witness took from him the paper on which he was writing and substituted others repeatedly. He always perceived this by the difference of size, for when a paper of exactly the same shape was given to him he took it for his own, and wrote his corrections on places corresponding to those on the paper which had been taken away from him. The most astonishing thing is that he would write music with great exactness, tracing on it at equal distances the five lines, and putting upon them the clef-flats and sharps. Afterwards he marked the notes at first white, and then blackened those which were to be black; the words were written under, and once happening to make them too long, he quickly perceived that they were not exactly under the corresponding notes; he corrected this inaccuracy by rubbing out what he had written and putting the line below with the greatest precision."

"The fact mentioned by Lorry, which he witnessed with so much astonishment, is likewise interesting by its bearing on the phenomena of animal magnetism. In Lorry's account, written long before the time of animal magnetism, it appears that a female in somnambulism held conversation with one individual with whom her feelings and ideas brought her into relation, while she was unaware of the presence of any other individaal and unconscious of her state."

"The subject of the following case reported by Dr. Dyce of Aberdeen, was a girl 16 years old. The first symptoms was a propensity to fall asleep in the evening, this was followed by the habit of talking on these occasions, but not incoherently as sleep talkers are wont to do. She repeated the occurrences of the day, and sang musical airs, sacred and profane. Afterwards she became able to answer questions put to her in this state without being awakened. The fits occurred more frequently and came on at different times. She dressed the children of the family, still "dead asleep" as her mistress termed her state, and once set in order a breakfast table with her eyes shut. Some of the phenomena of this case are astonishing, and would be almost incredible if the testimony were not supported by the analogy of other circumstances. When taken to Church she heard and was affected by a sermon, particularly by an account of an execution of three young men and of their progress in depravity, which was related by the preacher. On returning home, when questioned after the fit had passed, she denied that she had been at the Church, but in a subsequent paroxysm repeated the text and substance of the sermon."

Dr. Silliman, in the American Journal of Science, records the following remarkable case of catalepsy; and a similar one fell under the observation of the late much lamented Prof. Samuel Baker the elder. I have heard him frequently detail the symptoms of the case: "After awaking from a paroxysm she used to continue the conversation in which she had been engaged previously to the fit, and even to take up an unfinished story, or sentence, or word; and during the next paroxysm she pursued in like manner the discourse of the preceeding one, so that as the writer observes, she might be fancied to have two souls, each active and dormant in alternation." Sauvages reports a case of catalepsy, the symptoms of which were so remarkable that he would have considered the phenomena feigned if he had not been convinced of the contrary by numerous proofs. "Yet she was all this time in deep sleep; a fact which was strongly avered, but which I should never have ventured to believe, if I had not obtained satisfactory proof by a series of experiments on the organs of sense; when she began to talk, a blow of the hand inflicted smartly on her face—a finger moved rapidly towards her eyes—a lighted candle brought so near to the organ of vision as even to burn the hair off her eyebrows—a person unseen uttering suddenly a loud cry into her ears and making a stunning noise with a stone struck forcibly against her bedstead—brandy and a solution of ammoniacal salt placed under her eyes and introduced into her mouth—the feather of a pen and afterwards the extremity of a finger applied to the cornea—Spanish snuff blown into the nostrils—pricking by pins—twisting her fingers—all these means were tried without producing the least sign of feeling or perception."

Insensibility to external impressions, one of the phenomena of animal magnetism, is as equally profound as in the above case of cataleptic somnambulism, as has been proved in very many instances by the knife of the surgeon. I could mention a great many instances, but I select the following on account of the very distinguished reputation that the operator enjoys both in Europe and in this country, and whose name is familiar to every one who has read a medical work. "In 1829, Cloquet of Paris, assisted by Dr. Chapelain, removed the cancerous breast of a lady in her magnetic sleep, during which she continued her conversation, which lasted twelve minutes."

If we now compare somnambulism and catalepsy as they occur spontaneously, with that state of the nervous system brought about by the operations of mesmerism, we must conclude that they are in many respects similar, and that there is plainly an affinity between them.

