THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, December 18, 1841.

The Orphans' Court of this County will meet on Monday week the 27th inst.

CONGRESS.—Nothing has yet transpired in either branch of our National Legislature which would afford much interest to our readers. They have been however making preparations for business if not actually engaged in it. They have appointed all their standing committees and the select committee on the currency. So, every thing being ready, we may expect them immediately to turn their attention to the various and important concerns of the nation.

SLAVE HOLDERS' CONVENTION.—This Convention, called to consider the propriety of petitioning Congress, and adopting other means to preserve the interests and maintain the rights of the slave holders of Maryland, is to meet at Annapolis on Wednesday the 12th of January next. We perceive that the counties generally are moving in this matter, and we are sure that this numerous class of our fellow citizens of Dorchester are fully sensible of its importance.—We would recommend therefore that there be a meeting of our citizens at the Court House in Cambridge, on Monday the 27th December, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to said Convention.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!—"What shall we do about our taxes," is in every body's mouth, or at any rate in every body's head. The truth of the matter is, that our neighbors of the Western Shore, with their canals and their rail roads, have got us into a pretty bad "fix," and there is no telling how or when we are to get out of it. But as we are all in favor of maintaining the honor and preserving the credit of old Maryland, we must "come up to the rack, fodder or no fodder." We understand that the Commissioners have appointed our friend John H. Hodson collector of the direct tax, and as he has to pay the money on the 10th day of March next, we would advise our friends to lay by some of the "ready," that they may be ready for him at any time. Our collector is very amiable and indulgent generally, but as he himself will be pushed, he will have to push the people; so if they get mad, they should spit all their spite out on the canals and rail roads.

VIRGINIA BANKS.—The following resolution was introduced into the House of Delegates of Virginia, on Thursday, by Mr. Byrd (L. F.) of Frederick county:

"*Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia,* That the Executive of this Commonwealth be and is hereby requested promptly to correspond with the Governors of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, for the purpose of signifying to them, & through them, to the Legislature of their States respectively, the disposition of the General Assembly of Virginia, to co-operate with those of the States above mentioned, in fixing a common day in the ensuing year, by which measures shall be adopted to require the Banks of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, to resume and continue the redemption of their notes in specie, and that in doing so, he is also requested to suggest the——day of——, 1842, as that on or before which, in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, the Banks should be required to resume specie payments."

The resolution, at the suggestion of the mover, was laid on the table, but previous to this, Mr. Dabney (also Loco Foco) of King William, took exception to the resolution so far as it made resumption in Virginia to depend on the course of the banks in Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was for the Virginia Bank resuming alone, if others would not unite with them.

The Richmond Enquirer (Loco Foco) has this notice of the fiscal project of the President:

We have no time to enter upon the merits of Mr. Tyler's scheme. The principle on which it proceeds is eminently entitled to grave consideration. It requires great reflection, and will receive elaborate discussion. In the meantime, we are prepared to say, as at present advised, that there are objections to matters of detail, which appear to be of a serious, if not insuperable character. Among these is, 1st. The administrative machinery—the *Board of Control* at Washington. Whence the necessity of such an arrangement? Why not leave the general superintendence at Washington to the hands of the Treasury Department—(the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States?) No such Board was constructed under the Sub-Treasury system, nor did experience prove it to be necessary. It multiplies the offices and enlarges the *patronage* of the Government—and seems to lay the nest egg of a great monied corporation. 2d. If the "*agencies*" in the States are to be new offices, it is doubtful whether they be necessary or proper. The present officers of the Government would seem to be sufficient for every purpose. 3d. It invests the institution with the power of *discounting* on bills of Exchange; under certain limitations. We had hoped that Mr Tyler had set his face against any such power in any form.—4th. The assent of the State in which the agency is situated, that discounts private bills of exchange, is to be required—as if the assent of the States could legalize what was otherwise contrary to our institutions. 5th. The inconvertibility of the Treasury notes into specie *except at the point of issuance*, will prove to be a serious clog to the measure. It seems to us, that they ought to be paid at a few specified points, where gold and silver will be constantly and conveniently kept for their redemption.

