ment of the pleasantest kind, for two days, and at the close of that time had the current of his feelings suddenly checked and damed up by the necessity of returning to his every-day drudgery? If there be such a man we know not whether to envy or despise him. We would envy him if we thought he never experienced the infelicity of parting with friends with whom his acquaintance had been so short and so joyous; but we would despise him if we thought he were insensible to those sweet emotions which would give such friends a seat in his inmost heart. The hour of departure was at 9 A. M. on the 5th. Before that hour came we could see a grave expression settle on the countenances of most of our citizens—manifestly one of regret that the enjoyments of the national festival were now about to close, and that our village, which for 36 hours had been the scene of so much hilarity and desplay, was so shortly to relapse into the dull routine of a commonplace life. The encampment was swept away by the same power that had commanded it to be there. In a trice it disappeared from the face of the earth; and at the moment it vanished, the little lot which it sheltered for the time from the dews of heaven, reverted to the occupancy of the humble denizens which, but two days before, it had ejected. We gazed on the old steamer as she swept down the river. She bore on her decks those who had won their way, by their urbanity and gentlemanly deportment, to the hearts of our entire population, and whilst it was painful to believe that our separation was complete and inevitable, we were consoled by the hope that it would not be eternal, and that the FOURTH OF JULY MIGHT COME ONCE MORE.

THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, July 22, 1843.

The author of the "Fourth in Cambridge," requests us to say that but a moment before our "inside" went to press he occasionally glanced at his piece and detected the following errors in orthography, &c:

Solsticial for solstitial.
Trainsformed for transformed.
Reverberated against for reverberated upon.
Amunition for ammunition.
If on occasions for if on an occasion.
Eminated for emanated &c. &c.

BALTIMORE CITY CAMP MEETING.—We are sorry that we did not receive the advertisement giving notice of this meeting soon enough for an insertion in last week's paper, but we believe it is generally known throughout this and the adjoining circuits.—We understand that the people in the neighborhood of the ground have taken great pains to have every arrangement made, necessary for the comfort of those who may think proper to join in the encampment.—We have been requested by the Managers to extend an invitation to all persons who feel disposed to participate in the meeting, both in this and the adjoining circuits.

THE 4TH. IN CAMBRIDGE.—We were deprived of the great pleasure of participating in the celebration of the fourth of July in our village. We are pleased, however, to find that every thing went off in good order & that every body was delighted with the celebration. On the first page of our paper to-day, will be found a minute and somewhat amusing description of the sayings and doings of that great day. We are sorry that the writer thought proper to indulge in a short episode against the temperance society. Public opinion now is too much enlightened upon that subject to sustain the charge of fanaticism against those who are endeavouring, by a united effort, to check the progress of intemperance. We have too high an opinion of our species, to think that there can be any connection between patriotic sentiment or national social enjoyment and the use of alcohol.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

FOR CONGRESS—*First District.* Slidell (dem) elected over Rogers (whig.) Maj. 347.

Second District—Labranche (dem) elected over E. D. White (whig); maj. 91.

Third District—Dawson (dem) is elected; returns not complete, his majority thus far 528.

Fourth District—Bossier (dem) is elected by 400 or 500 maj.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—It now appears to be reduced to a certainty that there will be no sale of the public works under the present laws. We are at a great loss to account for this, and should be glad to be informed of the cause by some of our city friends, who are much better acquainted than we are with every thing that is being done upon this subject. We were informed shortly after the close of the last session, that there was no doubt but that the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal would be disposed of under the present laws; in fact, we were informed that the President of that work stated that it was the very law that the company desired, and that companies were eager to purchase under the provisions of that law. We were afraid at the time that the prospect held out, of relief to the people from taxation, was too bright to be realized.

As we stated sometime since, we wish to see some measure adopted in relation to this subject that will not end in promises and prospects. but will enure to the substantial benefit of the people—something that they can feel to be a present benefit to them. We think that a crisis has arrived in our State affairs when something immediate and decisive must be done. This canal that costs the people of Maryland some 8 or 9 millions of dollars, is entirely unproductive, and the people are taxed to pay the interest. It is evident that the longer the Legislature resorts to trifling and useless legislation the worse it is for the people. We hope that the members of the next legislature will never return to their constituent, until they have passed a law relieving them either from a large portion of the principal of this canal debt, or providing a way by which the people may be freed from the payment of interest. We have cut the following from the Baltimore Clipper, but we must confess that we cannot comprehend the meaning of it.