Observation and experience have established beyond the possibility of doubt or cavil, that there is a *mysterious subtle something comuunicated from one body to another, the effect of some mysterious change with which we are at present unacquainted.* It is by this *secret, subtle fluid, or emanation* that the snake or cat fascinate their prey, that enables thieves to disarm the watch dog's fury, horse trainers to gentle the ungovernable horse, the celebrated Van Amburg to assuage the Lion's rage, &c, and enables the decrepit octogenarian to prolong its attenuated thread of existence. That life is prolonged in the *aged by sleeping with the youthful* has long been remarked, and is known to every unprejudiced observer. "I have (Dr. Copeland of London) on several occasions met with the counterpart of the following case: I was a few years since, consulted about a pale, sickly and thin boy of about five or six years of age. He appeared to have no specific ailment; but there was a slow and remarkable decline of flesh and strength and of the energy of all the functions, what his mother very aptly termed a gradual blight. After inquiring into the history of the case it came out that he had been a very robust and plethoric child up to his third year, when his grand mother, a very aged person, took him to sleep with her, that he soon afterwards lost his good looks and that he had continued to decline progressively ever since, notwithstanding medical treatment. I directed him to sleep apart from his aged parent, and prescribed tonics &c. He soon recovered. Young females married to very old men suffer in a similar manner, although seldom to so great an extent; and instances have come to my knowledge, where they have suspected the cause of their debilitated state. These facts are often well known to the aged themselves, who consider the indulgence favourable to longevity and thereby often illustrate the selfishness which in some persons increases with their years."

By reference to "Armstrong's" late able treatise on the Practice of Medicine, we see this subtle "aura" or *fluid*, invoked as a therapeutic agent by the great Sydenham, "who recommended an individual in this state (Congestive Fever) to be placed between two healthy persons in bed." Dr. Armstrong had recourse to it as a 'dernier resort' in a case of uterine hemorrhage: "I saw a woman who was apparently sinking of congestion after a large uterine hemorrhage, and *after every other method had failed* to bring about reaction, I succeeded completely by placing a healthy woman in bed on each side of her."

I will now bring my long-winded essay to a conclusion by giving the opinions of a few of the most able men as regards the truth of animal magnetism. "An opinion so improbable will be thought by some scarcely worthy of consideration. Its extensive reception, however, among a large number of continental writers, together with some other reasons which will become apparent, must prevent my passing it over as *an idle speculation.* The facts of somnambulism are, as I have remarked, deserving of further attention on account of their relation to a variety of obscure pathological phenomena, with which I shall have to compare them."—Pritchard.

"We must confess that it is very difficult, in the experiments which have for their object, the action that the nervous system of two individuals can exercise one upon the other, to distinguish the effect of the imagination of the individual upon whom the experiment is tried, from the physical results produced by the person who acts upon him. The effects however obtained on persons ignorant of the agency, and upon individuals whom the operation has deprived of consciousness, and those which animals present, do not *permit us to doubt that the proximity of two animated bodies in certain positions, combined with certain movements, have a real effect independently of all participation of the fancy..* It appears also clearly that these effects arise from some communication which is established between their nervous systems."—Baron Cuvier.

"The singular phenomena which result from the extreme sensibility of the nerves of some individuals, have given rise to many opinions upon the existence of a new agent, that has been called animal magnetism. It is natural to suppose that the action of these causes is of a very delicate nature, and very easily disturbed by a number of accidental circumstances; thus when in *many cases it is not manifested, we must not conclude that it does not exist. We are so far from knowing all the agents of nature and their different modes of action, that it would be very unphilosophical to deny the existence of phenomena solely because they are inexplicable in the present state of our knowledge.*"—M. De La Place.

"We cannot (say the Commissioners appointed by the King of France to report on animal magnetism, and among them we find Dr. Franklin) prevent ourselves from recognizing in these *constant effects a powerful agent, which acts upon patients, subdues them, and of which the person who magnetises them, seems to be the depository.*"

From the preceeding remarks, I am sure no one can consider me as having become a *blind believer* in animal magnetism; and if its revilers will but follow my example, and investigate the subject calmly and dispassionately, I feel a hope that they will be found in the same category with myself.

