SATURDAY MORNING, May 21, 1842.

Sad Accident.—We regret to learn that Mr. BENJAMIN HEWITT was accidently killed on Monday last (the 2nd inst., at Clarksville, by having become entangled in the flywheel of the steamer Josiah Nichol, of which he was mate. He was literally torn to peices. Mr. Hewitt was a native of Maryland, and his parents reside near Baltimore. He was a young man highly esteemed for his steadiness and industry. His body was decently interred at Clarksville.—*Nashville Whig.*

The above named gentleman who has met with so sad and untimely fate, was a native of Dorchester County, in the upper section of which his mother now resides. He was well known to many of our citizens, as a worthy and industrious young man.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.—An amendment to this Bill has passed the Senate, having the effect of increasing the number of Representatives in several States. The ratio as fixed by the House of Representatives, was 50,179; the amendment of the Senate strikes out 179, and leaves of course, 50,000 as the ratio, and farther provides that each State having a fraction greater than one half of said ratio shall have an additional representative. The following States are effected by this amendment:

New Hampshire	increased	1	making	6
Massachusetts	"	1	"	15
Vermont	"	1	"	6
New York	"	1	"	49
Deleware	"	1	"	2
Maryland	"	1	"	9
Georgia	"	1	"	12
Alabama	"	1	"	10
Mississippi	"	1	"	6
Louisiana	"	1	"	6
Indiana	"	1	"	14
Illinois	"	1	"	10
Arkansas	"	1	"	2

Thus the House of Representatives, for the next ten years, will be composed of 319 members, if the above amendment is concurred in by the House. It is said that large bodies move slow, and if the length of the sessions increase in any sort of ratio with the number of members, the sessions will be very apt to run foul of each other.

THE CLERKSHIP.—The vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Richardson, Clerk of Dorchester County Court, has not yet been filled. It is thought that the appointment will be made on Monday or Tuesday next.

THE INCOME TAX.—The law passed during the last Session of the Legislature, laying a tax upon incomes, emoluments, and profits, is very unpopular throughout the State, and we think will not be carried into effect without litigation. For ourselves we have always beleived the law to be unconstitutional, and if some of the instructions of the Treasurer to the Assessors are to be *obeyed*, we think its operation will be unjust and oppressive in the highest degree.

THE TARIFF.—There are various sentiments entertained by the Statesmen of this country upon the Tariff question. Some contend that all articles should be admitted free of duty, and that the expense of the Government should be defraved by direct taxation. We are glad to see however, that the advocates of this doctrine are few.

Others believe it to be the true policy of the Government, to ascertain, as near as practicable, the expenses of the Government, and to raise that amount by a fixed duty of a certain per cent of equal amount upon every article imported.—While a third class admit it to be the true policy of the Government to avoid as much as possible any surplus revenue, yet they think that in laying the duties, a discrimination should be made between articles not manufactured in this country and such as come in competition with American products and manufactures, and also between those articles which only are luxuries, & those which are necessaries of life, so as to afford an incidental protection to American labor. The fonrth and last class instead of making protection a secondary object, resulting from the operation of raising revenue, view it as an object of primary and paramou nt consideration, and do not limit its extent by the wants of the Government.

The Crops.—The Hagerstown Herald of Freedom of Tuesday says:—"Thus far, we learn our crops have escaped all the evil influences to which they are usually subjected, and if spared a few weeks longer, the farmer of Washington county will reap such a harvest, as cannot fail to make his heart leap with joy, and his soul to overflow with gratitude to the Divine Giver of all good. The recent rains have delayed the planting of corn somewhat, but, we think, not injuriously so." From all parts of Maryland, and indeed from all parts of the United States, we have the same cheering accounts of the prospects of the farmers. It is scarcely to be doubted that heavier crops of grain will be raised this year, than has ever yet rewarded the labors of the tillers of the soil.—*Sun.*

RHODE ISLAND.—The Providence Journal of Thursday publishes the following Proclamation of Governor KING:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
SAMUEL WARD KING,
Governor, Captain General, & Commander-in-Chief of the State of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the President of the United States has transmitted to me a communication touching the political affairs of this State, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

I do therefore issue this my Proclamation, to make known the same to the people of this State, and more especially to those engaged in treasonable enterprize against the Laws and Government thereof, that they may give heed thereto, and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of said State to be affixed to these Presents, [illegible] hand.—[illegible] on the eleventh day of [illegible] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-sixth.

