facts and probable results—their respective costs, to make them useful, and effective—their objects—purposes—consequences, beneficial, or pernicious, which, as my mind is forcibly impressed, may reasonubly be anticipated; in fact, to call the attention of the interested portion of the public, seriously, to the consideration of the subject, and of the relative merits of the two proposed canals;—not, to discourage either, as an ultimate, and valuable object,—but, to settle, in the first instance, the one, which may appear the most desirable, and the most practicable.

Finally, it has been objected, to either, or any scheme, for the internal improvement of our county, —I think, by "Agricola" as well as others—that it will not yield a profit to the State.—I ask, does not common experience justify the practice of a present outlay, for future and undoubted advantages? Suppose it may not yield a six per cent profit, for a few years, what can be more flattering in prospect, than the necessary results of a well constructed canal, through an inundated country, destitute of navigable waters? Shall the State withhold a few thousands, for this purpose, in one portion of her territory, and to others grant millions? Common justice will answer in the negative.

Few governments, it is hoped, are to be found acting upon principles so narrow and partial. The first precepts of political economy, and political justice look to the welfare of each of the members of a State; and disbursements for these purposes, yielding no present profit, may richly compensate a temporary loss;—by a result in the happiness and enjoyment of its citizens, for which the government was instituted.

Your politeness, my dear sir, will, I hope, excuse the trouble I give you, in this undesignedly long discourse, by the interest I take in the subject; and the assurance, that with me, it is final.

AGRICULTOR.

The following notice from the "Liberator," of Mr. Clay's speech upon the subject of abolition, is sufficient to put eternally to rest the insinuation of the administration presses that his views are indentified with those of the Northern fanatics.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The following extract from the Liberator the leading abolition journal of the country, will show the degree of favour with which Mr. CLAY's speech is received by that interresting party. Garrison—the most fanatical of all these gentry, is the editor of the Liberator.

From the Liberator.

HENRY CLAY.—The extreme length of the speech of of this desperate politician, profligate statesman, and impudent slave driver—in addition to other articles which we have in type, and cannot easily omit—renders all comment in our present number impracticable. Its sophistry is as contemptible as its morality is licentious and its spirit base. It is now certain that he can never be president of the United States! O the ineffable meanness, the transcendant impiety, the horrid inhumanity of that enemy of God and of his race! As for the exultation of that other man-monster, John C. Calhoun, over this speech, can any thing be more ludicrous or delusive! We can assure that man that his joy will be turned into grief very shortly! The grief of Mr. Clay will bring the largest amount of grist into the abolition mill that we have ground for some time!

The following resolution have passed both branches of the Maine Legislature with scarcely a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the honor and interests of this State demand that a sufficient military force be forthwith stationed on the Rostook river west of the boundary line of the State, as established by the treaty of 1783; and on the river St. John, if found practicable, at such points as may be best adapted to the object—to prevent further depredation on the public lands and to protect and preserve the timber and other lumber already cut by trespasers, and to prevent its removal without the limits of the State.

Resolved, That the sum of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars be and hereby is appropiated for the purpose of enabling the Executive to carry out the purpose of the foregoing resolve, and the resolve passed Jan. 24th 1839, and that the Governor be and is hereby authorized with the advice of the Council, to draw his warrant for the same from time to time, as it may be needed for that purpose.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested, forthwith to communicate to the President of the United States the measures recently adopted by the State of Maine, in relation to the tresspasses on the public lands of that State; and also copies of the correspondence between the Governor of New Brunswick and the Executive of Maine, in relation to those measures; together with any information in his possession relative to the subject; and to request the aid of the General Government in support of the rights of the State of Maine.

Mr. Clay's opinions.—We copy from the correspondence of the Patriot the annexed synopsis of the remarks made by Mr. CLAY, in the Senate, after the reading of the President's Message in relation to our border troubles. Mr. Clay's perspicuity has always signally displayed itself upon questions involving our foreign relations. His opinions upon this boundary controversy are those of the whole nation.