A. H. BAYLY, M. D.

THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 10, 1843.

FIRE AT TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA.—Since our last paper we have received the sad news of the almost entire destruction of Tallahassee by fire. Every store house in the town, together with most of the goods was destroyed. Many of the citizens have been brought down by this awful calamity from a high state of opulence to almost a state of penury and want. Many widows and orphans who had their all invested in real estate, are now in a condition destitute indeed. Every feeling mind must lament this sad catastrophy, but our citizens feel a peculiar interest, because many have friends and relations there, who have shared in this wide spread devastation. Truly riches can take wings and fly away. They are as unsubstantial and evanescent as a shadow, and he who places his affections and hopes of happiness upon them, is ever in danger of having his feelings made desolate and his fondest hopes vanish into thin air.—There has been an appeal made in behalf of the needy sufferers to every benevolent heart in the land, which we hope has not been made in vain.

POLITICAL.—The political press throughout the country begin to wax warmer in favor of their respective parties and their favourite candidates, and we anticipate a struggle during the next Presidential canvass that will be animating in the extreme. The present situation of the Government, having a presiding officer without any fixed policy of government, his alleged treachery to those who elected him, and the failure of the whigs through this treachery in carrying out their principles and fulfilling their promises to the people, together with the distinct line of demarcation which now exists between the two parties upon the subject of a National Bank, a discriminating and protective Tariff, the disposition of the public lands, and the one term principle, cannot fail to elicit a deep interest in the approaching contest. Both parties seem to have acquiesced in a National Convention as the mode to bring forward the champion of their principles. So we may anticipate a single handed contest. As to the question who will be the nominated candidates we cannot safely answer. We believe there is no doubt but Henry Clay will be the whig candidate, and either Martin Van Buren or John C. Calhoun his opponent. So much for national politics. In Maryland there is to be a hard battle faught this year, and much depends upon the issue—not upon the subject of repudiation or preservation of State faith, for a very large majority of both parties agree upon this subject. But there was an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the two parties during the last legislature upon the subject of districting the State, and although it is not a proper subject for party action, we are sure that it will be made one. Another subject is the election of United States Senator. This is a subject strictly of a party character, and we should expect that every man having any political principles, would desire to see them carried out in his organ in the United States Senate. The fact also that the last Senate of Maryland refused to go into an election, and that it is highly probable that the complexion of the United States Senate will depend upon the Senator elected at the next meeting of the Legislature, all concur to make the next election in the State one of unusual interest. We see that a move has already been made in some of the counties preparatory to bringing out candidates, and may expect very soon to see all the counties moving in this matter. It is time that those who wish to gain the favour of the dear people should be taking off their gloves and putting on their most gracious smiles.

Improper Assumption.—The last number of the Hartford Republican was barrowed from our office, before we had looked through its columns, consequently we did not see the report of the proceedings of a meeting held in Bel Air, on the 18th inst. published in that paper. We find those proceedings, however, copied into two of the morning papers of this city, the American and Sun, the latter paper accompanied them with such remarks as meets our general approbation. That individuals have a right to assemble in public meeting to express their views and sentiments in regard to any public acts or measures, we cannot for a moment question; but that a few such persons have a right so to assemble and use the name of the Democratic party, we positively deny, and we as positively assert that the tone, sentiment, feeling and spirit which characterizes the resolutions published, as passed at the meeting referred to, are at war with the sentiments, feelings and doctrines of the great mass of the Democracy of the State of Maryland, and we protest against their being held responsible for the doctrines advanced by the Bel-Air meeting. We would far rather be in a minority in the next legislature—lose Senator, District Bill, Congressmen, and all the advantages that might be expected to accrue in a political point of view, than have attached to the skirts of the Democracy of Maryland the odious doctrine of repudiation, so diametrically opposite to the very essence of Democratic principles, which consists in—honesty, a proper respect for the laws of the land, and a strict adherence to right, be the consequences what they may. We hope, hereafter, if gentlemen think proper to hold similar meetings for similar purposes, that they will not take shelter under the name of the Democracy—that they will "assume the responsibility" themselves—and not put on the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.—*Republican & Argus.*

Arrival of the Acadia.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Acadia arrived at her wharf at Boston on Thursday morning, at five o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult. at two o'clock—she has therefore made the passage in twelve days and a half, including about 7 hours stoppage at Halifax.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Liverpool on the 13th inst. after a rapid passage of ten days and a half from Halifax.

