THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, January 15, 1842.

The Orphans' Court of this County will sit on Monday the 24th inst.

We would respectfully call the attention of our readers to an article on the first page of to-day's paper, on 'Female Education.' The subject is well worthy of the highest consideration. The fact that female education is shamefully neglected cannot be denied. In some instances, this is attributable to the error of estimating too lowly the mental faculties of females, and of confining their duties to domestic drudgery: but generally the education of females is contracted and their minds undiciplined, not because a good education is not properly appreciated, nor because sufficient time is not allotted to their education, but because the means best calculated to bring about an expansion and discipline of the mind are not understood.—There is no error more common in the education both of boys and girls, than the supposition that every branch of study is entirely useless, where facts and principles are not learned, which can be treasured up in the mind and made applicable to the every day business of life. Whereas these are unimportant, compared to the strength and activity afforded the mental faculties by studies calculated to expand and discipline them. We are sure that no person can give this article a careful perusal without deriving great pleasure and edification from the chaste and elegant style of the author, and from the correct lights thrown upon the subject.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The members of this body have so far been busily engaged in local business and carving out work of general interest to the State.—Besides the general standing committees of the House there has been selected two Special Committees, one upon the Currency and the other upon Retrenchment. To the former is referred every thing relating to the banking institutions of our State, and the duty also devolved upon it—by an order from the House—to correspond with the different banks of the State, and "to inquire of them whether they are ready for the resumption of specie payments, and if not, to give their reasons;" and also to bring in a bill to compell the banks to pay specie. Letters had been received on Wednesday last, from most of the banks, and nearly the whole of them signified their willingness to resume any day the Legislature should think fit to adopt. This committee has already reported a Bill, requiring the banks to resume specie payments in 20 days after the passage thereof, and requiring the Chancellor to appoint trustees for all those which do not resume, or which resuming, are afterwards compelled to suspend. This bill was made the order of the day for Monday last, but it was on that day laid upon the table until some time next week, so that the committee might receive letters from all the banks.—There may be some slight amendments to this bill, but we think that it will pass without any material change in its features.

To the committee on retrenchment is referred every thing relating to the reduction of expenses in the State. Among other things, it is to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of Delegates and their per diem—of reducing the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State—of changing the Constitution so as to have biennial sessions of the Legislature—of abolishing the offices of Chancellor, Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, State Geologist and Topographical Engineer, Examiner General, Armorer at Easton and the land office; and also to take into consideration the propriety of changing our Judicial System for one more economical. Whether or not all these changes will be made is very doubtful, but it is certain that the present financial condition of Maryland as portrayed by the Treasurer's Report has struck every mind with deep apprehension and alarm, and has engendered a spirit of economy in the Legislature hitherto unknown. What will become of the people of Maryland is a question of the most serious nature. Willing almost unanimously to sustain the credit and honor of "old Maryland," they are threatened to be burthened with a taxation which they cannot bear. The Treasurer of Maryland in his late report to the Legislature thinks that the demands on the Treasury cannot be satisfied with less than a tax of 100 cts. in the 100 dollars for the first year and 50 cts thereafter. Whether or not a tax thus oppressive will have to be levied to pay the interest on the State debt cannot be actually ascertained until the committee on Ways and Means, to which this subject belongs, make their report; but from the general accuracy of the Treasurer, there can be but little doubt of the fact, however startling it may be.

Can such a tax be paid by the people, without grinding them to the very dust? Can money enough which the Treasurer will receive, be procured to pay such a tax? Let these questions be answered as they may, we have a strong and abiding confidence in the integrity and justice of the people of Maryland, and know that if they can, they will pay every just demand upon them.

PENNSLYVANIA—GOV. PORTER'S MESSAGE.—The following passage is from that portion of Gov. PORTER'S Message which relates to the State's pecuniary obligations and her duty to meet them fully and promptly:

I am persuaded that however embarrassed may be the pecuniary affairs of the Commonwealth, nothing is needed to induce the people to provide means to extricate them, but a clear and candid exposition of the nature and extent of the liabilities to which they are subject. The time for concealment, evasion and deception on this point, is at end. The contract has been made. The faith of the State is pledged, every consideration of duty and of honor require of us, to know our true condition, and to provide adequate means to meet our obligations, and to redeem our plighted faith.

