THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, October 1, 1842.

The Orphans' Court will sit on Monday the 3rd inst.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Doct. William Jackson to be Clerk of Dorchester County Court *vice* Edward P. Lecompte, dec'd.

TO OUR PATRONS.—We are not in the habit of dunning our patrons, because we know them well, and are satisfied that they are acquainted with the great expense attending the printing business, and will not suffer us to get involved by any neglect of theirs to pay the small pittance due from each. And we can attribute their great tardiness *in calling upon us*, to nothing but the scarcity of money, and a belief in many that nearly all except themselves pay, and that therefore there is less necessity for them. As for the first reason, no one can doubt its validity; that money is scarce *we* shall be the last to deny; but as for the other reason operating upon some—that we receive enough without the small amount due from them, we must beg leave to correct their error, by stating that more than nine-tenths are in the same situation with themselves; and when they are thinking upon the subject, it will be a much more correct mode of reasoning, and, *we think*, a much more correct mode of acting, for each to go upon the presumption that nearly all are in arrears, and that we shall not be involved by any neglect or backwardness of theirs. We do not intend this at all as a dun, but a mere suggestion of facts, which we are satisfied few will allow to escape their minds. As our County Court will soon be in session, an apportunity will then be offered to many of our country friends to call and see us. Our neighbours in town are frequently passing by us, and as we expect to be engaged during Court as suggested above, it would suit us rather better for them to call before Court. However, we do not design to be too dictatorial or pressing about the matter. We are very willing to trust to every one's liberality and sense of justice.

THE TARIFF.—We are glad to receive news from every quarter of the happy results of the new Tariff law. Business of every kind has become more active. A large amount of capital, before inactive from want of confidence, and from the unsettled state of the important question of protection, has now been invested. This employment of capital opens a large field for mechanical labour; many labourers with large families are consequently raised from a destitute situation, brought about by a general stagnation of business and their want of employment, to a condition, where, by their own exertions, the blessings of prosperity are poured upon them. It is no use for demagogues to endeavour to persuade the poor that they are the natural enemies of the rich, and that their interests are at variance. As a general rule whatever measure gives employment to the capital of the rich, whether that capital be employed in agriculture, commerce, or mechanical pursuits, infuses life and energy in trade and enterprise, and thus gives to the poor the means of maintainance. On the contrary, whatever measure tends to create distrust and want of confidance, and consequently to lock up the capital of the rich, paralizes trade, dries up at the fountain the general prosperity, and turns out of employment all those depending for work upon the active exercise of capital and the activity of enterprize. We think the effect of the Tariff law will extend throughout every ramification of business. By it our Treasury will be replenished, our own mechanics protected against the starvation wages of the old world, and our country become more independent of other nations.

We learn from the Norfolk Herald that the committee appointed by the Common Council of that Borough waited on the President of the United States at Fort Calhoun last week for the purpose of tendering him, on behalf of the Corporation, the hospitalities of the Borough. The Herald adds—

"The President's reply was, in effect, that having sought retirement, for a season, from official cares & anxieties, it was his wish to avoid any public attention which the kindness of his fellow citizens might proffer, and that if he did visit the good old borough of Norfolk, (for which he entertained great respect and affection,) he would prefer doing so as a private citizen. Should he, however, conclude to accept the invitation now tendered him, by the Corporation of Norfolk, he would apprise the committee of his change of intention by letter.

How Employed.—The number of persons in the U States engaged in mining is 15,950

Agriculture	3,719,951
Commerce	117,606
Manufactures and Trades	791,739
Navigation of the Ocean	56,021
Do. of Canals, Lakes and Rivers	32,976
Learned Professions and Engineers	65,255
Pensioners	20,798

With regard to agriculture, the States which are most prominent, are New York, which employs 455,954—Pennsylvania, 257,533—Virginia, 318,771—North Carolina, 217,095—South Carolina, 198,363—Georgia, 209,383—Tennessee, 227,739—Kentucky, 197,738—Ohio, 272,579—*Phila. Inq.*

