not obligatory, is too much of a metaphysical abstraction to meet the sober reality of right reason, I apprehend. But suppose your opponents were right in the constitutional view they take, whence comes any conclusive reason for a disavowal of the binding force of your State liabilities? Are there not others and if possible higher arguments in that case, to induce your people to assume the responsibility of paying it?

Supposing you are not constitutionally bound to pay, why, sir, the very weakness of the remedy of your creditor, with an independent people, affords a still stronger inducement why that remedy should be available. You have had his money *per fas aut nefas*, to speculate with for your own amusement, and certainly the chivalry of your people would prompt them to make no technical objection to the payment. The freebooter pays his debts of honor.

Suppose, Mr. Chairman, I advance you money and take your obligation, but it should turn out in the sequel that there was some defect in the instrument which prevented me from recovering in a court of law, and I appealed to you as a man of honor and integrity for payment, and submitted my claim to your own decision, under the circumstances, what would be your reply—the reply of a chivalric sense of honor? True I have had your money—I know you cannot compel me to pay you, and therefore, I consider myself bound to pay you by all the highest obligations of abstract justice. The law is but a transcript of the mind, and the obligation proceeding from that source, although the transcript is imperfect, nevertheless rests with all its force. Is this not the legitimate sentiment, and do not your people in their hearts and consciences, recognize the obligation? The days of Robin Hood are gone by! We live in a civilized age, where science, refinement, enlightened and well-regulated liberty, christianity with its effulgent beams as clear as the rays that emanate from a noon day's sun, all dawn upon your people.—Sir, there may be local and partial insubordination, but the great body of the people are essentially free from disaffection, and I tell you no enthusiastic party can be excited by the cry of such an absolution from their debts.

It requires a conciousness of rectitude to animate masses of men to deeds of virtue and heroism. The syren cry of rapine, spoliation and plunder cannot, amongst a virtuous people, animate its votaries on to victory, especially when the conquest gives to the captors such a small modicum of the spoils as one-fourth of one per centum of the capital; and if that is a sufficient object for plunder, where is the security that in such a remorseless crusade against the rights of man, the whole may not be seized? Why, sir, if you repudiate this debt, next may come repudiation of your private debts—then your individual rights of property may be assailed—agrarianism may be the order of the day! Under such a state of things, what security have you that your indefeasible and honestly procured rights of any and every description, will be enjoyed by yourselves and transmitted to your children? If lawless usurpation can violently take a farthing, may it not take the whole? If your State taxes are repudiated, next will come your county charges, and it does not require a prophet to foretell, that ere long all confidence will be destroyed, and that you are in fact in a state of anarchy.

Sir, your people, the descendants of noble sires, are not prepared for this, you may depend upon it.—Whence comes this partial disaffection to the loyal faith of the State? If your people had been told all along, and in the outset, that if your public works were not profitable, they must pay their portion of the burden of debt by taking the amount of taxes from their pockets, or they must repudiate the debt, they would not for one moment have hesitated. But sir, delusion has been abroad—magnificent schemes of relief have been playing before the eyes of your people—the assumption of State debts has been hawked about until it has become as common as household words. The distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands has been also a tempting theme of relief, and ingenious arguments have been used to convince the people they might avoid the payment by some sort of financial *hocus pocus*. Some, I dare say, have had credulity enough to believe that they might be figured out of debt; but, sir, whoever heard of a man paying his debts by such flummery?—*Ex nihilo nihil fit*—from nothing you get nothing, unless man has creative power.

