THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, February 17, 1844.

The sale of the State Coupons & certificates.—The Senate passed on Saturday last the resolutions before passed by the House for the sale of these coupons, &c. The immediate effect of this bill, as we stated before will be to reduce the price of these articles.

The Hon. Richard B. Magruder, one of the Associate Judges of the 6th Judical district, died suddenly on Monday morning last, at half past one o'clock, in the fifty seventh year of his age, of an affection of the heart. Judge Magruder was eminent for his great legal learning, his spotless integrity, and many private virtues.

General Jackson's Fine.—We think it re'aced to a certainty that the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson, by Judge Hall, will be refunded. When the bill came up on Tuesday last in the U. S. Senate, Mr. Berrien chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported an amendment, that the payment of the fine should not be construed into a censure upon Judge Hall, which amendment was negatived by yeas 18, nays 26.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FOR CONGRESS.

	Thomas. A. Spence.	*No Opposition.*
Fork,	25	
N. Market,	67	
Vienna,	68	
P. Creek,	20	
Lakes,	156	
H. Island,	72	
Cambridge,	185	
Neck,	80	
	683	

Washington, Feb. 12, 1844.

SUPREME COURT.

The court room, if possible, was more thronged this morning than on Saturday. At ten o'clock the room was thronged and it was nearly half past 11 when Mr. Webster renewed his argument. Mr. Binney, before Mr. Webster commenced, was permitted to make some explation of his former argument, and to cite additional authorities. Mr. Webster then went on and addressed the court with his accustomed force and ability until he concluded. Mr. W.'s defence of the Christian Religion on Saturday has been regarded as one of the ablest and most interesting defences of the Christian faith that has ever been given. It seems to have produced a marked impression upon the mind of the immense congregation who heard it.

Mr. Webster addressed the court until 3 P. M. without closing his argument.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The last arrivals brought a copy of the Act, which has been submitted to the Texas Congress, proposing the annexation of that Territory to the United States.—As a matter of novelty, our readers may like to be made acquainted with the features of the bill. They propose to call it the State of Texas, and, in general, that it shall be entitled to all the rights, benefits, privileges, and immunities, legislative, executive, and judicial, which belong to the other States forming the United States of America. That it shall be entitled to two members in the Senate, and two members in the lower House of the United States, until the census is taken by that government. The public lands to be granted to the United States, and in consequence whereof, the United States shall assume the payment of all the public debt of Texas, at the rate of the specie value of said debts at the time of their creation or assumption.

That the judicial tribunals of the State of Texas alone shall have the entire and only cognizance and jurisdiction of all litigations which may arise upon or in any wise grow out of lands, the titles of which have emanated from the governments of Spain, Mexico, Coahuila, and Texas, or the Republic of Texas, up to the time of the annexation of Texas to the United States, and the courts of the State of Texas, in all their adjudications upon the aforesaid litigations, shall be governed by the present existing Constitution and laws of the Republic of Texas so far as they apply to the same; and in all cases whatsoever, either civil or criminal, for or against any citizens of Texas, for causes heretofore existing, the judicial tribunals of the State of Texas shall in like manner, have the entire, final, and only jurisdiction.

These are the chief provisions, that can interest, even by curiosity, the readers of the United States.—The introduction of the bill does not show what strength the party in Texas possess, in favor of the annexation; and, of consequence, it would be of little use to discuss the subject here, in regard to the views of the people of the United States. The principal interest they will feel now is to cast their eyes over the provisions of the bill, as a matter of news, and to see what is going on in Texas—and it is for that purpose we have made a synopsis of them.—Sat. Courier.

