THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING February 1, 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Tuesday the 11th instant.

THE CIVIL LIST OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.—It will be observed by referring to the correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot from Annapolis in another column, that the civil appointments for this County were confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday last.

THE REGISTER OF WILLS.—The people of this County generally, will be pleased, to hear that Thomas H. Hicks has been re-appointed to this office. Any remarks of ours, concerning Mr. H's. capacity, fidelity, accommodating disposition, and general fitness for the office, would subject us to the charge of supererogation As they are known and appreciated by all who have had occasion to transact business in his office.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Since our last paper we have received the following appointments by the Governor which have been confirmed by the Senate.

Wm. H. Gatchell, Clerk of Baltimore City Court, vice Wm. M. Metcalfie

Augustus W. Bradford, Clerk of Baltimore County Court, vice Thos. Kell.

David M. Perine, Register of Wills of Baltimore County, re-appointed.

Gordan M. Handy, Clerk of Worcester County Court, re-appointed.

Wm. A. Ford, Register of Wills of Caroline County, re-appointed.

John H. Hatis, Register of Wills of Talbot County, vice James Price.

Thomas H. Hicks, Register of Wills of Dorchester County, re-appointed.

TWENTY-EIGHT CONGRESS--2d Session

PROCEEDINGS OF SATURDAY.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, January 25th, 1845.

Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ADAMS, after the reading of the Journal, desired to make some explanation of remarks submitted by him yesterday. They were in regard to the Constitutional power to annex Texas. He did not believe there was power except with the consent of the People, and with that consent, he contended, it would be necessary to annex Texas by means of the treaty making power. He maintained the same views in regard to Texas that he had submitted as to the admission of Louisiana.

Mr. COLLAMER of Vt. then presented the Joint Resolutions from Vermont against the annexation of Texas.

TEXAS DEBATE.

The debate upon the annexation of Texas was resumed with great earnestness. Ten members had addressed the Committee yesterday, and more than twice ten were eager for the floor this morning. It belonged first to Mr. STEPHENS of Ga. who addressed the Committee for an hour in an interesting and ingenious argument in favor of annexation, provided some plan could be agreed upon which would remove his objections. The plan of the Committee on Foreign Relations he was opposed to altogether, and contended that the people of Georgia had not decided in favor of the measure.

A short speech against annexation was then read by Mr. McILVAINE of Pa.

Mr. WOODWARD next made a vehement speech against annexation. He had not advanced far before he commenced an assault upon Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio whose speech he called "stupid ranting."

Mr. RATHBUN rose to a point of order.

Mr. WOODWARD. "I don't mean you."

Mr. RATHBUN. "I know that, but I wish to appeal to the Chair whether such personalities are in order."

The CHAIR. "The remark was not all heard by the Chair, but as great latitude has been allowed in the debate, the Chair does not feel disposed to call the gentleman to order."

Mr. WOODWARD continued his speech, first denouncing the Northern compromises upon this subject, and then arguing the question of power.

Mr. CAUSIN was the next successful competitor for the floor.

Mr. RAYNER, of N. C. asked him to yield for one moment in order that he might call attention to the fact that during all this debate, for some cause or other, no Whig from the extreme South West or South had had a hearing upon this subject. No opportunity had been afforded them to explain themselves before their constituents, and they were now by an arbitrary rule called upon to vote blind-folded upon this question.

Mr. HOPKINS (in the Chair) called to order.—He would not, he said, suffer such a reflection to be made upon the Chair.

Mr. CAUSIN now addressed the Committee for half an hour in an earnest speech against annexation, upon the ground that annexation was unconstitutional, and in violation of the Constitution.

At two o'clock the Chairman's hammer told the expiration of the time for speaking. The House at once was hushed into silence. The first amendment was one proposed by Mr. Owen of Ia., and adopted by Mr. Douglass as an amendment to the amendment.—This proposition was, after admitting one State, that the States should be left to dispose of the Slave question themselves.

This amendment was the proposition of the Loco Foco caucus, and it was rejected, ayes 96, noes 406.

Mr. HAMLIN proposed an amendment that the question of Slavery should be decided by Congress at the time the States make application for admission.—This was rejected, ayes 85, noes not counted.