We have heard of the man who could raise himself by the waistbands of his breeches, and when you see that done you may be able to witness another curious proceeding, and that is, that the people have paid their debts without spending a dollar towards the same, and are in truth worth more afterwards, the operation having been productive of profit. Abandon all such humbugs, and be honest with your people, and they will be honest with you, take my word for it. If the assumption of your debts by the General Government is proposed as a measure of relief, is not that entirely fallacious? You are a component part of that government, and contribute to its coffers. In your State the tax is upon property, and the poor man without property pays no taxes. In the General Government the tax is on consumption, and on the necessaries of life often, and in the machinery for the collection of her taxes, the poor man pays according to his consumption as well as the rich and opulent. If you throw your debts upon the General Government, you transfer the burden of taxes from the *property holder*, and place it to that extent upon the poor consumer. Is that a just exchange of your debt? Does it not violate your sense of common justice, and is it not in its tendencies a species of moral and political repudiation? Abandon, sir, such a delusive scheme. It subverts many of the fundamental principles of good and righteous government, and is an outrage in its operations upon the weak and impoverished portion of your people. Sir, the people—the Democracy—and when I use that word I do so in its enlarged sense, are interested in insisting that your debt shall be paid. Your indebtedness on account of your public works has grown out of your permature and overgrown system of credit—your paper system. Your works have been in most instances embarked in to gratify capitalists, speculators, stockjobbers and property-holders. If the experiment is profitable, it enures to their benefit chiefly. Well, sir, if unproductive, they should meet the responsibility.—The burden of your taxes falls upon property, and scores of men pay not a dollar, and yet they are interested in sustaining the government under which they live. To prevent the stigma of repudiation from falling upon representative democratic government, the masses should insist upon property-holders meeting like men their incurred responsibility. Supposing you give a charter to a banking institution, the State parts with so much of her franchise for the benefit of capital- [illegible] as a consideration there-

for, to pay the specie at all times on demand for their paper issues. Well, sir, there is the contract. You have got the charter, and you must meet the responsibility *through thick and thin*—through evil as well as good report. This however is done in times of good fortune, but disaster, storm and pressure succeed, the bank ask to be excused from the performance of a part of the contract. They ask to be permitted to suspend specie payments. If you grant the request, (and more often they take it, without leave or licence,) you have the integrity of your law impaired. Riot, disorder, strife, and disaffection ensue, from the privileged exemption. The bank has *lynched* the people, and the people in turn, and with the same right to claim exemption, take the liberty to *lynch* the bank, and the State, forsooth, is the occasion of the disgraceful proceeding from beginning to end.

Great God! What is the duty of all good citizens—of the Democracy—to make the bank punctually meet her engagements, or surrender her charter?—To sustain the laws and not suffer them to be violated with impunity—and by such safeguards placed around such institutions, prevent any possible violence? This is sound Democracy, and what every good citizen should maintain. It is the beauty of your system of government, that your laws are not to be disregarded for privileged classes and exclusive interests, sooner than for the "poor old beggar whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door." All are under, or should be, the same inflexible rule, and weighed in the same scale of even-handed justice. Depart from this—abandon this theory, and we are at once at sea without unerring chart or compass, and may be tossed on a thousand shoals and quicksands. But if the noble ship of State moves on majestically in a straight-forward and undeviating course, carrying the freights of all on board, and carefully avoiding the contentions or mutinies of any part of the crew—who to subserve their own peculiar interests would give her a zigzag direction—if she rides along on the great deep looking to the present and ultimate benefit of all on board—although now and then a storm may overtake her and the winds may hideously howl, and the contending elements threaten her destruction—still the good old barque will proudly outride the gale, and once again favorable and gentle breezes will waft her onward and still onward in her resistless voyage, until she reaches that equatorial line which separates time from the great abyss of eternity.

It is said that all governments possess within themselves necessarily the seeds of their own disolution—that they have their infancy, manhood and old age, and are ultimately known only to the antiquarian. If this melancholly fact be true, still the patriot owes it to his country to be careful not to give the seeds of decay too rapid a vegetation, and retain the stage of manhood as long as possible. Well, sir, let us adopt no creed that invites to permature dissolution. Amid your calamities, you have some atoning cause of consolation. Although your State is now borne down by the disasters of the times, and the weight of taxation hangs like an incubus upon her people, yet she has recuperative energies. The thousands borrowed in a moment of credulous infatuation, and which have involved us in a wide scene of embarrassment, have not been applied to ignoble gratification and to beautify her borders; but are invested in laying the foundation of future prosperity—in the developement of her resources, and in affording facilities of communication between her rich mineral mountain treasure, and a ready market along her tide water navigation. Like a giant she has made efforts that have exhausted her strength, but after a short interval of rest, she will recover from the paroxysm through her own innate virtues, if you give her no quack nostrums.

