AMERICAN EAGLE

R. S. TALL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING DEC. 24th, 1856

Look to Your Interest!

THE "EAGLE" HAS A **LARGER CIRCULATION** THAN ANY PAPER EVER BEFORE PUBLISHED in the LOWER COUNTIES, and is constantly receiving *new subscribers which makes it the* BEST PAPER ON THE SHORE FOR PUBLISHING ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLANKS.—We have just printed for the accommodation of office holders, another complete assortment of Blanks, in the neatest style and on the best article of paper. Very cheap only the worth of the paper.

WANTED

AT this office, immediately, an active, intelligent boy, to learn the printing business.—Immediate application should be made.

Last Notice.

Up to this time we find we have remaining on our books over fifteen hundred dollars, for the few months we have been here, and these in small bills, scattered in every direction. All persons indebted to us for subscription or advertising are requested to call and make immediate payment. At the end of this year we shall give the accounts to an officer, and shall be forced to have them collected immediately.—Persons indebted to us will please give this notice immediate attention.

Removal.

After the first of January our office may be found over the hat store of Mr. Jackson, and the confectionary store of Mr. Robertson. This room is much better adapted for a printing office than the one we now occupy. It is in a convenient and public part of the town, yet is not so public to the street as our present office. It is divided int. three apartments and very suitable for a printing office. We shall be glad to see our friends at our new office.

No Paper next Week.—Agreeable to the old established custom, there will not be a paper issued from this office next week. Not only this we want time to move to our new office. For twelve months we have met our weekly engagements and regularly paid our weekly visits.—Some people are of the opinion that publishing a newspaper is a small matter, but let them ask themselves the question, "Have I fulfilled my engagements for a year?" And this alone should undeceive them. To all we wish a pleasant and happy christmas.

The Markets.

We take the following extract of the markets from late Baltimore papers:

FLOUR—Howard Street.—Sales to-day of 300 bbls at $6 56¼ per bbl.

CITY MILLS—Sales to-day of 4,00 bbls at $6,62½.

FAMILY AND EXTRA FLOUR.—We quote Baltimore ground family, at $9,00, and extra $8 a $8,25; Howard street and Ohio extra at $6 87 a 7,00; Family do $8,25 a 9,00 per bbl.

GRAIN AND SEEDS—Wheat.—The offerings this morning were 7,000 bushels, with sales at $1,-53 a $1,57 for fair to good white; red do $1,47 a 1 50c.

CORN—There were 19,000 bushels offered today and sales of new white at 53 a 57 cents, old 62 a 63 cents, new yellow 60c; old 65.

☞It is stated that the Hon. Caleb Cushing intends residing in Washington after the close of the present administration to practice law.

☞It is reported from Washington that the State Department has information of an intended fillibustering expedition against Venezuela.

☞A school little fellow who had just began to read Latin astonished his master by the following translation: "Vir, a man; gin, a trap; Virgin, a man trap.'

APPOINTMENT.—The County Commissioners, on Monday last, appointed *Wm. W.* Lecompte, Constable for this district, vice Charles L. Lecompte resigned.

☞It seems to be very generally conceded that Kansas is sure to enter the Union of States in the course of two or three years, as a free State. What has the South gained by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise?

☞It is stated that a German, with whom Bayard Taylor formed a friendship, has recently conveyed to him as a free gift an estate near the Thuringian forest, which contains a beautiful residence, built in 1760 by one of the ministers of Ernest 11.

RUMORED BLOCKADE OF MEXICAN PORTS:—Advices received at New York from Jamaica, by the Tennessee, state that the whole British fleet on that station had been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of blockading the Mexican ports.—The dispatches conveying the sailing orders were daily expected.

SURRENDER OF PUEBLA.—The steamer Calhoun has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 9th inst. The news of Vidaurri's treaty is confirmed. Pronunciamentos are still the order of the day. Gen Alvarez had taken the field in defence of the government.

LETER FROM GEN. WALKER.—The following is an extract of a letter from General Walker, which the new York Times says was received by the last steamer:

Virgin Bay, Monday, Dec. 1, 1856.

"You will doubtless, get full accounts of the late events here, from the newspapers. I consider that our permanent power in Central America never has been on as firm a basis as now; nor do I know of one single month since I have been in Nicaragua wherein we have made as much progress towards final results as the month which as just ended.

I remain with regard, &c,
WM WALKER.

