THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, December 10, 1842.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—By the mail on Thursday last (when we expected the Message) we received intelligence that there was no quorum in the Senate on Monday and Tuesday, and consequently the message had not been transmitted. We learn from the Washington papers that there was not a quorum in the city. We consequently cannot be able to give it to our readers to-day, but if it is not too lengthy we shall publish it entire in our next paper.

CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives, there was a very full attendance for the first week of the Session. It will be seen by reference to the proceedings, that the subject of the reception of Abolition petitions is again on the tapis. We have always believed that the people have a right to petition Congress on any subject, and that it was the duty of Congress to receive all petitions, and then treat them according to their merits. And we have no doubt but that the determination of Congress not to receive them, by placing the abolitionits in the right upon this point, has done a great deel to strengthen their cause in the country. The proper plan is to meet the subject boldly, let the petitions be referred, an unfavourable report made upon them, and there will be no ground left to sustain this wild fanaticism. And many who now feel themsleves bound to go for the rights of the people, will be found where every one ought to be, endeavoring to preserve the spirit of the Constitution, and the peace and harmony of the Republic.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—We are glad to see that Archbishop Eccleston, of Baltimore, has issued a Circular to the clergy of his diocess, calling upon them to have religious exercises in the several churches on the 14th day of this month, in compliance with the Proclamation of Gov. Thomas. We hope that every denomination of Christians will comply with the recommendation of the Governor.

LATER.—On Wednesday, about one o'clock, a quorum of the Senate being present, the President transmitted his message to both branches of our National Legislature. We received a copy yesterday evening by the steamboat Maryland, but too late for publication. The President congratulates the country upon the prosperous condition of our foreign affairs, recommends a modification of the Tariff, the establishment of the Warehousing System, the passage of the Exchequer Bill, and the refunding the fine paid by General Jackson.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF MR. CALHOUN.—The rumor of the resignation of Mr. Calhoun gathers strength at Charleston, and is thus noticed in letters from Columbia to the Charleston Courier:—

Extract of a letter dated,

COLUMBIA, Nov. 30, 1842.

It is so well understood here that Mr. Calhoun will resign his office that his successor is a matter of urgent consideration. I therefore state that the Legislature seems disposed to select our friend, the Hon. Daniel Elliott Huger, for that important post. No citizen will more truly represent all that is high and lofty in character and liberal and enlightened in intellect—no one would in fact better maintain the dignity and interest of the State."

Extract of a letter dated,

COLUMBIA, Dec. 1, 1842.

The business of the session is now fairly commenced. The two most interesting topics will be the districting Act, and the election of a U. S. Senator.—Mr. Preston has resigned, consequently an election must forthwith be held for his unexpired term. Gen. McDuffie will be unanimously chosen. His health, however, is at present so bad that fears are entertained that he will not able to attend to his duties at Washington, and in consequence may decline. Should this be the case, several gentlemen have been spoken of to supply his place. Mr. Pickens, Mr. M'Willie, Mr. Davie, Gov. Richardson, and Mr. Rhett, but the most prominent of all is Judge Huger. In the event of an election taking place, and Mr. M'Duffie out of the way, Judge Huger would be certainly chosen.—I hear his name mentioned on all sides with the greatest respect—the confidence of the present legislature in his manly bearing and high tone is most striking. There is another on dit to day, that Mr. Calhoun has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 4th of March next. If this be so, Judge Huger, for the reasons already assigned, will be put in his place. It is believed that if Judge Huger would only signify his willingness to serve and authorize his nomination, it would silence at once all opposition, and obtain for him almost an unanimous ballot.

LATER.—Information has just been received, within a few minutes that Gen. McDuffie is *very ill*, and rumor says he has withdrawn his name as a candidate.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—It is impossible to say which party has carried the Legislature of Massachusetts, and therefore the State, as on the majority in the Legislature will depend the political character of the Senate and the Governor. The Boston Atlas and Post publish full returns, which vary in four or five instances, but the run is so close as to make the political character of the House depend on the four or five.—The tables of the Atlas and Post stand as follows;

	Atlas.		*Post.*	
	W.	L. F.	W.	L. F.
House	178	174	172	178

How many Senators are elected is not positively known, but it is believed that 10 Whigs and 15 Loco Focos are chosen at least. If no more Whigs be chosen, the Loco Focos would have a majority of one on joint ballot, even according to the estimate of the Atlas, and as the Senate is filled up by the *joint vote* of the two Houses, the chances certainly do seem now to be in favor of the State sinking into the arms of the Loco Focos.

