TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MATTERS & THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

NO. 15.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1840.

The funeral of Commodore Chauncey took place on Thursday, and was attended by all the *Heads* of Departments, and the principal members of the two Houses of Congress, as well as by a great many citizens. Prevented, by a rule of etiquette, from attending in his official character, and desirous to join in the last tribute of respect to the departed veteran, Mr. Van Buren was at the funeral as a private citizen. He rode in the carriage of Mr. Paulding, the Secretary of the Navy, in company with John Quincy Adams. All the Clerks of the Navy Department, and the officers of the Navy and Army in the city, swelled the mournful procession, which was rendered more solemn by the firing of minute guns from the stations, during its progress to the burying ground and its return. The age of the Commodore, as inscribed on the coffin plate, was sixty-seven; but those who knew him most intimately, assert that he was about two years older. Two of the three Navy Commissioners have thus dropped into the grave within the last three months. The pay which the law secures to the families they have left behind them, will fortunately lift them above any dependence on the cold charity of the world.

The long agony concerning the printing of the *House*—that absorbing question, which has grasped the precedence of all business connected with the interests of the people, and which has kept hundreds of poor claimants here at a great expense, waiting for the tardy justice of Congress—has been at length terminated by the election of the printers of the Globe. That journal will now be enabled to vituperate, with new vigor, all those who refuse to wear the collar of the administration. And it now remains to be seen whether there is any truth in the report, that Mr. Blair will nominally retire from the arrangement, and yield the editorial chair to Mr. Croswell. The party are in hight spirits at this triumph. Triumph! Over whom, or what? An attempt has been made to save the public Treasury some ten thousand dollars a year in this solitary item of the public printing, and it has been frustrated—and this is called a triumph! The annals of the present administration, when they come to be written by an enlightened and impartial pen, will, I apprehend, furnish a magnificent arary of such triumphs.

The news which continues to arrive daily of the enthusiasm which prevails every where in favor of General Harrison, warrants the expectation that this is the last year of Executive encroachment, and of the triumphs of Loco-focism. There is great reason to hope for the regeneration of the Ancient Dominion. As a Virginian, and the son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; a long-tried and faithful servant of the people; and a man without moral or political stain, General Harrison is sweeping the western part of the State, and Van Burenism flies before him.—In the eastern section, also, many of those who have hitherto supported the present administration, have enlisted under the Harrison flag, and there is little doubt that their example will be followed by many others before the October election. The mighty West is coming down like an avalanche, in spite of the strenuous efforts which will be made to stigmatize their candidate out of favor after twelve years of suffering. We who belong to the great disfranchised of the Ten Miles Square, begin to calculate on the restoration of a period of prosperity, when the hammer, the chissel, and the trowel, will be heard in other hands than those which are employed on the public buildings; and when we shall once again be permitted to note the increase of private residences, the multiplication of stores, the return of a money circulation, and the general advance of a condition of prosperity, to all of which we are now strangers.

Another snow commenced here last night, and has continued the greater part of the twenty-four hours. By noon to-day, it was, I presume, more than a foot deep. It is six weeks to-day since the first snow, which has been lying ever since, commenced. So that we have more snow this winter than we have had since the winter of 1830—31. The thermometer early this morning was at 23.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Clay presented two petitions, one from Pennsylvania, the other from Massachusetts, praying that a movements should be made by the government of the United Ssates with a view to the establishment of a Congress of Nations for the adjustment of international questions or difficulties. The petitions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The subject of State debts was again brought up in the Senate by Mr. Grundy, who brought forward his report, which had been recommitted the preceding day. The report was considerably amended;—instead of proclaiming the amount of State debts, individually and in the aggregate, which the committee had assumed without knowledge or authority the report now says the State debts are to a "large amount"—which is very true, if it were either useful or proper to make such a proclamation to the creditors of the States, from the Senate chamber. There was, as on its first appearance, a brisk debate in the Senate upon this report, in its amended form. The object, if object it have, still seems to be the destruction of State credit, but our letter of to-day having failed, we are not advised as to the action of the Senate upon it.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the Washington mail; we have only time to extract the following, the concluding paragraphs of a vey interesting letter from our Washington correspondent:

The heavy assaults which the Committee had received, brought to their defence Mr. Wright, who made by far the most ingenious excuse for them that has been advanced during the whole of the discussion.

