THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

☞The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 21st February.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS—FIVE HUNDRED MORE SUBSCRIBERS WANTED.—Having a competency of force and being desirous of making our paper one of the best in the State, we have thought proper to extend the following inducements in order that we may be justified in our course:—Any subscriber to the Chronicle who will furnish us with FIVE responsible names, shall have the paper for the present year free of charge. We have been informed that there are names on our books that have been subscribers to the Chronicle from 15 to 20 years, and to such we feel disposed to extend the most liberal terms. Let but one hundred of them send us five subscribers each, and we shall have the number called for, and they shall have the paper for one year gratis. We cannot but believe that there are at least from eight to ten hundred persons in this county who ought to take their own paper, and we feel sure that by a very little exertion on the part of each subscriber, five hundred can be obtained. Also, a commission of 50 cents will be given to any Deputy Sheriff, Constable or Postmaster, for each subscriber. At these rates any energetic officer can make as much by obtaining subscribers to the Chronicle as at his official duties. See prospectus on fourth page.

☞Much interesting political matter is unavoidably left out of this week's paper on account of the sickness of our foreman.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—We are pained to learn that Thomas C. Norman, a youth residing with James D. Twilley Esq. near Salem, in this County, was killed on Saturday last by being run over by a cart which he was driving. He was a youth of exemplary pious habits, great intelligence and generally beloved. He has left a large circle of relations and friends to lament his untimely death.

THUNDER-STORM IN FEBRUARY.—We learn from the Norfolk Herald that a thunderstorm, like the one which occurred on Friday night is something remarkable for the beginnings of February. The stars shone out by a few filmy clouds, till half past 8, when a small black cloud rose and slowly spread over the northern heavens, from which proceeded the elements of such a storm as is usual on a summer's afternoon, that continued till midnight. The flashes of lightning were remarkably vivid, accompanied by heavy peals of rolling thunder, flaws of wind and showers of rain. In the morning there was a clear sky, a stiff, north-wester, and the sun rose in all its splendor.

We learn that during the storm the electric fluid was twice attracted to the condctor of the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, but passed down to the water without doing any damage.

THE WAR TAX.

The war-tax—that crowning felicity of war—the denouement of the tragedy, or comedy, of glory—is coming at last; and many a man who has never before though of battles except as chapters of romance, nor of victories, save as superb visions to be indulged like day-dreams of poetry—will wake up to the disagreeable realization of a costly pleasure. Laurels are, after all, a thing of dollars and cents; trophies are exchanged for treasuries; the reckoning is, sooner or later, inevitable; and the fine silver and gold of a nation goes out, to be returned as with the twinkling of brass.

Direct taxes have ever been, in America the most odious to the people who are called upon to pay them, and who have, in consequence, continually framed their financial systems so as to make the burthen of supporting government an indirect one, which nobody felt and every had the option to escape. Such a system, however, can never long supply the immense demands of war; and from the first moment of conflict—or rather; long before, in anticipation of it as the certain result of the election of Mr. Polk—the true statesmen of the land warned the people to expect the day when the government's agents would call upon them for their money. The "war of three months" has now lasted not quite twenty-one months; and these, with the exception of the three last, have been months of prosperity, months of even wealth. But what prosperity, what wealth, can stand long against the devouring consumption of war? From the first meeting of Congress, it has been seen that direct taxation was impending. Congress has hesitated, not because of speculative, but practical difficulties in regard to the usual means of raising money by loans or treasury notes, which would only stave of the evil day for a while, at the cost of some serious depredation of the government credit. With peace really in prospect, a loan might have subserved the public necessity; with a government adverse to peace, bent, as there is so much reason to apprehend, on the absolute extinction and annexation of Mexico, and of course looking to a continuance of the war until the purpose be accomplished, the loan of to-day would only defer the tax till to-morrow. It is the war policy of the Administration which precipitates, which compels the evil of direct taxation. Every body in Congress feels this necessity; and, accordingly, Mr. Wilmot's amendment—in the nature of a second *proviso*—is immediately carried in the House by the irresistible vote of 93 yeas to 29 nays.