SAMUEL WARD KING.

By his Excellency's command:
HENRY BOWEN,
Secretary of State.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 7, 1842.

SIR—Your letter of the 4th inst. transmitting Resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, informing me that there existed, in that State, certain lawless assemblages of a portion of the people for the purpose of subverting the laws and overthrowing the existing Government, and calling upon the Executive "forthwith to interpose the power and authority of the United States to suppress such insurrectionary and lawless assemblages, and to support the existing government and laws, and protect the state from domestic violence," was handed to me yesterday, by Messrs Randolph and Potter.

I have to inform your Excellency in reply, that my opinions as to the duties of this Government to protect the State of Rhode Island against domestic violence, remain unchanged. Yet from information received by the Executive since your despatches came to hand, I am led to believe that the lawless assemblages to which reference is made, have already dispersed, and that the danger of domestic violence is hourly diminishing, if it has not wholly disappeared. I have with difficulty brought myself at any time to believe, that violence would be resorted to, or any exigency arise, which the unaided power of the State could not meet; especially as I have from the first felt persuaded, that your Excellency, as well as others associated with yourself in the administration of the government, would exhibit a temper of conciliation as well as of energy and decision.

To the insurgents themselves it ought to be obvious, when the excitement of the moment shall have passed away, that changes achieved by regular, and, if necessary, repeated appeals to the constituted authorities, in a country so much under the influence of public opinion, and by recourse to argument and remonstrance, are more likely to ensure lasting blessings than those accomplished by violence and bloodshed on one day, and liable to overthrow by similar agents on another. I freely confess that I should experience great reluctance in employing the military power of this Government against any portion of the people, but, however painful the duty, I have to assure your Excellency, that if resistance is made to the execution of the laws of Rhode Island, by such force as the *civil posse* shall be unable to overcome, it will be the duty of this Government to enforce the constitutional guarantee—a guarantee given and adopted mutually by all the original States, of which number Rhode Island was one, and which, in the same way, has been given and adopted by each of the States since admitted into the Union. And if an exigency of lawless violence shall actually arise, the Executive Government of the United States, on the application of your Excellency, under the authority of the Resolutions of the Legislature already submitted, will stand ready to succor the authorities of the State in their efforts to maintain a due respect for the laws. I sincerely hope, however, that no such exigency may occur, and that every citizen of Rhode Island will manifest his love of peace and good order by submitting to the laws, and seeking a redress of grievances by other means than intestine commotions.

I tender to your Excellency assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN TYLER.

To the GOVERNOR *of the State of Rhode Island.*

In regard to the negotiation between the United States and Great Britain, now going on at Washington, the Washington correspondent or the New York Express, (as well informed, perhaps, as any one not officially conversant with the matter) writes as follows:

"The progress of the mission of Lord Ashburton is known to no one beyond those who are the parties to it; on both sides, for the best of reasons, the greatest secrecy is observed. So far from convening the Legislature of the State of Maine for the purpose of receiving its assent or dissent to the selling of the territory in dispute for a sum from one to two millions and a half, as stated in some of the papers, the object is totally different. The Legislature is to be convened for the purpose of procuring the assent of the State of Maine to the proposed negotiations of the General Government. If Maine consents to trust the matter entirely to the General Government, then the negotiation in reference to the subject will begin. No practical progress is made as yet in regard to the other questions, concerning which the two Governments are at issue."

REPUDIATION.—The Governor of Michigan has issued a Proclamation repudiating about two millions, eight hundred thousand dollars of the State debt—for the reason that no consideration for the same has been received by the commonwealth. It appears that the transferable bonds of the State to the above amount were loaned or sold to certain Improvement Companies who have not made good their engagements. In the meantime the bonds having been used by the Companies in carrying on their works, passed into the hands of innocent holders, who received them of course as Government obligations to be redeemed in due time. This pledged faith was all that gave value to the scrip—yet the State of Michigan refuses to acknowledge her own seal—denies her obligation—and repudiates the debt.