Chesapeak and Ohio Canal.—We are glad to see it stated by a correspondent of the American, that there is a probability that this canal will be soon put under contract, so as to have it completed to Cumberland. We hope that this information may prove to be correct. as we believe that the canal will become productive the moment it reaches Cumberland.

We cannot tell by what authority a contract can be made for completing the canal to Cumberland. How is the money to be raised? Who is to pay the 2 or 3 millions of dollars which it will cost. The State has made no appropriation upon the subject, and has refused to release her priority of right to the tolls and profits. It may be that the contractors have so large an interest in the coal mines of Allegany that they have determined to complete the work at their own expense:

The Great Iron Steamer.—This immense vessel, built at Bristol, England, for the Liverpool and New York trade, was floated in the dock on the 2d of June; she sits most gracefully on the water, and draws but nine feet ten inches, with all her machinery and boilers on board. Next Wednesday, the 19th instant, is the day appointed for floating her from her dock into the river, and at the same time she will be named the Great Britain. Prince Albert, with her Majesty's Ministers, foreign Ambassadors and the Lords of the Admirality, will be present at the ceremony. Ten thousand tickets, at a guinea each, will be issued, which will entitle the holders to admission to the company's yard, and to partake of a collation on board.

We have already given the principal dimensions of this floating wonder, but having learned a few additional particulars, there can be no harm in repeating the whole:—

Length from figure head to taffrail,	332 feet	
Do upper and forecastle decks,	308 "	
Main breadth 50 feet 6 ins.—depth,	32 "	6 ins
Promenade cabin, forward, 67 ft. long,	21 ft.	9 broad.
" " aft, 110 "	22 "	"
Dining saloon, forward, 61 "	21 "	9 in "
" aft, 98 "	30 "	"

One hundred & thirteen state rooms with two beds.
Twenty-six state rooms with one bed.

The weight of iron used in the ship and engines is upwards of 1500 tons.

By the action of low pressure steam, used expansively in four cylinders of 88 inches in diameter, with six feet stroke, 1000 horse power will be applied to a propeller of 16 feet diameter, revolving under the stern She will have six masts, will be rigged in the same style as the Great Western, and her burthen is about 3600 tons.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

In Saturday's *American* we alluded at some length to our Colonial settlements in Africa, and to the propriety of having some definite understanding as to the relations that should exist between the Government of the United States and those Colonies. We have since observed an article in the New York Journal of Commerce from which we take the following:

"It is not our policy, and we trust never will be, to establish Colonies abroad. The territory of Liberia, although called a Colony, or Colonies, is not such in a national point of view, and it is not desirable that it should be. It will be better for the colonists, better for ourselves, and better for the interests of the African race, that Liberia should be an independent sovereignty. Nevertheless, having been planted by our people, and nurtured by them to its present state of advancement, it is right and proper that we should afford it such temporary protection and succor as may shield it from encroachments, and enable it to fulfil the noble destinies for which it was destined. In the language of the Committee on Commerce in the popular branch of the last Congress, "It is vitally important that the territory of the Colonies should be enlarged and that their jurisdiction should become clear and incontestable over the whole line of coast between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, a distance of about three hundred miles; and that in case of hostilities between this and any European country, their rights as neutrals should be recognised and respected." In this we fully concur. And, in accordance therewith, instructions were sent to our Minister in England, by Mr. Webster, when Secretary of State, to bring the subject before the British government, with a view to the placing of said Colonies upon a stable and permanent footing."

The last sentence of this paragraph contains the only intimation we have seen that our Government has communicated with that of England on this subject. It was known to some that Lord Stanley, the British Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, had inquired of our Government at Washington to know the nature of the relations existing between it and the Liberian colonies. The purport of the answer, or whether any answer had been returned, was a matter concerning which we had, heretofore, no knowledge.

