THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING May 17, 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will s on the 20th instant.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

☞The sickness of our chief Compositor during the week must serve as an apology to our readers for the scarcity of reading matter contained in to days paper.

WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—We think it time for the Whigs of the Sixth Congressional district to take some action upon the subject of the approaching Congressional election. If we believe our principles to be right, let us as patriots stand by them to the last, and if misrule, disorder, corruption, or even the worst calamity—the destruction of the Republican features of our Government should befal us, let us be found at the last, a united indomitable Phalanx fighting for our country.

As we have seen as yet, no suggestion relative to a convention, to nominate a candidate to represent the Sixth Congressional district composed of Somerset, Worcester, Talbot and Dorchester counties in the 29th Congress. We have taken the liberty to make the following suggestion to the Whigs of those counties, while at the same time we are perfectly ready to concur in any alteration or amendment which may be proposed with a view to facilitate the general object.—We propose that the Whigs of the several counties composing this Congressional district, meet at their respective County towns, on such day as may best suit their convenience, before Wednesday the 16th of July, and select a number of delegates equal to their representation in both branches of the State Legislature, to meet at Barren Creek in Somerset County on the above named day, July 16th, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

We hope our friends in the different counties will take this matter into consideration, and let us hear from them. And in order to carry out our suggestion as far as Dorchester is concerned, we propose that the Whigs of this County, meet at the Court House in Cambridge on Monday the 7th of July at 12 O'clock, for the purpose of selecting five delegates to represent this county in general convention to be held at Barren Creek on Wednesday the 16th of July next (or at such other time and place as may be fixed upon by the Whigs of the district) to nominate a candidate to represent the district in the 29th Congress of the United States.

FASHION AND PEYTONA.—The great match race which came of on Tuesday last over the Union course Long Island, between these two horses, for 20 thousand dollars was won by Peytona in two heats.

First Heat—Won by Peytona, by two lengths in 7m. 39 3-4s.

Second Heat—Won by Peytona by one length in 7m. 44 1-2s.

WAR FEVER IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.—Alluding to a war for Oregon, the Toronto (Canada) Globe says:—This is not the age when "Loyalty" goes by blind superstition; it is guided by discrimination.—Nations are not to be ruled with a rod of iron—but swayed by a wise and liberal policy. Let the Home Government reflect on the position of Canada, should a war unhappily arise between Britain and the United States.

WAR AGAINST THE TARIFF!

The Union, the official organ of the Government, comes out with a wholesale puff of the President and his Cabinet, and when coming to Mr. Walker he says:

"THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY is proverbial for his industry, and marked for his sagacity. He, too, is constant in the execution of his duties; and it gives us more pleasure to state than we can well express, that he is actively engaged in collecting from all parts of the country every information that may be necessary to assist him in the management of our finances.—We have no doubt that he will be prepared to lay before Congress a large body of the most useful statistics, so as to enable them, without loss of time, and with the aid of the best materials, to proceed in forming the best, and wisest, and most nearly equal system of revenue that can be adopted. We have little doubt that the Secretary will at least do his part in bringing the Treasury back to a fair, equal, and just *revenue standard*, and in equalizing the public burdens. The present tariff can scarcely stand as the permanent system of this great country. It is too unequal in itself—too oppressive upon some interests, too partial to others—too favorable to the rich, too burdensome to the poorer classes of the community. *The sooner it is reduced the better for all.* It is better even for the manufacturers themselves to understand on what they are to calculate. It is better for the rich capitalists to have moderate and stable duties than those which are too high and, on that account never fixed, but always unpopular and always fluctuating. It is better for the tranquility of the Administration—better for the prosperity of the whole people."

On the above the National Intelligencer makes the following seasonable comment.

"So, then! This is the realization of the assurances held out to Pennsylvania during last year's canvass! This, is the verification of the personal declarations of certain distinguished Democratic leaders, the Pennsylvania especially, that they knew Mr. POLK to be a better friend of the Tariff (of 1842) than Mr. CLAY. This, finally, is the real meaning of the "Letter to John K. Kane!" "THE SOONER THE TARIFF IS REVIVED, THE BETTER FOR ALL!" "It is too unequal in itself—too oppressive upon some interests, too partial to others—too favorable to the rich, too burdensome to the poorer classes of the community." *We* are to have "the best, wisest, and most nearly equal system of revenue that can be adopted." The Treasury is to be "brought back to a fair, equal, and just revenue standard, and the public burdens equalized."

