THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 23, 1844.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—There seems to be considerble excitement in certain portions of the Western Shore, on account of the failure of the Canal Bill in the last House of Delegates. Meetings have been called and resolutions adopted recommending an extra session of the Legislature. There can be no doubt but circumstances may sometimes arise making it expedient & necessary to have an extra session, but we do not think those circumstances now exist. If it were a settled point that it was important to the State that the Canal should be completed according to the provisions of the rejected bill, still we have no reason to believe that that bill could be passed, even if an extra session was called. The same members have to assemble, and we presume that all the light was thrown upon the subject that the friends of the bill possessed, we hope therefore that the Governor will not call an extra session.

STATE STOCKS.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, the State Sixes fell from near 80 to 75. Whether this fall was occasioned by the defeat of the Canal Bill, as many suppose, or because the holders and purchasers of Stocks had not faith in the efficacy of the bill to enforce the collection of the direct tax or from causes independent of both, we are not skilled enough in these matters to decide. But for the last week they have again rallied, and were selling at the beginning of this week at 71 1-2 with an upward tendency.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.—This gentleman has accepted the office of Secretary of State, and is expected daily at Washington.

TEXAS.—We have published in another column, the important news of the negotiation going on for the annexation of Texas to the United States. It appears from more recent information from Washington, that this subject is not a matter for mere speculation but that it will in all probability be brought before the Senate for their action. that it will recieve the sanction of that body we cannot for a moment believe. Independent of the Constitutionnl question, there are many and serious objections to this measure.

Cambridge, March 19th 1844.

MR. EDITOR:—Publish the enclosed letter and oblige Yours Respectfully

B. D. JACKSON.

TO "A QUIET MAN."—

SIR, It is not my desire to disturb the peace of *any* man in this community, much less the peace of *one* who assumes the character and name of a "*Quiet Man.*"—My self respect and my regard for truth (to both of which you have taken occasion to allude) compel me however to address you this letter.

You have *virtually* acknowledged in your communication that you *knew I was the author of "A Democrat."* You state that *you knew "A Democrat" had access to the "Congressional Globe,"* and you state this in the most *emphatic* language. To *know* that *"A Democrat" had access to the "Congressional Globe,"* is to know *first who "A Democrat is."* For if you have that information which amounts to the *absolute certainty of knowledge* as to *"A Democrats" access to the "Congressional Globe," "A Democrat" must be known* to you *before* you can speak with *certainty* of *his* privileges or *his* connections.

I never denied I was the author of that call. On the contrary a day or two after its publication, on being questioned, I admitted the fact. I mention this to show the *Public* the difference in the positions we occupy.—You have taken occasion to dodge behind an *anonymous* signature, and from this rampart you are firing a foe who is not only ignorant of his foe, and the where-abouts he stands, but from your secret position, *defenceless.* If you are an *honest* and *brave* man you cannot refuse to hand over to me, in the same public manner I now address you, your *real* name. Then, if I find the "play worth the candle," I will answer your arguments and resent your satirical allusions. Yours &c.,

B. D. JACKSON.

N. B. Since the above letter was prepared for the Press, I have received a communication signed *"A Quiet Man"* containing the following remarks.

"Since you have avowed yourself to be the author of *"A Democrat,"* and thus made a personal application of the remarks of *"A Quiet Man,"* it is due to you to state, that nothing in my article was intended as an insidious attempt to injure your character as a gentleman, or in any manner reflect upon your honor. The personal allusions were made in sportiveness, without any unkind motive, and with no other view than to expose your inconsistency. If the author had wished to injure your character he would have made his attack openly and fearlessly."

