THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, November 25, 1843.

ELECTIONS.

Vermont. On the 17th inst. an election took place for a member of Congress, to fill a vacancy in the 2d district, which has resulted in the choice of the Hon. John Callamer, whig. The whig gain since Sept., so far as ascertained, is 1025.

Maine. We have already announced the election of Mr. Severance, whig, in the 3d district. In the 4th district, the whig gain as far as heard from, is about 2500—the result doubtful. There is probably no choice in the 5th district. Returns from 30 towns in the 7th district, gives Robinson, whig, 1036; Carey, dem., 939; scattering 93. On the fourth trial the whigs elected the member of the legislature in the Brewer and Orrington district, by 24 majority—at the previous trial a democrat came within three votes of an election—close cutting.

Florida. The annual elections for members of the legislature took place in Florida on the 6th inst. The democrats, from the returns received, seem to have made a clean sweep.

Mississippi. The elections in this state for governor, members of congress and the legislature, and all other officers, from judge down to constables, took place on the 6th inst. There were three tickets in the field, (except for congress,) whig, bond-paying democrats, and anti-bond-paying democrats. In consequence of the state not being districted, the whigs ran no candidates for congress, but voted for the bond paying democratic ticket. We have the following returns:

In Adams county, the whig majority for governor over the other two tickets, is 257—in 1841 it was 429. The majority for the other officers is larger—about 400. Natchez elects two whigs to the legislature. Jackson county gives 146 majority for Brown, dem.; Greene county about 30 for Brown; Perry county 27 for Clayton, whig. All these counties have chosen democratic representatives. In Warren, the whigs, and in Claiborne, Harrison, Marshall and De Soto counties, the anti-bond-paying democrats are successful. These returns indicate the election of A. G. Brown, the anti-bond-paying democratic candidate for governor.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Massachusetts Election.—The Atlas of Nov. 15th, gives returns from all the towns in the Commonwealth except Florida and Chatham, as follows:—Briggs, 57,336; Morton, 53,073; Sewall and scattering, 8,857. It will thus be seen that Briggs is ahead of Morton 4,263 votes, but lacks 5,600 votes of an election.

Representatives Elected.—We learn that at the adjourned town meetings, held yesterday, Whig Representatives were elected in Reading, Cambridge, Attleboro', Beverly, Sandwich and Newburyport. One additional Democrat has been elected in Lynn, and one in Provincetown. We also learn that L. Meigs, whig, has been elected in Rochester. The list now stands 165 Whigs to 110 Democrats.

We learn from the New York Herald that the Mayor of that city has received a box of books from Paris, being the first of the exchanges between the cities of New York and paris, negotiated by M. VATTEMARE.—The books are in French, and all pertain to the city of Paris. On the back of each of the volumes is inscribed at the top, "La Ville de Paris a la Ville de New York,' and at the bottom, "Systeme d'Echange, 1843."

A report, written in French, which accompanied these works, states that similar exchanges have been sent to Maine, Baltimore and Boston.

Fashions.—The New York True Sun says, of the fashions in that city—The cold weather has brought the ladies out in full winter costume. Mousseline de laine, velvets, velveteens and fur have superceded silks, and Broadway flashes with all the hues and patterns of the kaleidoscope; for never within our recollection has fashion arrayed her votaries in such gay and multicolored fabrics, as she has selected for the present season. Blue, orange, green, scarlet, black and crimson, in strong contrast, seem to be the prevailing tints, and the gentlemen, not to be outdone in splendor, are wearing vests emblazoned like a herald's tabard, or illuminated missal. Some few ambitious male individuals, presuming upon their mustachois and imperials, have even ventured to encase their nether person in integuments of as many dyes as Joseph's coat; but as the example has not been followed so extensively as they expected, we presume their parti colored legs will speedily assume a civilized appearance. We met one of these gay legged persons in Chambers street, last Saturday. The ground color of his pantaloons was a blue, on which appeared little conical dabs of yellow, looking, we presume, very much like the tongues of flame which were painted on the robes of the victims at an auto-de-fe during the time of the inquisition. He was probably either a travelling count, or a Hebrew vender of cast off garments—which of the two it is impossible to say.