MR. STEVENSON'S LETTER.—The ground taken by Mr Stevenson in his letter to Lord Aberdeen on the subject of seizure of American vessels suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, cannot fail to meet the approbation of every true American.

Mr. Stevenson thus concludes his letter:

"There remains only one other part of Lord Aberdeen's note which the undersigned deems it necessary at this time to notice. It is that in which his lordship expresses the opinion that any right of search which shall have been conceded by two such Governments as France and Great Britain can scarcely be considered as incompatible with the honor and independence of any nation upon earth. Now, if Lord Aberdeen's remarks was intended to apply to the proposal which was made by her Majesty's Government to that of the United States for a mutual right of search, secured and guarded by treaty stipulations, the undersigned has no observation to make; but if this opinion of his lordship was intended to apply to the right now asserted by Great Britain, and proposed by her Government to be exercised in the absence of all conventional arrangement, then the undersigned must be allowed to express his decided dissent. That the exercise of mutual rights, properly secured might not be incompatible with national honor and sovereignty he readily admits, inasmuch as the contracting parties would stand upon the footing of equality and security. This he presumes to be the case between France and Great Britain; but such would not be the case between Great Britain and the United States.

The undersigned must, therefore, after the most careful consideration of the arguments advanced in Lord Aberdeen's note, repeat the opinion which he has heretofore expressed, that if a power such as that which is now asserted by Her Majesty's Government shall be enforced, not only without consent, but in the face of a direct refusal to concede it, it can be regarded in no other light by the Government of the United States than a violation of national rights and sovereignity, and the incontestible principles of interatio nal law.

That its exercise may lead to consequences of a painful character, there is too much reason to apprehend. In cases of conflicting rights between nations, the precise line which neither can pass, but to which each may advance, is not easily found or marked; and yet it exists, whatever may be the difficulty of discerning it. In ordinary cases of disagreement there is little danger; each nation may and often does yield something to the other. Such, however, it is to be feared, is not the present case. The peculiar nature of the power asserted, and the consequences which may be apprehended from its exercise, make it one of an important and momentous character. Involving, as it does, questions of high and dangerous sovereignty, it may justly be regarded as deeply endangering the good understanding of the two countries. Ought Her Majesty's Government then under such circumstances to insist upon its enforcement? That it will not, the undersigned cannot permit himself to doubt. He will therefore continue to cherish the hope that, upon a careful review of the whole subject, Her Majesty's Government will see the importance of adopting other measures for the suppression of the slave trade than those now proposed, and which will be far better calculated not only to accomplish the object desired, but to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries upon principles consistent with the interest and honor of both.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Lord Aberdeen assurances of his distinguished consideration and respect.

A. STEVENSON.

To the EARL of ABERDEEN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1841.

In the House of Representatives this morning the death of Col. Hunter, late assistant door-keeper, was announced by Mr. Briggs. The Colonel died yesterday at his lodgings on the Avenue.—He was a fine old man, and commanded the respect of all who knew him.

A resolution was adopted unanimously, directing the Clerk to defray the expenses of the funeral out of the contingent fund.

A resolution was then agreed to, which abolishes the office of assistant door-keeper.

The following is a list of the Chairmen of the several Standing Committees of the House.

On Foreign Affairs—Mr. Adams.
Territories—Mr. Pope.
Revolutionary Pensions—Mr. Talliafero.
Roads and Canals—Mr. Lawrence.
Patents—Mr. R. McClellan.
Claims—Mr. Geddins.
Commerce—Mr. J. P. Kennedy.
Public Lands—Mr. Morrow.
Indian Affairs—Mr. Cooper.
Post Office—Mr. Briggs.
District of Columbia—Mr. Underwood.
Judiciary—Mr. Barnard.
Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Hall.
Manufactures—Mr. Saltonstall.
Ways and Means—Mr. Fillmore.
Elections—Mr. Halstead.
Naval Affairs—Mr. Wise.
Agriculture—Mr. Deberry.
Public Buildings—Mr. Boardman.
Accounts—Mr. Mrchand.
Unfinished Business—Mr. Eastman.
Mileage—Mr. Thos. W. Williams.
Library—Mr. Tillinghast.