Mr. Clay expressed the deep interest he felt in this controversy. He was rejoiced at the pacific spirit manifested by the Executive, and if that spirit should continue to animate his measures, he hoped the calamity of war would be averted. On the question of right, he could no doubt for a moment the validity of our title; he could not percieve the shadow of a right for claim Great Britain had set up. And, when all pacific measures shall be exhausted, when diplomacy shall fail to secure the rights of Maine, he would be just as ready to appeal to the last resort as if the State of Kentucky were to be invaded by a foreign enemy. But the Government of the whole must decide when it is necessary to proceed to these extremities. He could not consent, on so serious an occasion as one of peace or war, that that the will of one member of the confederacy shall control the entire Union—that one State shall draw the residue into a state of hostility. He thought that some notice ought to have been given by Maine to the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick and to the General Government. The resolution of the Legislature of Maine having been adopted in secret session, and not communicated to either this governmet or that of New Brunswick, he considered most unfortunate.

With respect to the claim of exclusive jurisdiction, he maintained there was not only no ground for it, but the jurisdiction of Great Britain was itself excluded. During a former administration, all that was actually occupied was to remain occupied by each party that had possession. All that was unoccupied was to continue unoccupied. Tnis was distinctly understood then. Neither party was to strengthen its possession, or increase the extent of the jurisdiction.

Mr. Clay then referred to the conduct of Great Britain in explaining the circumstance of the passage of her troops through this disputed territory. He said he had then declared Great Britain ought to have asked permission, previous to the passage of the troops. Now where was the necessity for giving notification at all, if she had exclusive jurisdiction. This simple fact is sufficient to show that Great Britain did not at that time indulge the idea of such a right.

FROM MAINE.

Our intelligence from the "seat of war," this morning, amounts to but little. The dates are from Augusta to the 25th, and from the Aroostook to the 22d, inclusive.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

STATE HOUSE AUGUSTA, Monday, Feb. 25, 1839.

Information was received here last evening from the Aroostook up to the 22d instant. Our forces there were in fine spirits. They then numbered about 700. Every thing on the part of the British and trespassers in the vicinity of the disputed territory was quiet—and no attack on our forces at present is anticipated. An officer of the British Army from Frederickton passed through this town yesterday, on his way to Washington. He is supposed to be the bearer of the despatches of the British Minister, from Sir John Harvey.

Augusta to-day presents a very warlike appearance. About 900 of the men drafted from this Division were ordered to assemble here this morning at 9 o'clock. Our streets are filled with them. The promptness and willingness with which this requisition on our militia has been complied with, shows the strong feeling on this subject, and the general disposition felt to sustain the authorities of this State in the course they have taken.

A gentleman from Woodstock had brought information that Sir John Harven would take no decisive steps, until after the arrival of advices from the British Minister at Washington.

The following resolutions were reported in the Massachusetts Senate, by the committee to which Governor Everett's message was referred.

Resolved, That the present state of affairs in relation to the Northeastern boundary, as communicated to the Executive of this Commonwealth by the Governor of the State of Maine, furnishes a strong reason for again asserting our rights, and for re-affirming the position heretefore assumed by the Legislature of this State against the unwarrantable claims of Great Britain, and in favor of strong and vigorous measures by the government of the United States, for a speedy adjustment of the existing difficulties in such a manner as shall protect Massachusetts and Maine in the possession of the large tract of territory guaranteed to them by the treaty of peace of 1783.

Resolved; That the active measures authorised by a resolve of the Legislature of the State of Maine, passad January 34, 1838, for the prevention of depredations upon the lands of Massachusetts and maine, were required by the exigencies of the case, and a wise regard for the preservation of their interests in those lands, and were similar in character to the measures adopted by the land agents of Massachusetts and Maine, in October last, and recognized and approved, through their agent, by the government of the province of New Brunswick.

and his avowal of a determination to sustain that claim by a military force, and his denial of the right of the State of Maine to protect from the lawless depredations of trespassers the lands which have long been in the possession of Massachusetts and Maine, call loudly for the immediate interference of the Federal Government; and the crisis has now arrived, when the honor of the nation demands the adoption of decisive measures for the protection of her citizens, and for the preservation of the rights and interests of two of the members of our confederacy.