GRANTS OF LAND IN OREGON.—The bill of the Senate, for the occupation of Oregon Territory, reported by the Select committee, to whom it had been referred, without alteration, makes a grant of six hundred and forty acres of land to every white male inhabitant of the Territory of Oregon, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who shall cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years, or to his heirs, in case of his decease. That to every such inhabitant or cultivator, being a married man, there shall be granted, in addition, one hundred and sixty acres of land to the wife and husband, and the like quantity of one hundred & sixty acres to the father, for each child under the age of eighteen years, or who may be born within the five years aforesaid.—Ib.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—In the Legislature of several of the States, a strong effort is on foot to secure the property of married ladies, and prevent its being swallowed up by the creditors of their husbands.—In some states there is already such a law in existence. In the Assembly of New York, a bill has been introduced, to this purport: That any estate, real or personal, belonging to a female, which may before marriage be obtained by her own personal industry, or which she may at any time be entitled to by inheritence, gift, grant, or devise, and the rents, issues, profits, and income thereof, shall be and continue the separate estate of such female after marriage, and subject to her own control to the same extent after as before marriage, and none of the said property shall be liable for her husband's debts or engagements.—Ibid.

The Panama Canal.—Our readers have been from time to time advised in regard to the proposed enterprise of a canal across the Ithmus of Panama. It will be recollected that the Congress of New Grenada, gave the right of opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the Isthmus of Panama, solely and exclusively to the house of Augustus Salomon & Co., of Panama, and to the Granadian Government; and they have the right over all such lands as shall be found necessary for the formation of a canal. That it is to be completed in eight years, but it may be extended, if it be found that the work has been already commenced, which is actually the case, Messrs. Salomon & Co. having caused a survey to be made of the whole line from Chagres to Panama.

The English papers of later date say that this great enterprise has been undertaken in earnest, and that the work has been already contracted, and the necessary steps taken for its completion. It is said that about four thousand workmen have been already enrolled.

It is also stated that the Barings are connected with Salomon & Co. in the great enterprise Grenada, it is said, has ceded to the contractors the line required, with 80,000 acres of land on the two banks, and 400,000 more in the interior. The survey shews that the highest point in the line of the canal is 33 feet, and the length of the line not more than twenty four miles, and that three rivers can be made available.

Thus it would appear certain that this vast enterprise is to be vigorously prosecuted: and it must certainly be regarded as one of the most extraordinary that this age of enterprise has exhibited.—Ibid.

Persecuting the Jews.—The Frankfurter Gazette contains a letter from the frontiers of Russia, dated December 16th, which says:—"The ukase, ordering the removal of the Jews from the frontier districts into the interior, is at this moment being carried into effect.—Nearly 100,000 persons are affected by this measure.—They receive passports which indicate their place of residence, and they are expected to have all their property sold off within a day after."

Pilgrims to Jerusalem.—Bishop Alexander says that a vast concourse of Pilgrims made their appearance in the holy city on the first of May last. There were 2,500 Greeks, 2000 Armenians, 300 Copts, about 1000 Latins, and 1000 Mahomedans. The last were on their way to the grave of Moses, which their tradition say is in the mountain near the Dead Sea.

LEAP YEAR.

By referring to the Almanac, it will be seen that bissextile or leap yea, the season of female privileges as pleaders at the court of Hymen, has again, in the regular course of time, come round, and bashful swains, as well as timid lovers, must "stand and deliver." It is a privilege which has been sanctioned by the practice of ages, and coming to us approved by sage experience, should not be either abused or allowed to pass by unobserved. The "lords of creation" must stand ready for the encounter, for the time honored privilege bestowed on the other sex equally prohibits a refusal on their part. The youthful and gay aspirant, the rusty old batchelor, and the experienced widower, are all doubtless ready to receive verbal or "sealed proposals," and fully prepared to close a contract with the fairest bidder. To the timid, the bashful, and the fickle minded, the dread of refusal, with the horrors of 'popping the question,' are serious obstacles to encounter, and have driven many a faithful admirer from the presence of his "lady love," into the ranks of the cold-hearted old batchelors, caring not a straw for the world, nor with a single soul to care a straw for them. To save these admirers from so unfortunate a position, we are sure the ladies will come to the rescue, and in the language of the poet exclaim:

"At the altar of Venus we've lighted our flame,
And a cordial submission is all that we claim."

