ONICLE.

MBRIDGE, MD.

ORNING, August 19, 1837.

phans court of this county, onday 21st inst.

ared in the last Aurora, an ar- ustice," remarkable alike for ar, bad arrangement, misstate- llogical reasoning, low expres- pid calculations. If we can of the soundness of a man's s composition, we would re- author to have his head sha- an grow on so barren a soil) plaster immediately applied. l things he should beware of s mind in its present state, a- an intricate nature, and all per- him should carefully abstain ing any thing concerning shin gold currency, for the bare men- will be sure to bring on violent s. contortions of the face, foam- uth, and all other symptoms of . If kept still for a time, the sm will pass off with the foam. er states that he was much a- e cunning and deception prac- Editor of the Chronicle, in an ich appeared on the 5th inst., can comprehend, there was either cunning or deception in

We intended it as a plain and sition of the effects of the last administration upon the pros- e United States. Why did not ttempt an argument upon the y did he not endeavor to prove as no distress in the country, or inistration was not the cause of ? Why did he not produce some soning to show, that the present f crops in this country, was cau- neasures and schemes of Gene- and his servile successor? Why ttempt to prove that the Whigs ause of shin-plasters being ne- Now I have no doubt, but that eople of the United States would ighly gratified, if this great fi- l favored them with reasons ap- ints. But I suspect, that reason ent are not congenial to his in- d assertions without proof, and ed ranting, without sense or rea- m better. Where could the gen- e derived all his wonderful know- unking? Did it come by intui- s he been dealing in the small way asters? If from the first source, that we sublunary mortals, who knowledge from the slow and vul- s of reasoning, cannot coincide if from the latter, we want noth- ith any such knowledge, we want nd currency, such as we had, be- ral Jackson came into power— o pay, and those promises redeem- e, but not such a currency as we ,—"promises to pay in goods or er at our counting house." But s see, which party has brought upon the country. When Gen- son was elected President, the was well regulated and sound, of the United States Bank were nearly so, in every portion of Republick. The State Banks healthful influence exerted o- , by the United States Bank, served in a sound and solvent , and redeemed their notes in But General Jackson thought State Banks, themselves, would ter fiscal agency, to assist the go- nt in its operations, than the U- ates Bank, and that they could s good, if not a better currency. s the experiment to be tried.— g out this idea, the deposits were l, and all the control which the Government had over the cur- f the country, was transferred to e Banks. The President refused arter the United States Bank, al- a great majority of both houses r the bill. In fact every thing ne, lawful or unlawful, constitu- r unconstitutional, which had a ten- to crush the monster, He did , and with it, crushed the prosper- he country, he did trample it un- feet, but in doing so, he prostra- trade and credit of the country— ominant party, were warned of the that would necessarily follow.— were told that like causes would ce like effects. That the destruc- the Old Bank, caused bankruptcy, a prostration of credit, suspension of specie payments, and that the destruction of the new one would do the same. But he must go on, sacrificing the prosperity of individuals, and of the Nation, to gratify his will and those office holders who wish to create distress in the community that they may speculate upon that distress.

Every measure which General Jackson proposed, was carried into effect, every measure which was obnoxious to him was put downr One would think that if his measures had been wise, benefits would have resulted from that wisdom to the community. Yet we see that we have been compelled to surreuder safe systems for ruinous schemes and well regulated currency for irredeemable Bank notes and shinplasters of country merchants and a splendid foreign and internal trade, for ruin and bankruptcy. The great object of the experiment was to increase the circulation of gold and silver, to put more and better money in the poor man's pocket, to make eagles shine, through the interstices of every purse, and jingle in every lady's reticule. But has this great object been accomplished? Has not the effect, been to drive all specie out of circulation, and increase in a three fold degree, the issue of paper either not redeemable at all or redeemable in goods. While all these things were going on, the voice of patriots and statesmen were raised in defence of the constitution and laws of the country, and the welfare of the people. But when did ignorance, obstinacy, and corruption, listen to reason or to law.

But yet the Van Buren men have the audacious hardihood, after having the whole government in their own hands, and after having put down an institution which had afforded a sound currency to the nation, to call the whigs, the shin plaster party.

But they are in the habit of using names without any regard to applicability.