The feelings in the West in favor of the completion of the great iron road which is to unite the city of Baltimore with the navigable waters of the Ohio, is very strong. We cite the following evidence of it from the Cincinnatti Chronicle of the 16th instant:

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.—The People of the West will be happy to learn that it is the intention of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to finish the road at once, to Cumberland, and to extend it as rapidly as possible to the Ohio river. There will be no cessation of labor until the work is completed from tide water to the Ohio. The company have the available means of prosecuting the work for some time; and expect such support from Pittsburgh & Wheeling as will enable them to go on uninterruptedly.

The nature of the county west of the Alleghany mountains will render this enterprise difficult and costly; but, it is all important to the whole Mississippi valley, and will be crowned with the richest and most certain success. It will become, at once, the grand highway of travelling transportation between the East and the West. It will bear across the mountains immense stores of flour, tobacco, provisions and cattle, and bring back in return the vast supplies of manufactures which are annually consumed on this side of the mountains. It will gather to itself all the streams of travellers which are pouring backwards and forwards by diverse routes East and West. It is, therefore, manifest that every motive of interest and public good prompts this Company to carry out their arduous plan at once, and upon the largest scale.—The people of Pittsburg and Wheeling, we perceive, are already contending with each other warmly, in their efforts to secure respectively the Western TERMINUS of this road.

KOSCIUSKO.—The following admirable anecdote of the well known Polish hero, is told in the London Times.

Kosciusko reached the new world unprovided with letters of recommendation or introduction, and almost pennyless. He, however, asked an audience with Washington, to whom he boldly presented himself.

"What do you seek here?" inquired the general, with his accustomed brevity.

"I come to fight as a volunteer for American Independence." was the equally brief and fearless reply.

"What can you do?" was Washington's next question.

To which Kosciusko, with his characteristic simplicity, only rejoined—

"Try me."

This was done. Occasion soon offered, when his talents, science and valor were evinced; and above all, his great character was daily appreciated. He was speedily made an officer, and further distinguished himself.

He had not long been in America, when we had occasion to show his undaunted courage as captain of a company of volunteers.

Generals Lee and Conway, notwithstanding the heat of the battle in which they themselves were fully engaged, [this battle was faught, if our memory serves us right, at the junction of the Great and Little Pedee's S. C.,] observed with satisfaction the exertions of a company which advanced beyond all the rest, and made its attack in the best order.

"Who led the first company?" asked General Conway of his comrades, on the evening of the memorable day.

The answer was, it was a young Pole, of noble birth, but poor—his name, if I am not mistaken, is Kosciusko.

The sound of the unusual name, which he could hardly pronounce, filled the hero with so eager a desire for the brave stranger's acquaintance, that he ordered his horse to be saddled, and rode to the village, a couple of miles off where the volunteers were quatered for the night.

Who shall describe the pleasure of the one or the other, when the General entering the tent, saw the Captain covered from head to foot with blood, dust and sweat seated at a table, his head resting upon his hand and examining the edge of his sword, with a map of the country spread out before him, and a pen and inkstand by his side beside the map. A cordial grasp of his hand by General Conway imparted to the modest hero his commander's satisfaction, and object of a visit paid at so unusual an hour.

A private trial of a centrifugal railway was yesterday given at the Egyptain Hall, Piccadilly, before a number of scientific persons. This railway is of cast iron, and is about 200 feet long. It consists of two inclined planes and a vertical circle 44 feet in circumference, the whole without props or artificial support of any kind. A car, containing one person, is started from the top of the first and larger incline, and by means of the momentum gained in the decent, is carried round the interior of the circle, the passenger and car upside down, in perfect safety, and thence to the end of the second and lesser incline. The experiments yesterday appeared to give great satisfaction.—Suspended to the centrifugal railway is a writing machine or signal telegraph; words written at one end of the room had a fac-simile of them produced at the other, and almost simultaneous.—*London Globe.*

LIBERIA.—The following extract from the Message of Gov. ROBERTS, of Monrovia, a coloured man will compare favourably, we believe, with any extract of similar length that could be taken from the general average of Gubernatorial Messages in this country. It was delivered to the Legislative Council on the 4th of April:

"We find great occasion to rejoice in the general welfare of the Colony; we are in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace: civil and religious harmony exists, and future prospects are opening before us; though the past year, and up to the present time, peace has been in our borders. Our civil and religious institutions are exertiug a most happy influence over the natives around us, they acknowledge our superiority, and are daily adopting our customs.