Another peculiarity of leap year is that the child whose fortune it may be to be born on the 29th of February, will behold the recurrence of his birth-day but once in every four years.—This peculiarity *must* be observed, and if the ladies "act well their part," the year with all its ancient requisitions, and the weddings, as well as other happy incidents attendant thereon, will in due course of time occur, to the great comfort and happiness, we trust, of "all whom it may concern."—B. Sun.

Secretaryship of the Navy.—The Baltimore Patriot states on the authority of a private letter, that Commodore Stewart has been appointed acting Secretary of the Navy, which post he is expected to occupy on Monday. The Commodore has already reached Washington, and has had an interview with the President upon the subject.

The Madisonian of Saturday morning has the following significant paragraph:

"Among the distinguished visitors to the capital at this time, we have pleasure in announcing Commodore Charles Stewart, the gallant commander of the frigate Constitution in some of the hard fought battles of the last war. Old Ironsides, under the same command, would still make the splinters fly. We are happy to say that the Commander is in fine health, and at the call of his country has but one answer—"*Ready, ay, ready.*"

New York and Virginia.—The Norfolk papers state that A. M. Cunningham and C. C. Robinson, Esqrs., have been appointed Inspectors of the Ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, to carry into effect the act of assembly, of March 13, 1841, to prevent the citizens of New York from carrying any slaves out of that commonwealth, and to prevent the escape of persons charged with the commission of any crime. E. S. Gayle, Esq., has resigned.

For Liberia.—The New York Commercial says:—"We learn that the Colonization Society will send off a vessel from this city about the middle of March, for Africa, with emigrants. Some eighty or ninety persons are now ready to go out, twelve of this number will go back into slavery unless they are sent off by a given time."

Marriage.—I never knew a marriage expressly for money that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are continually playing the same unlucky game. I believe men more frequently marry for love than women because they have a free choice. I am afraid to conjecture how large a portion of women marry; they think they will never have a better chance and dread being dependant. Such marriages no doubt sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a greater number would have been far happier single. If I may judge by my observation of such matters marrying for a home is a most tiresome way of getting a living.—*Mrs. Childs.*

Five days later from Europe.

The ship Republic, at Boston, brings Liverpool advices to the 11th January. We are indebted to the New York Herald for an extra containing the news.

There had been a further improvement in the wheat market.

Money continued abundant.

Cotton was again in the ascendancy. Market closed firmly at the last accounts.

There have been a few revolutionary indications in France. A thousand students had called upon Lafitte; they were ripe for an *emeute* and cried "*vive Moliere,*" &c.

A good prospect for a very fine spring trade was held out.

Every thing was prosperous in Great Britain.

Fresh disturbances had broken out in Athens.

Packet ships New York and Liverpool, arrived out on the 10th ult.

According to all accounts O'Connell may be convicted.

The State Trials were to begin in four days—on the 15th ult.

It was gathered as a fact that General O'Donnell, Captain-General of Cuba, was openly encouraging the revival of the slave trade at Cuba. Three large car goes of these poor miserable wretches had been recently landed there.

The "National" publishes a letter from Rome, announcing that the utmost distress prevails in that city. Commerce, agriculture, and manufactures are in a deplorable state, and the only income derived by the shopkeepers is from strangers.

FRANCE.—Our advices from Paris are to the 8th.

M. LAFITTE AND THE PARIS STUDENTS.—The following is from the Moniteur:—A certain number of students, which may be estimated at about 300, repaired, on Saturday, to the house of M. Lafitte, to congratulate him on the speech which he recently pronounced in the Chamber of Deputies. On passing before Moliere's monument, in the Rue Richelieu, they repeatedly cried 'Vive Moliere.'

After waiting on M. Lafitte, they resolved to proceed to Passy, to visit M. Berenger. They stopped a moment on the Boulevards, before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and cried, Down with Guizot, but these clamors immediately ceased on the injunction of the Commissary of Police' who watched their movements. Having partly dispersed at this point, they soon afterwards formed again in the Rue Royale, and marched in the direction of Passy, M. Berenger, however, was absent from home. In the main street of Passy, the Commissary of Police, who had not for an instant lost sight of the rioters, was insulted, and several of the agents who accompanied him were ill treated. Ten of the authors of these violences were here arrested, and the remainder dispersed.

