conduct that outrages the ordinary courtesies of social intercourse. A man in conversing with a friend, hears sentiments uttered in direct opposition to others which he entertains; he endeavors to contrevert them, and his friend maintains his own opinions. Instantly he is warmed up, and allows himself to throw out some harsh remark or personal allusion. After cooler moments have induced reflection, he sees his error; and in atonement for it, says,

"Indeed you must look over my foolishness, I have no command over myself."

But what security has his friend, that he will not, before the next ten minutes expire, again lose control of himself, and again outrage his feelings? The true answer, in all such cases should be,

"Then, my friend, it is time that you had learned to command yourself."

This admonition, if urged with the utmost mildness, will, in general, produce a salutary effect. But it is needless to pursue this subject farther. Enough has been said to bring serious reflection to the mind of every young man, and to make him resolve to begin now, if he have not already commenced the task, to bring his own mind under the control of right principles.


# THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING January 4, 1845.


The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Wednesday the 15th of January instant.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, Dec. 30th 1844.

A delightful day for the commencement of the season. Experience, however, has shown in former years, that fine weather is not very well adapted for Legislation. Though if to-day's attendance in the House be an earnest of the winter, business will doubtless progress as rapidly as is consistent with healthy action.

Both Senate and House were unprecedentedly full for the first day of the session, there being nineteen present in the former (seven of whom are new members and just qualified) and seventy-seven in the latter. Of course no business was transacted—organization being generally postponed to the second day of the session.

The retirement of Mr. THOMAS from the Senate leaves a presiding officer to be elected in each House. It seems to be the general impression that Mr. WILLIAMS, of Somerset, will be elected President of the Senate, and Mr. CHAPMAN of Charles, Speaker of the House;—both gentlemen being eminently qualified, as well by experience as by every other requisite, for those stations.

Relative to the other offices of the two bodies, speculation is rife, but nothing certain.

Both Houses adjourned to meet to-morrow at noon.

Tuesday, Dec. 31st, 1844.

The House proceeded, immediately on meeting, to ballot for a Speaker, and JOHN G. CHAPMAN, Esq. was elected, *nem con.* Mr. Chapman made a few appropriate remarks on taking the Chair—returning his thanks to the House for the honor thus conferred.

The following other officers were then elected, viz.

Chief Clerk—George G. Brewer, Esq.

Reading Clerk—Benj. E. Gantt, Esq.

Committee Clerks—Wm. B. Smythe, Charles Hardcastle, Edmund Stephens, T. D. Blackistone and J. W. Rider, Esq.

Sergent-at-arms—Samuel Whitington.

Door Keeper—Daniel Nyman.

The Senate were informed of the organization of the House, and a joint committee appointed to wait on the Governor and state their readiness to receive any communication from him. The message of the Executive will be sent into the House to-morrow.

Mr. Buckey, of Fred'k. Co. memorialised the House, contesting the seat of Mr. J. H. Worthington, who is returned by the judges of election of that County, as a representative.

The ground of the contest is, that 37 votes were rejected from the ballots in the 3d district, because of the want of designation "for the House of Delegates," which, if counted, would give Mr. B. a majority of 7 votes. The matter was referred, and a subpœna ordered, requiring the return Judge of that district, Mr. Motter, to appear before the Committee, with the rejected ballots. The evidence in this case will bear up on the contest between Messrs. Quynn and Ross in the Senate.

Communications from the Clerks of several of the Counties relative to the attendance of judges, and moneys paid by them into the Treasury, were received and referred.

A petition was presented from Mary Norris of Balt. city, praying for a pension, and referred; and a resolution was pessed, complying with the petition of the widow of the late judge Stevens, praying that the salary due her husband be paid to her.

A Senate bill extending the time for bonding to B. T. Pindle, Sheriff of Anne Arundel Co. was read and passed.

Leave was granted Mr. Wootten to report a bill to allow J. H. Lowe to bring a slave into this State; and to Mr. Biser to report a bill to make valid the official deeds of Jacob Somers, a justice of the Peace of Frederick Co.

Mr. Johnson of A. A. Co. then feelingly announced to the House the demise of Mr. Robt. Garner, late a member elect. A resolution was adopted that the members wear the usual badge of mourning—on which the House adjourned.

IN SENATE. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Somerset, was chosen President of the Senate, nem. con. and the officers of the last Senate were re elected for this.

