THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, July 19th, 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit 28th July.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. Phila., and 100 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.

TO TAX PAYERS OF 1843 & 1844.—We are requested by the Collector to publish the following section of the Tax Law of 1844, chap. 236, for the benefit of delinquent tax payers:—

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted*, That in case any collector or collectors shall hereafter pay into the Treasury in cash, any sum or sums of money now due or hereafter to become due for taxes levied or to be levied for the use of this State, at or after the period limited by law for that purpose, and before he shall have collected the same from the several persons charged therewith, then and in every such case, the right of the delinquent tax payer, to pay in coupons or certificates of interest due from this State, shall be taken away, and such delinquents shall be required to pay the several sums of money due from them for taxes, in cash, and shall be liable to be proceeded against in manner aforesaid, in case of refusal.

WAR WITH MEXICO.—The New Orleans Tropic contains a letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 24th ult., from which we extract the following:

There will be a declaration of war in a few days by this Government against the United States. Orders have just been received to have all the public archives removed to Jalapa, which is 60 miles in the interior, for safe keeping. This looks like making preparation.

The Mexicans lately received an addition to their small marine: three large gun boats, mounting each 24 pounders, built in New York, well finished and creditable to American ship builders. They cost, with the arms, etc., attached to them, about $10,000 each.

The Castle is in good order; it mounts 200 large guns, and has recently been reinforced by some 500 or 600 men. As it is in much better condition now than when the French attacked it, some think it will be able contend successfully with any Naval force the United States may send.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—By the schr. Creole which arrived at New Orleans on the 6th instant, the journals of that city have received files of Mexican papers to the 18th June, and from Vera Cruz to the 15th.

The Mexican editors begin to believe that Texas will reject their overtures, and in that event, are deveighling against the government for reducing people to the shame of offering terms to a revolted province, and of seeing those terms haughtily refused.

A French vessel of war had arrived at Vera Cruz, bringing the intelligence of the rejection by the Texan Congress of the treaty for the acknowledgement by Mexico of Texan independence. This added fuel to the war feeling.

Gen. Rangel, the chief conspirator in the affair of the 7th, in Mexico, has been condemned by the court martial to ten years' imprisonment. The sentence was passed to the supreme court martial, and it is thought that the sentence will be changed to that of death.

Gen. Tornel has been sent to the army on the frontiers of Texas.

Ex-president Bustamente arrived in the last packet from England, offering his long sword to the government in defence of Mexico's rights against the United States. It is thought he will be ordered to the command-in-chief of the army for Texas.

A U. S. war schooner came into port on the evening of the 22d; (name unknown) said to be from Carthagena, and sailed before sunrise on the 23d, said to be bound for Pensacola. An order had been given by the Mexican Government for the better security of their steamships, that they be taken into the river Alvarado, out of reach of an enemy.

The insult offered the French Minister and suite, still form the subject of recrimination in very subdued tone between the Courrier Francais and the Siglo XIX. The former asserts the French Minister narrowly escaped assassination, through the energy and bravery of his Secretary, whilst the Siglo depricates the discussion of the subject as tending to inflame the minds of the populace, and probably cause greater evils to follow.

On the reception of the proclamation issued by President Jones, calling a convention to decide on the question of annexation, the President Aervera, published a proclamation, authorising the enlistment of troops for the purpose of sustaing the honor of Mexico, but the sinews of war appear to be *falta*.

Business was dull. The publication of the new tariff was shortly expected. The French bark of war *La Peyrouse* and two brigs, and the British brig of war *Persian*, were at Vera Cruz on the 24th.

TWO NOTES FROM THE ORGANS.—The "Union" says:

"It is the opinion of Governor SHANNON and Commodore STOCKTON that Mexico will declare war."

The "United States Journal" says:

"It is with feelings which we have not words to express—mingled sensations of pity, contempt, and disgust—that we notice once more the contemptible 'twaddle' about a war with Mexico.—That persons who have the intellectual capacity of an oyster, should venture to presume so far upon the gullibility of this nation as to talk about the remotest possibility of such an event is, to us, surprising to the last degree. And yet some of them claim to possess common sense; they even have the ambition to be thought statesmen!"

