THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, August, 2nd 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit 4th August.

V. B. PALMER,

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

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM FRAZIER,
JAMES SMITH, S. C.,
JOHN F. ECCLESTON,
DR. JOHN F. BOONE.

FOR SHERIFF.

KENDALL M. JACOBS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

SAMUEL MEEKINS,
BARZILLA SLACUM.

REFORM.—It will be seen by reference to the proceedings in another column that a Reform meeting was held in this place on Monday last. We were not present and cannot therefore speak positively of the number or the character of the meeting, we understand however that there were but few in attendance, and those mostly if not entirely of the Loco Foco party.—No one will deny that our State Constitution is imperfect; like every thing else formed by human agency it contains many defects, and we think the whole people without distinction of party, would be gratified to see any of those defects amended. But while we admit, many defects, it cannot be contended but that the Constitution of Maryland was founded by men of wisdom and patriotism and contains many excellencies. The question then arises shall the Constitution be amended in the calm and peaceable manner as prescribed in one of its articles, or shall it be entirely destroyed, throwing our State Government into its primary elements to be tossed to and fro by the hot spirit of party, without any definite idea of what will be adopted in its place. Both branches of our Legislature are now elected by the people, and it will be just as easy for those desiring reform to elect Senators and Delegates who will carry out their views as to elect members to the Convention. It is true there is a little difficulty in amending the Constitution by the Legislature. But this fact is no argument against it, for every government should place the constitution beyond the reach of frequent and inconsiderate change—Although there is some difficulty in the way of the change, yet whenever there are evils plainly discernible, which effect the great body of the people, and not such as party intrigue and management may conjure up for political effect, such evils can doubtless be remedied, without resorting to a plan which goes beyond the constitution, destroys the good features as well as the bad ones and affords no security but that we shall be left in a much worse condition. It has often been said with much truth, that it is easier to destroy than to build up, easier to see defects than to amend them; and although we should be glad to see any defects in our constitution amended, yet we should like to see it done in an orderly, quiet, *constitutional* mode, without throwing ourselves in a complete state of anarchy.—Many things which we observe connected with the Reform movement lead us to the conclusion, that the Loco Foco party which has taken it entirely under its own auspices in the city of Baltimore and elsewhere are influenced by a different motive, than the correction of the defects of the constitution. A writer in the Baltimore Patriot it seems understands a thing or two; Hear him Whigs and then judge for yourselves.

"Since the election of Governor Pratt, and the consequent loss of office and the chances of office by the Locofocos, the office hunters of the party have raised a hue and cry against the large salaries of the Governor, Secretary of State and other officers, and against the present expenses of the Judiciary, and loudly call for a Convention to reform these abuses. Now, will it be believed, that these very salaries existed in the gubernatorial terms of Governors Grason and Thomas? Did any man then hear any Locofoco make an objection; or did he see in any Locofoco paper an intimation that the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State were too high? Did any one *ever* hear, any where, a Locofoco advocate a convention, when his party was in power? He must be a shallow man, who cannot discern the true cause of the present noise about a convention in that quarter. By the election of Governor Pratt, the best offices in the State have fallen into Whig hands for seven years, and for the next three years all the offices in the State which may become vacant will be supplied by Whigs, as well as the annual appointments, and the only hope of the other party, who have been feeding on treasury pap so long as to render them unable to endure the want of it, *is to get a new constitution, which will vacate all the offices of the State from the Governor down to the lowest office within his gift. This will give them another chance.* They have nothing to lose by the experiment; but may gain every thing. By trickery and a shameless violation of their duty, they did at one time produce a change in the constitution, and ousted the Whigs for six years, and were very near doing so again at the last election for Governor, although the whigs had all the time, a clear majority of several thousand votes. Emboldened by their success heretofore, and being hopeless under existing circumstances, they hope by the cry of retrenchment and reform to throw dust in the eyes of the Whigs, and bring about the desired change. If there be any change necessary, why go to the expense of a convention, which must necessarily cost a large sum of money, and increase the burthens of the people, when the Constitution provides the remedy for its own change by the Legislature?—The term of service of the Governor, his salary, the duration of the office of Senator and the Judiciary have all heretofore been changed by this peaceable and unexpensive process. The members of both branches of the Legislature now come immediately from the people, and are equally if not more responsible to them, than the members of the Convention would be. The reason why they prefer the Convention is obvious. If the Governor's salary be curtailed, and the Judiciary be changed by the abolition of the office of Associate Judge by the Legislature, the Chief Judges, the Senate and other officers would remain as they now are; whereas if a new Constitution be framed by a Convention and adopted, every office under the old Constitution would immediately become vacant, and all the hard fought battles of the Whigs go for nothing, and yet there are some Whigs misled by these artful politicians. If Mr. Carroll had been elected, there never would have been a desire expressed for a Convention. It is likely, as all the Judges nearly are Whigs; that an effort would have been made to change the Judiciary, so as to provide for the longing appetites of some of their lawyers, who have long desired a seat on the Bench.

