THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

DEATH OF THE HON. JOHN Q. ADAMS.—By the steamer Maryland, which arrived here last evening, we learned that this venerable Statesman expired on Wednesday last. An interesting account of his sudden illness will be found below.

INTERESTING LECTURES.—We are informed that the Rev. Dr. DURBIN, late President of Dickinson College, has consented to deliver a course of Lectures on the East, in this town. From the well known abilities of the lecturer, and the opportunities he has had for personal observation—having recently made an extensive tour through the countries he will describe—the citizens of Cambridge and its vicinity may expect an unusually rich treat. The Doctor may be expected in Cambridge about the 20th of March.

A SCOTT MOVEMENT.—The Pittsburg Journal of Wednesday last, cantains a call for a Scott Meeting, which is signed by no less than eight columns of names. The "Hero of Chippewa" has many and enthusiastic friends in Pennsylvania.

FROM MEXICO.—By the last accounts from Mexico the painful intelligence is received of the death of Major EDWARD WEBSTER, of the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and son of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.

ILLNESS OF MR. ADAMS.—The venerable Ex-President JOHN Q. ADAMS was taken suddenly ill in his seat in the House of Representatives on Monday last. The National Intelligencer has the following touching relation of the event:

A mournful and agitating event occurred in the House of Representatives on Monday, which, as the news of it spread through the city, engrossed all thoughts and filled all hearts with sympathy.

Just after the yeas and nays were taken on a question, and the Speaker had risen to put another question to the House, a sudden cry was heard on the left of the chair, "Mr. ADAMS is dying!" Turning our eyes to the spot, we beheld the venerable man in the act of falling over the left arm of his chair, while his right arm was extended, grasping his desk for support. He would have dropped upon the floor had he not been caught in the arms of the member sitting next him. A great sensation was created in the House; members from all quarters rushing from their seats and gathering round the fallen statesman, who was immediately lifted into the area in front of the Clerk's table. The Speaker instantly suggested that some gentleman move an adjournment, which, being promptly done, the House adjourned. A sofa was brought, and Mr. Adams, in a state of perfect helplessness, though not of entire insensibility, was gently laid upon it.

The sofa was then taken up and borne out of the Hall into the Rotundo where it was set down, and the members of both Houses and strangers who were fast crowding around were with some difficulty repressed and an open space cleared in its immediate vicinity; but a medical gentleman, a member of the House, (who was prompt, active and self-possessed throughout the whole painful scene,) advised that he be removed to the door of the Rotundo opening on the east portico, where a fresh wind was blowing. This was done; but the air being chilly and loaded with vapor, the sofa was, at the suggestion of Mr. Winthrop, once more taken up and removed to the Speaker's apartment, the doors of which were forthwith closed to all but professional gentlemen, several of whom arrived in succession as the news spread into the city. While lying in this apartment Mr. Adams partially recovered the use of his speech, and observed, in faltering accents, "This is the end of earth;" but quickly added, "I am composed." Members had by this time reached Mr. A's abode with the melancholy intelligence, and, soon after, Mrs. Adams and his nephew and niece arrived and made their way to the appalling scene. Mrs. A. was deeply affected, and for some moments quite prostrated by the sight of her husband, now insensible, the pallor of death upon his countenance, and those sad premonitories fast making their appearance which fall with such a chill upon the heart.

In the Hall, meanwhile, a gloomy pause occurred in the usual hum of voices that fills it.—Some members sat in mute suspense; others stood in groups, and made or answered inquiries as to the cause and the probable issue of the attack; others hastened towards the Speaker's room to get the latest intelligence of the sufferer's condition; while many were busily engaged in writing to their friends at home the alarming news. A remark very frequently heard was, "Well, this is just what Mr. Adams could have wished; it is an appropriate ending of his public career: he falls like a second Chatham, in the Senate House."

Mr. ADAMS, though for some month very feeble, was, when he entered the hall in the morning, in his usual heath, and had but a few minutes before delivered his vote, on a motion before the House, in an usually distinct and emphatic manner. The attack was believed, at first, to have been a fainting fit; but this idea soon gave place to the appalling conviction that it was a recurrence of paralysis, which has twice before affected Mr. ADAMS, though in a milder degree.—Very slight hopes are entertained of his recovering. Mr. A. attained his eightieth year in July last.

