THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING May 3, 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 14th instant.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. 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.

WAR WITH MEXICO AND GREAT BRITAIN.—During our whole history as a nation, there has scarcely a year passed over our heads, without a whisper, at least, of war. But we have managed thus far to preserve our honor, without this last resort of civilized nations, except in one memorable instance. But it now seems almost impossible to prevent a rupture. Mexico on the one hand has broken up all intercourse with us as a nation on account of the Texas Resolutions, and has declared that she will listen to no terms while the U. States persevers in its attempt to acquire Texas.

On the other hand, we are threatened with war with Great Britain on account of the Oregon Territory. President Polk declares in his Inaugural, that our right to that Territory is unquestionable. If he is right in his views upon this subject and sustained by Congress, war is inevitable. If our right is unquestionable, there can be no compromise, and no arbitration upon the subject. These means are resorted to, when there is a conflict in title, uncertainty in boundaries, or an honest difference in opinion concerning facts. But no nation can agree to any such expedients, when the matter in dispute is clear and unquestionable. Great Britain on the other side through her ministers, has said emphatically that any at empt upon our side to take exclusive occupation of that Territory will lead to war. Under these circumstances, we cannot believe otherwise than that we are in eminent danger of war. It is true, as far as the Oregon is concerned, nothing will be done until there is some action by us, which cannot well take place until another session of Congress, but with Mexico, the action begins with her, and we know not how soon it may commence. As the Globe is regarded the official organ of the administration, we have extracted the concluding paragraph of an article upon the subject of war with England:

"Nothing was ever more true therefore, than the sentiments expressed by Mr. Polk in his inaugural address—that every extension of our empire gave an additional security of peace to the world.

"Yet have we been forced, at times, and that, too under the mildest of our rulers, from this, the settled policy of our government; ☞ *and it is our solemn conviction that we shall soon again be called on to take up arms against our former and only adversity.* ☜ It is perfectly manifest that they regard this as a favorable moment to renew the system of aggression upon us which has resulted in war heretofore; which to submit to, is only to invite new wrongs—wrongs premeditated not for the advantage which accrues to them, but arranged and settled upon merely as the means of bringing on the conflict of arms, or an entire abandonment of our rights as a nation.

The only mode to avoid this is the firm adherence by the President to the letter and spirit of his inaugural address. He will be sustained by the nation in that; for, notwithstanding the English Ministers choose to level their lances at Mr. Polk, it is not to be forgoten that the previous action of the House of Representatives had, by an immense majority, given their sanction to his language. By the tuckling abandonment of our rights pursued by Mr Webster in the Ashburton treaty we lost the subject of controversy, forfeited the respect of the world and of ourselves and invited new and unfounded pretensions from our adversary."

MEXICO.—Advices from Vera Cruz up to the 12th instant have been received at New Orleans.

Mr. SHANNON, the American Minister, was at Tacubaya. Letters had been received from him at Vera Cruz, stating that he would leave for the United States in a few days.

Santa Anna's trial was slowly progressing. His health is represented as being very indifferent.

The British frigate Eurydice arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 12th inst. from Galveston with despatches, which were immediately forwarded to the capital.

The papers of the city of Mexico and of Vera Cruz continued to be occupied almost exclusively with the subject of Annexation. The official paper, *El Diario del Gobierno*, of the 3d instant announces that it is in possession of certain movements on the part of the Government of a warlike character, which it is constrained to withhold from the public, as secrecy is the soul of military operations; but expresses a hope that the speedy and successful issue of these operations will soon relieve the public curiosity in regard to them.

The New Orleans Picayune says—

On the 3d instant Senor Cuevas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Chambers a long and general memorial appertaining to his Department. It is represented as a cautious and guarded exposition of the topics upon which it touches; but by the liberal papers it is deemed entirely too tame and pacific in its tone, although *he* argues that Annexation should inevitably bring on a war. He places strong apparent confidence in the interference of European powers, which, although assenting to Texan *independence* may, he trusts, oppose the further enlargement of United States territory. The more high-spirited editors rebuke him for these sentiments, and insist that no people can maintain an honorable, distinct national existence when relying upon foreign powers for its protection;—that Mexico should at once appeal to arms trusting nothing to diplomacy, (which is so swayed by European, instead of American interests;)—and that, as her only hope of resisting the ultimate entire absorption of her territory by the Anglo Saxons, she should now take her stand and fight, and if compelled to succomb, at least do so with honor.

