THE CHRONICLE,

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, February, 28, 1846.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 9th March

V. B. PALMER,

No. 39 Pinest. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings.) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

THE CIVIL LIST.—We have the appointments of Magistrates &c. before us, but are unable to get them in to days paper. They are with few exceptions, the same as for last year. Those who intend acting, will see the necessity of immediately paying the required fee & qualifying, as without it there acts will be invalid.

LOCOFOCOISM AND REFORM.—The writer in the "Democrat" seems not to have discrimination enough to see, that although the term "*somebody*" is very applicable to him, it is not at all so to us. No one has a right to know his identity. His name is not inscribed upon the standard of the "Democrat." There may be one writer to-day, another to-morrow. In fact the division of labor may be still further extended for aught we know. To one may be assigned the *office* of reasoning, argument, &c., and to another, the duty of preparing articles of a *frothy* nature. It is certain that the style of the different articles that have appeared in that paper since its commencement will justify this surmise. If such be the case no one would hesitate in designating the part assigned to this last *somebody* that has been writing for the "Democrat." But such an epithet cannot be at all applicable to us. No editorial article appears in our paper, written by any other than the editor, and whether such articles be sensible or foolish, orthodox or heterodox, good or bad, there stands at the head of the paper the name of the author, shrinking from no responsibility. The application of the term *somebody* to us by this *somebody* of the "Democrat," is not only deficient in wit, but manifests a want of discrimination. It is however quite unimportant who this *somebody* is, let us look at what he says. He denies that he *insinuated* that every intelligent Legislative reformer was corrupt and dishonest. Although the insinuation very probably would never bring a Legislative reformer into disrepute and therefore it is useless to notice it for the purpose of refutation, yet it may be well to refer to what was said upon the subject, in order to show how treacherous this *somebody's* memory is, or how little he appreciates the language he employs. He certainly divided the Legislative reformers into two classes, in the first of which he ranked those who had not examined the subject of reform, and in the second class, he placed those who were from improper moves, induced to oppose Conventional reform. Now as it is impossible for any one to be *intelligent* upon a subject which he has never examined, no intelligent Legislative reformer can belong to his first class, and therefore *all* must belong to the second. We have said this much upon this unimportant subject to show what kind of a *somebody* this writer in the "Democrat" is.

We pass over a great deal of trash in this article about *hiring time*, *slaves* and *masters*, and the powerful voice of *instruction*, which latter phrase by the by we beleive, those modern democrats consider as a kind of patent machine to cut of the political heads of the whigs, but so constructed as to leave their own harmless, and come to the Biennial Session bill. We are to understand then from the "*little Democratic organ*" that Biennial Sessions are to be opposed. Mark this readers, the *organ* has committed its party if not against the principle of Biennial Sessions, at least against the Bill reported by Dr. Phelps, which afterwards passed the Senate, and during last week passed the House with an overwhelming majority after being amended so as to take the vote of the people upon it at the next election. We will see if the organ has influence enough to drill the Loco Focos of Dorchester into opposition to this bill. We believe Biennial Sessions was once a cardinal principle of Dorset Loco Focoism.—We suppose that has been laid aside for *representation* according to population. Will the "*little organ*" enlighten us upon this subject. If it does not say something upon this subject soon after being called on so pointedly, the people will begin to think that the "*little organ*" is not so bold as it pretends to be, or else that it has a "*Sir Oracle*" who keeps it in check upon this subject.

