THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 8, 1844.

For President of the U. States

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

THOMAS G. PRATT.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

"1. An honest and economical administration of the government.

"2. A sound currency, of uniform value.

"3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.

"4. Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.

"5. Men only of character, fidelity, and ability appointed to public office.

"6. Just limitations and restraints upon the Executive power.

"7. A distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among *all* the States, on just and liberal terms.

"8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to, or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.

"9. The preservation exclussvely by the States of their local and peculiar institutions."

[HENRY CLAY.

DORCHESTER COUNTY

WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whig voters of Dorchester will meet at the usual places of holding Elections in the several election Districts, on Saturday the 6th day of July next, and appoint five Delegates from each Election District, to meet in Convention at "*Ashland Hall,*" in Cambridge, on the following Wednesday the 10th, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the Senate, four Candidates for the House of Delegates of Maryland, and three Candidates for the second Commissioner's District of said county.

THE LOCO FOCO CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—To listen to the talk of some of the Locofoco leaders, one would imagine that the nomination of Mr. Carroll was the very best that could have been made. Whether he is in fact a more available and a better candidate than Mr. Key, who was his opponent, we do not know, but it appears by the proceedings of the Convention that he was not the favorite of the Delegates from Dorchester, for they voted unanimously against the nomination of Mr. Carroll. We suppose they will say he was their second choice, like the little boy that was always next to head in his class at school when there were but two in it.

THE TARIFF OF 1842.—Amongst the many inconsistencies which the Locofoco's are continually guilty of, one of the most glaring is, in reference to the Tariff of 1842. Opposition to this law is one of their *cardinal principles. Mr.* Van Buren opposed, and Mr. Polk opposes it, and all their little politicians throughout the United States oppose it. Yet with almost a *two-thirds majority* in Congress, they did not repeal it. As their party is represented in their papers as a *unit* in principle, if they believe the law a bad one, they were guilty of gross violation of duty in not repealing it; and if they believe the law a good one, they are guilty of gross hypocrisy in condemning it. Which horn do you take gentlemen?

THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.—We are glad to see from the different Whig papers throughout the State, the zeal manifested by our friends in favor of our candidate for Governor, Thomas G. Pratt. We were satisfied that his firm and unflinching opposition to the eight million loan bill, would make him popular on the Eastern Shore, and it appears that even those sections of the State which once advocated that ruinous measure now see their error, and regret that they did not listen to the warning voice of Mr. Pratt, when he predicted that direct taxation would necessarily follow that law. As bad as the prospects of the Locofoco's must be, to carry a State which a few months since elected all our Congressmen, there are too many *interested* in the result to yield guilty to their fate. As desperate diseases require desperate remedies, we may expect to see them strain every muscle and resort to every means, to hold on to the 'spoils.' We have been informed that propositions have already been made by some of that party to certain Whigs to vote for the Whig Electors, if they (the Whigs) would vote for Mr. Carroll. We caution the Whigs against all such proceedings. The vote of Maryland will be for Clay & Frelinghuysen without the aid of votes thus procured. And if the Whigs will use but common diligence and effort, our State government also will be wrested from the hands of those, who have now for six years been feeding upon the rich pap of the Treasury.

THE LOCO FOCO NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—Being satisfied that a large majority of the people were sick and tired of Loco Focoism, and were anxious to rid themselves of those measures which have been fettering their energies, crippling their enterprise and paralysing their efforts, which have robbed industry of its reward, government of its purity, and cast a gloom of despondency over the once bright picture of our country's prosperity, we knew that the nominees of the Convention whoever they might be, were destined to an overwhelming defeat.—But we never did suppose that they would lay down their arms without a struggle, sound an unglorious retreat, and leave their opponents in an almost undisputed possession of the battle field. Yet such has been the effect of the nomination. The idea of nominating James K. Polk & George M. Dallas, with an expectation of electing them against *Henry Clay & Theodore Frelinghuysen*, is supremely ridiculous. Yet we admit that it has a better appearance than breaking up in a row. But as Mr. Polk has had the luck to receive the nomination and we are frequently met by the inquiry who is he, what has he done and "*where did he come from?*" We will let our readers know all that we know upon the important questions. We have understood since the nomination of Mr. Polk, that he was born in North Carolina, we know nothing of his early history, but we shall in all probability in a few days, have a long account of his genealogy,—tracing him down through a long line of glorious ancestors. All that we know of him as far as his public acts are concerned is, that he has been Speaker of the House of Representatives—once Governor of Tennessee and twice since rejected by the people when a candidate for the same office, by large and we may say increasing majorities, for in the year 1843 the last time he was a candidate, the majority against him was much greater than it was in '41. But as the leaders of the Locofoco party are presumed to be much better acquainted with his merits and availibility than we are, and by *some* may be considered better authority, we give below extracts from two letters copied from the Globe, in January last, contrasting the claims of Mr. Polk and Mr. King of Alabama, in reference to the Vice Presidency. The first two extracts are from the pen of Mr. Paine member of Congress from Alabama, and perhaps the other also.

