THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING JULY 22, 1848.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR SHERIFF

JOHN R. RICHARDSON.

FOR COMMISSIONERS

WILLIAM K. TRAVERSE,
FIELDER G. JONES,
THOMAS ANDREWS.

WHIG STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

WILLIAM L. GAITHER, of Montgomery,
JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, of Somerset.

For the Congressional Districts.

1st District.	J. M. S.	CAUSIN,
2nd	do	J. P. ROMAN,
3rd	do	ANDREW G. EGE,
4th	do	J. MORRISON HARRIS,
5th	do	B. C. WICKES,
6th	do	J. C. DIRICKSON.

☞The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 24th day of July.

THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.—As a writer justly observes, through their agency and not his, General TAYLOR is before the people, a candidate for their suffrages. He is, therefore, their candidate, and they must sustain him. He is their candidate, because they were for him, when the politicians were against him. He is their candidate, because he was nurtured in their bosom, and grew up under their care. He is their candidate, because his sympathies are all with them, and his interests their interests. He is their candidate, because his election will be the vindication of their principles, and restore to them the right now so dangerously abused by selfish demagogues, to choose their own rulers. He is their candidate, because he appeals to their intelligence, confides in their honesty, and acknowledges their voice in the Government which they have established. He is their candidate, because the Constitution, as construed by Washington and his compatriots, will be his guide.—He is their candidate, because the best interests of his whole country, fettered by no sectional feeling, and bounded by no geographical division, will be his first wish and his last aim. Standing in this position, he challenges their support on every principle of right and duty. Men of all parties, whatever their past bickerings, may shake hands and unite under his banner, the broad, free banner of the country and its Constitution. All he has promised will be fulfilled, and he has promised all the fair and reasonable could desire. He will "dare to do right," and his word is worth all the pledges and all the promises, even though they were piled mountain high, scheming politicians could make in a lifetime. His pledge of an honest heart and an upright will is above their power to give, and hence their resort to resolutions never to be kept, and, "platforms" to mean one thing now, and another hereafter just as party and *self* may justify or require. The friends of General TAYLOR—the People—must, therefore, be up and doing. There must be "neither sleep to their eyes nor slumber to their eyelids" from this until the election in November, for, weak as his opponents are, they are, nevertheless, unscrupulous and watchful. The watchman's cry of "all's well" must neither delude nor enervate—the triumph is not to be celebrated until the victory be won. The Republic is in danger, and strong arms and stout hearts must defend it; but let these be true, and the spoilsmen and corruptionists, who have so long preyed on its vitals, will be put down forever. Buena Vista will be fought again, perhaps, but with the General who "NEVER SURRENDERS," and always fights the enemy "*in whatever force he meets him,*" if the volunteer corps of the People keep up the "*grape,*" the struggle will be over, even before the trembling columns of the enemy can be brought into line. It should be recollected, however, that the battle is to decide great issues, and must be gained. A brave, gallant fight, without success, will not answer. To fail, will be to lose all that is valuable in a free Government, or advantageous to a peace-loving people. It will justify war at the mere caprice of the President; will degrade the character of congress, deny to the majority the right to govern, and make the "One-man Power" supreme and dictatorial against the popular will. To avert these calamities, the people must rouse and to arms! There must be no faltering in their ranks. The march to victory and to freedom should be steady and onward. Even now their enemies are broken and disordered, and one sweeping charge is only necessary to crush them. Courage, then, brave hearts, and be ready for the conflict! Your General is in your midst, and the eyes of the world are on you in this, your struggle against corruption, and misrule, and usurpation. Stand fast and remember his famous declaration to Wool at Buena Vista, 'We can't be beat when all pull together." Let the same high resolve and unconquerable will which sustained him there, animate you now, and the day is ours! 'Stand firm," as he did, and give them battle—"STAND FIRM, AND RELY ON A JUST PROVIDENCE FOR A RIGHT RESULT!"

ILLINOIS.—General Shields is a democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate from the State of Illinois.

From the Phila. Daily News.

GEN. TAYLOR—TESTIMONY OF FATHER McELROY.—The late father Anthony Rey, and the venerable father McElry, now pastor of the Endicott street Catholic Church, in Boston, were appointed Chaplains in the army of the U. States under Gen. Taylor, in 1846.