Resolved, That this commonwealth will cooperate with the state of Maine in all constitutional measures for the preservation of the interests of both states in the lands in the interests of both states in the lands in the disputed territory, and for the speedy adjustment of the existing controversy.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Executive of the United States and of the state of Maine, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

More Indian Murders in Florida.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Tallahassee, dated the 18th instant, and received this morning. It states in substance that two families residing within ten miles of that place, had been murdered by the Indians. Of one of them, the parents and four children out of six were killed. The mother was sitting with her younger children around a table, and the father and eldest boy by the fireside, when a volley of rifles through the open doors and windows gave the first intimation of the attack. The two children saved, got through the floor, and secreted themselves under the house, until the Indians had pillaged and fired the buildings, and left the place.

The negroes, who had gone to a brook to wash some clothes, had taken with them the bloodhounds, upon whose sagacity they were accustomed to rely for warning of approaching danger. When they returned they found the younger children lifeless, and covered with the blood of their dead mother. The alarm was instantly given at Tallahassee, and 25 men started on the trail. They were opposed by a large party of Indians, and compelled to take refuge in a log house, in which they were surrounded. As soon as their situation was known, 200 more set out for their relief. The writer further states, that at Tallahassee all was quiet, the danger of attack only existing at remote plantations, unfortified by pickets.—N. Y. Amer.

Important Decision for publishers of Newspapers.—Judge Thompson, of Indiana, at a late sitting of the Cricuit Court, at which he presided, gave the following decision, in a case where a subscriber to a newspaper refused to take the paper out of the post office without complying with the terms of the publisher:

"That if a subscriber to a periodical failed to notify the editor to discontinue the paper at the end of the term subscribed for, or pay up the arrearages, he was bound for another year."

This settles a very important principle.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazeete.

WASHINGTON Feb. 27, 1839.

As soon as the Journal of the House was read this morning, Mr. Harlan, on leave, presented the report from the majority of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the defalcation of Mr. Swartwout.—The report he said, was very volumnious and therefore he requested that only the conclusions arrived at by the committee, might be read. He moved that 20,000 copies of it be printed, and 5,000 copies with the Journal.

Mr. Owens of Ga., on leave, submitted the report from the minority of said Committee, of which he moved the printing of the same number of copies, as were ordered for the majority report.

The Senate this morning went into the election of a Printer. On the first ballot, Gales & Seaton received eleven votes, Ogden Niles (of the Register) five; Mr. Allen (of the Madisonian) two, and Blair & Rives received *twenty five* votes. The latter firm was accordingly declared duly elected Printers to the Senate, for two years.

The Senate took up and ordered to a third reading, the bill for the erection of certain light houses.

Next came up Mr. Crittenden's Election Bill, and that Senator rose and made a long and brilliant speech in defence of his measure, and in reply to some of his assailants. He concluded with nobly complimenting Mr. Rives. He compared that distinguished Senator to

"A good man struggling with the storms of Fate,"

and said, if ever similar circumstances surrounded himself, he would desire in his fall, to display the same spirit, which was showed by Mr. Rives.

"With his back to the field, and his feet to the foe,
Who leaving in battle no blot on his name,
Looks proudly to Heaven from his death bed of fame!"

A long debate ensued, after which the question was put on passing the bill, and carried in the negative by a great majority.

Late in the afternoon a message was received by the Senate, from the President, in relation to affairs in Maine similar to the one sent to the House. Not having a seat on the floor, and finding it utterly impossible to get a place in the crowded galleries at that time, I can only give you a second hand idea of what occurred on its presentation. The message excited much sensation. The Maine Senators and Mr. Webster condemned strongly its tenor, and it was approved by Calhoun & Preston. Webster's speech is spoken of as being very powerful and exciting. He approved the course of Maine, whose rights had been supported by Congress last winter, and the Administration had alone been backward. This ought not to be so any longer. He was for having Congress to take decisive steps in the matter at once—this night, even if necessary. This sentiment he delivered so emphatically, that the galleries giving way to their feelings, broke out in round of applause. The Message was referred to the committee on Foreign affairs The Senate then adjourned. Yours, W.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL AND THE SENATE.