The packet ship Roscius, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 14th January. We are indebted to the Herald and Journal of Commerce for the annexed items:

The news carried out by the Liverpool and New York sent up the price of cotton,

Sir Hudson Lowe, to whom was entrusted the custody of Napoleon at St. Helena, died in London, of paralysis, on the 10th ult.

The Cortes of Portugal were opened on the 2d by Donna Maria in person.

The Duc de Bordeaux has left England for the continent.

A letter from the Island of Bourbon, published in the French papers, states that England has taken possession of Diego Saurez, a magnificent port in the island of Madagascar.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Feb. 9, 1844.

On motion of Mr. Stansbury, of Baltimore city, the committee on grievances and Courts of Justice were directed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Constitution as to establish six judicial districts each having one Judge; three Judges to preside in the Court of Appeals; to establish the salary of the Judge of the High Court of Chancery; and to establish a superior Court for Baltimore city, to have concurrent jurisdiction with the Court for that circuit in all cases where the amount at suit exceeds five hundred dollars, and at stated periods to exercise all the jurisdiction of Baltimore City Court; to have one judge, and that each of the Judges above named receive a salary of $2000.—Also, into the propriety of providing for one Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors for Baltimore City and County, to receive a salary of $1200. And to suggest any other change deemed expedient in the present judiciary system of the State.

IN SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, the resolutions from the House providing for the sale of Coupons in favor of the sinking fund, were taken up.

Mr. Sellman moved so to amend as to require they should be sold at not less than eighty cents in the dollar. Determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Ely the resolutions were laid on the table.

The House bill in favor of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore was passed.

February 10th, 1844.

COLLECTION OF THE DIRECT TAX.

The bill providing for the collection of the direct tax, was taken up by the House.

The amendment adopted in committee, directing the governor to proceed to the appointment of collectors on the first of May, was taken up.

Mr. Stewart moved so to amend the first section as to deprive the local authorities of any power to appoint Collectors. After some debate, it was rejected.

Mr. Franklin moved an amendmeut providing that the provisions of the section shall not be carried into effect until the "works of internal improvements" in which the State has an interest are completed. Negatived.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.—The resolution from the House authorizing the sale of Coupons and Certificates of interest for the benefit of the Sinking Fund, were taken up.—Messrs. Ely, Frick and Mausby opposed them, and Messrs. Potts and Gattger spoke in favor. The debate was going on at the time of closing.

Feb. 12th 1844.

Mr. Phelps submitted the following preamble and order:

Whereas, on the 1st day of January last, on motion of Mr. Phelps, the House of Delegates adopted the following order, viz:

"That the committee on Ways and Means, be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the propriety and practicability of so modifying or changing the law of December session 1842, chapter 301, "entitled, an act to sell the State's interest in the internal improvement companies, and to pay the debts of the State," so as speedily if possible to effect a sale of the State's interest in said internal improvement works, and to apply the proceeds of such sale, to the discharge of the State's liabilities."

And whereas, the said committee has as yet made no report upon said order, and whereas, it is confidently believed that a vast and imposing majority of the people of this State, are sincerely desirous that all connection between the State and the various works of internal improvement, be at once and forever severed, therefore,

Ordered, That the committee on Ways and Means, be and they are hereby instructed to report to this House a bill, which in their wisdom and discretion, they deem best calculated to effect a sale of the entire interest of Maryland, in each, and every work of internal improvement in this State, and to provide that the proceeds of such sale be applied to the extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth.

EARTH'S MUTABILITY.