Nothing of interest was transacted here. Mr Frick offered a series of resolutions, relative to the tax laws of the State, declaring them, in the opinion of the Senate, inefficient, urging further legislation and a reform in certain specified expenditures. The subject lies over.

Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1844.

Those who are curious to witness the first movements in Congress on the Texas question, were disappointed again to-day. Although this was the day on which it had been agreed it should be called up, no movement having that object in view was made. I have already stated, and still believe, that the feeling in both houses in favor of annexation is diminishing daily, but it is not to be inferred that the failure to consider the subject to-day was caused by this circumstance.—It is usual for the two houses to give way, whenever the death of one of the members comes to be announced, and the invariable practice on such occasions is to adjourn without transacting any business. It was generally known before Congress met this morning, that the death of Mr. FULTON would be announced, and therefore we must attribute to that fact, the omission of Mr. INGERSOLL to move as soon as the House was organized to go into Committee of the Whole.. I am fully convinced, however, that the majority of the members were very well satisfied with the course the business took, and did not regret that the Texas question was postponed.

The Locofoco members of Congress had a caucus, or private meeting, in the Capitol, on Saturday evening, and it is said the object of it was to harmonize the party on this subject. I have no authentic information as to the proceedings on the occasion, but the rumor is that this subject was under deliberation, and that a committee was appointed to bring forward a compromise measure. Another account is, that the meeting had reference to the arrangements for the Inauguration Ball, and that it was called for the purpose of settling certain difficulties that have arisen out of the two rival projects of this kind that are on foot. Two committees or sets of managers have been appointed, each to conduct a Ball to come off on the occasion of Polk's installation, and no little jealousy and ill-feeling have been produced by the conflicting views, motives and designs of those who are most active in getting them up. There are many who which to be at the head of the affair, and to have the credit of displaying the most zeal, after the work and the fighting are all over, and the victory gained. Some, too, are for making the price of the tickets very low, and thus admitting a goodly portion of the *democracy* to the exhibition, and enabling them to participate in its enjoyments; whilst others are for making it more exclusive and aristocratic, and hence are in favor of putting the tickets at a high price. There are some also on one of the lists of managers, whose fealty to the party was strongly suspected, whilst the result of the Presidential election was in doubt, who now make themselves thus conspicuous to conciliate favor and retain their office. The more loyal, and those who think their chance for office would be incraased in proportion as the number to receive them was lessened, are for kicking these suspected persons out of the party and preventing them from effecting the object they have in view, in thus pushing themselves forward. The effect of all this is that two entertainments are to be given—one patronized by the *aristocratic* portion of the party, and the other by the *democratic*—and to satisfy all parties, POLK will have to patronize both.

## SENTENCE OF TORREY.

BALTIMORE CITY COURT.—As we anticipated the Court room was pretty well crowded on Saturday by persons who were drawn together by the expectation that the opinion of the Court would be delivered upon the motions in the case of *Chas. T. Torrey*, convicted of enticing slaves to abscond from this city, and that the party himself would, as has been generally understood from his own declarations, address the Court, if the decision was adverse to him. This expectatinn was, however, doomed to be sadly disappointed. Soon after the opening of the Court a request was received from Torrey, through JOHN MASON, Esq.—that the Court would act in the matter without his presence, and that, if such action was adverse to the motions filed by his counsel, the Court, in passing sentence, would let it take effect from Monday, at which time he would have completed some writing upon which he was engaged, and would be ready to receive the sentence.

The Court assented to his request, and without publicly delivering it, filed the following opinion, which covers the principal points argued by the counsel for Torrey:

State, vs. Torrey.—It is certainly a general principle that, where an offence is created by Act of Assembly, it is safest to follow the very words of the Act, but such strictness is not absolutely necessary.

If words of equivalent import and meaning are used it has always been deemed sufficient, as the intention of the Legislature is as fully accomplished in the one case as in the other.

The offence intended to be punished by the Act is correctly defined in the several indictments in strict conformity to the law; but it has been objected that the words relating to the personal character of the accused have been omitted, and that he should have been described in the words of the Act as a *free* person.—This, we think, has been sufficiently done in the indictments by the usual and common designation of "yeoman," a term which, in judicial proceeding, has always meant free person, and is now used in that sense only when a free white person is the subject of indictment. Free negroes, perhaps, should be designated as free negroes, as they are not entitled to all the rights and privileges of freemen, and therefore are not yoemen in the proper meaning of the word.