The Siamese Twins Outdone.—Dr. Parsons of Macon, Geo., informs the Telegraph "that about a week since, a Mrs. Chance, of Burke county, Georgia, was safely delivered of three children at a birth, all of common size and perfectly formed. *Two were united from the axilla or armpit, to the upper part of the hip bone.* The union, Dr. P. states is perfect. One child is living, the two which are united survived their birth a short time only, and are in preservation.

From the Balt. American.

We mentioned yesterday that the Hon. WILLIAM HUGHLETT, formerly a member of the Senate of this State, had been appointed by Gov. PRATT Collector for Talbot County, and that he had bonded and entered upon his duties. The National Intelligencer refers to the acceptance of the office by *Mr.* H. as a noble example, and remarks:—

We do not know when we have felt ourselves more truly moved to respect and admiration than by the evidence of self-sacrifice and good-citizenship of which an instance is given in the subjoined paragraph, from what may be termed the government paper [the Annapolis Republican] of the Whig State of Maryland.

The name of Mr. HUGHLETT deserves to be honored throughout the land as a true patriot—a public benefactor, who to save the character of his State, and redeem her faith, which perhaps he had been instrumental in pledging, has disregarded his comfort, his convenience, and his inclination, so far as to undertake the discharge of a duty from which other competent persons had been hitherto deterred by the unpleasant nature of it. In a word, he has preferred the interest of the Commonwealth to his own. This, we repeat, is a noble example, worthy of commendatton and emulation.

A LETTER FROM GEN. JACKSON.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

A friend has placed in our hands a copy of the Albany Gazette of April 30, 1830, containing the following letter from General, then President JACKSON. As every line written by the departed chief appears now to be treasured up by his partisans as a rich legacy to his country, this letter will doubtless be read with great interest, and its sentiments honored. The occasion on which it was written is sufficiently explained in the body of the letter:

WASHINGTON, APRIL 5, 1830.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning, presenting me with an axe and hatchet from the manufactory of Messrs. Dunlop and Maderia, in the borough of Chambersburg, which I accept with great pleasure.—These samples of the skill employed in that establishment fully illustrate the capacity of our citizens to contend successfully with the ingenuity and enterprise of other nations. They, in fact, refute the idea too prevalent in several portions of the Union that the policy of protection is, in every view of its effects, unequal to the anticipations of its friends.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Washington Union of Monday afternoon remarks—

We see nothing in the last news from Mexico that increases the probabilities that she intends to attempt active measures to carry out her threats.

The decree of the Mexican Government, issued in reference to the annexation of Texas to this country, is as follows:

"The National Congress of the Mexican Republic considering that the Chambers of the United States sanctioned, by a decree of the Executive, have resolved to incorporate the Territory of Texas to the American Union, and that this mode of appropriating foreign territories, of which other foreign nations are the rightful owners, introduces a monstrous novelty of great importance to the peace of the world and detrimental to the sovereignty of nations. That this usurpation, thus consummated to the prejudice of Mexico, has been insidiously preparing for a length of time, whilst the most cordial friendship has been proclaimed, and whilst this Republic has scrupulously respected the existing treaties between her and the United States.

"That the aggregation of Texas to the United States tramples under foot all the conservatory principles of societies, attacks all the rights that Mexico possesses on said territory, is an insult to her dignity as a sovereign nation, and threatens her independence and political being. That those principles which served as the basis to the treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation, and especially that of the precise limits even in treaties previous to 1832, being threatened on the part of the United States are considered violated by that nation.

"And finally, That the unjust despoilation of which she wishes to make the Mexican nation the victim, constitutes a just right to use all her resources and power to resist said aggression to the uttermost."

DECREES.

1st. The Mexican nation convokes all her children (hijos) to the defence of the National Independence threatened by the usurpation of the territory of Texas, which is intended to be carried into effect by the decree of annexation passed by the Chambers and sanctioned by the President of the United States.

2nd. In consequence of which the Government will put under arms all the force of the army, conformably to the authority conceded by the existing laws—and for the preservation of public order, sustaining the Institution, and if necessity requires, to serve as reserve to the army; the Government using the faculties conceded on the 9th December, may raise forces, of which the said decree speaks, under the name of Defenders of the Independence and of the Laws.

Mexico, 4th June.