We rejoice to learn that the subscription for the relief of the families of the Officers and Seamen of the United States schooner *Grampus* (lost at sea) is going on famously. Within the last two or three days, one gentleman has sent $500 from Philadelphia; another $700 from New York; and another $1,400 from Boston as the fruits each of his own labor. Several other benevolent persons have also charge of lists there. The Merchants of these cities have answered to the calls of this charity in the most gratifying manner. What say the merchants of Baltimore? We understand that they have not been heard from, which is assuredly not because they have less sympathy for the widow and the orphan than those of Boston; but probably because their attention has not been attracted by the appeal to their humanity.—*Nat. Intelligencer*

The Great Epistolic Art.—This art, *according to his own views of it*, and which is so well expressed in a letter to Miss Thrale, Oct. 27, 1777, Dr. Johnston possessed in an eminent degree. "To sit down," writes he, "so often with nothing to say, to say something so often, almost without conciousness of saying, and without any remembrance of having said, is a power of which I will not violate my modesty by boasting; but I do not believe that every body has it. Some, when they write to their friends are all affection; some are wise and sententious; some strain their powers for effects of gaiety; some write news, and some write secrets but to make a letter without affection, without wisdom, without gaiety, without news, and without a secret is doubtless, the great epistolic art."

It is said that Daniel Webster, retained as counsel for the heirs of Mr. Girard, is to receive a fee of $50,000, if successful.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW.—Many young men believe, that, in becoming lawyers, they attain a certain dignity and importance in society, which could not be so readily obtained by other pursuits. This is a mistake. There is nothing in the mere profession of the law which can elevate an individual; and, unless he possess capacity, diligence and perseverance, he may be, as a lawyer, much more insignificant than he would be as a mechanic. The legal profession is the road to distinction and preferment to those only who have talents, eloquence and indefatigable industry. There is no calling which requires greater application, extent of acquirements, quickness of comprehension, tact, judgment of human nature, and sound common sense. A man may be a practitioner of law a whole life time, and yet make no progress in either fortune or reputation—whilst another, of more brilliant parts and different temperament, will rise at once to eminence. Parents should, therefore, carefully ascertain the dispositions, habits and capacities of their sons, before they resolve to make lawyers of them. If they be dull and stupid, it would be much better to place them in less prominent situations, where their ignorance could do no harm, and would be less exposed to the public eye. It is an old and true saying, that "it is impossible to make a silk purse out of a hog's ear;" and yet, this would be as easily accomplished, as to make a respectable lawyer out of an ignoramus. It is, then, in vain for young men to seek the profession of the law as the means of raising them to dignity and importance, where they have not the talents to *confer* dignity on the profession. Every man should endeavor to be usefully employed in this life; and he who fulfils his duty as a mechanic, laboring diligently and honorably in his vocation, is a much more reputable member of society, than he who adopts a profession from pride, but has not the capacity to fulfil its duties. The Hon. J. Q. Adams, in his reply to the address of the Cincinnati bar, observes:

"It is common to say that the profession of the law is the highest, most honorable, and most dignified that can be exercised by man. Possibly some of you may think so. It is possible that you may have entered upon the profession with that impression. But that impression is not mine. I do believe that the liberties of a country depend more upon the members of the bar, than upon any other profession common to man. Yet I do not consider it, in point of dignity, in point of importance, beyond that of the shoemaker, or the tailor, or the housewright, or mason, or any mechanical profession. I consider it not superior to the profession of the healing art, destined to alleviate and remove the physical evils of the human race; far less do I consider it superior to that profession which connects man with the future and with God.

"I would say, therefore, that we ought to refer the whole question of the relative dignity and importance of professions and trades, to that sacred principle of natural equality which is the law of nature between man and man."

This is the opinion of one whose age, experience and talents, enable him to form a correct judgment—and it is co-incident with that of the poet, who says, "worth makes the man; the want of it the fellow." The man of talents, integrity and industry, may be retarded in his upward progress for a time, by obstacles; but he must finally conquer them, and reach his proper destination—the ignorant and sloathful man may seek dignity in professional life, but his associates and mankind will nevertheless spurn his shallow pretensions, and "write him down an ass."—*Clipper.*