Among the resolutions submitted by the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, from the Committee on Commerce in the last House of Representatives, was one authorizing the appointment of an agent to the Western coast of Africa with a view to the establishment of our trade in that quarter upon terms and stipulations which might give extension to lawful commerce and tend to the suppression of the trafic in slaves. It is to be regretted that Congress did not act conclusively on this proposition.—*Balt. American.*

Minister to Brazil.—The Cincinnati Republican says the Hon. George H. Proffit, of Indiana, passed through that city on Saturday last on his way to the east. It is presumed he is going to Washington, to receive his final instructions as Minister to Brazil.

The Chinese Mission.—Mr. Cushing arrived at the Astor House on Saturday, and left yesterday afternoon for Washington. His arrangements for his departure, are now nearly completed, but the precise day of his sailing from Norfolk, the port of embarcation, has not been determined. He must, however, reach Suez on the 22d of September next, in order to meet the members of his suite, who have already sailed, & go on board the Brandywine, the vessel which will convey the embassy to China. The linguist, physician, draughtsman, and two *attaches*, who accompany the mission, sailed some time since from Norfolk. Mr. John Tyler, Jr. does not accompany Mr. Cushing. The proprietor and editor of the 'Canton Register,' who are fully competent, will discharge the duties of interpreters to the mission.

Mr. Cushing's suite will consist of ten persons.—The official costume of the Minister will be the uniform of a Major General, with some slight additions in the way of embroideries. The costume recommended by the department, consists of a blue coat with guilt buttons, and very richly embroidered, a white vest, also embroidered, white pantaloons, with a gold stripe down the seam, and a *chapeau* with white plume. But as it was impossible to have the embroideries executed in time, Mr. Cushing adopted the alternative allowed by the department, and chose the military costume we have described.—*N. York Tribune.*

AMOS KENDALL, ESQ.—Kendall's Expositor states, that the editor celebrated the fourth of July within the jail limits, rejoicing at the liberty enjoyed by others. We were under the impression that Mr. Kendall had been relieved by congress, and regret to find that it is not so. The debt for which he is imprisoned originated in the discharge of his official duties, and in his endeavor to save money to the government, and justice requires that it should be discharged by order of congress. Mr. Kendall administered the affairs of the General Post Office with ability, and does not deserve to suffer for having been rigid in his settlements with contractors. The latter cannot obtain their money by his imprisonment; and as their claims have been decided to be just, government should relieve both them and Mr. Kendall by paying the debt —*Clipper.*

We are favored, just at present, says the Boston Atlas, with a splendid planetary display—for which our clear nights are especially adapted. Jupiter is in full blaze, rizing at about 10 o'clock, and traversing the constellation Capricornus; with a glass of very moderate power his four satellites may be seen.—Saturn, quite as large, but paler and shining with a milder and more steady light, is in Sagittarius—some 35 degrees above the horizon in a S. E. direction.—Mars, red and fiery, is farther South in Scorpio, near Antares, and is nearer the earth than he has ventured before for many years. The trio make a brilliant show.

The Louisville Whig, with a view of showing the time occupied in navigating the Mississippi and Ohio rivers twenty five years ago, republishes from the Lexington (Ky.) Reporter of May 13, 1818, a memorandum of arrivals and departures of steamboats and other craft. The steamboat Aetna is chronicled as having arrived at Shippingport, a few miles below Louisville, from New Orleans, in thirty two days.—The steamboat Gov. Shelby arrived at Shippingport from New Orleans, in twenty days running time. On the 1st of May, 1818, a hermaphrodite rigged brig barge arrived at Shippingport in seventy one days from New Orleans. A keel boat arrived there on the same day in one hundred and one days from New Orleans. The time now occupied in making a trip from New Orleans to Louisville is between five and six days.