The talented and liberal editor of the Albany Evening Journal, Thurlow Weed, Esq., in a recent visit to Boston, called on Father McElroy, and obtained from that distinguished clergyman the following character of Major General Taylor. Mr. Weed says:

"We called a few evening since, when in Boston, upon the venerable Father McElroy, one of General Taylor's Chaplains, who is now Pastor of a Church in Endicott street, and who is confessedly among the most enlightened and devoted Philanthrophists and Christians in the Union.—He was near Gen. Taylor through his most trying scenes in Mexico. He confirms in the most emphatic language, all the highly favorable opinions we had previously heard expressed by Maj. Kibay, Capt. Henry and other distinguished officers who have served long and reputably with him.—Father McElroy says that Gen. Taylor is a truly great and good man. Courage, guided by prudence, and justice, tempered with humanity, are, with Gen. Taylor, prominent characteristics.—Temperance and simplicity of habit and manner mark his intercourse with society. Integrity and Patriotism stand out boldly in all his official acts. In a word, Father McElroy expresses, as the result of a familiar acquaintance, *his conviction*, that General Taylor, in the elements that form his character, and the motives and objects which prompt and guide him, bear a strong and marked resemblance to Washington.

"The concurring testimony of good men, soldiers, citizens, statesmen and divines, in favor of Gen. Taylor, under circumstances which might be expected to provoke conflicting opinions, goes far to establish the patriotism and purity of his character. If there were seams in his corslet, his opponents, now that he is a candidate for President, would find them out and send their javalins through them. If there were blemishes in his character, or stains upon his reputation, his rivals would be sure to point them out. But while his friends refer with pride to Gen. Taylor's virtues, his opponents find him wholly unassailable."

A CONTRAST.

1st. Gen. Cass is a partizan.

2d. Gen. Cass has always been a political aspirant

3d. General Cass is a war man.

4th. Gen. Cass never won a victory.

5th. Gen. Cass is a Northern man with party feelings.

6th. Gen. Cass is playing a double game. [See Nicholson letter.] He hopes and trusts the Mexicans will exclude slavery from the acquired territory.

7th. General Cass entertains high notions of the President's authority and prerogative. He approves of a frequent use of the Veto power.

8th. Gen. Cass is pledged to imitate our late Presidents, who have violated the constitution.

9th. Gen. Cass is in truth an advocate of a strong, overbearing Federal Executive, whose opinions, patronage and power, shall direct and control the legislation of this country; that is to say, he is a *Federalist*.

10th. Gen. Cass regards congress as a very unsafe exponant of the national will, and thinks one man elected for four years the best depository of power. He is therefore, in principle, an elective monarchist.

11th. Gen. Cass if elected will be apt to follow in Mr. Polk's footsteps in reference to our foreign relations, and may embroil us before we know it, in another foreign war.

12. Gen. Cass is, finally, a restless agitator, fond of intrigue and party excitement, of a bellicose disposition, and unsettled principles; whose administration, if he were elected, would be one of change and storm, of peril and distress.

GEN. TAYLOR.

1st. Gen. Taylor is a patriot.

2d. Gen. Taylor has always stood aloof from politics.

3d. General Taylor is a peace man.

4th Gen. Taylor never lost a battle.

5th Gen. Tayloy is a Southern man with American feelings.

6th Gen. Taylor is playing no game at all.—He leaves the slavery question to the States as represented in the Senate of the United States.

7th Gen. Taylor thinks the President ought not to control the legislation of the country, except in desperate emergencies.

8th Gen. Taylor is pledged to imitate the earlier Presidents, who made the Constitution.

9th Gen. Taylor is in favor of confining the one man power with narrow limits, and leaving the entire legislation of the country to the unblassed judgement of the representatives of the people in Congress. He is therefore a *Republican*.

10th Gen. Taylor regards Congress as the safest and most faithful exponent of that will, and thinks the Executive is the most dangerous feature in our Government, He is therefore a Democrat as well as a Whig.

11th Gen. Tayloy, stands pledged to pursue the pacific policy of Washington, and to avoid as much as possible the ill-will of nations.