Some men now call themselves democrats who thought, once, that the only way to become respectable, was to join the federal ranks. Others who went heart and hand with General Jackson in his proclamation, the most federal doctrines that ever issued from the pen of any man. Others, who shouted, during the last war, at every success of the enemy. These are some of the men, who, now accuse the Whigs, with bringing the country in its present desolate condition. We know them, let them call themselves or the whigs, by what names they choose as the party, who have supported general Jackson in trapling under his feet, the laws and constitution, and bringing down this country from its high state of prosperity, to the verge of ruin and bankruptcy.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

I was reading Governor Van Buren's message, to my uncle Toby, and when I had got through that part where he speaks of the evil effects of employing money at our elections, the old gentleman smiled and related the following anecdote: 'It puts me in mind,' said he 'of a young clergyman I one knew many years since, who preached an eloquent sermon in the course of which he took occasion to remark on the impropriety of spending the evenings of the Sabbath in social visits—a custom as he said, very common among young men. You remember the sermon, Trim?' 'O yes, your honor, perfectly well.' Said the corporal, 'and the clergyman too; he was a sedate looding man, and wore spectacles.' 'Well as I was saying, (continued my uncle) he had been preaching against the evil of going to see the girls on Sunday evening—when after service he took me by the arm—'Come,' says he, 'let us go to the Deacon's and spend the evening with his daughters'—'How,' cried I with much surprise, 'is it possible you can make such a proposal to me, after the sermon you have just concluded?' 'Pshaw!' says he, 'I only made those remarks in order that we might have the better chance ourselves.' When my uncle Toby had concluded, Corporal Trim and myself indulged in a hearty laugh.—*Nat. Advocate.*

☞It is a remarkable circumstance in the political annals of this country, that the very errors if not despotic acts of the administraion, ruinous and deplorable as they are admitted to be, are seized upon by the men in power, and made in a measure to operate to their advantage—that is to say, by a perverson of the truth, and a skilful adaption of popular feelings and opinions, they hope to impute to others, the faults which are alone their own. This is one of the dangerous features of the present rulers of this country, for rather than admit error, or retrace their steps, or surrender their power, they draw and defend themselves to the last, like the smugglers of Europe, who would rather die than allow their contraband articles to be taken possesion of by the revenue officers.

Take one case for example: we mean the Banks. The stoppage of specie payments, the unavoidable consequence of the Government derangement of the currency, has made the Banks unpopular, and has swelled the number of those who never were friendly either to the Banks or to the credit system. Foremost in the pack that opens against the Banks, denounces them in no measured strain and rings the changes of hard money currency, is the worthy President of the United States, and his friend and councellor, the Editor of the Globe, and in the course of their denunciations and proscriptions, the vast accumulation of State Banks is bitterly complained of—the stoppage of specie payment is deemed and pronounced a great fraud, and the honest payment of the debt due by our merchants in Europe is considered a subservience to a foreign power. By this attitude the administration hopes to draw off public attention from the sole cause, the source and origin of all the evils we now suffer—to draw off attention from *themselves*. The cry is up—the clamor loud—the suffering deep and severe, and the loudest in the cry is the administration itself—like the common practice of the thief, when pursued, who cries "Stop thief!" the loudest. Are we wrong?—Not in a solitary point.

The administration party, with the hope of catching a few straggling *Loco Foco*, votes, drained the Banks of silver, by compelling them to pay in specie their notes of one, two and three dollars,—which specie was advisedly withdrawn and hoarded by the enemies of the credit system. *This was the commencement of the evil.*

The same administration withdrew the people's money, amounting to more than twenty millions, and deposited the same in pet Banks, on the ground that State Banks were just as safe as a National Institution; the Pet Banks have stoped payment, and the Government itself is compelled to issue, without authority, Treasury Drafts, to meet current expenses.

Is not this true.

The Bank of the United States had so regulated the Exchanges of the country that a merchant could place his money in every direction, or receive his money from any State, at a small premium; the administration destroyed the Bank, and a merchant who has money laying in the West, cannot now obtain it without incurring a loss of twenty per cent.

Is not this true?

To carry out the doctrines of the administration that State Banks were preferable to a National Bank, the States *attached to the administration* incorporated Banks with a capital of *seventy two millions three hundred and sixty five thoussnd dollars*, in addition to those already in existence; the administration advocated and legalized this immense addition to the paper issues of the country, and the great anti-Bank patriot now at the head of the Government encouraged States under his political control to augment their Bank capital, in order to transact all the business which the United States Bank usually had transacted.