The amendment instructs the Committee of Ways and Means to report upon the expediency of a tax of $5,000,000, to be levied, annually, during the continuance of the war, and until the payment of the debt created by the war, on "stocks, personal property, and money at interest." The sum seems small—but it is only the beginning; and it does not tax lands and houses—but that is only a tub thrown to the whale,—a weak devise of party-craft to gain the hearts of the farmers and house-owners, who always become the ultimate and real victims of direct taxation.

A tax of five millions on "stocks, personal property and money at interest"! That is a popularity-expedient, worthy of the Hon. David Wilmot. However inequitable it may all be in principle, a hard experience has shown to those who are most interested, that, in practice, the great burthen of taxation has always fallen, and perhaps always will fall, upon real estate.—"Shocks, personal property and money at interest" are protean things—magical entitles,, or non-entities, that can be spirited away, with a hy-presto;—*hic et ublique*,—from hand to hand,—hidden away,—assigned away,—cozened away,—the very foxes or wild geese of a tax-gatherers' chase and a legislators' rememberance.—Lands and houses are "fixed facts,"—they are always *there*,—they can be neither hidden, nor put temporarily out of the way, nor undervalued.—The tax-maker loves them,—he can compute their availibility, and count upon their returns; and taxes fly to them as naturally as gnats to the sun. It has not been the practice of the American Government, moreover, to cast the burthen of state on one class of citizens, leaving another class to escape. Personal property may be first called upon for a contribution of five millions; it will not be long before real property will find itself in equal requisition. Those who vote for war must pay for war.

There is this one circumstance, in a moral point of view, highly recommendatory of direct war-taxes; they go further than any thing else in awakening a love of peace, and in rendering wars brief and unfrequent.—*N. Amer. & Us. Gaz.*

From the Baltimore American.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The time and place for the holding of the Whig National Convention having been fixed by the Whigs of Congress, it now remains for all who desire to see a change in the men and measures so injuriously dominant at Washington, to unite cordially and earnestly, in all parts of the country, to promote the great object for which the Convention is designed. There are enough, who desire such a change, to effect it—enough for success, if they act in unity, but not enough to be divided.

Individual opinions and preferences, however strongly entertained, can avail but little so long as they are individual. When men have to *act together*, to accomplish a result which are secondary, incidental or instrumental, must be kept subornate. This is one of the most obvious of the dictates of common sense.

Those who have believed that it would be inexpedient to call a National Convention, supposing that the indication as to need no exponent of that kind, may yet acquiesce fully in the call of a Convention, in the confidence that such a body, representing an intelligent constituency throughout the Union, will faithfully embody and declare the general preference of those whom they represent, in the matter of selecting their candidate for the Presidency.

It is probable, too, that whatever doubts may exist, as to the most suitable leader of the Whigs in the approaching contest—doubts which it is the object of a Convention to remove—the development of public sentiment on that point may have sufficiently matured before the assembling of the Convention to relieve that body from all difficulty or hesitation in the premises. We may all hope that this will be the case; yet, as a condition to such hope, rationally entertained, it is evident that the sentiments of the people, not the individual wishes of this, that, or the other political, of any school, must be deferred to and mainly regarded

In the meantime nothing could be more to the point than the advice of the National Intelligencer; in reference to the practice of certain Whig presses that most injudiciously labor to exalt the particular candidates they happen, respectively, to prefer. by angry and harsh denunciation of others preferred as candidates by their neighbors of the same party. The Intelligencer suggests to these over-zealous gentlemen, that, "if the eagerness and bitterness and ability with which they are scanning the merits and demerits of the several distingu shed Whigs who have been named for Presidency shall have their due and natural effect, the Whig National Convention may, when it assembles, be placed in the singular predicament of not finding one of these eminent men politically surviving, for they will all by that time have been killed off, as candidates, by the disparaging recrimination of the pressess of their own party."

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At a Meeting of the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, held on Thursday evening, January 27th, 1848, to consider the propriety of recommending a WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION, the Hon. W. P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, was called to the chair, and the Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana, was appointed Secretary.

After discussion and due deliberation, it was—

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Whig National Gonvention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

And then the meeting adjourned for one week.