Every one will see that this pretext is utterly worthless. The third parties receiving the State bonds had nothing to do with the transactions between the State and the Improvement Companies; they took the paper for what it purported on its face to be—the signed obligation of the Commonwealth to pay a certain amount of money. The State now turns upon them and throws a new condition into the contract—a condition which did not appear on the paper itself—and taunting the [illegible] city, bids them to whistle for their money. [illegible] weak men—how silly and credulous to trust to the honor of the State of Michigan!—a sovereign State that has the power of passing what laws it pleases—that holds itself above the vulgar process of Courts, and sneers at the weak attempts of a creditor to obtain justice.

The plea of Michigan, we presume, is that the purchasers of these bonds bought them at their own risk. Of course—and a fearful risk it was; no security but the faith of a commonweath that scruples not to disown her official sign manual. Perhaps they deserve no better. If they, or any one else, ever trusts the State of Michigan again they will deserve much worse.

Æsop tells a story of a wolf who suffered much agony from a bone that lodged in his throat; the crane, a surgeon of repute, was called in, and by means of his long head and neck soon succeeded in removing the cause of pain. When he looked to receive the fee which was his due as a skilful practitioner, the wolf growled, and told him that he ought to be thankful that his head was no snapped off when it was in a wolf's mouth. Let the Michigan bond holders be thankful that they are not made the subjects of a bill of attainder for daring to ask a sovereign state to pay its debts.—Shall sovereignty be dunned.

The Governor in his Proclamation calls upon the holders of these bonds to bring them into the State Treasury—that they may be cancelled. In that case he graciously promises that other bonds of the State which are acknowledged to the amount of some two millions, three hundred thousand dollars, shall be—what? Not paid in money—but redeemed by a transfer of "the rail roads or other public works belonging to the State, at the first cost, or at a fair present valuation"—and by such portion as may be necessary of the public lands which are expected to become the property of Michigan under the distribution act. It thus appears that the bonds, which are acknowledged, are brought in and cancelled—and that payment of the former is to be then made after the fasion of a bankrupt surrendering his effects into the hands of assignees.

MILITARY LIFE IN FRORIDA.

From the Savannah Republican.

HALLECK TUSTENNUGGEE.—Col. WORTH has pronounced this character one of the best Light Infantry officers in the world. His recent manœuvering fully entitles him to this compliment. It will be remembered that on the 25th day of January last, Major Plympton, at the head of 80 men of the 2d Infantry, came up with Halleck, and defeated him after an action of forty-five minutes. This occurred at the head of Hawk River, which empties itself into Dunn's Lake, East of the St. John's. Halleck, at that time, left on the field two warriors wounded, one of whom afterwards died.

Immediately after this event, Halleck marched due East, or nearly so, till he arrived on the coast near New Smyrna, leaving a large & distinct trail. Here he was pursued, but he countermarched, dispersing his troops with orders to concentrate on the Ocklawha. The troops in search of him finally struck a trail of one single Indian between the St Johns and Ocklawha. This trail was traced to the East bank of the latter river, and after some exploration, rafts were found, on which the party had crossed.

Halleck had wisely concluded that the regulars would not look for a trail on the West shore of this river, and pursuant to this belief he was not cautious about his trails on that side, whence his course was traced out till our indefatigable soldiers arrived on the hard, sandy hills not far from the head of the Ocklawah, where the trails was again lost. The troops in pursuit now repaired to Fort King, quite disheartened, and after a little rest, again set out in quest of the trail with an Indian guide. They crossed the line of march of some portion of the enemy (these having again dispersed to cencentrate near the Wahoo Swamp) when the practiced eye of the guide discovered a footprint on the dry grass, where it could not have been imagined that mortal foot had trodden.

The scout was reinforced from Fort King, and the attack upon the position of the Wahoo Swamp was planned on the 15th of last month, as soon as Halleck was trailed to that hiding place. Halleck, however, doubled again and retreated towards the South and East. Our troops arrived in season to find his camp fires burning, and then pushed off on his tracks.—Halleck being now nearly wearied out, and in want of provisions, determined to hazard an engagement. This took place at Pilaklikaha, some 40 miles S. E. of Fort King, and was duly chronicled in our paper last week. Our troops were visible to the Indians during an hour or more that they were crossing a prairie, on the edge of which the enemy was strongly posted in a hammock to receive them.