We stated some days ago that Senor CUEVAS, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, had addressed a letter to the American Minister informing him that diplomatic relations between the two countries were suspended; and that a note was also addressed at the same time by the Mexican Cabinet to the Ministers of Spain, France and England, protesting against the proceeding of the United States, in relation to Texas. The N. O. Picayune, extra, of the 20th instant, contains a translation of these letters, and others growing out of the first mentioned one.

The Mexican Minister, in his letter to Mr. SHANNON, announcing the termination of official relations between the two countries, holds the following language,

The undersigned, renews to his excellency Mr. Shannon the protest already directed against annexation & moreover, would add that the Mexican Republic will oppose the measure with all the decision due to her own honor and sovereignty, and that the Goverment ardently desires that consideration of loyalty and justice should yet outweigh with the citizens of the United States designs for extending their territory at the expense of a friendly Republic, which, in the midst of its misfortunes, (*disgracias,*) seeks to preserve an unspotted name thereby the rank to which its destinies call it.

Annexed is Mr. SHANNON's reply:—

UNITED STATES LEGATION, March 31st, 1845.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary, &c., of the United States, has the honor of acknowledging the receipt of his Excellency's, Senor Cuevas's, Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., note of the 28th of March, announcing that the Congress of the United States has sanctioned the annexation of Taxes to its teritory; that the Mexican Minister at Washington had terminated his official relations, and protested against the said act of the Congress and Government of the United States, and that diplomatic relations between the two countries could not be continued.

The liberal and honorable sentiments entertained by the actual Government of Mexico, had induced the undersigned to hope that the differences which exist between the two Governments could be aranged amicably upon terms just and honorable to both. It would appear, however, from the note of His Excellency, Senor Cuevas, that Mexico declines to adjust these differences in this manner, and thus preserve the peace of the two countries.

The undersigned can assure His Excellency, Senor Cuevas, that his (Mr. Shannon's) Government entertains the liveliest desire to cultivate amicable relations with that of Mexico; and here he will improve this opportunity to repeat that which he has before communicated to the Government of Mexico, to wit: that the United Sates has not adopted the measure of Annexation in any spirit of hostility towards Mexico, and that the United States are anxious to settle all questions which may grow out of this measure, including that of boundaries in terms the most just and liberal.

Having offerd the olive branch of peace, and manifested a sincere desire to arange these questions amicably and upon principles just and honorable to both Governments, the United States have done whatever is in their power to preserve the friendly relations between them and it now remains for Mexico to decide whether they shall be continued, or whether the peace of the two countries shall be broken by a conflict equally injurious to both, and which can give satisfaction only to the enemies of civil liberty and republican institutions.

The undersigned will pass over in silence the charge made against his Government of having violated the treaty of friendship with Mexico. The right of Texas to cede the whole or a part of her territory to the United States, and the right of the United States, to accept such cession, have already been amply vindicated repeatedly.

The undersigned has received no official communication as to the action of his Government in regard to the annexation of Texas to the Union; nevertheless, he cannot doubt, from the tenor of his personal correspondence, that the measure has been passed by Congress and approved by the President. He expects daily despatches from his Government, with special instructions upon this subject, and before taking any futher steps, has resolved to await their arrival.

The undersigned has the honor, &c.,

WILSON SHANNON, Minister, &c.

In reply to the above, the following letter was sent two days after:—

NATIONAL POLACE, Mexico, April 2, 1845.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to communicate to His Excellency Mr. Shannon, Minister, &c. &c., in reply to the note of His Excellency of the 31st March, that the Government of Mexico cannot continue diplomatic relations with the U. States upon the presumption that such relations are reconcilenble with the law which the President of the United States has approved in regard to the annexation of the department of Texas to the American Union: that this determination is founded upon the necessity which Mexico is under of maintaining no friendship with a Republic which has violated her obligations, usurped a portion of territory which belongs to Mexico by a right which she will maintain at whatever cost; that the relations between the two countries cannot be re-established before a complete reparation of that injury, [*agravio,*] such as is demanded by good faith, justice to Mexico, and the honor of the United States, is made.