STATE OF THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—We copy the following from a late Washington letter to the N. Y. Express. It seems that the community at Washington city are in deep mourning, not so much however that Jackson is dead as that Polk is alive:

This city, in a part of its history, is not unknown to the effects of an arbitrary exercise of Executive power. It has felt sorely the hand of oppression. But it has been reserved for the powers that be to transcend all the past in the latitude of an odious and tyrannical proscription.

The most agitated and distressed community that I ever witnessed is to be seen here at this time. Proscription in its most relentless character is performing its office with the studied forms of refined cruelty.—Alike deaf to the appeals of justice and the voice of humanity, no length of public service, no qualification however ample, no fidelity however great, no respectability however high, can stay the hand of oppression. Men who are known to possess all these important recommendations are thrust out of office most rudely, without a moment's notice, and without even a charge of delinquency, to palliate the crime. Such men as these are dismissed daily with as little ceremony as if they were criminals of the highest grade, and in a manner to add insult to injury, whilst immunity is thrown over the incompetent, the profligate, and the ignorant, that hail from the ranks of the faithful.—Scores of families are tortured day and night with the apprehension that the secret counsels of proscription have marked them as victims—wives and sisters, and children and dependents of all sorts are trembling with the fear that the next hour they may be cast upon the cold charities of the world to endure the cruel sting of poverty and the bitter desolation of heart and home.—And for what is this tyranny practised? To make room for the clamorous multitude that are knocking at every office door for place, to reward 'the rabble followers of the camp,' and to build up a political party at the sacrifice of every principle of justice and every righteous obligation!

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION.

The principal of the public debt of Maryland bearing interest amounts to about the sum of twelve millions of dollars. The arrears of interest due on the 1st December 1844, were about fourteen hundred thousand dollars, and the annual interest upon our debt is about six hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Independent of the act of 1841 we have an annual deficiency to provide for, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

We restate these facts because we desire that our citizens should keep them continually in view. Danger is half overcome, when it is manfully and fearlessly met; looked at full in the face, and direct means taken to avert it. In politics, and particularly in financialy measures, there should be no resort to doubtful expedients. Evils ought to be known. Abuses should be corrected. Our Institutions maintained, and the slanders upon them rebuked, by evincing at all times a ready disposition to disabuse the public mind of all misstatements, and apply such remedies as discretion and integrity may sanction.

We have an annual deficit of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in our revenue to provide for.

We have arrears of interest now hear a million and a half of dollars either to fund or to pay.

And we have, *if possible*, to relieve the landed interest of some portion of their taxes.

In view of these obligations upon the Whig party, and the legislative power of the State, we have freely examined the subject of direct taxation. We have shown.

The cumbrous and unmanageable character of the instruments and machinery, to which, direct taxation obliges us to resort.

The assessment when made fluctuating, unequal, and doubtful.

The tax collected with difficulty, some times postponed and kept back by the peculation of collectors.

In some instances popular prejudice has overawed the duty of collecting.

It is practically the most expensive mode of taxation, to which the State can resort.

It has been, and will continue to be the object of much political vituperation, and it embraces in the hands of demagogues, more material for unworthy and mischeivous disturbance, than any other plan of taxation we can devise. In the power of such reprehensible instruments it does much to mislead the judgment, and break down the integrity of the people at large, enlisting them in the dishonest and dishonorable cause of repudiation, through prejudices easily excited.

With such attendant evils, we deem it most prudent and patriotic, to look around among the sources of indirect taxation for all the additional means the public service now requires.

We must from necessity keep up what we have done. The annual revenue from direct taxation can not now be modified. We want all we have provided for, to enable us to keep up a decent show of desire to be honest; but we trust the day is not far distant, when the landholders realizing that they are not to be further taxed—will also feel that some relief is at hand for them.

We commence our remarks on the subject of INDIRECT TAXES with some extracts from the Treasurer's report of December 1844, to the General Assembly; with this single observation, that the manly and laudable example set by the newly appointed officers of the present Executive, in the enforcement of the laws on this subject, is a guaranty against any diminution of the revenue therefrom, and hence we need not go further back, than Dr. Claude's report.

The following table is designed to present a summary of the annual receipts of the Treasury from INDIRECT TAXATION.