Our readers have seen, in the reported proceedings in Congress published in Saturday's paper, that the Postmaster General was censured by the U. States Senate, on account of a communication addressed by him to that body. In order to a proper understanding of the case we subjoin a brief statement of the facts in connection with it. It appears that a resolution had been passed by the Senate on the 12th of February, calling on the Postmaster General for certain information from that Department. No response having been made by that officer, the following resolution was adopted by the Senate on the 27th February.—Balt. Amer.

IN SENATE, U. S. Feb. 27, 1839.

Whereas, The Senate, on the 12th day of February inst. passed a resolution as follows, Resolved, That the Post Master General communicate to the Senate, the number of removals of deputy post masters since the 4th day of March, 1837, the names of the persons so removed; the names of the persons appointed to fill the vacancies; the names of the officers where such removals have been made; classifying the whole by States and Territories;" and whereas, no answer has been received to the same, therefore,

Resolved, That the Post Master General inform the Senate, without delay, why he had not communicated the information required by said resolution.

On Friday last, the following answer was presented and read to the Senate:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, February 27, 1839.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON.
V. P. and President of the Senate.

SIR: Just as my messenger was about to start for the Capitol, with several communications, including my reply to the resolution of the Senate, adopted on the 12th instant, I received their resolution of this day, asking why the information then called for has not been communicated.

In reply, I have the honor, to state, that the only reason I have to give why it has not been before communicated, is that it was not ready.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

On the reading of this reply, Mr. SEVIER of Arkansas offered the following resolution, which was adopted; yeas 38, nays 8.

Resolved, That the letter of the Postmaster General to the President of the Senate, stating that "the only reason why he had not sent an answer to a previous resolution was because it was not ready," is considered by the Senate as disrespectful to this body.

The following resolution was also subsequently adopted, by a vote of 31 to 15:

Resolved, That said letter, with the resolution to which it purports to be an answer, be laid before the President of the United States for such action as he may deem proper.

During the sitting of the Senate on Friday night, the President transmitted a communication from the Post Master General, of which the following is a copy:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, "March 1, 1839.

SIR—In reference to the resolution of the Senate, adopted this day, and by you just communicated to me, expressing the opinion that a communication made by me on the 27th ultimo, in reply to their resolution of the same date, was disrespectful to that body, I have only to say, that no disrespect was intended or felt. Their resolution of the 12th ult. calling for the names of removed postmasters, designated no specific time within which the information would be wanted; and as it did not appear to look to and as it did not appear to look to any immediate Legislative or Executive action on their part, the necessity of great expedition in preparing and communicating them, to the delay of other pressing matters, was not appreciated by me so highly as it appears to have been by the Senate, or as perhaps it ought to have been. And as the reply to the resolution of the 12th, was already in the hands of the messenger, and would accompany the reply to that of the 27th, showing that no disposition existed to withhold the information called for, it did not occur to me that any detailed explanation why it had not been *sooner* sent, was necessary or would be expected. Hence it will be perceived, that the letter complained of, was written hastily, (the messenger having been in fact detained until it could be written and recorded;) and but for the hurry of the moment, not allowing time for consideration, I should probably have given the more full explanation contained in this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

"To the PRESIDENT."

Maryland Legislature.

IN SENATE.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates, delivered the following message:

By the House of Delegates, March 1, 1839.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose with your concurrence, the appointment of a joint committee of conference, upon the subject of the messages heretefore interchanged between this house and your honorable body, to adjourn sine die on the 2d of March instant.

We have appointed on the part of this house, Messrs., Ridgeley, Wharton and Maulsby, to join such gentlemen as may be named by your honorable body.