Select Committee on Finance—Mr. Cushing, (chairman) J. P. Kennedy, Gilmer, G. Davis, Wise, Roosevelt, Proffit, McKay, and Irwin.

Select Committee on the Apportionment of Representatives—Messrs. Everett, (chairman,) Childs, Carruthers, Summers, Pearce, Stuart, Biddack, Cross, and Weller.

Select Committee on the Smithsonian Bequest—Messrs. Adams, (chairman,) Habersham, T. Smith, Underwood, Randell, C. J. Ingersoll, Hunter, and Bowne.

On a National Foundry—Messrs. W. C. Johnson, (chairman,) S. Mason, King, Randolph, Mallory, Hunt, Kelm, Parmenter, and Cave Johnson.

After the annunciation of these Committees, the House elected the Rev. Mr. Maffit as its Chaplain, and then adjourned.

In the Senate, several communications were received from the Executive Departments, giving a statement of their expenditures etc.

A message was received from the President, forwarding a plan of national defence by the Secretary of War.

The Standing Committees were not announced. The Senate elected the Rev. Mr. Tuston as its Chaplain, and then adjourned.

Dec. 14, 1841.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Journal of proceedings was read, but not including the Standing Committees of the Session, as was expected.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Evans, when the President of the Senate laid before the Senate a report in relation to insolvent debtors. Also an abstract of the expenses of the Indian Department.

The presiding officer of the Senate then announced the several Standing Committees of the session as follows:

Committee on Foreign Relations—Messrs. Rives, Preston, Buchanan, Tallimadge, and Choate.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. Evans, Mangum, Woodbury, Bayard and Berrien.

Committee on Commerce—Messrs. Huntington, Woodbridge, King, Barrow, and Wright.

Committee on Manufactures—Messrs, Simmonds, Archer, Miller, Buchanan and Morehead.

Committee on Agriculture—Messrs. Linn, Bates, Barrow, Smith of Connecticut, and Sturgeon.

Committee on Military Affairs—Messrs. Preston, Merrick, Benton, Archer and Pierce.

Committee on the Militia—Messrs. Phelps, Fulton, Smith of Indiana, Williams and McRoberts.

Committee on Naval affairs—Messrs. Mangum, Archer, Williams, Choate and Bayard.

Committee on the District of Columbia—Mess. Bayard, Young, King, Keer, and Rives.

Committee on Private Land Claims—Messrs. Smith of Indiana, Tallmadge, Walker, Huntington and Preston.

Committee on Indian Affairs—Mess. Morehead White, Sevier, Phelps and Benton.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Graham, Wright Woodbury, Woodbridge and Phelps.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Dixon, Clayton, Smith of Conn., Allen and Cuthbert.

Committee on the Judiciary—Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Prentiss, Walker and Kerr.

Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Merrick, Simmonds, McRoberts, Mouton and Miller.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Porter White, Young, King and Cuthbert.

Committee on Pensions.—Messrs. Bates, Pierce Allen, Graham and Sevier.

Committee on the Libray—Messrs. Prentiss, Tappan and Choate.

Committee on Patents—Messrs. Preston, Porter, Henderson, Mouton and Sturgeon.

Committee on Public Buildings—Kerr, Fulton, and Evans.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

THE AUTHOR OF JUNIUS.

A friend has sent us a letter written by Sir Phillip Francis, the reputed author of the letters of Junius, to a relation in this country, before his departure for Calcutta. It is dated July 17, 1773. Junius's farewell letter was dated Jan. 9, 1773.—As to the authenticity of this letter, our friend writes us that he borrowed it of Gov. Francis, of Rhode Island, who received it in a straight line from the person addressed. He adds, "I compared the writing with that of Junius, and there is hardly room to doubt the identity." The original is now before us, and from a careful comparison with the fac similes of Junius's writing, we are satisfied that it must be the genuine handwriting of the veritable author of Junius. The following is the letter copied verbatim from the original now in our possession.