The Court Journal states that Prince Albert is to be Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, vice the Duke of Sussex, deceased.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—An official intimation has been received at Dublin Castle, to prepare for the royal visit during the ensuing summer. The time mentioned is the latter end of July.

The European Times, says—

American "repudiation" still forms a standing theme in monetory circles and in the newspapers. A project is on foot for addressing the legislature of every state in the Union which has repudiated—with what effect remains to be seen. A petition to congress by the celebrated and witty divine, the Rev. Sydney Smith appears in the papers this week. The celebrity of the writer and the importance of the subject have attracted great attention towards this document, which possesses the usual characteristics of its able and eccentric author. The reverend gentleman, it seems, is a holder of Pennsylvania Bonds, and while he urges the injustice done to himself and others with great force, there breathes throughout his "petition" an admiration for democratic institutions, which he is sorry to see "disgraced by an act of bad faith, which has no parallel, and no excuse."

PROGRESS OF REPEAL IN IRELAND.

The agitation for the Repeal of the Union is making strides in Ireland very alarming to the government, Mr. O'Connell has remained at home organizing his plans for moving his countrymen, and he has succeeded effectually. Tens of thousands are congregated under the Repeal Standard, and the country is in the same fearful state of agitation as in 1829. To arrest this disorganization, the Duke of Wellington in the upper, and Sir Robert Peel in the lower House, declared their intention the other evening, of putting down the Repeal agitation—by force, if necessary. The movement is as odious in England as it is popular in Ireland. Meanwhile, Mr. O'Connell has hurled defiance at his assailants, and, in terms more energetic than polite, dares them to the conflict.—Troops are pouring daily into Ireland, and that unhappy land seems destined to continue what it has ever been—a prey to contending factions and angry passion.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, the amount of the weekly "rent," ending the 15th ult., was declared to be £293, which Mr. O'Connell calls the "Peel and Wellington contribution."

Mr. O'Connell says in effect that he will obey the law as it stands, but if new and unconstitutional enactments are to be enforced against the Repeal movement, he will resist them by force, if necessary.

THE REPEAL MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

—A great number of Repeal meetings continue to be held in various parts of the county. Two of the most striking were those on the 4th ult. at Sligo, and on the 7th, on the Curragh of Kildare both attended by Mr. O'Connell. The number of the Sligo meeting are not stated, but it appears to have been a very large one, in spite of bad weather The Mayor presided, and Mr. R. D. Brown, M. P., and Mr. J. P. Somers, M. P., were in Mr. O'Connell's train. Afterwards, 100 repealers of Sligo, entertained Mr. O'Connell at a banquet in the Hibernian Hotel. The meeting of Kildare, according to the Pilot, far exceeded in numbers that at the time of George the Fourth's visit, 'long considered to bear away the palm from all Irish assemblies."

A large force of soldiers was concentrated in the neighborhood; but the meeting was most orderly—After the meeting Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steele were entertained at a public dinner in the Strand House. The number of troops in Ireland is in process of increase. A battalion of the Sixtieth Rifles arrived at Dublin on Tuesday; two other regiments were expected from England; and three in Ireland, under orders of removal to England, have been directed to remain.

Seventeen magistrates in Ireland have been dismissed for participating in the repeal agitation. Daniel O'Connell, M. P., is amongst the number, as also is his eldest born, Maurice, the member for Tralee.