Any one who has read the articles in the "Democrat" cannot fail to see how utterly the writer has failed to justify his party in the Legislature in the course they have adopted not only on the subject of reform but also upon that of retrenchment. It is true he has stated several positions created by his own fancy, and then endeavored to demolish them, because we presume he thought something must be controverted, and he found our position in reference to the entire absence of all harmony between Loco Focoism and reform impregnable. We would again ask, why do they wish a Convention. Is it to curtail the expenses of Government? The Whigs have introduced several amendments, and various laws, and passed them too, calculated to lessen greatly the expenses of government and thus benefit the people, but where do we find the Locos? resisting every effort at reform,—not that the objects contemplated are not good, not that the people whom they profess to love so dearly, would not be the gainers thereby, but simply because the whigs will not violate the Constitution, which it is the duty of every man to support, a duty made still more sacred with members of the Legislature, by the imposing obligation of an oath, and because they prefer the more expeditious, quiet, safe and cheap mode, devised by our forefathers and continued up to the present time, to the tardy, exciting, hazardous, and expensive project of a convention.—But we are told that the people are burthened with taxes, and an attempt is made by some, who either know no better, or else are utterly reckless in their assertions, to throw the blame of all our indebtedness upon this old *patchwork* of a constitution, as they are pleased to call it. How profound must be the learning of the man, who originated such a suggestion.—But it is about as sensible as a party opposing a bill curtailing the expenses of the State because it desires a convention to amend the *Constitution*. There can be no doubt but our indebtedness and consequently our taxation was produced by bad legislation, but not by a bad constitution. No constitution can be framed that will restrain faithless, or short sighted legislators from squandering the public money, neither is a constitution designed for any such purpose. The intelligence and patriotism of the people operating through the elective franchise is the only safeguard against unwholesome legislation. It is very fortunate for the writer of the "Democrat," that somebody has applied the word *patchwork* to the present constitution.—It saves him a deal of trouble. Is he asked to point out the defects in the present constitution, he can answer *patchwork*. Is he called upon to state the object of a convention, he can say to get clear of this old *patchwork*; and perhaps in the great difficulty of getting over the constitutional objection to a convention, if there is such a thing as constitutional objections with Loco Focos he may still for the want of some thing better to say, bawl out *patchwork*. But where is the patchwork *in* the present constitution? where are its inconsistencies? its incongruities? Do point them out Mr. *somebody* and let us see if they are of such a character, as require the extraordinary means of a convention to rectify and adjust. Do not now, run off into one of your impulsive flourishes of your boldness and independence of what you can do and will do.—The minds of the people are quite as calm and impressible now as they will be at the *hiring time* as you call it. And we in their behalf, as well as for ourselves, beg that you will begin gradually and not pour out at once such a flood of light, as to dazzle their mental vision. When the people contrast the present condition of the State with what it was under the reign of Loco Focoism, and the present effort of the whigs to retrench and reform, with the inconsistency trickery, and humbug of the leaders of this modern Democracy, we think this *somebody* of the "Democrat," after calling into requisition the efforts of several other *somebodys*, will find it a difficult thing to persuade the people at the next *hiring time*, to entrust the management of their business, into such hands.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 24, 1846.

A mass of petitions were presented and appropriately referred.—few or none of which would interest your readers.

I sent you yesterday a copy of the general report of the Committee on Ways and Means, in which your readers will find at length the grounds upon which the committee recommended the funding of arrears of interest and the resumption of payment by the State. A bill to that effect was reported this morning from that committee. They propose next October as the time of resumption, or as soon thereafter as may be determined expedient by the Governor, Treasurer and Commissioners of Loans, who are best acquainted with the ability of the Treasury, to resume with the certainty of continuing. The arrears are proposed to be funded at 5 per cent, and authority is given the above mentioned officers in their discretion to redeem the certificates by the sale of bank and other stocks, as opportunity may occur. Provision is made for the liquidation at the earliest opportunity of the portion of the debt thus to be created. It can hardly be doubted, that this important bill which will place old Maryland upon the proud stand she occupied prior to ill fated 1842, will pass without opposition in either House. The ability to continue payment is clearly demonstrated by the Committee of Ways and Means and there is now fair prospect of a consummation so devoutly to be wished.

