THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, July 13, 1844.

For President of the U. States

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

THOMAS G. PRATT.

WHIG NOMINATED TICKET.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.
FRANCIS P. PHELPS.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
JOSEPH E. MUSE Jr.,
JOHN R. KEENE,
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
REUBEN TALL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES SMITH,
JOHN MUIR,
JOHN NEWTON.

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 Strtes, 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.

THE RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.—We are glad to be able to state that after the great loss of property and the horrid scenes of slaughter and bloodshed which have occurred, that the disturbances have ceased—quiet and order again restored—the military force have been withdrawn from the riotous district and the church of St. Philip placed under the protection of the civil police.

THE LOCO FOCO CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—The Whig candidate for Governor has been for years in the service of the State, and his opinions upon every matter of State policy is known to the people. Further than this, he is now mingling with the people, learning their views upon all the important subjects that agitate the people of Maryland, and communicating his own freely and fully. But where is Mr. Carroll? He shrinks from the contest (and they say it is not the first time;) he is quite too dignified to mingle with the people, his aristocratic hands might be poluted by *ignoble* touch, and he might inhale too much Democratic atmosphere. His views are not known upon any of the questions of State policy. Was he an advocate of the eight million loan bill? Is he a repudiator? In what way does he propose to rid the people of their taxes?—Is he in favor of a property qualification? There are hundreds of questions which it is necessary should be answered by Mr. Carroll, that would not be required from a candidate who had been much engaged in public life, and had frequently been before the people.—We do not think our opponents will have the effrontery to say that it is unbecoming in a candidate for Governor to canvass the State, when it is well known that the present Governor set the example and his party applauded him for it, and when it is also known, that little Jemmy Polk is now doing his best at stump speaking. Now the truth is, and our opponents cannot deny it, Mr. Carroll is too aristocratic to mingle with the people, or entertains views that he is afraid to promulgate before the people, or is concious of intellectual inferiority to Col. Pratt, and is therefore afraid to meet him. If one of these three things is not the case, we should be glad to hear from the Locos where he is and what he is about. Perhaps he is on the *sick list*.

While we are upon this subject, we invite all the people, Locos as well as Whigs to come to the Whig rally in Cambridge on Tuesday next, and there besides other eloquent orators from different sections of the State, they can see and hear the man who is to preside over the destinies of Maryland for the next three years —THOMAS G. PRATT.

The members of the Whig Convention chosen by primary assemblies to select a candidate for the State Senate, four candidates to represent the county in the General Assembly, and three Commissioners for the county, assembled at Bradshaw's Hotel, Cambridge, on the day appointed for its meeting.

The Convention was organised by calling JAMES CARROLL to the Chair and appointing THOMAS HAYWARD Secretary. The convention then proceeded to the business for which it was assembled.

After several ballottings, the choice of the Convention fell upon Dr. FRANCIS P. PHELPS for the State Senate, upon JOSEPH E. MUSE, JR., JOHN R. KEENE, WILLIAM FRAZIER and REUBEN TALL, Esqrs., for Delegates to the General Assembly, and upon JOHN NEWTON, JAMES SMITH (S. C.,) and JOHN MUIR, Esqs for Commissioners for the County.

After its regular proceedings, the Convention then passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention, in the selection of the candidates for the State Senate, the General Assembly and Commissioners for the County, whom they have recommended to the support of the Whigs of Dorchester county, have been actuated by a desire to choose those whom they deemed best fitted, under the circumstances, to advance the interests of the State and county and to promote the success of the Whig party.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention believe, that upon the success of Whig principles and the adoption of them in the administration of our Government depends the prosperity of these United States and the ultimate continuance of Republican institutions among us.

Resolved, That governments were established for the good of the whole people, and as ours was formed by the people themselves, the spurious Democracy which proclaims that it can be changed or abrogated in any other mode than that prescribed by each people for themselves, in their organic law, is subversive of all stability in government, and must necessarily lead to insecurity in private and political privileges, to disorder, confusion, anarchy and ultimate despotism.