The Times says:

We are informed that Walker has been amply supplied within the last few weeks with various munitions of war, including most of the incendiary missiles used at Sabastopol, and some perfected since, and that the blowing up of the 11th of April the Costa Rica vessel of war, was by the employment of a destructive shot of American invention, and never heretofore used, and which were made in this city and supplied to Nicaragua by Gen. Heuseingen.

IS A HALF BARREL A BARREL?—A man named Frazier was indicted and tried in Boston the other day for stealing a barrel of mackerel, but the evidence all went to show that they were put up in half-barrels. District Attorney Brewster argued that a half-barrel was still a barrel, and that the term "barrel" used in the indictment was proper. The court did not coincide with the views of the district attorney—deeming half a barrel a distinct piece of workmanship—and decided that the indictment was defective. The jury then, by order of the court, rendered a verdict of acquital.

PAYING A MEMBER FOR DOING NOTHING.—The act of last session of Congress pays members about $20 per day for attendance and deducts $8 33⅓ for each day's absence, so that a member who stays away during his whole terms will henceforth be entitled to draw about $2,000 from the treasury. This is a pretty good premium for doing nothing. If the principle is right of making a deduction on account of absence, the amount deducted on account of absence, the amount deducted should at least equal the amount received for being present.

ROSSE AND WINTHROP.—This firm have in their winter stock, consisting of Dry-Goods. Groceries, Boots, Shoes. &c, They have a large stock on hand, of the above named articles, which they will be pleased to serve their patrons with, very cheap for cash or on a short credit. See advertisement in another column.

THOMAS ANDERSON.—In connection with his large dry-good establishment, Mr. Anderson has in an adjoining room, the largest stock of boots and shoes ever offered in this market; purchased in Baltimore and Philadelphia. It will be found that he can please you either in price, quality or style. His advertisements containing more particulars, can be found in another column.

R. R. ROBERTSON has just returned home with a larger stock of Confectionary, Fruit, Toys and Christmas presents, than he has before offered. By selling for small profits, he makes quick sales and thus he is enabled to keep a fresh lot of articles on hand. His advertisements can be found in another column and he and his new goods at his store.

JOHN C. ROBINSON of the *cheap cash store*, has, as usual, a large variety of articles, and by selling for cash and again converting the proceeds into goods, he is enabled to sell very cheap. His large stock and general variety, and his constantly making it known through the mediums of the press, has attracted many to his establishment, who never fail to have their wants supplied before they leave. His advertisements can be found almost *any where* in our columns.

WM. THOMAS.—This gentleman offers for sale Perfumery, Physic, Drugs, paints, oils, glass, Brushes, &c. He has some superior articles of perfumery which he can supply you with at almost any price. As for medicines, we suppose no one wishes to be under the necessity of knowing where it is at, but should you want any, it certainly can be found in abundance here.

☞There is our friend Foble who keeps segars and tobacco, and we venture the assertion, on our own hook, that he can produce a better and cheaper segar than any other establishment in the United States. He is constantly receiving orders from different parts, where his segars are known. If you don't use the article yourself just send and get a box for the benefit of your friends.

The Lectures.—We have listened, with great pleasure and edification to such lectures, of the series which have just closed, as it has been in our power to attend. We were particularly struck with the one delivered by the Rev. Mr. Israel, on Wednesday evening last,—subject, "*Vocation of American Youth.*" Mr. Israel is a man of superior ability and a fine lecturer. He held out many and great inducements for the youth of the present age to labor and study, and if the world was composed of such gentlemen, merit would undoubtedly receive its reward. But we would ask, does the present generation hold out the proper inducements to encourage the youth and bestow the just rewards on the merits of the rising generation.—Let a young man embark in any enterprise and see with what careful concern his every movement is watched, and should he make one false step, how soon the "old fogyism" of the day is ready to raise a "hue and cry" after him. And see with what preciseness they exact from him what could be expected only from older and more experienced heads. We think it would be well for "old fogyism" to arouse from the career into which it has fallen, and to bestow honor where honor is due.

True love of country and its future destiny, offer great inducements to the patriotic youths of the present age. But does real worth receive its just reward? Will pure patriotism secure a place in our legislative hall? Is it not too often the case that a man is judged by the cut of his coat, the length of his purse, or the number of his influential friends. Every day's scenes answers, yes! Then why does not the present age reward patriotism and real merit, and thus offer encouragements to the youth. As the gentleman said, patriotism used to mean love of country, now it means just what it will bring a man out of the public treasure. Then we think a lecture to the "old fogyism" of the present age might probably induce a few to mend their ways and youth would have more inducements to allure them on the path of pure and virtuous fame.