Her public works are not now profitable, but sooner or later they will be a source of great revenue to her people. She is only about half a century in advance of her means, and as time rolls on the weight pressing upon us will gradually diminish. A proud day is yet in store for her future sons. You and I, Mr. Chairman, may be laid low in our dusty tomb, and future sons of men may idly trample upon the sod covering our mortal remains, but your State still exists to protect and secure the rights of others. And although you and I do not see the happy destiny awaiting our time-honored State, still the generations that follow after may witness the fact. Your posterity will reap the fruits, if in this crisis you do not bequeath them the rich legacies of the public works, with the everlasting infamy of having procured them by a system of rapine and spoilation upon the rights of others, which will manifestly be the case, if the obligations resting upon us are adjudged to be void and of no effect. Sooner than this should be the case, better far to give to your children the treasure with the *acknowledged* debt and incumbrance, although suspended in its liquidation.—Yes, sir, if you repudiate the debt, I dare say your descendants will disavow the act, and bar the entail of dishonor you undertake to transfer to them, by paying the public creditor every farthing. Some of the ancients had no law against parricide, and yet filial affection held together the bonds of society without any such check.

Well, sir, in this juncture of our affairs, in what way should the State meet her engagements? Not certainly by a temporizing policy to bamboozle her citizens, but by a manifest and unquestionable assumption of the responsibility which the exigencies of the public service require.

A high duty rests upon this legislature. You have assembled here when your State, with the world at large, is a year older than when your predecessors filled these seats, and you should (at least if there be any thing in progressive wisdom) be a year wiser. Your tax system is experimental. Your predecessors passed a law in good faith to enforce the collection of the taxes. It is said they were not wise enough for the occasion—then, sir, you ought to improve upon their failure and provide a better. The Executive of the State has told you in his annual message, that the existing system has essentially failed. The financial officer that presided over your treasury recently with so much industry and ability, has repeated the same sentiment, and communicated the intelligence that your treasury exhibits fatal symptoms of a galloping consumption.—Then upon you is imposed the solemn and unpleasant responsibility of providing more effectual means to improve your financial condition. The committee of ways and means of which I have the honor to be a member, at least know my peculiar views as to what I consider the best system, for they were presented to that committee in the outlines.

The Executive of your State has given you the skeleton of a plan. This is announced from that quarter. The committee have entertained different notions upon the subject, and they have presented you with the bill now under consideration as the wisest, best and most

excellent that their intelligence can suggest. Well, sir, I am sorry to say, that it appears to me to be a mere catalogue of empty boxes—that it will be totally inefficient and worse than the system we now have under the law upon your statute book. With great respect for the members of the committee, it seems in its provisions, outlines, details and apparatus to be a conglomeration of the worst defects of any system. It is all flummery and balderdash—a mere *bagatelle*—a simple paper blockade without the strength, physical or moral, to sustain its high-sounding and swaggering pretensions. Look at its minutia—a labyrinth of intricacies! In winding through its mazes you are surrounded with diversified atmosphere as you pass different points of its interior.

Recollect, sir, the bill is brought forward ostensibly to meet the cases of delinquent or recusant counties as they are called. In its first section in relation to them, it provides, that if their authorities fail to appoint collectors, like a bragadocio, your Governor is directed to appoint, and forsooth, the collector's bond so appointed by the Governor, in default of the counties, is submitted to the approval of the same county authorities—strange ratification this. The second section contemplating still that the Governor may not be able to procure a collector, drops the character of a Bombastes Furioso, and in the softest strains directs the Treasurer to appoint agents to receive the taxes. Why not say, to beg them of a contumacious people?

