging it, is a mountain on which is a volcano. The main range of the Andes is a little to the westward.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The "Test Oath" is about to be enforced in South Carolina, notwithstanding the pendency of the judicial question as to its constitutionality before the Court of Appeals. The Brigadier General has directed all the newly elected officers to take the oath before the 11th May, under pain of a forfeiture of their commissions. The Unionists recommend a universal litigation of the question. The officers opposed to the oath are advised in every instance to demand their commissions, with a tender of the oath in the state constitution, and a refusal to take the new oath. On the withholding of their commissions, they are to apply for the writs of *mandamus* to compel the delivery and be prepared to sue out writs of *prohibition* and *quo warranto* to prevent the illegal commissioning of others in their places.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Philadelphia papers state that difficulties have already occurred between the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Bank of the United States and the officers of the Bank. The committee, it is said, persisted upon prosecuting the examination in secrecy, and demanded possession of the books. This the Bank refused—but offered the Committee every facility for a full examination, conducted openly, and in the manner of the last committee.

The Cholera made its appearance at the plantation of Mr. B. Smith, one mile from Port Gibson, Mississippi, about the 1st of April, and up to the 10th there had been forty-two cases and six deaths.

A letter from Columbus, Georgia, says that the cholera was raging within 35 miles of that place, and that in the space of a week, it had destroyed eight persons in one family.

Constantinople, Feb. 25.—The Russian fleet, with 25,000 men on board, is waiting at Sebastopol for sailing orders; considerable bodies of troops are advancing in the direction of the Danube, and by a late ukase, the 60,000 men raised in Moldavia and Wallachia, have, though Turkish subjects, been incorporated in the Russian army.

Statistics of Poland.—According to a statistical account of the kingdom of Poland, for the year 1832, the population then consisted of 3,914,666 souls; of which 1,933,390 were males, and 1,981,275 females—3,236,513 were Catholics; 106,986 of the Greek Church; 177,806 Lutherans; 3,815 of the reformed Church; 384,037 Jews; and 5,568 of various other religious opinions. Warsaw contained 124,868 inhabitants, being 6,613 less than in 1827.

The New York Daily Advertiser states that a valuable copper mine has been discovered in Huntingdon county, New Jersey.

TABLE OF THE PROBABILITY OF HUMAN LIFE.

The following table, from the Maine Register, contains the number of years that any healthy person from the age of 1 to 92 years may expect to live. For example, a person at 40 may reasonably expect to live 25 years longer; and one at 80, has a chance of living 4. One use of this table is that if we buy an estate, and are to come into possession of it at the death of the person then living upon it, by looking at the column entitled *age* for the present year of the incumbent's life, we shall find in the same line in the column entitled *chance*, the number of years he may be expected to live: that is, such a number of years that as many persons of his age over live as fall short of it.

Age.	Chance.	Age.	Chance.	Age.	Chance.	Age.	Chance.
1	43	24	35	47	20	70	8
2	45	25	35	48	20	71	7
3	46	26	34	49	19	72	7
4	47	27	33	50	18	73	7
5	47	28	33	51	18	74	6
6	47	29	32	52	17	75	6
7	46	30	31	53	17	76	6
8	46	31	31	54	16	77	5
9	46	32	30	55	16	78	5
10	45	33	29	56	15	79	5
11	44	34	29	57	14	80	4
12	44	35	28	58	14	81	4
13	43	36	27	59	13	82	4
14	42	37	27	60	13	83	4
15	42	38	26	61	12	84	3
16	41	39	25	62	12	85	3
17	40	40	25	63	11	86	3
18	39	41	24	64	11	87	3
19	39	42	23	65	10	88	3
20	38	43	23	66	10	89	2
21	37	44	22	67	9	90	2
22	37	45	22	68	9	91	2
23	36	46	21	69	8	92	1

SAVINGS' BANKS.