On Thursday evening. 3d February, the meeting convented pursuant to adjournment, when, after some general discussion as to the time and place of holding the proposed Convention, *Independence Hall, in the seventh day of June*, were agreed upon.

It was therefore Resolved, That the Whig Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States do recommend to their friends throughout the Union that a Whig National Convention be held at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1848, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meething be published in the National Intelligencer, and that all the Whig papers in the United States be requested to copy them.

After which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

WILLIAM P. MANGUM, Chairman.

CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COURT MARTIAL.—*Trial of Gen. Scott.*—We find in the New Orleans Delta, the following official order of the Secretary of War, convening the court martial for the trial of Gen. Scott and others:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's office, Washington, Jan. 13, 1848.

General Order No. 2. The following Order, received from the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of the officers concerned:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 13, 1848.

By direction of the President of the United States, a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Brevet Brig. Gen. N. Towson; Paymaster General; Brig. Gen. Caleb Cushing, and Col. E. W. Butler, 3d Dragoons, members, will assemble in Mexico to inquire and examine into the charges and allegations preferred by Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, against Maj. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, and Brevet Lt. Col. James Duncan, Captain of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, and the charges or matters of complaint presented by way of appeal by Bvt Maj. Gen. W. J. Worth, Colonel of the 8th Regiment of Infantry, against Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott; and also, into any matter connected with the same, as well as such other transactions as may be submitted to the consideration of the Court; and after investigating the same, the Court will report the facts in each case, together with the opinion thereon, for the information of the President.

The Conrt will convene on the 18th day of February next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, in the Castle of Perote, in Mexico, where it will continue to hold its sittings, unless the exigencies of the public service may require the place to be changed, in which case the Court is authorized to adjourn from place to place, as circumstances may render nessary, in order, that no embarrasment to the service may be occasioned by its sessions.

Should any of the members named in the order be prevented from attending, the Court will proceed to, and continue the business before it, provided, the number of members present be within the limitation prescribed by law.

1st Lieut Richard P. Hammond, 3d Artillery, is a appointed to act as Judge Advocate and Recorder of the Court.

In case the Judge Advocate and Recorder should be prevented from attending, or unable to discharge the duties, the Court is authorized to appoint some other proper person, or devolve the duties of Recorder upon the junior member.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

By order: (Signed) R. Jones, Adj. Gen.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Safety of Col. Wither's Command—Rumors of Peace—Capture of Generals Valencia and Torrejon and other Mexican Officers—Attempt at Insurrection in the City of Mexico—Skirmish between the Rangers and Guerillas—Supposed Death of Padre Jarauta—Pena y Pena again President, &c. &c.

By the steamship Edith, Couillard, which left Vera Cruz on the 20th ult., the New Orleans Picayune and Delta have papers and letters to the day of her sailing from Vera Cruz, and letters from the city of Mexico, to the 15th ult.

A train arrived on the 18th ult. at Vera Cruz, from the city of Mexico, under command of Capt. Chase and Lt. Whitcomb. The Government train was to leave the city on the 6th, but it was thought that it could not do so until the 9th.—They met Colonel Dominguez's Spy Company at Amazuca, near Puebla. This company had had an engagement, in which he lost some 14, killed about 100 of the enemy, and took Gen. Torrejon and two Colonels prisoners.

Gen. Marshall was met at Perote, which place he left on the 11th ult. Col. Ames and his train were going into Perote on the 12th.

When Capt. Chase was three days from Mexico, one of his men, who had been left behind, joined him, and reported that a great quantity of wagons were in the Plaza, and that they were to accompany an expedition which was to be sent against Queretaro.

There was a rumor at Tampico, on the 19th, that Guadalajara had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna and the Dictatorship.

Col. Hughes, Governor of Jalapa, had prohibited certain "Mexican gentlemen" from assembling in front of the hotel called "Posada de Diligencias," where they have been in the habit of insulting ladies passing by.

Col. Wither's Command, about which our last advices left some anxiety on the public mind, arrived in safety at Real del Monte.

A detachment under Col. Wynkoop captured Gen. Valencia and his aid, and Col. Arista, at the hacienda of the former, Tepijaco, on the 1st ult. Col. Wynkoop was in pursuit of Jarauta and Rea at the time. These escaped him a few hours only. Gen. Valencia and Col. Arista were released on parole.