It would, therefore, have been tautology, to have used the words "free person" when the word "yeoman" meaning the same thing, had already been used and the charges in the indictment could only be sustained against a free person. The prisoner in this case has been tried as a free man, and not deprived of any privilege or right to which he was entitled under the law by the institution or use of the word "yoeman" instead of "free person."

With regard to the number of indictments, one for each slave, it has been urged that there should have been but one indictment, as it was only one offence, all the negroes having gone off at the same time.—Analogies have been drawn from cases of larceny, where many articles have been taken at one and the same time from the same person, in which cases it is considered but one offence, and, therefore, subject to only one indictment; but we see no resemblance between a case of larceny of dead chattels, in the removal of which the thief is the sole agent, and the offences charged in these indictments, where the voluntary act of each slave for himself, separately from the rest, is necessary to the completion of the offence; each must actually run away in consequence of the previous illicit incitement of the adviser; and thus are constituted separate offences, for each of which an indictment will properly lie.

The Act of Assembly, we think, can bear no other construction. Its language is "that if any free person shall entice, persuade or assist any slave or servant, knowing him or her to be such, to runaway from his or her lawful owner or possessor, and such slave or servant shall actually runaway, such person shall be liable to indictment in the County Court of the County where such offence has been committed, or in the City Court of Baltimore, if committed in the City of Baltimore, and, upon conviction, shall undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary not exceeding six years."

The inducements held out by the free persons to the slaves may be addressed to many at one time, and so far are only one act, and, if the crime consisted only in that act, it might be the subject of one indictment only; but, as the actual running away is necessary to complete the offence, and is a separate act of such slave, the inducement must be considered as separately applicable to each who shall be induced to runaway, and it, therefore, subjects the adviser to as many indictments as there may be slaves who may be influenced by it.

The several motions in arrest of judgment, and (if any) for a new trial, are overruled.

The Court then sentenced Torrey to confinement in the Penitentiary upon the first indictment to 2nd of April, 1847, upon the second until the 2nd of April, 1849, and, upon the third, until the 1st of April, 1851—making in all *six years and three months.*

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.—The annual report of this Institution, just made, contains many statements of a gratifying character. The nett profits of the Institution in 1843 were $483,66, a gain of $12,799,59 over the previous year. This was deemed a great improvement in the management of its affairs, but the transactions for the year which ended with the 30th of last month, have been such as to realize a much greater profit. The total product of the labor of the convicts during that period amounted to $38,997.37, and the expenses, of every kind, to $29,460,53, leaving unincumbered excess of $9,536,84 in favor of the institution, at the expiration of the fiscal year.

The average number of convicts in confinement during tha year was 289, one less than the average of the year 1843. The number received was 79, being 18 less than in 1843. The number discharged by the expiration of their sentence was 53, by Executive pardons 14; and by death 19, leaving in the institution at the close of the year 280 prisioners.

The Report states that the Directors have studiously aimed to employ the convicts so as not to embarrass the exertions of honest industry, and have succeeded to some extent in the endeavor not to interfere with the interests of the mechanics and manufacturers of the State. It also expresses the opinion that this course may be successively pursued. and that the institution can be hereafter conducted free from any charge to the State Treasery.

The machinery of the institution has been largely increased and very much improved in its structure; and this, it is stated, was required to enable it to manufacture an article not fabricated in this country—a peculiar kind of silk vesing, which promises to furnish employment to many of the convicts, and much revenue to the institution.—There has also been erected in the centre yard one of "Thomas' Twin-lifting & Forcing-Pumps," by which a full supply of water can be carried to any part of the building. A great saving of fuel has been effected in the dyeing department by the application of waste and exhausted steam.

We observe with much satisfaction a statement in the Report that the morality of the prison will compare favorably with any similar institution in the country, which the Directors attribute to the means employed for he treformation of the prisoners. We subjoin a passage on this point:

Some citizens interested in this department of the judicial system of the State, have expressed doubts whether any moral change is effected in the inmates of Penitentiaries; but evidences of reform are visible in large numbers,—especially with those who were arrested before they had become hardened in crime. Many individuals who have been confined two, three four and five years in this prison, are now residents of this city,—industrious and upright in their dealings and deportment.

The Maryland Tract Society have promised to establish a circulating library, of appropriate books in the prison, for the benefit of its inmates; and the promise, it is hoped and expected, will be fulfilled in a few weeks.