The First Prayer in Congress.—The subjoined extract of a characteristic letter from John Adams, describing a scene in the first Congress in Philadelphia in September, 1774, shews very clearly on what Power the mighty men of old rested their cause. Mr. A. thus writes to a friend at the time:

"When the Congress met, Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened with prayer.—It was opposed by Mr. Jay, of New York, and Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, because we were so divided in religious sentiments, some Episcopalians, some Quakers, some Anabaptists, some Presbyterians, and some Congregationalists, that we could not join in the same act of worship.—Mr. Samuel Adams arose and said 'that he was no bigot, and could hear a prayer from any gentleman of piety and virtue who was at the same time a friend to his country. He was a stranger in Philadelphia, but had heard that Mr. Duche, (Dushay they pronounced it,) deserved that character, and therefore he moved that Mr. Duche, an Episcopal clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to the Congress to-morrow morning.' The motion was seconded, and passed in the affirmative. Mr. Randolph, our President, waited on Mr. Duche. and received for answer, that it his health would permit he certainly would. Accordingly, next morning he appeared with his clerk, and in his pontificals, and read several prayers in the established form, and then read the collect for the seventh day of September, which was the thirty-fifth psalm. You must remember, this was the next morning after we had heard the rumor of the horrible cannonade of Boston. *It seemed as if heaven had ordained that psalm to be read on that morning.*

"After this, Mr. Duche, unexpectedly to every body, struck out into an extemporary prayer which filled the bosom of every man present. I must confess I never heard a better prayer, or one so well pronounced. Episcopalian as he is, Dr. Cooper himself never prayed with such fervor, such ardor, such correctness and pathos, and in language so elegant and sublime, for America, for Congress, for the province of the Massachusetts Bay, especially the town of Boston. It has had an excellent effect upon every body here. I must beg you to read the psalm. If there is any faith in the sortes Virgilianæ, or sortes Homericæ, or especially the sortes Biblicæ, it would be thought providential.

Here was a scene worthy of the painter's art.—It was in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, a building which (we learn by a recent article) still survives in its original condition, though now sacrilegiously converted, we believe, into an auction mart for the sale of chairs and tables, that the forty four individuals met to whom this service was read.

WASHINGTON was kneeling there, and HENRY, and RANDOLPHE, and RUTLEDGE, and LEE, and JAY, and by their side there stood, bowed in reverence, the Puritan patriots of New England, who at that moment had reason to belive that an armed soldiery was wasting their humble households.—It was believed that Boston had been hombarded and destroyed. They prayed fervently 'for America, for the Congress, for the province of Massachusetts Bay, and especially for the town of Boston:' and who can realize the emotions with which they turned imploringly to Heaven for divine interposition and aid? 'It was enough,' says Mr. Adams, 'to melt a heart of stone. I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old, grave, pacific Quakers of Philadelphia.'—*Newark Daily Adv.*

Coming.—About 30,000 Lutheran subjects of Prussia, from the borders of the Baltic, are shortly to come over and settle in the United States. It is a religious movement, these people preferring the orthodox doctrines of the modern philosophy to Berlin. There are men of very large fortunes among them; old German noblemen whose pedigrees date back to the thirteenth century. They will make excellent Western Farmers, and are about to settle in Wisconsin.

A Whole Village Destroyed by Fire.—We learn from the New Orleans Tropic, that the village of Warrenton, Miss., about ten miles below Vicksburg, on the Mississippi River, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. One entire square, comprising the best and the business portion of the town was consumed. Messrs. Payne & Green lost a stock of goods worth $10,000, upon which there was no insurance. Dr. Puckett, lost all his furniture, clothing, &c. and had barely time to escape with his family from the burning ruins of his residence. The fire occurred at 2 o'clock, A. M. and so rapid and stealthily was the approach of the destroying element that the explosion of nine kegs of powder in a warehouse, was the first intimation the startled inhabitants had of the impending danger. There was no engine in the town, and its inhabitants were compelled to look upon the destruction of their property without the ability or means to arrest it.

The New York Express of Thursday says—

The Canadian corn law went into operation last week. What is going to be the effect of this measure is a matter about which there are various opinions. Most of the Canada papers anticipate a considerable diversion of the wheat and flour trade from our canals to the St. Lawrence route. Others say confidentally that no wheat or flour will go to Canada this season. A few weeks will determine what course the trade will take.