We have received a copy of the Report of the committee of claims on the accounts of the Hon. Dennis Claude, Treasurer of the State of Maryland. The committee state the receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 1st of December, 1847, at $1,374,903.95. The expenditures during the same time were $1,194.452.87, for all of which payments satisfactory vouchers were produced. The balance in the treasury on the 1st of December, 1847, was $338 499.46, which sum was subject to charges to that day, then unpaid, amounting in all to $101,279.15.—The actual balance, applicable to future demands on the treasury, was $227,220.31.

The committee also state that they examined the accounts of the Treasurer in reference to the several funds confided to his care, and found them all correct.

THE TREATY—PEACE WITH MEXICO.

The official paper at Washington, in publishing the news from Mexico which we gave in Monday's *American*, proceeds it with these remarks:

We lay before our readers the following very interesting intelligence which we have received in the New Orleans Picayune. It relates principally to the rumors of a treaty of peace. We are sure our readers will excuse us from giving any explanation or speculations this evening upon these matters. Propositions have been received by our government from Mexico, which will, no doubt, be the subject of due and prompt consideration.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday has the following interesting article on the subject:

THE PROJECTED TREATY OF PEACE.

The conjectures and rumors of the last three or four weeks, to which our readers will have observed that we have always attached an importance which has been generally denied to them, have ripened into reality; and as we announced in a hurried Postscript to yesterday's daily paper, the project of a TREATY OF PEACE, signed by Mr. TRIST as Commissioner on the part of the United States, and by three Commissioners on the part of Mexico, has been received by the Executive, and has been now for two days under consideration by that branch of the Government,

The substance of the Treaty is, as we understand it, as follows:

First. Peace between the United States and Mexico, and an Armistice between the Military Commanders of the two countries during such time as the Treaty shall be in suspence.

Secondly. Mexico agrees, in consideration, &c., that the boundary between the United States and Mexico shall hereafter be from the Sea up the middle of the Rio Grande to the boundary of New Mexico, and thence in a line which (with some disgression) is to run west (to the Pacific Ocean, and strike a point south of the port of San Diego.

Thirdly. In consideration of this large cession of Territory the United States are to pay to Mexico the sum of Fifteen Millions of Dollars, and to satisfy all the just claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Mexico.

The Treaty is understood to contain many provisions of detail; but does not, as we hear, include any provision, as has been reported, for the maintenance of a Military force by the United States for a certain time in Mexico.

The Treaty makes its appearance in a questionable *form*: being concluded by Mr. TRIST, as with full powers, after those powers had been withdrawn, or intended to be withdrawn. by the Executive. It is understood, however, that the Treaty, such as it is, will be submitted by the President to the Senate for its consideration.—What will be its fate in that body we shall not undertake to predict.

We can at least rejoice at one thing; that for the present there is a cession of hostilities in Mexico. May it be perpetual!

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW ORLEANS.

Ten days later from Vera Cruz—Important News from Mexico—Rumored Treaty of Peace.

The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Edward Auld, arrived yesterday afternoon fiom Vera Cruz, having sailed the afternoon of the 8th instant.—She brought over sixty officers of the Army, whose names will be found below. Most of them are ordered on the recruiting service. The New Orleans had some thirty other cabin passengers and about 190 discharged soldiers and quartermaster's men. The ship has made an extraodinary run.

Mr. Freaner arrived at Vera Cruz on Sunday last, the 8th instant, bearing despatches from Gen. Scott for the Government at Washington. He was only four days from the city of Mexico. He sailed on Monday, the 7th inst., on board the U. S. steamer Iris for Mobile. The New Orleans was detained for two days to give the Iris time to get in ahead—*why* is scarcely known.—The New Orleans, however, overtook the Iris and passed her before she reached the Balize. The despatches brought by Mr. Freaner are of the utmost importance. The nature of them was not generally known at Vera Cruz, but from a source in which we have abiding confidence we learn that the Mexican Congress has sent in terms of peace, which General Scott has taken the responsibility of accepting. One of the articles of this arrangement is that twelve thousand United States troops shall remain in Mexico until certain obligations are fulfilled—the remainder of the troops to be withdrawn.