In the next paragraph, which is the conclusion of the letter, "A Quiet Man" invites me to a public discussion, and says the terms of that discussion can be settled through *Thomas H. Hicks Esq.* B. D. J.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

SIR:—The bill for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which has been so long under consideration in the House of Delegates, was defeated by a decisive vote on the last day of the session. This result is the more to be lamented, as the plan submitted would have finished the work without cost to the State, while the expense of delay, in the accumulation of interest and the suspension of dividends, is just $420,000 per year, or $1,150 per day. Men therefore, in whom has vested, for the time, the law making power, have come to the seat of government, remained a whole winter, done nothing and returned home. When I say they have done nothing, I speak of course in reference to the Canal, the completion of which, as a means of prospective relief to the tax-payers of Maryland, is in the opinion of well judging men, infinitely more important than all the financial schemes ever proposed or in contemplation.

If this were the first instance that a session of the Legislature has been permitted to pass over, leaving the Canal untouched, the case might admit of some explanation—some excuse. But it is not the first, nor even the second. It is in fact the fourth year that the same thing has been repeated at Annapolis, and the policy has grown into a legislative habit, by which the people of Maryland have been burthened with a debt of $4,600,000, accruing from mere inertness and delay. The idea of the sale of the State's interest in the work, however captivating it may have appeared to some at the last session, is looked to by scarcely any one now, as affording the slightest prospect of relief. Yet even the scheme of a sale, though modified by the bill which passed the House of Delegates at the last session, was in the opinion of its friends made worse instead of better, and was therefore properly rejected by the Senate.

It is due to many of those gentlemen of the House, by whose votes this lamentable result was brought about, and upon whose course I intend to cast no censure, to say that they came from portions of the State in which the popular voice of the late election, was understood to be opposed to the completion of the Canal. They had pledged themselves to their people to go against that specific measure. And when by a most extraordinary intervention from another quarter, a proposal was made in effect, to supersede the completion of the Canal in the transportation of heavy burthens and at rates of charge below all former experience, it was natural that they should seize upon an alterative, by which they were persuaded the great object all had in view could be accomplished, and at the same time no pledge made to their people at home, would be violated.

The above explanation will be intelligible to the gentlemeu alluded to, and is sufficiently specific for all present purposes. The object of this note, however, is to say, that I intend to claim a portion of your columns for a series of papers, addressed to the people of Maryland, and intended for their information. I propose to examine in one detail the whole Canal question, as it is termed, and shall be mainly solicitous to state facts, which though extant in various authentic forms, are still, as I believe, unknown to the great mass of the people, who by recent events have become so deeply, not to say vitally, interested in their promulgation.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,

Baltimore, March 11, 1844. WM. PRICE.

THE UNITED STATES AND TEXAS.

Important developments are made in the National Intelligencer of Saturday, which go to show that the reports which have heretofore been current, but were not believed, of the negotiation of a Treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States, were substantially correct. Want of room prevents us from publishing the entire article of the Intelligencer, but the following extracts from it will be found to embrace its principal parts:—*Balt. American.*

It is proper that we should state to our readers what knowledge we have recently acquired on this subject, from sources to be relied upon, and endeavor to open their eyes to the dark cloud which overhangs the public peace and the national welfare, if not the existence of this Union.

It is now some months ago—probably not long after the retirement of Mr. WEBSTER from the Department of State—that an overture was made. *by this Government*, through the Secretary of State, *inviting* from the Executive of Texes (Gen. HOUSTON) a proposition for the annexation of Texes to the United States. This overture was, at first, if we understood rightly, rather cooly recieved by the Cheif of the young Republic. But, since the meeting of Congress, the Government of Texes having been again approached—we will not say importuned, though circumstances almost justify the use of that phrase—by the Executive of the United States, Gen. HOUSTON did at length *consent* to negotiate on the subject. The terms of an arrangement between the high contracting parties are already arranged; and, if not already done, they are to be reduced forthwith to the form of a Treaty, through the agency of a Special Minister from Texes, (Mr. HENDERSON,) who is already on his way to this city for the purpose, if before this paper goes to press, he have not already arrived.

So far as the President of the United States and the President of Texes are concerned, the Treaty is all but made.