Well, sir, to say nothing of the harsh duty imposed upon your Governor in the first instance, and which, if carried out, would do well enough, you adopt the alms-asking process, of course, courteous and civil, and this you confer upon your Treasurer, I suppose, because he is at the head of a beggarly department. The Governor, under the first section, with sword in hand and armed with all the panoply of war, is the officer authoratively to appoint collectors. Under the second, forthwith appears your Treasurer with cap in hand, to solicit through an humble ministerial personage, yclept a Treasury, not *Sub-Treasury* agent, I suppose, voluntary contributions. This is a fine specimen of the whole souled sovereignty of your State with shoes off, and, as a suppliant beggar asking alms! Alas! for the dignity of the old State, thus to have to crawl along on crotches.

But we are told this is the *olive branch* and you have a *sword in reserve*. Let us see that! Under your eighth section, (the sword in reserve,) all who do not accept this olive branch and come up and pay are to be hung? No, sir, but they are to be handed over to your Attorney General or his deputies, and forthwith appears another set of agents. The recusants, poor, rich, maimed, halt and blind, young and old are to be brought into your courts, and the sovereignty of your State, I suppose, with the bloody sword in hand, becomes a suitor in her own courts. This part of the drama looks to me to be ludicrous in the extreme. The State, you say, displays the sword! Sir, she disrobes herself of her sovereign mantle—she becomes a littigant in court, obtains judgment. What is the legal effect and operation of that judgment under your bill?

The State by adopting this course, certainly waives her priority by going into court, and has placed herself behind any judgment creditors in advance of her, and when the property of the defendant is sold under the operation of this law, it certainly is sold subject to prior incumbrances, and a question may well arise in your courts exercising jurisdiction, in what way the proceeds of any property sold shall be applied and distributed? If too, the unfortunate tax-payer, after he has received notice through the Attorney General, chooses fraudulently, if you please, to make a transfer of his property before judgment, what right can your sheriff give under any sale he may make? Then, sir, a court of Chancery must be resorted to, I suppose, to vacate the prior fraudulent conveyance. Here, I am sure, you will have litigation enough.

But suppose all this avoided, and that your sheriff has a fair sweep, what number of persons in the delinquent counties will be sued in your courts? Probably hundreds and thousands of large and small tax-payers against whom you get judgment. What becomes of the minors and non-residents, who owe for taxes? In what way will you serve the notice upon them, and bring them into court? Sir, you either get a judgment against them, or you do not! If you get the judgment against a minor, which I must doubt, and execution goes out, who will buy and claim the property under such circumstances? I am apprehensive from the immense number of judgments you will probably obtain, that when the sheriff gets hold of the executions as in other cases, as the section provides, that he will find some difficulty in getting a newspaper large enough in which to advertise. Your law now requires that the property of a defendant shall be advertised with some particularity. Suppose the sheriff proceeds in this, who pays for advertising, especially when he offers the property encumbered, I suppose, with enormous costs to the clerk, deputy attorney general and sheriff, if he finds no purchaser? What will the State get? The sheriff will then be obliged to return the property on hand, and so from time to time, he must advertise, and in the interval, other taxes accumulate and other judgments are obtained, and so you go on encumbering the dockets of your courts, and all the while the State getting nothing. Or suppose the tax-payers combine in any county to prevent the State from obtaining her revenue in this way, and buy in their property through their friends at a nominal sum, say one cent—that gives a title to the purchaser—and in what way will you then collect the balance of the taxes? They are gone.

Recollect you are providing for the delinquents, and if public sentiment is recusant and they desire not to pay their taxes in good faith, but to evade your law, they can buy in their property for a mere song. A may owe taxes to the amount of fifty dollars, and have property worth in proportion, cannot he get B to buy it for him, under your execution, for a trifle—say one dollar,—and thus relieve himself of the residue, and also avoid the payment of his county charges, under the title derived from the State, according to the construction contended for on the other side? Why all this tortuosity? You could not, in my opinion, in all its parts have a more mischievous section in any tax law, and one that will afford greater facility to the recusant tax payer, to evade the payment under the forms of the law you are providing. The State has now the summary remedy by distress for the collection of her taxes, and have you improved on that by this snap judgment and claptrap execution? But it is said, this is the sword—if so it certainly is not two edged!