1. Auction Duties,	$20,662 50
2. Receipts from Passengers Washington Branch Balt. and Ohio Rail Road,	41,040 29
3. Fines and Forfeitures,	4,414 92
4. Licenses to Auctioneers,	5,400 00
" by the clerks of the counties and Balt. city court,	86,978 61
" by the Com. of Lotteries,	8,621 35
5. State Hay Scales,	660 63
6. State Live Stock Scales,	4,755 86
7. Taxes in Chancery,	674 32
8. Taxes on Plaintiffs,	5,772 25
9. Taxes on Commissions,	162 45
10. Taxes on Foregn Insurance,	2,062 66
11. Taxes on Protests,	1,455 75
	$182,671 59

Here are eleven heads of indirect taxation, producing last year upwards of one hundred & 80 thousand dollars. And as far as we can ascertain, scarce any deficiency exists between what should have been paid into the Treasury and what was paid in fact. While during the same period the direct tax short paid in, is one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

The indirect taxes are paid into the Treasury principally without any cost to the State. The Auction duties are paid into the Treasury by the Auctioneers:—The Rail Road passage tax, by the Rail Road company. These are more than sixty thousand dollars.

The Fines and Forfeitures when paid are paid by the Sheriffs. We are free to admit, that this need of revenue demands some special legislation. There are many instances, from a most inefficient state of the law, when they are never accounted for, and we mention this now merely as an abuse upon the Treasury, which demands investigation and correction.

The License money is principally received by the Clerks of the counties, and is paid over faithfully and punctually with rare exceptions, and at but trifling cost to the State.

Similar observations apply to other taxes above enumerated.

A loss of *interest*, on the *deficit* on the land tax of last year, for a *single* year, would pay the commissions which the State pays for the collection of indirect taxes of the same period, nearly twice over. But there are many advantages which accrue to the public in the imposition and collection of indirect, over direct taxes.

The legislature in their imposition may prescribe specific rates and positive duties. The rates are equal and uniform. The same sum is imposed on every citizen, demanding the same service. The party paying and receiving have no doubts about their duty. The sums exacted are generally taken in small amounts.—The citizen who desires to do any thing taxed, knows in advance what is required, and he prepares himself for its discharge. No credit is sought or given. The citizen discharges his duty, and the State is paid at same time. He is not vexed nor harrassed by collectors. It does not place one man in the power of another by granting favors, and making a breach of duty the foundation of gratitude. The money collected is paid over at appointed times, by officers permanently appointed—responsible to the Grand Jurors for misbehaviour and to the Treasurer for delinquencies; and we know from the experience of many years that indirect taxes are collected uniformly and regularly.

It is a source of revenue then under all circumstances on which the Treasury and the citizen may repose with entire confidence.—*Annapolis Republican.*

AFRICAN HOSPITALITY.—*A Dinner party.*—An officer attached to the U. S. African Squadron, writing to the Newark Advertiser, says:—

"We have now been here just one week. Monday last the Commodore, Captain, and three other officers and myself, dined by invitation with the wife of the Governor, (Mrs. Roberts) HE being absent. We had a very excellent dinner, several courses; silver forks, and handsome fine napkins. The Commodore sat opposite Mrs. R. at the table, the Captain on her right, on her left; two blacks completed the company, one on either hand of the Commodore. This is the first time I ever partook of the hospitality of the African race. But there was nothing in the matter or manner to offend the most fastidious taste. The Governor's wife is really a pretty woman. She was genteelly dressed, free from affection, and we soon forgot her color. They talk of the ladies and gentlemen of the lower orders of society, &c."

THE "SUGAR COATED PILLS."

REWARD OF MERIT—CERTIFICATE OF OUR INVENTION.

NEW YORK, June 16th, 1844.

We, the undersigned, never saw or heard of "Sugar Coated Pills," until Dr. G. Benjamin Smith manufactured and exhibited them to us about a year since.

ISRAEL RANDOLPH, M. D., 86 Liberty st.
RUSHTON & Co., 110 Broadway, and 10 Astor House.
HORACE EVERETT, Druggist, 96 Hudson st.
JOHN CASTREE, 97 Hudson st.

Lest some few may be deceived by ignorant quacks, we publish the following; and none but unprincipled dealers will countenance any imuation of this invaluable medicine.

PATENT OFFICE.

Recived this 17th day of June, 1844, from Dr. G. Benjamin Smith, the fee of $30, payable on his application for a patent for a Pill "*Coated with Sugar.*"

H. L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

As these Pills are prepared by an educated Physician, they have an advantage over other preparations so much advertised, and are sufficiently distinguished from all others by their virtues, aside from their peculiar pleasantness.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich Street, New York. And sold by BELL & DAIL Cambridge, Md.