Capt. CASEY's Company which was most warmly engaged, had been in chase since the beginning of March last, almost without any respite. The particulars which we have given above were furnished by an officer of Capt. CASEY's Company, who was in the field all the time.

The patience, and almost unparalled endurance of our soldiers, as well as their knowledge of Indian warfare may be inferred from the facts stated. They are without doubt, with their experience, the best troops in the world. Certainly there are none better on the face of the Globe. The French campaigns in Algiers are sport compared with those of our troops in Florida, as are almost all campaigns which history has recorded for centuries past. Let it never be forgotten, though, that the officer makes the soldier.

The Invasion of Mexico—The Texas Consul at New Orleans, in a letter published in the Bee, says:—Officially, I am authorized to say, *a rigorous invasion of Mexico will be commenced in a short time, and carried out to its fullest extent.* Let none, therefore, listen to rumors, but rush to our aid."

Ninety thousand pounds of the best bacon waa offered in Cincinnatti, lately, at one cent and s half a pound. The highest offer was one and a quarter.

An eighteen pound cannon ball was taken out of the Saratoga battle-ground last week.

[illegible] and [illegible] crease, particu[illegible] are also several case[illegible]

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 12th inst., by the Rev'd J. T. Hazzard, Mr. SEVERN MESTER, to Miss FRANCES HOOPER, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Rev. George Barton, of the Philadelphia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, to Miss Mary E. Stoops of Queen Ann's county

By the Rev'd James A. McKenny, on Thursday in Whitsun-week, the Rev. THOMAS BAYNE to Mrs. ELIZA C. WAGGAMAN, daughter of the late Dr. Cropper of Dorchester County, Md.

OBITUARY.

According to the inscrutable decrees of an all-wise, overruling Providence, it is the uncontrollable destiny of every descendant from our original parent, to meet the universal leveller, remorseless Death, at some period or other in the ever-changing vicissitudes of time. The absolute certainty of death is an immutable and fixed law of our nature. Indeed every material body contains within itself, the germs of its own dissolution. The precise time at which death is to overtake us, is quite as uncertain as the fact of its sure arrival sooner or later is certain. It may meet us in the morning of life, at the very threshold of existence, when the miniature moral agent appears but as a helpless animal; or its approach may be retarded, until the great moral and intellectual faculties begin to develope themselves; when the perception is quick and ready to appreciate all the passing fascinations of life, with capacity to enjoy in prospect, unbounded and ever buoyant scenes of pleasure.—Its more tardy movement may not reach us, until the frosts of old age have chilled the life blood of our frame, and tired nature seems to have exhausted its energies, and invites to a calm repose in its embraces. Why it is, that such is the ordination of fate, it is not within our province to reach; and it seems equally a mystery, that any event so certain, so common & so unavoidable as death, should excite even emotions of regret. Yet let the dark and invisible messenger announce his arrival when he may, in youth, middle age, or in the autumn of life, he is followed in his train by sorrow, lamentation and woe. One would think too, that if the shaft of Death struck the veteran, whose decaying energies bespoke him ready for the catastrophe, that less bereavement would be occasioned, than if it had pierced the beauteous youth, whose whole soul was joyous, and high elated with blissful prospect. There is scarcely a difference, and if we sometimes imagine a difference, it proceeds more from the peculiarity of the person, than the fact. It is the greater power of association in the one case, counterbalancing the consciousness of bright hopes blasted in the other; so that it is, and ever must be true, that whenever human existence is terminated, you mourn the death of the departed.