The debate, it is probable, will be continued for some days. Mr. Tallmadge endeavored to obtain the floor in reply to Mr. Wright, but Mr. Clay, of Alabama, was successful, and he moved to lay the subject aside for the present, in order that the Senate might go into the consideration of Executive business.

The friends of the report are exceedingly anxious to have it printed; but the opposition Senators are determined that when this pestiferous document is sent forth to the world, it shall be accompanied with some antidote at least. Mr. Benton strove hard to get an order printing one copy for each of the Senators, but he failed.

The House of Representatives spent the whole day in the election viva voice of a committee of five, on the subject of the public Printing, raised under the resolution of Mr. Black, of Georgia, adopted yesteaday.

After all the members had voted, the *House* adjourned, without counting the votes.

Neither House is in session to day.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

"The union of the Whigs—for the sake of the Union."

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, February 15th, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

We are glad to learn that Doct. Phelps is convalescent.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise is again at his post after several days of serious indisposition.

No periodical is more welcome to our table than the "CASKET." The January and February numbers are *entirely original*, and filled with articles of the first character. It is published in Philadelphia by George R. Graham & Co., at $3 per annum. We advise all who are fond of polite literature to subscribe. The same sum could not be more advantageously expended.

CONCERT.—Mr. Schmidt intends favoring the citizens of Cambridge with another "*soiree musicale*" on Monday evening next, assisted by several gentlemen of our town upon different instruments. The gratification expressed by all who were present at the last Concert given by Mr. Schmidt leaves no room to doubt that the approaching one will be well attended. The efforts of Mr. Schmidt to gratify all who have a taste for music should be appreciated by the community; and their appreciation should be manifested by way of a full house. *Hoc est in votis.*

The coalition of Calhoun and Van Buren seems destined to cause a breach in the Loco Foco ranks—There is a feeling of rivalry, bordering on absolute hatred, existing between the former and Benton.—The friends of each of these aspirants are making every effort to disparage the pretensions of the other.—Benton's friends say Calhoun never can be elected President of the United States and had as well check his aspirations; while the Nullifiers contend that our people possess too much pride and chivalry to elect a man that was dismissed from college for petty larceny. Through the apparent sunshine we can discern a speck, now no "bigger than a man's hand," which will ere long swell into a huge cloud, & when it bursts Van Buren may well exclaim with "Ion,"—"was not that thund r?"

DEMOCRACY.—The assumption of this name by the Loco Focos is really almost enough to nauseate the stomach of any one. We perceive in the last "Aurora" that the term is applied three several and distinct times, by the editor of that paper, to the Loco Foco party. Not long since we invited this same editor to discuss the propriety of this assumption by the Loco Foco party, and he, fearless and undaunted as he pretends to be, declined entering into a discussion upon the plea of being too much engaged in more important matters. This was the reason alledged by him for not accepting our challenge, but we thought at the time, and still think, he was aware of his liability to be attacked by the "*desordre de pensees*," & on that account declined the discussion.

This is verily the age of humbug. The Loco Focos say they are the supporters of *Democratic principles*. This is their watchword. It is the ready answer to all arguments urged against their destructive measures. It is in the mouths of old and young, of the purse-proud Loco Foco, who lords it over his humbler fellow men, and of his servile follower who bows down to do him homage. Is there any meaning in this jargon? Is the President practising a democratic principle when he persists in his attempt to force the Sub-Treasury upon the people when he knows that the "democracy of numbers" is against him? Was he acting in the spirit of Democratic principles when he stigmatized the people of New York, in his official communications with Congress, as being corrupted by the influence of Banks? Is it a democratic principle that the government must take care of itself, and the people of themselves? Was it in accordance with the principles of Democracy to issue a proclamation stating that the members of Congress would be paid in specie while the poor labourers on the public, the hardy mariner, and the toil-worn soldier were already Hobson's choice? Is it a democratic measure, the design and tendency of which is to concentrate all the money of the nation in the hands of the President? The supporters of the administration themselves alledge that one of the recommendations of the Sub Treasury is the facility with which the Executive could thereby have recourse to the public funds in time of war. A National Bank was no doubt regarded as perfectly in accordance with democratic principles when the great expounder and Champion of those principles said that if he had been called on he would have recommended one of a suitable character. A National Bank was regarded as the very quintessence of Federalism when the same high authority pronounced his curse upon it. The State Bank system was once deemed a grand illustration of the wholesomeness of democratic principles. How will it hold out if measured by the more recent standards of Democracy? Away with all this slang about democracy and democratic principles! It is only intended to deceive the unwary. There is in many respects no as much democracy in the present administration of our affairs, as there is in that of Great Britain. We wish the editor of the "Aurora" and his party would consider these things and admit at once that they are nothing more nor less than aguarians. If so, to the many charges against them would be entered a credit for candour.

