THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING March 29, 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 31st instant, and the 8th of April.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 10 Pinest. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

☞ A boy of good moral character and about 16 or 17 years of age, is wanted immediately at this office as an apprentice to the Printing business.

☞ The approaching session of our County Court will afford a good opportunity to those indebted to us, to settle their accounts. We desire to call the attention, particularly, of those, who have now been reading our paper for more than four years, and also been indebted to us for advertising for a condsidesable time to this subject. We do not intend to threaten them, nor to use harsh language towards them, but unless they pay some attention to this notice, we shall begin to think that there design is to enjoy the benefits of other peoples labor, without paying for it. This, we must acknowledge, will be a harsh thought, but all will admit its justice under the circumstances. As we do not wish to have such an opinion of any one, we do hope they will come forward during Court like men and settle their accounts.

THE STAMP TAX AND THE CANAL BILL.—We regret very much the course which some of the citizens and also the papers of the Monumental city have adopted with reference to these two bills; we say some, because we cannot believe that the great body of the citizens will sanction such repudiating, nullification doctrines as have emanated from some of the correspondents of the city papers. If either of the laws complained of, are thought to be unconstitutional, then why not like good citizens submit the question to the proper tribunal. The citizens of Baltimore cannot certainly expect to decide upon a great constitutional question in a town meeting or by heated arguments emanating from interested citizens, and if they should be thus unreasonable, they cannot suppose that the State is willing to abide by such a decision. The question of the expediency of these laws is another matter, and has to be decided by a different tribunal. But why are these two laws blended together in the minds of the citizens of Baltimore? There is no connexion between them. Some it is true have endeavored to increase the prejudice against them, by asserting that their passage was effected by the infamous *log rolling* system which has in time past brought immense evil upon the State and in which the representatives of the city, we have been informed, bore no inconspicuous part. We do not, cannot believe this charge.—As far as our own delegates are concerned, three of which voted for the Canal bill, and all four for the Stamp tax we positively and unequivocally deny it.—They voted for the Canal bill because they thought it would operate beneficially for the State, and for the same reason they voted for the Stamp tax.

As long as our friends in Baltimore confine themselves to calm and deliberate arguments upon the question of expediency of these laws, we do not object. They have a right in this way, to operate upon the ballot box. But when they talk of resistence to these laws, the question naturally suggests itself, is Baltimore to rule the State? Are all laws to be made which she insists upon? are all laws to be rejected which she threatens to resist. If such is to be the case, we might curtail considerably our State expenses by reducing the number of the House of Delegates to *five*.

We are pleased to see that the Clipper condemns this rashness upon the part of the citizens and speaks thus sensibly upon the subject.

"STATE CREDIT. Whatever measure it may be deemed necessary to take in relation to the Stamp act, we hope that the citizens of Baltimore will do nothing which will prevent the State of Maryland from resuming payment of the interest upon the public debt.—The restoration of the credit of the State should be the first consideration, to attain which every man should be willing to submit to temporary inconveniences or loss.

We see it suggested in some of the papers, that a town meeting shall be called to take the Stamp act in to consideration, and to endeavor to procure an extra session of the Legislature. Are those who make the proposition quite sure, that this is the proper mode of proceeding? Is a town meeting the proper place for calm and deliberate discussion and action? We doubt it. But suppose that it be called, and that the Governor be requested to convene the Legislature in extra session and refuse—what will be the next step? shall we openly bid defiance to the law, or go in favor of repudiation? Who will recommend such rash and ruinous measures? The citizens of Baltimore have heretofore condemned the non-paying counties for their omission to comply with the law; and have utterly scouted the idea of repudiating the State debt.—Will they then set the example of open resistance to law? We hope not. The courts are open to the adjudication of the question of the constitutionality of the Stamp act, and that is the proper resort. Public excitement will produce nothing beneficial, but may lead to serious injury. If it be deemed advisable to ask the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature, it can be done without the parade of a town meeting and inflammatory speeches. It is possible that the Governor might yield to the request, and that the Legislature might reconsider and annul the act. If not, as good citizens, and friends to law and order, we must submit until a new election of delegates. We must be careful not to do any act which will cause future regret; and we must, therefore, act with calmness and deliberation. We are opposed to every thing which approaches to nullification, confident that the members of the Legislature, when shewn the unjust and unequal operation of the Stamp act, will repeal it and substitute some other measure less exceptionable.