Gen. Cadwallader's command, consistiag of the 4th Artillery, 6th, 8th and 11th Infantry, left the city of Mexico on the 3d ult. for Toluca. The troops were in fine spirits at the prospect of active service once more. They had reached Lerma at the last accounts, without molestation.

On the 4th ult Major Talhatero arrived in Mexico from Real del Monte with a detachment of the 9th Infantry and twenty dragoons, in charge of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver bars—a part of the assessment levied upon the State and Federal District of Mexico.

A rumor prevailed in the city of Mexico that the Mexican Commissioners had offered a plan of peace—based upon Mr. Trist's propositions at Tacubaya—which had been sent on to Washington city. The departure from the *ultimatum* offered by Mr. Trist, was supposed to be a demand for $30,000 000 for the territory proposed to be surrendered to the U. States.

We regret to learn that the four regiments which accompanied General Butler to Mexico, are suffering much from sickness.

In a letter from Tepic, dated the 11th December, 1847, it is said that news had reached Mazatlan that 500 rancheros of California had attacked the Americans who were in possession of La Paz and San Jose, had defeated them and set fire to those places. On the 2d three American vessels had left Mazatlan to render assistance, and this occurrence would prolong the blockade of San Blas.

A Mexican officer has been detected in endeavoring to induce the soldiers to desert. A military commission of which Gen. Smith is President, and R. P. Hammond, Judge Adcate, is now in session trying him for the offence. If he is found guilty, as I expect he will be, he will either be shot or hung.

By the order of Gen. Scott, Capt. A. C. Myers, has been assigned to the Chief of the Quartermaster's Department.

The correspondent of the Picayune, writing from the capital, under date of the 13th ultimo, says:

On Monday last, the commander-in-chief was informed of a movement designed here to attack the quarters of the officers of the army, and if possible, to take them prisoners or kill them.—The plan was, that the population, or so much of it, as could be induced to take part in the conspiracy, should rise, and, assisted by a body of guerrillas, which were to enter the city at a certain hour, and make the attack. During the day, the commander-in-chief informed all the chief officers of the intended attack, designated rallying points for the different regiments, and made every disposition necessary to defeat the insurrection At night, scarcely a Mexican was to be seen in the streets—showing that the whole population had a knoledge of what was to be attempted.—The precaution adopted, it is supposed, prevented an attempt to execute the plan. The projectors of the insurrection were either blind to the effects of their plan, or foreseeing them, must have been utterly reckless as to the consequences which would result to their own countrymen; for, if the attempt had been made, there is not an officer in the army, not excepting the commander-in-chief himself, who could have restrained the torops from sacking the city. During the night, Lt. Baker, of the 5th Indiana regiment, commanding a patrole, came in sight of two carts near the Plaza de Torro, in the south eastern part of the city, one of which, containing one hundred stand of arms, he captured; the other he was unable to come up with before it was placed in concealment. Whether Gen Scott has the names of the parties who originated the plot, or not, I do not know; but it is pretty well understood, that the chief conspirators are among the soldiers of the Mexican army, who assumed citizen's dress when our army entered the city, and have remained here since. A few days may reveal more in relation to the matter.

We have news to-day from Queretaro. Anaya who was elected President after Santa Anna's resignation, has gone out of office, the term having expired, and Penay Pena, by right of his office as Chief Justice, at present fills the vacant chair, or has been elected Presiden—I cannot positively learn which, but I am inclined to believe the former. He has declared that he will pursue the policy of Anaya, who is supposed to be favorable to peace. The letter which brings this news is dated the 8th inst., and says the Cabinet has been re-organized by the appointment of Mr. Rosas as Minister of Foreign Relations and temporary Secretary of the Treasury, Riva Salacio as Minister of Justice, and Pedro Maria Anaya as Secretary of War.