Is not this true?

With the view of introducing a hard money currency but in reality to encourge private speculations in the public lands, the Specie Circular was irregularly issued, which made a second drain on the Banks, carried the specie West, where a great part was lost in Pets that could not pay, and when Congress almost unanimously ordered that Circular to be repealed, the Usurper cooly pocketed the law and ran off with it to Tennessee, and his successor being pledged to his patron not to repeal the Specie Circular, refused in the face of an express will of Congress, to repeal it.

Is not this true?

In consequence of the acts of the administration in calling in the notes of one, two and three dollars, in their withdrawal of the deposites—in their destruction of the United States Bank—in their substitution of an immense number of State Banks—in their Specie Circular—in their derangement of the currency—in the distruction of the Exchanges of the country—in their land speculations—in their temptation to merchants to overtrade, by additional facilities from State Banks, *national and individual bankruptcy have ensued*—commerce is nearly ruined— foreign and local credit seriously injured—the staple of the country reduced almost to nothing in value—mechanics are without employment, business is at a stand, anb all the Banks in the country have snspended specie payment, and yet with all these facts undoubted, undisputed, staring them in the face, this administration has the impudence to go up to the polls and say to the freemen of this country, *Give us your votes, we are innocent of all this trouble—it is the Banks—it is the United States Bank—it is the panic manufactured by our enemies, the Whigs. Give us your votes, fellow citizens. We are, indeed, honest men, but greatly slandered.*

After all said there is in this a touch of human nature.

The culprit arraigned for felony pleads not guilty, and throws himself upon God and his country for trial—He knows that the evidence against him is full and comblete, but like Mr. Van Buren in his present position, he relies upon the doctrine of chances, and hopes to be acquitted by the Jury—depends upon a flaw in the indictment—prays that they may not agree upon their verdict, and thus let him lose again to prey once more upon society.

NOTICE

THE Whigs of Dorchester County met at Bucktown, on the 9th inst., agreeable to public Notice, for the purpose of recommending to the people four suitable persons to represent this county in the next general Assembly of Maryland. The meeting was organized by calling John R. Keene, Esq., to the Chair, and Nathaniel E. Greene, Esq., Secretary. On motion of Mr. John Brohawn, the meeting was adjourned to Mr. Edward Stephens', whereupon they proceeded to nominate and ballot, and on the second balloting, the following gentlemen were found to be the choice of the meeting.

JOHN F. ECCLESTON,
REUBEN TALL,
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
WM. E. HARRISON.

Aug. 19.

Notice to Sportsmen.

A RACE will be run in Hambrooks lane, near Cambridge, on Saturday the 26th inst., between a Rat and O'Connell colt, a single half mile. As both nags are considered fast, and the backers of each sanguine, much sport is anticipated.

Aug 19

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 9th of September, at the farm on which David Meekins lives, the following property, to wit:—One Sorrel Horse, one Grey Mare, one Diomede Colt three years old last spring; 5 well broke Oxen; 5 head of Sheep; one Sow and six Shoats; 1 Brindle Cow; one yearling; 2 Ploughs and gear; 2 Ox Carts; 2 Saddles and Bridles with martingale; 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture; 1 Book Case and Books 2 Tables; half a dozen Chairs, 1 Looking Glass, and several other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o' clock, A. M.

☞The terms of Sale will be cash.

MARTIN & FARQUHARSON.

Aug. 19

NOTICE-

THE subscriber having moved back to that well known Tavern, the

UNION HOTEL,

would be glad to entertain his old friends and the Public generally. His Table, Bar, and Stables shall be well furnished at all times, and his charges shall be moderate. Board can be had by the year, month, week or day, as low and as good as any Boarding House in town. Private Parties can be furnished with good Rooms at any time. Terrapins and Oysters will be constantly kept and served up in the neatest manner when in season.

The publics obedient Servent
JOHN T. WILSON.

August 19 1837 A.