How mutable—how transitory are all terestial things. How futile are all our endeavors to evade the obliterating hand of Time! There is no confidence to be placed in earthly prospects. The fields and the forests, which, a few months ago were adorned with their gayest attire, now wear a robe of desolation, and the howling winds breathe a mournful requiem over summer flowers. Melodies, that fell like Seraph-breathings, from birds of a thousand different colors, are now mute as though they were hushed in the silent shades of death. Time, ever on the wing, is bearing away the greatness of human pomp, and human wisdom.—Where now are those ancient cities, whose streets were once thronged with the wise, the gay, and the happy? Where is the city of Ninevah, of Palmyra, of Tyre, of Babylon? Alas! they are fallen—they are crumbling to the dust—and the solitary raven moans undisturbed amid their mighty ruins, announcing to the world, that no pomp of earthly greatness can survive the desolation of time. Kingdoms and Empires have fallen.—The rocks of adamant have crumbled—and on the sculptured stone, where genius immortalized its name, the shades of death and desolation are seen. Alas! how fleeting are all terrestrial objects. Wherever we turn our tearful eyes, we see some monument of human greatness sinking to decay. Upon our right hand, and upon our left, we see our friends and our relatives, like blasted roses fading from our sight. The low winds wail over them in tones of sadnesr, announcing, in terms too audible, not to be understood, that we too are mortal—hastening to the grave—that we too, must soon pay the debt of nature and wing our way to the "Spirit land." The same end awaits us—and perhaps, before the close of another year, the same bell that tolled for a friend to-day, may toll for some of us. Before the closing of another ysar, the rank grass may cover our silent tomb. But, are we prepared for that solemn hour? That hour when our eyes shall be closed in death.—That hour, when dissolving nature, shall tell us we must die. If not, let the mournful impression that has already been made upon our hearts, apprise us of our death. Let the few days that we have to live, be spent in preparing a mansion in glory—a mansion, incorruptible and that fadeth not away.—[*Wayne Co. Herald.*

LADIES, LOOK OUT.—Hague says:—All children born near 2h. P. M. the 25th day of January, 1844, will enjoy a happy and long life. Those children born at any hour of the same day, will be a favorite of fortune, though not so great. All persons born on 20th or 21st of February in any year, will be much benefitted during 1844.

CURIOUS CALCULATION.—Maleure, in his volume of "Opinions on Various subjects," (a work by the by which we do not recommend,) says, "if the quantity of time and labor wasted by electioneering intrigues, could be calculated at the rate labor sells for, there is no doubt but that during the last three years, the declaimers and hearers would have lost time equal to the revenue of the union; and the quantity of whiskey and other poisonous liquors drank, spilled and destroyed, would float the navy of the United States; while the quantity of falsehoods invented by all parties, and poluting the thousands of newspapers, would beggar description."

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Kemp, Mr. *Robert Seward*, to Miss *Sarah E. Barrow*, all of this county.

The Bride & Groom will please accept our thanks for the cake sent us.

DIED,

DIED, on Taylor's Island, February 4th, *Levi D. Travers*, in the 47th year of his age.

Mr. Travers was from his earliest youth up to the sickly months of last summer and fall, remarkably healthy, but during which time disease (in the shape of 'liver-complaint') made its first appearance though slightly at first, yet it gradually progressed. About a month previous to his death, he commenced a course of medicine, but alas! too late. He is now in the cold embrace of death, lying low with the dead.

O death! thou hast taken from us, one of our best and most useful citizens! Thou hast bereft an interesting family of a fond husband, a kind father, a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and society of one of its brightest ornaments. And we are left to mourn the irreparable loss; a loss which time nor fortune will not easily repair. But all murmurs be hushed.

Shall man of Heaven complain,
When our mortal loss is his immortal gain?

E.

Departed this life on Tuesday the 12th of December last, Mrs. *Eliza Staplefort*, wife of William T. Staplefort, Esqr. and second daughter of John and Ann Crawford.

To the impenitent and unbeleveing soul death is truly terrible, and the grave a dismal dark abode upon which rests a gloomy clould, uncheered by a single ray of that glorious light which genders hope in the survivors breast. But to the Christian, in the full exercise of a living and a life-giving faith, death has no terrors and the grave no gloom, "God manifest in the flesh"—our Saviour, Christ, by yielding to the claims of justice and the power of death, made atonement for sin and thereby extracted the monster's sting; and by his resurrection from the dead and his re-ascension into Heaven, he opened up a pathway to the skies, adown which the rays of Heavenly light descend to drive despairing clouds away, and irradiate the tombs of those who "sleep in Him."

