THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, September, 27th 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 6th & 14th October

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.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

EDWARD LONG.

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM FRAZIER,
JAMES SMITH, S. C.,
JOHN F. ECCLESTON,
DR. JOHN F. BOONE.

FOR SHERIFF.

KENDALL M. JACOBS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

SAMUEL MEEKINS,
BARZILLA SLACUM.

THE ELECTION.—As we anticipated, the contest for the Sheriffalty waxes warmer and warmer. Upon the one hand, the true Whigs who go for principles, and look beyond their own private feelings and preference, to the union, organization and success of the Whig cause. Upon the other the Loco Focos who are ever anxious to distract the Whig party, together with some whigs who are willing to aid the Loco Focos, in distracting their own party and thus far crushing their own principles to gratify their own feelings. If no other argument could convince such men of their error, if they will look around and see with whom they are working, who are their advisers, and their coadjutors, we think they will come to the conclusion, if we are good Whigs, some how or other we have got into very bad company.

The Whigs of Dorchester have an important duty to perform. The question submitted to them is, shall the organization and union of the Whig party of Dorset be preserved. The answer is, it depends upon your own act. He who knowingly and wilfully does an act, that disorganizes and prostrates his party commits nothing less than *treason* against that party. Then, let all who cherish Whig principles, and believe that their success depends upon our union, use every fair and honorable means to elect the nominated ticket, and thus put the seal of reprobation upon this last effort of Locofocoism to distract the Whig party.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DORCHESTER.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Firmly believing that in the late nomination of a candidate for Sheriff of this county that there had been foul play, and that the convention had been previously packed in some of its ingredients, I considered it my duty in justice to myself and to my friends and the freedom and purity of elections that I ought not tamely to submit to the perpetration of a fraud, or to be instrumental in ratifying the acts of such a Body, and I determined to submit the whole matter to the intelligent fair and honest voters of the county by continuing a candidate.

It was intimated to me prior to the convention that all was not fair, and intending to guard against an unequivocal committal by going into such a body, I submitted my pretensions to it with a distinct understanding that if it was not fair I would not agree to the same; or the contrary, if honorably conducted and properly constituted I would—upon the same principle that a man going into a convention should abide by it if *fair*, he ought not to submit to it if *fraudulent*, but it is his duty to expose it by all the means in his power, and submit the whole subject to the candor and integrity of those who are most interested in the purity of elections.

