THE CHRONICLE.

Saturday Morning June 14, 1845.

The Chronicle is published at Cambridge, Dorchester County, every Saturday Morning at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, if delivered in town, or 50 cents extra if sent by post or delivered out of town. No paper will be sent out of the County unless the money is paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor. Advertisements not specified, will be published until forbidden, and charged accordingly. Job Work of every description, neatly executed, and on reasonable terms.

V. A. S. DELEON, No. 59 Pinest. Philad. and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. S. corner of Balt. and Calvert sts. Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "Cambridge Chronicle," and collecting and receipting for the same.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Whigs of Dorchester County are requested to meet at the Court House in Cambridge on Monday the 7th day of July at 12 o'clock for the purpose of selecting five delegates to represent this county in the convention to be held at Barren Creek, to Nominate a Whig candidate for Congress.

The Hagerstown Torchlight, in an article on the subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, makes the following statement in reference to certain financial difficulties in the way of its completion.

We have been made aware of facts which convince us that the whole of the money required to finish the work cannot be obtained in the United States; and we believe the interests of the State will be promoted by the appointment of an agent, at an early day, to negotiate in Europe with the holders of the Maryland bonds. It has been clearly ascertained, and is generally conceded, that to pay out the bonds of the Company to contractors, would endanger the completion of the Canal. The bonds once in the hands of contractors, would be forced into market at whatever they might bring, and it is by no means certain that a sufficient amount would be raised for the contemplated purpose.

LATE FROM TEXAS,

We learn from the New Orleans Picayune of the 1st instant that the steamship McKim arrived at that place from Texas on the preceding day, bringing Galveston dates to the 23th, and Houston to the 27th of May.

The United States squadron had sailed from Galveston. The new sloop of war St. Mary's (reported to be one of the fastest sailers in the American Navy) was despatched on the evening of the 14th May for Vera Cruz, and on the 27th the three other vessels comprising the squadron sailed on a cruise down the Gulf. It is supposed to be Com. Stockton's intention to look in at Corpus Christi, Brazos Santiago, and perhaps other points on the coast. Mr. Wickliffe, the late Postmaster General, sailed in the Princeton, and the fleet was expected to return to Galveston in the course of ten days.

The recommendation of President Jones for electing Delegates to a People's Convention is said to meet with general favor, except in the West, and it is thought that in that section the people will give way and make choice of delegates.

The Houston Star of the 24th May, after mentioning a previous rumor that Mexican troops were concentrating at San Luis Potosi, goes on to say:

"Within a few days we have received intelligence from a respectable source that these troops have approached the Rio Grande, and that it is now currently reported in Mexico that they are to be stationed east of that river. It is said that the Mexican Government is determined to take possession of the country west of the Nueces, and when the measure of annexation is consummated, she will appeal to the world, and declare that, as the territory west of the Nueces is in possession of her troops, the claim of Texas to it is void. Information has recently been received at Corpus Christi which indicates that Mexico is playing a deep scheme of treachery. We are happy to state here that arrangements have been made to obtain accurate information of the movements of the Mexican forces, and it is believed that our Government will be prepared to repel any incursion of Mexican troops into the disputed territory."

It is supposed that Com. Stockton's visit to Corpus Christi and that vicinity has something to do with this business.

COMMERCE WITH AFRICA.—The following gratifying information is contained in a letter from Commodore Charles Wm. Skinner, commanding naval forces on the coast of Africa, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Cape Palmas, 16th March, 1845:

"From the most authentic sources within my reach, it appears that our commerce is rapidly increasing. It is manifest, and admitted on all sides, that so long as protection is afforded by the presence of a squadron, it will go on increasing in extent and profit. Since the chastisement inflicted on the people of Baribee, the natives stand in fear of our power, and the American merchants now trade in security at places where, previously to that event, they were deterred from entering from fear of the treacherous character of the natives. A brisk and lucrative commerce is carried on in ivory, camwood, palm oil, hides, and gold dust, received in exchange for various articles, the growth or manufacture of the United States. It is apparent to a superficial observer, that the natives along the coast stand in awe of our vessels of war; the interest manifested by the officers for our merchantmen and citizens employed in their vocations, the prompt manner in which every wrong inflicted on them has been presented, and every act of kindness acknowledged, has had the effect of inducing the African to propitiate in every manner the citizens of our country; even the late missionary experiences and acknowledges the advantages arising from the protection of a flag at once feared and respected."