The prospect of the election of Harrison and Tyler brightens every day. Our exchange papers are teeming with spirited accounts of meetings of the people in every section of the country to testify their approbation of the choice of the National Whig Convention. There is an enthusiasm felt by the whole Whig party with regard to the next Presidential election which we think fully ensures their success.—The nearer the period draws at hand the more enthusiastic they become, and the more dispirited their opponents. The following extract from a letter written by James Gordon Bennett, a rank Loco Foco, looks rather squally for the *soi-disant* democracy.

"From every fact, inference, and opinion I can hear or gather, there can be no question but, the opposition can elect Harrison, if they will come to the polls as they did in 1837 and '38. They have the votes, and no mistake as the returns of the last four years will show. The Administration here are beginning to get alarmed at the prospect of things.—Their wholesale opposition to the banking system may agitate that powerful interest, and if it does, that efficient element added to the other elements of opposition, may defeat Van Buren.

On these, and other matters affecting the future course of parties, I have collected a quantity of very useful facts. When I return, which will be in a day or two, I shall give my views on the present state of the country, and the real merits of the most important crisis which is approaching.

It is generally believed that the election of Harrison would give this country one of the greatest spurs to enterprise, industry and speculation, if you please, that the world ever saw. Banks and the credit system are like locomotives and steamers. Now and then one of the latter explodes or burns up, through the carelessness or ignorance of the engineer; but the world would not think of abandoning their use because even many accidents occur. So with banks—so with all the movements of industry and practical civilization.

The Opposition victories in 1837 and '38 were barren and useless. They did not reach the central power at Washington, and accordingly these actual political revolutions, equal to large majorities each, could produce no lasting effect on the monetary condition of the country. But if, by any degree of agitation, the same elements can be brought out so as to produce a similar victory in November, 1840, then we will realize a complete revolution throughout every avenue of trade and currency."

DEATH OF SENATOR BOON.

We regret to learn by the following article from the Centreville Times, that the Hon. John Boon is no more. We presume an election will be forthwith ordered to fill his place, and we doubt not the Whigs of Caroline will be on the alert, and return another good Whig and true to the Senate.

DEATH OF SENATOR BOON.—We are pained to announce, to day, the death of the Hon. John Boon Senator from Caroline county. He expired at his residence near Greensborough, on Wednesday evening last, very suddenly. It was only a few days ago, that he was at his post in the Senate. Mr. Boon was a true democrat of the Whig stamp; and has always been consistent as a republican. He was a gentleman of urbane manners, and commanded the respect and esteem of those who knew him. Deeply do we regret his loss, at the same time tender our sympathies to his family in the hour of their mourning.—Centreville Times.

SENATOR FROM CAROLINE.—Gen. W. Potter is spoken of as the gentleman likely to be brought forward by the whig party, to take the place of the Hon. Mr. Boon. It is useless for us to speak of Gen. Potter. His eulogy is in the mind of every voter in Caroline county.—Ibid.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

CARRYING OUT THE PRINCIPLE.—One of the most bare-faced attempts at carrying the most of the "spoils" principle, is that involved in the proposition of a Van Buren Senator in Congress, to allow newspapers which publish the laws of the United States, to circulate FREE OF POSTAGE.

To the careless spectator, this would seem to be merely an attempt to produce, at a cheap rate, a greater circulation of the laws, and might even pass with some as a new favor conferred upon the dear people, by encouraging such publication—so that all might become acquainted with the laws of the land. But take a nearer view of this scheme, and scan its operations more closely. The real object of the spoilers will then appear, and that, too, with scarcely a veil to cover its deformities.

The "laws of the United States" are published invariably in the papers of the Van Buren party There is no solitary exception to this spoils principle, in the practice of the spoilers. If they are published in any other than a thorough party paper, in any given district, it is because no such thorough party paper is to be found within the district, or point at which, by existing laws, such publication has been rendered necessary.