By order,
G. G. Brewer Clerk.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS. [Mar. 5

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on claims, delivered the following report:

The committee on claims, to whom was referred the report of the commissioners appointed by by a former House of Delegates, to investigate and report upon the claims of Joseph Ennalls, of Dorchester county, for damages done to him by the destruction of certain milling property owned by said Ennalls, in consequence of a law passed December session 1835, beg leave to report:

That damages have been assessed by these commissioners to the amount of 1000 dollars, with interests from the date of the report; which amount the committee believe ought to be allowed to said Ennalls, and therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to Joseph Ennalls, of Dorchester county, of this State, under the act of Assembly, passed December session 1835, ch 233, the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from 23d February, 1838, until paid.

Which was read the first and by special order the second time, the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained assented to, and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Williams of Har.

Ordered that the bill entitled an act to abolish in the State of Maryland, the law of imprisonment for debt, and the substitutes, that have been offered for the same, be made the first order of the day for Wednesday next, of the present session.

Mr. Page presented a petition of, James Wilson, of Dorchester county, praying to be divorsed from his wife, Julia Ann Wilson;

Which was read and refered to the committee on divorces.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill entitled an additional supplement to an act, entitled an act, for the appointment of commissioners, for the regulation and improvement of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, and to establish and regulate the market in said town.

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

"Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto."

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, March, 9th 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY,

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday, the 11th inst.

WANTED at this office, an apprentice to the printing business. A boy from the country would be preferred.

BEAUTIES OF VAN-BURENISM.—We are informed that the mail due at McKnight's on Wednesday the 27th of February, was not deposited there, but returned to Cambridge, in consequence of the Postmaster's absence. We have been informed since that he was enjoying the soul-stirring pleasure of a "*fox-chase.*" O! TEMPORA!

We owe an apology to our readers, for the scarcity of Legislative news. We failed to receive the proceedings, usually furnished us by a friend, and those received through the Republican become almost ancient before that paper reaches us.

THE ELECTION—is past, and Victory has again perched upon the Whig standard. The eyes of fifty thousand freemen were turned upon us, watching with anxiety and solicitude the result of a most important election. It was a hard fought battle, and should ever be remembered by the Whigs, as a warning against supineness and inactivity. It may be supposed by some—from the meagre majority of Mr. Goldsborough—that Loco Focoism has advanced in this county: a recurrence to a statement of the polls of 1838 and 1839, published in another column, will satisfy the most captious upon that point.

We cannot refrain from expressing our indignation and abhorrence of the insidious and contemptible means used by the Loco Focos to defeat the Whig candidate. Instead of boldly avowing their candidate, and fighting us as became men of chivalric and noble dispositions, their machinations were carried on SUB ROSA; and afraid to couch their lances in good old knightly style, they drew the assassin's dagger, and stabbed us in the dark. The mantle which the church had thrown around its votaries, as a symbol of purity, was cast aside, and the black demon of Loco Focoism, unrestrained, stalked forth in all its deformity, poisoning the minds of the people by the foul and hellish slanders it perpetrated. To aid it in thus smothering the truth, it had the valuable services of a FRIEND.

We have witnessed a great many elections, but never have we beheld such untiring industry as was evinced by the Loco Focos. The proud and over-bearing office-holders, and the grovelling mendicant, each, strained their energies to bring about this desired consummation. The office holders, afraid of injuring their precious persons, retired from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife," where the fevers of Whigs and Loco Focos had risen frenzy high, and entered a more peaceful arena, where they could play the part of a little JUPITER.

Had their candidate been elected by the sneaking and ignoble means used to bring about that end, no man who has one spark of patriotism in his bosom, we care not though he may be ground to the dust by the direst poverty, would have envied his seat. Instead of downy cushions, he would have reposed on thorns; the voice of an indignant community would have ever been ringing in his ear.

Fearful that we have already written too much upon this subject, we will conclude with a single remark. From all the circumstances attending the last election we cannot but believe that the Loco Focos have acted in a manner unworthy of their own dignity—unworthy of the majesty of men in their individual capacity; a stain is fixed upon them, which, like the blood upon the keys of Blue-beard, years cannot blot out.

The last "Aurora" is out in full blast against us, upon the subject of Mr. Stewart's addresses and tickets. We made that assertion upon the representation of a friend who had heard a gentleman say that he had seen one of Mr. Stewart's addresses in the country on Monday preceeding the election. The article is written in the happiest style of the man of the "Aurora" who thinks "truth is a most noble virtue, and even in the warmest conflicts of party, should be respected and veneratad, as a terrestrial divinity." *heigh ho!* How unfortunate that words are empty sounds!