"Although diseases within the last few months have visited our land, and deprived us of some valuable citizens, (and with them our most excellent Chief Magistrate); at present the general health of the people is good, and we are called upon to renew our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who has continued his mercies and blessings towards us. If we find ourselves increasing in wealth, (for the past season has been one of unexampled success to our merchants and agriculturists,) in knowledge (which I sincerely hope is the case,) and in everything which promotes human and social happiness, let us ever remember our dependence for all these blessings on the merciful dispensation of Divine Providence remembering that 'righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people."

From the Baltimore Sun.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.—There are two or three things of interest in the late news from Europe, as published in our paper of yesterday morning, and of sufficient importance to claim our attention and remark. The notice of the reception of the Treaty, contained in the Liverpool Chronicle, is, we apprehend, rather premature, though in all probability a fair precursor of the feelings with which it will be hailed, when its provisions shall be officially promulged. It is not usualty the policy of England to make known affairs of so much importance in her diplomatic intercourse with nations, as the particulars of a treaty which she is to have six months to digest previous to ratification; and therefore it is not at all unlikely, that the editor of the Chronicle bases his remark upon the somewhat air-spun conditions of the treaty, which at the time it was despatched were circulating in the American papers. There is, notwithstanding, every reason to believe that Great Britain will complete the affair by its ratification, induced, as she must be, in view of the many other subjects of annoyance to which she is exposed, by a policy urgent as it must be wise. In anticipation of the event we may congratulate the world upon an example, which may be fairly considered a glorious era in the advance of civilization—an example too, which, if followed judiciously, will often preclude the necessity of a resort to arms; for it is seldom that there occurs amongst nations, a series of such vexed, intricate and prejudiced questions as those which have been adjusted by the Treaty of Washington.

The news relative to the Chartists, exhibits the fact that the pressing wants of the people in the manufacturing districts have driven them to the consideration of their former means of relief. They find that political agitation is useless, and the power of the goverment too strong to contend against, but at the cost of life from the bullet, the gallows, or more frequently the want of bread. Calls for Chartist meetings, therefore, cease to meet the response of the multitude as they were wont, at the same time that the very people who composed the throng, are manfully contending against the miserably low wages at which it is sought to employ them. This is the proper course at present, and will be more successful than the other. The political grievances under which the people labor, it will be a work of time to remove; the immediate wants of life must be supplied.

The news from the cotton market represents that consumers are purchasing more freely, and consequently work must be done; this, in connection with the improvement in business generally, gives promise of a brighter day in England, the effects of which will be gradually experienced here. The Affghan intelligence is beyond doubt exceedingly mortifying to the British government; the necessity of giving up a territory so immense as that they had so nearly won, and of foregoing "retribution" for the slaughter of an army of 13,000 men, is unquestionably the severest blow to British pride, and most distressing drawback to her power that she has been compelled to undergo since the days of the American revolution.—But, however desirable it may be to disguise the fact to the people of England, the event is nothing more nor less than a national defeat, and a tremendous rebuke to her proverbial spirit of grasping acquisition. The disasters of Affghanistan, it has been seen, are re enacting up a smaller scale in South Africa; and it is plain that the boundary is about to be drawn to the extent of the colonial territory of the "Island Queen."

SENTENCE OF LIEUT. WILKES.—The following is the letter of the Secretary of the Navy approving the finding of the Court in the case of Lieut. WILKES, and administering the reprimand to which he was sentenced:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
22d September, 1842.