We regret to see another bill having no necessary connection with the Stamp act, coupled with it by some writers. We allude to the act to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland. Whatever may be thought by others, we look upon this act with favor. The bill which passed is freed from objections which existed against the first bill reported—and if the work can be finished under the present law, we believe that a few years will enable the Canal to contribute to the relief of the public burthens.—The State's liens, as they existed, were utterly worthless, and could only be rendered of value of having the Canal completed. The annual interest on the Canal debt amounts to about $120,000, one third of which, ($40,000,) has to be paid by the citizens of Baltimore. If the Canal get into successful operation, and equal the anticipations of its friends, Baltimore may be released from this tax altogether—"a consummation devoutly to be wished." We remember that when the subject of appropriating money to various objects of internal improvements, (the Canal among them,) was under consideration, the necessity of casting aside sectional feeling, and pushing forward the works with vigor, was strongly urged upon the legislature. Thus it was very properly remarked in the American on the 29th December, 1838,—"it is the duty of every representative, whether he be from the upper or lower counties, the Eastern or the Western shore, to remember that they are alike sons of Maryland." "When sectional preferences" (says the same paper,) "instead of lighting up animosity create generous rivalries, they become eminently useful, in the place of being productive of harm." These liberal and enlightened sentiments had their due weight with the legislature, and contributed no doubt, to induce members to make the State's subscription to the public works available. Their applicability is not invalidated by the negligence of misconduct of agents placed in the controul of those works. We make one more extract from the same paper, containing views equally sound, and to which we cheerfully subscribe. With this extract we shall close our article. It is as follows:

"Among the first objects to be had in view is the advancement of Internal Improvements, in all their varieties, as being vitally connected with the prosperity and dignity of the State. All selfishness and local attachments should be laid aside, and such co-operation should exist as will promote the welfare of the whole community. Whether the improvement be a railroad or a canal, a Southern or a Northern, a Western or an Eastern avenue to trade, they are all advantageous and should be fostered alike. The determination so strongly and becomingly expressed by a majority of the Legislature at its last session in regard to the completion of the system of public works now in progress, will, we trust, be firmly adhered to, as in it we behold the only source of permanent wealth and greatness. Let what will divide our lawgivers in matters of minor moment, we hope that they will be of one mind as to the development and extension of our resources."

BRITISH FREE TRADE.—The reductions proposed by Sir Robert Peele in the British tariff relate almost entirely to articles used more or less by the manufacturers. There has been no relaxation in the British protective system. In fact, the removal of duties from the raw material used in manufactures, tends to enhance the protective system; because the loss of revenue thus occasioned must be made up by levies direct or indirect upon other interests, and to that extent protection is additionally given to manufactures.

Of late years the progress of manufacturing industry has been unprecedented. In Germany, under the protection of the Zoll Verein Confederacy, manufactures have extended rapidly. So in other parts of the Continent. In the United States the advance in almost all the arts of manufacture has been astonishing. The result of all this progression is that England finds herself surrounded by competitors who dispute her privilege of supplying the markets of the world with the products of manufacturing and mechanical industry and skill. Hence the necessity under which the British Government is placed of removing every obstacle in the way of the manufacturing interest. The London correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:

"Sir Robert Peel has taken another important step in his revenue policy, in obedience to the 'pressure from without.' Revenue must be raised, but the safety of the kingdom depends upon his not taxing the poor any more. His income tax is meant, therefore, to reach the rich, and relieve the masses. It certainly benefits the manufacturers, for under it Sir Robert is modifying the Tariff, which redounds to their advantage. The removal of duty from cotton-wool will be agreeable to the United States, but it is done in compliance with the urgent demands of the manufacturers here, and not with any view, of course, to benefit you. English policy is not so very disinterestedly benevolent.—*American.*

ANNEXATION IN TEXAS.—By an arrival at New Orleans we have the first response of the Texans to the "annexation resolutions" of the last session.—If we may judge of the people of Texas, by what is said in the papers at Galveston, the terms of annexation proposed by Congress at its last session are not at all acceptable to them. The Texas National Register and Galveston Cavilian, take strong ground against the resolutions of our Congress. The Galveston Weekly News, on the other hand, approves the resolutions.