The Delaware Journal announces that the Hon. Jonathan Roberts, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Joseph E. Muse, of Maryland, will deliver addresses before the Agricultural Society of New Castle County, at its annual Exhibition in September next. Both these gentlemen are celebrated as agriculturists, and they have talents of a very superior order. Their addresses cannot fail to interest every body, and be eminently useful in the good cause in which they are engaged. Mr. Roberts will deliver his address on the first day of the exhibition; Dr. Muse on the second day.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

ANNEXATION RATIFIED—Death of Vice President K. L. ANDERSON.

The brig Hope, at New Orleans, in 36 hours from Galveston, with dates to the 13th inst. brings intelligence that the Convention which assembled at Austin on the 4th July, assented to the resolutions of the United States, in regard to Annexation, with only one dissenting voice—Major Bache, of Galveston. So the measure is finally consummated. General Rusk was president of the convention.

A letter to the Picayune from Austin, after giving the proceedings of the convention says:

The step is taken that will decide Mexico in her policy. Foreign troops will soon be upon the soil she claims. Her choice must be a declaration of war; or, if she is wise, negotiation. She may acquire money by the latter—defeat and disgrace only by the former.—To-day a resolution was passed, requesting the President of the United States, in behalf of the people of Texas, to send troops forthwith to our frontier. This resolution is a sanction, on the part of the people of Texas, of the movement noted above.

Hon. K. L. Anderson, Vice President of Texas died at Fanthorps, in Mongomery co., on his way from Washington to his residence.

The President has appointed Hon. E. Allen Secretary of State; Hon W. B. Ochiltree, Attorney General; Hon. J. A. Greer, Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Baltimore American.

WHIG PROSCRIPTION.—A letter from W. W. SEATON, *Esq.* the worthy and excellent Mayor of Washington, addressed to the *Editor* of the "Union," appears in that paper in answer to certain charges of proscription made by a correspondent of the "Union" Mr. SEATON had for some time allowed these charges to pass in silence; since their falsity was well enough known to the great body of the citizens of Washington. "As however," he adds, "I perceive that these communications are extensively cited by the democratic presses, as justifying the removal of officers by the government, they have become invested with an importance, and a power of inflicting injury on others, which will, I trust, excuse my coming forward, thus publicly, to give them an unqalified denial."

The author of the charges in question affirms that "commencing with the mayoralty and going down through all the different offices under the municipal laws, *not one is held by a democrat* For this total exclusion of republicans from public employment, no fair or unfair excuse can be pleaded, nor can any man, in truth, call it aught but vile and ruthless proscription."

Other extracts are given of the same general purport, to which Mr. SEATON gives the subjoined reply; and it is for the sake of quoting such just and manly views and sentiments that we have referred to this subject.

Now, Mr. Editor, after giving currency to these confident assertions, you may be surprised to learn, that the nominations referred to, instead of having been selected on any principle of proscription or favoritism, embrace, almost without exception, the same persons that the mayor found in office at the time of his election, five years ago; and nearly all of whom were continued in, or appointed to office, by a democratic mayor;—that the mayor has made but four removals during his administration—two of which were for intemperance, and two for incompetency;—that the whole four were, to the best of his knowledge, whigs;—that two of the four who succeeded them, as he has since learned, were democrats;—that he does not, to this day, know the politics of one-half of the persons he found in office, and has continued in office to the present time;—that he has never excluded a man from office, or appointed one to office, on account of his politics;—that instead of there being, as is alleged, but one democrat in office, the mayor has democratic authority for stating that a considerable number of corporation officers are democrats;—that, so far from holding the cruel and anti republican doctrine of proscription for opinion's sake, the mayor disavows and detests it;—that so far from regarding the offices placed at his disposal as being his property, to be given or taken away, according to his caprice, or the indulgence of party favor, he looks upon himself simply as the foreman of the public, to see that his fellow servants perform their duties faithfully, with the power and the obligation to remove them if they do not;—and that, so long as an officer is faithful, competent, and exemplary in the discharge of his duties, the mayor would as soon think of going, and thinks he would have just as much right to go, into his house and take the bread from his hearth, as to take away his office.—Whether this be democratic doctrine, you can best tell; but it has ever been the doctrine out of office, and the practice in office, of your obedient and very humble servant.