A more perfect humbug than Conventional reform was never invented. To the exclusion every day, of far more important business, the subject is taken up in Committee of the Whole, and one speech is made a day. To day the House was in Committee one whole hour, which was occupied by Mr. BOWEN, of Baltimore county.—But little interest is manifested in the bill, and directly the House gets from under the power of mace, a beggarly account of empty benches is presented. On Saturday a quorum was not once presented while the House was in committee. It was *rather* better to day, but not much. They arose, reported progress, and have leave to sit again. The select committee appointed on that subject reported favorably on the proposed purchase by the State of the files of the Maryland Gazette. It is to be hoped that so valuable a work as that may not be allowed to leave our borders.—It ought to be Maryland's peculiar property, as besides the light which it throws upon the general history of the country, that of Maryland is particularly illuminated by the pages of that work. It extends as far back as 1740 or thereabouts, thereby including many interesting portions of history even anterior to that most important one, the Revolution, concerning which much authentic detail is comprised in these volums. Mr. GREEN proposes to give a clear title to the work in liquidation of a calm held against him by the State.

The bill to reduce the salary of the Governor and Secretary of State came up to day. Many amendments were proposed to the bill by members of the minority, with a view I cannot but think, of ensuring its rejection by the Senate.—For instance Mr. THOMAS proposed to amend the bill so as to apply to the present Governor, who was elected with the express understanding that he should receive the amount at present allowed.—The Senate have already shown their determination to give their assent to no law affecting a contract such as this. The honest retrenchers in the House however negatived the motion and the law goes into operation with the next Governor.—The salary is fixed at $2000.

The reduction of the salary of the Secaetary of State to $1000 ($2000 now) takes effect from the 18th of January next.

A motion was made by Mr BISER to dispense with the law requiring the Governor to reside at Annapolis which was rejected. An amendment was then proposed to the bill to sell the Governor's house and furniture, &c:—thereby reducing the Governor's salary lower than is fixed above, by requiring him to rent a residence.

Mr. REEDER berlesqued the proposition, by a motion that the Treasurer sell the Library, the State House, the Treasury, &c. &c. and report the proceedings to the next Legislature, wherever they should be found. This and the original were bath negatived; and the bill, as above amended, was passed by a vote of 66 to 6.

Mr, JOHNSON obtained leave to report a bill amendatory of the act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes, &c.

The bill to authorize the Mayor and Council of Baltimore to have made a new assessment of the property in Baltimore City, after meeting the opposition usual to measures from the Committee of Ways and Means was passed.

A bill to authorise deputy attornies of the State, to purchase in property exposed for taxes, for the use of the State, was likewise passed.

Also a bill explanatory of a portion of the insolvent law.

Mr, JOHNSON obtained leave to report a bill to provide for the payment into the Baltimore City Treasury, the taxes imposed for City purposes on various incorporated Companies in said City.

Mr. ECCLESTON obtained leave to report a bill to exempt husbands from liability for the debts of their wife prior to coverture, for more than the amount for which she was assessed.

The above I have called, as the only interesting business from the largest amount of legislation transacted in any one day this session,

The Senate are still upon the contested seat, and slow progress made. The propositions of Mr. HAMBLETON, relative to the admission of testimony, were accepted as substitutes for those of Mr. FRICK.

Communications.

[For the Chronicle.]

MR. EDITOR,—

I beg the privilege of calling the attention of such of your readers, as take an interest in classical literature and teachers of Academies, to a series of elementary publications now in press, or shortly to be published by the Messrs Harpers of New York. They consist of—

1 FIRST BOOK IN LATIN—containing grammar, vocabulary, and exercises for constant imitation and repetition, being an application of *Ollendorff's* Method to Latin, by John McClintock A. M. Professor of Languages in Dickinson College, and George R Crooks A M Principal of the grammar school of Dickinson College,

2 SECOND BOOK IN LATIN—on the method of constant imitation and repetition, containing exercises in rendering English into Latin; the syntax on the basis of Zumpt; with Loci Memorials selected from Cicero,

3 PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION TO LATIN STYLE—on the basis of Grysar and Aand, containing exercises in writing Latin on Ciceronian modes, arranged in a systematic Progression.

4 FIRST BOOK IN GREEK—containing grammar, vocabulary, and exercises on imitations being an adoption of Ollendorfis method to Greek.