We learn further that the preliminaries of the treaty of peace were signed on the first day of February by the Mexican Government, and that no doubt was entertained that the Mexican Congress, which was to meet in a few days, would ratify the same by a large majority. By the terms of this treaty we understand that the United States obtain the boundary of the Rio Grande, New Mexico and Upper California. The pecuniary consideration for these concessions is a mere trifle compared with that proposed in the conferences at Tacubaya.

Our dates by this arrival are to the evening of the 2d inst. from the city of Mexico. and the information given above comes to us through so many channels and in such authentic form that we see no reason to question the fact.

Orizaba was captured on the 26th ult. A full account of the expedition is furnished us by one of our special correspondents who accompanied it. His narrative is intensely interesting, but is so long that we cannot possibly find room for it this morning. One of the purposes of the expedition was to capture Gen. Santa Anna at Tehuacan. The wily Mexican, however, effected his escape through the treachery of one of his countrymen.

Commodore Perry returned on the 8th instant to Vera Cruz, from an expedition to Tlacatalpam and other towns south. We have a report of it, but are unable to insert it to-day.

Two large trains left Vera Cruz on the 7th instant—one for Orizaba, under Col. Bankhead, consisting of 1600 men, and the other for the city of Mexico, under the command of Major Caldwell, of the Voltiguers.

The expedition which left Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., against the guerrillas does not appear to have effected much. They had two or three brushes with the enemy, but no great harm was done on either side.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

MEXICO, Jan. 21, 1848.

The expedition under the command of Gen. Lane, which left this city on Tuesday last, consisted of a portion of Colonel Hays' Texan regiment, with the gallant Col. himself, and two companies of the 3d Dragoons, under the command of Major Polk.

The Star of Wednesday published an extract from a letter of the Secretary of War, which contains an eloquent and well merited tribute to the high military skill and bravery of Gen. Scott and the army under his command. This is as it should be.

The advance of General Marshall's train is in this morning, and Colonel Miles with the rear, will be in to-morrow. The mail is in the rear, *of course*. C. C.

We find in the papers from Mexico the following order of General Scott which is strikeingly illustrative of his humanity and soldierly feelings:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, January 29, 1848.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 27.

It is represented that some of our gallant men who have recently died in general hospital have not been buried with due solemnity. The General-in-Chief is certain that no blame can be attached either to the Chaplains of the Army or to the Catholic Priests of the city. On due notice, they, no doubt, would promptly have performed the duties of their holy offices at the graves of the deceased.

It is ordered that the body of no soldier, no matter what his rank, if not executed as a felon, shall be buried in future, without the customary military honors, unless the presence of the enemy may render the ceremony impracticable, and also without giving notice to some clergymen, at hand, accordingly to the religion of the deceased.

Patients who die in general hospital will be promptly reported, by the senior surgeon of the hospital, to Brig. Gen. Smith, if the deceased belongs to the regular army, or to the senior officer of the volunteers present, if the deceased be a volunteer, who, respectively, will take care to make all proper arrangements for the funerals.

By order of Major General SCOTT:

H. L. SCOTT, A. A .A. G.

From the Mobile Tribune, February 13.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Iris arrived here last evening from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 7th instant. She brought over an officer named Fremer as bearer of despatches from General Scott. He was in great haste, and seemed to be full of important matter. Attempts were made to 'pump' him, but they failed. He left the city of Mexico on the 3d inst., and started last evening for Montgomery on board the steamboat Montgomery. It is supposed that he carries important despatches with him.

We endeavored to find some news, but were unsuccessful. We suppose the despatches were sent by special express from Scott, and that they have as little news of their import at Vera Cruz as we have here.

GREAT CLAY MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The meeting of the whigs of New York, friendly to the nomination of Mr. CLAY for the Presidency, held at Castle Garden on Thursday evening the 17th inst., was attended by a large concourse of enthusiastic citizens. HENRY GRINNELL Esq. presided, assisted by numerous Vice Presidents.

N. B. BLUNT, Esq. read an Address expressive of the objects of the meeting. Joseph Hoxie Esq. the offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation.

Whereas, the near approach of the time when the People of the United States will be called upon to elect a new President, renders it proper that they should meet in their primary assemblies to confer with each other, compare opinions and preferences, and give utterance to their honest convictions: Therefore, it is

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of the City of N. York, regard HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as the most eminent champion of our cherished principles; we confide in him as a Statesman, admire him as a Patriot, and love him as a Man, and believe him fittest of all men to lead the Whig array in the great contest now swiftly approaching.