NED BUNTLINE.—The Louisville Journal says: that last year the anti-American organs and orators denounced Know Nothingism because the notorious E. Z. C. Judson, alias Ned Buntline, had declared in its favor. In their estimation the support of Buntline was alone sufficient evidence of its corruption. Well, this year Ned Buntline found there was too much decency in the American party for him, and just before the Presidential election he wrote a letter declaring himself in favor of Buck and Breck. The tables are turned. Out of their own mouths the Democracy are condemned.

VESSELS SEIZED.—Two schooners were seized under the inspection law yesterday One was the schr. C. T. Ford which had evaded the law on several occasions by hailing for Baltimore, when bound for Delaware, the other was the schr. Morning Light, which anchored in Hampton Roads some days ago and reported being from James River bound to Baltimore. but was overhauled near Cape Henry on her way to New York, and brought back to this port. Our pilots are on the alert and determined to do all in their power to enforce the law.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Good Move.—We are pleased to see that a move was made, in the Methodist E. Church, on Sunday night last, towards satisfying the wants of the poor. The importance of such a move cannot be too strongly pressed on the minds of the people. No one in ease and comfort should rest satisfied until they know there is no suffering around them. True they may have made what they are enjoying, by labor and economy and have a right to enjoy it, but humanity calls aloud to them for aid for the poor. By the kindness of the secretary we have been furnished with the following:

Immediately after closing the public services in the Methodist E. Church, a proposition was made to organize an aid society for the relief of the poor in Cambridge; whereupon Rev. James H. Lightburn was called to the chair and William Rea appointed secretary

It was then proposed and determined that a permanant society be formed and the subscribers, and all those that shall subscribe, compose said society, and pay such sums as they subscribe now or hereafter annually, for the relief of the poor of Cambridge. And that the society be called the "Aid society for the relief of the poor of Cambridge," and that the pastor of this church, for the time being, be the president of the society and William Rea secretary and Treasurer, *ex officio.* And that the following ladies be appointed the visiting and distributing committee: Mrs. Mary Drain, Mrs. Martha Cook, Mrs. Capt. James Frazier, Mrs. Thomas W. Anderson, and Miss Margaret E. Lecompte. After which the following persons subscribed to said society and paid in cash $23:

Thomas W. Anderson, Thomas Cornwell, Wm. L. Hearn. R. S. Tall. Joseph Flint, Edward Redhead, Mathew K. Merick, William Pritchett, William Rea, Edward Thompson, Rev. James Lightbourn, Miss Margaret Anderson, Samuel L. Byrn, Mrs. Emily Woodard, Lewis Ross, sr., Vernon C. Drain, Thomas F. Rea, James Moler

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA—We have been led to anticipate that the newly inaugurated Governor of South Carolina, Mr. Allston, is less under the influence of extreme ideas and counsels than his predecessor, Gov. Adams In his inaugural address, however, which is now before us, we fear few evidences of such a fact are to be found, though it is but just to say, that the decument is calm, courteous and statesmanlike in manner. While ideas like the following constitute the staple of the so-called moderate men of the extreme sections of the union, we can see little hope that the really conservative elements of the country will be able to pacify the contending factions. Such sentiments appear to us inconsistent, at this time, with the *desire* to see harmony restored:

With regard to our federal relations, I would willingly be hopeful of the future. But the history of the present Congress, the forbidding aspect of New England, and the many repelling circumstances which mark the recent federal election, taken in connection with their antecedents, constitute a solemn warning to the Southern country; which we cannot overlook, and must not fail to heed. God grant it may serve to draw the States affected nearer together in confidence and counsel.

The spirits which would peril the peace and union of the Confederacy, rather than witness the extension of domestic slavery into the Territories, is the same which succeeded twenty-eight years ago in imposing on the staple States the burden of a protective tariff strengthened and emboldened now by various successes, and embittered by the commingling with it of a reckless fanaticism. It must be rebuked or the bond of union will be broken and destroyed.