Is there any doubt—can there be any doubt, what this, if honest, signifies? Who can mistake the drift of these declarations? The highest duties in this Tariff are on iron, coal, salt, hemp, and coarse cottons and woollens—on the main articles of our own manufacturing production, that is so say. It is the taxes on coarse articles that are "burdensome to the poor;" they must then, be reduced to the "revenue standard"—probably one-half, for this "revenue" theory is, that you are to place the lightest duties on those things which can be most largely and cheaply supplied from abroad, and that *low* duties on such will afford more revenue than *high*. Sugar, hemp, and bagging, coal, iron, lead, wheat, potatoes, coarse clothing of all sorts, whiskey; vinegar, butter, cheese, oil, fish, provisions of all sorts, paper, coarse carpets, tools of all sorts, &c., are to come in at "revenue duties." Our workshops may shut up, our forges stop, our spindles forget to turn.

To carry Texas, South Carolina had, for the moment, to be sacrificed to the North; but the Administration fears her opposition and must now appease her in turn by sacrificing the Tariff?

From the Louisville Journal.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

FOURTH DAY

MONDAY MORNING, May 5.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Soule in the chair.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Winans.

Dr. Winans submitted the following resolution, which he moved to refer to the committee on organization:

Resolved, That the committee on organization be instructed to enquire whether or not anything has transpired during the past year to render it possible to maintain the unity of the Methodist Episcopal Church under the same general conference jurisdiction, without the ruin of Southern Methodism.

As this resolution involves some very important considerations, Dr. W. said he wished to accompany the motion for its reference with some remarks. *Necessity*, he said, can only justify the meeting of this convention; *expediency* could not. He assumed that at the close of the late general conference this *necessity* did exist, nor did he deem it necessary for him to adduce any testimony to establish he fact. He said that slavery was so interwoven with the texture of Southern society that it was impossible for any one to disentangle it, nor can any religious society avoid, if it would, connection with this institution. It is also true, that public opinion rallies around this institution with great jealousy, and that he who comes to the South or lives in the slaveholding states, and arrays himself against slavery, disqualifies himself from exercising any influence in the South civilly, politically, or ecclesiastically!

He adverted to the fact, that, to this day, the illjudged course of Bishop Coke on the subject is felt to be disadvantageously to the interests of southern Methodism. The interests put in peril were not merely those connected with the preachers. *They* could have borne the outrages upon their rights which the action of the majority had perpetrated. It was not personal feeling—not the wounded *esprit du corps* on the part of the Southern delegates, which demanded satisfaction. It was a conviction that those outrages would disqualify them for their great and sole work—the preaching of God's word throughout the Southern country. This conviction had led to their solemn *declaration* near the close of the General Conference.—Have they not been borne out in the judgment then made? Ask the voice which has come up from every part of the Southern country, whether it is so. The answer is, that, if the delegates were at fault, it was that they bore so long and so patiently. And who is to be judge in this case? Are the Northern papers competent to judge, whose conductors view the matter through the medium of passion, prejudice, and commitment?

We cannot hesitate to proceed to a separate organization. Has anything transpired to change the aspect of things since the last general conference? He knew of none. Has the South evinced any disposition to draw back? Yes. In New Orleans there is one member of the whole church opposed to division. In the Natchez district there is *one*. In the whole Mississippi conference *three*. And twelve out of the fifteen conferences represented here present about the same state of things.

The PROPERTY QUESTION! The cry has been raised, that by separation we would forfeit our claims to the church property. He would not impugn the motives of those who had started the question, yet he apprehended not the slightest danger; but supposing there is danger—should this operate on our minds? Suppose we lose every college, church, parsonage—all our titles—should that deter us from carrying out our purposes? These considerations should have no weight whatever. There is equity in our courts of justice in these United States, and they will be open to hear us upon this subject. If we for a good cause separate—as it will be—we will hold the property of the church. He entertained no doubt of the validity of our rights; and the man who would swerve from his duty from property considerations, would prove recreant to the interest of his trust, and deserver to be branded with infamy.