This information has, we confess, filled our minds with humiliation and apprehension. Humiliation at the unauthorised and almost clandestine manner in which, after having heretofore solemnly rejected, for unanswerable reasons, a proposition for annexation, when sought by the Government of Texes, our own Government has gone a wooing to that of Texes and solicited its favours; and apprehension of the consequence of the consumation of the Treaty, which the President at least has been made to believe will be promptly ratified by a constitutional majority of the Senate of the United States.

The sudden occurrence of this question, we have already intimated, is one of those occasions of engrossing interest, which, like that of a foreign invasion, or a rebellion at home—a pestilence, or an earthquake—ought to suspend for a time all mere party differences and contentions. It is a question of peace or war, of self preservation, of national existence, in comparison with which the ordinary topics of party controversy dwindle into absolute insignificance.

While speaking thus, we know and feel that we are expressing sentiments not in accord with those of some of our political friends. We sincerely regret it, on our account and on theirs. But when, in our opinion, a great danger impends, we must not be deterred by such considerations from sounding the alarm, and calling upon public opinion to make itself heard at the Capital in tones which can neither be misunderstood nor disregarded.

The annexation of Texes to this Union, under present circumstances, is opposed, in our judgment, by a host of considerations, of which it will not be possible for us to-day more than to enumerate the chief.

Our first objection to the annexation of Texes is, that it cannot be accomplished without involving the country in war; too great a price to pay for any territorial acquisition whatever, which the National honor does not demand.

Our second objection is, that, far from demading this acquisition, the National honor forbids it. So long as war continues between Mexico and Texes, and a solemn Treaty of Peace and Amity exists between us and Mexico, we cannot, without violatting the sacred faith of treaties, undertake to possess ourselves of the Territory, to which Mexico still maintains her right. We have, it is true, acknowledged the independence of Texes, as we had a right to do, for certain international purposes, but that recognition did not extinguish or in any manner affect the rights of Mexico upon Texes. The obligations of our Treaty with Mexico remain untouched, and Mexico would have the same right to posess herself (if she could) of any State of this Union as the Government of the United States has to posess itself of Texes.

Our third great objection (whic would be conclusive without the preceding) is, that the Territory of the United States is already large enough. It is infinitely more important that we should people and improve what we have than grasp after more, especially when its acquisition would be inevitably attend with discord and dissatisfaction. It is far more important to the happiness of the people of the United States that they should enjoy in peace, contentment, and harmony, what they already have, than that they should place all those blessings at hazard by this new experiment.

Our fourth objection is, that, if the "annexation" of Texes were in other respects desirable, one entire third of the Union at least forbids the bans, doubts the constitutional right to establish connexion, and declares its determination to resist it. The proposition to annex or incorporate a Foreign Nation in this Union, moreover, is entirely new, and the authority to do it is solemnly questioned. This objection would have much less force had we, in this case, instead of recognizing the independence of Texes, negotiatee with Mexico, with or without the consent of the People of Texas, for the acquisition of that territory. We would not, merely to acquire more land, (of which we have already more than we want) jeopard the existance of the Union, which ought to be dearer to the heart of every American citizen than any consideration extraneous to it.

Fifthly, we dread the beginning by the United States of a system of acquisition of foreign territory by conquest (which, as things stand, the annexation of Texes would effectively be,) or even by purchase. Once begin it and *where* will it end? Shall we ever have territory enough for ambition, though we have enough for our wants?

Military appointments for Dorchester county made by the Governer, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John W. Dail. Major of Extra Battallion of M. M.
John H. Hodson, Colonel of 11th Regmt. M. M.
Joel Cornwell, Lt. Colonel.
Jacob Wilson, Major.
Henry Wilcox, Adjutant.
Joseph Brooks, Colonel of the 48th Regmt. M. M.
Levin W. Stewart, Lt. Colonel.
Goodman Gootee, Major.

I remember hearing of a dear lover of books, who had his library burned down to the ground. When his friends expressed their surprise that he should bear his loss with so much calmness, his reply was, "I must have learned but little from my books, if they have not taught me to endure the loss of them."