SIR—You have been duly tried by a Court Martial, found guilty of illegally punishing, or causing to be punished, men in the Squadron under your command, and sentenced to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, and at such time and place as he may deem proper. This sentence is approved.

The country which honored you with a command far above the just claims of your rank in the Navy, had a right to expect that you would, at least, pay a scrupulous respect to her laws.—The rebuke, which, by the judgement and advice of your own associates in the service, she now gives you, for having violated those laws in an important particular, involving the rights of others of her citizens, will be regarded by all as the mildest form in which she could express her displeasure. I am respectfully, your ob't serv't

A. P. UPSHUR.

Lieut. CHARLES WILKES.

Health of New Orleans.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 15th instant says—

We have never heard less talk in the street about yellow fever when prevalent in this city than during the present season. We cannot learn of many cases among persons that we know, and all must admit that funerals are rarely seen in our streets. Pending an epidemic, it is a common spectacle to see a hearse as you turn each corner. We are about town a good deal each day, but as yet, have only seen four funerals this season. The weather is favorable to health as regards the fever, and it seems impossible it should increase in the face of a South wind. The geueral impression seems to be that it is declining.

On the 14th instant there were sixteen new cases of yellow fever brought to the hospitals, and two deaths by that disease.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Duelling and yellow fever form rather a strange compound when flourishing together, as it is said they do just now in New Orleans. One would think that while pestilence is striking down its victims, there would be little inclination to aid its efforts by recourse to steel and lead, and that the blood-thirsty impulses of the duellist would stand rebuked in the presence of the undertaker. But such does not appear to be the case; and we are surprised that our cotemporary of the Inquirer is induced, under the circumstances to ask of the New Orleans journalists why it is that the duello is so prevalent in that city—why it is that while people elsewhere, men of honor too, and chary of reputation, contrive to get through the world without quarrels and gunpower, and to get out of it in the natural way, without a "bullet in the thorax," or being whipped scientifically through the lungs, the folks "on the levee" are so often calling each other out to be punctured according to rule. What the answer may be, we are not prepared to say; but it appears to us that the matter complained of is neither more or less than the result of an imperfect civilization—a lagging behind in the race of enlightenment, which leaves men under the control of unchecked passions, and induces them to believe that it is more "chivalrous" to cut throats than to behave to each other with proper deference. It is not a whit more refined than the recent fatal prize fight at Yonker's; and the victor, with his hair-trigger or his gory small-sword, really stands no higher in the scale of humanity than "Cris Lilly," with his skinned but triumphant knuckles. Duels and fisticuffs, bowie knives and cross-buttocks, are equal evidences in their way that the classes resorting to them are still under the full control of what the phrenologists property term the 'animal impulses;' and it is about the same thing for a bull terrier to pride himself upon having wrung the ear of a brother pup, as for a man to think that he has achieved honors by either thumping or shooting a fellow creature. Courage is a quality to be admired; without it, character is devoid of manliness; but when not under the dominion of reason, it may run into abuse precisely as any other virtue may be pushed to reprehensible excess. He, therefore, that is full of quarrel and offence—who seeks for deadly contention and glories in it—is on a par with the savage of the wilderness, and only wants paint and a ring in his nose to render him complete in his *role*. As society moves onward in improvement, it will ever be noted that the thirst for blood declines; and there is reason to infer that where contrary manifestations are obvious, the work of civilization is, from some cause or other, retarded. Men, fully aware of their responsibilities, do not lightly sport either with their own lives or with the lives of others, though ready upon all proper occasions to meet any peril that may be presented.

Price of Wheat in Illinois, &c.—The Springfield Journal of the 9th says that wheat has fallen in that city to 31 cents per bushel currency, and 62 1-2 cents State Bank paper.—The same price rules at Alton. The wheat crop of the State is very large, and the farmers of Pike county have combined and agreed not to sell their wheat for less than 62 1-2 cents per bushel, and that they will receive nothing but specie in payment. We fear their wheat will be old indeed before sold.