Propositions for reconciliation. Whence do they come? From the North? If so, what are the terms? Submit to *mother* church! The North is made up of far-seeing Yankees. They have made no propositions, or if they have been very sparing in those propositions. They have condemned Bishop Andrew's connection with slavery, and to this we must submit. And what do they offer as the remuneration for the injury inflicted on the South? *That no Abolitionist should be made a Bishop!* GREAT CONCESSION!! He had no objection to an abolition Bishop, if he be a prudent abolitionist. He may come to the South with his abolitionism flaming in his heart 'till his bones ache, yet if he be discreet, keeping his sentiments to himself—and he will consult his prudence when in the South, he will do us no harm. But who is an abolitionist? You may place your magnifying glass upon him, but you cannot take his dimensions—he is like the French fashions, always changing.

Another term of compromise. It has been proposed that the Methodist Episcopal Church should not meddle with the subject of slavery. This has caused the shout of "glory." Yet, this proposition is not from the North. The North will give no such pledge. Dr. Winans, said, that he knew that they would never rest until slavery was driven from the church, if the Union be preserved or maintained. But we are admonished to pause. He would ask for what? He could see no prospect of a retraction upon the part of the North. He would be willing to wait twenty years—to lie down in his grave, if he could believe that, finally, the difficulty could be amicably settled. He had, however, not seen any indications of a better state of things. The last document in the Western Christian Advocate shows more determined opposition than ever. It has been suggested that we should wait for another general conference and conciliate the majority, or recruit our numbers and whip them by vote. To whip them by numbers was impossible. They understand how to secure numbers. They can manufacture a full *four weeks' circuit* out of *two little appointments*. No sir, we can out speak them, but they will always be able to out vote us. We cannot conciliate them. They will not repent. Postpone action until another general conference, and they will take it for granted that we have yielded the question; will take heart, and look confidently to our submission in all things.

Let your committee investigate the matter, and if they can see a speck as large as a man's hand in the religious horizon, we will shout "glory," and like Elijah, we will wait for the rain. We would wait if we could see the least prospect of repentance in our Northern brethren. Could the connectional union be preserved, and the South be saved at the same time, nothing on earth would give him such exalted pleasure, such heart-felt happiness. But the case was absolutely hopeless. Dr. Winans concluded with an able view of the political bearing of the question. He declared his conviction that the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church would not have any injurious influence upon the Union of the States. On the contrary; he maintained that we should *preserve* the Union of the States by dividing the church. It would put a stop to the agitation of the slavery question on religious grounds. The Northern portion of the church would be rid of their "connection with slavery," and no room would be left for those agitators who plead conscience. Their strongest weapon would thus be wrested from them.

Dr. Capers had no objection to instructing the committee as to the matter proposed, though he did not doubt it would come under consideration in committee without the instruction. He suggested a change in the wording of the motion to instruct, which Dr. Winans accepted. And he proceeded to remark, on the general subject, to the effect that there always had been troubles in the church by contentions in the general conference—that the history of those contentions proved how important it was to curb the action of bare majorities in that body. He first took part in a general conference, after the compromise law of 1816 had settled the conflict on slavery. But he found a conflict scarcely less exciting on the Episcopacy.—This grew warmer, and absorbed the slavery question in the general conferences of 1824 and 1828. That controversy about the Episcopacy gave rest, for the time, to the Southern churches on the subject of slavery, and parties were formed in the general conference solely on the ground of the Episcopal question, or, as it was commonly called, "the presiding elder question."

This question had produced at least one other good effect. It had united the South and west as one man. Ohio and Carolina standing side by side for an efficient superintendency as necessary to an effective itinerancy. This union of the West and South enabled them to put down the revolutionising scheme at those times, and preserve the Episcopacy from being controlled in the exercise of its functions by annual conferences. Since then abolitionism had sprung up and extended itself widely in the church from the East to the *West*. And it was a proof of its extent, and of its power where it extended, that the West in the free States had been severed from the South and South west so violently, as not only to join with New England to undo the South and Southwest on account of slavery, but for the sake of this crusade on Southern Methodist rights, as settled by the Discipline, to give up the Episcopacy also, and degrade it to a mere office that of an editor or book agent, created and to be dispensed with at the will of a general conference.