Important Invention.—Mr. James Liggett, of Ladiesburg, Frederick county, Md., has just completed the working model of a machine which is considered by many to be the greatest discovery of the age. It is the application of the power of the *screw* to wheel machinery, whereby the gain of power is so great that, with a screw weiging from one to one and a half tons, a man would be able to propel a train of cars on a railroad with as much force and velocity as is now attained by the locomotive. It occupies but a small space, and can be applied to any kind of wheel machinery. By reason of the infirmities of age, together with pecuniary embarrassments, he has been, thus far, unable to have an *effective* machine costructed, and his wish now is to call public attention to the subject, in the hope that some enterprizing person may be induced to embark in the matter.

A Brisk Little Place.—In giving an account of a lively little town out West, it is said that in one day they recently had two street fights, hung a man, rode three out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a gander pulling, a match dog fight, had preaching by a Methodist circuit rider, who afterwards run a foot-race for drinks "all round;" and as if this was not enough, the judge of the court, after loosing a year's salary at single-handed poker, and whipping a person who said he did'nt understand the game, went out and halped to Lynch a man for hog-stealing.

A negro, who was called on as a witness in a Court in North Caroling, a few days ago, on being examined as to the nature of an oath, was asked if he knew what would be the consequence here and hereafter, if he swore to a lie. "Yes," said he, *"ears off, and no share in the Kingdom!"*

Carpenters.—The journeymen house carpenters of Philadelphia held a large meeting on Monday evening, and resolved not to recieve any trade in payment for their labour, to demand hereafter as their wages, $1.25 per day, and piece work at proportionate prices.

Millerism.—A negro man belonging to Mr. James P. Richardson living near Centreville, has gone crazy from attending the Millerite discussions. He imagines that the world is about to be destroyed, and that he is commissioned to begin the firing of it. On Sunday night he escaped from his confinement, and ranging six or eight miles from home, howling, crying and praying in great agony. He has been retaken and confined in jail.—*Centreville Times.*

A Duel Prevented.—The police of Philadelphia were called upon on Monday, to suppress a duel which was about to take place between two "colored gentlemen." The following is a true copy of the challenge:

MARCH, the 2th, 1844.

Mr. Fostor—I am informed that you have bin saying A greateal about me. that you had no Bisiness to say, and i consider you No gentleman. and fore the same i demand satisfaction.—you can meete me. at any our. that you appoint. JOHN LEWIS.

Later from the West Indies.—The St. George's Grenada Chronicle contains a communication from Mr. Stephenson stating a fact worth recording namely, that on the occurrence of the earthquake in that Island on the 19th January, those clocks of which the pendulums oscillated from east to west were almost all stopped, while those whose pendulums vibrated from north to south were not affected. The Dominica Colonist states that the same shock was felt in that Island, and that there have been frequent recurrences of them. for example, on the 30th and two on the 31st January. and one on the 3d inst. We observe also in the St. Lucia Indpenent Press a notice from a Martinique paper of a meteor which was seen there on the 14th of January.—*Antigua Register, Feb* 15.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday the 20th by the Rev. R E. Kemp, Mr JEREMIAH RICHARDSON, to Miss NANCY RADDISH, all of Church Creek.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VERY VALUARLE PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder at Tobaccostick, on