Mr. ELMER of N. J. proposed Texas with two free States and two Slave States. This was rejected by a large vote.

Mr. ROBINSON of N. Y., then introduced his amendment, giving one Slave State to Texas, and requiring that in the other three States Congress should decide upon the admission of Slaves. This was rejected by a large vote.

Mr. BRINKERHOFF proposed an amendment that Slavery should forever be rejected in the Northern and North western part of the State by drawing a line between the two parts. This was also rejected by a large vote.

Mr. BURKE of N. H. introduced his amendment to establish the line of Slavery by the line of 36° 30'.

This amendment excited great interest, and was rejected, ayes 97, noes 111.

The final struggle now came on. Mr. Milton Brown's amendment not to pay the debt of Texas and to confine the Slave line by the Missouri Compromise. This was carried by a vote of 109 to 99—8 Whigs voting for it. The amendmunt by a vote of 110 to 93, was then agreed to, and soon the Bill was reported to the House and the Previous Qustion seconded, 118 to 103.

The main question being ordered, Mr. STETSON of N. Y. desired to know if an amendment could be introduced restricting the Jurisdiction of Slavery, and was answered no.

The yeas and nays were then taken upon the Bill of Mr. Brown, and the result was, for the bill proposing the Annexation of Texas, 118—against Annexation 101.

The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 119 to 97.

The final vote was, ayes 120, noes 98.

A motion was then made to reconsider and lost. So the Bill is ready for the Senate, and Texas by a vote of the House is annexed.

The Previous Question was moved in every stage of the Bill until the House between 4 and 5 P. M. adjourned in great confusion.

The following is a copy of the Bill which passed the House to-day by the aid of Whig votes. It was copied from the Bill reported to the Senate by Mr. FOSTER, of Tennessee, which is now before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The vote to-day gives greater interest to the subject than before, but changes the scene of it from the House to the Senate. This bill was introduced into the House by Mr. MILTON BROWN:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State:

"*Resolved*, &c. That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, that the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following, conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, 1846.

Second, Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, salt lakes, and springs, and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property, and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to, or be due and owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State, asking admission may desire."

And in such State or States, as shall be formed out of said territory, north of said Missouri Compromise line, Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited.

THE MADISONIAN mingles some hesitation with its expressions of gratification at the passage of the Texas annexation resolutions in the House. Nothing short of the Tyler treaty in some form or another could meet the views of so devoted an admirer of the President. The triumph moreover thus far achieved by the annexationists is not a Tyler triumph. His Excellency's thunder has not only been taken from him, but a mode of rattling it has been devised to make it sound like somebody else's thunder.

The Madisonian has doubts whether Texas will accept of annexation on the terms proposed. We are not well enough acquainted with the condition of affairs in Texas, nor with the public sentiment there to judge how far these doubts may have a reasonable foundation. The official organ says:

It should be remembered that the measure of Annexation is not now the proposition of Texas. All the propositions from that quarter were rejected—and some of them rudely repulsed. Mr Tyler *sought* Annexation and Texas consented with undisguised reluctance, and *only* upon the condition agreed to in the late Treaty. Those conditions—*those pertinaciously exacted incumbrances*—were repudiated by a coordinate branch of the Government, and very naturally engendered disgust and indignation in the breasts of a large portion of the People of Texas. And now, the question is, whether Texas will accept the conditions which have been substituted for the treaty stipulations and which may be adopted by Congress without any consultation on the subject with her official authorities? We cannot answer the question "by authority;" but we are willing to run the risk, with others, of her acquiescence in the terms thus tendered her, since it is apparent that those *mutually* agreed upon cannot be ratified. But our skirts are clear of all responsibility for the loss of Texas, should she decline the conditions offered by Congress.