Resolved, That the public life and services of Henry Clay, during the last half century, and we trust not yet near their termination, afford to the poor and friendless youth of America a most cheering encouragement and striking example; and we point the young men of our land to that life; and to the universal respect and general admiration with which our great leader is now regarded, as affording the fullest evidence that virtue and true Patriotism, although they may not always ensure success and raise to the most exalted station, are yet certain to be rewarded with that which gives to success its highest zest and to station its only just value.

Resolved, That in War and in Peace, in Congress and in the Cabinet, as a debater and a diplomatist, Henry Clay has for the last thirty years stood unsurpassed by the Statesmen of America, and we cannot understand how any man should be willing to vote for any Whig *as* a Whig, yet unwilling to vote for Henry Clay.

Resolved, That the Whigs of New York are neither afraid nor ashamed to avow fully the principles and objects for which they have so ardently and untiringly struggled, and, while they desire success in the ensuing contest, they would value it mainly as an evidence of the advance of popular intelligence with regard to Public Policy and the science of Government, and as affording them opportunity to give practical efficacy to their cherished aims and convictions.

Resolved, That we regard the late Speech of Mr Clay at Lexington in exposure of the causes, character and objects of the present war on Mexico, as among the noblest and most patriotic efforts of the Great and True Man, who 'would rather be right than be President.'

Resolved, That the simple fact that the honest expression of convictions, adverse to the justice and to the farther prosecution of this war on Mexican soil, is denounced as unpatriotic and censureable, tends to exhibit in a strong light the incompatibility of aggressive war with the preservation of Human Freedom, and we do most earnestly trust that our country will never engage in another war of invasion and conquest.

Resolved, That, while Henry Clay is emphatically our choice for next President, as we believe he is that of a majority of the people of the Union, and we mean to do all in our power to secure his nomination, we yet avow our unequivocal intention to await and be governed by the choice of the whig National Convention; and we ask, in common justice, that the friends of all opposing candidates shall meet us in a kindred spirit.

Resolved, That we earnestly request the whigs of this State to meet in the several cities and towns, without delay, and express their preferences of a candidate for the Presidency, and we recommend that in the selection of delegates to the National Convention, the respective Congressional Districts should give a decided expression of their preference.

Speeches were made in the course of the evening by the Hon. Joseph L. White, N. B. Blunt, Dudley Selden, and Horace Greeley, Esqs., and the meeting adjourned after giving nine cheers for Henry Clay.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made to the Senate on Saturday, but were not acted on by that body:—

For Examiner General—James Murray.

Inspectors of Flour in Baltimore City—Inspector General, John McPherson; Assistants, Henry J. Williams, Jacob Beam, John Debou.

Inspectors of Salt Fish.—Chief Inspector, Samuel Sutton; Assistants; Wm. R. Maffit, George Calvert.

Gaugers of casks and Inspectors of Liquors—James C. Hyland, Bennet Bracco, Richard Arningdale, Edward Cockey, Joshua Reilly, John Mallone, Thomas G. Howard.

Inspectors of Leather.—George N. Newman, Peter Hull, John T. Mitchell, George Hands, Wm. Colton.

Inspectors of Lumber in Baltimore.—Patrick Cahill, John Talbott. Wm. E. Timmons, John Mortimer. Jno. B Redgraves, John W. Onion, Isham Eaton, Robert Betts, Edward Dowling, Wm. D. Roberts.

Inspector of Plaster of Paris.—Mitchael Lamb.

Inspectors of Lime.—Elijah Hutton, Joshua R. Hitchcock.

Wood Corders.—Edward O'Leary, John Dewees, John B. Dalton, Moses Griest, John H. Seimers, Peter Bouchell, Z. O. Selby. Nath. Gray, John Beachamp. Nicholas E. Watkins, Augustine Sappington, Louder Simon.

State Wheigh er.—John W. Davis.

Warden of the Penitentiary—Isaac M. Denseu.

Weighers of Hay—John Lancaster, Thomas Cross.