PRESIDENT DURBIN'S TRAVELS.—As all intelligence relative to the tour of our esteemed fellow citizen, Rev. J. P. DURBIN, is received here with the warmest interest, we are happy to be able to publish the following notice of his travels, which have been kindly furnished us. Several letters have lately been received from him—the last from Smyrna, dated April 8th—from which we learn, that after visiting the most interesting objects in Egypt, he followed the route of the Israelites to Sinai. Thence under the protection and guidance of an Arab escort, he crossed the Desert to Palestine—visiting in the way, Akabah, from the neighborhood of which the ships of Solomon were wont to sail for "gold, silver, ivory, apes and peacocks"—Mont Hor, where Aaron died in the presence of Moses and Eleazer, and where his tomb is still preserved with reverence—and near it the "tomb girl" city of Petra. Arrived at Falestine, he stood at Beersheba, by the wells which Abraham digged—at Hebron, looked in upon the cave of Macphela, the burying place of the Patriarch and his family, now enclosed in a Turkish mosque, which, "Christian dogs" are not allowed to enter. Thence he passed by Bethlehem to Jerusalem. From the holy city he rambled over the most interesting portions of Palestine not without danger, as the country is in a very unsettled state. He visited Bethel, where God appeared to Jacob—Shiloh, where the ark long rested—Sychem, where the bones of Joseph were buried, having been brought out of Egypt—and where our Lord held the conversation with the woman of Samaria.

He then proceeded to Mount Tabor, Nazareth, Mount Carmel and Acre, to Tyre and Sidon, now miserable little towns, and thence to Beyrout.—He next visited Damascus, by the way of the mountains of Lebanon; thence to Balbec, the ruins of which he thought to exceed any he had before seen in extent and grandeur, some of the blocks of stone being sixty-seven feet long and twelve feet thick! Returning to Beyrout, he sailed in a steam boat to Smyrna, which he reached on the 8th of April, the date of his last letter, having touched in his course at the islands of Cyprus, Rhodes and Patmos. At Smyrna he expected to be detained some time in quarantine. After that he designed to visit the seat of the seven churches mentioned in the Revelations, then Constantinople and Greece, and afterwards to return home by the way of England.

If not detained by the quarantines, which are so vexatiously frequent and protracted in Eastern countries, he may be expected home by the College Commencement on the 13th of July next, when we doubt not he will be greeted with a hearty welcome by his fellow citizens, and especially by the members of the institution over which he has so long and ably presided, and which may expect to derive additional advantages from the store of knowledge which he has accumulated during his interesting tour.

It is a pleasing evidence of the present facilities of intercourse between remote nations, that of the numerous letters which President Durbin has written home, not one is known to have miscarried and that the last which were mailed at Smyrna not earlier than the 8th of April, reached this country on the 12th of May.—*Carlisle Herald.*

The Tug of War.—A 'Will Case' is to be argued in Kentucky, before Judge Simpson, of Clarke county:

"Messrs. H. Clay, M. C. Johnson, A. K. Woolley and R. Pindell, appear as counsel for the establishment of the will, and Messrs. J. J. Crittenden, J. T. Morehead, Thomas F. Marshall, and W. B. Kinkaid against it."

The Planet Mars.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript says that on this evening, (6th instant,) the planet Mars will come into opposition to the Sun, and consequently will be near the point of its least distance from the Earth. This planet now rises in the southeast, a little after sunset, and shines with a brilliancy little anticipated by those who have only seen it when most remote from us; in which position it was in June last, when its distance from the Earth was about 240 millions of miles, or more than five times its present distance, which is only 44 millions. The retrograde motion of the planet, or its apparent reversed motion from east to west, is now also very perceptible even to the naked eye.

MEXICO.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from Vera Cruz to the 21st ult. and from the city of Mexico to the 16th ult.

A letter to the editor of the New Orleans Bulletin from a friend at Vera Cruz, says—"The Perote prisoners will, I think, all be released on the 13th June. So say those that know. They comprise all the San Antonio prisoners. with Gens. Fisher and Green, and 16 others taken at Mier."

The political affairs of Mexico look more and more threatening. The coolest headed merchants are expecting a revolution more bloody than Mexico has yet seen.

A letter from the city of Mexico states that Santa Anna was at Teaubaya, where he hed fortified himself.

The conducta, with the $270,000 for the United States, reached Vera Cruz in safety on the 20th inst. The U. S. brig Dolphin was to take it on board, and was expected to sail with it on the 23d ult. for New Orleans.