The following is a sectional and political analysis of the votes in the House of Representatives on the passage of the Joint Resolutions for the annexation of Texas:

	Yeas		Nays			
	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Not Voting.	
Maine,	1	0	4	2	0	0
N. Hampshire,	2	0	2	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	1	0	1	8	0	0
Connecticut,	3	0	1	0	0	0
Vermont,	0	0	1	3	0	0
Rnode Island,	0	0	0	2	0	0
New York,	9	0	14	10	1	0
New Jersey,	3	0	1	1	0	0
Pennsylvania,	10	0	0	13	1	0
Delaware,	0	0	0	1	0	0
Maryland,	0	0	0	5	0	1
Virginia,	10	1	6	3	*1	0
North Carolina,	5	0	0	4	0	0
South Carolina,	7	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia,	6	2	0	0	0	0
Alabama,	6	1	0	0	0	0
Mississippi,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri,	5	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky,	4	0	0	5	0	0
Tennessee,	6	4	0	0	0	1
Ohio,	9	0	2	10	0	0
Indiana,	3	0	0	2	0	0
Illinois,	6	0	0	1	0	0
Michigan,	1	0	2	0	0	0
	112	8	28	70	3	2

*J. W. Jones, Speaker.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 23, 1845.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

You will be pleased to observe that our worthy Speaker, who has for some time been confined by indisposition, has again resumed the chair. The President of the Senate also has, I am glad to perceive again taken his seat in that body.

Mr. ROBERT W. BOWIE, elected as a delegate from Prince George's in place of Col. Wooten, this morning appeared at the bar of the House, qualified and entered upon his duties.

The remarks of the Governor in his inaugrual, upon the inefficient mode in which the affairs of certain improvement companies in which the State is interested are conducted, and which led to his recommendation of a board of supervisors, has called forth a memorial from the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company. The memorial was appropriately referred.

Quite a debate arose to-day upon a bill reported by Mr. CALVERT, to alter the constitution so as to authorize licences to be issued for the sale of lottery tickets in this State. We have indefinite grants of lotteries fastened upon us, which will take years to exhaust themselves, and the object of this law is, so long as we are obliged to endure the evil, to derive from it some corresponding benefit by making it pay a revenue to the State. After a warm discussion, in which the Baltimore city delegation strongly opposed the passage of the act, it was passed by 23 yeas to 24 nays. The bill will have to pass through the Senate, and meet with the confirmation of the next General Assembly, and the danger is, that it will scrape bottom in going through.

Mr. RANDALL presented a petition from Baltimore county, for an act to incorporate the Columbia Academy in that county, and to grant it a donation.

Mr. GALLAGHER presented a petition from citizens of Baltimore, for an act to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Co.

A resolution, submitted by Mr. GRAVES, was adopted by the House, requesting the Court of Appeals to hear and decide at their present session, a case brought up from Baltimore City Court, between the State and the Collector of State Taxes in Baltimore city, relative to his commission for collecting the tax imposed by 23 of the spring session of 1841.

Mr. ARCHER obtained leave to report a bill to change the mode of summoning jurors.

Mr. WILLIAMS obtained leave to report a supplement to the act, to declare and ascertain the right of the citizens to provide roads and ways, which was the amount of public business transacted to-day.

Much was cut out for future action; many bills having time for consideration appropriated to them. At 3 p. m. the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.—The nomination of Thos. H. Hicks to be Register of Wills of Dorchester county, was confirmed, as also the civil list of said county.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Defeat and Capture of Santa Anna—Loss of five Hundred Lives in Battle.

By the arrival at New Orleans, of the schooner Sarah Ann, papers have been received to the 4th, and private advices to the 9th ult. We copy the following from the Tropic:

Santa Anna has met another San Jacinto defeat, and is now a miserable captive in the hands of those over whom he has so long tyrannized. The "Napolean of the South" has at last found a fate as unevitable as was that of him whose name he so urgently assumed at Waterloo. His star has shot from its zenith, and he whose lightest word was law, a brief period since, has fallen so low that there are "none so poor to do him reverence."

The following letter from a correspondent at Tampico, furnishes us with the intelligence of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna:—

TAMPICO, Jan. 14th, 1845.

Dear Sir:—Dates from Mexico to the 9th instant arrived here last night, by express. A desperate battle had been fought on the plains of Appau, between Santa Anna on the one side, and Bravo and Paredes, on the other, which ended in the total rout of the former who was captured in trying to make his escape! Five hundred men are reported to be killed, and Gen. Peredes had been despatched by Bravo, in pursuit of the routed troops of Santa Anna. Bravo, himself, was on his march back to Mexico, with his august prisoner!

This is all I had time to write.