W. W. SEATON.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1845.

We find in the Alexandria Gazette the following brief notice of the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company:

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

We are highly gratified in being able to announce that at the adjourned meeting of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, held at Frederick city, on the 23d instant, the bonds required by the late law of Maryland, guarantying the transportation of 195,000 tons of tonnage per annum, for five years, were furnished for the whole amount. These bonds will be submitted without delay, for the approval of the Governor and the agents of the State, of which approval no doubt is entertained.

We also learn that the prospect of letting the unfinished portion of the Canal, between dam No. 6 and Cumberland, to able and energetic contractors, for the bonds of the Company, is encouraging; and we trust that having succeeded, thus far, after many difficulties and discouragements, the progress of this great work will now be onward and prosperous.

At the same meeting, James M. Coale, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President, and John P. Ingle, Frisby Tilghman, William Price, John O. Wharton, and Daniel Buckhurst, *Esqrs.*, were re elected Directors, and Robert W. Bowie, *Esq.*, was elected director to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Drane.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

WHO KILLED TECUMSEH?—A very queer correspondence is published in the Western papers, relative to the killing of Tecumseh. Colone R. M. Johnson has long had the credit and profit of it, but not without dispute. A new claimant has appeared, in the person of Major Lewis Figg (a candidate for the Legislature of Kentucky.) He publishes an address in the Bradstown (Ky.) Gazette, in which he sets forth that he and Colonel Johnson were engaged in the battle where Tecumseh fell—that he (Figg) killed him—and that Colonel Johnson was the witness of the fact. After the battle, and when retired to their tent, Figg, seeing, with a prophet's eye, what applause and honors would follow the man who should have the fame of having killed the Indian chief, and feeling no ambition himself and a great personal regard for Colonel J., it was agreed between them that the Colonel should have the fame of the act, with the understanding, however, that if ever the valorous and equally modest Figg should be placed in a situation in which the publication of the truth in regard to the killing would be advantageous to him, that then Colone J. would doff his borrowed plumes, and resign them to the true owner. Major Figg having, as we say, become a candidate for the Legislature of Kentucky, deemed it necessary that the truth should come out. He accordingly wrote the following letter to the Colonel:—

BOSTON, June 1, 1845.

DEAR COL.: In the course of human events, it has become necessary for me to present myself before the people for office. I opine that I shall need all the external aid I can get. I am therefore compelled to ask your permission to make public the true secret of the death of Tecumseh, and the slayer thereof. I hope this will put you to no public inconvenience.

I am, as ever, your old friend and messmate.

LEWIS FIGG.

And the Colonel with more true gallantry than many supposed him to possess, replied promptly, as follows:—

GREAT CROSSINGS, June 6, 1845.

MY DEAR FIGG: Your note of the 1st instant was received by me this morning. I hasten to reply. After declaring in all sincerity, my delight at hearing once more from my old friend and messmate, I will say, I well remember the circumstances of that eventful day on which Tecumseh was slain. Now that I am no longer a candidate for public office, and having retired to the shades of private life, I have no cause to regret your making known to the public the real Tecumseh killer. I surely ought to rest satisfied with what the *reputation* of it has done for me, and am now willing that you should reap all the advantages from it you can. The girls beg to be remembered to you, and we would be pleased to see you at the Great Crossing.

Yours, truly, R. M. JOHNSON.

DAMAGE TO THE TOBACCO AND CORN CROP.—The Marlbro Gazette of Friday says "The prospect of these crops is gloomy indeed. It has now been several weeks since we have had rain enough to benefit them; and at this time, the blades of the corn are drooping at the top and burning at the bottom; and there is but one opinion expressed with regard to its yield: much of it cannot now be saved by a rain, and without a rain much more must be lost.