This union of the West and North and East gave a majority against the South and Southwest, which made it hopeless for them to remain under the same general conference jurisdiction. Both for our rights as Christian citizens of slaveholding States, and for the preservation of an efficient itinerancy and the principles of our church government as the South, Southwest and West have all along maintained them till the last general conference, and the South and Southwest, at least must ever maintain them, he saw no shadow of hope but in a separate organization, on the basis provided in the justice and brotherly love which lingered in the final action of the general conference, in their adoption of the report of their committee of nine. During the time of the discussions of the general conference everything was put to hazard at the South. In Charleston the matter got into the papers in the shape of a crimination, if not denunciation of the Southern delegates, for remaining, as members of a body in such a discussion; and had not the declaration of the Southern delegates, and the provisional measures for separation come when they did, our missions in the low country would have been broken up at once.

Mr. Crowder approved heartily of the resolution, and concurred in the views presented by the preceding speakers.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Drake offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on organization be & are hereby instructed to inquire into the propriety of reporting resolutions, in case a division should take place, leaving the way open for reunion in terms which shall not compromise the interest of the Southern, and which shall meet, as far as may be, the views of the Northern portions of the church.

This resolution led to an animated discussion, in which Messrs. Drake, McFerrin, Early; Longstreet, and Springfield took part and, after having been changed from the form in which it was originally presented by the mover into that stated above, was adopted.

Dr. W. A. Smith, offered the following resolution, which he begged to have laid on the table until to-morrow:

Resolved by the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in the South and Southwestern States, in General Convention assembled, That we cannot sanction the action of the late general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of slavery, by remaining under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this body, without deep and lasting injury to the interests of the church and the country; we, therefore, hereby instruct the committee on organization that it, upon a careful examination of the whole subject, they find that there is no reasonable ground to hope tha the Northern majority will recede from their position and give some safe guaranty for the future security of our civil and ecclesiastica rights, that they report in favor of a separation from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the said general conference.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

MAY 15, 1845

FLOUR—Howard Street,	4 50
City Mills,	4 60
WHEAT—Prime White,	1 20
Prime Red,	90
CORN—White,	37
Yellow,	40
OATS,	24
RYE	66
BEE[illegible],	30

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. J. R. CODET respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Cambridge that his school will commence this evening May 17th at Mr. J. Parvin's Hotel. Ladies' Misses' and Masters' class at half past 4 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen's class at 1-2 past 7 evening. Days of tuition, Tues. Thur. & Sat.

may 17, 1845. tf

DORCHESTER FARMER'S CLUB.

Will hold its next meeting at Thomas Haywards Esq. on *Wednesday*, the 21st inst,—several important matters will most probably engage the attention of the club and each member is desired to be in his place at 11. o'clock (A M) by order

JAMES A. STEWART, secretary.

May 17 1845.

IN CHANCERY, 12th May 1845.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of John M. Brohawn and others against James Brohawn 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 17th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Dorchester county once in each of three successive weeks before the 17th day of June next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $1650,-00.

True copy.

Test, LOUIS GASSAWAY,

May 17, 1845. 3sw Reg. Cur. Can.

Appointments by the Commissioners for Dorchester County. May 13th 1845.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

For District No. 1. Minos Adams, Isaac Davis, William Allen, John Collins and Samuel Twilley.

For District No. 2. James Thompson, Algernon Thomas, Henry W. Houston, William Moobray and Mitchell Thompson.

For District No. 3. Samuel J. Craft, James Gould, Jra R. Cochran, James R. Donaho and George W. Traverse.

For District No. 4. Elijah Tall, Solomon H. Mitchell, Travers B. Tolley, William R. Tall and Whitefield Woolford.

For District No. 5. Benjamin G. Keene, George Mister, George Hart, Job T. Langrell and Henry Bibby.

For District No. 6. Benjamin Travers, Charles Travers, Samuel Creighton, Matthias Meekins and Levin Phillips.

For District No. 7. Anthony C. Thompson, John R Keene, John R. Creighton, Levin Moobray and Thomas Barnett.