On the 19th inst. the Governor and Council are to count the votes for Senators, when it will be known positively how many Senators are elected.

Our readers are of course all aware, that in Massachusetts it requires a majority of all the votes to elect by the people.

Congressional:

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

Correspondence of the American,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1842.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following Senators were in their seats:

From Maine—Messrs. Evans and Williams.
From New Hampshire—Messrs. Woodbury and Wilcox.
From Massachusetts—Mr. Bates.
From Connecticut—Mr. Huntington.
From Vermont—Mr. Crafts.
From New York—Messrs. Tallmadge & Wright.
From New Jersey—Mr. Dayton.
From Delaware—Messrs. Clayton and Bayard.
From Pennsylvania—Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon.
From Maryland—Messrs. Kerr and Merrick.
From Virginia—Messrs. Rives and Archer.
From North Carolina—Mr. Mangum.
From Ohio—Messrs. Tappan and Allen.
From Mississippi—Mr. Walker.
From Alabama—Mr. King.
From Missouri—Mr. Benton.

No quorum being present, no communication could be received from the House of Representatives.

At half past twelve the President of the Senate *pro tem.* (Mr. MANGUM) took the Chair and called the Senate to order. He had been informed, he said, by the Sergeant at Arms that no quorum was present.

Mr. Huntington of Conn. said that the lateness of the hour precluded the possibility of the presence of the quorum for the day. He would, therefore, move an adjournment. The motion was put and carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATES.

At twelve o'clock exactly, the Speaker took the Chair and called the House to order.

The Clerk then called the roll, and one hundred and seventy five members answered to their names.

Mr. Cushing then moved the usual resolutions for communiting to the Senate the fact of the House being in session with a quorum—for the appointment of a joint Committee, to wait on the President to inform him that the two Houses were ready to receive any communication from him—and for fixing the daily hour of meeting at twelve o'clock—all of which were adopted without delay.

Resolutions were also adopted, to furnish the Members with the usual number of newspapers, to appoint a joint committee on the Library, &c.

Mr. Adams gave notice of a resolution to rescind the twenty-first rule (which prohibits the reception of Abolition petitions.) and though objected to by Mr. Wise, it was laid over.

Mr. Everett gave notice of a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law.

The Clerk having returned from the Senate with the information that no quorum was present in that body, the House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1842.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate was not called to order at the usual hour. But three additional Senators had arrived, Messrs. CRITTENDEN, MOORHEAD AND SMITH of Conn. Mr. Smith was unable to be present, and without him there were but twenty-six Senators, one short of a quorum present.

At a quarter to one o'clock, the President took the chair and called the Senate to order. No quorum being present, an adjournment was moved.

Mr. KERR having moved an adjournment,

Mr. MERRICK suggested that his colleague withdraw the motion. He hoped that a quorum would be found.

It was intimated that no quorum was in the city, whereupon the Senate adjourned, and of course with the understanding that no Message was to be delivered to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House having been called to order, Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson gave notice of his intention to introduce a Bill for the relief of the several States and Territories of the Union. The motion was entered upon the Journal.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. Halsted, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Elections, gave notice that he should introduce a Bill to regulate the taking of testimony in the case of Contested Elections and for other purposes. This is the Bill passed at the last session, and presented to the President upon the last day of the session, and since vetoed by the President as we have learned by the Madisonian.

ABOLITION.

Mr. Adams, agreeably to notice given yesterday, called up his motion to rescind the twenty-first rule of the House by which all Abolition Petitions are laid upon the table.

While Mr. Adams was upon the floor, Mr. Wise rose to a question of order, and contended that other business had precedence.

The Speaker over-ruled the point of order.

The point of order was that Petitions had precedence, and was the first business in order. It was contended that the States should be called upon for Petitions by States, the reply was, that no Committees had been appointed, and that, therefore, no petitions could be referred.

Mr. Wise contended that committees were always constituted.

The Speaker over-ruled the point of order.—Mr. Wise dissented from the decision of the chair, but would not appeal.

Mr. Adams contended that his motion was in order, and that petitions had precedence of all other business.

By the rule in force, memorials from a large section of country, and a large class of persons could not be received. Mr. Adams testified his readiness to have the question taken at once, and without debate.

Mr. Weller, of Ohio, then moved that the motion to recind be laid upon the table.

Mr. Mathiot of Ohio called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The vote was 85 in the affirmative, and 93 in the negative.

Mr. Everett then moved the Previous Question, which was carried to a second.

On ordering the main question, Mr. Wise called for the yeas and nays. They were ordered, and the House decided that the main question should not be now put by a vote of 84 to 99.

