THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, November 18, 1843.

DECISION OF DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT.—In the protracted trial of Willoughby *vs.* Manning, many points of interest were brought before the court for their decision. Among others the question, whether the General Bankrupt law superseded and repealed the Insolvent laws of the State, and whether a discharge under the latter during the operation of the former was void. The court decided that the Insolvent laws of the State were repealed by the Bankrupt law, and consequently after its passage and during its operation all discharges under the State laws were null and void.

Another decision of interest, inasmuch as the right and title to much property may be affected thereby, was that a sale of property under a Fieri Facias issued by a Justice of the Peace, was void, because the writ was made returnable "before one of the Justice of the peace of Dorchester county," not naming the particular Justice before whom it was to be returned.

U. S. SENATOR.—There are several distinguished gentlemen spoken of to fill this high and dignified station. Among others, our townsman, Jno. N. Steele, James A. Pearce, of Kent, and Theodore R. Loockerman, of Talbot county.

Important.—Our readers will remember the decision lately made by Allegany county court, in the case of the State *vs.* John M. Carlton, collector of direct tax.—It was, that the collector's bond was void in consequence of the state having extended the time for the payment of the state taxes. A letter from Josiah Bailey, Esq., attorney general of Maryland, to the treasurer of the Western Shore, (which appeared in the Republican of Saturday last,) recapitulates the proceedings had in a similar case, in Worcester county court, in 1825, with the decision of the Court of Appeals. This decision, the attorney general says, establishes the following points:

1st. That the Legislature is competent to confirm & make valid the collector's bonds, taken by the Levy Court, although such Levy Court did not meet on the day prescribed by the act, but on a subsequent day as by the act of 1823, ch. 200.

2d. That the collector's bonds, taken by the Levy Court, who did not meet on the first Monday in April, as directed by the act, but on the 5th of August, 1823, was valid and binding.

3d. That an act extending the time of payment or giving further indulgence to the collector, does not invalidate the collector's bonds or discharge his securities, but is binding and obligatory on the principal and securities.

From this decision it seems, that the State can hold collectors and their securities, notwithstanding the law extending the time of payment; and we are glad of it, as it is but just that those who have been entrusted with the collection of the public money, should be compelled to pay it into the treasury.—*Clipper.*

Death of Col. Trumbull.—The venerable Col. Trumbull, the great Painter, and we believe the only companion of the immortal Washington, who remained to tell us of our gallant forefathers, and their ever memorable struggle for Independence, died in New York on Friday morning, aged 87 years. The Sun says, he leaves a reputation and a name as lasting as the records of his country. In the capacity of aid to Gen'l. Washington, he served in the war of the Revolution; at an early age he cultivated a taste for the art of Painting, and soon occupied an elevated stand as the first and most distinguished American Artist. The Congress of the United States employed him to execute four splendid historical Paintings: The Declaration of Independence, Capture of Burgoyne, Surrender of Cornwallis and Washington's surrender of his Commission—which now adorn the Rotunda of our Capitol at Washington. These Paintings, and others by the same hand, are as familiar to us as household words; they are copied in our school books, and copies of them have been circulated in other lands, where they have led the downtrodden and oppressed to sigh for the freedom and independence won by the illustrated Patriots and Warriors.—The Colonel's works were recently arranged in the Trumbull Gallery, New Haven, in which city he resided until recently. His remains will be conveyed thither for interment in a vault beneath the Trumbull Gallery, by the side of those of his consort, who died a few years ago.

DISSENTIONS IN THE CABINET.

The New York Herald of Friday has the following article:

Important Intelligence from Washington—Difficulties in the Cabinet.—Last evening we received some rather interesting intelligence from our private correspondent at Washington, disclosing rumors of difficulties, differences, and debates in the cabinet, on certain questions of deep interest to the relations of the Union with certain foreign powers.

It appears, from the most authentic accounts we can get, that these difficulties in the cabinet have grown out of the preparations taken to throw into form the next message to Congress.

Our relations with England and Texas, growing out of the slave question, and the probable admission of the latter state into the Union, are the principal knotty points which have agitated the cabinet. Early last summer Mr. Andrews was sent from Texas, to England, by the abolition interest of that new State, for the purpose of making some arrangements with England, looking to the abolition of slavery in Texas, and to form it into a Southern counterpoise to the United States.—This agent from Texas had several interviews last summer with Lord Aberdeen. The plan proposed to the British government was, to form a society in England, which would advance a sum equal to the value of all the slaves in Texas, security to be given in public lands—the Texan government agreeing to pay over the money to the owners, and then to abolish slavery in Texas. Lord Aberdeen agreed to guarantee the loan, upon condition that Texas should be a free state, and extend particular favors to British traders in that territory.