Due regard has been had for the health of the prisoners; hot air-furnaces have been erected in the basement of the dormitory, &c., but notwithstanding all this care, the deaths during the last year exceeded those of the previous year.

Appended to the Report is a tabular statement, from which we learn that of the prisoners admitted during the year 59 were Americans and 20 Foreigners. Of the former 53 were natives of Maryland. Of the whole number, 79, 52 were convicted in the Courts of Baltimore city and county. The crimes for which they were convicted are thus stated:—Stealing, 48; Felony, 6, assault with intent to kill, 1; grand larceny, 7; petty larceny, 2; burglary and stealing, 3; receiving stolen goods, 1, passing counterfeit money, 2; manslaughter, 1; murder in the second degree, 3; enticing slaves to runaway, 3, arson, 1; attempt to poison, 1. Of the 79 convicted for the above named offences 34 were white males and 5 white females, and 30 colored males and 10 colored females.

The Report concludes by complimenting the officers of the institution on the ability and fidelity with which they have discharged their respective duties. So kind and yet so firm has been their conduct that there has not been one case of subordination during the year.—*Baltimore American.*

*"Stumped" the Prophet.*—A would-be prophet, down South, said lately, in one of his sermons, that "he was sent to redeem the world and all things therein."—Whereupon a native pulled out two five dollar bills of a broken bank, and asked him to fork over the specie for them.

*Scientific Forgeries.*—D'Israëli has collected a list and given a history of literary forgeries—of dates altered—of fictitious titles—books reprinted to leave out or interpolate whole passages—Tombstones of precocious antiquity were dug up and presented to antiquarian societies; and the imposters stood by to enjoy the joke and reap the rewards of the false relic. We cannot give half of these curious impositions. But there is another species of forgery which is taking place before our eyes every day. It is scientific cheating.—Chemistry and electricity, painting and sculpture are all laid under contribution to carry out the cheat.—Wooden nutmegs are famous the world over; and many a verdant youth has bought a brass watch for a gold one. Good tea is made from sloe leaves; sugar is made of flour. We doubt whether half the jewelry on lady's fingers is not made of brass or some baser metal. Logwood makes many a hogshead of brandy.

The New York Commercial Advertiser hits off this subject in the following style:

It would almost seem that nothing could set at defiance the stimulating perfection of modern science.—True, there is no power in human skill or knowledge to make a blade of grass or so common and simple a thing as a bird's feather; but the bright and precious gems of the mine are counterfeited with astonishing precision; and not only counterfeited but actually produced—made—by a chemical process. Mechanical art has contrived machines that can walk, play on musical instruments, write, and even talk, after the manner of the creature that was made in the image of the Almighty. We have artificial marble and artificial ice; pine boards painted in such wonderful resemblance to mahogony and the other variegated woods that no closeness of inspection can detect the cheat; German silver and mosaic gold; sugar eggs and chocolate segars; old French brandy, manufactured within the hour from rank American whisky; excellent Port wine that never grew in Portugal or was pressed from grapes of any country, and Champagne which hung, not long ago, on the branches of New Jersey apple trees.

*Political Celebration.*—The following from the New Orleans Picayune, is something remarkable in the way of politics:

The Whigs and Democrats of the town and parish of Natchitoches agreed amongst themselves, previous to the Presidential election, to procure the necessary ammunition to fire two hundred and fifty rounds in honor of the successful candidate. The flag staffs of the two parties were within a few yards of one another, and from their summits the banners of their respective chiefs streamed in graceful dalliance with the winds of heaven. It was stipulated that upon the result of the canvass being ascertained, a national salute of thirteen guns should be fired, when the banner of the defeated party should be lowered to the ground,—that done, the firing of the remainder of the two hundred and fifty guns should be resumed.

When the intelligence of Mr. Polk's election reached Natchitoches, both parties assembled under their respective flag staffs. The firing was begun, and at the thirteenth discharge the Whigs lowered the ensign of Clay and Frelinghuysen, amid as profound a silence as ever reigned over the citadel of the dead. The firing was then continued, without further demonstration on the part of the Democrats of an exulting character.