The Message speaks of the monopoly of transportation in the hands of a few companies on the line of public works between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. The present system causes many disadvantages and materially affects the productiveness of the State's improvements. The evil can be remedied in the opinion of the Governor only by vesting the Canal Commissioners with full and ample authority to adopt such measures as in their judgment will be best calculated to enlist individual enterprise, and invite competition, and to counteract the effects of the selfish and monopolizing system, that has controlled and now controls the transportation on the public works.

The Message proposes the first day of June as a suitable time for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and, as preliminary thereto, it recommends the repeal of the revenue bill of the last session. The Governor remarks:

Let rashness, violence and injustice be strenuously avoided, but no vain hopes, or empty theories should prevent a cool, calm contemplation of our duty, and a firm and unshaken discharge of it, without turning to the right hand or to the left.—A suspension of specie payments is at variance with every principle of correct banking.

The removal of obstructions from the channel of the Ohio river is referred to as a matter of great importance to Pennsylvania as well as to many other States. It concerns the General Government also deeply, since that river is relied on as an important medium for the transportation of the mail, for transferring armies and conveying munitions of war. Gov. Porter states, as a fact deserving of serious notice, that insurances on goods to be delivered at Cincinnati are now effected in the city of Philadelphia cheaper and more readily by the way of the New York Canals, Lake Erie & the Ohio Canal, than by the direct route through the Pennsylvania improvements to Pittsburg.—The uncertainty of the navigable state of the Ohio river is said to be the cause of this. Gov Porter thus concludes his observations on this point.

In the commencement of her stupendous system of public improvements, this state was induced to incur the vast liability she did, under a conviction that the trade and business of the west and south would afford an adequate return. It was on the general assurance that this would be secured to her, that she opened the highway to the seaboard for those rich and vast interior regions.—Pennsylvania now relies on the sense of justice which she knows will on this, as on all subjects actuate her sister states, in determining on a measure calculated to alleviate the burden that is weighing down her citizens. Those states which, during the progress of our main line of improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, looked on with an interest little less lively than our own, will not surely withhold their aid from rendering the channel of the Ohio navigable at all practical seasons, and thus completing the entire line of improvements began by Pennsylvania, now when experience has demonstrated the necessity of this measure. I trust the Legislature will exert its utmost efforts, to engage the national government in this work, which is so obviously one warranted by its constitutional power, and by sound policy.

U. S. BANK.—From the report made at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. Bank, on Monday, we learn that the stock of the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, owned by the U. S. Bank, and purchased at a cost of $1,100,000, was, after considerable negotiation, sold to Mr. Edward Yorke, of New Orleans, for $575,000. The Insurance Bank of Columbus, Georgia, owned by the U. S. Bank, and purchased at a cost of $684,000, was sold to Dr. Robert Collins, of Charleston, S. C., for $540,000. The contract betwen the Bank and "The Associates of the Bank of the United States in New York," which was made in August, 1838, has been dissolved.—The terms of the contract, which was to last fifteen years, was submitted to arbitrators, and the affair was settled by the payment to the N. Y. Associates of $101,613 60. The sum of $76,948 42 was also awarded to them for the unexpired term of the lease of the banking house. The closing of this matter reduces the anual expense of the bank about $30,000.

Captain Bolton.—The Court Martial which tried Captian Bolton rendered the following sentence.

The Court having found Captain William Compton Bolton guily of "Disobedience of Orders" in parting from the Ohio on the coast of Spain, on or about the 4th day of April, 1841, in violation of a verbal order conveyed to him through Passed Midshipman Cadwallader, but in consideration of the manner in which the Order was given, the Court only adjudged him, the said Capt. William Compton Bolton, to be privately reprimanded by the Hon. Secretary of Navy.

The Court is further of opinion, that the said Captain William Compton Bolton, in the exercise of his command, was fully prepared and at all times anxious to sustain the honer and reputation of the American Flag.

The letter of the Secretary of the Navy, conveying the sentence and reprimand to Captain B. was as follows:

Navy Department, 4th January, 1842.

SIR—I enclose a copy of the finding and sentence of the Naval General Court Martial in your case, recently tried at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, which has been approved.

To an officer of your high sense of personal and professional honor, this sentence is sufficiently executed by simply announcing it.

You are relieved from arrest, and will consider yourself as awaiting orders.

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't.
A. P. UPSHUR.