Resolved, That in this critical juncture in our country's government, when the establishment of correct principles in its administration, and the steady pursuit of these by faithful and competent officers, may be essential to the preservation of our institutions, nay, of liberty itself, no personal pique, personal predilection or political prejudice should have a seat in a Whig bosom, but every member of the party should cast these upon the altar of patriotism, and with heart, hand and spirit, strive to promote the success of the Whig candidates and of Whig principles.

Resolved, That in Clay, Frelinghuysen, and Pratt, we support men, the consistency of whose conduct in public and private life, give the Whig party an assurance, that no prospect of self aggrandisement, nor any hope of a continuance in office, could induce them to betray their party or abuse their principles; but should circumstances require it, either of these would cheerfully sacrifice upon the altar of their country's good, present power and future political advancement.

Resolved, That in supporting such men every pulsation of our hearts is one of enthusiasm, because we feel that in supporting them, we support those who are indentified with ourselves in the principles which we believe necessary to give prosperity to our country, perpetuity to our institutions and security to our privileges.

Resolved, That as James K. Polk when in Congress shewed himself the supple tool of a despotic President, in order to promote his own selfish ends and future political power, we believe, he would, if elected President of the United States shew the same elastic conscience in using the power of his office to secure a re election, and therefore deem him unfit for such a station and unworthy the suffrages of the American people.

Resolved, When a man has grown grey in the support of one set of principles and suddenly abandones them for another set entirely opposite, and that plainly for the purpose of obtaining political power, he shews, by such conduct, that he *could* not have been actuated in the change by an honest conviction, but proves by such a course so total a want of integrity as to merit the scorn and detestation of every honorable mind.—Such a man is George M. Dallas, the Loco candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That we, the members of this Convention, as a band of brothers united, are determined to sacrifice every selfish consideration to promote the success of our principles, principles the success of which we believe will lead our beloved country to peace, prosperity, happiness and virtue.

Resolved, That these proceeding be published in the Cambridge Chronicle.

The Response of Lake's Dist ict.

At an unusually large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Lake's District, held at Insley's Mill on Saturday the 29th. of June, for the purpose of forming a Clay Club for said district, on motion of Benjamin G. Keene Esq., Henry L. McNamara Esq. was called to the chair, and Martin L. Wall appointed Secretary.—On motion the President appointed B. G. Keene, Chas. Tubman, M. Insley, L. Moore and D. Fallin Esqrs. a committee to draft a constitution and code of by-laws for the government of the club. On motion the President appointed Saml. Mobray, Martin Wall and Henry Elliott Esqs. a committee to nominate permanent officers for the club. The committees then returned, and, after a short absence, Mr. Keene reported a constitution and code of laws which were unanimously adopted. Mr. Mobray reported the following nominations for officers, which were unanimously approved. President, Henry L. McNamara Esq.—Vice—do. Levin Insley and John W. Hayward Esqrs.—Recording Secretary, Wm. W. Mace Esq.—Corresponding Secretary, Gabriel P. Lake Esq. On motion the Chair appointed B. G. Keene, Henry Elliott, Henry Moore, John Denney and M. Insley Esqrs. a committee to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee retired, and after a brief absence reported the following which were enthusiastically responded to and adopted:

WHEREAS, we the Whigs of Lake's District, in Dorchester County, feeling a deep interest in common with our Whig brethren throughout the union, for the advancement of Whig principles; and believing as we most sincerely do, that the prosperity and happiness of our beloved country depend upon those principles being carried out—*and whereas* the Whig National Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on the first day of May last, representing as we believe the opinions and wishes of a large majority of the people throughout this union, did nominate Henry Clay for the Presidency of the United States, and Theodore Frelinghuysen for the Vice Presidency—be it therefore

Resolved, That this meeting do heartily approve the above nominations, and pledge themselves to use every fair and honorable means to secure their election.

Resolved, That in Henry Clay we recognize the true Patriot, the sound and experienced Statesman, the able defender of popular rights, and the proud champion of liberty and freedom.

Resolved, That his long and untiring devotion to the welfare of his country—the sacrifice of personal advancement—and the very able manner in which he has conducted himself in public life (both at home and abroad) merits from this nation their lasting gratitude.