The motives of the British government for adapting such a policy towards Texas, were to give a blow to the Southern States—to raise a rival power in Texas—to impair the production of cotton, tobacco, and rice in that region, and thus to give an advantage to the cotton, rice, and similar productions of British India, and their colonies in the West Indies and South America, including Texas.

In connection with this subject, and to further this policy, it has also been discovered that all the British Consuls and agents in the United States, have been secretly engaged for same time past in collecting every species of information relative to the slave population of the South—their number, feelings, character, tendencies, and capabilities. The recent accounts from Texas, stating that President Houston had entered into an intrigue to deliver Texas to the British government, are altogether exaggerated and erroneous—the only negotiations at present between Texas and England being what we have just stated—an attempt to abolish slavery in Texas, and to make it a thorn in the side of the Southern States.

At the same time that these recent negotiations were going on between England and Texas, an attempt was making, under the auspices of President Tyler, to open a negotiation with England for a new commercial treaty on the most equitable and honourable basis. But it was soon ascertained that the British Government was trifling with these overtures, for the purposes of carrying out the views of the East India interest in England with regard to Texas. President Tyler having recently discovered all those secret intrigues, determined at once to take high national and independent ground in his next message to Congress—to propose the annexation of Texas to the U. States, provided that republic desired it—and to fling defiance into the teeth of the British Government, who have been "paltering in a double sense" on commercial treaties, while its agents were calculating the chances of disunion and disruption in the south.

To the assumption of such high and daring ground in the next massage—a position even more billigerent than General Jackson ever took—certain members of the cabinet have more or less objected. Mr. Upsher has supported the President, but others haye opposed or thwarted his views.

This is supposed to be the difficulty at present agitating the cabinet—and a few weeks will reveal its accuracy, effects and consequences on public opinion.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday has a paragraph on this subject, which commences thus:

Dissentions in the Cabinet.—The rumors of dissentions in the Cabinet at Washington, to which allusion was made in our last, appear to be well founded. All accounts agree that Mr. Upshur coincided with the President, while all the other members in the Cabinet dissented.

The subject of difficulty is believed to have been the question of introducing in the President's Message a recommendation to admit Texas into the Union.—*Balt. American.*

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

PARIS, October 13th, 1843.

The King was seventy years old on the 6th, and is the first of the Bourbon race who has ever attained so advanced an age. He can but congratulate himself on the state of tranquility and prosperity which he has brought about by his wisdom and capacity to govern.—The marriages of his children have united this family with those of the most powerful sovereigns in the world. No attempts have been made of late to assassinate him. The ancient nobility are returning to Court, and the Government and People are rivalling each other in efforts of national amelioration. The construction of long lines of railroads can but give an impulse to commerce, and never in my humble opinion, did France seem destined to enjoy such an unrivalled degree of prosperity, power and grandeur.

Gen. Boyer, the ex-President of Hayti, with his mother, nephew and children, are at the hotel Victoria.—His wife died on the passage here, and he has secluded himself since his arrival, although the most marked and flattering attentions have been paid him, by those of the Ministers who are in Paris. All of them have called on him in person, and one of the objects of the mission now fitting out to Hayti, is to endeavor to procure him a pension. As he is almost jet black, this seems rather strange to an American, but color makes no difference here. The first French dramatist, Alexander Dumas, is a full blooded mulatto, yet he is received at Court, & wears some half dozen decorations—and at the law and medical lectures the shades are as varied as at a meeting, at the Marlborough Chapel, much to the dissatisfaction of the students from our Southern States.

Washington Irving is here for the benefit of his health which is delicate. Catlin has paid us a visit, but could find no place which he considered suitable for the exhibition of his museum. Most of the Americans frequent the American Atheneum, which have been moved to a beautiful set of rooms near the Boulevards, where the large collection of American newspapers, books, &c. makes it look quite like home. Messrs. Ledyard and Draper, our Charge and Consul, deserve great credit for establishing and keeping up this institution, which should be supported by every American who may visit Paris.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Science, a statistical research was presented on the population of Europe, which amounted in 1788 to 144 millions, and in 1838, to 253 millions, showing an increase of about 75 per cent. in a period of fifty years. The increase has been the most rapid in Ireland, Great Britain, Prussia and Austria. France is far behind all the rest, as its population does not double itself in less than 130 years. An account was also read of a flying machine, propelled by steam, which has recently been invented by a mechanic of Nuremburg. A small model has worked so well, that he has been supplied with funds to enable him to construct one 12 feet long.