It is very clear, from what is said in the papers, that the form which "annexation" has assumed is by no means as acceptable to Texas, as the friends of the measure supposed it would be; and some even go so far as to say the terms of Mr. Brown's resolutions would be rejected. In this event, the resolutions of Mr. Benton would be operative, and a negotiation entered upon, as provided by them.

But as the advocates of the scheme, even when some of the leaders feared it would fail, found means to secure its success in Congress, we shall not undertake to doubt now, that they will be equally successful in getting Texas to accept of their terms.—*Patriot.*

WRITTEN FOR THE REV'D. MR. KEMP.

A Paraphrase of a part of the 9th Chapter of St. Mark.

Then Jesus perceiving a multitude near,
Of the rulers enquires—"what question ye here?"
When Lo! from the crowd, there approacheth him one,
Saying,—"Master, I bring thee my lunatick son!

"Of a dumb, evil spirit my child is the prey,
"And rageth, and foameth, and pineth away;
"I pray'd thy diciples to grant him their aid,
"But to cast out this spirit, in vain they essay'd."

Then Jesus exclaimeth—"How long shall I be,
"Generation Oh faithless! a dweller with thee?
"Go bring me thy son"—Then the multitude, round,
Sees him, torn by the spirit and cast to the ground:

There, rolling and foaming—Oh! what can express
The lunatick's rage or the parent's distress!
All *language* is *faint* to describe what he feels,
As the father, to Jesus, in agony kneels.

The merciful Saviour, in sorrow profound
The damaniac beholds, as he writhes on the ground;
Then asks of the father—"How long hath this wild
"Evil spirit possess'd him?" He saith—"since a child.

And it rends him and casts him, in agonies dire,
Full oft into water, and oft into fire.
Then Lord! let compassion and mercy be shown
And heal, if thou canst, my unfortunate son!

Jesus saith, "if thou hast but the faith to believe,
"My word shall have power, thy son to relieve."
And the father cries out, in the fulness of grief
Oh Lord! "*I believe thee, help mine unbelief!*"

The Saviour, then, mov'd by his anguish of heart,
Rebuk'd the foul spirit, and bade him depart—
And the demon, unable his word to withstand,
From the suff'rer departed, at Jesus' command.

Oh! then let us pray, when adversities grieve,
Like the lunaticks father, for faith to believe—
And when sin, with his legions, is storming the heart
That Jesus would bid the foul sprit depart!—

Let us pray to believe, in bereavements and pain,
That He, "who afflicts not his creatures in vain"
Hath sent these *chastisements*—these *sufferings* given
To lead us from *sin*, and conduct us to Heaven.

MIRIAM.

Cambridge Maryland,
February 28, 1845.

FEVERS.—Fevers of all kinds are peculiarly under the control of Clickener's Sugar Coated Pills, owing to their unrivalled efficacy in purifying the chyle, and thus depriving the blood of the nourishment that feeds its inflamation. The various Fevers are indicated by as various symptoms, but cold shiverings, succeeded by a dry heat, with pains in the head, bones and limbs, are features common to all.

Mrs. Ann Seymour, of Troy, permits us to state, that being far advanced in the first stage of the Typhus Fever, she had recourse to Clickener's Sugar Coated Pills, which completely expelled every symptom of the disease in a week. She adds that they are the only medicine she could ever get to remain on her stomach.

Miss H. Allison, of 4 Orchard st., New York, had a fever and ague of 3 years' standing entirely broken up by Clickener's Sugar Coated Pills.

DIED,

In this place, on Saturday the 22nd. inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH CHAPLAIN, one of the most truly lov'd and highly respected inhabitants of our town.

She, who had borne, for Winters past,
A wasting slow disease,
Has thro' the gates of Death, at last,
Obtain'd a blest release.