Resolved, That we have every confidence in the ability and integrity of Theodore Frelinghuysen, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That in Thomas G. Pratt, the Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland, we have ever found a true and faithful friend of Whig principles, and pledge ourselves to active effort in endeavouring to secure his election.

Resolved, That we hold this to be a contest for principles, and we boldly and fearlessly proclaim ours as comprising a well regulated national currency—the distribution of the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands among the States agreeable to their federal population—a Tariff for revenue, to be derived solely from impost duties to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and *discriminating* with *special reference* to the *protection* of the domestic labour of the country—a single term for the Presidency—a reform of Executive usurpations, whereby the expressed wishes of the people shall not be defeated. Believing these principles to lie at the very foundation of our institutions, we intend to rally around them, trusting the issue to the patriotism and intelligence of the people.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Cambridge Chronicle and American Whig, Baltimore.

The proceedings being ended, it was proposed that the meeting be entertained with addresses from some of those present who might feel disposed to address the meeting. E. RICHARDSON HOOPER Esq. was called to the stand, and addressed the meeting upon the political topics of the day, and concluded by introducing D. M. HENRY Esq., who proceeded to address them with his usual force and eloquence. The subject of the Tariff he argued and explained in a most convincing manner, interlarding his remarks with several appropriate anecdotes which elicited rounds of applause from the audience. R. S. HAYWARD Esq. of Tallahassee, Florida, was loudly called for, and, mounting the stand, he addressed the meeting in strains of moving eloquence, making a most felicitous reference to two revolutionary veterans that sat beside him.

The meeting was enlivened by the singing of Clay songs, and the utmost union and harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN & PRATT, every man feeling it his bounden duty to exert himself for the success of the Whig candidates, and determined that in the approaching contest Lake's District will be true to her former faith and fame.

HY. L. McNAMARA, Chr'n.
MARTIN L. WALL, Sect'y.

MORE RIOTING IN PHILADELPHIA.

In consequence of fire arms having been taken into several Catholic Churches, immediately preceding and on the Fourth, and the fact becoming generally known a large crowd assembled at St. Philip's Church, in Queen street, Southwark, last evening, and demanded their removal. The Sheriff was sent for, who immediately attended, and had about forty stand of arms removed therefrom to the Southwark watch-house. The excitement then abated and the crowd began to disperse.

About two o'clock on Saturday morning, a further search of the Church of St. Philip was made, and the following arms and amunition found, in addition to the twelve muskets taken possession of the previous evening—53 muskets and fowling pieces, 10 pistols of different kinds, a keg of powder and a box of cartridges. Of the guns found 23 were loaded, some so heavily that they could not have been fired without bursting the piece. The City Guard remained in possession of the Church all Saturday morning.

About half past two o'clock in the afternoon General Cadwalader rode into the street on horseback, and, in a short address to those gathered about, endeavored to persuade them to retire to their homes, but without having any effect. In reply to questions put to him as to the authority by which arms were taken into the Church, he stated that an order for twenty muskets had been issued under the authority of the Governor, and they had been delivered before he knew anything of the order. He then repeated his endeavors to persuade them to disperse, but he had to retire without being able to accomplish anything.

The alderman of the district swore in extra constables during the afternoon—ten for each ward.

At 7 o'clock, the Sheriff arrived from the city with a posse of about one hundred and fifty strong. With this force he succeeded in driving the throng that was congregated there towards the east end of the street.—When all was clear from Second to Third street, lines of men were stationed, who prevented all ingress, except to those living within the square.

During the evening the military force was increased by the presence of the Mechanic Rifle, Washington Blues, Cadwaladar Grays, Mackle, Rifle and City Guards. The crowd gradually increased in number and turbulence. About 11 o'clock the Junior Artillerists arrived with three field pieces; these were stationed at Second, Third and Queen streets, commanding every avenue to the church. Gen. Cadwalader then with a platoon of men charged upon the throng in Second street below Queen street, driving them to Christian street.