The following interesting letter, dated Mexico, January 13th, we copy from the N. O. Delta:

The city of Mexico is rife with rumors in reference to peace: some have it that peace is made; others have it that commissioners have gone on to Washington, &c., &c.; and thus we have it up and down every day—peace and war alternately. Believe nothing you hear from this city at the present time on this subject, for I assure you no one, unless it is Gen. Scott or Mr. Trist, knows any thing more about it than "the man in the moon." And these gentlemen are exceeding cautious in everything relating to the movements in the army, and everything connected with it.—The nearest that I can come to the present state of affairs, is from my correspondent at Queretaro, who informs me that there has been no treaty concluded, but he adds: "The whole subject rests with the United States—the Government of Mexico is willing to make a treaty, and are prepared and are strong enough to sustain it." Many of the most influential men in the Republic, who have heretofore been violently opposed to making a treaty, are now advocating it strongly. These persons, who formerly belonged to the army and have been discarded by the Government, are perfectly prostrate; their influence is nothing on either side of the scale. The Congress had not yet met at Queretaro at the latest dates, but it was expected there would be a full meeting by the 15th or 20th ult.

The brigade of Col. Riley is still at Tacubaya, and the brigade of Gen. Cushing at San Angel. No movement of troops for San Luis can take place before the 1st of February, even if Gen. Scott most ardently desired it. The command, before it starts from here, must be fully appointed for five or six months, as it will take that time at least before they would be able to make a road from San Luis to Tampico, by which they would be enabled to bring supplies from the latter place. At present they are without one of the most necessary articles, clothing, for such an expedition. Gen. Scott has sent twice to Vera Cruz for it, and both times has received a very meagre supply; therefore he has had to resort to one of the poorest means of procuring it—having it made here. Capt. McKinstry, of the Quartermaster's Department, has now about 1000 men and women engaged in making clothing for the soldiers, and I understand they will be at least until the 1st of February before a sufficient quantity will be ready. It is a very easy matter to move armies on paper, but more difficult on the field.

P. S.—11 o'clock. Col Jack Hays has returned; he routed Padre Jarauta from one of his dens—killing some 10 or 12 of his men and wounding about 15 others. One of the men shot at the Padre, whether they killed him I am not informed; they brought in his horse saddle and bridle, and cloak and other trinkets belonging to the Rev. Father.

We have received intelligence of the attack on Col. Miles' train, and we are sorry to learn that the fine company of Mounted Rifles has been cut up. We suppose it to be Capt. Ruff, as we do not know of any company of mounted rifles down there except his. The gallantry of Capt. Ruff and his company in several of the most important battles in this country has been severely tested, and always highly distinguished themselves. If the Mexicans did, as we are informed, "cut him up," you may rest assured they had a dear bargain of it. No men in the service use all their arms better than this company.

Yesterday the police guard discovered about a wagon load of muskets concealed in a convent in this city.

Mr. Trist does not go home with the train going down to-morrow.

The gallant Capt. Walker, of 6th infantry, so severely wounded at El Molino del Rey, will be sent down; he goes in a litter—still being too weak to travel otherwise.

A conspiracy has been set on foot, in Pueble to assassinate the Mexican Governor of the State of Pueble. Don Raphael Izunsa, by Gen. Rea and some of his worthy associates. Their letters were intercepted by Col. Childs, from which it appears that their first object was to get Gov. Izunsa out of the way, by assassination, and then murder some of the peaceably disposed inhabitants of Puebla, seize the reins of government, and proclaim Rea Dictator. Gov Izunsa is known to be a strong advocate of peace.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, February 8, 1848.

SENATE.

In the Senate this morning the following bills were passed—for the relief of C. Crawford; to incorporate the Mutual Life Insurrance Company of Motgomery Co.; the completion of the Records in the Clerk's office of Howard District Court.

A message was submitted by Wm. Keyser returning to the House the bill to change the location of "M Alley" in the city of Baltimore, with the information that the authority to make the change was already vested in the city corporation. Adopted.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and after a short time spent therein, resumed the consideration of Legislature business; and adjourned.

No appointments were ratified. So far none of the State appointments have been sent down.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Petitions were presented as follows:—From citizens of Hartford and Cecil counties for and against the erection of a bridge over the Susquehanna rive. at Havre de Grace;—by Mr. Dorsey, from Daniel Butler, of Howard District, asking compensation for certain services;—by Dr. Owens, from Francis Bird, of Anne Arundel county, asking indemnity for the loss of a negro slave;—by Mr. Dorsey, from citizens of Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties, asking the erection of a bridge over Patuxant river;—all of which were appropriately referred.