LL. COL. FREMONT'S SENTENCE.—Letter writers from Washington state that the Court Martail found Lieut. Col. Fremont guilty of all the charges preferred against him, viz: Mutiny, disobedience of orders, and unbecoming conduct, for which he was sentenced to be dismissed from the service. The sentence, however, was waived by the President, in consideration of Lieut. Col. Fremont's past services and heroic conduct, and he was ordered to join the Rifle Regiment in Mexico; but immediately on hearing the President's decision, on Saturday, he resigned his commission in the army. This affair is much to be regretted. Lt. Fremont was a brave and daring officer, and bid fair to win further distinction. Discipline and strict subordination in the army, however, must be maintained at all hazards.—*Clipper*

The revenue of the PATENT OFFICE for 1847, from all sources, was $63,111 19
Expenditures 41,878 25

Surplus $21,232 94

which was paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Patent Fund.

The surplusses of the last three years were as follows:

In 1845	$11,680 49	
1846	4,109 45	diminution owing to the re-
1847	21,234 92	jection of British patents.
Total	$27,018 88	

On the 1st of January, 1847, the Patent Fund was $186,564 14
Add surplus of 1st of January, 1848, 21,232 94

Actual Patent Fund Jan. 1st, 1848, $206,798 08

The war seems to have stimulated inventions; the fees from patents for 1847 having been remarkably large. The examinations, owing to the extraordinary increase of business, are *seven months* behind hand; all the other business is up. There are but two examiners in the office; there ought to be at least four.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that it its citizens are awaking to a perception of their true interest, and acting accordingly. It goes on to say—

The continuous line of Railroad to Pittsburgh must greatly increase the business of the city, but a matter of scarcely less importance is the project on foot to establish a line or lines of steamships with Charleston, S. C. That city in less than five years time, will be the grand depot of trade for three or four of the largest Southern and Western States. The railroads already made and have been authorized, all centring at Charleston, mark that city out as a point of great business which it is wisdom in Philadelphia to look after.

A company has also been organized under an old law of the commonwealth, and the new steam propeller "Columbus" will start, as the first of a line of packets direct to Charleston on the 17th instant. Besides these, a number of persons, composed of our most active business men, merchants of abundant means, have held meetings and taken initatory steps to obtain such a charter from the Legislature as will render it prudent to invest money in the enterprise.

An Incident—'Sick and ye visited me.'—About the 10 or 12th Sept., Bishop Pain. of the M. E. Church, South, came on board a steamboat at Memphis, on his way to Kentucky. Nearly every boat from N. Orleans had on board persons suffering with yellow fever, and though no such case was acknowledged to exist on the boat in question, the Bishop kept "a sharp look out" for indications of that kind. At a late hour that night he saw a man belonging to the boat go rather stealthily to a state room and hastily open and shut the door—passing something in without entering. His suspicions were now awake, but he could get no information that night. Next morning he demanded to know if there was not a sick man on board; the answer was evasive, but he pressed the question categorically, until finally it was confessed that there was a sick man, said to be a Catholic priest from New Orleans, ill, in the state room in question.

The Bishop, requested to see him, but was put off with excuses; he urged the matter, and finally declared he would see him. His importunity and resolute stand gave him access: the door was opened, and from it issued a sickening stench, which for a moment drove him back; but he rallied and made his entrance, and found a fellow being apparently at the point of death, who had been for twenty-four hours begging in vain for even a cup of cold water to be handed to him.—But what was the good Bishop's surprise when, instead of some suffering stranger, he found that victim of disease and neglect was the Rev. Joseph Cross, of Poydrass st. Meth. Church, N. Orleans! The Bishop had him well taken care of, became himself his nurse, and by proper attention his patient soon recovered. Professor Cross believes that but for Bishop's kind interposition in his behalf he could not have recovered. The Bishop resolved at all risks to succor a stranger, but unexpectedly found himself saving a friend.—*Nash. Ch. Adv.*

Domestic Architecture.—The February number of "The Horticulturalist" has an article on this subject, which contains some hints on the moral influence of good houses, and the want of fitness or propriety in our strivings after architectural beauty, which may be useful. Here is a sensible extract:

"Almost the first principle, certainly the grand principle, which an apostle of architectural progress ought to preach in America is, "keep in mind propriety.'—Do not build your dwelling houses like temples, churches or cathedrals. Let them be, characteristically, dwelling houses.—And more than this: always let their individuality of purpose be fairly avowed; let the cottage be a cottage—the farm house a farm house—the villa a villa, and the mansion a mansion. Do not attempt to build a dwelling upon your farm after the fashion of the town house of your friend, the city merchant: do not attempt to give the modest little cottage the ambitious air of the ornate villa.