The tobacco crop will, beyond all question, be a short one. In the counties below us, as well as here, the planters did not succeed in getting an average crop planted—and since it was put in the ground, the season has been most unpropitious The plant is now becoming prematurely ripe, in many places, and in others the bud has been blighted by the excessive heat of the sun. There can be no doubt but that there will be far less than the usual crop brought to the house.

REFORM MEETING.

At a meeting, favorable to Reform, held at the Court House in Cambridge, Dorchester County, on Monday the 28th of July, the following proceedings took place.

On motion of Sam'l. D. LeCompte Esq. John W. Dail Esq was appointed President and John Scott and Nehemiah Beckwith Esqrs. Vice Presidents, and James Moore and John A. L. Radcliffe Esqrs. Secretaries. Some forcible and impressive observations were offered to the meeting by S. D LeCompte, Josiah Bayly Jr. and James A. Stewart Esqrs., and the absolute necessity of a Convention in the State to frame a new Constitution, was most eloquently urged by the speakers, and the futility of looking to the Legislature, for such Reform as is now imperatively demanded, fully expused.

James A. Stewart Esq submitted a motion, that the President appoint a committee, of five persons, to report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, upon the subject of Reform and hoped, that as his distinguished and eloquent friend Mr. Bayly had furnished the meeting, with such an able, well-digested and emphatic address, in which he had clearly demonstrated the glaring defects of the existing Constitution of the State, and the unnecessarily expensive and absurd character of prominent portions of the machinery of the Government, might be appointed chairman of said committee. Whereupon Josiah Bayly Jr., James A. Stewart, Sam'l. D. LeCompte, Benjamin D. Jackson and Traverse B. Tolley, were appointed said committee, who submitted thro' Mr. Bayly, their Chairman, the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Reolveds, That the exigencies of the State, particularly in her financial department and the enormous extent of the public burden, require that the most rigid, system of economy and retrenchment should be adopted, as soon as practicable—that all unnecessary offices and officers should be dispensed with, and all salaries retrenched, so far as is compatible with the public interest, and the expenses of Government placed upon the minimum basis.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the history of the State, her present position and the condition of her Constitution, imperatively suggest the absolute propriety of a general Convention, to frame a new Constitution, in order that her organic law may be accommodated and modified, according to the lights furnished by experience, both in its theory and machinery.

Resolved, That we fully concur in the propriety of the State Meeting in Baltimore on the 27th August next of the friends of Reform, and that the officers of his meeting appoint a committee of seven persons, at an adjourned meeting to be held in this place, on Monday the 11th of August, to report a list of Delegates from this county to said meeting.

Resolved, That it is proper and important, that the views of all candidates for seats in the Legislature should be fully made known to the people, upon the subject of Reform,—and that it should clearly be ascertained by the voters, whether if elected, they will vote for a law to authorize a Convention as aforesaid.

Resolved, That in order that the sentiments of the candidates for the Legislature, so far as this County is concerned, may be ascertained, the President of this meeting is hereby instructed to appoint a committee of seven persons to interrogate the candidates, whether if elected, they will vote for a law, authorizing a Convention to frame a new Constitution, by which a wholesome system of Reform, may be effected—the taxes lightened—the State debt diminished, and equal laws and equal rights guaranteed to the people—the said committee to make report at the adjourned meeting. Whereupon Thomas White, Josiah Bayly Jr., S. D. LeCompte, Thomas Breerwood, Silas Fleming, B. D. Jackson and James Rea, were appointed said committee.

On motion, it was Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Cambridge Chronicle and that all the papers of the State, friendly to Reform, be requested to publish the same.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Monday the 11th of August at 2 o'clock, in the Court House, Cambridge to which all persons friendly to the above objects, are respectfully invited, and when several addresses are anticipated.