For District No. 8. Peter Wheeler, George Applegarth of T., Thomas Soward, John W. Mitchell and William Henry Spedden.

Treasurer of Primary Schools. William Creighton.

Test, WILLIAM REA. Clerk C. D. C.

may 17, 3w

W. W. LECOMPTE Esq. Justice of the Peace, besides attending to all business immediately connected with his office, will draw Deeds, Bills of Sale, Mortgages, Insolvent papers, Bonds &c. His office is immediately opposite the Residence of Thomas White.

May 10, 1845.

ENGLISH & CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

Under the care of Rev. R. J. STEWART, A. M.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS school proposes to give thorough instruction in all the branches of an English education, in the classics, in polite Literature, and in the Natural Sciences: Particular attention will be given to organic chemistry with the view of affording the sons of farmers opportunity to become acquainted with the most approved and successful mode of agriculture. Strict attention will also be given to the moral, and religious habits of the pupils who will be taught to fear God and obey their Parents.

COURSE OF INSTUCTION.

LANGUAGES:—ENGLISH, FRENCH, LATIN and GREEK.

SCIENCES:—MATHEMATICS, PRACTICAL SURVEYING, ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, GEOLOGY, BOTANY.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS—VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, RHETORIC, DRAWING.

TERMS:—$150,00 per annum; payable, one third in advance.

References, HON. JUDGE GOLDSBOROUGH, JAS. B. STEELE Esq.

May 10, 1845.

DANCING & WALTZING ACADEMY.

MR. J. R. CODET from Baltimore has the honor of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cambridge, that he will give a course of lessons in the above elegant accomplishments as soon as classes can be formed and likewise in the new and beautiful dance LA POLKA which has been received with so much eclat, throughout the Northern and Southern States.—Those wishing to take lessons, will please leave their names at the Drug Store of Wm. F. Rudenstein as his time is specified and he has engagements at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia 1st July. Mr. J. R. C. pledges himself that he will teach to accomplish the most new and fashionable setts of QUADRILLS and WALTZ that are danced in the most fashionable circles in the course, consisting of 16 lessons, two [illegible] SORIES included.

Terms, $8,00. Half in advance. 2 or more in a [illegible] $7,00. 3 Lessons a week commencing May 15. Ladies', Misses' Masters' class from 4 till 6 1-2 Gen[illegible]men's class from 7 1-2 till 10, evening.

May 10, 1845.

6 cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in December 18-43, a white boy by the name of WILLIAM JOHNSON, an apprentice to the farming business.—Any person apprehending and delivering said boy, shall receive the above reward, but no expenses paid. I hereby forwarn al persons from harboring or trusting said boy, at the risk of being prosecuted according to law.

WILLIAM M. ROBINSON.

May 10, 1845. 3w

CONSTABLES SALE.

BY virtue of 5 writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by William W. Lecompte Esq. and to me directed, I at the suit of Bell & Green, I at the suit of Arthur Bell, 2 at the suit of Bell & Dail and I at the suit of White & Anderson, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Hooper, I have seized and taken into execution the following property to wit: one negro man named Sam, about 22 years of age; and also all those tracts, piece or parcels of land called South Preston, Middle Land, and Lecompt's Addition, containing 165 3-4 acres more or less, and also the tract of land called Chance pt. containing 15 acres more or less; and I hereby give notice that on

Monday the 2nd. day of June

next, at the Court House door in Cambridge, between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock I will offer to the highest and best bidder for cash all the right, title, claim and interest both at law and in equity of the said Hooper, in and to the above property so seized and taken into execution to satisfy said writs and costs, and also to satisfy officers fees, county charges and direct taxes due Jno. H. Hodson, and Wm. B. Dail, the former and present collectors of Dorchester County.

GEORGE W. WINGATE,

May 10, 1845. 3w Constable.

CONSTABLES SALE.