BY HIS EXCCELLENCY.
THOMAS W. VEAZEY,
Governor of Maryland.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An Act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly, respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this State in the next Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person, voted for as members of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective District. And an election having been held on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth ultimo, agreeably to law, in the several Congressional Districts, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States as aforesaid, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council. We do by this our PROCLAMAITON, declare that by the said returns, it appears that John Dennis Esq., in the first District; James Alfred Pearce, Esq.' in the second District; John T. H. Worthington Esq., in the third District; Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim, Esqs., in the fourth District; William Cost Johnson, Esq., in the fifth District; Francis Thomas, Esq., in sixth District; and Daniel Jenifer, Esq., in the seventh District, were duly elect- members to represent this State in the Congress of the Uunited States.

L.S. Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this eight day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1837, and of Independence of the United States, the 62.

THOMAS W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor,
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

☞To be published three times in the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; the Patriot and Chroicle, Baltimore; the Herald Frederick; the Torch Light, Hagerstown; the Civillian, Cumberland; the Journal, Rockville; the Madisonian, Bel Air; the Gazette, Upper Malborough; the Courier, Elkton; the Bugle, Chestertown; the Times, Centreville; the Gazette, Easton; the Avocate, Denton; the Chronicle, Cambridge; the Herald, Princess Anne, and in the Sentinel, Snow Hill.

August 19, 3t.

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on Saturday the 23rd day of SEPTEMBER next, all the

REAL ESTATE

of which Andrew S. Gootee, died, seized, consisting of a House and Lot on which the deceased lived during the latter part of his life, and where his widow now resides.—The dwelling and out houses are in tolerable repair and situate in the town of East New Market, in Dorchester County. The sale will take place between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. on the premises, and the terms as prescribed by the decree are one half cash, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest secured by bond and security approved by the trustee. The creditors of the said Andrew S. Gootee are hereby notified to file their claims in the Chancery Office at Annapolis, within six months from the day of sale, with the proper vouchers thereof.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Aug. 12, 1837. tds.

FOR RENT,

For the balance of the present year, and the ensuing year, that well fitted up store room adjoining the dwelling of Charles Corkran, Sr. and directly opposite the store of S. & E. P. Lecompte's.

The stand is a good one for business. For terms enquire of Israel Griffith, Baltimore, or to the subscriber in Cambridge.

August 12. 1837. 3w.

WILLIAM W. BYRN.

PURSUANT to notice given, a number of physicians assembled in Cambridge, on Saturday the 5th inst. to select delegates to meet the proposed Medical Convention at Easton, on Wednesday the 22nd of November next.

The following named gentlemen were selected to represent the profession of this County.

Alexander H. Bayley, M. D.
J. W. Henry, M. D.
Wm. B. Lecompte, M. D.
Jas, A Muse, M. D.
Robert M. Wallace, M. D.

Cambridge, Aug. 12, 1837.

FOR SALE:

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm whereon he now resides situate one mile from New Market on the county road from that place to Vienna. On said premises there is a two story Dwelling with other necessary out Houses. This situation is pleasant and said to be healthy. It is deemed unnecessary to give further particulars, as those wishing to purchase will view the property and judge for themselves. SAMUEL SEWELL.

Aug. 12. 1837. 3t

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland I will sell to the best bidder, on Saturday, the 23d day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, in East New Market, all the

REAL ESTATE,

of which George Murphy, died, seized, consisting of a tract of land in the neighborhood of Walnut Landing, containing about

50 ACRES.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are one-fourth cash, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, bearing interest secured by bond and security, approved by the trustee.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

July 12, 1837 tds.

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on Monday the 18th day of September next, that valuable Farm devised by William Shearman to Mary Ann, the present wife of Josiah Webb and Caroline Mace, containing

200 & ODD ACRES,

and known by the name of the "Willow Grove." The dwelling house is in good repair and convenient, and the out buildings are capable of being made very good at a little cost. The sale will take place at Cambridge, between the hours of 11 and 12. M. at the Court House door. The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are one-fourth *cash* on the day of sale, and the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest secured by bond and security, approved by the trustee.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

August 12, tds.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to the Public for past favours, and still solicits their patronage, as he has his Carding Machine in good order for Carding Wool, and will give his personal attention to all orders received by him at his Mill, formerly owned by William Dines.

HENRY D. WRIGHT.

Aug 12, eow3w

To Rent for the year 1838.

THE Store and Dwelling at present occupied by Mr. B. Stewart, adjoining the new Hotel of Mr. Bradshaw. Also, the Store and Dwelling now in the occupancy of Mr. Solomon Wilson.