12th Gen. Taylor is a citizen soldier of acknowledged patriotism, purity, and firmness—of sound judgement and fine administrative talents;—and would, if elected, secure to the country a mild, equable and pacific policy.—*Richmond Whig.*

The New York Express says that Mr. JOHN L. STEPHENS, of that city, the distinguished traveller and author, has been recently surveying, or rather examining the route across the Isthmus from Chagres to Panama. Mr. Stephens returned home some days since, and was immediately called to Washington to give information that was required in refereuce to his recent visit to the isthmus. We learn that, after much labor and fatigue, a route has been marked from Chagres to Panama, making the distance some 40 miles.

WOOL TRADE OF MICHIGAN.—The wool trade of Michigan increases rapidly. The crop of the State last year was estimated at 1,700,000 pounds, of which 100,000 was a surplus for exportation.—In 1841 the amount exported did not much exceed 10,000 pounds. The stock of sheep has been increased during the past season, and the surplus of wool this year, it is presumed, will reach 500,000 pounds.—*Exchange Paper.*

THE MORALLY SUBLIME.

Republican institutions often afford illustrations of the truly great and sublime, unsurpassed in the annals of the world's history. Few more affecting instances of this kind are on record than the resignation of Governor Shunk, with its attendant circumstances. Intelligence was forwarded by telegraph, yesterday, of the simple facts that he had resigned, and that hemorrhage of the lungs had supervened upon his long affliction.

The Southern mail confirms the intelligence and brings the act of resignation. To us the whole circumstances present an affecting and impressive scene. A man elevated by the suffrages of his neighbors and fellow citizens to the high honor of the Executive chair of the state, smitten with mortal sickness, lying on a bed from which he is conscious that "in all human probability he will never rise," calmly resigning to his fellow men the office with which they have clothed him, and breathiug the solemn prayer that, "peace, virtue, intelligence and religion" may dwell among them. The concluding paragraph of the act of resignation gives the crowning sublimity to the scene.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It having pleased divine providence to deprive me of the strength necessary to the farther discharge of the duties of your chief magistrate, and to lay me on a bed of sickness, from which I am admonished by my physicians and my own increasing debility, I may in all human probability never rise, I have resolved, upon mature reflection, under a conviction of duty, on this day to restore to you the trust with which your suffrages have clothed me, in order that you may avail yourselves of the provision of the constitution to choose a successor at the next general election.

I therefore hereby resign the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and direct this my resignation to be filled in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In taking leave of you under circumstances so solemn, accept my gratitude for the confidence you have roposed in me. My prayer is, that peace, virtue, intelligence and religion may pervade all your borders; that the free institutions you have inherited from your ancestors may remain unimpaired till the last posterity; that the same kind Providence which has already blessed you may conduct you to a still higher state of invidual and social happiness, and when the world shall close upon me, that you may enjoy the consolations of the Christian faith; and be gathered, without a wanderer lost, into the fold of the Great Shepherd above.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

UNION AND HARMONY.—The Hon. JOHN DAVIS, appeals to the Whigs of the Union, to forget all preferrences now, and not lose sight of "the condition of the country, or of the perils which beset us, in a contest upon a question whether our candidate shall come from this or that side of a geographical line. The constitution spreads over the whole country, our interests extend over the whole, and our duties are co-extensive with both. The wise, the virtuous—those whose efforts to live are made fruitless by vicious legislation, and those who are denied all right to their own money—all look to the approaching election and earnestly hope for the redemption of the country.

"The crisis demands a united and harmonious action all the strength of the Whigs to place success beyond doubt; and I trust that calm consideration and a dispassionate review of our condition as it is, and as it will be if we fail, will allay discontent, and avert the pernicious consequences arising from distracting our friends and impairing our strength. I sincerely hope that patrotism may prevail over and assuage disappointment, and that we may not under any circumstances be left to deplore defeat, which cannot fail to be a barren victory to those who cause it, if it shall be brought about by Whigs who abandon their standard."

ANOTHER TRICK.—The Locofoco managers, it seems, are not contented with the "double-shotted" pamphlet, which is to sweep every thing North and South. In, the apendix to a Life of Gen. CASS, published by Zeiber & Co., Philadelphia, (author's name not known,) the following sentence appears, (the writer is speaking of the Wilmot proviso:) "Originating with Mr. Webster *it was seized upon by the Opposition*, and announced to the world through the instrumentality of Mr. DAVID WILMOT, a member of Congress from an obscure district of Pennsylvania," &c.