A NEW KANSAS BILL.—The following is the bill introduced in the Senate Thursday by Mr. Wilson, amendatory of an act passed May 30th, 1854, entitled "An act to organise the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the one hundred and fifty-first chapter of the alleged "Laws of the Territory of Kansas," entitled "An act to punish offences against slave property," with all such other provisions of that code as recognize and protect slavery in said Territory and all provisions which establish official oaths other than those specified in the organic act, or which require any test in regard to slavery or the fugitive slave law, to be applied to attorneys, jurors, or voters, or which suspend the writ of *habeus corpus*, or which allows any other than actual residents of said Territory to vote, or which allows jurors to be selected in any other manner than by lot, or which punish citizens of said Territory by chaining them together and exposing them to labor on the public works, with iron chains and balls attached to them, be, and the same are hereby declared inoperative and void.

ANOTHER RAILROAD PROPOSED.—The Somerset Union, published at Princess Anne, Md., notices the opening of the Delaware Railroad to Seaford, points out the many advantages of the improvement and recommends an extension of the line to that county, or at least to Salisbury. The editor says:

For two months of each year navigation there is so impeded or rather stopped, that trade languishes and comes to a stand still. Last winter, indeed the town was completely out of some articles. And yet we imagine few have a definite idea of the importance of an uninterrupted communication of such a place with a city. From a short inquiry we have been satisfied that there is shipped from this place every year somewhere near $170,000 worth of produce. And this amount may be divided somewhat as follows, viz: Lumber $60,000 corn $78,000; wood $4,500; shingles $1,-500; eggs and poultry $20,000; sundries $6,000—requiring a capital of not less than $60,000. At the same time there is sold goods there to the amount of not less than $120,000, and perhaps more. Salisbury even now is the centre of a trade of seven-eighths of a circle of 14 miles in diameter, besides stretching out her sales of merchandise to 20 miles and upwards.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE RAILROAD.

The Wilmington *Gazette*, in speaking of this road, says:

The road has already been of great importance to the trade of our city. In proof of which we have to say that the mercantile firm which invested the largest amount in stock two or three years ago, told us they made more clear profit by their sales to the region through which the road runs where they never sent a bale of goods before, during the single year just passed, than paid back the whole subscription to the stock.

The local trade along the line, even now in the imperfect condition of the arrangements of the road is very considerable, and as there are *twenty-one* stations, inclusive of Wilmington and Seaford, in the seventy one miles, it must soon become very large and lucrative. At almost every one of these stations three, four and five new houses are now in the various stages of erection. The people of Maryland on the South flock to them from a distance of twenty and even thirty miles, and those residing in Delaware even along the water will be compelled to take to the cars in the winter; this habit once acquired will create a preference for the land travel,—Few roads in the Middle States presented at their opening greater advantages in this respect. We believe it will pay to the lessees a handsome dividend. "he contracts for the present Delaware Road were made in March, 1864, and the grading commenced in May, 1854. So that the Delaware Railroad has been in the course of construction near four years. It was opened to Middletown (12 miles) in September, 1855; to Dover (34 miles) in January, 1856; to Milford (51 miles) 1st August, and to Seaford (71 miles) on the 1st December, 1856

The Milford branch has been surveyed and is about seven miles from the Junction, or twenty-eight miles in length to Lewes. From the Lewes branch a connection may be formed on the route of the originally-projected road for Cherrystone; for which it is understood the States of Virginia and Maryland have granted charters, and made appropriations; or the present line may be extended by Laurel, Salisbury and Princess Ann to the Annamessix. The former route would be, in this State, about twenty-six miles; the latter, about 14. Either of them would make a through line of southern travel practical to New York by way of Philadelphia in shorter time than it can now be done to the latter city. The Lewes branch will put Philadelphia in constant communication with the ocean at three or four hours' travel, would greatly expedite and increase the business of that city, and obviate most of the disadvantages arising from ice in the winter."

A Matrimonial Swindler on his travels—A Lion among the Ladies.

During the past year, a man calling himself Dr. S. Thrasher Lyons, has been sojourning in New York, and moving in respectable circles. He represented himself as a man of wealth—and, as he lived and appeared well, these circumstances seemed to confirm his representations, though facts recently developed show him to have been not only a Jeremy Diddler, but a deep dyed scoundrel, capable of perpetrating any crime.