LONDON, 17 July, 1773.

My dear Friend:—You are bound to continue to serve me by the services you have already done me. I have no other claim upon your good offices. As Lord of Ingress and Macedon I beg of you to do whatever you think proper with my estate, for I am determined to keep a little Freehold in America. At present I am bound to the Ganges, but who knows whether I may not end my days on the Banks of the Ohio? It gives me great comfort to reflect that I have relations, who are honest fellows, in almost every part of the world. In America, the name of Francis flourishes. I shall write to you again, and send you a formal power of Attorney before I leave England. In the mean time you will oblige me much by sending me an impression and Hetaldical description of our Family arms, and as soon as possible. Mackrabie is well, and proposes to bear me company. We often remember you over our cups, and shall continue in the same practice on the other side of the Globe.

People here mind no more going to India now than they did formerly to Bath. I wish with all my heart there were a Turnpike road from this to Calcutta, and post-chaises at every stage. I sicken at the thought of six months voyage, but honor and profit spur me on. Shall we not meet hereafter, my honest fellow? I don't like to think of the quantity of Salt water that lies between us. If it were Claret, I would drink my way to America. Seriously, I intend to be very jolly, and laugh at Tilghman's great wig and your wooden leg, for I suppose you'll have lost a limb at least in the service of your country. Make me known, I pray you, to your spouse. I hear she is a Phœnix, and I hope you make a good husband. My wife and children present their humble duty. Farewell. Wherever I am I shall be your hearty and affectionate friend. P. FRANCIS.

To Lt. Col. Francis, Philadelphia.

From the Newark Advertiser.

Instances of a settled and well concerted system of villainy and imposition are seldom witnessed among the fair sex. Yet we here have an example which conclusively proves, that no want of ability exists, for carrying out a system of deception, which vies with some of the best specimens in that way, among the lords of creation.

Some of our readers will doubtless remember the performance of one Mrs. Jones, in Rochester some months ago, who by large stories of high connections in England induced a young man named Hunter to become her husband, whom she plundered of what little money he had, involved him largely in debt and then decamped. A communication in the Rochester Evening Post states that she has been performing similar impositions in Toronto. She there represented herself as head cook in the late Sir Astley Cooper's establishment; who she said had left her annuity of £100. This soon increased to £300, and a man named Lanesboro' believed her story and married her. A letter from Toronto to the Post gives the following summary of her exploits, and adds that she has since been heard of at Albany.

"After having deceived her husband by stories about £100 000 being left her, and that Lord Liverpool had sent over his stewart to bring her home; after having got a number of others to credit her story and trust her with money; after having, in the midst of sickness, given assurance to the attending minister, of her Christian resignation and pious trust in her Redeemer; after having enjoyed herself by driving in a carriage, under a contract to buy it; after having prepared her husband with the necessaries to go to London, to attend to her business; after having borrowed a pair of boots of the wife of the tailor that made her husband's fine clothes; after having gulled every body, she decamped quietly one morning by the Transit, in the first of the week, just before her husband was to have started for England. I suppose she has carried off about £300, and has gone to play off the same game of cheating on the gullables of some other place."

SANTA FE EXPEDITION.—Havana papers to the 22d inst., containing accounts from the Mexican capital to the 7th of the month, have been received at New Orleans. From the Bulletin we make the following extract.

The item of the most interest that we find, is an account of the capture of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition, by the Mexicans.

Vera Cruz, Oct. 20.—In our paper of yesterday we had the mortification to announce that the Texas forces had occupied the city of Santa Fe; but to day we have the extreme pleasure of publishing an account of their entire defeat. A supplement of El Siglo XIX. received yesterday, gives the following.