Fast Trotting.—Yesterday afternoon a trotting and pacing match came off on Beacon Course between Lady Suffolk, owned by D. Bryant, of Brooklyn, and rode by A. Conklin; Beppo, owned by U. P. Ward, and rode by J. Spicer; and Oneida Chief, (pacer,) owned by J. Barber, and driven by Hiram Woodruff. Distance, mile heats—best three in five—purse $200. Lady Suffolk took the purse in three straight miles, making the quickest time on record: First mile 2 26 1 2; 2nd in 2 27; 3d in 2 27.—*N. Y. Post.*

The statement of the great good fortune of a poor Irishman in Boston in lately finding himself heir to an immense estate, turns out to be all *bam.* It has been the theme of considerable newspaper speculation for some time, but the Boston Daily Advertiser upsets it all. There was simply a single difficulty in the affair—the papers which proved poor Pat the possession of all this wealth *were forgeries.*

Change of Fortune.—The Providence Chronicle states that the Hon. Nathaniel B. Borden, late member of Congress for the Fall River district, who lives in that village was on Sunday morning worth $75,000. He is now penniless! Truly do riches "take to themselves wings and fly away." Mr. Borden's property, which was nearly all of it in one spot, was completely destroyed, there being not a dollar insurance upon it.

Rebellion in Illinois.—The St. Louis Era of the evening of the 5th inst. says:

"Two hundred citizens of Coles county, Illinois, have resolved in public meeting that no heed should be paid to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, setting aside the appraisement law of Illinois; that all officers be advised not to carry out such decision in the sale of property; that they be asked to resign their offices if they cannot comply with such recommendation; that they (the people) will oppose them by all fair and mild means, and if that will not do they will oppose them by force of arms and all other means in their power.

Melancholy Effects of Carelessness.—A poor fellow says the Pittsburg Post, named Wise, in Clearfield county, Pa., has got himself into a very foolish matrimonial difficulty. He attended a militia training, and, at a "kissing party," he was married "in fun" to an interesting lady, named Martha Stage. After the party, Mr. Wise thought that Miss Martha had no further claims upon him; but she thought otherwise, and acting on the remark in the play of "oats, peas, beans and barley grow," which runs, "I'll hold you to your bargain, and won't let you go," she has instituted proceedings against the poor fellow to make him acknowledge her as his lawful wife.

THE LAWS OF NATURE.—It is an undoubted fact that nature has provided a specific remedy (in the Vegetable Kingdom) for every disease that "flesh is heir to"—and it is also a fact that these same remedies, if taken at a proper time and season, will eradicate disease and restore health, but experience has taught us that when the various roots and plants which constitute those remedies have been for a long time gathered from their native soil, transported across the seas, dried in the suns of many summers, and withered by the frosts of many winters, their curative properties are much diminished, and in order to produce the desired effect upon the human system, it becomes necessary to administer them in large doses—hence arises the nausea, griping, and miserable sensations after taking badly prepared and impure medicine.

But Science, whose noblest work is to alleviate the sufferings of human nature, has enabled the proprietor of

STAINBURN'S
VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS.

To extract. by means of new scientific machinery, all the medical virtues, in their purest and original form, from the remedies nature has given for the use of man, without any of those inert portions which irritate and annoy the system,

A moment's examination must convince every individual that THIS METHOD of preparing pills is superior to all other methods ever invented. They are Nature's Remedy—

PURE, PERFECT, AND ORIGINAL.

The Stainburn Pills should always be at hand.

Office for the sale of the above valuable Pills is No 338 Broadway, next door to the Tabernacle. Price 25 cents per box.

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

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore Patriot Office,
July 19, 1843.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	$5,00 a 5.25
City Mills,	0,00 a 5,50
WHEAT—Prime Red,	1.22 a 0,00
White,	0.00 a 0,00
CORN—White,	0,51 a 0.52
Yellow,	0,54 a 0,55
OATS,	0,25 a 26
RYE,	0, 50 a 55

☞BALTIMORE CITY CAMP MEETING (*at Beckwith's Meeting house, Todd's Point, near Cambridge, Md*) COMMENCING THURSDAY MORNING, July 27, 1843.—The steamboat Maryland, Capt. L. G. Taylor, will leave the lower end Dugan's wharf on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 26, at 7 o'clock precisely, for the above meeting. Tickets for the trip, at $1 00 each, may be had of either of the undersigned—Children half price. One or more of the Committee purpose going to the Ground on the Friday previous, and will take charge of, and have erected any tents which may be sent to the boat on that day, (26th inst.) provided said tents and fixtures be well secured, and labelled with the owners names.