He is about forty-five years of age, about five feet and eleven inches high, and weighs about 170 pounds, has black hair inclined to curl, eyes dark with a snakish expression, Roman nose, and rather oval face. He is a man of superior address, is highly educated, speaks French with fluency, converses intelligently upon all topics, plays the piano forte with good taste, and is extremely engaging in his manners. So far as it can be ascertained, he has confined his schemes of rascality to swindling women out of money with whom he would get into communication, by advertising for wives, in the morning papers. So systematic and extensive, indeed, have been his schemes that scarcely a week has passed that he has not advertised. He assumed in his advertisements various names, such as Mr. Stranley, Charts, Calvin, Luther, &c.

Once in communication with a lady, says the N Y. Tribune, he would obtain a knowledge of her pecuniary circumstances, and if she had means, he would continue the acquaintance, ingratiate himself in her favor, make a formal engagement, advise her as to the employment of her means, offer his services in making investments for her, accept her money, pocket it, and discontinue his visits In one instance he was engaged to some half dozen ladies in the city at one time, while his wife and infant were suffering from sickness and destitution in Louisiana. Three of the ladies to whom he was engaged were having their wedding dresses made with the same dressmaker at the same time. They all met at the dressmaker's one day, and being mutually acquainted, entered into a conversation about the auspicious event to which they were so eagerly looking, when the secret came out that they were all engaged to the same man. A terrible scene ensued. Cologne and cold water were found requisite.

"This *expose* gave rise to a great deal of talk in private circles, but neither of the ladies felt disposed. to prosecute and punish the villian for fear of the publicity which they would thereby gain. One of these ladies having learned the whole of the Doctor's rascality, corresponded with his wife, and ascertained that she (the wife) was so destitute as to be actually compelled to pawn her dresses and wedding ring to gain the necessaries of life.

Touched by her sufferings, the lady wrote to the Doctor, imploringly, saying that she would forgive her own injuries if he would but take care of his wife and child, whose sufferings she eloquently depicted. The brute paid no heed, but continued, with coolness and effrontery, his villainous career.

It is stated that during last summer he eloped with the wife of a citizen, accompanied her to a neighboring city, where he robbed her of her jewelry and then left her. It is said, also, that he has married several wives, and having possessed himself of their means, has left them to take care of themselves. Recently, he accidently formed the acquaintance of a lady who contemplated going to California with her family. He volunteered his advice and services, and she gave him $1100 to make necessary preparations for their departure and procure the tickets.

Soon after giving the money, the lady accidently learned Lyons' character, and as he was missing, she caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest, and, though it was in the hands of a policeman for two days previous to Lyons' departure, and the officer apprised of Lyons' residence, no arrest was affected, and Lyons left for Philadelphia, where he left on Wednesday week in the steamship City of Washington for Liverpool, it is said en route for Australia.—But Lyons has not only been guilty of robbing his victims pecuniarily, but has also in various instances accomplished their ruin. Five instances of this character have come to our knowledge, in one of which the victim, a young lady, is now insane; and, wherever he goes, it will only be undoubtedly to move in the same path of villainy which he knows so well.

Removal of Judge Lecompte and Marshall Donaldson of Kansas—Their Successors Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec 17.—The truth of the rumor of the removal of Judge Lecompte is now confirmed by the nomination by the President to the Senate of Jas O. Harrison, of Kentucky, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas.—This removal was contemplated at least forty days ago, and of which, it is said, the Judge was aware, but up to this time, nothing has been heard from him in defence of his official conduct. The recent ptoofs and representations of Gov. Geary, determined the course of the Administration in the premises.

Wm. Spencer has, likewise, been nominated as Marshall for Kansas, vice Marshal Donaldson removed,

Thomas Cunningham, of Pa., has also been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas in the place of Judge Burnill, deceased.

SUGAR.—This very necessary article, which has advanced so highly in price in consequence of its scarcity, pays thirty per cent ad valorem duty on its importation into the United States. The public who use it, think it about time to make it duty free, for now, the higher the price the greater the duty. The duty operates as a tax upon the entire consumption of the article, and therefore amounts to nearly twelve millions. Sugar, if duty free, would be about 8½ cents, where it is now twelve, or 6¼ cents where it is now nine.

THE PORK TRADE.—The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday quotes hogs in active demand in that market at 6 50a $6 60 per cwt. The receipts of the season foot up 250,313 head, against 255,082 for the same period last year There is a falling off in weight as well as number throughout the west The important fact however, is mentioned by the Price Current that the number of hogs shipped east from the west, this season by railway, is fully 50 per cent. greater than last year. This in a great measure accounts for the falling off in the number of hogs brought to market in the east.