Villa De Passo, Sept. 28.—To the Chief in Command of the District:—Excellent Sir—Viva la Patria. The Texans have been conquered.—Don Pablo Salazor, Captain of the first company of Santa Fe, has just reported himself to me, bearing despatches for your Excellency and the Supreme Government, and he communicates to me that 100 men, composing the vanguard of the Texans, have been made prisoners, and came in guarded by 1200 men. With the warmest effusions of my heart I congratulate your Excellency and the nation on this auspicious event."

On the above, the editor of the Capital indulges in the following comments:—

"See, Mexicans, in this victory, the first fruits of the national indignation. One hundred Texans dared insult our country, and one hundred Texans were compelled to surrender at discretion without a single man being able to save himself. They composed the vanguard of the invading expedition, and the same fate awaits the rest. The emissaries of Texas, who have circulated falsehoods to put us off our guard, may now look at the prisoners, be silent and tremble."

The Picayune thinks there is no truth in the report, and adduces many circumstances calculated to cast doubts on its correctness.

General Post Office Circular.—The following Circular, addressed by the Post Master General to about four hundred deputy Postmasters, furnishes a new evidence of the determination of that officer to remedy existing irregularities, and to place this very important Department on the most efficient footing:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
December 3d, 1841.

SIR: You have been reported, by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, J. S. SKINNER, Esq., for "a gross neglect" of duty, for having "in contempt of repeated calls from the Inspection Office, failed to return Registers of the arrival and departure of mails to and from your office."

A strict compliance with this portion of your duty is the only means which will enable the Postmaster General to enforce the performance of their engagements by the Contractors.

The complaints, so universal in the community, and it is matter of regret to learn, in so many cases well founded, of the irregularities and failures of mails, have not been unheeded by the Postmaster General, and he is determined, so far as the law has given him power, to correct the evil when it arises by the default of either Postmasters or Contractors.

And when Postmasters not only fail, but refuse, to discharge a duty imposed upon them by law, he will endeavor to call to his aid those who, feeling the obligations of their official station, will take pride in discharging their whole duty.

You are respectfully asked to respond to this charge and furnish such excuse as you may have to make for this seeming neglect of duty, with as little delay as possible

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

From the Madisonian.

OFFICIAL.
REGULATION.

Officers of the Navy are strictly prohibited from publishing or causing to be published, in newspapers, pamphlets, handbills, or otherwise, any disrespectful or offensive matter relative to transactions of a private nature, between officers, or between officers and citizens; and any officer so offending shall be arrested and tried therefor; and one specification of the charge against him shall be the violation of this regulation. A. P. UPSHUR.

Snow fell in Quebec to the depth of two feet, week before last.

REGULATION.

The practice of presenting swords, plate, or other things of value, from inferior officers or from crews, to their superior or commanding officer, in the way of compliment; and all notes or resolutions whether of praise or censure, from inferiors to superiors, are injurious to discipline, and of evil tendency in other respects. They are therefore strictly forbidden.

A. P. UPSHUR.

From the Baltimore American.

STATE CREDIT.—The Philadelphia National Gazette states that Mr. H. Petriken, who is represented to be connected with one of the public departments at Harrisburg, in a letter dated the 3d instant, states that "Governor Porter is fully determined to maintain the credit of the State, *at all hazards*," and that "the interest on the public debt *will be punctually paid*, on the day it becomes due."

In relation to preserving the pledged faith of the State, and the repudiation of State debts, we take the following articles from the Harrisburg Reporter and Keystone, the two leading papers of the present dominant political party of the State. The Reporter remarks:

"Here all parties concur in the absolute and unqualified necessity of the providing promptly for the liquidation of every dollar of interest which may accrue on our public debt, immense as it may be, on the very day it shall become due. This sentiment is cherished by no set of men more ardently than by the Democrats, who duly appreciate the solemn responsibility which devolves upon them of administering the affairs of our great commonwealth in the present crisis. The people of our sister States—of Europe—yea, of the whole civilized world, may rest secure, therefore, that let others do as they will, Pennsylvania will preserve her integrity and honor pure and untarnished. Our citizens would deem any and every burthen light as air, compared with the shame of violated honor. Whatever other National sins we may be guilty of—and they are numerous enough—for Heaven's sake preserve our State from the foul blot of repudiating their just debts."