But yet, how painful proves the blow
To all her cherish'd ones!
And oh! what deep, heart-rending woe
Awaits her absent Sons!

Her *Children* are not those *alone*,
Who mourn their Parent's end;
For *all* to whom her worth was known
Lament her as a *friend*.

All words seem but as empty air,
All language weak and faint,
Her love and kindness to declare—
Her priceless worth to paint.

Unrivall'd, from her early youth,
In ev'ry useful art—
Distinguish'd for her steady truth
And matchless warmth of heart—

Endow'd with ev'ry christian grace—
A cheerful vig'rous mind—
Oh! who can e'er supply her place
To those she's left behind!

Long will her cherish'd memory
In grateful bosoms reign,
And many a weeping friend to day
Will swell her fun'ral train.

Above the lov'd, lamented Dead,
Will flow'rs of mem'ry bloom,—
And ever shall her virtues shed
Their halo round her tomb.

A. G. M.

Cambridge, Tuesday Morning,
March 25th 1845.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Cambridge, on *MONDAY the 28th of APRIL* next, at the hour of 11 (A. M.) the following very valuable property to wit: The improved lot, embracing the Dwelling house and other buildings, situated at the Cross Roads in the town of Cambridge, and now occupied by Mr. David M. Todd. This is a most favorable situation for business—with a moderate expenditure, the dwelling and out houses may be made very commodious and comfortable. As a stand for the mercantile business, it possesses all the essentials to render it extremely desirable. It is rarely such an opportunity offers for safe, judicious and profitable investment, and those wishing to buy should not let the occasion escape their attention. Also the vacant lot, embracing near two acres, lying in the rear of the residence of Mr. Wm. Rozzell at the Cross Roads. This is an excellent piece of ground, and is most favorably located for a building lot, or may be profitably used for a grass lot. Also a small parcel of land containing 20 or 30 acres, more or less, situated between the residence of Mr. John Scott and the farm of the late Edward Stephens, and which was occupied last year by Mr. Solomon Frazier. This parcel of land is highly valuable, according to its quanity.

The above property is sold for the purpose of fair and equal division amongst the parties entitled thereto, and a title in fee simple will be conveyed to the purchaser, upon the payment of the purchase money.

The terms of sale are one third cash, the residue on a credit of 6 & 12 months, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by bond with security to be approved by the Trustee.

JAMES A. STEWART.
March 29, 1845. tds Trustee.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscribers have just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of boots and shoes, consisting of Gentlemen's boots, and monroes, Ladies, Misses and Gils Morocco, and Kid shoes and Gaiters, all of which they will dispose of on accommodating terms.

They also take this method of returning their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received and will endeavor to deserve a continuance of it by strict attention to their business, fidelity in the execution of their work, and the reasonableness of their charges.

VACHEL STRAUGHN, & Co.
March 29, 1845. tf.

MILLENARY BUSINESS.

The subsbriber takes this method to inform his customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the above business in its various branches; he has obtained the services of Miss L. C. BROWN who has been the principal in conducting the above business for some length of time. Any orders directed to her care will be promptly attended to, with neatness and in the most fashionable style, and nothing on his part shall be wanting to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage as formerly.

Those who have had long standing accounts would confer a particular favor on their humble ser'vt by liquidating them as soon as possible.

The Public's humble serv't,
WM. W. LITTLETON.
March 29, 1845. tf.

NEW MILLENARY ESTABLISHMENT just opened on Main Street, 1 door above Hayward's Store.

MRS. ANN S. LITTLETON, has just returned from the City with the latest New York, and Philadelphia Fashions, and a few select fancy articles for Ladies. Bonnets, Caps and every other article in the Millenary line will be executed with neatness, taste and durability, and according to the latest style. From her own experience and by the assistence of a lady who has directed much attention to the business, together with her reasonable charges, she hopes to receive a portion of public patronage.

March 29, 1845. tf.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

WM. C. LITTLETON has returned from the city of Baltimore with the latest N. York Fashions. He feels thankful to his many patrons for the liberal encouragement he has received from them since he has commenced business. He intends to continue his efforts to please them. He has made arrangements to receive quarterly the London, Paris, New York and Philadelphia Plates of Fashions.