The Speaker decided that under the rule the whole subject went over until to-morrow.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAMS OF MD.

Mr. John Thompson Mason of Md. then rose and announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Williams, after which the customary resolutions were adopted to go into mourning for thirty days by wearing crape upon the left arm.

These resolutions having been adopted, the House adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

From the Baltimore American.

EXPEDITION TO CAPE PALMAS.—The annual expedition by the Maryland Colonization Society for the Colony of Cape Palmas will sail on Saturday next, the 10th instant. The barque Globe, a large and fine vessel, is engaged for the expedition. The number of emigrants will be from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty. Of those, thirty go out on behalf of the American Colonization Society and will land at Montovia. The rest are all from the State of Maryland and will settle in the Cape Palmas Colony.

This is the largest expedition that the State Society has yet sent out; and we learn from the Society's agent that many more would go if the means were at hand to send them. There has been of late, a decided change among our free coloured population on the subject of Colonization. They are beginning to find out that the abolitionists are not their friends; that they have deceived them; and that the only prospect of real and permanent amelioration that is open to the colored race, under the circumstances of their position, is through Colonization.

The address of Dr. MCGILL, colonial physician at Cape Palmas, now in this city and who went from Baltimore, a lad, some sixteen years ago to Liberia, was listened to with much interest by an attentive auditory in the crowded galleries of the Light Street Church some weeks ago at a public meeting held there. The speaker afforded in his own person one of the best illustrations that could be given of the beneficent results of colonization. His discourse was marked by intelligence, propriety, & self-possession; and the accounts which he gave of the flourishing community on the coast of Africa, where colored men lived in freedom, adinistering their own laws, and enjoying the fruits of their industry, were in the highest degree interesting as coming from a respectable and observant man who had himself witnessed and experienced the things which he spoke of. He asked his coloured friends in the galleries what benefit they had derived from the agitations of the abolitionists? Had not the police laws become more rigid on account of the abolition movements? When riots took place in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, growing out of abolition excitements, had not the coloured people always been the victims? So it would ever be. The coloured race must not expect at any time an equal participation in social and political rights in this country.

The freedom of those who were called free amongst them was only a nominal freedom. In alluding to Canada, and the British West Indies as places to which the free coloured people had been urged to go, Dr. McGill observed that in both of those quarters the white race was in the ascendancy, and would keep it, in neither place could the black man enjoy actual freedom. Africa was the only spot for them. There they were in a country occupied only by people of their own color. The climate itself was a protection to them; for, while the coloured man enjoyed excellent health there, it was not favourable for white persons.

Among the emigrants to go out in the expedition now about to sail is a very respectable coloured man named LAUDER, from St. Mary's County. He is advanced in years and possessed of property, yet having satisfied himself of the truth of the accounts he has heard of the prosperity of the Colony at Cape Palmas, he has made his arrangements to go; and with his family and connection and neighbours, he has brought about fifty persons who are now here awaiting the departure of the expedition.

It is intended, we learn, by the Board of Managers, to hold another public meeting or perhaps two, prior to the sailing of the emigrants' vessel.—The liberality of the public will be freely exercised, we doubt not, in aiding the expedition.—Many articles of supply which will be very useful to the emigrants in their new home can be furnished without much trouble or expense by our citizens; and the necessary charge for an expedition so much larger than was contemplated by the Board will bear somewhat heavily upon their limited means, and render the assistance of the friends of colonization highly desirable. We commend the subject to the public consideration.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The following Circular on this subject has been issued by the Most Rev. Archbishop ECCLESTON, of Baltimore city:

ARCH. DIOCESS OF BALTIMORE.—*Circular to the Catholic Clergy and Laity of Maryland.*—The chief magistrate of this State having recommended "that on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of December next, ensuing, the people of Maryland abstain from all secular employment, and publicly engage in thanksgiving, praise and prayer to the Almighty, because of the manifold blessings enjoyed by them under divine protection," it is for me a most pleasing duty to invite you, venerable and beloved brethren, to comply with the enlightened and edifying suggestion of his Excellency. Amidst the vicissitudes of life, its corroding care, and corrupting pleasures, we are too prone to lose the sense of our entire dependence on the great Author and Disposer of all earthly events, and thus, by our ingratitude, forfeit our claim on his more special protection. In the privacy of your meditations, you will call to mind the blessings which have been lavished on you, the merciful dispensations by which you have been not unfrequently rescued from spiritual or temporal disasters; and the unmerited interposition of Divine Goodness, by which even your own indiscretion and infidelitics may have been converted into occasions of self recollection, of a salutary consciousness of the vanity of seeking happiness in sources not recognized by the maxims of your holy religion, and perhaps a return to the paths of peace and piety, with an humble and contrite heart.