The following is the language of the Keystone.

"Will a majority of the freemen of Mississippi—the chivalrous sons of the South; the high-toned gentlemen 'par excellence,' ever consent to tear honors from their hearts' by repudiating their common debt? If they do, they may purchase present ease, but at the expense of future misery. A sense of their degradation will grow on them, in intensity with every revolving year, until at length, like the assassin's remorse, it shall impel them to vain acts of repentance and reparation. The name of Mississippi will have become a by-word of reproach—the stain of their disgrace will reach their wholesome brethren beyond their boundaries, and Americans abroad will deny their fraternity with them."

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP SAVANNAH.

The following particulars of the loss of the Savannah has been communicated to the New York papers, by Capt. Crane, one of the survivors:

Sunday, Nov. 28th commenced blowing a gale from the N. E.: at 10 A. M. began raining; at 12 made the land about the Nag's Head, the wind hauling easterly and blowing a gale, the ship behaving nobly, and the engine working well, the sea increasing, and heaving us in shore. At 4 1-2 lighted up a little; saw the Cape, land bearing west; still steering off S. E. by S. and not gaining off shore, took in the foresail, and hauled off E. by S. every thing working well.

At 6 P. M. the engineer reported he could not keep her free with the pumps. I asked him if they worked well. He said yes, but that she had sprung a leak. I told him that was impossible, as the boat was too strong—but I soon found to my sorrow that it was but too true.—Immediately all hands went to bailing, but to little purpose, the water gaining on us so fast that it soon put the furnace fires out, and then our pumps were useless, and the sea made a breach over us. The boats were then ordered to be got ready, which was immediately done; but in lowering the starboard quarter boat they nearly stove her, and then let her go with only two persons in her, Mr. Johnson of Cedar street, and Mr. Kilpatrick, the engineer.

I then had the other quarter boat cleared away, and got the females in her, with the intention of getting her to leeward, to get some necessary articles in, but the falls getting foul, I jumped into her and cut them away, and finally succeeded in getting the boat clear, but could not get along side of the steamer again. Thus we were left adrift in an open boat, in 18 fathoms of water, off Cape Hatteras, blowing a gale at the North, with thirteen persons on board, four of them females, without a drop of water or an ounce of provisions of any kind. After being in the boat half an hour, the wind hauled to the North west, and blew harder than ever, with a tremendous ugly cross sea. It broke into the boat twice, and nearly filled her.

Thus, for forty-eight hours we were scudding before the sea, not knowing what course we were making, and not one with a dry thread on, or hardly moving our position, the females sitting in the bottom of the boat the whole time. On Wednesday moderate weather; at 8 discovered a sail to the eastward of us, got our oars to work immediately and pulled for her with what remaining strength we had. As soon as they discovered us they hove to and took us on board, where we were treated with all the kindness possible. She proved to be the Rowena, Capt. Dill, of & bound to Philadelphia; and thirteen human beings were thus preserved from a most awful death. On Saturday came to anchor to the northward of Cape May.

On Monday morning saw a steam boat coming from the southward; made a signal to her, and she came alongside and took us all on board; she was the steamer Norwich, Captain Levy, from Norfolk for New York. The Captain kindly treated us with every thing in his power, for which we return him our most heartfelt thanks; and may the Almighty reward him, and also the Captain of the Rowena for kindly preserving the lives of thirteen human beings who could not have lived twenty-four hours longer in an open boat.

MARRIED,

On the 2d inst., by the Rev'd. Dr. Thompson, Mr. CALEB HURLEY to Mrs. ROSEANN EDGER.

On Thursday last by the same, Mr. JAMES REED to Miss MARY MACE.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY, to Miss LEAH SEWARD.

The same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN THOMAS to Miss SARAH ANN HUBBARD, all of this county.