March 29, 1845. tf

DR. WILLIAM L. WINGATE offers his professional services to the public.

He can always be found at the office formerly occupied by Dr. Thos. Woolford.

Cambridge, March 29, 1845. 3w

For Sale,

THE farm on Taylors' Island belonging to the heirs of William H. Travers dec'd., and now in the occupancy of his widow, beautifully situated immediately on the Chesapeake Bay, and adjoining the lands of William K. Traverse, consisting of about 100 acres The dwelling is a two story one, and in good repair, with other out houses. The arable land is tolerably good and very susceptible of improvement.

The said farm will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the first Tuesday in June next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) on the following terms: one half of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments of one and two years, with interest thereon from the day of sale, by the purchaser giving bond and security approved by the Trustee.

Also, there will be offered for sale on the same day, some household property and some stock.

SAMUEL TRAVERSE,
March 29th 1845. 1 2w tds Trustee.

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Theodorick Bland, Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, all the Real Estate of which George Davis died seized consisting of part of "Risden's Beginning and Locust Neck," containing 111 1-2 acres.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree will be one fourth part cash on the day of sale and the balance in 6 and 12 months from the day of sale with interest from date.

The sale will take place at the Court House door in Cambridge, on

Wednesday the 30th April

next, at the hour of 11 (A.M.) On the payment of the purchase money the trustee will convey, at the cost of the purchaser, the said realestate.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said George Davis are hereby noufied to file them in the Chascery Office properly authenticated within six months from the day of sale.

JAMES A. STEWART,
March 29, 1845. tds Trustee.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the personal estate of Johnathan Hurlock dec'd. are hereby notified to leave them properly authenticated with the Register of Wills on or before Wednesday the 7th of May, as there will be a dividend struck on said estate that day.

JAMES HURLOCK,
adm'r. of Johnathan Hurlock.
March 29, 1845. tf

SIX CENTS REWARD·

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Dorchester County on the 25th of February last an apprentice boy named Clem Lee. I will give the above reward if the said boy is delivered to me but no expences will be paid, and I hereby caution all persons against harbouring, secreting or employing said runaway at the risk of being prosecuted according to law.

BENJ. KEENE, of B.
March 22, 1845. 3t

NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY virtue of authority derived from the Hon, the Orphan's Court of Dorchester County, I will sell at Vienna on *SATURDAY 12th day of APRIL* next, the following negroes to wit: negro man John aged about 25 years, man David, aged 24 years, man Hoope., 22 years; these negroes belong to the Estate of Esaw Insley, and are of the first order of servants; the man David is a good pilot, and stands high as a sailor, not only for his knowledge of the business, but his obedient and trusty character. Hooper is also a good sailor, and bears a most excellent character. John is considered one the best farm hands in this part of the country. They are all young, healthy and sound.—They will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder. Terms of sale are one half cash on the day of sale, the residue in 6 months; the purchaser giving note with approved security. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOEL CORNWELL, adm'r.
of Esaw Insley, dec'd.
March 22, 1845. ts.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery in the cause of John Traverse, Sarah Flowers and others, and Henry Traverse, Thomas Creighton and others, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Cambridge on

Monday the 21st of April

next, at the hour of 11 (A. M.) the following very valuable property to wit:—"Opossum Island" together with a most excellent Wind-Mill thereon. The Island is remarkable for its healthy and salubrious air, elevated and productive soil, and the best quality of drinking water. The Wind-Mill is a first rate concern and well situated for business. The Island above offered for sale, together with the said Windmill lies in Tar Bay, between Hooper's Island and Barren Island, and offers great inducements to purchasers. It is property not disposed of by the will of the late Matthew Traverse, except one half of the Windmill during the life of Mrs. Elizabeth Traverse; and the same will be sold subject to her said life Estate in one half of the Wind-Mill, for the purpose of fair division amongst the heirs at law of the said Matthew Traverse. The terms of sale are one-fourth cash—the residue on a credit of 6 & 12 months, in equal instalments secured by bond with surity approved by the Trustee, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Whenever the same is fully paid for the said property will be conveyed to the purchaser, by a good and sufficient deed, at his expense, free, clear and discharged of all claims of the parties to this cause, or any person, claiming by, from or under them.