Amongst the Whigs there was one deaf and dumb from birth. When the Clay banner was removed from the ground, after the discharge of the thirteen guns, to a building hard by, he went away and was not seen again until the firing was ended. He was then discovered with his face buried in the folds of the fallen flag, and in a posture betokening the sincerest anguish. He had been a compositer in one of the printing offices of that village, and had embraced the Whig cause with the ardor peculiar to the fervid sensibilities of that bereft class of persons. When the emblem of his faith was no longer to be seen floating in the mid-air, there was no need for one like him at the meeting. The booming cannon pealed its thunders in vain—such things could neither assuage nor aggravate his grief.—Nor could the condolence of friends reach his bruised spirit. The consolation of interchanging words of comfort with his brethren was denied him by nature.—He could only follow the symbol of his creed, speechless like himself, and fallen as were the hopes that erewhile warmed his bosom with the glow of joyous expectation. When he raised his head from the flag, tears were coursing down his cheeks, and his eyes were dim with weeping. It was the only mode that misfortune had left him to throw off the pressure from his heart. Whig or Democrat alike affected by this touching spectacle of sorrow. Nor did any one seek to disturb him in any way.

A mutiny occurred on board the ship Farwell in the Delaware River on Thursday the 26th ult. which resulted in the death of the mate. The particulars are thus related by a portion of the crew:

The crew of the ship having refused to do duty, were ordered aft by the Mate, (Mr. Ingalls) at the Captain's request; while the Captain was taking their names, they made use of much abusive language, and at the interference of the Mate, (Mr. Ignalls) one of the seamen, named Thomas Forbes, of Scotland, drew a sheath knife on the Mate and stabbed him in the left side, near the heart—upon which the Mate staggered aft, declaring he was murdered. Soon after, the said Thomas Forbes approached the Captain, declaring himself to be the murderer in a boastful manner, at the same time drawing the knife, which he had stabbed the Mate with and which was concealed in his pocket, in a menacing manner—upon which the Captain levelled a pistol at him and shot him in self defence.

*Alabama on Repudiation.*—On the 17th instant the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama passed, by an almost unanimous vote, a series of resolves denouncing the repudiation of debts by the States.

These resolutions were reported by the "Committee on Federal Relations," in response to resolutions of the same character received from the State of CONNECTICUT and GEORGIA, which in effect declare that any State failing to recognize her great seal as evidence of her obligations was not entitled to the respect of her sister States.

*Judicial Decision.*—Some time ago a slave escaped from Kentucky to Ohio. He was pursued and overtaken. Some of the Ohio abolitionists proposed to buy him. His master acceeded to their propositions and took their bond for $800. Subsequently they refused payment, alleging that in the contemplation of the laws of Ohio, they had received *no consideration.* The case came recently before the Supreme Court at Chillicothe, which gave a decision in favor of the claimant.—*Louisville Jour.*

## ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, A. D.

**1845.**

| MONTHS. | SUNDAY. | MONDAY. | TUESDAY. | WEDNESDAY. | THURSDAY. | FRIDAY. | SATURDAY. |
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| JANUARY. | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| JULY. | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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| OCTOBER. | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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| DECEMBER. | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
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| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | — | — | — |

## MARRIED,

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. DANIEL JOHNSON, to Miss BIDDY ROBINSON, all of this county.

## OBITUARY.

DIED, suddenly in Baltimore on Friday morning 27th of December HENRY L. MCNAMARA Esq. of Lake's District Dorchester County. We cannot resist the impulse of our feelings, deeply to sympathise with the family of the deceased in this most unexpected and severe dispensation of Providence, by which, when distant from his home, with no kindly hand near, save that of a friend, to soothe him in the dark hour of death has been stricken from its bosom he who was endeared to them in the tender relations of Husband and Parent. Society has met with no ordinary loss in the death of this worthy and highly esteemed citizen.—Who is there that will not long remember his ardent feelings, his frank and undisguised expression of them, his cordial greeting and the hearty welcome of his hospitality? And who is there among the poor in his neighborhood, that will not longer remember the liberal hand that was always so cheerfully extended to relieve their necessities?

Mr. McNamara was for several years a member of the Legislature of Maryland, and engaged both in private and political life the confidence of those who knew him, to a very high degree.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

By Divine permission, the last quarterly meeting in this circuit for the present Conference year, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cambridge on Saturday and Sunday the 4th and 5th of January. The services will commence at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M. The Presiding Elder the Rev. J. Thompson will be in attendance and preach on that occasion.

Jan. 4, 1844.


## SALE OF VALUABLE WOOD LAND.

By virtue of competent authority I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder at the Court House door in the town of Cambridge, at the hour of 11 (A. M.) on MONDAY the 13th of JAN. inst. 100 acres of woodland, to be laid off on the north side of Ennal's Indian Purchase. This property is highly valuable on account of the growth of wood and timber thereon, is well situated, and convenient to navigable water. To a person disposed to have the wood cut off for market, or to any of the landholders in the neighborhood, it offers great temptations to purchasers, as a safe and profitable investment. The title will be entirely satisfactory, and clear of all incumbrance.