Some of the citizens of New York are about to erect at their own cost a beautiful fountain in the Bowling Green, at the foot of Broadway. The Commercial Advertiser says that the diameter of the basin is to be ninety feet. The column of water will rise seventy feet, and is to fall upon natural rocks, formed into a grotto of twenty two feet base and fifteen feet high. As the water falls upon the rocks, which will be large, the fountain will present a cataract upon three sides. The effect will be fine; and this will be the first fountain seen by strangers entering the city from the South.

A COSTLY PRESENT.—The foreign papers say the Emperor of China has sent Queen Victoria a costly present, consisting of golden bedsteads, a quantity of a silk, the quality of which is for the first time known to Europe, two magnificent ear-drops, of great value, a shawl, within the space of which has been depicted, in needle-work, the likeness of every beast known to the Chinese; a case of jewelry and fourteen large boxes, each weighing fourteen cwt., laden with miscellaneous matters, not yet classified. It is needless to add that this munificent gift has not been refused.

Sliding Scale of the Press.—Dr. H. called at the Times office, to inquire the price of inserting the death of a relative. 'Ten shillings,' said a surly clerk. Dr. H. remonstrated, and said he had only paid seven for the last. 'Oh,' said the clerk, "that was a common death, but this is *"sincerely regretted."* "Well, my friend," said the Doctor, laying down the ten shillings, "your executors will never be put to that expense."—*London paper.*

COMMON SENSE ASKS

WHY ARE THE

STAINBURN PILLS

superior to all others?

EXPERIENCE ANSWERS

because in the first place they are composed entirely of TWENTY-SEVEN vegetable ingredients, and nothing but the EXTRACTS from those ingredients, are used; the grosser particles, or those which irritate the system, without doing good, are not suffered to enter into their composition.

In the second place, they mix with our daily food, and while they open the bowels, give tone and strength to the digestive organs.

Thirdly, because they excite to action the stomach and bowels, the *Great purifiers of the system,* and carry off every injurious excess of matter there deposited, whether of improper food or biliary secretions. and,

Fourthly, because they require no extraordinary care in diet or clothing, the body being less susceptible of cold when under their influence than at any other time. Office 338 Broadway, next door to the Tabernacle.

The Vegetable Extract Pills are sold by WHITE & ANDERSON, agents for Cambridge, and by agents published in another part of our paper.

MARRIED,

In Baltimore, on Thursday evening, 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. James Andrews, to Mrs. Mary Ann Eagleston, both of that city.

In Baltimore on the 29th ult. by the Rev. John A. Collins, Capt. Samuel M. Traverse, formerly of this county, to Miss Catharine Ann Carpenter, of that city

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore Patriot Office,
June 7, 1843.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	$0,00 a 5,00
City Mills,	0,00 a 5,50
WHEAT—Prime Red,	0,95 a 1,12
White,	0,00 a 0,00
CORN—White,	0,54 a 0,55
Yellow,	0,53 a 0,54
OATS,	0,22 a 27
RYE,	0, 50 a 55

Fourth of July Celebration.

THE undersigned are authorised by the Federalsburg Total Abstinence Society to publish, that there will be on the 4th of July, at half past one o'clock, P. M., in Federalsburg, a Temperance Procession in unison with the Sabbath School.

All the different temperance societies convenient, are *earnestly* requested to attend, or to send delegates to join the procession.

The Dorchester County T. A. Society will hold its next meeting on the above named day in this place, which in connection with the procession, we think will render the occasion quite agreeable.

Addresses will be delivered by the speakers selected for the day immediately after the procession arrives at its place of destination, and *all* necessary arrangements will be made.

JACOB CHARLES,
CURTIS DAVIS,
EDWARD R. GOSLIN.

Federalsburg, June 10, 1843.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by Chas. Corkran Esq. and to me directed, at the suit of Samuel M. Barry and John Hurst, against the goods and chattels of Samuel Webb, I have seized and taken into execution the following property to wit—one house & lot in Vienna where the said Webb now lives, and I hereby give notice that on FRIDAY the 30th of JUNE instant, between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock P. M. at Vienna, I will proceed to sell all the said Webb's right and title to the said house & lot so seized and taken into execution to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the above fi. fa. and cost due and to become due.