Leaves were granted to Mr. Melvin, to introduce a bill relative to schools in Caroline county; on motion of Mr. Donaldson, to Committee on Grieveances and Courts of Justice, to allow additional compensation to the deputies of the Attorney General in certain cases.

Dr. OWENS submitted a resolution in a favor of John Butler; read and referred.

Mr. ALLNUTT reported unfavorably on the petitions of Susana Makinson, of Cecil, saml. P. Airy and Josephine Russell, of Baltimore.

The clerk of the Senate returned sundry bills originating in the House, severally endorsed "will pass." And denivered several bills originating in that body, which were appropriately referred. Also, a message of concurrence (adopted yesterday) in the resolution of the House, to address a letter to Mr. Pearce informing of his re-election as U. S. Senator.

The SPEAKER laid before the House reports Nos. 1 and 2 of the Commissioner of Loans to the General Assembly of Maryland, under resolution of December session, 1840, showing the amount and number of each certificate of stock and bond of the State now in his possession, and which are of no use, and ought to be destroyed, received during the year 1847.

COMMUNICATED.

For the Chronicle,

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this County was held at Mr. John Bradshaw's Hotel, in Cambridge, on Monday afternoon last for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a Bank in this County, also of procuring a charte for a Canal to unite the Choptank and Black-water rivers, and also to adopt measures to erect a Steam-Mill in Cambridge. Thomas H. Hicks, Esq. presided at the meeting and Thomas I. Dail, Esq. acted as Secretary. The objects for which the meeting was called were very satisfactorily explained by James Bryan, James Wallace and James A Stewart, Esq'rs., who severally addressed the meeting.—A committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature forthwith to procure charles to establish companies to carry the above named objects into effect. The following are the names of the committee:—Samuel D. LeCompte, Jeremiah C. Wright, George H. Scheigh, Levin Mowbray, Thomas H. Hurry, Joseph E. Muse, Jr. James Wallace, Caleb Shepherd, Francis J. Henry, William A Sulivane, Martin L. Wright, Nicholas L. Goldsborough.

On motion it was decided that the capital of the Bank should be $50.000, the capital of the Canal Company $20.000, and the capital of the Mill Company $10.000.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting should be published in the Cambridge Chronicle and Democrat.

THOS. H. HICKS, Pres.

THOS. I. DAIL, Sec'ry.

MARRIED,

February 1st. by the Rev. R. E. Kemp, Mr. Charles W. Carroll to Miss Ann C. Douglass, both of this county.

On the 31st ult. in Ohio, Mr. Minos Adams, formerly of this county, to Miss Mira Clark of Ross county, Ohio

On the 3rd ult by the Rev. Mr Smith, Mr David Parks, of Main, to Miss Elizabeth J. daughter of Josiah Trait Esq of this county

In Baltimore city, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Isaac P. Cook, Charles E. Gray to Mary E. Reese, eldest daughter of the Rev D. M. Reese.

In the city of Baltimore on the 3d inst. by Rev. J. J. Murray, Z. H. H. Cropper, formerly of this county, to Miss Ellen Mary Jackson, of Baltimore.

DIED,

In this county, on Monday last, Col. JOHN JONES, at an advanced age.

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, 8th day of February, 1848.

On application of Benjamin G. Keene & Samuel R. Dunnock Executors of Samuel Dunnock, late of Dorchester county deed, it is ordered that they give the notice required law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each of three successive weeks in the Cambridge Chronicle, a paper selected by them.

In testimony that the forgoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my name and the seal of my office affixed this 8th, day of February in the year of our Lord, 1848.

L.S.

THOMAS H. HICKS,

Register of Wills Dorchester County.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice that the subscribers of Dorchester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters testimentary on the personal estate of Samuel Dunnock late of Dorchester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 8th, day of August next, they may othewise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand and seal, this 8th, day of February. 1848.

BENJ. G. KEENE & SAM'L R. DUNNOCK,

Feb. 12. Executors of Samuel Dunnock.