These reflections have been suggested, in a great measure, by the recent death of Col. EZEKIEL RICHARDSON, late Clerk of Dorchester County Court. He was an aged man—his years numbered three score and sixteen. He had lived far beyond the usual allotment of his fellow beings, and yet his decease is universally lamented by those to whom he was known. Indeed he had become so accustomed to us, and had been so long blended with our knowledge of men and things, that to part with him, seemed to be separating from us no small portion of our stock of enjoyment. Not to meet with him in his usual walks—to find him out of place, and then to be assured that he has passed away from among us, never more to return, necessarily occasions a tear of regret to steal down the cheek of the most manly. He had lived so long with us, that the more we realized his absence. One of our oldest citizens—unobtrusive in his deportment—unassuming in his manner—attending strictly to his own duties and business, and obtrusively interfering in that of no other—although economical, yet with a kind and benevolent heart, ready at all times, with proper discrimination, to bestow liberally upon the poor and friendless—so meek, so quiet, and so accurate in the performance of his obligations to his friends and the community, that he irresistibly won upon the regard of those who knew him best—as a responsible officer, the keeper of the records of our county for more than thirty years, so obliging, so faithful, so accurate, so honest & tenacious of the public interest, that in this sphere, he particularly challenges our regard and admiration. How sad the thought to every citizen of Dorchester, that the venerable hand, to record for the inspection of future generations, it may be for thousands of years, has been paralized by the icy touch of death, and cannot longer transcribe the evidence of your dealings! In his official career, it was his fate to behold various & frequent changes on the Judicial bench, of which he was a ministerial agent. He had witnessed promotions from the bar to the Court, and transfers from the Court to the grave. When it became his turn to leave, another generation of esteemed dignitaries graced the bench—men far younger than himself, and men but children when he first came into the Clerk's Office. The Judge who had administered the law in her holy sanctuary when he at first was called on to record their doings, had been swept away by death's resistless torrent, and he stood at last, like the weather beaten oak of the forrest, surrounded by no compeers, & overlooking merely an undergrowth of thriving saplings, the rest of its hoary age having been cut down long before.—At last this aged Clerk goes the road of all his predecessors. The reminiscence is sorrowful—never more to see him at his stand amid the antiquated and worm-eaten archives of the county, nor ever again to observe his unassuming brow, respectful to the Court, accommodating to the bar, obliging to the public, when your Court again holds its session, nor to have his watchful superintendance, to see that all your transactions, required to be entered of record, should be faithfully exhibited, amongst the legal memorials of your county history. He is not at his usual home—he is not in his office—He is not in Court. Where is he? Alas!—he has gone upon an endless visit, mourned by his relatives, lamented by his friends, regretted by the public, who will all bear testimony to his virtues in private life—his stern and unbending integrity, faithfulness and honesty as a public officer, and his excellent qualities as a good and valuable fellow citizen. But why shall we repine. He could not live here forever: the best of friends must part. He must sleep the sleep of death, but we are permitted to hope, that a spirit constituted as his was, with so many redeeming virtues bearing it aloft, is now in a disembodied state, enjoying that happiness destined for just men made perfect.

VIRGINIA BANK NOTES were bought this morning by brokers at 6 discount. Wheeling money at 15a17 discount.

RAILROAD ORDERS may be quoted at 32 a 40 per cent. discount.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	$5,62 a 5,75
City Mills,	6,00 a 6.00
WHEAT—Prime Red,	1,25 a 1,30
White,	1,40 a 1,45
CORN—White,	0,55 a 0.56
Yellow,	0,58 a 0,60
OATS,	0,38 a 0,44
RYE,	0 76 a 0,00

6 CENTS REWARD.

Ranaway on the 15th of April last, a white boy named John Thomas, aged 19 years. All persons are forwarned from hiring or harboring said boy, as I am determined to enforce the law against all so offending.

EDWARD WOLLFN.

May 21, 1842.

IN CHANCERY, 9th day of May, 1842.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Marcellus J. Anderson and others against Sovern S. Dawson, made and reported by the trustee James A. Stewart be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 15th day of July next, provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of June next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $960 00.

True copy,
Test, LOUIS GASSAWAY,
May 14,—3t. Reg. Chr. Can.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at the Court House door in Cambridge, on MONDAY the 23rd day of May, at the hour of 2, P. M., two negro girls, one aged 17 and the other 14 years. These negroes will be sold in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, for one third cash and the balance in six months, secured by note with approved surety. Attendance given by

ZORABABLE McCOLLESTER,
adm'r. of Planner McCollester.

May 14,—ts.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Appointment of School Commissioners.