Paradise Regained.—Day dreaming is always pleasant, though not so uniformly profitable. It has formed the chief employment of some men in almost every age, and generally they have been those who would have accomplished but little had they directed their attention and efforts to any other object. Their 'mission' (to use a little of the language of the present generation of them,) seems to have been to dream for their fellow men, and they have evidently done the state some service in thus releasing their more practical brethren from the necessity of devoting any great portion of their time to an occupation so unproductive. The dreamers of the present day seem to be uncommonly unanimous in the subject of their dreams: they are all endeavoring, with one accord, to dream out some way in which men may do *nothing* but dream, all their lives; some scheme to rid themselves of the necessity of *labor*, or at least to make themselves believe that it is not labor, but a mere sport which, for the lack of other business, and solely for their own amusement, they have undertaken. We find in the opening paper of the Democratic Review for November, a notice of the latest and perhaps the most extravagant (though we would not speak of this with any great confidence,) of all these dreamy mortals. A Mr. Etzler, a German by birth, though a citizen of Pennsylvania, has published a book of which the aim is to show that "Paradise is within the reach of all men, without labor." We have not seen the book, but copy the following *programme* from an extract given in the Democratic Review:—

"Fellow men! I promise to show you the means of creating a paradise within ten years, where every thing desirable for human life may be had by every man in superabundance, *without labor and without pay;* when the whole face of nature shall be changed into the most beautiful farms, and man may live in the most magnificent palaces, in all imaginable refinements of luxury, and in the most delightful gardens; when he may accomplish, without labor, in one year more than hitherto could be done in thousands of years; may level mountains, sink valleys, create lakes, drain swamps and intersect the land every where with beautiful canals and roads for transporting heavy loads of many thousand tons and for travelling 1000 miles in twenty-four hours, may cover the ocean with floating islands, moveable in any desired direction with immense power and celerity, in perfect security; may explore the interior of the globe and travel from pole to pole in a fortnight, and lead a life of continual happiness and enjoyments yet unknown &c."

To accomplish all these magnificent results, Mr. Etzler proposes to employ simply the powers of nature; and enters into grave arithmetical computations to show, for instance, that the power of the wind as it blows over the earth might be made equal to the performance of 80,000 times as much work as all the men on the globe could do. He has a mode of seizing upon this power, by erecting *fences* of high sails all over this earth and storing up in a reservoir, by raising a weight, or water, to some great height, the motive force of which may thus be used at pleasure. The tide is to be used in the same way and the power of the waves.—The ocean he promises to render equally inhabitable with the dry land, and new facilities for transportation, locomotion, &c., are derived to an indefinite extent.—Houses, rooms, and all the necessaries of life are to be beautified infinitely, and existence is to be made perfectly free from every thing that can render it in the least degree disagreeable or vexatious. About two hundred and twenty millions of dollars is all that is needed for the first experiment; and certainly every one must consider Paradise chap at that. If we hear of "transactions" in this new stock we will endeavor to report them.—[*Courier & Enquirer.*

Inexcusable Ignorance.—From the free and rapid intercourse between this country and Great Britain, it could hardly be thought possible for the editor of a London paper to be unacquainted with the characters of our public men, or ignorant of our system of government—and yet we occasionally see articles in London papers, which betray inexcusable ignorance of the concerns of this country.

We have before us a London paper of September 24, in which after having enumerated other candidates for the Presidency, the writer comes to John Tyler. "This worthy gentleman," (says he,) "was *Secretary* to the late Gen. Harrison, and by virtue of an act of the constitution, when President Harrison died so unexpectedly, the Secretary succeeded to the high office, which he will continue to fill until May next." The writer proceeds—"As the election depends not upon the sweet voices of the multitude, but is decided by delegates from the different States of the Union, the chances are that Dan Webster may prove the successful candidate,' &c. Again—"In the lapse of a fortnight or so, the result must in all probability be known in England." He classes Gen. Cass as a rowdy—Mr. Clay as a sympathiser with the Canada rebels—Mr. Johnson as a repudiator—Mr. Van Buren as a slaveholder—Mr. Tyler as a repealer—and Mr. Webster as a gentleman, who has read De Tocqueville. We presume that he has never heard of either Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Buchanan.

Whilst such gross ignorance is exhibited by those who undertake to enlighten the people of England in relation to the affairs of the United States, we cannot be surprised that by some Englishman we are considered as a nation of semi-barbarians. The writer affects great smartness, and gives us a dash of Latin and French—and yet we doubt not whether he has a distinct idea of the location of the country of which he writes.—But what can be expected of an ignoramus, when such a man as Dickens, who was received with the grasp of friendship and the heart of kindness by our citizens, stoop to ridicule their manners and misrepresent their characters?—*Balt. Clipper.*

FOREIGN MINISTERS, &c.

Envoys Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiaries in Foreign Countries, with their places of residence.