SUICIDE.—We regret to learn from Mr. Neil, the travelling mail agent, that Mr. William V. Buskirk, late Secretary of State of the State of Maryland, committed suicide at Cumberland on Monday afternoon at four o'clock, while sitting in the portico of the Court House in that town. He shot himself with a gun, which he discharged against his head by means of the ramrod. There were found upon his person a letter and a note both addressed to Samuel M. Semmes, Esq. In the first of these he stated that he was tired of life; and that his friends would not be surprised when they heard of the act he was about to commit.—He also expressed the desire that no inquest should be held upon his body, and that ministers and newspaper editors should say as little as possible about the occurrence. The note mentioned that he had been frustrated in an attempt on his life early in the day by the accidental discharge of his gun. Mr. Buskirk was about fifty years of age, and had of late been intemperate.—*American*

It is estimated in a Southern paper, that from forty to sixty thousand Southerners visit the Northern States every summer, and that they spend the sum of 12,000,000, exclusive of the outlays of clothing for pride, &c.

The Lon on *Atlas* of a late date, has the foll wing paragraph concerning the despatches sent to the British Minister in this country on the Oregon dispute:

"It is no secr t in well informed quarters, that despatches have been addressed by Lord Aberdeen to the British Resident at Washington, of the most serious and emphatic description, and hat replies thence are expected by Govern ment with the greatest anxie y—not to say apprehension. Lord Aberdeen's object is understood to be to bring the affair to an immediate settlement. Further delay on the part of America will not, i is believed, be submitted to. Lord Aberdeen will insist on the mouth of the *River*: the question of peace or war, therefore, hinges on the point whether President Polk will resign the pretensions of the United States to the mouth of that river."

From the Southern Planter.

THE CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—As far as our observation has extended, the cold and unfavorable season has affected the growing crops most seriously.—The wheat which was cut down by the frost has measurably recovered, and as it was a novel case, it would perhaps be as well for our correspondents to record their experience upon the subject. For ourself, we believe if it had not been for the uncommon drought which followed the trost, the young shoots would have put forth with sufficient vigor to have fully supplied the place of those that were killed. As it was, the crop of early wheat will be more than half a one, and the late crop is very promising.

Never was the value of good land more apparent than in this severe blow to the early wheat. Where ver the land was rich, the crops reserve of aliament which was retained in its bowels, come forth to succor the shoots that had been nipped, and now in some places it is difficult to discern the marks of the injury.—But on the poor land where the first draught had exhausted the supply, the second effort has been comparatively impotent. Soon after the frost, a question arose as to whether it would be best to mow the wheat or let it stand. We think experience has clearly determined that under such circumstances it is better to let it alone than to cut it.

The corn is backward but not injured. Notwithstanding the oats have put out pretty since the late rains, they were so retarded by the drought that the crop, we should think, must necessarily be a short one. But it is the clover that has probably suffered the most, both the crop of this Spring and the last have been most seriously affected, and we regret it the more because this great improver, owing to the low price at which the seed have been sold, has been very extensively seeded.

To the Editors of the Baltimore American.

GENTLEMEN.—The enclosed agricultural note was given to me by an English friend, whose confidence in the gentleman who had it printed for circulation induced him to plant several acres in the same way last season. I hand it to you, supposing that the subject has not yet been generally brought to the attention of our own people, to whom I hope it will appear equally valuable. It will be gratifying to hear of the results of an trial, and to communicate them for an exchange of hints with friends on the other side of the great sea.

Very truly yours,

BALTIMORE, June 9th, 1845. E.

TO FARMERS.

At the end of August, 1843, I planted in my garden thirty two grains of wheat, at six inches distance, an inch and a half deep; the seed was of the first rate quality. This seed produced this year thirty-two plants, having from 10 to 23 stems and ears each; the average number of ears was 16; the average weight of each plant 1 3-4 ounce. An acre of land would contain, at six inches distance, 174 240 plants; the produce 304,940 oz, or nearly 19,000 lbs., 320 bushels, or 40 quarters per acre. The expense of dibbing would be more than saved by the diminished quantity of seed required.

I do not mean to state that such a result would be obtained upon a large scale but I think it is worthy of trial when we know that the average produce is only 2 1-2 quartes per acre, and that it is possible to grow NORTY: it will be allowed there is ample scope for improvement. Try a breadth in your fields an inch and a half deep; put one grain, and *ONE only*, in each hole—plant it at six or eight inches distant—be sure to plant good seed—get as much produce as you can, but GO FOR FORTY QUARTERS PER ACRE.