The PAP thus possessed by the *Administration* in the shape of reward for publishing the laws, has been found quite serviceable in sustaining the presses of its party. But it is not enough—or rather, it is not all that might be done, in the way of securing the spoils, and of rewarding partisan papers. It is now proposed to circulate the papers thus rewarded—the party papers—free of postage. The expectation is, that the papers of the *Administration* party, enjoying such an advantage over those of the Opposition—and in the interior this exemption from postage would be a very decided advantage—would soon and greatly exceed the latter in the amount of their circulation, or number of readers. Thus would the *Administration* possess an affiliated press, throughout the Union—upheld by its partiality—living perhaps upon its county—the influence of whice, where other papers could not penetrate, upon the "freedom of elections," could hardly beca culated.

The consummation of this specious plan would operate in fact as a bounty from the public treasury, to the Administration press. That bounty would be just equal in all cases, to the sum of the postage that would accrue upon the circulation of each administration paper which was a publisher of the laws. Take, for example, a country newspaper, whose weekly issue was 750 papers, two-thirds of which are forwarded to subscribers by the various mails. There are thus 500 papers sent weekly by mail, the postage of which amounts to something over 250 dollars. This weekly paper would therefore enjoy, in virtue of this plan of reward, a bounty from Government to the amount of 250 dollars a year. With such inducements held out, to the partizan press—with such a bounty in prospect—how long would it be after the consummation of this new scheme of the spoilers, before every Administration paper in the Union would become a publisher of the laws, "by authority?" Pass but the law, exempting such papers from the payment of postage and the consequence would quickly be the whole "party press" would be exempted, and would enjoy to that extent a bounty, over that of the Opposition. This result would be certain and inevitable.

But, happily, the present Congress is hardly ripe for carry out such a principle as this, however desirable it may be to the spoils party—And happily, again, before another Congress can assemble, there is good hope that a reform in the Executive Department, will have taken place which will veto all such schemes, in time to come. With the inmate of the LOG CABIN as a tenant of the White House, the country would be safe from all such schemes of partial bounty in future. In the mean time, and until that great and necessary reform shall be accomplished, let the friends of good government and of the freedom of elections, be on the alert. The conduct of the spoils party, North and South, in the case of New Jersey, is but too conclusive of the question that all reliance upon the forbearance of the spoilers where they possess the power of assigning "votes of reasons," would be utterly vain. As unceasing vigilance is the price of liberty; even so, in the passing year, may continued attention and watchfulness, on the part of its friends, be the only resource or safeguard against this wholesale scheme of subsidizing, from the PUBLIC TREASURY, the PARTY press!

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.

Her Majesty will be married on the 14th February in the Royal Chapel of St. James palace. All the heads of the various departments have been to the chapel, to make extensive preliminary arrangements, and the affair will be one of the most magnificent that ever was witnessed in England.—London is in a state of excitement, consequent on the approaching nuptials.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATE.

ANNAPOLIS, January 30th, 1840.

Mr. Frazier from the committee on that subject, reported a further supplement to an act entitled, an act to regulate Pilots and to establish their fees, passed November session, 1803, ch. 63; read the first time and made the order of the day for Friday week.

Mr. Blackistone from the same committee, reported a bill entitled, a further additional supplement to the act entitled, an act to establish Pilots and regulate their fees, passed November session 1803, as a substitute for the bill reported by Mr. Frazier; read the first time and made the order of the day for the same day.

Mr. Hammond submitted the following message:

By the House of Delegates,
February 5th, 1840.

Gentlemen of the Senate.

We have received your message asking our attention to an act passed by your honourable body for limiting the session of the General Assembly, and requesting the immediate action of this body thereon. We have to reply that this house is busily engaged with matters of the highest importance to its constituents, and chiefly in endeavoring to devise means by which to remedy, as far as possible, the evils of the past legislation which has for many years controlled the destinies of the State, to which evils we would invite your serious attention, and in which effort we would respectfully ask your co operation.

When we shall have disposed of these more important engagements which require our immediate attention, it will give us pleasure to turn our attention to the subject embraced in your message, which was read Mr. Bowie moved to amend said message by striking out all after the word "constituents" down to the words "when we shall have disposed;"

Mr. Le Grand moved the previous question, and being put; On motion of Mr. Bowie, The yeas and nays were required and appeared as follows:—ayes 34.—nays 24. So the previous question was sustained

The question being put will the houses agree to strike out; On motion of Mr. Bowie, The yeas and nays were required and appeared as follows:—yeas 21,—nays 38. So the house refuse to strike out.—The question then recurred on the adoption of the message, and being put On motion of Mr. Bowie, The yeas and nays were required and appeared as follows—yeas 39—nays 21. So the message was adopted.