NAMES OF SECRETARIES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

Edward Everett, Minister to Great Britain, London, $9,000. F. R. Rives, Secretary of Legation, $2,000.

Chas. S. Todd, Russia, St. Petersburg, $9,000. J. S. Maxwell, 2,000.

—— ——, France, Paris, $9,000. H. Ledyard, $2,000.

Henry Wheaton, Prussia, Berlin, $9,000. Theo. S. Fay, $2,000.

Waddy Thompson, Mexico, $9,000. B. E. Green, $2,000.

Daniel Jenifer, Austria, Vienna, $9,000. J. R. Clay $2,000.

Washington Irving, Spain, $9,000.

Geo. H. Proffitt, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, $9,000. R. M. Walsh $2,000.

Dabney S. Carr, (Minister Resident,) Turkish Dominions, Constantinople, $6,000.

Caleb Cushing, Commissioner, &c. to China, $9,000. Daniel Fletcher Webster, Secretary of Legation, $1,500.

Charge d'Affairs of the United States Government in Foreign Countries, with their residence and salaries.

W. W. Irwin, Danish Dominions, Copenhagen,	$4,500
Washington Barrow, Portugal, Lisbon,	4,500
H. W. Hilliard, Belgium, Brussels,	4,500
Chris. Hughes, Holland, Hague,	4,500
Geo. W. Lay, Norway and Sweden, Stockholm,	4,500
Am. Baber, Sardinian States, Turin,	4,500
Wm. Boulwace, Two Sicilies, Naples,	4,500
W. S. Murphy, Texas, Washington,	4,500
W. M. Blackford, N. Granada, Bogota,	4,500
Allen A. Hall, Venezuela, Caraccas,	4,500
J. S. Pendleton, Chili, Saint-Iago,	4,500
James C. Pickett, Peru, Lima,	4,500

INTEREST.

A Dialogue between a Teacher and his Pupil.

Teacher.—What is the common rule for acquiring interest?

Pupil.—Multiply the principal by half the number of months.

T.—Why do you multiply by half the number of months?

P.—Because the principal shows the interest for two months: that is, the interest of any sum for two months or sixty days, is as many cents, as dollars in the principal; to wit, $15 two months, is 15 cents interest, $40—40cts., &c.; therefore, it is evident if the interest is given for two months in the principal, it must be multiplied by half the given number of months to give the true interest.

T.—How do you proceed, when the interest is required for odd months, 5, 7, or 9?

P.—For 5 months, I multiply by 2 1-2; for 7—3 1-2 &c.

T.—When there are days given, how do you proceed?

P.—I multiply by one-sixth part of the days, or take aliquoit parts of the pincipal.

T.—Why do you multiply by one sixt part of the days?

P.—Because the sixth part of the days, is a decimal fraction of 60 days; that is, the sixth of 12 days is 2—which means 2 10ths of 60.

T.—When months and days are given, where do you place the sixth of the days as a multiplier?

P.—At the right hand of the even number of months and point it off as a decimal.

T.—What rule have you for pointing off the product, so as to show the answer in dollars, &c?

P.—As the principal in dollars expresses the interest in cents for two months, the product, after multiplying by half the number of months, will be cents. I reduce the cents to dollars, by pointing off two figures from the right, which are cents—those on the left are dollars.—If there are cents and mills in the principal, they are decimals. I therefore cut off as many figures from the right (which are mills and parts of mills) and reduce those on the left as before. If I multiply the one-sixth of the days, I cut off one more figure from the right—the sixth of the days being a decimal.

T.—When you take the aliquoit part of the principal what do you consider the principal?

P.—The interest in cents for 60 days.

T.—Do you always take the aliquoit part of the principal as the interest for sixty days.

P.—I do not. If the days are less than six, I consider the principal of mills, showing the interest for six days; that is, the interest of any sum for six days is as many mills as dollars in the principal.

T.—How do you explain this?

P.—As the principal expresses the interest in cents for sixty days, and as six days is one-tenth of sixty, and one mill one-tenth of a cent; it is evident that the principal expresses the interest in mills for six days, on the same principal that it does cents for sixty days.

T.—How do you generally cast interest?

P.—By analysis.

T.—What is the interest of $40, for two and three days?

P.—The intereet of $40, for two months is as many cents as dollars; that is 40 cents; for three days half as many mills, i. e. 20—equal to two cents; therefore the interest is 42 cents.