But whilst as individuals, we bow in grateful homage to our Heavenly Father, we owe him a still more solemn, if not a deeper debt of gratitude, as a great and highly favored nation. We may have abused the magnificent inheritance that has fallen to us; we may, in the wontonness of impatient prosperity, have too often sought shorter avenues to wealth than those of industry and ability; and have thus justified Divine Providence in entailing on us the salutary, although humiliating, consequences of our absorbing, I had almost said, our national passion. But, even in this retribution, we gratefully recognize the intervention of a Merciful Father. By a memorable lession, he taught us that it is more for our happiness and respectability to seek a competency by industrious and frugal habits, than to hazard conscience and character on the precarious issue of extravagant and unscrupulous schemes of self aggrandisement.

But whilst even the chastening discipline of heaven claims our fervent gratitude, with what effusion of feeling should we not acknowledge the countless blessings that are strewn along our path. If commercial enterprise has been confined within narrower and perhaps more wholesome limits, a new impulse has been necessarily given to the more stable and secure operations of agriculture; if causes, which it is not for us to investigate, have oppressed the country with pecuniary embarrassments, has not the earth poured forth her genial favors with more than proportionate munificence, and placed them within the reach of even the more needy among our fellow-citizens? If we are occasionally startled by the detection of revolting frauds or other baleful enormities of human depravity, are we not also refreshed by the more than countervailing examples of virtue and morality? Religion is rearing her temples and scattering her hallowed fruits throughout the land; temperance points to the countless haggard victims of vice and misery now reclaimed to usefulness and self-respect; education is more and more liberally diffusing its purifying and ennobling influences; peace, which had been threatened by serious differences with a mighty nation, again smiles within our borders. Have we not then cause to magnify the praises of the giver of all good gifts, and to propitiate the continuance of his favors, by laying at the foot of his altars the homage of hearts glowing with gratitude and love?

To comply with this sacred obligation the reverend pastors of the several congregations, and the directors of Catholic Institutions in this State, are requested to have, as far as practicable, solemn services on the morning of Wednesday, the 14th December, and the *Te Deum* sung or recited after mass. They will read this circular to their congregations on some day previous to that of thanksgiving.

†SAMUEL, *Archbp. Balt.*

Given at Baltimore, Nov. 26th, 1842

MARRIED,

At New Haven, (Conn.) on Thursday 1st December, by the Rev'd. Leonard Bacon, CHARLES L. CHAPLAIN, of Baltimore, to FRANCES E., eldest daughter of the late Eli Whitney Esq., of the former place.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore Patriot Office,
December 6, 1842.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	$4,25 a 4,37
City Mills,	4,37 a 0.00
WHEAT—Prime Red,	0,85 a 0,92
White,	0,95 a 0,00
CORN—White,	0,43 a 0.44
Yellow,	0,45 a 0,00
OATS,	0, 25 a 0,00
RYE,	0, 47 a 48

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Dorchester County Court and to me directed, one at the suit of William Rea assignee of Richard Tall use of James A. Stewart, and the other at the suit of Joseph Sanders use of James A. Stewart, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William W. Thompson, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of the said Wm. W. Thompson of in and to the following property, to wit:—1 negro woman 'Phebe,' 1 woman 'Sophia,' 1 negro boy 'Kitt,' all the said Thompson's right to the land that belonged to the late Levin Woolford, also all the land left him, the said William W. Thompson, by the late Anthony Thompson, the same being a life estate, also all the lands he owns, be the same called by whatever name or names it may, lying and being in Parson's Creek District, No. 4—and I hereby give notice that on

Saturday the 31st instant,

between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises of the said Thompson, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writs of Venditioni Exponas and costs due and to become due, and also for officers fees, county charges and direct taxes due me as late Sheriff and Collector,

JOHN H. HODSON,
late Sheriff & Collector.

Dec 10, 1842 ts

Notice.

All persons indebted for postage, will confer a favour upon the Postmaster by setting their accounts by the 25th of this month. He has already advanced three times as much as he has received, which he is determined not to do again, and if persons disregard this notice, he will be compelled to adopt the method of all other Postmasters, which is to demand the money in advance for Newspapers and the cash for letters. Respectfully

FRANCIS J. HENRY, P. M.