There is also the sixth section of your bill, providing that no title to property shall pass until the taxes are paid. This is anomalous and singular. What becomes of the title by descent, for instance? It is placed in abeyance, or has escheated to the State, as the blood of the ancestor is corrupt, I suppose, and therefore cannot transmit any right to his heir. Whoever heard of such a monstrous provision in any law! Examine too, the 11th section. This is aimed at a dead man! The poor tax-payer although he has not paid his taxes, has satisfied the great debt of nature and squared his accounts with all sublunary things. This section denies to him the right of decent burial, and violates, by its monstrous operation, all our notions of civilized propriety, by seizing upon his effects for taxes to the exclusion of funeral expenses and all other debts. Why not declare at once, that he is a *felo de se* in law, and that he shall be buried at the nearest cross-roads, and have a stake stuck through his body? This section is at war with all the better feelings of our nature—it violates the law of nature—the moral law—the law of civilization! There is a species of barbarous cannibalism about it, that will make it in its tendencies a disgrace to your statute book. It is what in Virginia, I have no doubt, they would call a turkey buzzard law, because it feeds upon the remains of the dead!

Besides it may be well maintained, that any such section is in violation of the Constitution, because it makes the taxes a lien over other debts contracted before the right of the State accrued, and in that view, is clearly *ex post facto*. Strike it out, sir! You will gain nothing from such a monstrous enormity! In order to get your people to support your laws, you must make your legislation sensible, moral, simple and right in themselves! This bill violates in several of its features, all the better feelings of our nature, and the good and well disposed citizen, under such a *mele*, and butchery of the proprieties of life, and the collision between the promptings of his nature imposed upon him by the great law of his Almighty Creator, and his inclination to support the laws of his country, will find himself compelled to obey the higher power, especially when his own conscience will tell him you have violated the blessed and holy commandments! I beseech the House to pause before they create this legislative deformity, and which in itself will cause war beyond these halls to be made upon your tax system.

The bill under consideration is decidedly more respectful to the living than to the dead. It kicks at the dead lion manfully, and this I suppose is the demonstration of the power of the sword in the bill. I pity Maryland, who has signalized herself in so many well contested fields of glory and renown, if her sons will suffer her dignity to be sustained by such a flagrant outrage upon lifeless nature, whilst the rebellious living are treated with comparative lenity.

Mr. Chairman, I have already detained you longer than I designed. In conclusion, without looking further into the details of the bill, which are unimportant, I am not able, I will frankly say, to view it in another light than an ill-digested tissue of absurdities, utterly unworthy of the respectable committee, from which it emanated. I say this without meaning, of course, to be disrespectful to the committee, for I entertain different feelings towards them, but I fear they have not sufficiently considered the defective operation and tendency of the bill they have reported. I am sorry they have not given us a bill worthy of the support of those who are disposed to sustain the faith of the State. As a member, I endeavored to furnish them with such suggestions as occurred to me, in relation to the most effectual system, but other counsels and views prevailed, and upon their own shoulders must the responsibility rest. It is clearly my own opinion, you had better let the law upon your statute book remain as it now stands for the collection of your taxes, as infinitely better than the enactment of the bill before us. I hope, sir, the bill may be rejected by the House, and that the committee will have liberty to prepare and report a different plan, and one more sensible, for the effectual collection of your taxes, and in the passage of which I may be able to unite with them. I beg leave to return my acknowledgments to the committee for the kind and attentive manner with which they have listened to my remarks.

THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 2, 1844.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will meet on MONDAY, the 11th inst.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We have always observed that there was too much speaking in the House of Delegates of Maryland, but we think that the present House has probably beat all its predecessors in the way of talking. The tax bill was under discussion some two weeks or more, and now the canal bill has already occupied about the same time, and when it will be brought to a vote it is difficult to tell. We do not be long to that class of people who think that the longest and loudest declaimers are always the most useful members. It has been remarked of Dr. Franklin that he spoke very seldom, and then very rarely above fifteen minutes. Now we are not opposed to a free and full discussion of all important matters that come before our Legislature, but when so much of the people's money is thus squandered by their agents, we think the standard of a man's capacity to serve as a legislator should be, not whether he can speak, but whether he can hold his tongue.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

February 19, 1844.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	$4 50
City Mills,	4 75
WHEAT—Prime White,	
Prime Red,	95
CORN—White,	42
Yellow,	45
OATS,	32
RYE,	

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. EDWARD WASON to Miss SUSAN JONES, both of this town.

DIED,

In Baltimore on the 26th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Pritchard, consort of the late William Pritchard, of Dorchester county, but for the last 39 years a resident of that city, aged 84 years.

MISS CARROLL'S Boarding and day School for young ladies, will be removed to this place, and prepared for the reception of pupils, on the first Monday in April next.

Cambridge, March 2, 1844.

CLAY CLUB.

ALL persons, by whatever political name they have been heretofore called, in favor of a Tariff that encourages home manufactures and protects American labour, a sound and uniform currency, and an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the States, to be applied by the States for purposes of education or to relieve the people from the burden of taxation, and believe that Henry Clay, of Kentucky, is a suitable *man* to carry out these *principles*, are requested to meet at the Court House on Monday evening the 11th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Clay Club.

March 2, 1844 2t

LOAF SUGAR.

1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, (Philadelphia Refined) just received and for sale low for cash. Persons purchasing by the quantity can be supplied at Baltimore prices.

m2tf WHITE & ANDERSON.

CLOVER SEED.—2 bbls. Clover Seed prime quality, for sale at small advance by

m2tf WHITE & ANDERSON.

Notice.

THE late Sheriff & Collector, John H. Hodson, Esq., having transferred to my books all the accounts due him in Cambridge District, I hereby give notice that I shall proceed without delay to close up his business in said district. All those indebted to him for officers fees, county charges, or direct taxes, having frequently been requested to settle the same, are now informed that the time for all indulgence is past and that those who do not come forward and settle without any further notice will find themselves very disagreeably situated. It is very unpleasant to the Sheriff as his long forbearance has shown, but self preservation is the first law of nature. So I tell you tax-payers, look out for yourselves.

GEO. W. WINGATE,
March 2, 1844 tf Deputy Shr'ff. & Col

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Dorchester County Court and to me directed at the suit of Nathan Vickars use of James A. Stewart use of Henry Page use of Benjamin Stevens against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles T. Smoot, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit: all that tract, piece or parcel of land in District No. 1 or Fork, called 'Easam Venture, Peace and Hog-yard,' containing 196 acres, from Nathan Vickars, 'Rehoboth Lot' No. 4 pt. containing 80 acres, 2 horses, 1 yoke of steers, 1 ox-cart, 2 milch cow, and I hereby give notice that on

Saturday the 23d instant,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at the Court House door in Cambridge, I will offer at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, all the said Smoot's right title claim and interest at law and equity to the above property so seized and taken in execution, to satisfy the said writ of fi. fa. and cost due and to become due, and also for county charge and direct tax for the year 1843.

WM. B. DAIL, Shr'ff. & Col.
March 2, 1844 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas at the suit of Smith & Conaway use of James Jones, and a writ of Fieri Facias at the suit of Samuel Briley assignee of Thomas Briley, both issued by E. W. Morris, Esq. and to the Sheriff directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Alfred Wheatley, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property to wit: 1 negro woman called Eliza, 30 years old, 1 boy George 7 years old, 1 girl Ann 3 years old; 1 yoke of steers and cart, 1 cow and yearling, 3 head of hogs, 3 stacks of fodder, 1 lot of corn 15 barrels more or less, 2 head of hogs, and all that tract, piece or parcel of land where the said Alfred Wheatley now lives, let it be known or called by whatever name or names it may, and I hereby give notice that on

Saturday the 23d instant,

between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock, at the residence of the said Wheatly, I will offer the above named property for sale to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the above executions and costs due and to become.