If the people quietly connive at such things and suffer a few Jugglers with their subordinate whipper snappers to cheat them out of what is fair and right with them be the responsibility. I never will consent myself to adopt for my guide any such infamous proceedure, But some say, it is best and most convenient to let such things pass. If that be true the voters of this county had as well let a few dictators give the law and direction to them, and confide their most sacred rights to the keeping of a set of designing intriguing and unprincipled traders and dealers in politicks. I have too much confidence in the righteous and well informed judgment of the people of this county to suppose they are ready to deposit their votes to sustain any such infamous proceeding. Indeed I am satisfied from information I have derived from various parts of the county through which I have passed, that the people understand the true state of things, and I am fully impressed with the opinion that I shall be sustained in my course and that by a commanding majority. These wire workers will see from the result of the polls that my majority over the nominee of the convention will not be less than 180 and it may be 300 they cannot prevent such a result—look at the intelligent, sensible, honest, unprejudiced and sturdy voters of all parties who sustain me, upon whom all the arts and nostrums of the jugglers have been applied in vain, and then determine if I am not right in my conclusions. Fellow citizens the plot thickens, the evidence of duplicity and fraud accumulates, and the tide of public indignation is gathering strength daily. I stated in my first publications, that I *had reasons* to think the convention was not properly and fairly constituted. The first man who appeared to join issue with me was my friend Jas. Thompson Esq. and one might have thought from the tenor of his statements that he was entirely indifferent as between Mr. Jacobs and myself but the facts are strong and incontrovertible that he took a deep interest in the scramble, and threw his whole force and influence into the scale against me. If I had thought proper to adopt the same literal construction upon Mr. Thompsons language which has been attempted to be placed upon mine he would at once have been convicted of falsification and prevarication. Mr Thompson said the conversation between him and the Hoopers Island delegation took place as he was coming from the back yard of Major Yates. The certificate of Mr. Phillips hereto appended states that the conversation took place between Mr. Bradshaws and Newtons and Creightons store. Mr. Thompson said I had once gone to the West when in fact I never was there in my life. He also said I had accused him of using his influence with the Hoopers Island Delegates—I never heard that before I saw his statement. In justice to him I took what I supposed was his meaning, and I further supposed in the multiplicity of his talk upon the subject, and the deep interest he took in the matter, that he could not precisely recollect and state all his conversations and when they took place—after Mr. Thompson made his publication I made a calm reply, and next appears Mr. Jacobs in person, accompanied by all his certificate makers and by the by they all seem to have come from the same press and they are not all of them the most polite and decent in their language towards me. But some allowance is to be made because some of them were concerned in the fraud, and no doubt did not like to have the matter exposed. First in the list of certificates is Judge Browers, and how he came to be judge on that occasion is not fully disclosed. He very boldly denies that there was any time designated, for the holding of the polls in Vienna District, but he admits that they were kept open for some minutes after he had got tired of being judge—as to the correctness of Browers statement in this particular, see below the certificates of Messrs. Acworth, Lewis and Dr. Henry. They are gentlemen of the highest honor and integrity and cool and determined voters, and were not likely to submit quietly to a fraud upon their rights. They positively contradict Brower. Recollect too at the time it was proposed to keep the polls open longer, that a majority or at least an equal number of the ballots were supposed to be in my favor—Willcox coming up might decide the matter and Mr. Willcox was convenient to the polls and might have voted at any time before—Why did Brower continue the polls longer? For what purpose? Medford who settled the preliminaries and the chief agent in fixing matters, and who no doubt took a sharp Interest in the result can tell?—Judge Brower might as well have acted as it is said an Indiana Judge of Election once did; finding his friends had not turned out he very quietly left the polls in charge of the clerk and took the ballot box and went round the District to collect in the votes of his friends. Judge Brower was not sufficiently industrious for that, but he keeps open the polls to accommodate Medford the travelling agent. Medford said he wanted unpledged men—Do you believe this? Mr. Huffington it seems had never expressed an opinion and yet he said if that is what you are at I am a Jacobs man.—Handley was unpledged it appears, yet he did venture the opinion that Jacobs had the most claims. Dr. Fooks was from Delaware and a warm friend of Mr. Jacobs; of course they could take the Dr, on trust; Mr. Higgins was secretary to Judge Brower but could not swallow the whole of Browers statement. John Thompson knew nothing of the matter and did not attend, and Gambrel is taken in his place. In relation to Mr. Gambrel, E. R. Hooper told me that a member of the convention, said to a person not a member, there is a man from Vienna district, take him instead of Thompson; and the answer was wait till I sound him. This was told to me after the convention was over. Gambrel says he was not sounded, that does not refute the charge that it was proposed to sound him, and there are more ways of sounding than one. Why did Hooper tell me this if it was of no consequence—a communication also appears in the Chronicle signed by the very specious name of Cornplanter. I rather suspect that the writer never planted any corn in his life but most probably has been sowing wild oats, with a design to injure me, and benefit my opponents. He admits however if the convention was unfair I ought to be voted for—Look then at the certificate of Col. Jno. Vincent who has been a whig ever since it was made a question; a man who has grown grey, honored and respected by his neighbors, and by every body who knows him—a man of a cool head a sound and unprejudiced heart, a gentleman whose statement will be relied upon with as much confidence as my worthy friend Jas. Thompson, and whose statement I suspect. is much more disinterested, and unprejudiced. Does he not from all the information in his power, residing in Vienna district say that he conscientiously believes the proceedings in that district were not fair. Does not Dr. Henry whose word cannot be disputed. Does not Mr. Lewis whose fame is unsullied and Mr. Acworth a gentleman without reproach; all men of the first standing in the whig ranks who have stood up in the thickest of the conflict of party in that district, all establish beyond controversy that I had reasons for the statement that there had been foul play. Unless you choose to set aside the evidence of unimpeachable witnesses I ask you is it possible for the freemen of the county to put their solemn veto upon the testimony of these gentlemen and say by their votes that they are unworthy of attention, and that the act of the convention, thus fraudulently constituted should be ratified, to the destruction of what is fair between man and man, and to the disgrace of every principle, of fair dealing. Compare the statement of these Gentlemen published below, and then determine who makes mistakes, dodges, or tells falsehoods.