Interesting from Canada.—Advices from Kingston are of more than common interest. The seat of government question was decided in both houses of the Legislature, on the 3d and 4th instant, in favor of the Government plan—to wit, the removal to Montreal. In the House the resolutions proposed by Mr. Baldwin, to this effect, were carried by a large majority—31 to 27—after an excited debate of two days, and strenuous opposition, manifested by warm speeches and also by the proposal of numerous amendments, which were successively voted down. The last of these was that the House should be dissolved and an appeal made to the people by a new election. The vote on this was 23 to 54. Thus the ministry have triumphed in the House beyond their highest expectation.

The resolutions were taken to the Legislative Council on the 4th and there, after another warm debate, the discussion was made the order of the day for the 9th.—Our readers may remember that the resolutions were once rejected in the Council, some of the members being absent, and the point made against them now was that they could not come up again for consideration during the present session.

This point being overruled, the Hon. Mr. Morris rose, made his protest against the decision come to, and announced his intention of withdrawing from all farther participation in the action of the Council. He then left the chamber and was followed by twelve other members. The Speaker also, in putting the question, declared his opinion that the proceeding was unconstitutional, and that if sustained by the majority of the Council he could no longer consent to occupy the chair.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Death from Want.—Yesterday afternoon the Coroner held an inquest over the body of a colored girl, about fourteen years of age, named Julia Ann Thomas, who died in the course of the day, in a wretched hovel in Small street, from want, exposure and general debility. The season for cases of this kind is approaching, and it behooves the charitable and benevolent to prepare for alleviating, as much as possible, the misery which attends the presence of winter.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The above happened in the city of Philadelphia, and as the paragraph copied indicates, is not an isolated case, or one new to their sensibilities—for 'the season for cases of this kind is approaching!' We live in a slave-holding state, but thank God, we live in a community where no occurrences of the above kind shock the feelings of its members. Died from 'WANT and EXPOSURE!'—and that too in *Philadelphia*—the head quarters of abolitionism—where live *Burleigh, Parish, Earle,* and a host of other *friends* to the 'poor slave,' who would entice them to this death of *want* and *exposure!* Where were these sleek faced rascals, when this poor creature died from the above causes? Where was that christian benevolence and love of human nature, to which their sickly pratings so much tend? Oh, ye callous hypocrites—have ye not enough miserable blacks, starving and dying in the midst of you, without seeking to decoy others to their ruin? Are not your eyes daily pained by the half clad, shivering wretches who hourly cross your path? If you *do* sympathise with the degradation of the blacks, relieve those at your doors, who are in *want* of sympathy and *aid;* and let those whom Providence has placed in bondage, enjoy the provision and protection which is legally and morally secured them. We have strong prejudices in some matters, and among them a *mad dog* and an *abolitionist* are our abomination. We would not touch either except with a pitchfork!—*Centreville Times.*

Coquetting Extraordinary.—A few days ago, a pair of turtles, seemingly anxious to become united in the silken bonds of wedlock, made their appearance before one of the clergymen of Glasgow, who, finding the requisite certificates all right, proceeded with the ceremony, until he came to that part of it where the question is put to the bridegroom, if he, "is willing to take this woman to be his wife?" To this necessary query, the man, after considerable hesitation, answered, "No." "No." said the minister, with a look of surprise, "for what reason?" "Just," said the poor embarrassed simpleton, looking for the door, "because I've taken a scunner (disgust) at her." On this, the ceremony to the evident mortification of the fair one, was broken off, and the parties retired. A few days after, however they again presented themselves before his reverence, and the fastidious bridegroom, having declared that he had got over his objection, the ceremony was again commenced, and proceeded without interruption, till a question, similar to the above, was put to the bride, when she, in return, replied in the negative.