FORK.	LAKES.
Minos Adams,	Benjamin G. Keene,
Luke Mezzick,	George Mister,
Isaac Wright,	Henry L. McNamara,
John Colins,	George Hart,
William Russell.	Job T. Langrell.
NEW MARKET.	HOOPER'S ISLAND.
James Thompson,	Benjamin Traverse,
John Webb,	Charles Traverse,
William M. Price,	Samuel Creighton,
Algernon Thomas,	Matthias Meekins,
John W. Connaway.	Samuel Dunnock.
VIENNA.	CAMBRIDGE.
Garrett McBride,	Anthony C. Thompson,
James D. Twilley,	John R. Keene,
James A. Waddell,	Thomas Wingate,
James Gould,	John R. Creighton,
Samuel Craft.	Levin Mowbray.
PARSONS CREEK.	NECK.
William R. Tall,	Peter Wheeler,
Hugh Maguire,	William Frazier,
John Harrington,	Aaron Mitchell,
Levi D. Traverse,	Thomas Soward,
Samuel Traverse.	John Keene.

By order of the Board.
WILLIAM REA, Clk. C. D. C.

Commissioners Office, April 10, 1842.
May 14, 3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of Fi. Fa's., 2 issued by Geo. A. Z. Smith Esq., one at the suit of James K. Lewis use of Thomas H. Webb, and one at suit of Jererd Hurley, and one issued by William McMichael Esq. at suit of Webb & Percey, all against Algernon Hurley and all to me directed, I will offer at public sale on MONDAY, the 6th day JUNE next, in Vienna, the following property, to wit: all the said Algernon Hurley's right and title to negro women Harriott and Mariah, ten head hogs, more or less, one yoke of oxen, one cow, two beds and furniture, taken as the property of said Algernon Hurley, and will be sold to satisfy said fi. fa's and costs and direct tax and county charge due and to become due. Sale to commence between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOSIAH WEBB,
Constable & Dept'y Sheriff.

May 14, 1842 ts

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND EASTON.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

CAPT. TAYLOR,

WILL leave Baltimore from her usual place of starting (lower end of Dugan's Wharf) every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, and returning leave Easton every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 7 o'clock.

Every Thursday at 6 o'clock, for Centreville and Chestertown—returning same day, until further notice.

May 7,——tf.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by William McMichael Esq. and to me directed, at the suit of Joel Cornwell against Algernon Hurley, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—2 beds and furniture, one yoke of oxen, one cart, one cow, one negro woman named Harriet, and one ditto Mariah; taken as the property of the said Hurley, and I will proceed to sell all the said Hurley's right to the above named property, at the Draw-Bridge, on SATURDAY the 28th day of MAY, between the hours of 8 and 12, m. for cash, to satisfy the above named writ of fi. fa. and costs.

JOHN V. DELAHAY, Constable.

May 7—ts.

May 7—3t

SHERIFF'S

BY virtue of a writ of Ven[illegible] sued out of Dorchester [illegible] me directed, at the suit of the use of Henry L. McNamara [illegible] annexed of William McNamar[illegible] and chattels, lands & tenemen[illegible] I have seized and taken in ex[illegible] title, claim, interest and estate [illegible] of the said Henry Moore to th[illegible] to wit:—one Schooner of 28[illegible] also all those tracts, pieces, [illegible] whereon the said Moore now [illegible] Point,' 43 1-4 acres: 'Parris,' [illegible] 'Venture,' 13 acres; 'McNam[illegible] 1-2 acres; making altogether [illegible] acres, more or less, lying and [illegible] land in Lakes Election District [illegible] notice that on

Saturday the 28

between the hours of 10 and [illegible] the store of Messrs. McNamara [illegible] Hundred, I will offer for sale a[illegible] the highest bidder for CASH th[illegible] seized and taken in execution [illegible] named writ of Venditioni Exp[illegible]

J. H. [illegible]

May 7,—ts.