Moreover, the undersigned will take the liberty to say to his Excellency Mr. Shannon, that if the United States Goverment thinks that it entertained friendly sentiments towards Mexico, at the time of giving such offence, and when attacking the integrity of the Republic of Mexico, this Goverment (Mexico) is very far from entertaining the same views, or of acquiescing in the assurances which his Excellency Mr. Shannon has given, whatever may be its sentiments toward his Excellency personally.

The undarsigned, in making this announcement to his Excellency Mr. Shannon, doing so by the order of the President of Mexico—cutting short a new discussion which the interruption of the relations of the two countries will not permit, and because nothing can be added to what this Department has already said—has the honor to renew the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

The letter addressed by the Mexican Minister to the representatives of England, France and Spain is a long document. The general tenor of it may be inferred from the closing portions, which we subjoin:

But the undersigned will take occasion to observe to his excellency Senor —— that the American Government having been the first to acknowledge the independence of the Republic of Mexico; showing itself a zealous partizan of liberty, has been the only one which has endeavored to usurp a portion of her territory. He would also add that, as it appears from recent declarations, the designs of the United States have been as old as the friendship which it was sought to confirm, first, by a treaty of amity, and by another for the adjustment of boundaries, which has now been completely violated. In aiding Texas to sever herself from the Republic, the United States were wanting in good faith; but in aiding to incorporate Texas with the American Confederation, and declaring that this has been her policy for twenty years, she has pursued a course which has no parallel in the history of civilized nations.

Mexico, to avoid differences which for the most part had no foundation in justice, [as against her,] has submitted to serious compromises; she has overlooked provocations and injuries, and has preserved her loyalty which such fidelity as to give her more right—if the right she possesses can be increased—to speak out and protest, as the undersigned now does, against the annexation of Texas to the United States, and against all its consequences. The Mexican Republic will employ in opposition to this measure her power and her resources; and, trusting in the justness of her cause does not fear to give assurance that, whatever may be the result, she will preserve the honor which at any cost she ought to defend in the very grave matter under consideration.

With this view the undersigned requests his excellency Senor —— to give this protest its proper direction, and at the same time to accept the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.—*Amicable Adjustment of the Difficulty with Brazil.* By an arrival at Philadelphia on Monday, dates from Buenos Ayres to the 19th ult. have been received. We learn from the Gazette that the difficulty which existed betwen the United States and Brazilian Government, in reference to the brig Porpoise, had been amicably adjusted thro' the interposition of our Minister, Mr, Wise.—In commercial affairs the greatest activity prevailed. Flour held out a firm aspect, and the last sales that had been effected were at advanced rates. Baltimore was quoted at 14‖500 credit, In first hands there were 9000 barrels, and the entire stock may be sets down at 58,000 barrels, and a further advance was anticipated, American cottons were in good demand, and shipments ex "Brandywine," had been closed at saving prices. Coffee continued very scarce, and the market was bare of descriptions suitable for the U. States.

Virginia Election. The Richmond Compiler of Tuesday, says it is now placed almost beyond a doubt, that the democrats have carried the Senate and House of Delegates, and have elected 14 out of 15 members of Congress. The democrats have a clear gain, so far, of 7 delegates in the house.

The late Dr. Milnor.—The following touching account of the Rev. Dr. Milnor's last hour, from the pen of his daughter, we extract from the Philadelphia Recorder:

On Tuesday, the day which was to close his career, at family prayer and breakfast he appeared as well as usual. At home I saw him writing at the very desk from which these lines to you will issue, complaining a fine ailment. I cautioned him respecting the change of weather and left him On our re-union at the dinner table, he informed me that his oppression and difficulty of breathing during walking had been much worse than usual that morning. Oh! what a pang shot through my own heart on listening to these words For a year past I had been confident that he labored under a disease of the heart—incurable—and which would in all probability terminate instantly The end seemed to be approaching—slowly, but surely—although I never distinctly told him my own opinion of his situation—and once that very day had avoided a direct answer to his question, whether he had not a disease of the heart; still he was for a long time convinced that such was the case, and was unquestionably expecting a sudden termination of life. I advised him to keep quiet at home for the remainder of the day which he did. At tea I saw no change. I sat with him until eight, and left him reading. At half past nine I visited him again he was still engaged in reading, and said he felt comfortable. At ten I heard him pass my room door on his way to bed. He called loudly to my younger brother, who slept with him, to come to bed, and retired. I was waiting until sufficient time had elapsed for him to undress before I made him my usual final visit for the night, when my brother entered and bade me come immediately, On entering his room, I found him sitting upon his bed in great distress, gasping for breath, not worse, however, than I had often before seen him, and by the blessing of God been able to relieve him. I immediately administered the usual draft. He complained of great coldness, and said "H., I am dying, I am dying." I prepared a still stronger remedy, and while mixing it, heard him *quietly praying*, "God have mercy, have mercy." On presenting it, he doubted his ability to swallow. I begged him to make the attempt; he did so and succeeded. In a few moments he became insensible—his breath became softer, and his spirit passed away so quietly that I knew not the exact moment of its passing. So passed to his reward the good old parent, full of years and honors in his Saviour's cause. He died with his harness on He had long stood watching at the pontals of eternity, litening to the Spirit's song to call him home Those strains where sounding in his ears when I reached his bed side. It was not for human voice to call him back, when he heard the heavenly harper bidding him away.

Yours, very truly, W. H. M.

Too Big to Work—A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of supporting them all "But," said a friend, 'you have sons big enough to help you.' The difficulty is that they are *too big* to work.'

This remark is not unapplicable to some families in these diggings whose sons walk the streets without any visible means of helping even themselves much less their "daddies."—They generally belong to the 'upper ten thousand," are *too big* to work, and rather too large for their breeches.

The Hon. CALEB CUSHING arrived at Newbury port, Mass his place of residence, on Thursday last and was received with various demonstrations of regard. A salute was fired by the Artillery Company of the place in honor of his arrival.

Communicated.

FOR THE DORCHESTER FARMER'S CLUB.

At the meeting of the Club on the 30th April 1845, the President Dr. MUSE, read the annexed paper which he had prepared for the occasion in relation to some agricultural novelties of the day, and showing that some correction should be used, in this age of useful experiment, in too readily adopting and exclusively relying upon extravagant theories not sustained, by the solid tests of practice. On motion, it was unanimously Resolved by the Club, that the President be requested to furnish a copy, for publication in the Cambridge Chronicle, the American Farmer and the Albany Cultivator, and that the Board will take steps to give the said paper a general circulation.

The many facilities offered within a few years, to the agricultural community, for the improvement of the soil—and for the growth of crops, without such improvement, would seem to demand a passing review, by all agricultural clubs, and other Institutions, which profess to have the interests of agriculture, for their paramount, and final purpose.

With this sentiment, I take the liberty to suggest, a few considerations, in respect to some of the methods, most deserving of notice, which have been recently prepared by men of scientific, and practical research, in the mysterious works of nature, progressively, and rapidly developing the most astounding phenomena; and leading to the comfort, and convenience of man.

I offer my remarks with reluctance, having the misfortune to differ, in the physiological views that have been taken—whereby, we are tought to believe—that, by a *summary process*, luxuriant crops may be grown, without manuring the soil.

The mind of man is too apt on most subjects, and especially those of deep interest, to run off, unconsciously, into a state of "*ultraism*"—and from one point, discovered to be defective, to an opposite one, equally at variance with the sober dictates of reason, whose counsels, if seriously invoked, would readily afford a corrective to the frequent, and fatal errors of extravagance; leading to the disappointment and frustration of our hopes, and purposes.

On the subject before us, this error, has, in my humble opinion, been committed—and some of the novelties, in relation to the improvement of crops, and soils—by a short recipe,—have been too highly appreciated, and may thereby become pernicious;—yet, I hold it to be quite reasonable to anticipate advantages, from some of them, as auxiliaries—but unreasonable to conjecture the possibility of such great results, as are promised by their inventors—from the *exclusive* adoption of any of these *philosophicnostrums.*

Chemical solutions—Poudrette—Guano—and Electricity are, each, offered by their respective advocates, to the practical Farmer, as an *agricultural catholicon*—a remedy curative, and preventive of all the ills, and diseases, incident to his various crops.

It is asserted—and, no doubt, conscientiously believed by those who assert it,—Mr. James Campbell, of Scotland—Mr. Hauterive, of France, and others—that manures may be so concentrated, that a seed, by a simple steep in their solution, will not only germinate more speedily—but, grow, and mature, in the poorest sand heap, or barren earth, dug up from many feet below the surface, as luxuriantly as in the best manured soil.