T.—What is the interest for $80, for five months and nine days?

P.—The interest of $80 tor two months, is 80 cents; for 4 months, twice 80—to 160 cents; for one month, half of 80—40 cents; 40 added to 160 equals 200 cents, the interest for 5 months. The interest of $80 six days is 80 mills; for three days and half of 80—40 mills; 80 mills and 40 mills make 120 mills—equal to 12 cents; 12 cents added to 200 cents, make 212 cents or $2,12, the answer.

The North Eastern Boundary.—The Boston Courier says that the survey of the U. S. Boundary line according to the treaty of Washington, has been conducted during the past season with great industry and success. The Bounnary has already been surveyed and marked from the monument at the source of the River Saint Croix, to the outlet of Lake Pokenagamook, on the river St. Francis. This portion of our frontier embraces the whole of the Madawaska settlement, which is by far the most populous portion of the line, until it reaches the frontiers of Vermont and New York. Monuments of cast iron have been erected along the greater portion of the meridian line, at the distance of one mile apart. The terminii of the straight line between the outlet of Lake Pokenagamook, and the Northwest branch of the St. John, have been determined astronomically, in latitude and longitude, and the greater part of the river St. John, above the mouth of the St. Francis, has also been accurately surveyed. The labors of the Commission will probably close about the middle of the present month.

Liberal.—Mr. Thomas L. Lindsay lately deceased, who resided near St. Charles, Missouri, has bequeathed property valued at over $5000 to the American Bible society, to be expended in circulating the Bible in Asia. Mr. L. also liberated his slaves twenty in number, and provided for their wants after their arrival.

Delicacy.—True delicacy is nothing more than the refinement of modesty. It is the sensitive plant of *woman* which gives the quickest notice of approaching dangers and trembles at the bare apprehension of any thing which can injure her honor her safety or repose. So amiably in itself, one cannot wonder that every female wishes to be thought in possession of it. But it is a shy and timid plant, and least displays itself where it is known to exist in the highest perfection.

A New Free Trade paper, to be called "*The Gazette,*" is about to appear in New York. The *Evening Post* says it is supposed to be intended for the support of Mr CALHOUN, and expresses much confidence in the ability of those who direct the publication.

The N. Y. Tribune says:—Hon RUFUS CHOATE, we see it reported, will resign his seat on the assembling of the new Legislature of Massachusetts in January—of course, with the understanding that Mr. WEBSTER takes his place.

Compliment to New England.—While in town, Col. Johnson remarked that during his journeyings in the New England States, amid all the festivals which he has attended, *he had never seen a person in an intoxicated state.*

BE WISE IN TIME.—How much better it is, by a rational exercise of judgement, to preserve health when we have it, than first to lose it, and then pay the penalty in suffering and danger, as an indispensable preliminary to its subsequent restoration. It is known that as soon as a person applies to a judicious physician for advice, he is put under a proper course of regimen to restore him to health. The same course that is calculated to restore health, is also calculated to prevent disease. To accomplish an object so desirable and important as to prevent disease, and preserve health, make use of Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills, which are allowed to be the best preventive, as well as the agent in the most perfect cure. "Purify the blood," is the advice given by all honest medical practitioners, and it can best be purified by making use of vegetable matter. Stainburn's Pills are composed solely of the most essential and finer parts of such roots and plants as are known to be most efficacious. A word to the wise is sufficient.

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.

[From the Cincinnatti Daily Times of May 20th, 1843.]

"*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*—We should judge from Messrs. Weagly & Knepper's letter, published this day among our advertisements, that this popnlar remedy for Coughs, Lung complaints, and diseases of the breast generally, was realy a valuable medicine, and worthy of serious attention from the public. We are informed by the wholesale agents that they are almost daily receiving similar letters from all parts of the West.

We would advise our readers who are laboring under an affection of the Lungs, to make immediate trial of this truly excellent medicine. The most intelligent and respectable families of our city have adopted it as a favorite family medicine; and persons predisposed to Consumption who have used it, speak in the highest terms of its efficacy.

Scores of individuals have been cured of Asthma, the early stages of Consumption, Bleeding of the Lungs obstinate Coughs, &c., by this Balsam, after hope had well nigh yielded to despair. We say this in all candor.

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

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 16th inst. by the Rev. R. E. Kemp, Mr. WILLIS V. BRANNOC to Mrs. ROSANNA B. SMITH, all of Dorchester County.