The same measures were adopted up Second and in Queen street, above Third and below Second, and a good many arrests were made by the military and police. In Third street matters appeared to have a serious aspect. Stones having been thrown, and the officers in command struck by them, preparations were made to discharge the field piece stationed there. The address of Gen. Cadwallader was received with groans and he was dared to fire. It is said that the General had given the order and the piece was levelled so as to take effect among the mob, when Charles Naylor, Esq. rushed before the cannon, and either countermanded the order or begged the General to do so. He was immediately arrested and carried into the church. The determined spirit of the military appeared to check the mob, and they gradually dispersed. The most of the military retired about daylight on Sunday, leaving the church in charge of the Mechanic Rifle and another company, said to be the Hibernian Greens.

The crowd rapidly increased in front of the Church, and about eleven o'clock threats were made that the Church would be attacked, if Mr. Naylor was not released. An old four pounder was brought in front of the Church, lashed upon timber wheels. This was loaded and pointed against the door, the mob declaring that they would fire if Charles Naylor was not given up to them. They did not fire, however, but several got pieces of scantling and burst in the pannels of the door west of the principal entrance.

Upon this being done, Mr. Naylor was released, and getting upon the steps, he made a short address, in which he begged them, as they loved him, to do as he intended to do, to retire to their homes. They cheered him in reply, and, mounting him on their shoulders, marched off towards his house, a large number of the crowd following him, and a great many also left the spot, thinking that the people would now disperse.

In the meantime they had hauled off their gun, and posted it in an open space on Christian street commanding the back of the building. It was then pointed at one of two circular windows in the wall about ten feet from the ground. The gun was then fired, but missing the window it broke a brick or two alongside it. The gun was not charged with a proper ball, it is said; small pieces of old iron being used again.

The gun was taken down to the wharf for the purpose of reloading, and about one o'clock it was brought back again, and with it, another piece regularly mounted on wheels was posted in the rear of the church.—One of them, loaded with large pieces of iron, was discharged, but with little effect on the wall. The missiles with which it was charged rebounding to a distance of a hundred yards, to the greatest fright of the neighbors.

At this time, Thomas Grover and Lewis C. Levin arrived, and the latter, mounting one of the pieces, made an address to the crowd, at the same time stones were flying against the walls and the window on the left side of the altar.

Mr. Levin was followed by Mr. Grover and others, who succeeded in pacifying the crowd so far that they promised to spare the church if the Hibernia Greens were taken out of the building. This was at last done and the Markle Rifles came out guarding the Hibernia Greens. They proceeded together up Second st. as far as German, a crowd following and cheering the rifle company, but pelting the Greens as often as they could get a chance. At German street the Greens rapidly retreated, a few of them firing their muskets as they fled.

The mob pursued the Greens, who scattered and fled in every direction.

Three o'clock—A great variety of rumors are afloat, and one knows not what to believe. One of the Greens has been carried into the Commissioner's Hall, wounded, and some say that he is dead. One was caught while running up German street, and dreadfully beaten. Another was caught in Small street, and it is said he was killed. The mob have possession of a number of muskets dropped by the Greens as they fled. One of the Greens was wounded by a bullet from his own musket.

Mr. Grover, at the head of a few well-disposed citizens, took the cannon from the rear of the church down to the wharf, and spiked them. The Girard Bank is opened as the head quarters, and the military are gathering in the State-house yard.

MORMON TROUBLES—DEATH OF JOE AND HIRAM SMITH.—Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, his brother Hiram Smith, and a leading Mormon named Richards, were killed in prison at Carthage, Illinois, on the evening of the 27th of June.—We subjoin some of the facts in the case from the Quincy (Illinois) Whig of the 28th ult:

It appears that Joe and Hiram Smith, and a number of other Morman leaders were in jail at Carthage, confined on certain offences against the laws of the State. The Carthage Grays a volunteer company, were placed as a guard around the jail. About 6 o'clock, on the evening of the 27th, an attempt was made by the Mormons on the outside to rescue the prisoners from the custody of the Guard. A youth about 19 years of age (a Mormon) began the fray by shooting the sentinel at the door, wounding him severely in the shoulder. Simultaneously with this attempt, the Mormons on the inside of the jail, including the Smiths, presented pistols through the windows and doors of the jail and fired upon the guard without, wounding, it is supposed, mortally, four of the old citizens of Hancock! It is unnecessary to say this blood-thirsty attempt on the part of the Mormons, was the signal for certain and sure vengeance. The lives of Joe Smith and his brother Hiram, and Richards, Joe Smith's Secretary, were quickly taken, and we believe some others. Carthage was filled with Mormons, previous to the affray. The Mormons appeared to be collecting around the jail, for the purpose of attempting the rescue of their leader.