"What is the meaning of all this?" said the clergyman, evidently displeased at the foolish trifling of the parties. "O naething ava," said the blushing damsel, tossing her head with an air of resentment, "only I've just ta'en a scunner at him!" The two again retired to their lonely pillows, and lonely it would seem they had found them, for the reverend gentleman, on coming out of his house the following morning met the foolish couple once more coming to solicit his services. "It's a made up noo," said the smiling fair one. "O yes," said her intended, "it's a' settled noo, and we want you to marry us as soon as possible." "I will do no such thing," was the grave and startling reply to the impatient request. "What for?" asked they, speaking together, in a tone of mingled surprise and disappointment. "O naething ava," said his reverence! passing on his way, "but I've just ta'en a scunner at ye baith."—*Kilmarnock Jour.*

Where the Money Goes.—The N. Y. Herald says—The salary paid by the Anti-Slavery Society to James G. Birney, the "Friend of Man," and the Anti-Slavery candidate for President of the United States, is $2,380 per annum, besides travelling expenses. That paid to the intensely benevolent Joshua Leavitt, editor of the Emancipator, is $1,800 per annum, and to Henry B. Stanton, $1,000 and his travelling expenses. Who wouldn't sympathise with the poor slave for $2,000 per annum? Benevolence is a good trade—a great many ingenious persons have found it out.

Sentence of Mike Walsh.—This individual, who has for several months published a paper in New York, called the 'Subterrenean,' was on Friday sentenced by the Court of General Sessions to pay a fine of $25 for a libel on John Magnus; $100 for one on Levi D. Slamm; $50 for an assault and battery on Mr. Millard; to be imprisoned two months in the penitentiary for a libel on Joseph Southard; and to stand committed until the fines are paid.

Father Mathew.—This celebrated Advocate of Temperance, lately stated in London, that he had received letters from the Majistracy of Liverpool and Manchester, where 140,000 persons had taken the pledge, stating that already an immense diminution of crime had taken place. He also said that there were 4,000,000 acres in Ireland into which spades had never been put since the flood, and that he desired to see the Irish as happy in their own country as were the English, by the cultivation of additional thousands of acres.

From the Indian Country.—We learn from the Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer, that JACOB WEST, who was convicted in the Saline district of the Cherokee Nation as an accessory to the murder of ISAAC BUSHYHEAD, was hung on the 11th ultimo. and that JOHN WEST was also convicted, and hung on the 15th ultimo.

The Cherokee Council was still in session on the 21st ultimo. It had passed an act of outlawry against the STARRS, (the murderers of the Vore family,) authorizing the citizens to take them dead or alive, and another act creating companies of a captain and twenty-five men in each district for the apprehension of these criminals.

☞Col. H. Marshall, dem. has been elected a state senator from Natchitoches, La, in the place of Mr. Boisseur, elected to Congress.

☞On the 6th inst. $111,102,71 in specie was received at N. Orleans. In a few days $35,000 more is expected from Matamoras.

UNITED COLONIES OF AMERICA.—A project is on foot to unite the British Provinces under one Colonial government.

COMMUNICATED.

Hydrophobia among the dogs of the vicinity of Cambridge is notoriously prevalent in a high degree. The probability of its communication to those of the town is very *imminent*, and the consequences may be fatal.

Is it not an absolute—municipal duty of the Commissioners of the town, for the protection of its citizens from the most horrible of all maladies, to which the human economy is obnoxious, to call a Board, without a moment's delay, and pass an order, that all dogs from country, or town, seen in the streets without a suitable muzzle, be shot, on sight, by the Bailiff, on the penalty of $5.00 to be paid by the Bailiff, in each and every case of non-performance;—and to authorize all persons to kill such dogs:—the order, to continue in force for six months: because so long, at least, the infection may lie dormant; and the popular notion of nine days being the limit, is unquestionably erroneous.

A CITIZEN.

Nov. 17, 1843.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A bill has passed the Vermont House of Representatives, by a vote of 167 to 5, forbidding any officer or jailor of the state to have any thing to do with arresting or detaining a fugitive slave.

WONDERFUL IN THEIR NATURE.—Considering the statements which have been made, of the excellent medical effects of the Vegetable Extract Pills, prepared by Stainburn, and their successful results upon the human system, it is not to be wondered at, that they are in such extensive use by the afflicted. Based upon the true scientific principles, and composed of ingredients that rank high with medical men, *Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills,* are performing cures which astonish the most incredulous. Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, fever, and in fact, almost every disease give way to their powerful and benign influence. The invigorating and searching qualities of the different articles which enter into their composition, have a tendency to remove all impurities of the blood, destroy undue biliary secretions and promote insensible perspiration, thereby renovating the system, and producing health, strength and activity.

The Stainburn Pills should always be at hand.