TO HIRE,

For the balance of the year two negroes, a woman and a girl, the latter about 14 years of age. The subscriber wishes to dispose of a quantity of WOOD, part of which is about 3 miles distant from town, and the balance in Blackwater.

E. S. CHAPLAIN.

Aug 5th, 1837. 3w

To Teachers.

THE Trustees of the East New Market Academy wish to employ a teacher; one who is qualified to teach the rudiments of the English language, together with Arithmetic, Geography, and Mathematicks, will be accepted if sufficient testimonials of qualification and moral deportment are produced.

There is a donation from the State of $200, and all the tuition money will be allowed as a compensation.

All applications to be addressed (post paid) to Z. H. Rosse, East New Market, Dorchester county, Md.

Aug. 5, tf

☞The Baltimore Republican will copy the above once a week for three weeks, & charge this office.

Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, all that portion of the Real Estate of which Clinton Handley died, seized, intestate, in common with James Thompson, esqr—This farm contains

317 ACRES,

one moiety of which belongs to James Thompson and the remaining half belongs equally to the heirs at law of the said Clinton Handley, deceased. This farm consists of part of two tracts to wit: "Canterbury," containing 217 acres, and "Ennall's Wood Yard," containing 100 acres. The moiety belonging to the heirs of Clinton Handley, deceased, will be sold on

MONDAY the 18th SEPTEMBER

next, at the Court House door in Cambridge, between the hours of 11 and twelve, and the terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are one fourth cash, on the day of sale, the balance in equal instalments, one half in six months and the remainder in twelve months, secured by bond and security approved by the trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale till paid.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

July 29 tds

NOTICE.

Those persons indebted to the Trustees of Cambridge academy for tuition dues, are respectfully requested to make payment to the subscriber, as occasion requires that the amount due them, should be paid without delay.

JAMES DIXON Treasurer.

August 5th 1837.

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on

Monday 18th September next,

the Real Estate of which Handy Robertson, died, seized, called "Traverse's Second Mite," containing

171 ACRES.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are one-fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in equal instalments in six and twelve months, with bond and security approved by the trustee, and interest from the date till paid. The sale will take place at the Court House door in Cambridge, between the hours of eleven and twelve.

All persons having claims against the said Handy Robertson are hereby advised to file their claims in the Chancery office, Annapolis, with their proper vouchers, within six months from the day of sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

July 29, 1837. tds

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on

MONDAY the 18th day of SEPTEMBER

next, the Real Estate lying in Blackwater, which was bought by Solomon Kirwan Jr. once the property of Charles Mobray, and subsequently by the same Solomon Kirwan, Jr., sold to John Meredith. This farm contains 244 acres and will be sold on the day aforesaid, between the hours of eleven and twelve, at the Court House door in Cambridge. This farm consists of one tract called "Darby's Addition,' and contains 202 and a quarter acres" "Fair Fields," containing 41 and three quarter acres.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified to file their claims in the Chancery Office, at Annapolis, with their proper vouchers, within six months from the day of sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

July 29, tds

A CARD.

ALL persons indebted to me as Attorney or otherwise, are authorised during my absence, to make payment to William Rea, Esq. I shall be absent until the 18th of September next.

H. PAGE.

July 29, 3w

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed at December Session, 1801.
CHAPTER 54.

An act relating to the Public Roads in the several Counties therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the present mode of repairing the public roads in Saint Mary's, Calvert, Charles, Caroline and Dorchester counties, is found by experience to be expensive, and inadequate to the purpose intended, and it has been found necessary that proper regulations should forthwith be made for keeping the roads of the said counties in due repair; therefore,

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Justices of the Levy Court for the counties aforesaid, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby authorised and required to meet together on the third Monday of April next, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the respective Court Houses in the said counties, and when so met together, the said justices, or a majority of them, shall be, and they are hereby authorised and required to describe, ascertain, and distinctly record in a well bound book, to be provided by them for that purpose, the several and respective roads and public highways in the counties aforesaid, and to nominate and appoint capable and judicious persons as overseers of the several and respective roads aforesaid, according to the number and divisions of the said roads, as the same shall be ascertained upon their records; provided nevertheless, that the said roads shall be so apportioned, divided and described, as not to require a greater number of overseers than five in any one hundred of the said counties, and that the said justices, or any one or more of them, may adjourn from day to day until the said roads shall be duly ascertained, and overseers appointed as aforesaid, and in case neither of the said justices should attend as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the County Court to make said adjournments.