SHERIFF'S S

BY virtue of 2 writs issued County Court and to me Venditioni Exponas at the suit & McNamara Exe'rs. of G. L Wilcox & Jane his wife, vs. S the other, a writ of Fi. Facias, at M. Creighton use of Samuel cum, Sol. Foxwell and Wash have seized and taken in execu title, and claim, of the said Solo Washington Slacum, to the follo wit, all the right of the said F tract, piece or parcel of land Foxwell bought of Robt. Hart Good luck," containing 77 acres ing and being in district No. 5— of the said Washington Slacum pieces, or parcels of land which cum and Mary his wife convey and Hy. Bibby be the name or tity of acres what there may, a notice that on

Monday the 10th day

1842, between the hours of 12 M. at the front door of the Cou bridge, I will offer for sale all Foxwell and Slacum to the said ed and taken execution to the CASH to satisfy said writs and

J. H. H

Dec. 18, 1841, tds.

Levin Thomas Dunnock, Moses Simmons & Mary Ann his wife a Ethelinda Crier, Samuel Hooper and others.

The object of the Bill filed in this a Decree for the sale of the lands he ed for the purposes of division.

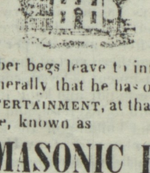
The Bill states that a certain Dorchester County deceased was seized and possessed of several sma of land in said county called "Me taining 106 1 2 acres of land, more e's Pleasure," containing 28 acre That said Joshua Hooper died i widow, Comfort Hooper, and Ethe el Hooper, Elizabeth Owens now Thomas Owens, Mary Ann Hooper with Moses Simmons, Dorothy H ret Hooper his only children and he the said property descended; tha Hooper one of the children died int brother and sister her heirs at la Ann Hooper whilst she was sole a veyed all her right and title in s certain Thomas Owens by deed; Owens for value received of a certa transfered all his right and title to s and that said Dunnock for value re all his right and title to said propert ant Levin Thomas Dunnock; that deed was executed from Mary An Thomas Owens the said Margaret and entitled in her own right to an in said property, and that said M until since the said transfer and complainant Levin Thomas Dunn Moses Simmons has intermarried w Ann Hooper since the death of th Hooper; that the said property is in so as to be of advantage to the part states that the said defendants Co widow, Ethelinda Crier, Samuel Owens and Elizabeth his wife and reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and orde plainant by causing a copy of this lished in some newspaper once in cess've weeks before the 15th day give notice to the said non resident substance and object of the bill warned to appear in this Court in lleiter on or before the 8th day of M cause if any they have, why a decre as prayed.

True copy.
Test LOUIS G
Dec 18 1841 3t

PUBLIC

Boarding H



The subscriber begs leave to in and Public generally that he has o OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, at tha modious House, known as

THE MASONIC H

Four Doors above Mr. Brad

CAMBRIDGE,

Where he is prepared to accomm or Boarders by the Day, Week, M the most comfortable manner and ting Terms,—and he pledges hims exertion to make them comfortable

He is also prepared to take care he hopes from strict attention to bu a portion of public patronage.

The Public's obedient serv

JOHN

Cambridge, December 18, 1841

SHERIFF'S S

BY virtue of a writ of Venditio sued out of Dorchester Coun me directed, at the suit of Edward vs. Samuel Abbott, I have seized Execution all the right, title and cl Samuel Abbott to the following 1 sorrel horse, 1 yoke exen, 2 ox cattle, the one third part of a scho aged about 2 years, 10 head hogs, niture, crop corn on the ground part of a scow (now lying at Enna all the goods in his store house, bo groceries—and I hereby give notic

Saturday the 8th of J

1842, between the hours of 10 & premises of the said Samuel Abbo District No. 8—I will offer for sale of the said Sam'l. Abbott to the sa seized and taken in execution by to the highest bidder for CASH, above named writ of Venditioni Ex and also for officer's fees and cou me as Sheriff and Collector for 184

J. H. HODSON, Sh

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