Capt. W. C. Bolton,
U. S. Navy, Philadelphia.

GLENTWORTH.—We learn from the New York Sun that J. B. Glentworth has published a phamphlet of 72 pages, small type, cantaining his promised disclosures relative to the election frauds of 1838, '39. As we have not yet seen a copy of this document, we subjoin the brief notice of it given in the Sun. That paper says:

"The few first pages lets the reader into a knowledge of the individuals whom Glentworth implicates as his accomplices in that wicked enterprize—accomplices not only in the consumation but in the conception and arrangement of it. From his statement it appears that this precious piece of rascality was the production of a joint confidential cammittee, consisting of delegates from each of the Executive Committees of the Old and Young Men's General Whig Committees of this city; and that the confidential committee so constituted consisted of Robert Swartwout, Francis L. Lippett and Redwood Fisher on the part of the Old Men's Committee, and James Bowen, Robert C. Wetmore, and Glentworth, on the part of the Young Mens Committee. Mr. Swartwout was selected on the part of the confidential committee of the Old Men, and Glentwert selected by the young ones, to carry the project into effect. The dtstinct and positive object they were to carry into effect was "to procure persons in that city (Philadelphia) to vote in New York." To effect this, Swartwout and Glentworth went to Philadelphia, and had an interview with Ex Mayor Swift, with whom they consulted as to the practicability of carrying their object into effect. He deemed it practicable, and furnished them with the names of the individuals in Philadelphia who could arrange the procurement of the men there to constitute the "pipe" and "yarn" for this city.

Glentworth then goes on to tell of the course which was taken to collect funds to meet the expenses of the enterprize, and introduces the names of Willis G. Hall, James H. Freeborn, Samuel R. Childs, John C. Brant,——Chatterton, Heman W. Childs, Edgar S. Van Winkle, W. Disosway, J. H. Mulford, Theodore Draper, Jr. and others as active participators in the matter. Of the details and preparation and execution, the substance of which has heretofore been laid before the public in the testimony taken upon Glentworth's trial and other occasions, we connot here introduce even a sketch.

The subject of his arrest and the procedings in the case prior to and after his trial, occupy a large portion of the phamphlet, in which Edward Curtis, Esq. figures conspicuously and unenviably.

Baltimore County Court—The Sheriff.—At the opening of Baltimore County Court, yesterday morning, William D. Ball, Esq. the High Sheriff, presented the act of Assembly, passed within the last two days by which the time within which he was required to execute his bond, under the former laws, was extended to the first of February The Court then proceded to call the original docket, but had gone over a few cases, when, upon a motion to enter an amercement, John Gleen, Esq. objected to the entry on the ground that the Sheriff was not qualified to act, until he had given his bond, under the new act, and that therefore the Court was not constitutionally organized and could not proceed with the buisiness. In these views, Mr. Glenn was supported by John Nelson, Esq. W. George Read, and, Edward Hinkley Esq., and, we understand that the bar was nearly if not quite unanimous in entertaining them. After some consultation, the Court adjourned until Monday, to give the sheriff time to find sureties to execute his bond.—*Baltimore American.*

Late U. S. Bank Officers Arrested.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that on Thursday morning, Mr. Austin Montgomery appeared before Recorder Vaux, & made oath against Nicholas Biddle, Jos. Cowperthwait, Samuel Jaudon, John Andrews, and Thomas Dunlap, charging them with a conspiracy to defraud the Stockholders of the United States. Mr. Vaux had the process awarded. At three o'clock in the afternoon Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, and Thomas Dunlap, appeared with their counsel, and gave bail in ten thousand dollars each to appear on Thursday next at four o'clock before the Recorder, who will sit for a further hearing. Messrs. Andrews and Cowperthwait did not appear.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that the steamboat *Georgia*, bound hence to Norfolk, was run into on Thursday night at half past nine o'clock, when off Cove Point, a little above the mouth of Patuxent river, by the steamboat Pocahontas, captain Parrish, on her way from Norfolk to this city. At the moment of the collision the flag staff in the bow of the Pochahontas was thrown down, and we regret to say fell on captain Parrish, striking him on the head and fracturing his skull to such an extent that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. The Georgia returned to the city yesterday, having lost her stem, cutwater, and received other damage. The Pochahontas came to anchor immediately, and will return in tow of a steam boat sent to her relief.—*Baltimore American.*

PRESIDENT TYLER'S LEVEE.—The Globe says: —"The New Year opened auspiciously, with a very fine day, and we believe never illuminated in Washington a greater number of happy faces. There certainly never was a greater throng at a President's levee than that which attended President Tyler's to day; and all seemed cheerful, contented and happy.