After several more expressions of admiration, veneration, &c. for the truth, the jewell feeling that it is in strange quarters slips his grasp, and leaves him in his original situation. He asks whether the fact of Mr. Eccleston's resignation was not kept a profound secret, in order to give Mr. Goldsborough the start &c. The question is too absurd to be answered.—Almost every one knew that Mr. Goldsborough was a candidate, the morning after he reached here.—His addresses were printed on Tuesday and publicly circulated. When the Editor of the Aurora, can say with truth,

"Before thy mystic altar, heavenly truth,
I kneel in manhood as I knelt in youth,"

His professions of veneration will be received with much better taste. In order to accomplish this, however, he must abjure all faith in the "Globe," and "Republican" and drink from purer streams. Man is a creature of habit and imitation, and it is perfectly absonant to suppose that a man can read those papers without imbibing the sentiments and spirit of their Editors. Does any man read the testament to acquire a habit of lying? Can any man read the Globe and acquire a habit of truth-telling? The Editor of the Aurora will favour us by answering the foregoing inquiries.

We have received the January and February Nos. of the "NATIONAL MAGAZINE AND REPUBLICAN REVIEW," edited by Henry J. Brent Esq., of Washington city. We have not had time to give the work an attentive perusal, but from a cursory glance at the contents of the two Nos. before us, we are highly pleased with the work, and recommend it to the Whigs, as an able exponent of Whig principles. The sketches of congress are drawn in a racy and vigorous manner—that of the debate between Messrs. Webster and Hayne is the most powerful and graphic we have ever read. The articles generally are well written, and it will afford us great pleasure to entertain our readers, from time to time, with extracts from the work. The price is only $5 per annum.

SPECIAL ELECTION.
RETURNS.

DISTRICTS.	*Whig.*	*Loco Foco.*
Fork,	41	87
New Market,	112	188
Vienna,	122	156
Parson's Creek,	112	118
Lakes,	209	58
Hooper's Island,	47	12
Cambridge,	236	176
Neck.	79	75
	958	870
	870	
Majority,	88	

1838.

FALL ELECTION.

Eccleston, (Whig.)	1072
Breerwood, (L. F.)	859

Difference between Stewart's & Breerwood's poll, 11
do between Goldsborough & Eccleston. 114

LATEST FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Schooner Eleanor Jane arrived at Boston, on Saturday, having left St. Johns, N B., on the preceding Sunday. The Captain informed the Boston Atlas that the whole militia of the Province had been ordered out by Sir John Harvey.

Part of the 69th regiment, which arrived at Halifax a few days ago, embarked on the 20th for conveyance to the frontier.

The Nova Scotia Royal Gazette is very billigerent We copy the following paragraph:

"Nothing can justify this conduct of Maine.—Great Britain holds sovereignty over the District which has been invaded, and will as firmly defend it as she would any other part of the Empire.—Still we are anxious that this boundary story should be brought to a close in some way or other. We would have no unsettled accounts with the United States, for the only friendship they have for us is that which rests on commercial cupidity.

MORUS MULTICAULIS

TREES FOR SALE,

258 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, with the branches on them. They are from three to five feet in length.

$220 in cash, will be taken for them.—Apply to the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle.

March, 9th 1839 2w

WHIG FESTIVAL.

—o-o—

THE Whigs of Dorchester County will have a Festival at Cedar Landing, Griffith's Neck, on the last Saturday of this month (March) in honor of their Senator WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH Esq., to which all parties are invited to attend.

March 9th 1839.

NOTICE.

—o-o—

THE Commissioners of the tax for Dorchester County, will meet at their office in the North-East end of the Court House at Cambridge, above the Register of Wills Office, on the 1st day of April 1839, and set TEN days successively (Sundays excepted) to hear appeals and note transfers.

By order WILLIAM REA, Clerk,
Commissioners Office,

March 9th 1839. 4w