Bear in mind too, I made my publication some time ago, and since then I have charged the same thing at the Draw Bridge in Vienna District in the presence of Messrs. Jacobs, Hicks, Phelps &c. and Medford was also at the meeting. No denial was then and there attempted. If it had been proven to me that the charge of unfairness was unsustained I certainly should have been gratified to retract it. Such was not the case, but at his late day the persons implicated getting restive attempt a lame defence, and so one of the parties concerned attempt to bolster each other up upon the principle I suppose, if you tickle me I will tickle you. The long and short of the matter is, that there being a contention in that district between Mr. Jacobs' friends and my own, and it being mutually understood that the polls should be kept open a certain length of time, that this famous Judge Brower should have violated the agreement or suffer himself to be drawn into the snare set by Medford, because the majority was then in my favor, and arbitrarily close them when it was against me is a proceeding unjustifiable and indefensible. And I am well satisfied the many voters of the county will never consent upon a knowledge of the facts to aid and sustain such a proceeding and thereby not only sacrifice me but truth and fairplay.

I much regret that I am under the necessity of exposing the fraund practised, but justice, truth, honesty and fair dealing require it. And I take the responsibility and will fearlessly meet the consequences.—My fellow citizens you are interested as well as myself, read the evidences furnished below, act like men and patriots who regard yourselves and families and I have no fear for the result.

I am your most ob't. servent.

THOMAS HAYWARD.

Vienna, Sept. 4th 1845.

DEAR SIR:—When I saw you last you requested me to give you a certificate relative to the election of delegates from this district to meet in general convention in Cambridge for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Sheriffalty &c. It was as follows: I came in town between the hours of 2 & 3 o'clock, P. M. and mentioned to Drs. Muse & Henry, who were the first I met with, that this was the day that we were to meet in primary meeting &c. and asked them if they had fixed upon a ticket or had consulted any one, they immediately answered that E. E. Medford had made out a ticket (the same that met in Convention except Gambril) I asked them whom he Medford had consulted; they said they knew not, that he had not consulted either of them. I immediately determined to call on Mr. Medford to know something about it, and never having known him to take any active part in the primary meetings before, I thought there was something not right about it, I called on him as he was going up to the polls with pen, ink and paper in his hands, and asked him if he had made out a ticket. He told me he had. I asked the names.—He told me who they were. I then asked him who those men would vote for in convention for sheriff. He said he knew not, that he was in favour of sending men to that convention whose views were unknown. I then told him that I preferred Mr. Hayward, and that I thought a majority of the Whigs in this district preferred him also. He remarked that what few he had seen within a day or two were perfectly indifferent about it, but as soon as he had stated Mr. Jacob's claims on the party, that they were all Jacobs men.—This last expression confirmed me in the belief that his object was to get a Jacobs delegation. I then said to Mr. Medford though I prefer Mr. Hayward, I am not hostile to Mr. Jacobs on the contrary, if Mr. Jacobs should be taken up by the convention fairly, and honorably, that I would support him cordially, that my greatest objection to any man who would be before the convention was James Wallace, that if he was nominated I would not vote for him. Mr. Medford then pledged me his word and honour that neither of those men would support Wallace in the convention. We then parted—I told my friends what had passed between us and told them to make out a ticket, that if he could pledge those men to set in Judgment on Wallace, he could do the same on Hayward and that I believed every one of them were Jacobs men as they have proved to be. I understood from Dr. Henry that Medford had said that the polls would be kept open one hour. Just before the expiration of that time, I was at the polls, and the Judge, Capt. Brower pulled out his watch and said it only wanted 2 or 3 minutes before the polls would be closed. I then went off, and expected that the polls would be closed at that time, but I afterwards found out that at that time the Hayward ticket was in the majority, and that the polls were kept open some time longer without our knowledge when Medford beat up recruits and elected a Jacobs delegation. Capt. Brower assured me yesterday that the polls were kept open at the instance of Mr. Medford. As soon as I found out such was the case, I then told my friends that if 3 out of those 5 members voted for Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Hayward was an independent candidate that I should vote for him, for I thought it almost impossible to pick out 5 men in this district indiscriminately and all of them to vote for Jacobs. If any man in this district had made out that ticket who had been active on such occasions I should have thought nothing of it, but for Mr. Medford who had never been active on such occasions to make out a ticket without consulting with any one, and there being as good Whigs in town as he was, left me no other alternative than to believe that his object was to pack a delegation in favour of *Mr.* Jacobs.