A Navy Seized.—The Revenue Cutter Ewing has seized upon two splendid schooners, lying at anchor at the Hudson, off Jersey City, which are supposed to have been built and fitted out in New York for the Mexican government, to be employed against Texas. As the laws of the United States declare it to be illegal to fit our armed vessels at our ports to be employed by other governments with which the United States are at peace, the collector ordered the cutter to take charge of them until the matter shall be investigated. The Sun says, the ships are as fine specimens of ship building, both in their construction and finish, internal and external, as can be found. Their cost was $90,000, of which $30,000 are said to have been paid; the balance is to be paid on their arrival at their place of destination.—Each is armed with a Paixhan thirty two pounder at midships, and six eighteen pound carronades; and each is fully officered by Mexicans, and manned chiefly by Americans. Mr. Curtis also found several Mexican ladies on board—probably ladies of the officers.

The buisiness of Congress.—We wish we were able to inform our readers that the buisiness of Congress is going on either smoothly or rapidly. But, on the contrary, no progress at all, to speak of, has been made this week; and the proceedings, in the House of Representatives at least, have been any thing but harmonious. The subject which most urgently required the attention of that body—the actual state of Treasury—has not yet received it, though a bill for the purpose was reported a week ago. The necessary consequence of neglecting to act on the bill for changing the terms of the authorized loan, of which it is known not more than one half was taken, has been to require the introduction of a bill yesterday, by the Committee of Ways and Means, to ant horize a re-issue of Treasury Notes to a sufficient amount to meet the demands upon the Treasury, until money enough for the purpose be realized from the revenue, or from the further execution of the loan. A copy of the bill they reported will be found in its proper place in our account of the House of Representatives.—*Nat Intel.*

Intersection of the Continent by Railway.—Combined with steam navigation, the railroads in rapid progress in Germany and Poland will soon place in communication the Baltic with the Black Sea, by the Vistula, Warsaw, Cracow, Brunn, Vienna, and the Danube; Vienna with Berlin, by Brunn, Prague, Dresden, Leipsic, Halle, and Dessau, Berlin with Belgium, by Magdeburg, Wolfenbuttle, Brunswick, Minden, Elberfeld, Dusseldorf, the Rhine, Cologne, Aix la Chapelle, (or perhaps a railway direct from Dusseldorf to Aix la Chapelle,) and Eupen; Berlin with France by Halle, Frankfort, Manheim, Carlsruhe, Kehl, and Strasbourg. We leave out of consideration the lines purely German. Combining this chain of railways with the Belgian, we find a direct communication of all the Belgian provinces with Berlin, by Malines (excepting the short river passage from Cologne to Dusseldorf; with Saxony and Behemia, by Berlin; with Vienna, either by Berlin or by re-ascending the Rhine, from Cologne to Frankfort; with Constantinople, by taking the steamboat at Vienna, and descedding the Danube through Hungary, with Warsaw by Vienna. Thus Europe will soon owe to the enterprise of Germany, its connection from east to west by railway.—France alone is in the back ground.—*Brussels Emancipator.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

STATE ARMORY AND TOWN HALL.—An engraved view of this proposed building has been placed upon our table. It looks elegant on paper, and we have no reason to think otherwise than that it will look equally well, in "propria persona," if the design of the commissioners be carried out. In truth, no city in this Union could boast so magnificent a building, whether the exterior or interior be regarded, unless it be the Capitol of the United States; and that itself would not be so imposing in appearance. The building will occupy, at its base, the entire square now occupied by the Hanover Market, with a tower rising from the centre to the height of one hundred and eighty-eight feet; all the ground floor will be occupied as a market, affording more room for that purpose than at present. A portico will extend from each front to the present line of curb stones, affording ample protection to those attending the market, in case of disagreeable weather, and the basement of the tower, will serve as an office for the market clerk. Fountains are also to be placed within the area of the market, for the public accommodation. So much for that part appropriated to the market. At the height of one hundred and thirty feet from the ground, in the tower, a gallery of observation, thirty feet square, is placed; next above comes the bell section, where are to be placed alurm bells, and above that a clock, with four dial plates, and, to crown the whole, above that a beautiful circular temple, making a splendid finish to the top. The style, throughout, is purely Grecian. So much for the exterior, and now for the interior, as described in the plan.