JAMES A. STEWART,
March 22, 1845. ts. Trustee.

Notice.

WILL be offered at publick sale by an order of the Orphans' Court on *SATURDAY the 26th day of APRIL*, at the Store of John T. Staplefort, Lakes District, between the hours of 10 & 11 o'clock to the highest and best bidder all of the partnership land owned by Henry L. McNamara and James Cooper, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land to wit:—"Saturday work part" 67 acres, "Beaver dam Range" 250a, "Gootees Lot" 149 1-2a, "Bachelors Folly" 40a, "Harts Forrest and Gootees Lot" vacancy no. 1, 45 1-2a, a part of Joseph Andrews Land 160a. "Keenes Discovery" 50a.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the order is one third of the purchase money in six months, one third in twelve months, one third in eighteen months, by the purchaser or purchasers giving a bond with good and sufficient security bearing interest from the day of sale until paid. After all of the purchase money is paid the subscriber will deed all the right of Henry L. McNamara to the above lands at the expense of the purchaser or purchasers.

The above lands is to be sold for the benefit of the firm of McNumara & Cooper. Any person wishing to see the lands will call on Mr. James Cooper, who will shew them with pleasure.

J. R. MARTIN, Exct'r. of
Henry L. McNamara, dec'd.
& JAMES COOPER, surviving
partner of McNamara & Cooper.
March 18, 1845. m22 ts

GARDEN SEED FROM LANDRETH'S Phila. Also a beautiful assortment of **Fancy articles, Soap** and **Perfumery**, with fine **Extracts** for Handkerchiefs, together with a fresh assortment of **Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Glass & Dye-Stuffs** just received and for sale by,

W. RUDENSTEIN.
March 15, 1845 tf.

SIX CENTS REWARD,

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Black Water on the 11th day of January last a colored boy by the name of Levin Standly, an apprentice to the farming business. Any person or persons apprehending and delivering said boy, shall receive the above reward, but no expenses paid. I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring said boy at the penalty of the law, for I shall deal with them according to law. Given under my hand this 11th day of March 1845.

March 15,—3w JACOB HENRY.

For Sale.

Pursuant to competent authority, I now offer at private sale three valuable farms belonging to Dr. Devereux Traverse. One of these farms is beautifully situated on Great Choptank river, about two miles from New Market and adjoining the lands owned and occupied by James Thompson Esq. It contains about 260 acres and is considered very healthy. The soil is good and I understand 1000 cords of wood may be spared, and leave enough for all necessary purposes. Another of these farms, is the one at present occupied by Jas. Moore esq. and situated between Elden & Fairview. Without exageration it may be said that there is not a more beautiful or elegible situation on the Great Choptank than this. A fine two story brick building and all necessary out houses, land already improved and susceptible of improvement to a very high degree, vast resources near at hand, a beautiful view of the river, a plentiful supply of oysters, terrapins, wild ducks, &c., good water, a healthy location, and an agreeable neighborhood, are some of the advantages attending this farm. It contains about 270 acres of land, has upon it several small tenements, a granery for the purpose of taking in grain for vessels, & a valuable landing. The other is also situated on Great Choptank in Talbot County and the lands on each side of it belong to Wm. Hughlett Esq. This farm is generally known as the Canner farm, is healthy, and beautifully situated, and has shells enough on it to cover it all over, with timber sufficient to support the Farm, and some say to spare. It is not often that such situations can be had, they are in every respect either for speculation, or as permanent residences well worthy of attention, and great bargains can be had. Title indisputable and a short credit will be given. Apply to

THOMAS HAYWARD.
March 8 1845. tf

A CARD.

The subscriber would respectfully inform her Country friends, and acquaintances that she has opened a Boarding House at No. 39 *Albemarle street*, one door north of *Lombard* (Old Town) where she will be pleased to accommodate her friends, either by the day, week, or month, on the most reasonable terms, she respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage.

The Public's ob't Serv't.,
ANN G. BARROW,
Balt. March 15, 1845. 6m.