Yours&c.,
W. C. ACWORTH.

THOS. HAYWARD.

P. S. You can make any use of this you please.
W. K. A.

DEAR SIR:—I hereby certify that on the 3rd day of Sept. I called on Capt. Brower and asked him at whose instance the polls were kept open longer than an hour, he remarked he did not recollect. I then told him I wished he would study over and tell me. On the next morning I called on him and he told me they were kept open at the instance of *Mr. Medford.*

W. K. ACWORTH.

Vienna, Sept. 18th 1845.

I hereby certify that on Saturday morning early on the day of the primary meeting in Vienna I was asked by Mr. E. E. Medford my opinion of the claims of the candidates for the sheriffalty. I answered by telling him my opinion was, Mr. Hayward was a man calculated well to fill that place, and I was a Hayward man, and should support him. He immediately replied he believed that Jacobs was the only man the Whigs would swallow particularly in the upper part of this county. Some time after this meeting I heard Capt. Brower say he was accused of keeping the polls open some time after the hour designated in the morning, and that he was asked by some person (he believed Mr. Medford) when he was about to close them, not to do so yet, as Mr. Wilcox had not voted, but would be in directly, and that he did keep open on that acc't longer than he should. I also certify that on the morning the convention met in Cambridge I was present at a conversation between Mr. Hayward and Mr. E. R. Hooper, and that I heard Mr. Hayward tell Mr. Hooper, from what he had heard from the different Districts he believed the wishes of the people had not been fairly represented, and he had not been fairly treated, and if you believe as I do I do not want my name to go before the convention, I do not want you to go so far as to commit me at any rate or words to that amount and Mr. Hooper answered he need not fear, that he would be the man.

JAMES K. LEWIS.

VIENNA Sept. 15th 1845.

Dear Sir:—You request me to state the conversation that passed between Mr. *Medford* and myself relative to the hour of keeping open the Polls on the day of the primary meeting in this place. I enquired of *Mr. Medford* (who took perhaps the most active part in settling the preliminaries) how long the Polls would be kept open, he replied one hour, I urged the propriety of keeping the Polls open for a longer time, he then observed that that was the usual time and that the Judges would not consent to serve for a longer period. He left me under the impression that the Polls were to be kept open for one hour. The Polls were however continued open some time beyond an hour at whose suggestion I am unable to say.

Yours Very Respectfully.
J. W. HENRY.

I hereby certify that I have been to Vienna, and have had conversation with several Gentlemen in relation to the election of Delegates to meet in convention to elect a Sheriff &c. and I can come to no other conclusion, and do believe, honestly and conscientiously, that said election was not fairly held.

Witness my hand.
JOHN VINCENT.

Sept. 17. 1845.

Friday Morning, July 25th 1845.

My Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request, to state the terms upon which I was authorized to place your name before the convention which assembled in this town on Monday last, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff I have to reply that you distinctly and positively stated that you did not wish your name to be placed in nomination unless the proceedings of the convention in all respects were fair and comformable to the wishes of the people, and that you would not abide the decision unless it was fairly made.

Justice to myself requires me to say that if I had perceived any evidences of unfairness in the convention I should have withdrawn your name.

I am, very truly,
your obt. serv't.
E. R. HOOPER.

To
THOMAS HAYWARD Esq.

I hereby certify to the following conversation which passed between Mr James Thompson, and myself, in the presence of *Mr.* Benjamin Travers on the morning of the Convention. It took place in the ally between *Mr.* Bradshaw's Hotel, and *Mr.* Newton and Creightons store. The language as far as recollected was in substance as follows: I asked *Mr.* Thompson to tell us who he thought the most suitable man for sheriff, he remarked *Mr.* Jacobs, and further said if *Mr.* Jacobs was taken up he thought he could easily be elected, and if *Mr.* Hayward was, he could not tell how it might be, that *Mr.* Jacobs was a very popular man. This is all I now recollect.