The invention of Savings' Banks has been attributed in a late number of the London Quarterly Review, to George Rose, a Scotchman, who attained, some celebrity as one of the ablest and most active members of the administration of William Pitt. It appears, however, that the credit of the invention really belongs to Jeremy Bentham. His plan of *frugality Banks*, as he termed them, was promulgated in the year 1797, and was from time to time pressed upon the attention of practical men but rejected as visionary. In the year 1811 a work containing the plan, with several other publications of Mr. Bentham, was laid before a Committee of the House of Commons: and by the influence of Mr. Rose, who was well acquainted with Bentham, an act of parliament was passed legalizing the establishment of savings' banks. But a part only of Bentham's plan was adopted: His Frugality Banks comprised a system of annuities, which has been partially adopted in an act of Parliament lately passed, and were also to be so constituted as to afford the same banking facilities in every respect, to the poorer classes, as other banks, afford to the wealthy, particularly in enabling them to transmit funds to distant places by orders upon other savings' banks.

A late London paper estimates the amount now deposited in Savings' banks in Great Britain and Ireland at sixteen millions of pounds sterling; the number of savings' banks is probably about five hundred. In this country, according to the Encyclopedia Americana, the first savings' bank was opened in Philadelphia in November, 1816. The number is now rapidly increasing in the Northern and Eastern States.

From the People's Magazine.

REFLECTIONS ON THE STUDY OF NATURE.

I know not what to think of those people who can without emotion, hear or read the accounts of the many wonderful animals which inhabit foreign countries.

What principally strikes us agreeably at first sight, is color; of which the good and great Creator has given to some animals a rich variety, far beyond the reach of human art. Scarcely any thing can equal the beauty of birds in general; particularly the splendor of the Peacock.

The Author of Nature has frequently decorated even the minutest insects, and worms themselves, which inhabit the bottom of the sea, in so exquisite a manner, that the most polished metal looks dull beside them. The great golden beetle of the Indies has its head studded with ornaments like precious stones, brilliant as the finest gold; and the *Aphrodita Aculeata*, reflecting the sunbeams from the depths of the sea, exhibits as vivid colors as the peacock itself, when spreading its jewelled train.

The difference of size, in different animals, must strike us with no less astonishment; especially if we compare the huge whale with the almost invisible mite; the former, while it shakes the largest ships with its bulky body, is itself a prey to the diminutive *Onisci*, and is obliged to have recourse to the sea birds, who, sitting on its back, free it from these vermin.

We are as much amazed at the prodigious strength of the elephant and rhinoceros, as we are pleased with the slender deer of Guinea, which is, in all its parts, like our deer, but scarcely so large as the smallest lap dog. Nature has, however, in the nimbleness of its feet, abundantly compensated this animal for the smallness of its size.

The Great Ostriches of Arabia, whose wings are insufficient to raise their bulky body from the ground, excite no less admiration than the humming-birds of India, hardly bigger than beetles, which feed on the honey of flowers, like bees and flies, and, like those insects, are the prey of ordinary spiders; between which, and the large spider of Brazil, there is as much difference in size, as between the humming-bird and the ostrich. This great spider often attacks the largest birds, dropping on their backs, by means of its web, from the branches of trees; and while they vainly seek for security in flight, it bites them in such a manner that they not unfrequently fall lifeless to the ground.

The singular figures of some animals cannot fail to attract our notice. We wonder, with reason, at the angular appendage to the nose of the American bat: nor is the short and slender upper mandible, or jaw, of the Indian woodpecker less remarkable; the form of the latter being as unusual among birds, as is among fishes the figure of the American fishing-frog, which is furnished with feet, but cannot walk; while another kind of fish, when the rivulet which it inhabits becomes dry, has a power of travelling over land, till it finds more copious streams.