STOCK EXCHANGE, August 22, 1844.

The advantages claimed for the principal inland city of Maryland in the annexed article will be readily admitted by all who have visited the salubrious and fertile region in which it is located:

The Advantages of Frederick.—While other places are setting forth their advantages as places of summer recreation, we may be permitted to observe, that Frederick will not fall short of any of them in most of the particulars which constitute an agreeable place of sojourn for a season. Although called a "Mountain City," yet it is situated in the midst of one of the best and most fertile valleys in the world, which, at this season of the year, it is a real pleasure to behold, luxuriating as it is in the finest harvest of rich grain which the eye ever gazed on.

The town is at the same time as healthful and salubrious as any in the country, and the accommodations afforded by our public houses are good and comfortable. It is of a pleasant size of easy connection with the principal cities, well supplied with excellent mountain water and with every delicacy of the season, and presenting too, in the general, from its numerous and well supplied churches, good religious opportunities for such as are desirous of mingling moral and mental improvement with their moments of relaxation.

In fact, not only as a place of casual retirement, but also for the purpose of a permanent residence, Frederick offers the strongest inducements to those who are looking out for a suitable location. Together with the most salubrious and healthy position, where the cool breezes frese from the mountain, always moderates and tempers the atmosphere; with the purest water, gushing fresh from the mountain rocks, and conveyed by water works now being constructed to the town in the greatest abundance; with the best Institutions, now already to be put into operation for a finished male and female education, with a near and easy access to the best of fuel the splendid Alleghany Coal, which must soon become cheap and abundant to such as may prefer it to our mountain wood; with the greatest facilities of communication by Rail road twice a day, and by Canal with the metropolis of Maryland and the Capitol of the country; with well supplied markets, with a soil suitable for the best of gardens and productive of every vegetable luxury which may be desired, with a steady, sober, industrious and moral people; and a refined intellectual and agreeable society; and with ready opportunity of obtaining any thing that the fancy may covet; and also with means of cheap living, if rather desired; where we ask can the settler find a more suitable home to lodge his household gods, or how can the people who so freely enjoy such advantages be sufficiently grateful to kind Providence, that their lives have fallen to them in such pleasant places?

Frederick Examiner.

The Albany Argus has the following paragraph:—

BISHOP OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We learn that yesterday the Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., replied to the Committee at Philadelphia, and signified his acceptance of the Episcopate of that Diocess, to which he was recently so unanimously elected.

With whatever regret the transfer to another sphere may be regarded by the numerous friends of Dr. POTTER in this State, and especially by the friends of Union College, the determination is regarded, we may say, by them, not less than by the public generally, as having been wisely taken. The great unanimity with which the selection was made, and the embarrassment that might follow the re-opening of the question in the Pennsylvania diocese, seemed to leave Dr. P. scarcely any other alternative than acceptance.

The Albany Evening Journal thus notices the course to be pursued, before the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop elect of Pennsylvania:

"The standing committee of Pennsylvania, upon receipt of the acceptance of Prof. P., must transmit an official account of their proceedings to the standing committees of each of the twenty seven Dioceses in the Union. When a majority of these committees have forwarded to Philadelphia their assent to the confirmation of the Bishop elect, then the Pennsylvania committee are to forward his credentials, with proof of the canonical majority assent, to the Presiding Bishop, (Chase, of Illinois,) who is to forward copies to each the twenty-four Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States. As soon as thirteen or a majority of three, have signified their approval, then the consecration may take place at any time designated by the Presiding Bishop. It will easily be seen that some months must thus necessarily elapse before that contingency occurs. Bishop Potter will probably be consecrated in the month of October or November next.

REPORT ON SLAVERY.—The following is the report of the committee of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session at Cincinnati, on the subject of slavery, which was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

The committee, to whom was referred the memorials on the subject of slavery, beg leave to submit the following report:

The memorials may be divided into three classes, viz:

1. Those which represent the system of slavery as it exists in these United States, as a great evil, and pray this general assembly to adopt measures for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves.

2. Those which ask the assembly to receive memorials on the subject of slavery, to allow a full discussion of it, and to enjoin upon the members of our church, residing in States whose laws forbid the slaves being taught to read, to seek by all lawful means the repeal of those laws.