JOHN W. DAIL, Pres't.
JOHN SCOTT, V. Pres't.
NEHEMIAH BECKWITH, V. Pres't.
JAMES MOORE,
JOHN A. L. RADCLIFFE Secty's.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

TO THOSE WHO USE PILLS

Of all the medicines put forth in the world, none has been regarded with such general favor by all who have used them, as the so well known and efficacious medicine called "Dr. Smith's Improved Indian Vegetable Pills," and perhaps no medicine ever possessed in its peculiar combination, such mysterious power over disease. A lady of the first respectability in this city (whose name we are permitted to give in private) informed us this week, that she had long suffered the most violent *headache*, and that nothing had ever afforded her relief like these Pills. She said that Dr. Huntington advised her to try them, stating he knew them to be a good medicine. This case is not uncommon Physicians do recommend them, and we have the proud satisfaction of being permitted to refer to more than one HIGH in the profession. These Pills, besides their great efficacy, have a taste as *pleasant* as a sugar plum, being *coated with sugar*, (a thing *unheard* of in the *world*, until Dr. Smith made them, a term more than a year's trial and great expense.) The public are informed that these Pills are not of the mushroom class, made of *any thing* merely to *sell* for a *short* time, as they are made of the purest materials, and they will bear the *scrutiny* of either Physician or Chemist. The public ought to remember that *no Sugar Coated Pills* can be relied upon unless the signature of G. Benj'n Smith, M. D., the sole inventor, is upon the side of every box, *also* beware of counterfeits. This is *important*, as *miserable medicine* may be *enveloped* in sugar.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich Street, New York. And sold by BELL & DAIL Cambridge Md.

☞CAUTION!—As a miserable imitation has been made, by the name of 'Sugar Coated Pills,' it is necessary to *be sure* that DR BENJ'N SMITH'S signature is on every box Price 25 cents

☞ "RIGHT OF SEARCH"—This seems still to be claimed by Great Britain with as much determination as before the last war. Almost every week we hear of some new instance where our merchant ships have been boarded by British cruisers under the plea of searching for slaves They pay no respect to our flag on the African coast, but treat it with as much indignity as they could the black flag of the pirates. Shall such things be? Shall we allow our rights to be trampled upon? our commerce subjected to insult and oppression? No, the spirit of a free people who own no master, will ere long be aroused, and make the eye of the British lion quail beneath its power. Much better would it be if England would turn her searching propensities to finding something equal to Dr. SHERMANS MEDICATED LOZENGES for the relief of her subjects. They have now been before the public for more than five years, and there are no preparations like them to be found for searching out disease, and banishing it from the human frame.—Worms find no refuge or hiding-place when they are used. Coughs, Colds and Consumptions vanish away, and Headache, Palpitation and Nervous Affections cease the moment one of Sherman's Camphor Lozenges are taken into the stomach. There is no mistake in them; they will cure the different diseases for which they are recommended sooner than any preparations now in use. Be sure and get the genuine, as the spurious article will invariably do more hurt than good.

Sold in Cambridge by White & Anderson and Marshall & Eunick, and by agents published in another part of our paper.

MARRIED,

In this County on the 14th inst. by the Rev Mr. Onion, Mr. WILLIAM BILLUPS, to Miss MARY HIGGINS, both of this county.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of Competent authority, I will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, on MONDAY the 25th Instant, at the Court House door in Cambridge, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, all that Farm and Plantation, whereon Edward Rawleigh late of Dorchester County deceased resided at the time of his death, and which descended to and is now owned by his widow Sarah Rawleigh, and his infant son William Rawleigh. This farm contains about 224 acres, and is pleasantly situated on the road leading from Middletown to the Draw-bridge. The soil is naturally good and adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn, The improvements consist of a one Story dwelling with the usual out buildings, all of which are in tolerable repair,

The terms of sale will be one third Cash, and the balance in equal instalments at six and twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

E. R. HOOPER, Trustee.

August 2nd 1845. tds.

TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

I am a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Dorchester County, at the approaching election. As such I have been announced for some time past in the Cambridge Chronicle. From information which was communicated to me of a plan concocted by a Junto of political Jugglers, I had determined not to permit my name to be handed into the Convention which was to nominate a Candidate for that office.

Craftiness and cunning, instruments in the hands of designing men, have been made use of to rob both Mr Richardson and myself of a fair and equal standing before the Convention. I was anxious that *he* should oppose the nominee of the Convention before the people—he on the other hand desired that *I* should do so; and owing to the frank and generous manner with which he urged me to take the field I have determined to yield to his request. Such artifices as have been practised will not, I am sure be tolerated even by the warmest advocates of conventions, amongst whom I claim to rank myself.