BY virtue of I writ of Venditioni Exponas issued by Robert R. Robertson Esq. and to me directed at the suit of Wm. Rea administrator of Henry Page, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Stewart Geoghegan and Wm. R. Robinson, I have seized and taken into execution, 1 gig & harness, 1 horse, and also all that piece or parcel of land bought of Henry Page, trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Traverse of Chas. let it be called by whatever name or names it may, and contain whatever number of acres it may—the property of the said Stewart Geoghegan, and I hereby give notice that on

Monday the 2nd. day of June

next, at the Court House door in Cambridge, between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock, I will offer to the highest and best bidder for cash all the right, title, interest & claim both at law and in equity of the said Stewart Geoghegan, in and to the said property, so seized and taken into execution to satisfy said writ and costs.

GEORGE W. WINGATE.

May 10, 1845. 3w Constable.

Notice.

The directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Co. Will Meet at their Toll House in Vienna on SATURDAY the 17 inst (MAY) for the purpose of receiving proposals for repairing the Bridge. Carpenters and all wishing to take such contract will attend at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day.

By order,

H. WILLCOX President.

May 3 1845.

Notice.

I have in my hand some money belonging to the late Mrs. Harriet Barrow, and I hereby give notice for creditors to hand in their claims properly authenticated, so that a dividend may be struck and the money paid over at once.

THOS. HAYWARD.

May 3 1845. 3w

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of authority derived from the Hon. Theodoric Bland Chancellor of Maryland I will offer at public sale at the Tavern of Mr. Silas Collins in the town of East New Market, on

Saturday the 24th day of May

next, all the Real Estate of which William R. Perry died, seized and possessed, consisting of a small farm in the vicinity of New Market containing 153 acres more or less, near the land of [illegible] Reynolds and adjacent to those formerly owned by W. W. Eccleston, the improvment upon the lands are in tolerable order, and the soil in good condition. the farm will be sold clear of the widows dower and the terms as prescribed by the Decree will be one third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale and the balance in equal instalments of six and twelve months from the day of sale, secured by bond and surity to be approved by the Trustee.

JAMES WALLACE,

May, 3, 1845. ts Trustee.

IN CHANCERY, 19 h April, 1845.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Mary Benson and others against Thomas Jefferson Stanton and others made and reported by the Trustee James A Stewart be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 23rp day of June next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Dorchester County once in each of three successive weeks before the 23rp day of May next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $2325,-00.

True copy, Test

LOUIS GASSAWAY.

May 3, 1845. 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Samuel Brohawn against Sarah Rebecca Brohawn and others made and reported by the Trustee James A Stewart be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 23rd day of June next provided a copy of this order be published in a newspaper in Dorchester County once in each of three successive weeks before the 23rd day of May next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $1230,-00

True copy, Test,

LOUIS GASSAWAY.

May 3, 1845. 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

CONSTABLES SALE.

BY virtue of I writ of Fieri Facias issued by Robert R. Robertson Esq and to me directed at the suit of Hooper C. Hicks against the goods & chattels lands & tenements of John Lee, I have seized & taken into execution the following property to wit; I horse & cart and 1-2 acre lot on Pine Street in Cambridge with two houses thereon. And I hereby give notice that on MONDAY the 2 day of JUNE next at the Court House door in Cambridge between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock I will offer to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the right, title, claim and interest both at law and in equity of the said Lee to the said property so seized & taken into execution to satisfy the said writ & costs & also officers fees county charges & Direct taxes due Jno H. Hodson & Wm. B. Dail former & present Collectors of Dorchester County

GEORGE W. WINGATE.

May 10 1844 Constable

WE are authorised to announce JOHN RICHARDSON as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Dorchester County.

WE are authorised to announce REUBELL M JACOBS Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Dorchester county.

April 13, 1844. tf

Mr. Editor: As the time is fast approaching when the people of this County, will be called upon to elect a Sheriff to succeed the present worthy and faithful officer, and as several names have already been offered to the public through your paper, I hope I shall not be thought, as disparaging the merits of others, when I offer to the people of Dorchester the name of THOS. HAYWARD Esq. I do not intend to say a single word in behalf of his claims on his capacity to discharge the duties of the office. He is well known to the people of the whole county, and they are fully competent to decide upon his merits.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

We are authorized to announce LEVIN MOBRAY as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Dorchester County.

DR. WILLIAM L. WINGATE offers his professional services to the public.

He can always be found at the office formerly occupied by Dr. Thos. Woolford.

Cambridge, March 20, 1845. 3w