Now what would any man, ignorant of the facts and hearing of Mr. Wilmot and his proviso, for the first time, infer from the words quoted above? Why that Mr. Wilmot, like Mr. Webster, was a member of the Opposition; that is of the Whig party: that the proviso is the peculiar property of that party; and that the Democracy are entitled to wash their hands of it. What sort of cause can that be which needs such a defence at this a defence which begins by an entire suppression of a very prominent fact? Why could not the author of this pamphlet tell the world that Mr. Wilmot is a Democrat; that he has never belonged to any other party; and that he has a holy horror of Whiggery, in all its aspects, as his adversary the editor of the Union himself? Is General Cass's cause so near its last legs, that it cannot see the truth and live?—*Richmona Whig.*

THE SHIPMASTERS AT NEW ORLEANS AND GEN. TAYLOR.—A Committee of Shipmaster's yesterday waited upon Gen. Taylor, asking to meet him familiarly. He has named this day, at 12 M., at the St. Charles Hotel, at which time and place all the shipmasters now in this city are invited to attend. We annex the letter of invitation addressed by a Committee of the Shipmasters to Gen. Taylor:—

To MAJOR-GENERAL Z. TAYLOR, U. S. A.

Dear Sir—The undersigned masters of vessels now in the port of New Orleans, while they yield to none in the appreciation of high deeds and great services, are by their profession deprived of the opportunities of expressing their estimation of such deeds and services, and of that friendly intercourse so largely enjoyed by their fellow citizens of other vocations—are desirous of meeting in a social manner with one whose services are enrolled on the brightest pages of our country's history, and whose deeds, from the defence of Fort Harrison to the crowning victory of Buena Vista, have commanded the admiration not only of our own country, but also of the whole civilized world; and one of the very few to whom we can point since the days of the great Father of his Country, and say he is "*sans peur et sans reproach*"—and while we appreciate one who "never surrenders" to his country's enemies, yet we would approach you in the guise of personal friends, to ask the surrender of your own inclinations, so as to give the opportunity so earnestly desired by us of expressing personally our feelings of respect and admiration of your character and services.—Please name the time when it will be most convenient for the to receive us, and believe, dear General, we are your friends and admirers.

The above letter was signed by Capt. Wilson, of the ship Samuel Hicks; Captain Mercier, of the Europe, and Captain Marks, of the Yarmouth. *N. O. Picayune, July 8.*

From the Albany Evening Journal of Saturday.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ACCEPTANCE.—It is deemed proper to state, as we do upon the highest authority, that Governor Morehead addressed letters to Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore, in obedience to a resolution of the Whig National Convention, immediately after its adjournment, informing them of their nominations; that on the 27th of June, in acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Fillmore's acceptance, Gov. Morehead said that he had heard from Gen. Taylor; and that, apprehending some failure in the mails, he had despatched a second letter to the General. But, strange as it may seem, up to the 5th of July, no letter from Governor Morehead had reached Gen. Taylor!

Had Gov. Morehead's letter reached him his acceptance would have been before the people ten days ago. And the moment that the mails so far discharge their duty as to convey a letter to him, his reply will be dispatched to the President of the Convention. And that reply, we venture to anticipate, will confirm and strenthen the confidence of the Whigs of the Union in Gen. Taylor's principles and patriotism.

HOW IT GOES.—The New York Sun gives the following pretty accurate picture of political affairs:

In spite of all the absorbing events transpiring over the ocean, we cannot help taking a side glance at the remarkable revolution going on in our political world. The *emeulee* of parties, the, splits and double shuffles are both curious and instructive. The Whigs are quietly coalescing, and will probably fall into the Taylor ranks before November, but the division of the democracy grows wider and more unhealable every day.—Gen. Cass, with his "five lives" is in a particular dilemma, and if served as badly elsewhere as in this city and State, stands a remarkable fair chance to stay in Michigan *after* the 4th of March next.