WM. H. AKERS,
March 2, 1844 ts Deputy Sheriff.

FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vendutioni Exponas issued out of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Wrotten against Wm. Dean, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, on *SATURDAY* the 30th inst., at the Court House door in Cambridge, between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock, the following property to wit: All that tract or parcel of land called "Pritchett's Forest," containing 51 acres, 'Bramble's Meadows' containing 19 1-2 acres, and 'Andrew's Fortune' containing 38 acres, taken as the property of the said William Dean and will be sold to satisfy the above named writ of Venditioni Exponas and costs.

JAS. A. WADDELL,
March 2, 1844 ts former Sheriff.

FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, in the name and on behalf of Mary B. Lake and Henry L. McNamara against Cain Insley and Nathaniel Andrews, I have heretofore seized and taken into execution, and will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash on *SATURDAY the 30th inst.* at the Court House door in Cambridge, the following property to wit: All the land which Cain Insley and Nathaniel Andrews own where they now live, be the name or names, and the quantity of acres what it may, taken as the property of the said Cain Insley and Nathaniel Andrews, and will be sold to satisfy the above named Venditioni Exponas and costs.

JAS. A. WADDELL,
March 2, 1844 ts former Sheriff.

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, 26th day of February, 1844.

On application of William Rea, Administrator of Henry Page, 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 and Baltimore American, papers selected by him.

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 26th day of February in the year of our Lord 1844.

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 of Administration on the personal estate of Henry Page, 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 26th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 26th day of February 1844.

WILLIAM REA, adm'r.
March 2, 1844 3w of Henry Page dec'd.

FARM PLOUGHS

FOUN

THE Subscribers grat fore received, beg their friends and the publ have on hand and are ca approved

WHEAT

ever offered to the public riority over other machin strength, which will enal perfect safety. Notwithst Machines used in this co that they are too liable to from trivial causes, arising struction. The Machines have been tested by a num both on the Western and variably given general sat They would also call th their extensive assortment

PLO

Plough Castings—

Their assortment of Plou ety,
WINAN'S Self Sharpener,
DAVIS,
SINCLARE & MOORE,
CHENOWITH,
BEACH,

The merits of most of th well known; but the Wile been recently introduced by able acquisition to the Far in 1842, took the first prem hibition, near Govanstow over numerous competitor most celebrated Ploughs o and Maryland. All our P best timber, and warranted prepared to do

CASTING & W

of every description at the prices. We respectfully s public and invite them to a H

N. B.—Persons having please bring them in as ear so as to give full time to do ner.

Easton, March 2, 1844

Dorchester Co 26th da

On application of Polish of James Wright, late o ceased—it is ordered, that h law for all creditors to exhi deceased's estate, and that h lished once in each week for sive weeks, in the Cambridg ted by him.

In testimony That the fo the minutes o chester Count hereunto set m fice affixed, th the year of our Lord, 1844

L.S.

TH Register

In compliance with the ab Notice, that the subscriber of obtained from the Orphans' C ty, in Maryland, letters o personal estate of Henry Bec County, deceased. All perso the said deceased, are hereby same, with the vouchers there or before the 26th day of Au wise by law be excluded from tate.

Given under my hand and uary 1844.

PETER W of H

March 2, 1844 3w

LAND FO

THE subscriber will sell a land called "Bachelor's Camillus Kidder from the heir above land lies in Vienna di Hodson's land on one side an on the other, fronting on the Market, being covered or nea red oak timber.

The low price at which it w believed,) offers a safe investm is desirous of inv sting money payment will be liberal to a re the present owners will not ob sel in payment. Apply to Ca Bowly's wharf Baltimore, or CHARLE

Feb. 24, 1844. tf

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMB TON,— commenc TUESD bove plac 7 o'clock in the morning for An Easton, and leave Easton on W clock, A. M. on her return.

Feb. 24, 1844 tf

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