The surplus stock of pork in Illinois this fall will be very large, and the Journal states that it is believed that the manufacture of lard into oil will have a tendency to raise the price of pork.—A large portion of the hog can be worked up in the lard factories.

State Bank of Illinois paper is at 60 to 65 per cent discount for specie at Springfield, and Shawneetown money at 50 to 60. A portion of the latter is taken in payment of State taxes. The State officers have given notice that State Bank paper will not be taken for taxes, and no little excitement exists among tax-payers in consequence of the order. To pay in gold and silver they say is out of the question, for the reason that they have not got either. Meetings of the tax payers we see are called to discuss what shall be done, and repudiation of the tax list is threatened.

The Lexington.—The New York Tribune says that the wrech of this ill-fated vessel has been raised to the surface of the water, but, one of the chains breaking, she again sunk into 120 feet water. The attempt is again in progress. The eight hundred dollars recovered from her were not in bills, as before stated, but in a lump of silver, weighing 30 pounds, melted by the fire, the box having been emptied on the deck to be used as a bucket for throwing water on the flames.

CREDIT OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE STATES.—The impossibility of preserving the credit of the General Government unless that of the States be sustained also is a thing which we have referred to before on several occasions. It is not a question of probability, but a matter of fact. Europeans know that it is the same people who support the General Government and the State governments, and that republican institutions characterise both systems. If the credit of any one State suffers, the injury reaches more or less to all.

The following extract of a letter dated London, Sept. 2nd, published in the N. York Journal of Commerce, has something very emphatic on this point:

The failure of the State of Pennsylvania to pay the interest due in August, has given a death blow to American credit, both here and on the Continent, where large amounts of the stock of that State are held. A Mr. Robinson who came here as agent from Washington to negotiate for the balance of the 12 million Loan, finding his business hopeless, has left this metropolis, probably to return home, to report the total failure of his mission. Had the individual States paid the interest due to those whe trusted them, Mr. Robinson's position would have been very different. He would have been welcomed and could have obtained his own terms; for money is abundant.—The 3 per cent. stock of the little kingdom of Denmark is selling for 83 per cent, and French 5 per cents for 120. We believe the dishonest failure of the U. S. Bank and other kindred institutions would have been overlooked, if the States had remained solvent.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. EDITOR.—I have seen in your paper of the 24th inst. a suggestion by some person that I should be an Independant Candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland. Believing as I do, that this communication emanated from a respectable source and was made in good faith, I deem it my duty for the information of those who are not apprized of the course I shall pursue on this matter to state, that I have thought proper to decline a compliance with this friendly suggestion. I could enumerate several satisfactory reasons for having dictated this course for myself. But not beleiving (under the existing circumstances) it is at all necessary I have forborne to make them public. I have received frequent assurances of support from men of both political parties provided I should consent to be a candidate and I here beg leave to say the honor they would confer upon me is generously appreciated. But my ambition points not that way.

It is sufficient for me, in co-operation with my friends, to aid in my humble manner in sustaining those men and measures which from their general indication appear most conducive to the public good.—And in conclusion, I would say to those of my friends who have evinced a disposition to serve me in a public capacity, they have my cordial acknowledgements, and with sentiments of gratitude I am their humble servant,

WM. A. SHERMAN.

Oct. 1, 1842.

DIED,

At his residence in Talbot County, on the 24th ult. Doctor ABSALOM THOMPSON, in the 54th year of his age.

Died on Saturday the 24th ulto. Joseph S. Hooper, third son of Thomas Hooper, Esq'r. of Cambridge, in the 20th year of his age.

Upon receiving the melancholy intelligence of the death of this young gentleman, the Cambridge Independent Volunteers, of which corps, he was one of the most active and devoted founders, convened at the Court House to determine upon the most proper method of expressing their heartfelt sorrow, and of celebrating his funeral obsequies; when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the dispensation of an inscrutable Providence which has bereaved us of a member distinguished alike for his intelligence, activity and moral worth.