My friends also insist that I shall be a candidate, and my own deliberate judgement, and my feelings, prompt me to acquiesce in their wishes. It is a prostitution of the system of Conventions to submit tamely to those which are unfair. The only means by which they can be fully sustained, is by opposing with our utmost might all such as are characterized by *packing*, and *juggling*, which were the distinguishing features of the convention of the 21st last. Opposed, as I am, to the action of that Body, I present myself before you as a Candidate for your suffrages. If elected, I shall endeavour to discharge the duties of the office, which I ask for at your hands, in a manner satisfactory to you all. The office of sheriff ought not to be regarded as a party office. Justice, truth, and reason proclaim that, that officer should be elected above party considerations. It would be a disgrace to our community, should its members exercise their right of suffrage in the election of county officers solely upon political grounds—thus indirectly introducing party spirit even into our very courts of Justice. Jurymen should be chosen for their honesty, probity and intelligence, and not for their adherance to this or that party. I repeat, my fellow citizens, that I am before you as a candidate, and I pledge myself to continue as such, until the last moment of the day of the election. *I will not leave the field.* I pledge myself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability, with uprightness, and impartiality. I pledge myself to select Jurymen without reference to party—being always careful to have such men as are worthy of so important a place. I shall remember that the property, the liberty, the *lives* of all persons may be entrusted to their hands. I shall select them with a view to the momentous trusts which may be confided to them.

In conclusion, my fellow citizens, I would say that I am a native of your county,—myself nor family have ever asked an office at your hands,—I am known to most of you—you can judge of my qualifications, of my fitness for the office I now ask of you. The issue rests in your hands. I shall most willingly abide by your determination of it.

your ob't. serv't.
THOMAS HAYWARD.

August 2nd 1845. tf

Notice.

At a meeting of the managers of the Camp meeting to be held at Ennals Springs for Dorchester circuit, the 15th of August, had on the ground the 25 July.

It was resolved that no article of any kind will be allowed to be sold within the limits prescribed by law during the progress of the meeting other than Horse food for the sale of which a pound will be erected near the ground; unless application be made to, and written permission be granted by at least a majority of the undersigned Committee of arrangements on or before the 9th August.

JOHN WEBB
JAS. N. SHEARMAN,
MITCHELL THOMPSON,
EBEN PAIN,
STEPHEN ANDREWS,
ALGERNON THOMAS,
WM. MOBRAY.

Notice.

A Camp Meeting will be held at Cherry Point to commence on the 19th August. The Preachers and people, on the adjacent circuits are hereby cordially invited to attend.

aug. 2nd tm M. D. KURTZ.

Religious Notice.

A Camp Meeting will be held at Tobacco Stick commencing on Friday the 8th of August for Cambridge Circuit of the Methodist Protestant Church. The Public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

DANIEL W. BATES, Super't.

July 26 1845. Cambridge Circuit.

AN Active and intelligent young man of industrious and Strictly moral habits can obtain a situation as Clerk in a Mercantile House, by making application at this Office on or before the 1st. September.

Aug. 2nd 1845. tf

Vendue.

BY an order of the Orphans' Court I will offer at public Sale on Thursday 14th day of August, at the late residence of Daniel Martin, on Fishing Creek.—All of the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted,) Consisting of Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Bacon, Lard &c. Terms made known on the day of sale, sale to commence given by.

JOHN R. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Daniel Martin, dec'd.

July 2nd 1845. tds.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

—SPECIAL NOTICE.—

THE friends of Odd Fellowship, and the citizens of Dorchester County generally, are respectfully informed that Dorchester Lodge No 19. of the Order of Independent Odd Fellows, has been re opened and reorganized and is now in a healthy condition, and successful operation.

O. I. O. F.

Cambridge, July 26 1845.

CONSTABLE SALE

BY virtue of 2 writs of vendi.exponi, issued by Robert R. Robertson Esq. and to me directed, one at the suit of Hooper C. Hicks, and the other at the suit of Abraham Camper against the goods & chattels lands & tenements of John Lee, I have seized & taken into execution the following property to wit: 1 horse & cart and 1-2 acre lot on Pine Street in Cambridge with two houses thereon. And I hereby give notice that on SATURDAY the 2 day of AUGUST 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 of the said property so seized & taken into execution to satisfy the said writs of Fi. Fa. & costs & also officers fees county charges & Direct taxes due Jno. H Hodson & Wm. B. Dail former & present Collectors of Dorchester County.

GEORGE W. WINGATE,
Constable.

July 19, 1845. ts