LATER.—The Cincinnatti Atlas, of July 4, contains intelligence from Nauvoo up to 4 o'clock on the evening of the 28th June. We copy the following from that paper.

The steamer Mendota, at St. Louis, left Nauvoo on Friday at 4 o'clock. Capt. Riley says he stopped at Nauvoo several hours, and talked with a number of the Mormons; and that while there a body of Mormons came in, bearing the dead bodies of Joe and Hiram Smith. Mr. Phelps was not killed but was in Nauvoo when the Mendota left, making a speech to the Mormons, and advising them to peace. Richards was not injured—no Mormons being killed except Joe and Hiram Smith. The Mormons all express a determination to keep the peace, and not to resort to arms except in necessary defence.

MORE CHANGES.

"The cry is still they come! Every day brings intimations from every direction, that the Locofoco party is in a state of dissolution. In addition to the signs and omens heretofore given, we record the following.

The Gennessee County (Michigan) Democrat, hitherto *Loco*, has refused to support Polk and Texas, and has come out boldly for *Clay* and the *Tariff*!

The Dayton (O.) Journal contains the renunciation of William McCauly, Jacob Wagner, Henry M. Good, and R. D. Elikins, all of Montgomery county, who prefer CLAY and the United States, to POLK and Texas.

We hear of seventeen changes, the right way, in the Southern part of Warren county; and a highly influential Democrat, from the Northern part of the same county, told us a few days since, that he and his Democratic neighbors had resolved to vote the Liberty ticket.

Mr. Shinn, a member of the Virginia Senate, from the counties of Harrison, Wood, &c. appears in the Clarksburg Gazette with a letter to his constituents. He was a Locofoco, and now gives his reasons why he cannot support Mr. Polk, and why he will support Mr. Clay.

Mr. Shinn's accession to the Whigs is valuable, because he has a vote in the State Senate, and because he has influence with the people.

A gentleman from Virginia informs us that sixteen Locofocos joined the Whig Club at Parkersburg the other day.—*Cincinnatti Gaz.*

ANOTHER.—James Norberry, a farmer of Liberty township, Logan county, (O.) has renounced Polkism. He says—

"I am satisfied with the miseries of Locofocoism. I shall support Henry Clay for the Presidency, who is an original democrat, and his principles—One Presidential term, a restriction of the Veto power, a sound and uniform currency, (the same for the government and the people,) the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, a protective tariff, and an economical administration of the Government. I believe the Whigs to be following in the footsteps of Washington, Madison, Jefferson, and the original Democratic party. Here the path of the Whigs, and that which I always intend to persue, come together, here I gladly join them to help forward the good cause, and here I bid adieu, finally and forever, to the Locofoco, Polko-choko, patent, progressive, veto democracy."

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The New Orleans papers of the 2d instant, received last night, contain incomplete returns of the votes cast in that city at the election on the preceeding day. We subjoin them:

From the New Orleans Bee, July 2.

VICTORY!!!

Although incomplete, the Whigs of New Orleans have triumphed handsomely. But for the outrages, noticed elsewhere, the vote yesterday would have been overwhelming. The Whigs would have elected every member of their ticket by tremendrous majorities. Had the election proceeded legally in any one of the Wards in which it was disturbed, every Whig would have been returned. As it is, a majority of our legislative ticket is elected, and nearly the whole of the Convention candidates.—Be of good cheer, Whigs of the Union, Louisiana will do her duty in November.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, July 2.

The election yesterday passed off without any disturbance of the public peace. Some circumstances however, greatly to be regretted, occurred. In several wards, both of the First and Second Municipalities owing to differences between the judges of election with regard to the sufficiency of the certificates of naturalization issued from the City Court of Lafayette, commonly known as "Elliott" certificates the polls were closed at an early hour of the day; and the votes of undoubted legality refused.