Witness my hand this 29th Aug't. 1845.
FIELDER G. JONES. LEVIN PHILLIPS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DORCHESTER.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

There appears to be a great commotion amongst the Old Hunkers of Dorset. What! some one at my elbow says, are there Old Hunkers in good old Dorset? Yes, Fellow Citizens there are, and of a darker die and more clamorous after their seven principles "the five loaves and two little fishes" than the renowned old Hunkers of New-York in their most illustrious days. These office holders, and office expectants, are traversing the county yelling forth from the stump and the grogery, the vilest invectives and the grossest epithets against all those who oppose the political Junto and the nominee of that Junto for your next sheriffalty.

I myself, an humble tiller of the soil, unknown to honour, or to fame, have been (by these would be patriots) stamped as a Loco Foco of the worst kind; and by many of them too Fellow Citizens, who do not know what are the Whig principles, what are the Loco Foco principles, what is the difference between a Whig, and a Loco Foco, and in fact do not know the difference between a horse chesnut, and a chesnut horse. Such men as these are striving to make the mass of the people believe that they are the only conservators of the Whig party, that nothing about which they jog their brains can be wrong, and if all do not follow their guidance the Whig party is dead and defunct. Why, Fellow Citizens if such are the constituent parts of the Whig party of Dorset, it will not bear analysis, if it is a principle that the few shall govern the many; that the generality of mankind come into the world bridled and saddled and a few booted and spurred to ride upon them, and if corruption is to triumph over justice, if I say these are the Whig principles of the people of Dorset then I do not sanction or subscribe to them. I belong to the independent Whig party of the United States, which says, the majority ought to rule and that all Juntos and political Jugglers should be put down. On the 12th of Sept. last a friend and neighbour of mine visited Cambridge to see the celebration and transact some private business, he had not been there long, before he was pounced upon by these political harpies, to know how he was going this fall for sheriff, and when he intimated that he was for Mr. Hayward, they appeared horror struck at the idea, that, he a good Whig should vote for such a Loco Foco as Tom Hayward, and that he should be led away by me, a greater Loco Foco than Jim Stewart. Now, Fellow Citizens, what is it that has made Mr. Hayward and myself such good Loco Focos? We have forsaken no principle. Is it because he had the independence to come out and oppose the nominee of that so called convention and I the manliness to support him? Or is it because he has a piano and I the lover of the concord of sweet sounds sustain him? Yes, Fellow Citizens it was also urged on the above mentioned gentleman that he should not vote for Mr. Hayward because he had a piano—a piano is a monstrous instrument in their eyes—it will subvert our liberties and make us slaves to woman. Well, Fellow Citizens, the affairs of this County have indeed arrived at a great crisis, when a gentleman is to be put down and discarded because he has a piano and is a lover of music. The poet says, that,

"The man that has no music in his soul
And is not moved with concord of sweet sounds
Is fit for treason stratagems, and spoils."

Now I consider Mr. Hayward with his piano as good a Whig as the gentlemen who have none and have such a horror of them. I always thought the Whigs liked music, particularly vocal music as I have heard some of them sing four or five miles without intermission. But Fellow Citizens before I conclude this "crudely written piece" as the certificate says, let us say something about that so called convention. I am a convention man and always have been and expect to support them when fairly got up and organized. This was corrupt in its very incipient stages if we are to beleive honourable and high minded gentlemen on their oaths, and if any one doubts let them call on Mr. Hayward who has not only the certificates but the oaths of the gentlemen annexed corroborating all that he has ever urged against it; the batch of certificates in the last Chronicle notwithstanding. And if you still doubt go through the County and ask the Whigs who was their choice for sheriff prior to that so called convention and you will find that they were nearly to a man in favor of Mr. Hayward. If such was the case why did he not receive the nomination. I will tell you Fellow Citizens the reason, a few leading men put their veto upon him and said you should not have the man of your choice, but should vote for whom they said. But there is another mystery about this mysterious convention. I have been informed by a gentleman of veracity that twelve of the delegates of that convention say they voted for Mr. Hayward; yet, he gets but eleven votes. How is it? I should like for some of those who are so acute at Hocus-pocus and Legerdemain to solve the mystery. Some one man of the twelve could not have voted for him or the vote was put down to some one else. It was thus Fellow Citizens you were deprived of your choice before that misnamed convention. And now Fellow Whigs, Independent Whigs of Dorset, are you going to give up the most inestimable privilege of freemen and vote, not for the man of your choice, but for one that has been thrust upon you by a political Junto.—In imagination—I hear the Independent Whigs of old Dorset exclaim as with one voice NO—we are going to rally to the rescue of the ballot-box and let those office holders and office expectants know in tones that are not to be misunderstood, that we are independent and dare maintain that independence. And I Fellow Whigs exhort you by all that you hold most dear, to rally now or never, do not put off the evil day, but go to the polls determined to elect our mutual friend THOMAS HAYWARD, Esq.; and then the people who ought to be the majesty of power will have triumphed over Juntos, Cliques and corrupt Conventions.