3. Those which represent slavery as a moral evil, a heinous sin in the sight of God, calculated to bring upon the church the curse of God, and calling for the exercise of discipline in the case of those who persist in maintaining or justifying the relation of master to slaves.

The question which is now unhappily agitating and dividing other branches of the church, and which is pressed upon the attention of the assembly by the three classes of memorialists just named, is, whether the holding of slaves is, under all circumstances, heinous sin, calling for the discipline of the church.

The church of Christ is a spiritual body, whose jurisdiction extends only to the religious faith and moral conduct of her members. She cannot legislate where Christ has not legislated, nor make terms of membership which he has not made. The question, therefore, which this assembly is called upon to decide, is this: Do the scriptures teach that the holding of slaves, without regard to circumstances, is a sin, the renunciation of which should be made a condition of membership in the church of Christ.

It is impossible to answer this question in the affirmative, without contradicting some of the plainest declarations of the word of God. That slavery existed in the days of Christ and his Apostles is an admitted fact. That they did not denounce the relation itself as sinful, as inconsistent with Christianity; that slave holders were admitted to membership in the churches such as are defective, so as to protect the slaves from cruel treatment by wicked men, and secure to them the right to receive religious instruction.

Nor is this assembly to be understood as countenancing the idea that masters may regard their servants as *mere property*, not as human beings, rational, accountable, immortal. The scriptures prescribe not only the duties of servants, but of masters also, warning the latter to discharge those duties "knowing that their master is in heaven, neither is there respect of persons with him."

The assembly intend simply to say, that since Christ and his inspired Apostles did not make the holding of slaves a bar to communion, we, as a court of Christ, have no authority to do so; since they did not attempt to remove it from the church by legislation, we have no authority to legislate on the subject. We feel constrained further to say, that however desirable it may be to ameliorate the condition of the slaves in the South ern and Western States, or to remove slavery from our country, these objects, we are fully persuaded, can never be secured by ecclesiastical legislation. Much less can they be attained by these indiscriminate denunciations against slaveholders, without regard to their character or circumstances, which have, to so great an extent, characterized the movements of modern Abolitionists, which so far from removing the evils complained of, tend only to perpetuate and aggravate them.

The Apostles of Christ sought to ameliorate the condition of slave, not by denouncing and excommunicating their masters—but by teaching both masters and slave the glorious doctrines of the gospel, and enjoining upon such the discharge of their relative duties. Thus only can the church of Christ, as such, now improve the condition of the slaves in our country.

As to the extent of the evils involved in slavery and the best methods of removing them various opinions prevail, and neither the scriptures nor our constitution authorise this body to present any particular course to be pursued by the churches under our care. The assembly can not but rejoice, however, or learn that the ministers and churches in the slaveholding States are awaking to a deeper sense of their obligation to extend to the slave population generally the means of grace, and many slaveholders, not pr fessedly religious, favor this object. We earnestly exhort them to abound more and more in this good work.—We would exhort every believing master to remember that his master is also in Heaven, and in view of all the circumstances in which he is placed, to act in the spirit of the golden rule: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even the same to them."

Communicated

DORCHESTER FARMERS CULB.

At the two last meetings of the "Dorchester Farmers Club," at the residence of James A. Stewart Esq. and at that of Thomas Hayward Esq., some interesting reports were made; and among them were some cont ining strong additional evidence of the superiority of the German Wheat, over all the others, known in this county, in its powers of resisting injury from Hessian Fly, and Frost.

Dr. Phelps reported a comparative experiment—when, different kinds of Wheat were sowed on each side of his German Wheat, and very similar conditions in all respects; his German variety is free from the fly, and will produce a heavy crop—the other two kinds are literally destroyed by it.

Jas. B. Steele Esq., sowed several kinds of Wheat; his "German" evinces the same superiority, in the most unequivocal manner— and the Board, from various testimony, were of the decided opinion, that the German Wheat is pre-eminently preferable to any other variety of Wheat, at present within their knowledge, for its resistance to the Fly; and greater security and product.

The Board too, entertained a full conviction, of the difference of the German from the Mediteranean Wheat, which has been a mooted point, the Mediteranean grown this season has been much injured by the Fly, whereas the German has, in all cases escaped—as they have learned from many Farmers; they think this fact alone, sufficient to determine the question of identity, independently of many others, which this consider fully authenticated.