Office for the sale of the above valuable Pills is No 338 Broadway, next door to the Tabernacle. Price 25 cents per box.

The Vegetable Extract Pills are sold by WHITE & ANDERSON, agents for Cambridge, and by agents published in another part of our paper.

HUMBUG.—We wish it to be *distinctly understood,* the certificates and other proofs of the excellence of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which appear in this paper occasionally, are *fully and strictly true.* None other will be given. The following is from a well known builder:

NEW YORK, March 10, 1843.

I was last fall attacked with a pain and severe soreness of the chest, which continued for a number of weeks. I had previously, for several years, been subject to a permanent weakness, caused by a strain.—This last attack gave me much apprehension, as I feared it was the commencement of a fatal disease. About the middle of December I began to take Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—a single bottle of which soon removed all soreness from the chest, added strength and vigor to the lungs—and now I regard myself as perfectly sound and well.

JOHN BROWN, 61 Ann street.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold by THOS. M. FLINT, Cambridge, at $1.00 per bottle.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Nov. 12, 1843.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	$4.25
City Mills,	4.25
WHEAT—Prime White,	0.95
Prime Red,	0.90
CORN—White,	0.47
Yellow,	0.52
OATS,	0.20
RYE,	0.50

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 14th inst. by the Rev. James A. McKenney, EDWIN J. STEVENS, Esq., of Talbot, to Miss SARAH HOOPER, youngest daughter of the Hon. Thomas J. H. Eccleston, of Dorchester county.

OBITUARY.

Died in this town, on the 14th instant, of Tatarrh fever, after an illness of 16 days, CHARLES ELLIOTT, infant son of Isaac and Mary Ann Phillips, aged 7 months and 13 days. Thus have the fairest hopes of an affectionate mother, the high expectations of a doating father been cut off, and they are left to regret that the object upon which they had centered their dearest affection has been taken from them. Yes, by death we are called to have the tenderest ties severed, the sweetest hopes blighted, and the fondest expectations cut off; but why should we repine at the loss of those we love, when to them it is eternal gain. He has been taken from a world in which, had he lived, he would have suffered the many ills to which humanity is heir to, when now he is free from all affliction and pain, and has gone to rest with Him who said, 'suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.'

And must I lose thee! must I thee resign,
My much-loved son, no more to call thee mine;
Must I thy filial sympathies forego,
And see thee fall a victim to the foe.
Yes, I must lose thee; we my son must part;
O! how that word with anguish fills my heart:
Death will divide us, and the gloomy cell
Immure that cherished form I loved so well.

R.

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 store of John T. Stewart, in Tobaccostick, on

Saturday the 16th day of December

next, between the hours of 1 and 4 (P. M.) the following valuable Real Estate, to wit,—all that part of "Thompson's Range," containing 106 acres, more or less, which was conveyed to Joseph Stewart by John & Henry Robertson. This land is chiefly covered with an excellent growth of wood & timber, and is situated in Button's Neck—Also all that part of "Westphalia," "Chamber's Chance" and "Thompson's Desire," containing 317 acres, more or less, which was conveyed to Joseph Stewart by A. C. Thompson.—This property is exclusively of wood & timber, and very valuable. I will also sell, some houses & lots about, and in the neighborhood of Tobaccostick, and any other lands of the said Joseph Stewart, that persons may be disposed to buy at a fair price—The above, or any other property as aforesaid, will be sold in lots or parcels to suit purchasers, and subject to the widows right or Dower. The terms of sale are one fourth cash on the day of sale, the residue on a credit of 1 & 2 years, bearing interest from the day of sale, secured by bond, with security approved by the subscriber.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.

Nov. 18, 1843. 3s

CASH FOR NEGROES.—I wish at all times to purchase likely *YOUNG NEGROES* of both sex, for which I will pay the highest market prices in cash. I can at all times be found at my Office, No. 2 *S. CALVERT STREET, 3 doors below Baltimore-st.* All communications will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM HARKER.

Nov. 18, 1843 3m

TEACHERS WANTED.

The Commissioners of Primary Schools in District No. 2 wish to employ several Teachers, to take charge of the schools the first of January next. They will meet at New Market the 2nd Saturday in December.—Applicants will be expected to bring recommendations as to character, qualifications, &c.

COMMISSIONERS.