Saturday the 20th of April

next, at the hour of 2 P. M., all the Real Estate of which John Brohawn died seized and possessed consisting of the following tracts and parcels of land, to wit:—"Dayi's Chance" one acre more or less, "Lakes Discovery" 21 acres, "North Division" 17 3-4 acres, "Partnership tract" 231 acres, "Composition" 246 acres "Pleasant Grove Regulated and Pattison's Privilege" 60 acres, "Norths Adventure" 136 1-2 acres, "Beaver Dam" 17 3-4 acres, and any other lands of which the said John Brohawn died seized. This property is highly valuable and well situated; some of the above tracts are covered with an excellent growth of timber and wood. The Plantation whereon the said John Brohawn resided in his lifetime, is a most delightful and healthful residence, situated immediately on the Choptank river, and at the mouth of Slaughter creek, and has all the advantages of such a location; fish, oyters, wild fowl, in the greatest abundance. The proximity of the farm to the water, affords every opportunity for the highest state of improvement from the great quantity of shells, that may be obtained, with little expense. The improvements on the farm are excellent and rarely exceeded. Indeed the establishment, take it altogether is a most desirable one, and any gentleman desirous of a residence on salt-water, will find that this combines as many essentials to comfort and luxury, as can well be obtained. There are other farms embraced by the above tracts, very convenient to navigation and in which profitable investments may be made. The wood and timber also on otner tracts afford an opportunity for speculation. Persons are invited to go and examine the property. These lands are sold for the purpose of division amongst the parties entitled, and clear of the widow's right of dower.

The terms of sale are one fourth cash on the day of sale and the residue on a credit of 6 12 18 & 24 months, with interest from the day of sale to be secured by bond, with surities to be approved by the trustee.

JAMES A. STEWART,
March 23, 1844. ts Trustee.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Tavern stand at Upper Hunting Creek, in Caroline County on

Wednesday the 17th of April

next, at the hour of 12 M. all the Real Estate of which a certain Archibald Ross died seized and possessed, to wit:—the Plantation, which was the residence of the said Ross, in Caroline County, containing 113 acres of land, more or less, lying on the East side of Choptank river and adjoining the lands of Genl. Potter and Robt. T. Keere Esqrs. The improvements on this property are a tolerably good dwelling house, kitchen, barn and some other out-houses: also one other Farm, in the same county, near Dover Bridge, on the South side of the road, leading from the said Bridge to Hunting creek, and contains 295 acres, more or less. The improvements are a small dwelling house and all necessary out-houses. The sale of these farms will afford an opportunity for profitable investment, to any persons disposed to purchase, and they are invited to go and examine the property. I will also sell, on the said day, any other Real Estate, if any, of which the said Ross died seized and possessed.

The terms of sale are one third cash on the day of sale, the residue on a credit of 6 & 12 months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with surities to be approved by the trustee. The creditors of the said Archibald Ross are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof to the Chancery office, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES A. STEWART,
March 23, 1844. tds Trustee.

The Denton Pearl, and Easton Star, will please insert the above advertisement, until sale and charge this office.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Cambridge,

On Monday the 15th of April

next, between the hours of 11 & 12, (a. m.) the following property, which belonged to Obadiah C. Snow lately deceased, to wit—The House and lot, at Lower Hunting Creek, now occupied by Charles Connelly.—The premises embrace about an acre, and are well situated. The improvements consist of a Dwelling house and Store house, in tolerably good order. The title is believed to be indisputable.

The terms of sale are one fourth, cash and the residue on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with sureties to be approved by the trustee.

The creditors of the said Obadiah C. Snow are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES A. STEWART,
March 23, 1844 ts Trustee.

DEMOCRATS ATTEND!

The *Democratic* voters of Dorchester County are requested to meet at the *Hall* of the *Democratic Association* (in Cambridge) on *Monday the eight* of *April next*, to appoint five Delegates to the *State Convention* to be held in Baltimore on the 27th of May next, to nominate a *Democratic candidate* for *Governor* of this State. And also for the purpose of appointing five delegates to a *District convention* to be held at BARREN CREEK SPRINGS *on Monday the* 29th of *April* next, to appoint a Delegate, from this *Congressional District*, to the *National Convention* to nominate a *Democratic Candidate* for *President of the United States.*

We hope our *Sister Counties* comprising this Congressional District will *observe the time suggested for the meeting of the District Convention.*

DORCHESTER.