DR FRANKLIN condemning the propriety of requiring a property qualification for the exercise of the right of the elective franchise, said, "I will put a case. John Smith, owns a Jackass worth 300 dollars—he is then entitled to vote.—His Jackass dies and he is disfranchised. Now was John Smith or was his Jackass the really dear?"

Use a similar illustration in our cause. About the time of election, whiskey begins to run freely—men are brought to the polls under its influence—too drunk to know whether they are voting for James Matson, Gen Jackson or St. Patrick—Suppose the contest to be close—that the vote is a tie. A drunken man is hustled up and unconsciously casts his ballot for John Smith. The poll is over, and John Smith is elected by a majority of one. Who elected him? The last vote, to be sure.

OLIVER CROMWELL BROKE UP THE Long Parliament and Dr. Sherman breaks up the colds, coughs, consumptions, headaches, &c., with his famous Lozenges. The Doctor is likely to do more good in this day than did he in his, and reap a better reward too. It is really astonishing what an enormous business he is doing; go where you will you will find a box of Sherman's Lozenges—they are literally in the mouths of all, and not like many articles we know of, that are only used to be condemned as humbugs and useless; but they are liked and approved by all, because they do what they are represented as capable of. We have never used any article of medicine so really and truly valuable as they are, and would not have believed but from our own experience, that they would cure headache in a few minutes and immediately allay a cough or tickling in the throat. You will never hear our regular physicians saying anything against Dr. Sherman's articles. They know he is an experienced practitioner and would not impose a worthless article upon the public. How much better for all to go at once and get what is certain to cure them, than to spend their money, their time and their precious lives in trying the remedies of ignorant pretenders.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. JOSHUA TRAVERS, Merchant of Baltimore, to Miss SARAH REBECCA, Second daughter of Mr Moses Navey, of Taylors Island.

On 2nd inst. by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. GEORGE TWILLEY, to Miss PRISCILLA WILLIAMS.

On Wednesday last by the same JOHN W. RUSSELL to Miss NANCY WROTEN, all of this county.

On Thursday the 12th inst. by the Rev. Jas. M. Haines Mr. JOSEPH HURLEY, to Miss CAROLINE HARVEY, both of this county.

Notice.

There will be an examination of the Scholars of the Primary School in Cambridge, on FRIDAY the 29th JUNE 1845 and the Parents and Guardians of the children are politely requested to be in attendance.

June 14. 3w

Notice.

THE commissioners of Primary Schools for Cambridge Election District; are requested to meet in Cambridge last Monday in June 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Thomas M. Flint drug store. The trustees of the schools, and all applicants for situations as Teachers, are requested to attend said meeting.

A. C. THOMPSON. P. B.

June 14 1845. 3w

THE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

(INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND AT THEIR LAST SESSION.)

Having been organized according to the provisions of its Charter, is now prepared to take

FIRE, MARINE AND INLAND RISKS,

On terms as favorable as any Institution in the United States, at their office, corner of Gay and Lombard Streets, up stairs.

DIRECTORS.

COLUMBUS O'DONNELL, Esq.
RICHARD NORRIS Esq.
B. H. RICHARDSON, Esq.
JNO. D. EARLY, Esq.
WM. LONEY, Esq.
JAS. HARWOOD, Esq.
ALPHEUS HYATT, Esq.
RICHARD NORRIS, Esq. *President.*
JNO. S. LAFITTE, *Secretary.*

The Board avail themselves of this opportunity to draw the attention of the Public to some of the important features of their Charter:

1st. In this Company, all interests are equal; there is no privileged stock.

2d. Persons effecting insurance are not answerable for losses beyond the amount of premiums paid by them; and will divide amongst themselves annually the nett profits.

3d The capital of the Company is limited to half a million of dollars, and at the expiration of the Charter, that sum is to be divided pro rata amongst all persons holding the Policies of the Company, without reference to the time when they were issued, or to the fact of their having expired.

4. In the selection of persons to act as Directors of this Company, there can be felt none of that *proxy* influence which has destroyed, or weakened some of our strongest corporations; with us, the direction of the affairs of the Company *must* be in the hands of those most deeply interested in its proper and prosperous management.

5th. Any Policy holder has the right and the privilege of looking at the monthly statement of its affairs.

6th. Persons insuring in this Company, upon a renewal of their risks, are entitled to a deduction of 5 per cent. on the amount of premiums.