"7. Finally, the political condition of their respective States is another point of preference for Mr King. Alabama is Democratic, Tennessee is Federal Whig. One is helping, the other is injuring, the Democratic cause. The red hot shot of Tennessee are now fired into the Democratic ship. This may be a misfortune, and not the fault of that former Democratic State, and her present public men. Still, it is a misfortune which entails a consequence, and which involves a serious consideration in the selection of a Vice Presidential candidate.

"In such a contest the Democracy has no compliments to spare to unfortunate States by carrying the burden of the public men who cannot bring their own State into the Democratic line.—They want strength, not weakness."

"But why attack Col. King? Why advert to his earliest legislative history? Does he feel that the political capital of Gov. Polk is quite too limited to secure a nomination from the Republican party, unless he can pull down the fame of others whose shadow has fallen across the path of this posthumous bantling for the Vice Presidency? If so, let me warn 'A Tennessee Democrat' that his disparagement of Col. King will add nothing to the political capital of Gov. Polk."

"But if he will convince me that there is a well founded suspicion—a reasonable doubt—of the personal courage of Col. King, I pronounce him, without hesitation or qualification, totally unfit for the office of Vice President of the United States. I care not how honorable a man may be, if he is a coward he *cannot maintain* his honor; and hence it is *such* a man is disqualified for the office of Vice President.

"Now, sir, Col. King has never been insulted day after day; and, above all, he was never caught roughly by the arm, when escaping from the Capitol, pulled round and told that he was the '*contemptible tool* of a petty tyrant!' I pledge my head, if he is ever so treated, he will resent the insult in the proper way. Will 'A Tennessee Democrat' do the same in regard to Gov. Polk?"

"What are the facts in regard to Gov. Polk? He has been twice *repudiated* in his own State by large majorities—defeated by an inexperienced politician; and it is not pretended that his name would add one *particle* of strength to the ticket in any State of this Union. Why, then, talk of *his* selection as the candidate of the party?"

"Again we are told, 'If, on the contrary; you do not run Gov. Polk, you may lose Tennessee.' Will the selection of Gov. Polk prevent that result? He has been run twice for Governor of that State lately, and has been defeated both times most signally. This would seem to be *conclusive* that Tennessee *cannot be carried* by the Democracy if Gov Polk is upon the ticket. If this be a legitimate conclusion, it is due to the principles we profess, not to jeopard their success by *vain* attempts to *force upon the people of Tennessee* a man whom they have twice refused to honor, notwithstanding the supposed 'deep, bold, and lasting impress left by Gov. Polk on our public affairs.'

"The truth is, it will not do. Gov. Polk has no greater claims upon the people of this Union than any other man of equal ability who has faithfully maintained the principles of his party. There are now at least one hundred men in the Union who have served their party as long, as ably, and as faithfully as Gov. Polk, whose claims are fully equal in every respect to his; but whose names have never been mentioned in connexion with the Vice Presidency, and possibly never will be."

"I therefore respectfully suggest to 'A Tennessee Democrat' to abandon that system of puffing, blowing, and swelling, by which a toad may be magnified into the dimensions of an ox; or, if he still wishes to persevere, let him do so upon the merits of his own *subject*, and not upon the demerits of others."

THE NOMINATIONS OF POLK AND DALLAS appear to be received with various degrees of acceptability at the hands of their political friends. The Whigs for the most part seem to be more pleased with the nomination than the party in whose name they were made.

The Richmond Enquirer is rejoiced at the selection of Mr. POLK. "It heals all division," says the Enquirer; "unites our party with bands of iron. It thwats "every hope which the Whigs had indulged of discord "and divisions. It blasts the election of Mr. CLAY, "and saves our country from the sceptre of the Dictator." This is the exuberance of enthusiasm—the phrenzy of delight too intense to last long.