On Tuesday the 21st inst. by the Rev. W. Spry, Mr. THOMAS HUBBARD, jr., to Miss SARAH E. LECOMPTE, both of this County.

On Taylor's Island, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bayley, Mr. WILLIAM KEENE, of Baltimore, to Mrs. SUSAN A. EDMONDSON, of the former place.

DIED,

On Monday morning 20th instant, after a protracted illness, Mrs. AMELIA PATTISON, at the advanced age of 73 years.

By this afflicting dispensation of Providence society has been deprived of a bright ornament, her relatives and acquaintances a warm friend, and the world a christian. For, possessing a mild and an amiable disposition and virtues of no ordinary cast, she was a blessing to her all who knew her. And long [illegible] while she sleeps in the "cold and silent grave," she will be remembered by the poor and [illegible] and benefactor. But why sh[illegible] not dead, but gone before [illegible] alone for the faithful; to [illegible] can resist, no period of [illegible] poor, "the young and [illegible] the decrepitude of [illegible] strokes of immor[illegible] ruins." May [illegible] trump shall b[illegible] couch and [illegible] that adorn [illegible]

FLO[illegible]

WH[illegible]

COR[illegible]

OATS,
RYE,

THE subs[illegible] tomers Plain [illegible] also Figured Ingrain.

Fig. Venitian manufactured fr[illegible]
(1 1-4lbs. clean wool to each yard)
Plain " (1lb. " ")
Fig. Ingrain (1 1-4 lbs ")

If the yarn is sent the charges will be for
Figured Venition 44 cts
Plain do 40 "

N. B. The wool must be sent for Fig. Ingrain.
Samples of each kind may be seen at the store of
WHITE & ANDERSON, Agents.

A supply of each of the above kinds kept constantly for sale. Wool left with the agents will be promptly attended to.

JAMES MITCHELL & CO.

Nov. 25, 1843 tf

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of Venditioni Exponas and 5 writs of Fieri Facias all issued by William McMichal Esq. and to me directed, one at the suit of Kendal Fooks use of Pike & Ward, one at the suit of Wm. D. Barrow adm'r. of John H. Barrow, one at the suit of George W. Traverse adm'r. of John W. Twilley, one writ of Fieri Facias at the suit of John T. Stewart use of Kendal Fooks, one at the suit of Wm. Mears use of William Layton use of Hooper C. Hicks, one at the suit of Richardson Gambriel use of Willinm Mears use of William Layton use of Hooper C. Hicks, one at the suit of Kendal Fooks adm'r. of Jenkins Horseman, and one at the suit of Jra R. Corkran use of William Mears use of William Layton use of Hooper C. Hicks, all against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of Stephen D. Ruark, Thos. H. Ruark, Horatio Hughes, Levin Woollen, Charles Johnson and Josiah Webb, I have heretofore seized and taken into Execution the property of Stephen D. Ruark and Thomas H. Ruark, to wit:—1 negro woman 'Rose,' 2 horses, 2 mantle-clock, 25 head of hogs more or less, the crop of corn on the ground, 15 head of cattle more or less, all the blade and top fodder, 20 head of fattening hogs, 1 yoke of steers, 1 ox-cart, 1 horse cart, 2 beds, bedsteads & furniture, 20 bee-hives and all those following tracts, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Vienna district, No. 3, 'Magazine Hall' 50 acres, 'Smithfield' 320 acres, 'Sequel Neck,' 'Bachelor Range,' 'Gootee's first attempt,' 'Bestpitch Chance' and 'John's Lane,' 181 1-4 acres; 'Smithfield,' from H. Page trustee of Bestpritch, 100 acres, 'Luck at Last' 43 acres, 'Addition to Hicks' Lot' 8 acres, and I hereby give notice that on

Saturday the 16th day December

next, between the hours of 10 & 4, P. M., on the premises of the said Ruarks, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the said Stephen D. and Thomas H. Ruark's right, title, claim, interest and demand at law and equity to the above property so seized and taken in execution, to satisfy the said writs of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias and cost due and to become due, and subject to county charges, direct tax, and officers' fees due Wm. B. Dail, Sheriff & Collector, for the Year 1843.

JOSIAH LAYTON,
Nov. 25, 1843 ts Constable.

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 Batton'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. ts

CASH FOR NEGROES.—I wish at all time 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

All kinds of Job work neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.