A broad flight of steps, which are intended to be of white marble some 12 or 14 feet wide, rises from Hanover and the back street opposite, and leads in a straight flight to the level of the first or Town Hall floor. The landing of these steps is between two rows of columns forming a continuous saloon through the long debth of the building, in the middle of which is the vestibule of the Town Hall. This vestibule, which is of a circular plan of thirty feet in diameter, and directly under the Tower, connects with the saloon by wide openings, and communicates with the Town Hall on one side, and with the room appropriated for the State Armory on the other. It is finished with a panelled dome ceiling, at the height of forty-two feet from the floor, with niches for statuary between the openings which lead into the saloon of the Town Hall and Armory. The Town Hall will be the finest room of its kind in this or perhaps any other country, being sixty-six feet wide, and one hundred and sixty-three feet long, and forty-eight feet high from floor to ceiling in the middle, ornamented with bold projecting pilasters on every side, of the most elaborate and enriched order, supporting a rich entablature continued around the room, with three deeply sunk compartments, having each a rich centre piece for a chandelier A music gallery, an essential to a room of this kind, nearly sixty feet long, ten feet wide and at the height of twenty feet from the floor, supported on cast iron brackets, bronzed, communicates on one side with the saloon of the second story, the Town Hall extending of course through both stories of the building. The second story contains a Drill Room, of the same size as the State Armory Room below, with an Ante-Room attached to it, to serve as a retiring and sitting room for the comfort of those attending the drill, and a room of large size, connected therewith, which it is proposed to be fitted up for Company Meetings, Court Martial, Lectures, or any other required purpose. Rooms are provided over the Ante-Room for lodgings for the keeper of the building.

The estimated cost of this building is from $185,000 to $225,000; and the funds are to be procured by means of a lottery. These are now in successful operation, and the commissioners are sanguine in the belief that they will be able to complete the whole in five years. When finished, it will in a great measure, be entirely State property, a right being simply reserved for the use of a portion of it by citizens of Baltimore. The whole, however, is mainly designed for the use of the citizens, whether meeting in a civil or military capacity. The undertaking was a great one, and the energy with which the commissioners have pursued their object is worthy of all commendation. The citizens of Baltimore should do all in their power to urge the structure to completion.

RUNNING ON A RAFT.—A friend relates the following incident which occurred on a late trip up the Mississippi. It was at least an hour before daylight, and our good boat, the Rocky Mountain, was stemming her way against a heavy current when we were startled by a violent concussion which threw several of the passengers out of their berths; in a moment all was confusion—the bell rang, engine stopped and we all hastened to the bow of the boat where an angry discussion was heard between our Captain, who was a man of violent passions, and some one who appeared to be on a level with the water. A moment sufficed to explain our situation, and we could not help laughing to see our fine boat, high up, half of her length, on a large raft. By this time we had floated a considerable distance down the river, and our captain seeing it, gave way to a dreadful fit of rage, yelling, tearing his hair, and showering volleys of oaths at the captain of the raft, who to us seemed (as it was too dark to see) either unwilling or unable to talk back, and, finally concluded by avowing a determination of getting down and giving the raftsman a thrashing. "Before you do that stranger," growled a deep voice from the raft, "you had better bring out a light and look at me, I rather think you would alter your mind." A light was brought, and if ever a man had reason to rescind a resolution, it was our captain. There stood a giant full seven feet high, with a broad brim hat on his head, a red flannel shirt open in front, disclosing a chest as broad as an ox, and his legs clothed in buckskin leggins, which evidently had once an Indian owner. Placing himself in an attitude, he screeched out "what do you think of me—aint I the tallest specimen of a man that ever you seed; do you want to fight now, little catamount? How would you like to take a licking in broken doses? you confounded puke you,—I am the very chap that has been running down all the flat boats on the river—how do you like a raft? hurra for the king of the whirlwinds, he's a hoss and no mistake!" Explanation and expostulation ensued—and in an hour, by the aid of the raftsmen, we were again under way.—As the raft swept by us with the current, her captain sang out, "the next time you want to fight in the dark, my little fellow, have a light fotched out first, or you might run agin a snag."