Nov. 18, 1843 3t

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MARYLAND, *to wit:*

THE numerous blessings enjoyed by the people of Maryland during the present year, in the estimation of all who cherish a proper sense of gratitude for the abundant bounties of our Creator, demand that some one of those days usually devoted to secular employments, should be dedicated to thanksgiving and praise and glory of the Almighty; and as it is usual for the Chief Magistrates of the several States of this Union to designate such days,

Now, therefore, I, Francis Thomas, Governor of the State of Maryland, do most respectfully recommend, that on THURSDAY, the 30th day of NOVEMBER next ensuing, the people of Maryland abstain from all secular employment, and publicly engage in thanksgiving, praise and prayer to the Almighty, because of the manifold blessings enjoyed by them under Divine protection.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed my name, and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirtieth day of October, in the year A. D. 1843, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-seventh.

(SEAL)

FRANCIS THOMAS.

By the Governor,
JNO. C. LEGRAND, Secretary of State.

In the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, November 6th, 1843.

ORDERED, that the Report of James L. Wallace Executor of James L. Wallace senr., of sales of Real property of which the said Jas. L. Wallace senr. died seized and possessed, and sold by said James L. Wallace jr. his Executor, under and by virtue of the last will and testament of the said James L. Wallace senr., be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 15th of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Cambridge Chronicle before the 10th of December next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $2034.

True copy.
Test, THOMAS BREERWOOD,
JOHN W. DAIL,
O. P. HOOPER,
Justices of Orphans' Court.

Certified by
THOS. H. HICKS, Reg. W. D. C.

Nov. 11, 1843 3t

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder on

Thursday the 7th day of December,

at 10 o'clock A. M., all the following property which was mortgaged by William D. Barrow to the late Henry Page Esq. to secure the payment of a sum of money in the mortgage deed expressed, to wit:—All that farm and plantation and woodland which the said William D. Barrow purchased of Henry Page trustee to sell the real estate in the cause of Henry Page against Charles Tilden and others—Also the dwelling house and lot in Church Creek, being the residence of the said Wm. D. Barrow; one lot adjoining, containing about three acres; also one other lot containing about five acres; one small adjoining lot containing about one-quarter of an acre—each of the above lots lie in Church Creek. Also one half the wood lot purchased of Levin Richardson, being a part of the tract of land called "Three Brothers;" also the following personal estate, to wit:—One negro woman 'Comfort,' five beds, bedsteads and furniture; two sideboards, six tables, two dozen chairs, two carpets, one bureau and bookcase, two pair of brass andirons, shovels & tongs, four looking glasses, one clock, dinner china, tea china, two dozen knives & forks, two dozen silver spoons; three horses, two mules, three yoke of oxen, six head of cattle, six sheep, two hogs, twenty pigs; three thousand feet of two-inch plank, 30 cords of wood; crop of wheat now seeded, thirty barrels of corn, two thousand pounds of blade fodder, six stacks of top fodder, fifteen hundred pounds of pork; one gig & harness, one ox-cart, one scow; goods now in the store house, and the residue of the said Wm. D. Barrow's entire real and personal estate.

The sale will take place at the residence of said William D. Barrow on Church Creek, the terms of sale will be, on the real estate, a credit of one and two years, the purchase money to be paid in two equal installments, the whole to be secured by bond and security to be approved by the Trustee: on the personal property, for all sums above ten dollars, a credit of six months will be given, note and security to be approved by the trustee; for all sums of and below ten dollars the cash will be required on the day of sale.

On the payment of the entire purchase money, the trustee will convey to the purchaser, at his expense, the property to him sold.

CHARLES L. CHAPLAIN,
Nov. 11, 1843 tds Trustee.

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, 6th day of November, 1843.

On application of Algernon Hurley, Administrator D. B. N. of Edward Ross, late of Dorchester County, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, a paper selected by him.

In testimony That the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name and seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of November in the year of our Lord, 1843.

L.S.

THOMAS H. HICKS,
Register of Wills, Dorchester co.

In compliance with the above order. This is to give Notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of administration d. b. n. on the personal estate of Edward Ross, late of Dorchester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of November, 1843.

ALGERNON HURLEY, Adm'r. d. b. n.
of Edward Ros, dec'd.

Nov. 11th 1843. 3w

HENRY W. COOKE,

(Of the late firm of Flint, Cooke & Co.) has resumed the wholesale and retail Dry Goods business, at the South East corner of Hanover and Lombard-sts., Baltimore, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Seasonable Goods, at prices that cannot fail to please, and respectfully solicits purchasers to call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 4, 1843 3t*