Experiments, too, with the electric fluid, have been made, and reported, as producing wonderful effects on vegetation.

In respect to the first class—the chemical solutions, it is wholly inconceivable, that a grain of wheat, or other seed, should absorb from a steep, of the highest degree of concentration, all the requisite food contained in ordinary manures: it is admitted, that one essential element—nitrogen—is required, in but small portions—but it is very doubtful whether all the demands of the plant, for this material, may be supplied in this manner, with the aid of the atmospheric source, alone;—these contribute a large portion, unquestionably, of this element, as well as of carbonic acid &c. &c.—but, the structure of the spongioles of the roots, demonstrate that the *roots* as well as the *leaves*—the *earth* as well as the *air* furnish a share of the nutritive gases, and other soluble substances, placed in it, by accident, or design;—which, experience has settled, beyond the power of a possible refutation.

Where, I would ask, will be found the potash—the soda—the lime—the magnesia,—the silicates—the phosphates and other essential materials of the plant,—not in the barren sand, before named; neither will they be found in the *air* for they are not vaporable—nor in the *steep*—and yet, the plant must find them, or perish.

Be assured, gentlemen, we must hold on to the compost heaps; if properly made, these will supply the *deficit* essentials, which the steeps did not possess, and which the small volume of the seed could not contain.

Tho' too much virtue may, probably have been assigned to these chemical solutions, yet, may much benefit be reasonably expected from some of them; their nitrogen—the chief constituent of all of them, and of manures in general, being largely supplied by them, for the *embryon* plant—for the early, and vigorous developement of its organism, may enable it to draw more freely—by the early enlargement of its *in fant* functionaries, upon the atmospheric source of nutriment, as well as on that of the soil;—and thus its capacity to *receive—elaborate*, and *secrete* will be proportionably increased throughout its growth, to maturity.

How far results may confirm the alledged agency of these chemical solutions, and its continuance throughout the life of the plant, remains to be tested by frequent, and careful experiment; which it is our duty, under the Title we claim for our "Club," immediately to institute, and report, when obtained.

The efficacy of "Guano," too, and "Poudrette," and last, tho' perhaps, not least, of Electricity—to promote vegetation, merits our serious attention.

I have, now, on progress, all those various articles, upon a scale of experiment, so large as to justify the hope of very satisfactory evidences upon each of them.

The poudrette, which I am using, is made by the method of Dumas, noticed in a former communication, to our Club;—set. by the "sulphate of iron," to arrest the escape of the ammonia; which, I found practically—in the manufacture of 80 to 100 buls. to verify most fully, the statement made by Dumas, in regard to its disinfecting powers.

This article—the "sulphate of iron," will be found more eligible, for many practical purposes, than the "*sulphate of lime*," or, the "*chlorid of calcium*," or any other disinfector, perhaps, now known. The "sulphate of lime" loses its force, of the double affinity; or, its tendency to exchange bases—as soon as it has become partially decomposed; and necessarily, then, ceases to perform the office of disinfection; and the "chlorid of calcium," so extensively used for this purpose, in hospitals & in the chambers of the sick, is, according to Liebig—very reliable authority—extremely injurious to health; "*Chlorine*," he says, "destroys ammonia, and organic bodies, with much facility"—"but it exerts such an injurious influence upon the lungs, that it should never be used, in places, in which, men breathe."

The action of Electricity upon vegetations is asserted, upon respectable authority, to be worthy of attention—indeed, astonishing; it will be in time, to speculate on the "*modus agendi*," when its *action* shall be further established;—during the last spring, I made an experiment, with plates, too small for much effect; I have now planted a Battery, with plates, four feet in length, and 14 inches wide, connected by a copper wire of large size; and embracing within its sphere, three rows of corn, as well as other plants: the results from this, and the other experiments before alluded to, will be reported to this club when obtained.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

April 30, 1845.

APPOINTMENT

With the advice and consent of the Senate:

THOMAS J. HODSON, to be Register of the Land Office at Tallahssee, Florida, vice R, J, Hackley, deceased.

MR. EDITOR:—Many of your readers will be gratified to learn by the above that our former fellow Citizen. Col. Thomas J. Hodson, has received an appointment for which his buisiness qualifications eminently fit him. Col. H. has been in Florida but a short period and his appointment is a gratifying evidence of the esteem in which he is held in his new home.