The Enquirer quotes the remarks of Mr. ROANE of Virginia in the Convention in giving the vote of that State for Mr. POLK, to the effect that Virginia gave up Mr. VAN BUREN with reluctance, but that "their greatest desire was to defeat that apostate, HENRY CLAY."

As for the term "apostate," those who use it against Mr. CLAY may take it back to apply it to those in their own ranks, who, once loathing the name of *Democracy* now make boast of their adherence to it. There will be no want of instances in which the application may be made. Standing by the same principles which he advocated thirty years ago, and with which his name is identified, HENRY CLAY may listen with composure to the revilings of his enemies. He is so high above them that every hostile missile from such hands, like stones thrown upwards, will fall only on the heads of those who throw them.

But it was our purpose briefly to advert to the unfortunate habit into which some of our political opponents are falling of abusive, bitter and personal denunciations of Mr. CLAY. This characteristic marked the speeches in their late Convention; it is the staple of their popular harangues. They do not discuss principles; they urge no measures as connected with any system of national policy; their language is the language of vindictive personal hostility towards a great man; and they labour apparently for the sole purpose of implanting bad feelings in the minds of their followers against Mr. CLAY.

This will not do. It is a mistaken course. It is bad policy, and it is bad taste. It may infuse a fierce implacable hate into the bosoms of the more violent, and thus add more than usual bitterness to the coming canvass. But we have not so ill an opinion of the great mass of the other party to believe that they will respond to any such appeals of personal animosity. They know, and all honest minds know, that courtesy and gentlemanlike demeanour are becoming even in party contests, and that no one can depart therefrom without sinking his own respecticability. The pending controversy is to be decided on the merits of great national questions; let the issues be confined to these. As for Mr. CLAY's course for more than thirty years it is known to the whole country. His character is known; his personal qualities and his public; his frank and open bearing as a man and his high abilities as a States man. The regard and confidence of his friends no man can divert from him; and he carries with him the respect of all the high minded and generous hearted among his political opponents.

But with regard to the nominations of POLK and DALLAS, while the Richmond Enquirer rejoices thereat, an ominous frigidity marks their reception in other quarters. The Globe, as we have seen, makes wry faces and talks of the rejection of the people's favourite by the people's convention In New York the mass meeting called for the purpose of responding to the nominations was postponed, and has not been reassembled.

Throughout many portions of the South the nomination of Mr. POLK will be acceptable because any nomination would have been so there rather than that of Mr. VAN BUREN. In New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the name of Mr. POLK is but the stepping stone to the overwhelming triumph of the Whigs. In fact throughout the country it will soon be seen, we presume, that nothing more than a nominal contest is to take place.—*Baltimore American.*

Quarrels of the Indiana Locofocos—Spirited Resolutions.—No joint-snake was ever broken more completely in pieces by the blow of a club than the Locofoco party of Indiana has been by the events that have recently transpired. The whole Locofoco delegation of that State in Congress have declared against Martin Van Buren in a letter to the Globe, wherein they say that such a course on their part is dictated not only by their own judgments but by the public sentiment of their constituents, as made known to them through numberless communications from all parts of the State. On the other hand, the Central Locofoco Club of Indianapolis not only stand by Mr. Van Buren, but sharply rebuke their Representatives in Congress for the manifesto against him. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously by the club, on Saturday evening the 11th inst. We find them in the Indiana Sentinel, and, as coming from Locofocos, we think them capital. —*Louisville Journal.*

"*Resolved*, That we fully concur in the positions taken by Mr. Van Buren, Col. Benton, and Col. R. M. Johnson, in their recent letters on the subject of the annexation of Texas—that in particular we regard the letter of Mr. Van Buren as eminently statesmanlike and patriotic, and that its general tone and sentiments must be approved of by every prudent and thinking citizen of this Republic.

"*Resolved*, That our confidence in Mr. Van Buren as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Clay continues unabated.

"*Resolved*, That we indignantly disapprove and denounce the alleged proposition of the Secretary of State to give up to the British a large portion of Oregon—that we can view such a proposition only in the light of a bonus to Great Britain, to purchase her silence in regard to the annexation of Texas *as a slave territory*, and that we will never assent to such a scheme of infamy.

"*Resolved*, That circumstances give too much color to the rumors from Washington, that a few individuals prominently engaged in the 'immediate' annexation of Texas, have in view the ultimate severance of the Union, and the formation of a 'Southern confederacy;' that none but traitors to the best interests of Mankind could participate in such a project, and that we will resist its consummation into death.