The wrought iron gun which exploded on board the Princeton was made at Mr. Ward's Foundry, on the North river.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Baltimore city, on Sunday night, the 18th inst., a Negro man called LEONARD WARFIELD. He was raised in the Neck, Dorchester county, Md. is a dark chesnut, about 24 years of age, and 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, considerably bow legged, has rather a down look, and speaks low; had on when he left, a very low crowned hat with a wide rim, fur, nearly new; a blue cloth close body coat with gilt buttons, in good order, a light valencia vest with small red spots, dark steel mixed cassimet pants, new, not finished, wanting buttons and some button holes. He took with him an old figured satin vest, a pair of drab kersey pants, and a dark round jacket considerably worn; also a pair of dark mixed pants, patched with darker cloth; an over coat mended in the back, dark coarse cloth lined with black and white worsted plaid; a pair of thin shoes and a pair of course do., the latter much worn. Any person apprehending said negro slave and securing him so that I get him—if in the county or city of Baltimore, shall receive $30; if out of the county and in the State, $50, and if out of the State, the above reward will be paid. JOHN SMITH,

March 23, 3w Dugan's wharf.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

FRANCIS J. HENRY, will open on Wednesday or Thursday next a new and handsome assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries & Queens Ware, which are bought for cash at very low prices, and which he will sell on very accommodating terms. He flatters himself from long experience in business to be able to make his selection in style and quality to compete with those of any merchant on the Shore. As the ladies of our town and county are remarkable for their taste, he invites their particular attention, that they may judge for themselves.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in exchange such as butter, eggs, tow-linen, country stockings and kersey in season.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

The subscriber having built a large ware-house, have added to their usuel stock of goods an assortment of hardware tinware, queenswar, woodware, &c., togethes with a general and extensive assortment of groceries, all of which will be sold at lowest prices. Families and others purchasing by the quanity for the cash will be supplied at Baltimore prices.

WHITE & ANDERSON.

FAMILY FLOUR—30 bbls of Superfine, Extra & Super. family flour on hand and for sale at lowest rates for cash. WHITE & ANDERSON.

COFFEE—5000 lbs. of Coffee comprising the various qualities of Java, Laguayra, Rio, and St. Domingo, which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers cheap for cash. WHITE & ANDERSON.

DOMESTIC GOODS—on hand a very large stock of bleached and unbleached muslins, plain and twilled canvass, bed-tickings, plaids calicoes, with a general assortment of other dry goods, which will be sold by the piece or yard at the lowest cash prices.

Also a large lot of cotton yarn from No. 5 to 24.

WHITE & ATDERSON.

SPINNING WHEELS—On hand 1 dozen first rate spinning wheels which wil be sold cheap for cash

WHITE & ANDERSON.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th of May next, a dividend will be struck amongst the creditors of the late John Barrow's estate. All such are hereby notified to leave their claims at the Register of Wills' office before that day.

JNO. F. HENRY, adm'r.
March 23, 1844. 3t D. B. N. of Jno. Barrow.

IN CHANCERY, 14th March, 1844.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of William V. M. Edmundson against Nimrod Newton and others made and reported by the Trustee James Wallace, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 20th day of May next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Dorchester county once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1205 00.

True copy. Test LOUIS GASSAWAY,
March 23, 1844. 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY, 14th March, 1844.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Timothy Spedden and others against John Spedden and others made and reported by the Trustee, James Wallace be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to contrary on or before the 20th day of May next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Dorchester county once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1730 74.

True copy. Test LOUIS GASSAWAY,
March 23, 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against my ward William J. Howard for articles really necessary are hereby requested to present the same on or before the 25th inst. March to JAS. THOMPSON,
Guardian to Wm. J. Howard.

March, 16th 1844. 3t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Cambridge, on *THURSDAY, APRIL 4th*, between the hours of 10 & 3 o'clock, all that farm near Salem Meeting House, called Mount Vernon, containing 250 acres. This farm is laid off in three fields of about 80 or 100 thousand corn hills in a field. The land is good, and situation healthy and convenient to a church, mills & school. The barn, corn house & smoke house are new and out of good materials, the dwelling is not so good, there is good water in the yard & a sufficiency of timber. The terms will be one fourth cash, the balance in 12 & 18 months and 2 years secured by notes and security. An indisputable title will be given. WILLIAM REA.