CHRISTIAN KEENER,
ROBT. G. ARMSTRONG,
GEO. C. M. ROBERTS,
WASHINGTON B. JONES,
NICHOLAS C. BRICE,
} Com. of Arrg'mnt

July 22.

SHERIFF & COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that his books are posted and he is ready and anxious to receive officers fees, county charges and direct takes, which are now due for the present year 1843. The whole of the officers fees and county levy, amounting to about $20,000 will be demandable of me in a short time, and without prompt payments are made to me, (which I am determined to enforce) I shall not be able to meet the demands on me with punctuality, I wish it distinctly understood that the Direct or State taxes for the present year 1843, are also due and have been ever since June last, I repeat this to counteract the false impression that the State tax will not be due until the first of January 1844.—Those desirous to avail themselves of the advantage of State Certificates, can purchase them of Josiah Bayley Esq. at a liberal discount.

WM. B. DAIL, Shff. & Col.
July 22, 1843. tf

CHICKERING'S PATENT ACTION PIANO FORTES.

THE subscriber is constantly receiving super Rosewood and Mahogany 6 and 7 octave PIANO FORTES from the celebrated factory of Chickering, Boston, with metalic plates and metalic frames. These Pianos have Chickering's late patent action, which is admitted by Piano Forte players to possess qualities long sought for by the best makers. A damper pedal has also been added, which has the effect of placing the keys upon one string without moving the keyboard, which produces a soft and delightful quality of tone. Having sold a great number of these Instruments and never having received any complaint, the subscriber can confidently recommend them to purchasers. They stand remarkably well in tune, a desirable quality, especially where tuners are seldom to be had.

Also, German PIANO FORTES of superior quality and finish, made by Rosenkranz expressly for this market, constantly for sale at the lowest prices.

A handsome assortment of MUSIC, double action HARPS, GUITARS, &c.

F. D. BENTEEN,
137 Baltimore street
Balt. City, July 22, 1843——1y

WHIG CONVENTION.

We respectfully recommend to the Whigs of Dorchester to hold primary meetings in the several election districts of the county on Saturday the 15th of July, for the purpose of electing five Delegates from each District, whose duty it shall be to assemble in the town of Cambridge on the following Monday week thereafter, it being the 24th July, and there nominate four candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland, and two Commissioners for the 1st. Commissioners District of Dorchester county.

The necessity of this measure must be apparent to all. The embarrassed financial condition of the State, renders it of the utmost importance that the *people* should take this matter in their own hands, and by *their own agency* secure the selection of discreet and efficient men to represent them in the councils of the State. Long experience has proved the Convention system is the only sure mode of effecting this object; and beside, all must acknowledge that the *integrity of no party* can be long sustained in any other way. In forty-four, another great and decisive political battle is to be fought throughout the length and breadth of this entire land; and upon the result of that contest it is believed will depend the prosperity of this country for years to come. Great and vital principles will be involved in the controversy, and the friends of Henry Clay will be expected to *rally as one man*, in order to vindicate their long cherished principles by elevating to the Chief Magistracy of this country that distinguished but much abused patriot and statesman.—Until this great object shall be accomplished, none can doubt the great necessity that will exist for the preservation of the *utmost union and harmony in our ranks*; and, as before intimated, that can be accomplished in no other way so successfully as by the *people themselves* selecting their own candidates, through the medium of a convention. Let us once more unfurl our banner, and rally beneath our long cherished motto, "always united and never beaten," and success not only in forty-three, but also in forty-four, must again crown our efforts.

June 30th, 1843. A FARMER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, I will offer at public sale to the highest and best bidder, on SATURDAY the 29th July inst., at New Market, between the hours of 10 & 2 P. M., a Negro Boy named John, aged about 20 years, a slave for life, and belonging to the estate of the late William A. Vane. The terms of sale will be a credit of six month, with note and security approved by the administrator.

JOHN ROBERSON, acting
July 15 ts adm'r. of Wm. A. Vane, dec'd.