Resolved, That we earnestly condole with the parents and friends of our estimable fellow-member, who in his death have sustained a loss as poignant as it is irreparable.

Resolved, That in testimony of our sense of the affliction with which we have been visited, and of our regard for the deceased, we attend the performance of his funeral rites as a military corps clad in the habiliments proper for so mournful an occasion, and that from the date of his demise we wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Notice.

ALL persons having materials at the Owingsville Woollen Factory, are informed that the goods will be ready for delivery some time in the present month, and that the cash will be required, by order of the manufacturers, before delivery.

HENRY & HICKS.

Oct. 1, 1842.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, in the name and on behalf of Henry Page, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jacob Willey, Joseph Insley, & Shadrach Gootee, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, interest, and estate at law or in equity of, in, and to, the following property of Joseph Insley and Shadrach Gootee; the property of Joseph Insley to wit: one piece or parcel of land called 'Hog Range,' 35 acres, "Willey's Enclosure," 240 acres more or less, lying and being in Straights hundred; one mare, 1 gig and harness, 1 yoke oxen, 1 cow;—the property of Shadrach Gootee to wit, one tract, piece or parcel of land called "Nuners pasture enlarged," 235 acres, "Griffith's out-let," 39 acres, 'Providence,' 150 acres, "Nuners Discovery," 8 acres, lying and being in Lakes District, one horse, two yoke of oxen, and one ox-cart, and I hereby give notice that on

Saturday the 22d instant,

between the hours of 12 M. & 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House door in Cambridge, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in Execution, to satisfy the said writ of Venditioni Exponas and costs.

JAS. A. WADDELL,
late Sheriff.

Oct 1, 1842 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of six writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Dorchester County Court and to me directed, one at the suit of Hopkins & Brothers, one other at the suit of Wheatly Beckwith use of Robert Wallace, one other at the suit of Benjamin F. and Robert S. Voss, one other at the suit of William Hughlett, one other at the suit of Zachariah Skinner, and the other at the suit of Henry Tiffany, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Lecompte, Edward P. Lecompte, William G. Lecompte, George Applegarth, Thomas H. Hicks and Thomas Dail, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law, and in equity, of the said Samuel Lecompte and Edward P. Lecompte of, in, and to, the following property of Mr. Samuel Lecompte, to wit:—all those tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, 1 lot called 'Stevens Regulation," 3 1-4 acres, 1 lot from Joseph E. Muse, 3 acres, lot called "Howell's Regulation & Indian Survey," 1 acre, "Manning's Marsh," 20 acres, "Indian title," 30 1-2 acres, "Manning's Marsh & Ashburn," 1 acre, "Belfield" from Chas. K. Bryan, 30 acres, "Belfield" from Chas. Goldsborough Esq., 24 1-2 acres, one house and lot and store house and shop corner of Poplar and Gay streets, one house and lot on Gay Alley, one house and lot on High street, one house and lot on Poplar street, stables and lot on Gay Alley, also all said Samuel Lecompte's interest in houses and lot from Ridgaway at the Cross Roads, one negro man 'John,' aged about 46 years, one boy "Levin," aged 19 years, one boy "Daniel," 16 years old, one woman "Minty," 44 years old, 3 horses, 6 cows, 6 young cattle, one gig and harness, one horse cart, one ox cart, one yoke oxen, 20 head hogs more or less, one lot machened wheat, one lot blade and top fodder, one lot hay, one wheat thrasher, household and kitchen furniture, crop corn on the ground, near Cambridge, one lot oats in the straw, crop corn on the ground on Glascow farm, and one lot tops and blades on Glascow farm. The property of the late Mr. Edward P. Lecompte, to wit,—one lot of ground from Murray, 6 acres, one lot called "Loockerman's Regulation," 20 acres more or less, one negro boy "Charles," aged about 18 years, the one-half of a schooner called the "Calypso," about 54 tons, 5 years old, 1 grey horse, 1 bay horse, 2 lots corn on the ground near Cambridge, 1 lot wheat in the straw, 1 lot top and blade fodder, one-half of a wheat thrasher, 4 cows, 3 young cattle, 3 sty hogs, 1 gold lever watch, 2 horse carts, and I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, the 22nd instant,

between the hours of 12 M. & 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House door in Cambridge, and on the premises of the said S. & E. P. Lecompte, I will offer for sale all the right of the said Samuel & Edward P. Lecompte, to the said property so seized and taken in Execution, by public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the said writs of Fieri Faciases and costs, and also for fees, county charges & taxes.