Dec. 10th 1842.——tf

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias issued by Charles Corkran and to me directed, one at the suit of James A. Stewart and two others at the suit of James A. Stewart use of Samuel Griffin use of Jas. A. Stewart against the lands and tenements of Samuel G. Flecharty, all his reversionary right in the following property to wit:—one dwelling house and lot occupied by Dr. Henry W. Houston, and one store house and lot occupied by said Houston and William Price all in East New Market. Also all said Flecharty's right to two Farms adjoining the lands which formerly belonged to Levin Lake of which he died seized and possessed, and I hereby give notice that on MONDAY the 2nd day of January 1843 I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Cambridge, between the hours of 10 & 12 o'clock M. for cash, the above named property so seized and taken in execution, to satisfy the above named writs of Fi. Fa's and costs which may be due thereon.

JAMES MOORE, Constable.

Dec 10, 1842.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue or three writs of Fieri Facias issued by Samuel Craig and Richard Tall Esqrs. and to me directed, one at the suit of Levin W. Tall use of Charles Turner, one at the suit of Robt. Button, and one at the suit of Caleb Bell, against Wm. W. Thompson, for which I will sell on

Saturday the 31st instant,

between 10 and 12 oclock, the following property to wit: one negro boy "Kit," one negro woman 'Phebe,' and one child; one negro girl 'Sophia;' two yoke steers, one cart, 6 head of cattle more or less, one horse, one colt, one four wheel carriage and harness, taken as the property of the said Thompson and will be sold for cash to satisfy said fi. fas. and cost, and county charges, officers' fees and Direct tax due Jno. H Hodson, late Sheriff and Collector. Sale at the residence of said Thompson, and attendance given by

WM R. TALL, Constable.

Dec. 10, 1842 ——ts.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued by Samuel Craig Esq., and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Maguire against William W. Thompson and Richard Tall, for which I will sell on

SATURDAY the 31st INSTANT,

at the residence of said Thompson & Tall, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, the following property to wit: one negro boy 'Kit,' one negro boy 'Jim,' one cart, 20 head sheep, one four wheel carriage and harness, taken as the property of said Thompson & Tall, and will be sold for cash to satisfy said executions and costs. Attendance given by

WM. R. TALL, Constable,

Dec. 10, 1842 ——tds.

WE are authorised to announce JOHN RICHARDSON, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Dorchester County.

December 10, 1842.——ly.

Dorchester County Orphans' Court,
5th December, 1842.

On application of James L. Wallace, Adm'r. of James L. Wallace late of Dorchester county deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, in a paper in Baltimore City, and another in Wilmington, Delaware.

In testimony That the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1842.

L.S.

THOMAS H. HICKS,
Register of Wills, Dorchester Co.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give Notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of James L. Wallace, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 4th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of December, 1842.

JAMES L. WALLACE,
adm'r. of James L Wallace, dec'd.

December 10, 1842 ——3t.

The Baltimore American and Journal, Wilmington, Delaware, will publish the above three times, and charge this office.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of 5 writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by John G. Abbott Esq and to me directed, one at the suit of Ann E. Hooper, Executrix of John H. Hooper, two others at the suit of Thomas M. Flint, one other at the suit of Thomas Harper, and the other at the suit of William Kirby, all against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John C. Reed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right and title of the said John C. Reed of, in, and to the following property, to wit:—one house and lot in Town point Neck, bought of Mrs. Sarah F. Martin, containing 3 acres, more or less, and I hereby give notice that on

Saturday, the 31st instant,

between the hours of 9 A. M. & 4 o'clock P. M. I will sell at the Court House door in Cambridge, to the highest bidder for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution to satisfy the above named writ and costs.

WILLIAM BELL, Constable.

Dec 10, 1842——ts

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Griffin use of Lewis Ross, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles J. Smith, I have heretofore seized and taken in Execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of the said Charles J. Smith, of in and to the following property, to wit:—all those tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, lying and being in Vienna District, No. 3, called "Upper Black-walnut Landing," containing 50 acres, more or less, also "River lot unhappy discovery," including dwelling house and store house at Crotchers Ferry, 8 acres more or less, two-thirds of a schooner aged 7 years, 60 tons, one schr. aged about 10 years old, 84 tons, also the one fourth part of a schr. aged 6 years, 60 tons; 1 gig and harness, one cart; and I hereby give notice that on

Monday the 2nd day of January

next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 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 due, and to become due, and also for officers fees, county charges and direct taxes due me as late Sheriff & Collector.

JOHN H. HODSON,
Dec 10, 1842 ts late Sh'ff. & Collector.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

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