* * *

CLICKENER'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS are every where all the rage. And wherfore not? For all other medical compounds make you worse before they make you better while Clickener,s Pills give pleasure from the first instanc, and cure one entirely without giving him to snppose that he has been taken medicine at all. Had Byron been living he would have called Clickner?s Sugar-coated Pills the Poetry of Medicine, for *hertofore* medicine, in almost all its formes was nearly as disgusting as it was beneficial, but now the evil is most effectually removed, for Clickener's Sugar-coated Pills have no taste whatever of medicine, produce none of the nausea and griping attendant on the operation of other medicine, and their speedy effect in removing all impurities from the system cannot be excelled by any other medicine which has been discovered.

Sold in Cambridge by White & Anderson and Marshall & Eunick, and by agents published in another part of our paper.

DIED.

In Vienna, on Wednesday morning the 30th ult. THOMAS THEODORE, son of Capt. Garrison and Sarah Elizabeth SEWELL in the 4th year of his age. Balt. Sun please copy.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

	April 30, 1845.
FLOUR—Howard Street,	4 58
City Mills,	4 75
WHEAT—Prime White,	1 00
Prime Red,	90
CORN—White,	42
Yellow,	40
OATS,	26
RYE	66
BEESWAX,	30

WE are authorised to announce JOHN RICHARDSON as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Dorchester County.

WE are authorised to announce KENDELL M JACOBS Esq. as a candidate for the next Sherffalty of Dorchester county.

April 13, 1844. tf

MR. EDITOR:—As the time is fast approaching when the people of this County, will be called upon to elect a Sheriff to succeed the present worthy and faithful officer, and as several names have already been offered to the public through your paper, I hope I shall not be thought, as disparaging the merits of others, when I offer to the people of Dorchester the name of THOS. HAYWARD Esq. I do not intend to say a single word in behalf of his claims as his capacity to discharge the duties of the office. He is well known to the people of the whole county, and they are fully competent to decide upon his merits.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

We are authorized to announce LEVIN MORRAY as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Dorchester County.

Notice.

I have in my hand some money belonging to the late Mrs. Harriet Barrow, and I hereby give notice for creditors to hand in their claims properly authenticated, so that a dividend may be struck and the money paid over at onne.

THOS. HAYWARD.

May 3, 1845. 3w

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of authority derived from the Hon. Theodoric Bland Chancellor of Maryland I will offer at public sale at the Tavern of Mr. Silas Collins in the town of East New Market, on

Saturday the 24th day of May

inst. all the Real Estate of which William R. Perry died, seized and possessed, consisting of a small farm in the vincinity of New Market containing 150 acres more or less, near the land of Jeremiah Bramble and adjacent to those formerly owned by W. W. Eccleston. the improvment upon the lands are in tolerable order and the soil in good condition. the farm will be sold clear of the widows dower and the terms as prescribed by the Decree will be one third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale and the balance in equal instalments of six and twelva months from the day of sale, secured by bond and surity to be approved by the Trustee.

JAMES WALLACE,

May, 3, 1845. ts Trustee.

IN CHANCERY, 19 h April, 1845.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Mary Benson and others against Thomas Jefferson Stanton and others made and reported by the Trustee James A Stewart be ratified anb confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 23rp day of June next, provided a copy of this order be publeshed in some newspaper in Dorchester County once in each of three successive weeks before the 23rp day of May next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $2325,-00.

True copy, Test

LOUIS GASSAWAY,

May 3, 1845. 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Samuel Brohawn against Sarah Rebecca Brohawn and others made and reported by the Trustee James A Stewart be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 23rd day of June next provided a copy of this order be published in a newspaper in Dorchester County once in each of three successive weaks before the 23rd day of May next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $1230,-00

True copy, Test,

LOUIS GASSAWAY,

May 3, 1845. 3w Reg. Cur. Can.