The Public's ob't. Servant,
JOHN F. H. VINCENT.

Hicksburg, Sept. 22nd, 1845.

TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER.

TRANSQUAKIN MILLS, Sept. 23rd 1845.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

In the Chronicle of the 13th instant, there appeared a communication over the signature of Thomas Hayward Esq, addressed to the voters of Dorchester County, in which the delegates from Vienna district (to the convention lately held in Cambridge to nominate a candidate for sheriff &c.) are charged with having been pledged to go for *Mr.* Jacobs for sheriff. So far as I am concerned I unhesitatingly pronounce the charge untrue and without the slightest foundation.

I was not only not pledged to support *Mr.* Jacobs but was never sounded or asked the question by any gentleman either before or after the primary meeting as to how or for whom I should vote in convention, with the exception that a short time before the polls were opened Mr. Josiah Kerr in conversation observed to me that he should like to see Mr. Hayward nominated, he had known him for some time that he was a gentleman every way qualified to fill the station &c. and asked me what I thought of it, to which I replied that I was not pledged nor would not pledge myself to any man that if I was elected to the convention I must go there free and untrameled, and be left to exercise my Judgment as I thought best, and the interests of the whig party require. I went to Vienna on the day the primary meeting was held and soon after I arrived I was informed that my name was on a ticket for delegates to the convention. Also that the friends of Mr. Hayward were getting up a ticket, pledged to the support of that gentleman, and it was thought by others to be more advisable and politic to run an unpledged ticket, they therefore had taken the liberty of placing my name upon the ticket not knowing my sentiments or preferences. I had never for one moment thought of being a delegate, neither had I ever expressed a preference for any gentleman as a candidate for sheriff, but had intended (at the October election to support the nominee of the convention, fall the choice upon whom it might. And here for the sake of argument, I would ask even had the ticket been pledged to the support of Mr. Jacobs what cause would Mr. Hayward and his friends have to complain, when it was notorious and well known on the day of the primary meeting that the particular friends of that gentleman (Mr. Hayward) were running a ticket pledged to his support. Had not the friends of Mr. Jacobs an equal right to run a ticket pledged to him, had they thought proper to have done so. I ask them what injustice was done Mr. Hayward. Surely none.

Again Mr. Hayward charges that the parties had agreed to keep the polls open one hour, at the expiration of which time he had a majority, but that they were kept open one hour and a half, in order to get votes for the Jacobs ticket. I acted as clerk to that meeting and if there was any such an arrangement or agreement I certainly never heard of it, on the contrary I repeatedly (in the presence of Mr. Hayward's friends and others) urged the closing of the polls as I had some distance to go and did not wish to be in the night getting home. If there really was an understanding of that kind and the ticket pledged to go for Mr. Hayward had a majority at the expiration of the hour as charged by Mr. Hayward, why had not his friends urged the closing of the polls according to the alledged agreement; they certainly must have been cognizant of the fact as some of them were present off and on during the time the meeting was being held, and not one of them said any thing about such an agreement that I know or heard of, if there had been such an agreement I think that I should have known something about it, at any rate if such regulations were intended to govern the meeting.

Mr. Hayward further charges that on a vacancy occurring after they had met in Cambridge before it could be filled the gentlemen had to be sounded in order to see who he was for, before he was selected to fill tha vacancy. If Mr. Gambril the gentleman who was selected to fill the vacancy in the Vienna delegation was sounded or interogated as to how or for whom he would cast his vote, either before or after he was selected. I positively declare that I have no knowledge of it; all that I know about it is this, when it was known that there was a vacancy in the Vienna delegation and it became necessary to fill it, One of Mr, *Hayward's* friends (E R. *Hooper* Esqr.) came to me and said that Mr. Gambril was here from your (my) district and is now in the room, suppose you fill your vacancy with him, we did so. I then wrote the names of the four candidates for sheriff on a piece of paper and requested Mr. W. C. *Hu*ffington to take it to Mr, Gambril he being at the farther end of the room from me, and I do not know how Mr Gambril voted, only as *I* learn from orhers that he voted for Mr. *Hayward*. I have thus endeavored to give a fair and impartial statement of the facts of the case as they came to my knowledge.