Dorchester County O
17th day
On application of Joel Corn
trator of Lufkin Hurlock,
County, deceased—it is ordered,
tice required by law for all credi
claims against the deceased's esta
the same to be published once in
space of three successive week
Chronicle a paper selected by hi
In testimony That the foregoin
SEAL the minutes of the proc
County Orphans' Cour
my name and seal of
17th day of March in the yea
THOM
Register of W
In compliance with the above
Notice, that the subscriber of Do
obtained from the Orphans' Cour
ty, in Maryland, letters of adminis
estate of Leefkin Hurlock late o
deceased. All persons having cl
deceased, are hereby warned to e
the vouchers thereof, to the subsc
17th day of Sept. next, they m
be excluded from all benefit of the
Given under my hand and
March 1845.
JOEL CORN
of Lufki
March 22, 1845. 3sw

Dorchester County O
17th day
On application of Jos. A. Edm
Sarah Ann Brooks late of Do
ceased, it is ordered, that he gi
by law for all creditors to exhibit
the deceased's estate, and that he
published once in each week for th
cessive weeks, in the Cambridg
elected by him.
In testimony that the aforegoin
SEAL the minutes of the pro
ter County Orphans'
unto set my name and
affixed, this 17th day of March
1845.
THOM
Register of W
In compliance with the above
Notice, that the subscriber of Do
obtained from the Orphans' Court
in Maryland, letters Testamenta
estate of Sarah Ann Brooks late o
deceased. All persons having cl
deceased, are hereby warned to e
the vouchers thereof, to the subsc
17th day of September next, the
law be excluded from all benefit o
Given under my hand and
March 1845.
JOSEPH A. EDMON
of Sarah A
March 22, 1845. 3sw

SHERIFF'S

BY virtue of 4 writs of Ven
issued out of Dorchester
to me directed, one at the suit
Andrew Flannagan and Samue
other at the suit of Jno. R. M
M. D. Barnes I issued by Jas.
other by Charles Corkran Esq.
McNamara & Co. use of Wilso
and the other at the suit of Rob
against the lands and tenem
bray, I have heretofore seized
cution the following property
tracts, pieces or parcels of land
District—'Saturday's Work' co
'Middleton's Range' 10 acres,
cres, 'Foxwell's Venture' 600
give notice that on
Monday the 31st o
between the hours of 10 & 4 o'
House door in Cambridge, I
auction to the highest bidder fo
Mobray's right, title, claim, in
at law and in equity to the abo
zed and taken in execution to s
of Venditioni Exponas and co
come due and also for county
and officers fees for the years
W
March 8, 1845 ts

FORMER SHERI

BY virtue of a writ of Venditi
out of Dorchester County
rected in the name of Henry
Wallace against Samuel Mobra
public sale to the highest bidder
Monday the 31st o
at the Court house door in Cam
hours of 10 & 4 o'clock all the sa
the following property to wit: a
"Saturday's Work" containing
less—another tract called "Midd
taining 10 acres more or less—a
"Adventure" containing 75 acre
horse and two mares—taken and
fy the above named Venditioni E
JAMES A.
March 8, 1845 —tds.

CHANCERY

BY virtue of a decree of th
Chancery, I will offer at
highest bidder, at the Court
town of Cambridge, on MO
MARCH next, between the ho
the following Real Estate of
ward Brohawn, died, seized
wit:—a tract or parcel of la
Seat," containing 310 acres m
tract embraces the Plantation w
Edward Brohawn resided, i
which is known as an excel
land is kind and productive,
healthy and pleasant. It lies o
New Market and Crotchers Fer
about a mile from the latter pla
ments consisting of a dwelling
sary onthouses are in tolerable
are also two other small dwelli
also a tract or parcel of land,
Purchase" containing about 4
piece adjoins the aforementione
is part cleared and the residu
terms of sale are one third cas
six and twelve months, in equal
red by bond with approved se
interest from sale.
The creditors of the said Ed
hereby notified to exhibit thei
vouchers thereof, in the Chanc
four months from the day of sale
JAMES A.
March 1, 1845. tds

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_64-0260.jpg