☞CAUTION.—As a miserable imitation has been made, by the name of "Sugar Coated Pills," it necessary to *be sure* that DR. G. BENJ. SMITH's signature is on every box. Price 25 cents.

"FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE"—Which it would be well to remember, viz:—that Sherman's Cough Lozenges have raised the Rev. Darius Anthony from the verge of the grave, when he was given over by his physicians and surrounding friends—that they have cured Jonathan Howarth, the celebrated temperance lecturer, when all other means failed—that the Rev. Mr. De Forest, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Rev. Mr. Handcock, Hon. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, and James W. Hale, Esq. have experienced more relief from them than from any other remedy they had ever used. That Sherman's Worm Lozenges have been instrumental in bringing away more worms, and saving more children from an untimely grave, than any other worm remedy ever known, and are recommended and prescribed by the first physicians in the land—that the Camphor Lozenge prepared by Dr. Sherman, is a sure cure for Headache, Palpitation, Nervous Affection, and all the diseases arising from free living, and that Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster stands unrivalled as a strengthening plaster, curing the worst cases of Rheumatism, Pain and Weakness in the back, side, chest or extremities, in a short space of time, and restoring to perfect health.—And last, not least—that Dr. Sherman is not a quack, but a regular physician, who superintends the preparation of all his remedies, and warrants them to be the most pleasant, safest and best medicines in the world.

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

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Jas. M. Haines, *Mr. Eben Short* to *Miss Nancy Stevens* both of this county.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Henry Shenton Esq. one at the suit of Traverse & Kirwan use of Solomon F. Kirwan, one at the suit of Samuel Dunnock, one at the suit of Marcellous D. Keene, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Matthew Wallace Jr., all to me directed I have seized and taken into execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, at law and in equity, of the said Wallace in and to a part of a tract of land lying on Hoopers Island near Fishing Creek Ferry, called by whatever name or names the same may be called containing 5 1-2 acres more or less, and I hereby give notice that on SATURDAY the 9th AUGUST next, at 3 o'clock, (P. M.,) on the premises, I will offer for sale the said property so seized and taken into execution at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

SAMUEL R. DUNNOCK,
July 19, 1845. 3w Const.

REFORM MEETING.

A public meeting of the Friends of Reform in this County, is desired, at the Court House in Cambridge, on *MONDAY the 28th of JULY* at 2 o'clock (P. M.) The people are now distressed with heavy TAXATION, and many abuses exist under our present form of Government and it is proposed to have a Convention in the State as soon as such a body can be regularly organized, with a view of adopting a new Constitution, so as to correct existing wrongs both in the theory and practice of the Government, by which it is hoped and earnestly believed, that much good may be effected—much useless expenditure of the public Money saved—the TAXES greatly reduced and the public faith better subserved.

The interval between this and the next Presidential election is supposed to be a propitious period, for the attainment of the above objects, when the minds and feelings of the citizens are less excited as partizans & better prepared to act dispassionately upon the important subject and when the ablest and best men of all parties may, cordially, co operate.

As the Question is one of deep interest, to the present and future generations, it is hoped that all persons of whatever party, who are friendly to the adoption of a New Constitution and to a general reformation of abuses in the government will attend.

A State meeting of the friends of Reform is proposed to be held in Baltimore in August next and it is desirable that every County should be represented. It is also proposed, that at the meeting to be held in Cambridge as aforesaid, a Committee be appointed to ascertain from the candidates who may present themselves or be presented by their friends, for Seats in the Legislature whether if elected, they will vote for a law authorizing a Convention, to frame a New Constitution for the State, and said Committee to make report therein, to a subsequent meeting and to the public, for the benefit of whomsoever it may concern. It is presumed the subject is sufficiently attractive, to call to its aid, the talent and exertion of all, who are sincerely desirous of alleviating the public burdens, which are now grinding us on all sides, and that every patriot will come to the rescue of the State.

July 19 1845.

TO RENT FOR 1846.