Average Ages at Death.

In a table recently prepared by the authorities of Massachusetts, the following figures are given. They show the average ages at death of the chief occupations in that State:

Agriculturalists	63 93
Bakers	43 45
Bank officers	63 76
Blacksmiths	51 44
Butchers	50 00
Calico printers	51 33
Carpenters	49 39
Clerks	34 06
Clergymen	55 72
Coopers	58 37
Editors	40 00
Gentlemen	68 10
Hatters	54 27
Jewelers	44 05
Judges and Justices	65 06
Lawyers	54 43
Machinists	36 41
Manufacturers	43 28
Masons	47 78
Mechanics	43 45
Merchants	51 71
Musicians	39 86
Operatives	32 95
Painters	42 68
Physicians	54 94
Printers	38 01
Public Officers	56 87
Rope makers	54 56
Shipwrights	55 27
Shoemakers	43 12
Tailors	44 35
Teachers	34 46
Traders	46 35

The difference, it will be seen, is quite remarkable. Two results are apparent.—In the first place, the life of a farmer is much longer, in a general sense, than the life of an individual who resides in the city; and, in the second, the kinds of occupation in cities exercises a wonderful influence. Thus, the average of machinists is little more than thirty-six years; whilst that of banking officers is more than sixty-three; that of public officers more than fifty-six; and that of clergymen is more than fifty-five. It is stated that the average of teachers is little more than thirty-four years. We think, however, that there must be some mistake in this The average for editors is forty, and for gentlemen sixty-eight. The contract is somewhat striking. Physicians, it will be observed, average nearly fifty-five years, while printers go a trifle beyond thirty-eight. It is said that like results have attended similar examinations in England.

MARRIED.

In this county on the 22d inst., by the Rev, Dr Williams, Wm R. Hurst, of Baltimore, to Miss Anna B. Fooks, of this county.

Baltimore papers please copy.

New Confectionary Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Cambridge and vicinity that he has taken the store room, adjoining the M. E. Church, occupied by Wm. Wingate, during his life time, as a shoe store, where he has just opened a prime assortment of Confectionary, such as

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS,

ORANGES, RAISINS,
LEMONS, CURRANTS,
FIGS, PRUNES,
DATES, NUTS, &c.

TOGETHER WITH A CHOICE LOT OF

Family Groceries,

which he will sell for a *very* small advance on the cost. By a strict attendance to business, and an untiring effort to please he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

Cambridge, Dec. 24th. JOHN J. PAUL.

NEW

Watch and Jewelry Store

IF you want a good and cheap watch, clock, jewelry, or anything of the kind, just call at W. M. Fletcher's new store, where he has now removed, and opened a new and fine assortment, which he has just selected from the city, and offers very low for cash.

Watches, clocks, Jewelry, &c., carefully repaired and warranted. W. M. FLETCHER,
dec24-3t Cambridge, Md.

Cheap Hats and CAPS

I have just returned from market with a general assortment of Hats and Caps, which I will sell cheap for cash. I have given the credit system a fair trial and in duty to myself, am compelled hereafter to adopt the *cash principle*, in order to keep a full assortment of goods on hand

N. B. The highest cash price given for all kinds of fur skins.

dec24-3t JOHN T. JACKSON.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John W. Parker, deceased.

DORCHESTER COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, December 22d, 1856.

On application of Barzilla Slacum adm'r d.b.n. of John W, Parker, late of Dor. county, dec'd. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks in the "American Eagle," a paper selected by him.

In testimony that the foregoing 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 22nd day of December in the year of our Lord 1856.

L. S.

THOMAS H. HICKS,
Register of Wills, Dorchester county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John W. Parker, late of Dorchester county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 22nd of December 1856.

BARZILLAI SLACUM,
adm'r d. b, n, of John W. Parker, deceased.
dec22-3t

Notice.

By order of the Orphans' Court, For Dorchester County.

The heirs of Harry Thomas, late of Dorchester county. dec'd., are hereby notified that I will make a distribution of the assets in my hands, as administrator of said deceased, in the office of the Register of Wills, for Dorchester county, on the 12th day of January next, without further notice.

ROBT. F. THOMPSON,
dec22-3t adm'r of Harry Thomas.