"*Resolved*, That the alleged conspirators alluded to are the worst enemies of Texas and its proposed annexation to this Union—that their inveterate and suspicious precipitancy will delay the object they profess to have in view, and, if persisted in, will forever prevent its accomplishment.

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party have honestly sustained, as far as they have had the power so to do, the just rights of the South, particularly in relation to her '*peculiar institutions*'—that they have done this, at the expense, in some degree, of the strong disapprobation of those who regard slavery as a moral evil which should be put down at once, regardless of constitutional stipulations, or the consequences which might follow that we mean still to adhere to a just policy, notwithstanding the odium we may incur thereby—but, nevertheless, we cannot *forget* that our common cause was to a great degree *deserted* by the South in 1840—nor can we doubt the fatal consequences which must ensue if their course of the past year be much longer persisted in.

"*Resolved*, That our members of Congress were not sent to Washington for the purpose of 'manufacturing public sentiment'—of undermining one candidate for the Presidency at the expense of another nor of engaging in intrigues for the sake of securing to themselves future political promotion—that we respectfully invite them to an assidious and faithful discharge of their appropriate duties, and that, having done all that can be reasonably expected or demanded of them in that respect, they be invited to immediately adjourn.

"On motion, ordered, that these resolutions be printed in the Indiana State Sentinal, and forwarded to our members of Congress.

China Wheat in Maryland.—There has been left with us a few heads of wheat called the "hard-ware wheat," taken from Bloomfield farm, belonging to H. R. Smeltzer, Esq., near Middletown, Maryland. The history of this white wheat is thus stated. A few heads were found in a crate of china ware, imported from the North of China, by a farmer of Virginia, and then introduced to the soil of this country. It averages from 150 to 180 grains to the head; will yield from 45 to 50 bushels to the acre, and ripens from eight to ten days earlier than any other species of wheat.

Asparagus.—A medical correspondent, on whose statement we can most implicitly rely, informs us that the advantages of this plant are not sufficiently estimated by those who suffer from rheumatism and gout.—Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent; and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient carefully avoid all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. The heads may be eaten in the usual way, but tea made from the leaves and stalks, and drank three or four times a day, is a certain remedy, though not equally agreeable.—York (Eng.) Couram.

EASTON, April 23rd, 1844:

To *J. Dale Powell*, Esq. Secretary of the Whig Convention at Barren Creek Springs.

SIR:—Your letter of the 22nd ult. received per mail of this day, communicates to me the official news of my selection, by the Whig Convention assembled at Barren Creek prings, on the 18th of the present month, as an Elector of President and Vice President for the 6th Congressional district of Maryland.

For this distinguished mark of confidence at the hands of the Whigs of the District, I return my sincere acknowledgments It shews that the Whigs of the lower counties welcome their new allies and fellow laborers of Talbot; and in true spirit receive and admit them into their noble family and brotherhood. I accept the sacred trust confided to me and shall endeavor so to bear it, as not to sully our great cause or deceive the expectations of confiding friends.

I think, Sir, "coming events cast their shadows before them" sufficiently to indicate that the success of our cause in Maryland, is as certain as any thing human can be. The approaching National Convention in Baltimore will soon determine whose claims, as our great Captain and leader, it will be my duty to enforce. In expressing the fond hope that it may select the great patriot and statesmen, "Harry of the West," the living personification and true embodiment of the great principles of our cause, I feel sure of a sympathetic response in the bosom of every Whig in the district.—But let that choice fall on whom it may, such is my confidence in its wisdom and virtue, it will be my pride and pleasure to advance to the utmost of my humble abilities, the decision of that Convention.

You express the wish of our friends that I should visit the district during the approaching canvass. It will afford me pleasure to do so, when deemed requisite or proper, at any time after the 10th of June next.

For the kind terms in which you have announced the result of the Convention, accept Sir, personally my regard.

Very respectfully, your ob't., ser'vt.

SAMUEL HAMBLETON, Jr.

CLAY MEETING.