LAWS OF MARY[illegible]

[BY AUTHORITY]

An Act to facilitate the collection [illegible] tax levied in pursuance of the Act [illegible] March Session, eighteen hundred [illegible] ter twenty-three.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the [illegible] Maryland*, That it shall be the d[illegible] or other proper officer of every B[illegible] corporation in this State, semi-ann[illegible] sage of this act, to set apart and [illegible] dividends on the stocks of said [illegible] the amount of the tax levied on the [illegible] or corporation, under the act of M[illegible] teen hundred and forty one, chapte[illegible] pay the said tax to the Collector o[illegible] or District, in which such Bank or [illegible] situated, accompanied by a stateme[illegible] pective proportions in which the [illegible] the several stockholders.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That [illegible] of the said Collectors to deliver sh[illegible] Levy Courts, Commissioners or A[illegible] the case may be, who shall credit [illegible] the several stockholders of said B[illegible] in the manner in which the same a[illegible] ment to be paid.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That [illegible] of the Register of the City of Balti[illegible] required by the Collector of the Ci[illegible] deliver to said Collector for the use [illegible] Court of the said City, a list of the [illegible] of said City, shewing the several a[illegible] stockholders.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That [illegible] of the said Register annually, after [illegible] act, to set apart and pay over to th[illegible] City, out of the interest, on the stoc[illegible] respective proportion of Tax due by [illegible] stock under the provisions of the a[illegible] foresaid, accompanied by a statement [illegible] ments made by him as herein di[illegible] stockholders; and it shall be the dut[illegible] lector to deliver such statement to [illegible] Court of said City, who shall cred[illegible] the said stockholders in the manner [illegible] appears by said statement to be paid.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That it [illegible] of the Commissioner of Loans, se[illegible] the passage of this act, to set apart a[illegible] Collector of the City of Baltimore, [illegible] accruing on the State Stock, the resp[illegible] of Tax due on said stock by the hold[illegible] the provisions of the act of March Se[illegible] ter 23, and it shall be the duty of [illegible] sioner to furnish to the said Collect[illegible] hibiting the proportions in which the [illegible] is paid by the said Commissioner, for [illegible] of, and the said Collector shall deliv[illegible] to the Appeal Tax Court, who shal[illegible] stockholders on their books, in the ma[illegible] Tax accounts appear by said statem[illegible] the stockholders.

By the Senate, March 10, 1842.—T[illegible] the original of which passed the Se[illegible] 1842, was this day read and assent[illegible]

By order, JOS. H. NIC[illegible]
Clerk of the Sen[illegible]

By the House of Delegates, March 1[illegible] engrossed bill, the original of w[illegible] House of Delegates, March 8th, 18[illegible] read and assented to. By order,

JOHN NICK W[illegible]
Clerk of House [illegible]

By the Governor, FRANCI[illegible]

We certify that the aforegoing is a [illegible] act to facilitate the collection of a por[illegible] levied in pursuance of the Act of [illegible] March Session, eighteen hundred and [illegible] ter twenty-three," which passed the [illegible] bly of Maryland, at December Sessi[illegible] eighteen hundred and forty one.

Given under our hands at the Seat [illegible] this fourteenth day of March, in the [illegible] hundred and forty-two.

JOHN NICK W[illegible]
Clerk House of Del[illegible]
JOS. H. NIC[illegible]
Clerk S[illegible]

The Alleganian, Hagerstown Mail, [illegible] zen, Rockville Journal, Baltimore R[illegible] ford Republican, Cecil Gazette, Dento[illegible] nel (Q. Ann's co.), Chestertown News, [illegible] ald, Easton Star, Herald (St. Mary[illegible] Marlborough Gazette, Annapolis Repu[illegible] Democrat and Cambridge Chronicle wi[illegible] bove six times. JOHN C. LE[illegible]

Secret[illegible]

May 7,——6t.

CHANCERY SA[illegible]

BY virtue of a Decree of the High C[illegible] cery, in the cause of Thomas S[illegible] Henrietta L. Higgins, I will offer at [illegible] the highest bidder, at the Court Hou[illegible] town of Cambridge, on

Monday the 13th day o[illegible]

next, between the hours of 11 & 12, ([illegible] ing very valuable property to wit: T[illegible] whereon the said Thomas Summers n[illegible] Talbot County, comprising the following [illegible] cels of land, to wit: 'Dicks Marsh,' 'Dis[illegible] part of 'Nomini,' containing is the wh[illegible] more or less. This Farm is well situ[illegible] Great Choptank river, and is a highly [illegible] dence. It is sold for the purpose of di[illegible]

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