June 10, 1843 ts JOSIAH LAYTON. Constable.

CONSTABLE'

BY virtue of 3 writs of F
Jno. G. Abbott Esq. an
at the suit of Arthur Bell, assig
one at the suit of Arthur Bell
suit of Bell & Dail, against
Samuel Andrews & Aaron Coo
taken in execution the followin
to wit—all said Cook's right,
estate, either in law, or in equi
the late Samuel Cook lived,
name it may be, or contain wha
may contain; also 1 negro man
1 boy Daniel, 1 boy John, 1 gi
1 girl Margaret, 1 woman, 1
bay mare, and I hereby give no

Tuesday the 4th

on the premises, at 12 o'clock,
auction to the highest bidder fo
erty so seized and taken in exe
above writs and cost due and
property will be sold subject to
charges & direct tax due Sherif
Attendance given b
GEORGE W.
June 10, 1843. ts

ATTENTION T

The Dorchester Troop will
at Cambridge on Monday 12
clock A. M. A punctual a
desired, as a Court Martial W
day. By Order of the
June 3 WM. A. SU

TEACHER W

THE Trustees of the Prim
bridge Election District
teacher to take charge of the
The Commissioners and Trus
are requested to meet in Cam
Monday in June. Application
by A. C. Thompson, till said
June 3, 1843. 3w CO

$100 Rew

RANAWAY from the subscr
Creek, Dorchester County,
29th May, a negro man by the
times goes by the name of Joe
years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches hig
lips, and rather a down look wh
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an old pair coarse shoes and stra
the county $25, if out of the co
$50, if out of the State the above
to be lodged in Jail so that I get

June 3, 1843 3t

WOOL! WOOL!

THE subscriber returns his s
patrons of the late firm of C
ELL and informs them and the p
the still continues to carry on his
the OWINGSVILLE WOOL
Howard District, Md. where he
all those superior Machines on
were made which gave such gen
past year, to which he has also a
Looms for making Blankets of
receive wool of all qualities, wash
manufacture them at the following
Fulled Kersey, 3 4 wide or over
Fulled Lincey for women, 4-4
Striped do do 5 4
Unfulled Kersey 5 4
Coarse Cloth all wool very stout
Wool made into yarn and reeled
Coarse stocking yarn
White (twisted) & milled flannel y
Blankets, very heavy, 9 & 10 qr.
Fine dressed cloth from
Fine Sattinett, firm and well dress
Carpetting, latest style, handsome
colours, warped at
No charge for cotton warps or c
Customers will please send the
agents or to my agents in Baltimo
at Owingsville, Howard District, M
or to my agent, Mr. H. C. Hick
their wool will be forwarded and c
order. Sacks containing wool ret
My Mill being in complete or
management of superior workmen
immediate attention and endeavou
be able to do work with dispatch
manner. Wool received in paym
exchange for cloth and highest m
for it.
Agents in Baltimore, Owings
street.

REFERENCES.

Jas. Owings, Col. R. W
R. R. Griffith, Balt. Col. J. T
Gen. G. Stewart. Col. N. Gc

Respectfully soliciting patronage
lic's obedient servant.

BASI
Owingsville, Howa
June 3, 1843 3t

WRIGHTS INDIAN VEGET

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEG

If the channels of our mighty rive
structed as to afford an insufficient o
perabundant waters, we can expect
that the surrounding country will
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discharge of the superabundant wa
second place, if we would prevent a
we must open, and keep open, all the
of the body.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETA

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLE
will be found one of the best if not th

BEST MEDICINE IN THE
for carrying out this beautiful and si
cause they completely CLEANSE
ACH AND BOWELS FROM
HUMORS and other impurity, and
promote a healthy discharge from
and Kidneys; consequently, as all th
are opened, Disease of every name is
from the Body.

The following letters, which hav
from gentlemen of the highest respect
conclusively that Wright's Indian Ve
a most

VALUABLE MEDICI

and their fame is rapidly extending t
the Union.

Extract of a letter from Lawrencev
Arkansas:

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