The Secretary of State delivered the following communication from his Excellency the Governor:

February 5th, 1840.

To the Senate and House of Delegates.

I send herewith a communication from the Lottery Commissioners; referred to the committee on lotteries

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 4th inst by the Rev'd. Dr. Thompson, Mr. WILLIAM W. ANDREWS, to Miss MARY ANN PRICHETT.

On the 6th inst. by the same Mr. EDWARD R. CHRISTOPHER, to Miss RACHEL HARRISON.

On Wednesday the 15th. by the Rev'd. Isaac W. K. Handy, at the residence of Doct. Thomas S. Fassitt, Mr. JOSIAH COLLINS to Miss MARY ANN PURNELL, all of Worcester county.

DIED,

On the 19th ult. at Kingston Hall School in Somerset county, Maryland, Margaret Eleanor, daughter of Dr. W. L. Jones, of Natchez, aged 10 years.

In Washington city, on Monday morning, the 27th, ult. Commodore Isaac Chauncy, President of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

CAUTION.

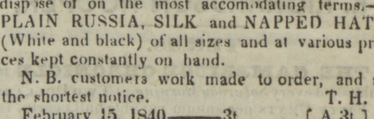
I have repeatedly cautioned persons against trespassing on my premises, and as frequently have the warnings been disregarded. I again, therefore, forwarn all persons from hunting, gunning, or in any wise trespassing on my premises, as I shall most assuredly put the law in force against all offenders. I have sustained considerable injury from persons gunning on my premises, and am driven to this step in self-defence.

STEPHEN HURST.

February 15th 1840. 3t

HAT STORE.

THOMAS HARPER, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to Manufacture HATS in Cambridge, two doors above the "Dorchester House," and nearly opposite Mr. H. Burn's store, where he will be happy to serve all who may give him a call.



He has on hand, and intends to Manufacture HATS of EVERY DESCRIPTION—of the best Materials—and of the latest fashions, which he will dispose of on the most accomodating terms.—PLAIN RUSSIA, SILK and NAPPED HATS (White and black) of all sizes and at various prices kept constantly on hand.

N. B. customers work made to order, and at the shortest notice. T. H.

February 15, 1840——3t [A 3t]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to competent authority, I will sell on

Monday the 9th day of March next,

to the highest and best bidder for CASH, all that tract of valuable land called

THE GROVE,

or by whatever name it may be called; being the tract or parcel of land devised to Matthew W. Bonner by his father William Bonner, lying and being in Dorchester County near the Washington Chapel Meeting House,

Containing 242 Acres.

The title to this land shall be entirely satisfactory to the purchaser, or the sale shall not be obligatory. The sale will take place at the Court House door in Cambridge, at the hour of 12 M.

SAMUEL G. FLEHARTY.

Feb, 15th 1840. tds (A.)

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, the subscriber will offer at public sale on

Thursday the 27th day of February

instant at the late residence of Samuel Hurst deceased, all the personal property of the said Samuel Hurst (except the negroes) consisting of House Hold and Kitchen Furniture, farming utensils, corn, fodder, bacon, hogs,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,

&c. &c. &c. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

Attendance given by

LEVIN JONES, Ex'r.
of Samuel Hurst dec'd.

Feb. 15th 1840. tds

WOOD LAND FOR Sale.

Pursuant to competent authority I will sell to the highest and best bidder on

Saturday the 29th Inst.

Seventy five acres of that valuable tract of land; abundantly supplied with valuable timber, lying near to Cooper and McNamara's store house, being a part of the real Estate sold by Henry Page, trustee for the sale of George Slacum's real estate, to Samuel Mowbray Esqr., called "SATURDAY'S WORK" MIDDLE ON'S RANGE—ADVENTURE—SLACUM'S LOT & BATCHELOR'S CHOICE.

Also an undivided equal part of a tract of land owned by Samuel Mowbray & David W. Tyler, containing about

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND MORE OR LESS—all heavily tembered, and from it navigable water is easy of approach, and not distant.

To dealers in timber, lumber of any description and wood, this sale will be very inviting. The property is very convenient to navigable water and Baltimore City very accessible. The title to the purchaser shall be indisputably good. The terms of sale will be one third CASH on the day of sale—the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, all secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

The sale will take place at the store *House* at McKnights at the hour of 12. *M.*

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Feb. 15. 1840——3t

MARYLAND:

Dorchester County Orphans Court, 11th day of February 1840.