The plaice, the sole, and many other fishes, although the only animals which have both eyes on the same side of the head, do not, perhaps, astonish us so much, being common fishes, as the horned frog of Virginia, whose head is furnished with a pair of horns, at the extremities of which its eye are placed; its stern aspect cannot fail to strike with horror all who behold it. This frog is unable, however, to move its eyes in different directions at the same time, like the chameleon, which appears to have a power of contemplating at once many distant objects, and of attending equally to all: for this animal certainly does not live on air, as many have reported, but on flies, which it follows with its piercing and sparkling eyes' till it has got so near them, that by darting forth its long tongue, they are instantly caught and swallowed. While the slender ant-bear, which has no teeth, and which the Creator has appointed to live on ants alone, by coiling up its tongue like a serpent, and laying it near an ant hill, collects the little animals and devours them entire.

He who has given life to animals, has given them all different means of supporting it; for, if all birds were to fly in the same manner, all fishes to swim with the same velocity, and all quadrupeds to run with equal swiftness, there would soon be an end of the weaker ones.

BALTIMORE MARKET—*May* 6, 1 *P.M.*

Flour.—The wagon price of Howard street Flour is $4 75; sales to bakers at $5. We hear of no sales of City Mills.

Grain.—No Susquehanna Wheat in market, and but little of any other sort. The market is heavy to-day, and fair good to prime Maryland reds are quoted at $1 a $1 05 or $1 06.

Corn has declined a shade. Sales to-day of various parcels of white at 54, and several of prime yellow at 56 cents.—*American.*

VALUABLE ESTATE For Sale.

PURSUANT to competent authority, I will sell at auction, to the highest and best bidder, on Monday the 5th day of May next, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, between the hours of 11 and 12, that

Valuable Real Estate

of Henry M. Steele, Esq., lying in Black Water, in Dorchester county, about three miles from Cambridge. This Farm consists of about

530 ACRES,

of which about 230 are in wood, and much of this heavy timber, and convenient to market by Cambridge and otherwise. The improvements on this farm are new and good. The arable land is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. The terms of sale will be made accommodating to the purchaser. If a suitable offer is made, the subscriber will sell the valuable Farm above referred to, at private sale, previous to the 5th day of May next.

H. PAGE.

April 19 3w

The sale of the abovementioned property, is postponed until Monday, 26th May, instant.

H. PAGE.

May 10 3w

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Masonic Procession held over our late brother, Kendall B. Crockett, on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Everngan's, near Insley's Mills, North West Fork. All the brethren of this and the adjoining counties are invited to attend.

JAMES A. WADDELL, Sec'y.

May 10 2w

An Overseer Wanted.

I WISH to employ for the ensuing year, (1835,) an Overseer of the first order, to manage a large farm, about 8 miles from Cambridge—I mean, a man of experience in Agricultural matters, and not *addicted* to politics. He may have a joint stock, or be solely *an overseer:* in either case, he may have, if he shall prefer it, the next year thereafter, the exclusive interest, or any part he may judge proper; or he may continue as overseer, solely;—provided, in either case, his management shall prove him qualified for the duties. *Good testimonials will be required;* and *early application* to

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Cambridge, May 10 3w

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries, as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."

"It shall further be his duty "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State."

In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June; after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigations, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson and Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson; further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL,
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.

☞Frederick Examiner; Easton Gazette; Cambridge Chronicle; Snow-Hill Messenger; Hagerstown Free Press; Williamsport Banner; Cumberland Civilian; Annapolis Republican; Elkton Paper; Independent Citizen, Bel-Air; Chestertown Telegraph, will publish the above once a week until 1st Sept. and send their accounts to

J. T. D.

May 10, 1834 t1stS

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court, May 5, 1834.

On application of Samuel Travers, *Administrator of* William H. Travers, *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 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1834.

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 William H. Travers, *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 15th day of November next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 5th day of May,* 1834.

SAMUEL TRAVERS,
Adm'r. of William H. Travers, dec'd.

May 10 3w

All persons indebted to the above estate are notified to make early payment to the administrator.

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court, May 5, 1834.

On application of Robert D. Brewington, *Administrator of* William W. Vickers, *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.*

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ROBERT D. BREWINGTON,
Adm'r. of William W. Vickers, dec'd.

May 10 3w