"Be assured that there is, if you will search for it, a peculiar beauty that belongs to each of these classes of dwellings that heightens and adorns it almost magically; while, if it borrows the ornaments of the other, it is only debased and falsified in character and expression. The most expensive and elaborate structure, overlaid with costly ornaments, will fail to give a ray of pleasure to the mind of real taste, if it is not appropriate to the purpose in view, or the means or position of its occupant; while the simple farm house, rustically and tastefully adorned, and ministering beauty to hearts that answer to the spirit of the beautiful, will weave a spell in the memory not easily forgotten."

Elopement of a Boarding School Miss!—The youthful portion of Wilmington. (Del) as we learn from the Delawarian, were thrown into a great state of excitement last week, by the rumor of an elopement of one of the pretty scholars of a boarding school in that city. The *on dit* was soon confirmed. It appears the scholars went out one afternoon for a prominade, and the romantic young lady in question meeting her lover in the streets arrangements were made for proceeding to Philadelphia in the evening train, where the happy pair were married, or it is supposed they were married. The missing young lady presented herself a few days after to be received as a scholar again, this however, was refused, and she was sent home.

LETTER FROM MR. RIVES.—The Philadelphia Inquirer contains a letter from the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, in which he takes strong grounds in favor of General Taylor.

We *Don't Believe It.*—It is said that a Yankee in Boston has set up a one-horse thrashing machine, for the convenience of parents and guardians having unruly children. He'll lick an urchin like smoke for four pence. Small lickings done for two cents, only, and the most entire satisfaction warranted.

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. KELBY FLETCHER to Miss MARGARET CARROLL, both of this county.

On wednesday evening last by the Rev. W. J. Dale, Mr. JOHN HAYWARD, to Miss REBECCA TRAVERSE, both of this county.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Dorchester County Court and to the Sheriff directed, at the suit of William Canner administrator of William Canner, against the lands and tenements of Devereux Travers, I have seized and taken into execution the following property of Devereux Travers, to wit: All those tracts, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Cambridge District, as follows—Ennall's Ferry, containing 156 1-4 acres, more or less; Ennall's Purchase, 90 acres, more or less; one lot of ground and improvements, lying and being in the town of East New Market; Indian lot, containing 103 acres, more or less; one negro boy Bob, aged about 14 years; one negro man Watty, aged about 42 ys; one boy Tom, aged about 20 years; one boy Jim, aged about 15 years; one boy Charles, aged 10 years; one girl Mary, aged about 15 years; one woman Ibby, aged about 54 years; one woman Sarah aged about 37 years; one woman Eliza, aged about 32 years; one girl Jane. aged about 14 years; one girl Elizabeth, aged about 11 years; one girl Ellen, aged about 8 years; one woman Minta, aged about 45 years; one negro Elisa aged about 33 years; one girl Louisa, aged about 12 years;—and I hereby give notice that on

MONDAY the 27th day of March next,

at the Court House door in the town of Cambridge, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder. for cash, all the said Devereux Travers' right, title, claim and interest at law or in equity, to the above property so seized and taken into execution, to satisfy the said writ of fieri facias and costs due and to become due, also officers' fees due me as Sheriff, for 1846 and 1847.

KENDAL M. JACOBS,
Feb. 26, 1848 tds Sheriff.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for lumber are requested to make immediate payment. I wish to renew my Stock early in the spring, it being a cash article it is impossible to do so without the money. J. C. WRIGHT.
Feb. 26, 1848. 3w. High Street.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale, at Thomas B. Travers's Store, on *WEDNESDAY the 1st day of March* next, between the hours of 10 & 12 o'clock, that desirable little Farm situated near Gadd's Ferry, Taylor's Island, containing 60 or 70 acres of land. The Dwelling house is new, and pleasantly located on salt water. There is first-rate drinking water on the farm. Terms of sale will be made known on day of sale, and attendance given by

R. C. ROBINSON and
Feb 26, 1w THOS. B. TRAVERS.