In the Second Municipality the average Whig majority is about 224. The list of votes we were not able to ascertain. Mr. Blache, we understand, ran rather behind the remainder of the Whig ticket, and there is some doubt whether he is selected. In the Convention it is believed that six Whigs and four Democrats have been chosen. The entire Whig Legislative ticket is believed to be elected.

Col. Benton on the Nomination.—Col Benton, in a letter to Gen. Van Antwerp of New York, gives a cold acquiescence in the nomination of Polk and Dallas—and upon the ground that they had nothing to do with "*the intrigue which has nullified the choice of the people and the rights of the people, and the principles of our government*, in the person of Van Buren."

While he intimates his intention to support Polk and Dallas, Col. Benton remarks very significantly that the people will now teach the Congress intriguers "to attend to law making and to let President making and unmaking alone in future."

We quote the following passage from this very remarkable epistle:

The Texas treaty which consummated the intrigue, was nothing but the final act in a long conspiracy, in which the sacrifice of Mr. Van Buren had been previously agreed upon, and the nomination of Mr. Wright for Vice president, proves it: for his opinions and those of Mr. Van Buren on the Texas question were indentical, and if fatal to one should have been fatal to the other.

Besides, Mr. Van Buren was right, and whenever Texas is admitted, it will have to be done in the way pointed out by him.

We are glad to learn from the Annapolis Republican that several of the most prominent persons engaged in the disgraceful riot there on the 4th inst., have been arrested and committed to the jail of that city. It is the universal wish here that the *heaviest penalties of the law* should be visited on the offenders. As this gross violation of the peace and order of the "ancient city" was committed within sight and hearing of the Government house, his Excellency will scarcely be prevailed upon to grant them a pardon.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—A meeting, held at Crawford Court House, Russell County, Alabama, on the 8th ult., adopted a series of resolutions, moved by Gen. JAMES HAMILTON, one of which proposed a convention of the people of the Southern States, on the subject of slavery, and requests suitable arrangements to be made, forthwith, for an election, by Congressional districts in each State, on the first Monday in September next, of delegates to a Convention of Southern States, to be held at Richmond, Virginia. An address from the Committee of Publication, of which Gen. Hamilton was chairman, to the people of *the Slaveholding States*, accompanies the resolutions. The purpose of of the Convention, as declared in one of the resolutions is "to prevent the catastrophe of a dissolution of the Union."

A Fright.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a bull, made almost wild by being chased, ran in the basement of a Church, in Sixth street, near the Second Avenue, where some of the congregation were at prayer meeting. The animal bolted in just at the moment of the exercises—and the scene that followed may be imagined; such a screaming and scampering and jumping out of the windows pell mell was never before seen.

The animal went the entire length of the room, knoking down one old lady, but doing her no injury save a great fright, and after butting at the wall until exhausted fell down, and ropes being obtained was secured.

This was the second Church the animal had visited we understand, in the course of the evening, breaking up the exercises in both places.—*N. Y. American.*

MARRIED,

At Salisbury on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. T. W. Simpson, EDWARD J. WAINRIGHT, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, to OLIVIA, daughter of Capt. Jacob Riggin.

On the 4th inst. at Almodington, Somerset county, Md., by the same, Gen'l. GEORGE HANDY to MARY ELLEN, youngest daughter of the late John C. Wilson Jr.

WHIG RALLY

THOMAS G. PRATT, the Whig can
GEO. R. RICHARDSON Esq. of Bal
SAMUEL HAMBLETON Esq., Ele
for this Congressional District, will add
citizens in Cambridge on Tuesday nex
noon. The people every where are in
July 13

GRAND RALLY
OF THE
WHIGS OF CAROLIN

MASS CONVENT

To be held at DENTON, on TUES
JULY, instant. All who are favor
lection of Clay and Frelinghuysen
dency and Vice-Presidency of the
and Thomas G. Pratt, Esq., of Princ
the Chief Magistracy of Maryland.
attend. Our Whig brethern of Del
the adjoining counties of the Eas
Maryland are particularly requested
their respective County banners; an
ble, with Bands of Music. Amon
guished Speakers, who will be preser
Thomas G. Pratt, the Whig Gubern
date, Hon. Jno. P. Kennedy, Augus
lord George R. Riccardson, of the
more; Chas. G. Ridgely, Esq. of De
Wm. L. Gaither, of Montgomery,
Long Esq. of Somerset. Other sp
tinction will also be present, and am
Electoral candidates for the Easter
delegation from Dover will be in atte
the Splendid Prize Banner, which
to the gallant State of Delaware, at t
National Convention.