At a meeting of the friends of Henry Clay in Buck-Town and vicinity, the following proceedings were had, viz: The meeting was organized on motion of James H. Eccleston. Dr. Wm. H. Muse was called to the Chair, and Robert LeCompte, appointed Secretary. The meeting being organized, on motion of James H. Eccleston, a committee of five were appointed by the Chair, to submit to the meeting the names of five persons to serve as officers of this Club,

Whereupon, James H. Eccleston, Edward Ross, Thos. H. Newton, John Mowbray and Jere Bramble, were appointed said committee, and after retiring a short time, returned and reported the following names, to wit:—for President John F. Eccleston; Vice President, B. Keene; Peter Barnett, Treasurer; Polish Mills Recording Secretary; Edw'd. Cook, Corresponding Secretary. The report of the committee was received and adopted by the meeting. Upon motion, a committee of five were appointed by the Chair to draught and report a Constitution and Bye laws for the government of this Club at its next meeting. On motion it was

Resolved, That this Club adjourn to meet again on Saturday week, at three o'clock, when the *Bucktown Ashland Clay Club Room* will be dedicated, at which time and place several addresses may be expected.

DR. WM. H. MUSE, President.

ROBERT G. H. LECOMPTE, Sec'ry.

Mr. McDuffie's free trade speech meets with much greater applause from the free-traders of Great Britain, than it did even from the Locofocos in this country. Mr. Cobden, the leader of the free trade British orators, in a recent speech, made copious extracts from the speech of the South Carolina Senator, finding him as among the greatest of American statesmen.

It is very flattering to our Locofocos to find their opinions quoted and lauded by the English champions of free trade. This fact ought to convince those who believe the Locofocos are striving to promote the true interests of our country, that their party is more favorable to British than American prosperity. The British are extremely anxous to see the triumph of free trade doctrines in this country, for, then, they could drain from us all our money and render us a mere colonial dependency of the British Empire. If free trade would advance American interests in the trade between this country and England, of course the British politicians and manufacturers would not be anxious that it should be established.—Free trade in this country would promote British interests, and, knowing this, the British are doing all they can to promote the success of the Locofoco party.—*Louisville Journal.*

The stale and oft-repeated slander of *bargain and corruption* between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay is revived by the Richmond Inquirer and its antediluvians on the authority of some declarations recently made in the House of Representatives, by a locofoco member from Kentucky, *Lynn Boyd.*

A complete extinguisher is put upon this new and virtuous effort to revive an exploded lie, by the following communication in the National Intelligencer from a whig member from the same state. We wish the Inquirer joy of this new predicament!—*N. Y. American.*

To the Editors: Col Lynn Boyd having recently resuscitated the stale slander of bargain and corruption between Messrs Clay and Adams, it was esteemed a duty to inquire whether he believed it. His answer to the enquiry is before the country. The public may have some curiosity to know what was Mr. Boyd's opinion upon this question when Mr. Clay was not a candidate.—The Hopkinsvill Gazette of the 11th inst. which is sent to you, in reviewing Mr. Boyd's course has the following sentence, viz:

'We assert most positively that we can prove, by one of the most respectable citizens of Hopkinsville, that Lynn Boyd declared to him that the charges preferred against Mr. Clay were utterly false and groundless, and were gotten up for mere political purposes. And we defy Lynn Boyd to deny this fact.'

This Gazette was shown to Mr. Boyd, and his attention called to the above paragraph, that he might deny it, as publicly as he had resuscitated the charge. He not having thought proper to do so, the favor is asked to insert this in your paper, by yours, with respect.

W. P. THOMASSON.

May 21st. 1844.

THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

The Locofocos have evidently no idea of making a contest in Maryland so far as the Presidential election is concerned. It is idle to deny this, it is equally idle to attempt to prove it.—They will however, make some effort in the election of Governor, although we do not believe that in respect to that officer they entertain any hopes of success. They will notwithstanding make an effort, and it will be necessary for the Whigs to arouse themselves and assert their power in October, for then will be the only contest. This being the real ground of whatever battle there may be, it is a matter of rejoicing that the Whig candidate for Governor stands on such high ground in regard to the matters which so deeply concern the people of this State. It cannot be unsafe to put in command one who warned us of the shoal on which the ship of State it now stranded. It cannot be unsafe to elevate to the Chief Magistracy of the State one who foretold, eight years ago the debt and taxation which are now upon us, and strove with might and main, by art and ingenuity to avert the sad catastrophe. For eight years the Locofocos have perverted to electioneering purposes the eight million bill and its consequences.—We say that they have perverted it to such uses for they have a greater share of the responsibility of it than the Whigs. But the nomination of Mr. Pratt has completely disarmed them, their mouths are closed, their hobby is broken down, spavined ringboned and wind-broken as it always was, it is now completely prostrate and its burden in the mud. Whigs let the name of Pratt be the rallying cry, for whatever fight the Locofocos may make will be in regard to to the election o Governor. The office holders will no doubt battle with the energy that despair inspires. It will be a vain strife. The elections of next fall have an interest of the very highest character and on such occasions the Whigs of Maryland are always at their posts.—*Frederick Examiner.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.