ON application of Charles Hopkins, Administrator of Joseph Hopkins, 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 here ||L. S.|| unto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 11 day of February, in the year of our Lord. 1840.

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 he personal estate of Joseph Hopkins, late of Dorchester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of August 1840, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of February 1840.

CHARLES HOPKINS, Adm'r.
of Joseph Hopkins, dec'd.

Feb. 15 1840.

JOB WORK DONE AT THIS OFFICE. AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of ble Tract of Land, lying on Barre Dorchester County, it is heavily timbere contiguous to navigable water. To thos or wish to engage in the LUMBER b land offers great inducements, and is we attention. Persons wishing to view the on Henry Traverse for information. F ply to

JEREMIAH T TRA
No. 23, Light St re
Ba

Feb. 15th 1840.

MARYLAND:

Dorchester County Orphans 11th day of February,

ON application of James Thompson William W. Handley, late of Dorch deceased—it is ordered, that he give quired by law for all creditors to exhibit against the deceased's estate, and that t same to be published once in each week, of three successive weeks, in the Cambr cle, a paper selected by him.

In testimony That the foregoing is §§§§§§§§ from the minutes of the proce ||L. S.|| chester County Orphans' C §§§§§§§§ hereunto set my name, and t office affixed, this 11th day of February, our Lord 1840.

THOMAS H.
Register of Wills, Do

In compliance with the above orde give Notice, that the subscriber of Dor ty hath obtained from the Orphans' C chester County, in Maryland, letters on the personal estate of William W. of Dorchester County, deceased. All ing claims against the said decease warned to exhibit the same, with the v of, to the subscriber on or before the 15 gust 1840, they may otherwise by la from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal t February 1840.

JAMES THOMP
of William W.

Feb. 15th 1840. 3w

N. B. All persons indebted to the liam W. Handley dec'd., are hereb come forward and settle their respectiv delay. I am anxious to close the es practicable, and hope this notice will

Maryland:

Dorchester County Orphan 11th day of February

ON application of Robert R. Rob trator of Edward Robinson, late County, deceased—it is ordered, th notice required by law for all creditors claims against the decesed's estat cause the same to be published once for the space of three successive wee bridge Chronicle, a paper selected by

In testimony That the foregoing from the minutes of the Dorchester County O have hereunto set my seal of my office affixed February in the year of our Lord 184

THOMAS
Register of Wills, D

In compliance with the above o give Notice, that the subscriber of D ty, hath obtained from the Orphans chester County, in Maryland, letters tion, on the personal estate of Edwa of Dorchester County, deceased. A claims against the said deceased, are to exhibit the same, with the vouche subscriber on or before the 15th day they may otherwise by law be exclu efit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal February 1840.

ROBERT R. ROBIN
of Edward Rob

Feb. 15th 1840. 3w

CONCERT.

MR. VINCENT A. SC

TAKES pleasure in complying with t Amateurs, to give another Concert, whi take place on MONDAY the 17th, inst. in Cambridge. The Amateurs of Cambr fered their kind Assistance upon several tave Flute, and Bugle. Mr. H. Kayton astonishing Feats of Legerdemain, and plain the mysteries of the Art.

For Particulars see the Programmes.

Feb. 8th 1840. [2w]

The selection of tunes in this different from the first with the the repetition of which was desire teurs.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. T mences at 7. Tickets at 50 c had at the Bar Rooms of Messr Yates, also at the stores of Mess van, and S. & E. P. Lecompte price.

Feb. 15 1840.

$150 REW

RANAWAY from the subscriber county, Maryland; on chrismas night la calls himself

DANIEL BROM

aged about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 dark chesnut colour, with a scar on his not recollected. His voice is indistin are unusually prominent. He was seen day after christmas, and at the time had —snuff coloured close coat and low cr Other clothing not recollected.

I will pay the above reward if the sa ded without the limits of the State of up within the limits of the State of M those of Dorchester county, I will pay his apprehension; and if taken up with chester county I will pay the reward o ed in Jail so that I get him again.

P

February 8th 1840.——tf

CHANCERY S

BY authority of the Hon. Chancello sell at McKnights Store House on

Saturday the 29th day

all the interest of Robert Hart in a tra session of Solomon Foxwell Esq., by Hart in his life time The object of th legal title to said Solomon Foxwell.

The sale will take place at the hou of sale cash on the day of sale.

February 8th 1840 tds

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