☞Our Tariff of rates has been carefully revised and the form of our Policies has been amended under the best legal advice, so as to embrace all the modern improvements suggested by Experience. The classification of the Fire Risks, as well as the direction given to represent them in the applications, are so modified as to avoid all doubt and ambiguity, and with a view to avoid all possible difficulties in the settlement of losses.

I have accepted the agency of the above Company, and persons desirous of Insuring their Property will find me at all times at my store, where I will receive their proposals, give the necessary information, and have their Insurance effected as soon as returns can be had from the office at Baltimore.

THOS. HAYWARD, agent.

14 1845. tf

HEMSLEY'S WORM DESTROYING SYRUP.

PREPARED & SOLD, BY R. F. HEMSLEY, EASTON MD., AND BY HEMSLEY & BEERS *Forty Seven, Ann Street New York.*

A safe and certain cure for worms it is believed that this preparation, stands unrivalled among the various anthelmintic remedies which have been offered to the Public. Its reputation is already sufficiently established, and it is not therefore our object at this late period to indulge in any ostentatious boasting for the purpose of effect. The testimony of the Faculty of Medicine, and the numerous certificates afforded from highly respectable private sources, place its character as a remedial agent for the expulsion of worms beyond the reach of controversy or even doubt. It has even claimed and asks none but a fair trial of its virtues, and we add desire thereafter no fictitious props to bolster up its success. This is no quack Medicine, but has been and continues to be prescribed by many of the most distinguished medical gentlemen of our country.

For sale by W. F. RUDENSTEIN, Cambridge.
THOS. M. FLINT, do
WHITE & ANDERSON, do
And by the Stores generally in the county.

June 7 1845. 6w

FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale the House and Lot at present in the occupancy of John G. Abbott Esq.—The House is in good order having lately undergone a thorough repair, and has attached to it a good garden. It is situated in a pleasant and business part of the town, being but a few doors from the post office. Also I will sell the small farm near Cord Town, occupied at present by Aaron G. Cook. As persons desirous of purchasing will examine for themselves, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms will be made easy to the purchasers. Apply to the subscriber or to Thomas M. Flint.

SHADRACK MITCHELL.

June 7, 1845. 3w

IN CHANCERY, MAY 29th 1845.

ORDERED, that the sale of the property in the cause of Elizabeth Atkins against Silas Graham and others made and reported by the Trustee Stewart be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on or before the 9th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Dorchester County once in each of three successive weeks before the 9th day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $751,00.

True copy Test,

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Reg. Cur. C.

June 14 45. 3w

IN CHANCERY, 29th May 1845.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of John R. Scott and others against Rich and others made and reported by the Trustee, James A. Stewart, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 9th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Dorchester County once in each of three successive weeks before the 9th day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $800.00.

True copy.

Test, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Reg. Cur. C.

June 14, 1845. 3sw

Dorchester County Orphan's Court, 10th June 1845.

ON application of Jacob Wilson Administrator of Algernon Wheatley late of Dorchester County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the 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 Cambridge Chronicle, 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 seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of June in the year of our Lord, 1845.

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

In compliance with the above order. This is to give Notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Algernon Wheatley late of Dorchester County deceased. 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 10th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June 1845.

JACOB WILSON, adm'r. of Algernon Wheatley, dec'd.

June 14 1845. 3w

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, 10th June 1845.

ON application of James P. Russell Administrator of Daniel Layton, late of Dorchester County, dec'd., it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the 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 Cambridge Chronicle, a paper selected by him.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphan's Court I have hereunto set my name and seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of June in the year of our Lord, 1845.

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

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 Daniel Layton late of Dorchester County deceased. 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 10th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June 1845.

JAMES P. RUSSELL, adm'r. of Daniel Layton dec'd.

June 14 1945. 3w

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, 10th June, 1845.

ON application of Jacob Wilson Executor of William H. Akers, late of Dorchester County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give he notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate and that he cause he same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle a paper selected by him.

In test mony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name and seal of my office affixed this 10th day of June in the year of our Lord 1845.

THOMAS H. HICKS, Regis er of Wills, Dorchester co.

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 Testamentary on the personal estate of William H. Akers late of Dorchester County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June 1845.

JACOB WILSON, Exec'r. of William H. Akers, dec'd.

June 14, 1845. 3w

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A negro Woman, between the age of 20 and 35 a slave for life; for one of good character, a liberal price (to remain in the State) will be given.—Enquire at this Office.

June 7, 1845. 3t

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