JAMES *HIGGINS*.

MARRIED,

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. James M. Haines Mr. Francis Collins to Miss Jane Bonner, both of this coonty.

By the same on the 23d inst. Mr. Littleton Timmons, to Miss Margaret Insley, both of this co.

For Sale.

A very Valuable little Farm lying immediately on the Great Choptank River, at the mouth of Cabbin Creek. Contains about 200 acres, about 70 of which is in Timber land in a very thriving condition. The houses with a small expense could be made very comfortable, to this farm there is a considerable Fishery, which has been in the occupancy of Mr. Ozburn for several years, a tolerable good place for fowling and fishing in their proper seasons. The terms will be made accommodating to a good purchaser; possession given at the end of the year.

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Cambridge,

N. B. It will be to Rent if not disposed off.
Sept 27 1845. 3w

SHERIFFS

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Sept. 27 1845.

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Would most respectfully
friends and others, that he
large and general assortment
ing of the various kinds no
just returned from New Yo
handsome selection of Fur,
other Caps, together with a
FURS for the LADIES, he
fill any orders they may favor

He is determined to sel
compare with any other establ

N. B: He particularly solici
arrival in the city.
Sept 27 1845

VENITIAN B

THE subscriber has on han
manufacturing a large and ge
Venitian Blinds made in his
ner—all sizes, embracing Gr
White, Pea Green, and Arab
40 to 47 slabs to a blind.

Matrasse

Also, hair, husk, moss, cott
ses, with good ticking and we

Also, Superbly gilt windo
rings, ends, curtain bands, &c
lace bindings, &c.

☞Particular attention is paid
country, and customers may
rely upon receiving the precis
for, and as cheap as if they we
sent. Prices to suit the times.

JAM
No 162, Market St. 2nd door
um, Baltimore. Sept. 27th 184

Dorchester County C
22 Sep

On application of Thomas Spar
istrator of Elijah Dean late of
dec'd. it is ordered, that he give th
law for all creditors to exhibit t
the deceased's estate and that h
be published once in each week fo
successive weeks, in the Cambridg
per selected by him.

In testimony that the foregoing
the minutes of the proc
ter County Orphan's C
to set my name and se
ed, this 22nd day of S
of our Lord, 1845.

THOMA
Register of Wi

In compliance with the above
give Notice, that the subscriber of
hath obtained from the Orpha
chester county, in Maryland, letters
the personal estate of Henry L. J
Dorchester county deceased. All
claims against the said deceased, a
to exhibit the same, with the vouche
subscriber on or before the 22nd da
they may otherwise by law be exc
nefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal
September 1845. JOHN R. M
of Henry L. McN
Sept. 27 1845. 3w

HOOPERS STRAIGHT'S L

ALL Persons concerned are desi
that the Light Boat at Hooper's Stra
moved on the 4th of October next, to
ington to be Exchanged for a New B
the service. And consequently the
pended until the arrival of the new b
by order HENRY
Keeper Hoopers Stra
Sept. 20th 1845. 3w
The Republican & Argus and Su
insert the above 3 times.

Dorchester County Orp
22nd Septem

ON application of John R. Mart
L. McNamara late of Dorchester C
ordered, that he give the notice r
all creditors to exhibit their claims
ed's estate and that he cause the sa
once in each week for the space o
weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle
by him

In testimony that the foregoing i
the minutes of the proce
ter County Orphans' Co
to set my name and seal
ed, this 22nd day of S
year of our Lord, 1845.

THOM
Register of Wills,

In compliance with the above
give Notice, that the subscriber of
ly, hath obtained from the Orpha
chester county, in Maryland, letters
the personal estate of Henry L. J
Dorchester county deceased. All
claims against the said deceased, a
to exhibit the same, with the vouche
subscriber on or before the 22nd da
they may otherwise by law be exc
nefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal
September 1845. JOHN R. M
of Henry L. McN
Sept. 27 1845. 3w

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