Such are thoughts which unbidden occupy the mind, whilst contemplating the death of our friend and neighbour, Mrs. Eliza Staplefort—the loving and confiding wife—the tender and watchful mother—the dutiful child—the affectionate sister—the kindly hearted neighbor—and more than all, because including all, the devout, the humble minded, the pious christian.

Think not we contemplate with stoical indifference, the death of one so amiable—so pious—of one who so faithfully discharged the relative, social and religious duties of life! Far otherwise. We mourn our loss but rejoice in her gain. We sympathise with sorrowing relatives, but we sorrow not, and we urge them to sorrow not as those must who are without hope. We point them to her grave and bid them weep, for *there* the friend of sinners "Jesus wept o'er Lazarus dead:" Anon, we bid them hearken to the Master's words, "I am the resurrection and the life, whosoever believeth in me, though he were dead yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die:" or to the voice from Heaven, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord:" even so saith the Spirit for they rest from their labors." We direct their attention to the object of her trust—the source of *her* consolations—the foundation of *her hope*—a hope full of immortality and eternal life—and we then say "Follow her as she followed Christ"—

And you will one day meet again
Where saints with Jesus live and reign!
A few more days of troublous care,
A short time more of faith and pray'r
Will end your struggles here below,
Will victory give—disarm each foe,
And wait your souls to realms above
Where all is joy and peace and love—
Where cherish'd ties are never broken
Where parting words are never spoken.

H.

At Baltimore, on the 8th inst. in the 51st year of her age, Mrs. Susan, wife of Joseph Richardson, formerly of Dorchester county.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

February 13, 1844.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	$4 50
City Mills,	4 56
WHEAT—Prime White,	
Prime Red,	95
CORN—White,	40
Yellow,	45
OATS,	28
RYE,	

VITALITY.—It is the blood which supports and sustains the whole animal economy, and upon its state of purity depends health or sickness. And just in that proportion of purity in which the blood is maintained is our liability to disease. We are too apt to overlook this important fact, and it is not until we are afflicted with sickness that the truth is forcibly brought to our minds. Great care, then, should be observed in regard to the vital current, and the dictates of sound sense and experience should be carefully followed and strictly adhered to. The best plan is to make use of experient medicines, which are composed wholly of vegetables, as the most eminent writers are agreed that such a course tends to lengthen life and preserve the mental and physical faculties in all their strength. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are eminently calculated for this purpose, and as they are highly spoken of by our most celebrated physicians, we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public.

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.

☞As the Indian formerly roamed over the mountains of Peru, unconscious of the vast wealth that lay hidden beneath its surface; so, till lately, have we strolled through our native forests, ignorant of the fact that they contain ingredients which, in hands skilled by study and experience, from by far the most efficacious remedy for all kinds of Pulmonary and Liver affections known to the world; yet this is true. Wild Cherry bark and Tar have indeed, been used before, but their virtues could not be *fully appreciated*, because they were not *fully extracted*. Dr. Wistar has done this—and his Balsam of Wild Cherry (which contains also an extract of Tar) is astonishing every body, especially the M. D's, by its wonderful efficacy in Asthma, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, first stages of Consumption, &c. The Balsam is made from materials which NATURE has placed in all northern latitudes as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but the name for an effect
Whose cause is God."

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates. Always be sure to get the genuine article, as spurious "Balsams" &c. are afloat.

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

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

MY books are posted up to the 1st of the year, and all those indebted are requested to come forward *immediately* and settle their accounts, as I stand very much in need of money. By so doing they will confer on me a particular favor.

Feb. 17, 1844.—3w WILLIAM WINGATE.

IN CHANCERY,
7th February, 1844.

ORDERED, That the report of Charles L. Chaplain, Trustee for the sale of the mortgaged real and personal property of William D. Barrow, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the fifteenth day of April next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Cambridge Chronicle once in each of three successive weeks, before the fifteenth day of March next

The report states the amount of sales to be $1512,40

True copy—Test,

LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Reg Cur. Can.

Feb. 17, 1844.