☞Seats will be provided for the Ladie
tiful collation for all. No intoxicating
allowed on the grounds.

A cordial welcome will be extended
disposed to hear the eloquence of some
guished orators of Delaware and Maryla
behalf of sound political principles.
come to reward
The Nation's favorite and illustrous so

TO BE RENTE

WHITE HILL FARM ON BLACK-WA
This farm has three fields, of about
corn hills in each, is productive and a go
The dwelling and other houses are in g
with a well of excellent water in the yard
tion is considered healthy and the farm o
desirable in the neighbourhood. To a goo
has sufficient capital to carry it on well,
ed low for money or grain. An adjoi
wanted, can be added to this, or will be
neighbouring farmer.
THOS. J. H. ECC
Bridge Farm, July 10, 1844 3t

LOOK HERE

THE advertiser a resident of the Co
to purchase for his own use, two
woman from 16 to 25 years of age—a girl
years old. A fair price in cash will be pai
apply to the editor.
July 13th. 1844. 3w

FARM FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers at private sale,
uated at the Lower Ferry, on Tay
containing 66 acres, more or less. The h
in good order, and new. A stay of 4 or 5
given, by the purchaser giving bond with
curity. Those wishing to purchase can
information by applying to the subscriber,
Island. ROGER RO
July 13th, 1844. 3w

IN CHANCERY, 5th
ORDERED that the sale of the p
cause of Alexander S. D. Evans a
his wife against Margaret Shehee and oth
reported by the trustee E. Richardson H
fied and confirmed unless cause be shew
trary on or before the 16th day of Septem
vided a copy of this order be published in
paper in Dorchester county once in each
cessive weeks before the 16th day of Aug
The Report states the amount of sa
$11 00.
True copy.
Test, LOUIS GASSA
July 13, 1844 3w Reg.

FARM TO REN

To rent for the ensuing year, a sm
Town Point Neck. It lies convenient
water, and has a good orchard on it. For
to ISAIAH E. BR
July 13, 1844 3w*

SELLING OFF AT C

I will sell my remaining stock of goo
cost, at private sale, and every Monday
auction until the whole is disposed off.
rent my store house for the balance
for the ensuing year, and give possessi
Any one wishing to commence busine
bridge will find this in as good a situati
of the most commodious and desirable s
Town. THOS. HAY
July 13, 1844. 4t.

Dorchester County, State of
UPON application made to me the su
of the Judges of the Orphans' Court
ter county by William Webb of said cou
custody for debt, by his petition praying th
the Insolvent Laws of this State, a schedul
perty and a last of his creditors and debtors
far as he can at present ascertain the sam
nexed to his petition, and the said Willia
ing brought before me by Josiah Layton
Constables of the said county; and I be
that the said Petitioner has resided two yea
in the State of Maryland, and having tak
prescribed by the Act of 1805 chapter 110
bond with sufficient security for his appear
the Judges of Dorchester County Court
Tuesday after the fourth Monday in Octo
said Court next ensuing the date hereof a
other time or times as the said Court ma
answer such interrogatories and allegations
made against him relative to his application;
complied with the requisitions of the Act o
passed at December session 1825 entitled "
tive to Insolvent debtors" chapter 205 and
supplements thereto, by executing a deed
property, real, personal and mixed, to Ge
Smith, appointed by me Trustee to the sa
Webb, and the said Trustee having given
approved security for the performance of th
certified in writing to me that he was in po
all the estate of the said petitioner mentio
schedule—I do therefore order that the sai
Webb be discharged from custody, and th
notice to his creditors of his application for
of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryla
the first Tuesday after the fourth Monday
term next ensuing the date hereof is the day
for his appearance before the Judges of the
to answer such interrogatories and allegatio
be propounded to him relative to his said ap

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