III. And be it enacted, that the clerk of the said county shall attend the justices of the Levy Court at their said meetings, and shall make fair entries and records of their proceedings in virtue of this act, and shall, within the space of ten days after the appointment of overseers as aforesaid, issue warrants to the said overseers, under his hand and the seal of his office, notifying the said persons of their appointments respectively as overseers of the said roads, according to the usual forms, having respect to the alterations required by this act, and the said clerk shall, within the time aforesaid, deliver the said warrants to the Sheriff of the several counties aforesaid, and shall take the receipt of the Sheriff for the same; and the said Sheriff shall be and he is hereby authorised and required, within the space of fifteen days after receiving the said warrants, to deliver the same to the respective arersons appointed overseers as aforesaip and to take their several receipts for the same; and if any of the said overseers shall refuse to receive their respective warrants, the said sheriff shall leave the same at their place of abode, and certify the justices of the levy court thereof; and if the clerk or sheriff of any of the said counties shall neglect or refuse to execute and perform the respective duties herein before required, within the respective periods limited as aforesaid, the said clerks or sheriffs so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each and every offence.

IV. And be it enacted, That each and every person so appointed overseer as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to accept of his appointment, after receiving his warrant as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for every refusal or neglect; provided nevertheless, that no person shall be liable to be appointed as overseer of any road more than one year in every three years, without his consent.

V. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the said overseers to keep all public roads in the said counties well & sufficiently cleared and grubbed, fit for travelling, twenty feet wide at the least, except in such parts thereof where the levy court shall allow or direct the said road to be of a less width, and to make and keep good and substantial bridges over all the heads of rivers, creeks, branches and swamps, where the same shall be necessary, for the convenient and easy passage of travellers, with their waggons, carts, carriages, horses and cattle, and to remove all nuisances which may obstruct or annoy their passage, and well and sufficiently to causeway all and singular such places in and upon the said roads as shall require the same.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any of the said overseers shall not well and sufficiently clear, grub, amend and repair, the said several and respective roads committed to their charge, within a reasonable time after the same shall be out of repair, or shall not make and keep in repair good and substantial bridges over the heads of rivers, creeks, branches or swamps, where the same shall be necessary as aforesaid, or shall not not remove all nuisances from the said roads, or shall not well and sufficiently causeway all and singular such places in and upon the said roads as shall require the same, or shall permit or suffer any fallen trees, or other obstruction, to remain in or across any of the said public roads for the space of two days after notice thereof, or shall neglect to fell, or cause to be felled & removed, all decayed or dead trees on either side of the said public roads, whose limits, or any of them, hang over the same, and may by their falling injure travellers, or shall not lop and cut off all limbs or branches of trees hanging or projecting over the said roads, within fifteen feet above the surface thereof, or shall in any other manner fail or neglect to perform the duties of an overseer of the said roads, according to the directions of this act, every such overseer, so failing or neglecting, shal forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for every offence, except in time of wheat harvest.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the several and respective overseers of the said roads, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, as often as need shall require, to dig, take and remove, any stones, gravel, or earth of firm quality, which may be found on any land adjoining the roads for which the same may be necessary, and to employ the same in the repairing of the said roads; and for the making or repairing of bridges over the heads of rivers, creeks, branches, swamps, or other low and miry places, through and over which the said roads may pass, to cut down, or cause to be cut down, any tree or trees growing on any of the next adjacem lands to such places where bridges may be necessary as aforesaid, and the same trees to maul and carry away from off such lands, and to apply the same to the making or repairing of the said bridges; provided, that it shall be the duty of each and every overseer aforesaid to render a true account, (certified under their hands and seals respectively,) of all and singular such tree or trees by them cut down and taken for the purpose aforesaid, with a description of the size and quality of such tree or trees, together with their estimation of the value thereof, to the owner, tenant or overseer, of the lands from whence the same shall shall have been taken, and to return a duplicate of such account, on oath, to the next levy court of the county, in order that the justices of said court may be enabled to estimate the real value thereof, to be allowed or paid to such owner or owners in such manner as said justices shall appoint and direct.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the said overseers shall have power, and they are hereby authorised and required, to call upon all and singular the free able bodied male inhabitants of their respective limits, above the age of eighteen years and under the age of fifty years, and upon all and singular the able bodied male slaves residing therein, above the age of eighteen years and under the age of fifty years, to labour and assist in clearing, amending, improving and repairing, the several and respective roads aforesaid, and to require such and so many of the said persons as they shall from time to time deem necessary, to assemble at such place within their respective limits as the said overseers shall severally appoint, with sufficient implements of labor, and thereupon to proceed in the execution of such work and labor upon the said roads, for the improvement and repair thereof, as the respective overseers shall order and direct; and the said overseers shall also have power to hire and employ carts and teams for the carrying and removing all such stones, dirt, gravel and timber, as may be deemed requisite for repairing and completing the said roads and bridges, and the expence of such carts and teams shall be levied upon the county.