CONSTABLE'S SA

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facie Wm. W. Lecompt Esq. and to me dire at the suit of Wm. P. Flint, and the o suit of Rosey Traverse, against the g chattels, lands and tenements of Wm. Ge Jno. I have seized and taken in execution th property of said Geoghegan to wit: one h which the said Geoghegan bought of Stew I Sloop called, the James Point: and I hereby that on SATURDAY the 24 of MAY, hours of 10 & 4 o'clock at the store of Jno. verse, I will offer to the highest bidder for c said Geoghegan's right, title, claim and law and in equity to the above property and taken unto execution to satisfy sa fi. fa. and cost and also for County char rect taxes due Jno. H. Hodson late Col County charges and direct taxes for 1843 Wm. B. Dail as Collectors. Attendence May, 3 1845. WM. R. TALL, Co

A CARD.

A. Applegarth having removed to hi (*New House* 102 *Dugans Wharf*—) i pared to fill all orders in his line an modate Country merchants and others ceries &c. upon the very best terms regard will be paid to the sale of grai produce as heretofore, and no exertio obtain the highest prices.

The public,s obt. St

No. 102 Dugans Wharf A. APPLE BALT. April 29 1845

LAW OF MARYLAND—NO.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

An Act entitled an Act taxing certain of Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Maryland*, That the Clerk of the Court the Clerks of the several county Courts more city Court, and of Howard district, in Chancery and the Register of Wills of counties in this State and of Howard distri annually hereafter to the Treasurer of Shore, the sums hereinafter specified, and payments shall be made in two equa semi ments on the first day of May and the first vember in each year, the first of said semi ments to be made on the first day of Nove

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the said or sum of money to be paid as hereby pro the first section of this Act, by the said Se and Registers shall be as follows, viz: The Court of Appeals of the Western Shor Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the Eas the sum of $10; the Clerk of Baltimore the sum of $900; the Clerk of Baltimore $900; the Clerk of Allegany County Court $300; the Clerk of Washington County Co of $100; the Clerk of Frederick County sum of $150; the Clerk of Prince Georg Court the sum of $350; the Clerk of Tal Court the sum of $200; the Clerk of Que County Court the sum of $200; the Cler County Court $250; the Clerk of St. Ma Court the sum of $200; the Clerk of Ke Court the sum of $200; the Clerk of Carol Court the sum of $150; the Clerk of Somer Court the sum of $250; the Clerk of Har ty Court the sum of $250; the Clerk of County Court the sum of $150; the Clerk County Court the sum of $200; the Clerk County Court the sum of $150; the Cler gomery County Court the sum of $250; t Anne Arundel County Court $150; the Cl ard District Court the sum of $75; the Cl vert County Court the sum of $150; and Dorchester County Court the sum of $250 gister in Chancery the sum of $150; the Wills of Baltimore county the sum of $90 ister of Wills of Frederick county the su the Register of Wills of Washington coun of $250; the Register of Wills of Princ county the sum of $150; the Register of W cil county ths sum of $125; the Register St. Mary's county the sum of $100; the Wills of Charles county the sum of $100; ter of Wills of Somerset county the sum Register of Wills of Caroline county the the Register of Wills of Kent county the the Register of Wills of Harford county $125; the Register of Wills of Queen An the sum of $100; the Register of Will county the sum of $100; the Register of W chester county the sum of $125; the Regis of Worcester county the sum of $100; the Wills of Calvert county the sum of $75; of Wills of Allegany county the sum of $ gister of Wills of Anne Arundel county $75; the Register of Wills of Montgomery sum of $125; the Register of Wills of Ca the sum of $30; and the Register of Wills district the sum of $30.

Sect. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the offic said Clerks and Registers shall be answera taxes provided; and that upon failure or ne of the aforesaid Clerks or Registers to pa provided by this act by the times in this for the payment thereof, it shall be the Treasurer to report such neglect or ref Governor who shall thereupon by letter such Clerk or Register the payment of sa upon the refusal or neglect shall give n to the Treasurer, who shall thereupon bonds to be put in suit. D. CLA

ap. 26. 1844 3w. Treasurer of

JOHN M. OREM & C

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Balto. April 26, 1845. 6w

E. R. HOOPER,

Attorney at Law;

has removed to the office two doors below ouse, formerly occupied by Judge Go d opposite the office of Hon. Josiah Ba may at all times be found by those desir ssional services.

April 26, 1845. 7t

NOTICE.

hereby notify the creditors of John decd. to file their claims properly au th the Register of Wills on or before AY, as there will be a dividend struck that day. JNO. F. HENRY adm

ap. 26, 1845. of John

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