Tammany Hall has repudiated him, by the withdrawal of the Democratic Republican Committee, chairman and all, who have gone over to Mr. Van Buren and the free soil platform. The star of the radical democracy is therefore completely in the ascendant in New York, while deserted Hunkerism is left to play the counterfeit of a party which no longer exists. The Van Buren party is now the *real* Democratic party, and conducted by earnest and energetic leaders, will place the author of the little letter to the Chicago Convention, and eulogist of Louis Philippe, in such a pickle as will preserve him, no doubt, from ever reaching the White House.

Alas poor Gen. Cass! Deserted by the master spirits of old Tammany, repudiated, cast out, his case could scarcely be more desperate. A curious correspondent warned us some time ago there was no chance for any candidate whose name began with C, instancing the vain efforts towards the Presidency of Clay, Calhoun, Corwin, Crittenden and Clayton, and applying the mortal of the failure of so many C's to Gen. Cass. Whether by the force of these circumstances or otherwise, our correspondent in all probability will find herself, after the election, a true prophet.

FOUR FACES. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express under date of 8th inst., writes:—

I have seen no less than five lives of Cass, intended for different meridians. There were two editions issued in March last, and two in June,—the two in March were, in character, unlike those of June, and the two of June, like those of March obviously designed for a Southern and Northern Market. All attempts at explanation only make the matter worse. Here are the books and here are alterations,—free trade opinions are inserted in one edition, and omitted in the other,—the letter to Nicholson, against the "Wilmot Proviso," inserted in one, and opinions upon the French Revolution taking its place in the other. Instead of being Janus-faced, therefore, General Cass has four faces, one for each of the different points of the compass. He looks North and West, in favor of Internal Improvements. Southward, he endorses Mr. Polk's notes against them, and approves of all that he has done. He has two faces upon the Wilmot Proviso, two upon the French King and Revolution, and his friends have shown him up in so many ways, that he has more lives than a cat. The last I have seen is in German, and this is expressly intended by its omissions and additions, to mislead and deceive that large portion of our adopted citizens, who dwell among us. These little tricks of little politicians, can hardly have any other effect, now that they are exposed, than to recoil upon those who make use of them for party success. E. B.

LOCOFOCO LOGIC.—The locofocos can chop logic equal to any body or any thing. We find, for instance, three serious charges against the Whigs as follows:

1st.—The Whigs never had any principles.

2d.—The principles of the Whigs are corrupt and dangerous.

3d.—The Whigs have abandoned their former principles.

It will be seen from this that the Whigs never had principles—that their principles were corrupt and that they have abandoned what they never possessed. This logic has never been equalled except by the lawyer, when defending his client on a charge of borrowing a whole kettle and returning it broken. He laid down as his points that his client.

1st.—Never had the kettle.

2d.—It was cracked when it was borrowed.

3d.—That it was whole when returned.

A HIT AT WIDOWS. It is said, that on a certain time, a Chinese widow being found fanning the grave of her husband was asked why she performed so singular an operation. She said she had promised not to marry again while the grave remained damp, and that as it dried very slowly, she saw no harm in assisting the process.

Mr. WILMOT, of Proviso notoriety, has de
ed himself in favor of Mr. VAN BUREN for
Presidency. In a letter of his dated June 29,
published in the Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette, he
nounces his purpose, and adds:

"My motto is, fight to the last on this g
question. I expect Polk will buy up enoug
Congress to pass what they intend to ca
"*Compromise*" to give slavery about half or t
thirds of the acquired territory. I intend to
them notice that I will introduce a bill to "*rep*
any such act, and so far from producing quie
will be but the commencement of agitation.

☞One of the Ohio Lieutenants of the vol
teer regiments, after the battle of Monterey,
leave to go home and do a little recruiting.
got home, and of course was the Lion of his distr
and his recruiting business went on swimming

"The soldiers through the town marched g
And the village all flew to the sound of the drum

When a pretty fair squad were ready to ta
up their march for the field of glory, the Lieute
ant addressed his men, surrounded by the ar
ious and patriotic multitude.

"Well now, boys, I suppose when you s
the General, who has been chawing up the Me
cans like a hog in a corn heap, you expect
see *a crowder!* A-n-d so he *is!* But if you expe
to see him all covered up like some of our Ge
erals at home, you'll be most d——nable mist
ken. No *sirs!* Old Zack ain't of that breed,
ain't; and, *there ain't no particular kind of use*
hanging penny candles around the rising sun!"