IX. And be it enacted, That within one month after the receipt of their respective warrants, the several overseers aforesaid, under the directions of the said justices, shall repair to the house of every tenant or proprietor residing within the limits attached to their respective roads, and shall take down a proper list of the names of all and singular the free able bodied male inhabitants residing therein, above the age of eighteen and under the age of fifty, and of all theable bodied male slaves above the age of eighteen years and under the age of fifty years; and the said overseers shall justly and impartially call for and require the labor of all and singular the persons aforesaid, alternately, and in such convenient numbers and classes as to place the burthen of their service equally upon all; provided nevertheless, that the labor of the said persons shall not be called forth for the purpose of this act during the season of wheat harvest, nor in such manner as to take more than half the number of laborers belonging to one family, in which there are more than one laborer at the same time.

X. And be it enacted, That as often as the said overseers shall judge it necessary to call upon the said inhabitants for their labor in and upon the said roads, they shall summon, or cause to be summoned, the number and class which they shall have previously arranged, having had regard to the quantity and quality of work necessary to be done upon the said roads, giving each person, and the master, mistress or overseer of each servant or slave, so to be summoned, two days notice at the least of the time and place appointed for their labor, except in such extraordinary cases which may require a shorter notice, and every person so summoned shall be obliged to attend in person, or to provide a sufficient substitute; and if any person, being so summoned, shall neglect or refuse to attend, or to provide a sufficient substitute, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of seventy-five cents for every offence; and if any person shall attend, and not perform the reasonable labor required of him by the overseer of the road, according to his ability, he shall be adjudged a defaulter, and shall incur the same penalty as if he had neglected to attend; and in case the master, mistress or overseer, of any servant or slave, upon being notified as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to send such servant or slave, such master, mistress or overseer, shall forfeit and pay the sum of seventy-five cents for every servant or slave so refused to be sent.

XI. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said overseers to keep a true and proper list of all and every person or defaulter. who, being summoned as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to attend at the times and places appointed as aforesaid, or if attending, shall not perform his reasonable labour, and of every master, mistress or overseer of servants and slaves, who call upon each and every of the said persons, and demand the payment of all and singular the sums of money by them, or any of them, so forfeited, and on refusal or neglect to pay the same, the said overseers shall proceed to recover the same before a single magistrate, by due course of law; and the said overseers shall, every six months, render their accounts of all fines and forfeitures received by them in virtue of this act to the justices of the levy court, upon oath, or affirmation, and pay the amount thereof in such manner as the said justices shall order and appoint.

XIV. And be it enacted, That any of the justices of the peace of the said counties, who, upon his own view, or on the information, oath or affirmation, of one or more credible witnesses, shall discover or be satisfied that any bridge, road or causeway, is out of repair, from neglect of duty of the overseer within whose limits the same shall be, except in time of wheat harvest, shall issue his warrant, in the name of the state, against such overseer, and if judgment shall be rendered against him for the fine or forfeiture imposed by this act, the same shall be certified by the justice rendering the same to the clerk of the said county, who shall thereupon issue process of execution, directed to the sheriff, for the recovery thereof, and the same shall be accounted for and paid to the order of the levy court; provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any of the said overseers offending against the provisions of this act from being presented by the grand jury for any neglect of duty not before punished by any of the justices of the peace as aforesaid; and provided also, that any overseer of the road against whom judgment shall be rendered by a justice of the peace as aforesaid, may appeal to the next county court. who may hear and determine the same in a summary way, and such appeal shall be a supersedeas to the issuing execution on the judgment of such justice, until the same shall be heard and determined by the county court.

July 15 tf

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