GEN. GAINES.—The following paragraph appeared a few days ago in the New York American:

"GEN. GAINES.—The rumor some days ago of the arrest of this officer for leaving his Military Department without orders, and reparing to Washington, was at least premature; though we believe, there is no doubt that the General is absent without leave from his post—possibly a permanent leave of absence will be ordered in his case, and the next in rank be detailed to the command of the Military Department. This perhaps is the least ungracious mode of setting aside a soldier who 'has done the State some service,' but whose faculties now are supposed to be somewhat impaired."

The *Independent*, published at Washington, copies this paragraph, and accompanies it with the following explanatory statement:

Of one who has done such honorable service as Gen. Gaines, and whose military merits have always been adorned by a high private worth, it is fit that one speak with all possible tenderness. When rumor was rife here, not long ago, with tales of his disobedience of orders, his contumacy, his arrest, and even the severity with which he had been treated, we took pains to arrive at such facts as could be depended on. The result is but this: Gen. Gaines did, we believe, quit his command improperly—not so much because he did it upon a sort of contingent and constructive leave, from the Secretary at War, which ought not to have been so interpreted, as because it was a direct violation of duty to address an application of this kind to the Secretary, passing over his superior officer, the Commander in Chief. We have strong reason, too, to believe that he quitted his Division without assigning the command (as he should have done) to the next superior officer—thus leaving his Division without any military head. We have ascertained that,—grave as these facts rendered the case,—he was treated with all possible consideration, and an unsolicited leave of absence tendered him, in the properest terms. To this he replied, by an enumeration of his services, and an intimation that, when he wanted leave of absence, he would apply for it. Respect for his high services, his advanced age, and for certain fancies with which his mind is entirely possessed, pointed out the only course that could be taken with him, unless all idea of discipline in the army was abandoned; and a leave of absense for him was made out, by the express instruction of the President himself. But we do not understand that leave to be permanent, as the American states it to be.

Though aware of these facts, we have forborne to mention them, through considerations that will easily be understood. So much of the matter has now, however, become public, that it is useless any longer to withhold a simple statement of the truth. We feel bound, at the same time, to remark that, in every view of the official proprieties of his station, General Gaines does what is exceedingly unfit, in going about the country, lecturing upon his plan of National Defence. Nor does it diminish the unbecomingness of the thing, that his lady, however charming or eloquent, should hold forth, after him, on the opposite topic of the Horrors of War. Regard for one of the highest and most uncontaminated branches of the public service, induces us to speak out, thus far, upon the whole matter.

RECOVERY OF THE GOVERNMENT JEWELS.—Yesterday morning, information having been received by police officers Hays, Zell and Ridgely, which led them to suspect that the Jewels recently stolen from the Patent Office at Washington, were on board the schooner Mary Bright, bound for Richmond, and then lying at the head of Smith's wharf, they repared to the office of Henry Snyder, Esq. from whom they obtained a search warrant. Accompanied by this gentleman, at their urgent request, they proceeded to the vessel, and having made known to Capt. Bright the object of their visit, they were conducted to the cabin, where they were shown a large black trunk, labelled "James Anson, Richmond, Virginia." Suspecting that the treasure was concealed in this, the officers broke it open, and there found, carefully wrapped up in a straw mat, the costly pearl necklace, the golden snuff box studded with diamonds the two la
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Jan. 15, 1842. tds

A CARD

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CONSTABLE'S S

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facia
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FEBRUARY, between the
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Adams' right, title, claim and dem
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contain whatever number of acre
other name it may; one Canoe, an
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MARCELLUS
Jan. 15, '42 3w

SHERIFF'S SAI

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias,
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suit of Henry Page use of Noah Abb
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seized and taken in execution, all
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Furniture, one tract, piece or parcel
"Pleasant Grove," regulated pt. fro
Joseph Tall, 117 acres, addition to pa
Grove,' 10 acres, making altogether 1
or less, lying and being in Parson's
No 4—and I hereby give notice that
Wednesday the 9th Febru
between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock,
ises of the said Joseph Tall, (below
I will offer for sale, all the right of th
the said property so seized and taken in
public auction to the highest bidder for
fy the said writ of fi. fa. and costs, and
ficers fees and county charges due me
Collector, for 1840 and 1841.
JOHN H. HODSON, S
Jan. 15, 1842. 3w

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