I will rent for the year 1846, the following property to wit; The Farm formerly occupied by Levin Leonard, the Farm formerly occupied by George Davis, The Blacksmith Shop occupied by James Hutchinson with a dwelling House attached to it and also the dwelling house formerly occupied by John H. Burns. This last mentioned dwelling has with it, all necessary out houses, two lots, a Wind Mill and Store house, and to a person desirous of it, affords a good Merchantile Stand. All the above property is situated on Taylors Island. The subscriber deems a more particular discription unnecessary as he presumes persons wishing to rent will examine for themselves.

WM. D. TRAVERS.
July 19 1845. tf

$100 Reward.

Absconded from the subscriber, on Friday 11th inst., my negro man named BEN HICKMAN, aged about thirty-three years, very black, five feet eight or ten inches high, down look, a little bow-legged, and in walking swings his arms, bent at the Elbow's more than common. I do not think his elopement was premeditated, and he is now probably lurking about the neighborhood.

I will give fifty dollars for him, if taken in the County, seventy-five if out of the county and in the State, and one hundred dollars if out of the State, provided in either case he be delivered to me, or secured in the Jail of Dorchester county at Cambridge. GEO. W. TRAVERS.

Near Middletown, Dorchester county, Md. } July 19, 1845.

CONSTABLE SALE.

By virtue of 2 writs of vendi exponi, issued by Robert R. Robertson Esq. and to me directed, one at the suit of Hooper C. Hicks, and the other at the suit of Abraham Camper against the goods & chattels lands & tenements of John Lee, I have seized & taken into execution the following property to wit: 1 horse & cart and 1-2 acre lot on Pine Street in Cambridge with two houses thereon. And I hereby give notice that on SATURDAY the 2 day of AUGUST next at the Court House door in Cambridge between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock I will offer to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the right, title, claim and interest both at law and in equity of the said Lee to the said property so seized & taken into execution to satisfy the said writs of Fi. Fa. & costs & also officers fees count. charges & Direct taxes due Jno. H. Hodson & Wm. B. Dail former & present Collectors of Dorchester County.

GEORGE W. WINGATE,
July 19, 1845. ts Constable.

DORCHESTER FARMER'S CLUB.

WILL hold its next meeting at the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Muse, on Saturday the 19th inst. on which occasion, the members will be pleased to be punctual in their attendance. JAS. A. STEWART,
July 12 1845. tm sec'ry.

NANTICOKE BRIDGE,
July 4th 1845.

THE Stock Holders in the Nanticoke Bridge Co., are hereby notified that an Election for ten Directors for said company will be held at the Toll house in Vienna, on Saturday the 26th day of July inst. between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

EDWIN E. MEDFORD,
Treasury N. B. Company.
July 12 1845t 3w

TO RENT.

FOR the ensuing year a Farm Situated on the Transquakin River, known by the name of BUCK NECK, this Farm has three fields containing about one hundred and sixty thousand corn Hills in each field, the farm grew between seven and eight hundred Bushels of wheat this year, for Terms apply to GEO. WINTHROPE at E. New Market or MRS. ELIZA HOOPER in Cambridge.
July 12 1845. 3w

Notice.

THE trustees of the Antioch primary school will meet in Cambridge on Monday the 4th of August next for the purpose of Electing a Teacher to take charge of said school. Persons wishing the situation will please apply previous to the above day to any one of the Trustee's. BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
July 12 1845. tf

Noti

AT a meeting of the Manag
to be held at Stoney Ridge,
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July 12 1845.

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CHAS. L.
July 12 '45.

COMMISSIO.

BY virtue of an order o
Somerset County Court, the
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will expose to public sale t
Court House Door in the t
Tuesday the 29th July next
P. M.—all that valuable rea
bert Bloodsworth, died se
called Ballards Island, contai
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in the possession of Nathan

Also at the same time a
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July 12 1845. tf

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Denton July 12 1845

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Maple dam Bridge.
July 5, 1845. 3w

VALUABLE REAL

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offer at private sale all his
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grain and all other produce
It is bounded on the east by
Market, and on the west by
H. Hodson, Esq., and beside
to the town of New Market
vicinity 2 large grist mills, a
and a flourishing semmary
He is also desirous to dis
Villags of Salem in Dorches
sidence of Mrs. Nancy Ennr
more or less. The improve
cellent dwelling house, and
This farm is in a very centr
an excellent location for a
ply to Messrs. MUSE & G
ney's for NATHANIEL E. GR
July 5 1845.

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