Philadelphia, June 1st, 1844.

A Wife shot by her Husband, and Suicide of the latter. The neighborhood of Pear and Dock streets was thrown into great excitement this morning, by the perpetration of one of the most horrible murders and suicides that has occured in this city for some time. The circumstances are as follows: A Frenchman, by the name of Lescure, and his wife, arrived in this city, from New Orleans, two or three days ago, and took boarding in Dock, three doors from Pear st., at a French boarding house. At about 3 o'clock this morning, as the wife was about leaving the room, her husband asked her where she was going; she answered, that she was going out. He immediately seized a pistol, which was lying on the table, and shot her in the left side near the hip, the ball passing through her body & coming out on the right side. He then took up another pistol, which was also lying on the table, and shot himself through the heart, which produced his instant death. His wife, at 12 o'clock to-day, while the inquest was held over the husband, was considered as past all hope of recovery. It is feared mortification will take place, as she lingers in great agony. Nothing is known of their previous history. Jealousy is said to be the cause of the horrible act; they had been quarrelling the day previous.

H.

THE DEAD.

Weep not for the dead, behold! they live for evermore. The breaches made will eventually be closed, and survivors may rejoice in hope of reunion with them who happily first outweathered the storm, escaped all dangers, and safely arrived to their father's house. Our intercourse is merely suspended—not for ever termmated. These friends wait our arrival at home, and when our pilgrimage is accomplished, will welcome us to the mansions prepared for our reception. We shall meet again, and take sweet counsel together, and tuning our harps to praise, and without weariness perpetually serving God, the one God of our salvation. Oh! what were our feeling, if here we bid an eternal adieu to those who engrossed our esteem, and whose friendship has been the balm of life? The wound inflicted would remain unhealed; and we must descend to the tomb refusing to be comforted, because they are not. Now we penetrate the darkness which hovers over the valley of the shadow of death, and following them to the throne of God, behold their spirits worshiping in his presence. We know that these particles of dust shall be recollected, re-modelled, reanimated; and, to crown the whole, that at no far distant period our souls will be united in indissoluble bonds; and as we are companions in the kingdom, and tribulation of Christ below, we shall together participate the bliss and glory of heaven.—*Pain.*

Good Advice.—A modern author of some celebrity, says.—"If thou canst refrain from unnecessary conversation and idle visits and suppress the desire of 'hearing and telling some new things,' thou wilt find not only abundant leisure, but convenient opportunity, for usful meditation.—It is the declaration of Seneca, that. "As often as he mingled in the company of men, he came out of it *less a man* than he went in."

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"Aw, Mis———, do me the
nty a awm."

"Pray excuse me," said the
sed to *annexation*"

"I say, Mister, how came you
crooked?" "My eyes?" "Yes,"
two girls and trying to look love at
time."

MARRIED

On Sunday last, by the Rev. T
Benjamin Stevens, to Miss *Sarah M*

TO RENT FO

THE farm now in the occupancy
compte, this farm has three fi
hundred and fifty thousand each; it
Big Mill and the little brick Mill a
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Also the farm in Black-water, no
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ply to the subscriber, near the Mapl
LEW
June 8, 1844 tf

CONSTABLES

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facis
Corkran, Esq. and to me direc
Jesse Hubbard use of James W.
the goods and chattels, land and ten
M. Leary, James W. Rawlings, an
will sell at public sale, for cash, on
day of July next, between the hours
o'clock, at Joel Cornwell's store in
Short's right and title to the followin
one negro boy John, about 16 years
boy Dick, about 24 years of age; tak
of said Wm. Short, and will be sold
bove named writ and costs. Attend
URIAH MEDFO
June 8, 1844. 3w

IN CHA
23rd
Ordered that the sale of the proper
John Rumbold against Jane C
made and reported by the Trustee, J
be ratified and confirmed unless cau
contrary, on or before the 29th day o
ded a copy of this order be publishe
per in Dorchester county, once in ea
sive weeks before the 29th day of Ju
The report states the amount of sa
True copy, test,
LOUIS G.
June 8, 1844 3w.

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