The cheers were deafening.—*Yankee Blade.*

Names in Boston two hundred years ogo.—Grac
Beamsly, Mercy Beamsly, Deliverance Bec
Strange Beck, Free Grace Bendall, Hope for Ben
dall, Reform Bendall, Seaborne Cotton, Feathe
gone Direly, Return Gridley, Tremble Gridle
Believe Gridley, Hope Hawkins, Constance Mi
lan, Patience Rice, Hopestill Vical, Waitstill Win
throp, Posthumas Dutchfield, Honor Mahone
Faith Nunt, Joyliffe Rudock, Temperance Stree
New-Grace Wilson, Satisfaction Belcher, Re
demption Scott, Exercise Shattuck, Christophe
Stoddard, Remembrance Amery, Desire the Trut
Akers, Purchase Gibson, Ywzishaddi Browne,
Pedejah Pormott, Tabitha Bell.—[Boston Trans.

The Piety the World Hates.—It is not true that
the world hates piety. The modest and unobtru-
sive piety which fills the heart with all human
charities, and makes a man gentle to others and
severe to himself, is an object of universal love
and veneration. But mankind hate the lust of
power, when it is veiled under the lust of piety;
they hate canting and hypocricy; they hate adver-
tisers and quacks in piety; they do not choose to
be insulted; they love to tear folly and impudence
from the altar which should only be a sactuary for
the wretched and the good.

BALTIMORE MARKET, July 19.

The supply of Flour is light, and we hear of only some small sales Howard street at $5.75; at which price it is generally held. Some sales of City Mills were made to-day at $5.75.

The receipts of Wheat continue light. There is no change to note since yesterday, and we quote for red Wheat, good to prime, 110 a 116c.; ordinary to good 100 a 118c.; family flour, white, 118a 123c.. Rye 65c,; Oats 30 a 33 cts. White Corn 42 a 43.; yellow 48 a 49c.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 17th ult., by the Rev'd. Mr. D Kurtz, Mr. WM. HEARN to Miss MARY NICOLS, both of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. E. Miller, Mr. ROBERT WILSON to Miss FRANCES, daughter of Mr. John Marshall; both of this county.

Sheriff and Collector's Notice.

I do hereby most respectfully inform the public that my accounts for the year 1848 are posted up, and I am now ready for settlements, and that I will allow a discount of five per cent. on all State charges of 1848 paid on or before the first day of September next, in accordance with the late law of the State of Maryland. I have also a large number of accounts due me as Sheriff and Collector for the years 1846 and 1847, and those indebted must come forward and pay off their accounts without delay as it is impossible for me to extend indulgence; but should this notice be disregarded and my accounts not settled with great promptness, I shall most certainly proceed to collect in a very summary manner, as the law directs in such cases. I do not intend by the above notice to inform you merely that I am ready for settlement, but that settlements *must* be made, and with promptness. I have given you timely notice, so look to yourselves, and save me from a disagreeable proceeding and yourselves from cost.

The public's obd't serv't.

KENDALL M. JACOBS,
July 22, 1848 tf D Sheriff & Col.

Trustee Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Cambridge, on

MONDAY the 14th day of August next,

at the hour of 11 A. M., all that parcel of land called "Clover Lot," containing about 150 acres, which the late Hooper Rawleigh devised to his son William Henry Harrison Rawleigh. This property is situated near the Beaver-Dam Bridge, and about four miles from Cambridge and in the neighborhood of the lands of Levin Mowbray and Wm. P. Pennington. It is chiefly cleared land and quite valuable. It is sold for the benefit and advantage of the said William Henry Harrison Rawleigh.

The terms of sale are one third cash, the residue on a credit of 6 and 12 months, secured by bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JAMES A. STEWART,
July 22, 1848—ts D Trustee.

More New Books.

The LITTLE WIFE, by Mrs. Grey, price 25 cts.
ALINE, AN OLD FRIEND'S STORY, by the same popular writer, price 25 cts.
HAROLD, (Bulwer's last,) price 50 cts.
THE SEVEN CAPITAL SINS, by Eugene Sue.
Together with many other cheap publications, just received and for sale by

July 22 O. L. CLEVELAND.

55,000 Shingles for sale low by
jy S. RUTTER.