JNO. H. HODSON,
Oct 1, 1842 ts Sheriff & Coll'r.

M. S. is now prepared to
likenesses in the most fini
matic camera, and upon
Ladies and gentlemen are
operation to-day; or betwe
any day hereafter, Sunday
Oct. 1, 1842.

NOT
THE Cambridge Male
mence on Monday ne
at the corner of Muir stre
Miss Murphy. By order o
Oct. 1. 1842. 1w.

SHERIFF
BY virtue of a writ of
Dorchester County Co
the suit of Thomas Breer,
chattels, lands and tenemen
William G. Lecompte, I
Execution all the right, tit
John Lecompte and Willi
following property to wit:—
Lecompte, one negro man
man "Isaac," aged 27 ye
about 20 years, one woman
years, one woman "Hester,
the property of William G
negro man "John," aged
"Joe," aged about 12 yea
tice, that on
Saturday, the
between the hours of 10 A
at the Court House door i
for sale at public auction to
the said property so seized a
satisfy the said writ of fieri
to become due; and also for
ges, and direct taxes, due
JNO. H. HO
Oct 1, 1842 ts

NOTICE!
THE subscriber being
money due him on boo
ing so. All those indebted
requested to settle between
cash or note of hand, other
in the hands of an officer fo
that are now due, if not
time, will be transferred to
and I have no doubt they wil
of collectors. All accounts
six months.
Oct. 1, 1842

Dorchester Cou
14th
On application of Thom
of GEORGE DAVIS, late of
ceased—it is ordered that he
by law for all creditors to ex
the deceased's estate, and th
be published once in each
three successive weeks, in th
a paper selected by him.
In testimony I hat the foreg
the minutes of
chester County
hereunto set m
my office affixed
in the year of our Lord, 1842
L.S.
THO
Register of
In compliance with the abo
Notice, that the subscriber of
obtained from the Orphans C
ty, in Maryland, letters of Ad
sonal estate of GEORGE D
County, deceased. All perso
tho said deceased, are here
same, with the vouchers there
or before the 14th day of Jan
erwise by law be excluded fro
estate.
Given under my hand a
June, 1842.
THOM
of
Oct. 1, 1842 3t.

TO THE INDEPENDE
DORCHESTER
At the urgent solicitation
our Whig friends, we have
our names before the indep
chester County as candidate
General Assembly of Mary
times been the warmest a
impartial conventions, and s
whenever party opposition r
resort to them. We have
ourselves as candidates, un
the canvass, in order to be a
the course of the other par
now no opposition in the fie
be the understanding of all,
will have no candidates befo
fully satisfied that there can
yielding to the wishes of
have desired that we shou
people. The free selection
a principle inherent to liberty
have been deprived of the
dom is but a mockery.
One of the chief objects
is to secure the election of
and as we are all whigs the
will be certain. It would
terms, to say that men are
denied the liberty to vote as
senting our names before the
of Dorchester county, we ha
dient to say, that we entertai
gentlemen who are already
are all our personal as well as
we freely acknowledge *thei*
dates, and claim for *ourselve*
It will be said by some that
and that our course will have
up the Whig party. We
such flimsy pretences, & can
whether, his voting for us (
uncompromising Whigs as an
of it) would prevent him fro
Clay, or whatever person ma
whig candidate for president,
fer any inducement to him no
can answer that it would,
assert that nothing is better c
a party of freemen, than to
act which is inconsistent wi

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