The property is not far from Cambridge, and in the vicinity of Messrs. Elijah Hursts' Lewis Ross' and Dr. Phelps' premises. The terms of sale are one half cash on the day of sale, the residue in six months with interest. JAMES A. STEWART,

Jan. 4, 1845. ts.


## LATE SHE IFF

BY virtue of two writs of Ven sued out of Dorchester Coun directed, first in the name and on Hicks, use of Henry Page aga worth, and second in the name an Watchman and John Bratt agains —I will expose to public sale to for cash on

Mondny the 27th

at the Court House door in Ca hours of ten and four o'clock, all interest and demand either in law Behcham Ackworth, of in and to and chattels, lands and tenements gro boy John, aged about 16 years yoke of oxen; 1 ox cart; 8 head sheep; 1 negro man Martin, age man Charles, aged 42 years; 1 n aged 45 years; 1 negro girl Caroli negro girl Mary, aged 8 years; 1 called "Hooper's Borough" Range" 52 a, from William Wil ture" 6 1-2 acres, from Charles property will be sold to satisfy the ditioni Exponas, and county c and direct taxes due me as late S JOH

Jan. 4, 1845. tds late S

## SHERIFF'S

BY virtue of two writs of V sued out of Dorchester Cou directed, one at the suit of Willia William Williams and the other A. Stewart, Levin W. Stewart admr's. of Joseph Stewart, again lands and tenements of Beachan seized and taken into execution to wit: -1 negro boy John, aged gro girl Caroline, aged about 1 Mary, aged 8 years, 1 negro ma 44 years, 4 head of horses, 2 yo 1 gig & harness. 10 head of shee that tract, peice, or parcel of lan No. 3, whereon the said Ackwor following names. "Hoopers Bor acres, "Marsh Range" from acres, "Marsh Pasture" 6 1-2 Leary. And I hereby give noti

Monday the 27th J

at the Court House door, in Ca public auction to the highest bi said Beachamp Ackworth's righ terest at law and equity, to the a zed and taken into execution, to of Venditioni Exponas and cost due, and also County charges, taxes due me as Sheriff and Co

Jan. 4, 1845. tds

## SHERIFF'S

BY virtue of a writ of Vend by Jas. Rea Esq. a Justice Sheriff directed at the suit of W goods and chattels, lands and Layton and William Reagan, ken into execution the following tract of land called Cowlane, co negro man Glasgow 47 years o 50 years; one girl Jane 11 years Layton; also one negro man two horses, two ox carts, and t ging to the said Reagan, and I on FRIDAY the 24th day of J o'clock A. M. on the premises will offer to the highest and b the right, title, claim, interest a and in equity of the said Layto designated as belonging to him. at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premi all the right, title, claim, intere law and in equity of the said L above designated as belonging taken into execution to satisfy ditioni Exponas and costs due also, officer's fees, county char John H. Hudson and Wm. B. ent Sheriff and Collectors.

GEORG

Jan. 4, 1845. tds.

## Notic

I hereby notify the cre dec'd. to file their claims p with the Register of Wills o on or before the 4th day o dividend will on that day b tate. KEN

Jan. 4, 1845. 3*

## A CA

J. WEAT

SURGEON D

WOULD inform the citiz ty, that he has locate tends to devote his time to th ion in this, and Talbot Coun the county will be visited at t ed. All operations will be pe proved manner, and warrante for which they are recommen ing in a reasonable time, will out extra charge. As he wi county, no fear of imposition He solicits a share of public Reference,

Jan. 4, 1845. *tf

A list of letters remaining Cambridge, January 1s

A.
Anderson Thos. H.
Andrews Tilghman
B.
Bailey Gardner
Bailey Mrs. Mary
Beell Miss Margaret
C.
Carroll John
Chatan Richard
Carre Leyub
D.
Dail Thomas
E.
Eva Wm. S.
F.
Foxwell Noah J.
Frazier William
H.
Hicks Thomas H.
Hooper Thomas H.
Hooper E. R.
K.
Keer John L. N. Mrs.

EDWARD A.

N. B. Subscribers are noti age on papers is due this day mail will hereafter be closed a

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