FOR SA

The subscriber has on hand
Pine Plank, consisting of pan
cullings and common ditto, whi
cash, at wholesale or retail.
Cambridge, July 16, DA 3t

NEGROES WA

THE highest cash prices wil
for NEGROES of both sex
life; and good titles. My
STREET, between Sharp and
where myself or my agent, Jona
be seen at all times. All persons
sell would do well to see me be
them, as I am now the largest de
in the trade, and always buying
New Orleans market. I will al
Negroes at twenty-five cents eac
ward them to any Southern port
owner. My establishment is la
and all above ground, and kept in
a large yard for exercise, and is t
splendid building of the kind in t
July 15, 1843 ——tf HOPK
N. B. All communications pr

CASH FOR NE

THE Subscriber will at all
est market prices for an
NEGROES, either in familie
are slaves for life. I can at all
my office, No. 2 S. CALVER
door below Baltimore street.
will be promptly attended to.
July 15, 1843. 3t* WILL

NOTICE

THE undersigned will offer a
Court House door in Camb
24th July at 12 o'clock, M., a n
14 years, healthy and sound.
by Mrs. Mary D. Corner, dec'd.
ing a term of years; but in pur
the Orphans' Court, will be sold
the payment of the deceaseds de
The terms of sale will be a c
note and security to be approved
will annexed, with interest from
S. MITCHELL
July 15. 1s Mary

Dorchester County
10th day o
On application of George W
of William E. Hooper' late of D
ceased—it is ordered, that he gi
by law for all creditors to exhibit
the deceased's estate, and that he
published once in each week fo
successive weeks, in the Cambrid
selected by him.
In testimony that the foregoing
the minutes of the pr
ter County Orphans
unto set my name, a
fice affixed. this 10
year of our Lord, 1843.
THOM
Register of W
In compliance with the above
notice, that the subscriber of Do
obtained from the Orphans' Cour
ty, in Maryland, letters of admi
sonal estate of Wm. E. Hoope
county, dec'd All persons havi
said deceased, are hereby warned
with the vouchers thereof, to the
fore the 10th day of January nex
by law be excluded from all bene
Given under my hand and
July, 1843.
GEORGE
acting adm'r. of Wm
July 15, 1843——3t

Dorches
ON application to me the s
Justices of the Orphans'
County, by Elisha Young, W
Mobray Sr., John Jolly, James
erman, William Henry, Levin
uel Andrews of said county, st
confinement for debts which the
and praying to be relieved there
Acts of Assembly for the relief
a schedule of their property and
and debtors on oath, so far as th
certain the same, being annexed
the said Young, Stanley, Mo
Lockerman, Henry, Thompson
in actual confinement, and I bel
said Young, Stanley, Mobray, J
man, Henry, Thompson and A
for two years last past in the St
they having taken the oath pre
1805 and given bond with suffic
appearance before the Judges o
Court, to be held at Cambridge
first Tuesday after the fourth
next, and at such other time
Court may direct, to answer the
creditors, and having complied
of the Act of December Session
supplements thereto, by executin
property, real, personal, or mix
Elijah Jones, William C. Little
well, Jacob Henry, Noah Abbot
Collins and Jacob Willey Jr. a
tees to the said Young, Stan
Henry, Lockerman, Henry, Tho
and the said trustees having giv
ed security for the performance
fied in writing to me that they
all the estates of the said Your
Jolly, Henry, Lockerman, He
Andrews mentioned in their sch
order and direct that the said
bray, Jolly, Henry, Lockerman,
and Andrews be discharged fro
and that they be and appear
Dorchester County Court on the
ed, the same time is appointed
attend and shew cause if any th
Young, Stanley, Mobray, Jolly,
Henry, Thompson, and Andrew
the benefit of the said insolvent
order and direct that the said
bray, Jolly, Henry, Lockerman,
and Andrews give notice to their
a copy of this application to be
per published in Cambridge thre
said day, and to be continued in
a week for four successive week
be set up at the Court House d
fore said day. Witness my ha
July 1843 THOMAS
July 15, 1843 4t

Dorche
ON application to me the
Justices of the Orphans'
County, by John D. Walker, W
liam Jones, William W. Andre
William Dean of Charles, Solon
Plummer, Thomas Wrightson,
Tilghman Andrews of said cou
are in confinement for debts wh
to pay and praying to be relieve
to the Acts of Assembly for th
debtors, schedules of their prop

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