March 16, 1844. ts

FARME

PLOUGHS

FOUND

THE Subscribers grateful for t fore received, beg leave re their friends and the public gene have on hand and are daily man approved

WHEAT MAC

ever offered to the public on this riority over other machines cons *strength*, which will enable us t perfect safety. Notwithstanding Machines used in this county, it that they are too liable to become from trivial causes, arising from th struction. The Machines we no have been tested by a number of both on the Western and Eastern varuably given general satisfaction They would also call the atten their extensive assortment of

PLOUGH

Plough Castings—Mill

Their assortment of Ploughs em city, viz:

WINAN'S Self Sharpener,	BEAC
DAVIS, - - -	BERN
SINCLARE & MOORE,	COUL
CHENOWITH, -	WILE
BEACH, - -	Paten

The merits of most of the above well known; but the Wiley and P been recently introduced by us on able acquisition to the Farmer. in 1842, took the first premium at hibition, near Govanstown, Balt over numerous competitors, com most celebrated Ploughs of Pen and Maryland. All our Ploughs best timber, and warranted to run prepared to do

CASTING & WROU

of every description at the shortes prices. We respectfully solicit public and invite them to an exam HUSSE

N. B.—Persons having mach please bring them in as early in so as to give full time to do the w ner.

Easton, March 2, 1844 6m

CONSTABLE

BY virtue of two writs of F Henry Shenton Esq. and suit of Samuel Dunnock, against tles, lands and tenements of Eliza seized and taken in execution th to wit: a house and lot on Hooper Simmons now lives, one negro woman Polly and child, and 1 he on *SATURDAY the 30th day* Dunnock's, I will offer at public ly, between the hours of for cash to satisfy the above writs become due. ZEBU

March 9, 1844 ts

SHERIFF'S

By virtue of 2 writs of Fieri F Dorchester county Court at the Bespitch and Leven Wall, and th C. Abbott Esq. at the suit of S Henry Page and to me directed, a tenements of Stephen D. Ruark a have seized and taken in executio perty to wit: All those tracts, par situated in Vienna district, to w containing 50 acres, 'Smithfield Point Neck,' Bachelor Range,' 'G 'Bespitch chance' and 'John's L acres, 'Smithfield' from Henry pitch, containing 100 acres, 'Lu 'Addition to Hicks' lot' 5 acres, acres more or less, and I hereby gi

Saturday the 30th

between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clo House door in Cambridge, I will tion to the highest bidder for cash right, title, claim, interest and d equity to the said property so seiz cution, to satisfy the said writs of due and to become due, subject to tax and officers fees due me as Sh the year 1843.

WM. B. DA

March 9, 1844 ts

Vendu

By virtue of authority derived Court of Dorchester county, I wi sale on *TUESDAY* the 19th *of M* the next fair day, at the late reside the personal estate of the late Mar ing of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, h en furniture and the crop of wheat gether with many other articles too ate. Sale to commence at 10 o'c terms of sale made known on the d WHITEFIELD

Exec'r. o

March 9, 1844. tds

SHERIFF'S S

BY virtue of 4 writs, one venditi out of Dorchester County Court a the suit of Caleb Goodwin, Andr Samuel Trimble, one Fieri Facias and to me directed, at the suit of of Mary M. D. Barnes, and two V issued by James Rea Esq. and the Corkran Esq., one at the suit of Wilson & Kimberley, and the othe bert T. Tubman, all against the le Samuel Mobray, I have heretofore execution the following property to pieces or parcel of land lying in L urday's Work' containing 438 Range' 10 acres, 'Adventure' 75 Venture' 660 acres, and I hereby gi

Saturday the 30th

between the hours of 10 and 4 o' House door in Cambridge, I will of to the highest bidder for cash, all right, title, claim, interest and dem equity to the above property so seiz cution to satisfy the said writs of and Fieri Facias and cost due and also for county charges, direct tax the year 1843.

WM. B. DA

March 9, 1844 ts