The Tropic contains some additional news; but as it is not as late as the above we omit it. The officers who attacked Santa Anna had 10,000 men under their command. In a single march Santa Anna lost 2000 men by desertion, and subsequently 600 deserted in a body. We presume that the sentence of the Dictator will be death.

Just before Governor Porter left the Executive chair af Peunsylvania, he granted an extraordinary number of pardons to convicts confined in the Penitentiary for various crimes. The particulars of fourteen of these cases are briefly stated in the Philadelphia American, from which we learn that *five* were for the crime of *murder*; one for *arson*; four for *riot*; one for *burglary*; two for *counterfeiting*; and one for keeping a disorderly house of the worst character. These gross abuses of pardoning power have induced a Member of the Pennsylvania Legisture to propose an amendment to the constitution for the purpose of preventing their future repetition. It is in these words:

"*Resolved, by the Senate, &c.* That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the ninth section of the second article, so that it shall read as follows;

He shall have power to remit fines, and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, and to recommend, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, grant pardons, except in cases of impeachment: Provided, That in acting on Executive recommendations to grant pardons, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the recommendations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays. But no pardon shall be recommended nor granted before a conviction shall have taken place.

MARRIED,

In Baltimore on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Shane, Mr. THOMAS MUNN, formerly of New York, to Miss EMILY CATHEREN JONES, third daughter of the late Solomon Jones, of Dorchester county.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 17th inst. in the 29th year of his age Mr. WILLIAM NORMAN, leaving a wife and one child to mourn their irreparable loss. A few days ago, and the subject of this notice appeared, to the eye of the causual observer, blessed with health, and bidding fair for a long and useful life. But alas! he who then delighted the ears of his friends and soothed the sorrow of the afflicted, is stricken down, as in a moment, by the cold and icy hand of death,—he who then was so ready to protect and caress her—to whom he had so lately plighted his faith, now sleeps in the silent grave. He was a kind and tender husband, a faithful and affectionate companion, and a noble and generous friend. Few men indeed in his station in life, have won to such a degree the hearts of his acquaintances. Although deprived in a great measure of the advantages of education, his active mind could not rest in ignorance, but was ever exerting itself to improve the talant the Creator had given him- He was one of the first to raise the Hicksburg Lyceum, & continued until death one of its brightest ornaments; and in his death, that society has sustained a loss which will never be repaired. So strongly was he attached to his friends and so generous was he in his intercourse with them, that as long as memory retains a seat in the brain, and virtue a place in the heart, the name of William Norman, will be loved and respected. It is not in the capacity of the humble writer of this, to describe the feelings of his own heart when he realized the loss of his friend. If then such pain is inflicted when the cords of friendship alone are severed, what must be the feeling of her to whom he was bound, by the still stranger ties of conjugal love! But thanks be to God! she mourns not as one without hope, but believes from his walk and conversation in life, that he is now

"Far from a world of grief and sin,
With God eternally shut in,"

there to wait her arrival and meet to part no more.—"Let me die the death of the rightous, and let my last end be like his.

A. F.

Departed this life on Sunday evening the 26th ult., at the residence of her father, near Vienna, Mrs. MARTHA HICKS, wife of Mr. Hooper C. Hicks of this county, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

When we see the aged and infirm gathered home to their fathers the reflection that they have fulfilled their destiny seem to alleviate our sorrow for their loss—but when we behold the young fall beneath the shafts of the Insatiate Archer—they who are yet in the springtime of life, and looking forward to a future people with numerous bright visions of joy and gladness, in the bitterness of our grief we cannot but exclaim, alas! for the vanity of earthly hopes and earthly expectations. Disappointment meets us at every step and, like an insidious serpant, coils itself amid our brightest dreams, to poison and destroy. Such is the sad lesson taught by the death of the subject of this notice.—Her life was yet in its early bloom. Married but a few short months ago to the object of her heart's idolatry, they naturally looked forward to a long period of conjugal felicity. But that dream is over—she has been called away from the corroding cares and sorrows of this grief-inlected world, while her fond and devoted partner is left to mourn her irretrievable loss. To him this bereavement comes with withering effect. The future, which he had in his fancy pictured with scenes of happiness and joy, is now all dark and desolate; the present is filled with woe unutterable. But in the midst of all his sorrow then comes the consoling reflection that this parting on earth is not eternal. In a higher and purer world we may be re-united to the loved ones who have gone before us, never more to feel the bitter pang of separation, but to enjoy forever and for aye those blessings which are in reversion for the faithful.

In her domestic relations Mrs. Hicks was distinguished for those kindly virtues that shed lustre over our nature—as a wife, she was affectionate and dutiful—as a mother, kind and indulgent—as a friend sincere and steadfast. Among those who knew her well her loss will be deeply felt, and her worth, treasured in the memory of her fond and faithful friends will constitute a more enviable monument than the most elaborate production of art.

* * *

☞ "THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."—That is all the old-fashioned griping and nauseating compounds which have been the terror to mankind from time immemorial, and instead thereof, betake yourself to Clickener's Sugar coated Pills, which are delightful to the taste and inoffensive to the bowels, as well as being the very best purgative and purifying medicine that ever rescued a grateful system from the clutches of an unnatural death. For sale in Cambridge by White & Anderson, and agents published in an other part of this paper.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Providence permitting, there will be preaching at the Methodist Protestant Chapel on next Sunday (to morrow) in the morning. Services to commence at half past ten o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

February, 1 1845

FLOUR—Howard Street,	
City Mills,	4 12
WHEAT—Prime White,	4 25
Prime Red,	1 00
CORN—White,	92
Yellow,	38
OATS,	40
RYE	26
BEESWAX,	66
	28

☞ I will thank whoever may have my copy of *Mrs. Heman's Poems* and *The Robber*, by James, to apprise me of it.

E. R. HOOPER.

Feb. 1, 1845.

THE DORCHESTER FARMER'S CLUB,

WILL hold their next meeting at Dr. JACKSON'S on Wednesday the 12th of February. A punctual attendance of every member is desirable at 11 o'clock. Those who take an interest in such matters, will be good enough to take notice, that there is one vacancy in the Club, and applications will be received, through the President or any member for admission to supply said vacancy.

By order

JAMES A STEWART,
Secretary.

Feb. 1, 1845. tm

FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Dorchester County Court and to me directed in the name and on behalf of Mary B. Lake and Henry L. McNamara use of Mary B. Lake against Cain Insley and Nathaniel Andrews, I will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the Court house door in Cambridge, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, P. M., on

Monday the 24th of February, inst.,

all the said Insley's right to the farm where he now lives, be the name or names what they may, and be the quantity of acres what it may, all the said Andrew's right to the farm where he lives, be the name or quantity of acres what it may. Also for officer's fees and County charges due me as former Sheriff and Collector.

JAMES A. WADDELL,
former Sh'ff.

Feb. 1, 1845. tds.

IN CHANCERY,
23rd. January 1845.

ORDFRED, that the sale of the property in the cause of Armstrong. Harris & Co. against John Bunting and wife, made and reported by the Trustee E. R. Hooper, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 27th day of March next, provided, a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Dorchester County once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th day of February next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $1362,00.

True copy,

LOUIS GASSAWAY,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Test

Feb. 1, 1845. 3sw

Dorchester County Orphans' Court,
27th day of Jan. 1845.

On application of Samuel Brohawn Administrator of Edward Brohawn of Dorchester County dec'd., it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, a paper selected by him.

In testimony That the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court.

L.S.

I have hereunto set my name and seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1845.

THOMAS H. HICKS,
Register of Wills, Dorchester co.

In compliance with the above order This is to give Notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester County, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Brohawn late of Dorchester County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the voushers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 27th day of July next, they may be otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 27th day of January 1845.

SAMUEL BROHAWN,
adm'r. of Edward Brohawn, dec'd.

Feb. 1, 1845. 3sw

Dorchester County Orphans Court,
27th day of January 1845.

On application of Samuel Pattison Administrator of Thomas E. Brown late of Dorchester County, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle a paper selected by him.

In testimony That the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name and seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of January in the year of our Lord, 1845.

SEAL

THOMAS H. HICKS,
Register of Wills, Dorchester co.

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Given under my hand and seal this 27th day of January 1845.

SAMUEL PATTISON adm'r.
of Thomas E. Brown, dec'd.

Jan. 1, 1845. 3sw

Banks for sale at this Office.

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