5 SECOND BOOK IN GREEK—on the method of imitation and repetition, containing exercise adopted to Kirkner's syntax, on drawn from Xenophon's Anabasis.

The authors purpose in the course of this series is to "combine the principle of *Ollendorff's* method with close attention to Etymology and syntax. The work will resemble *Arnold's* series of classical Books, but will be more systematically arranged and improved by a selection of the best processes, from the whole range of German elementary books, especially from those of Gryser, Grotefend, Hand, Kirkner—and Kriger.—They are designed not only to facilitate the progress of students, but also to induce a more thorough course of elementafy instruction than is now generally pursued in this country."

From my acquaintance with the learned Professor of Languages in Dickinson College, I can unhesitatingly say these books will be worthy the attention of Teachers and students of the Latin and Greek Languages. President Emory says of them "I have no doubt it will be quite superior to any now in market." The First book in Latin will be ready in February, so say the Publishers.

T J. THOMPSON.

Salsbury Md Jan 1846.

The whole of the following communication could not be got into our columns this week on account of the press of other matter. We have therefore concluded to publish a portion of it in this week's paper and shall publish the entire article on the first page of our next paper.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read in the "Chronicle" of the 31st. of last month and the 14th inst., the remarks in reference to the Oregon question of a writer who signs himself "Civis." The design of the writer appears to be first, to show that war will not follow the giving the notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy, and secondly, that if it should follow such notice, that the United States are at least in as good condition for such an event as Great Britain.—To the the latter proposition I shall offer no objections—but I must say it appears to me strange that any man pretending to ordinary intelligence can say this government is as well prepared for war as Great Britain, when we have not a sufficient Navy even to protect our sea-board, and the latter has, in addition to the vessels required for the protection of her numerous and distant colonies, more than three times the number of our vessels of war. I sincerely hope we shall never be forced to the test of measuring lances with Great Britain—and should the period ever arrive it will be time enough to discuss this point. The present humiliating position of our country, forced upon us by a reckless and imbecile administration, is painful enough in a moral point of view, without instituting any comparison in regard to her physical strength, which could only add a darker hue to the picture. But I consider the proposition of "Civis" in reference to giving the notice utterly untenable, and that the people may have the benefit of my humble opinions in making up their judgment upon the policy of Mr. Polk, I respectfully solicit the use of your columns as the medium of communication with the public.

What are the facts in relation to this question? The Oregon territory is claimed by both Great Britain and the United States. Previously to 1818 negotiations had taken place between the two governments with a view to the settlement of the boundary line between them, and during which the United States offered the 49th parallel, which Great Britain rejected. These negotiations terminated in the Convention of the 20th of October 1818, by the 3rd. article of which it is provided that the territory, together with its harbors, bays, rivers, &c. &c. shall be free and open for the term of ten years to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers; that the agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of either; "the only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences among themselves." In 1824 another abortive attempt at negotiation was made, and during which the United States again offered the 49th parallel, and it was again refused by Great Britain.—In 1827 after another ineffectual attempt at negotiation, a convention was concluded which provided for the indefinite extension of the provisions of the 3rd. article of the convention of 1818, first referred to; and also that either party might terminate it at any time it might think fit, by giving one year's notice after the 20th of October 1828. In 1844 negotiations were again renewed, and during their pendency Mr. Polk again offered the 49th parallel, which Great Britain in turn again refused to accept. The latter has recently proposed to refer the whole matter to arbitration, which Mr. Polk declines, and insists upon our claim to the whole of the territory.

It is not my purpose to enter into a discussion of the title of either party to the territory in dispute. I believe the title of the United States up to the 49th parallel is good, and that beyond that it is superior to Great Britain's, but imperfect and defective, and that Great Britain has rights beyond the 49th parallel which, although inferior to those of the United States, are yet too strong to be surrendered without an effort to retain them, and should be respected by this government. A portion of this disputed territory is inhabited by British subjects, and within its limits the Hudson's Bay Company have erected thirty forts. Great Britain has the right of joint occupancy of the territory with the United States, secured to her by the Convention of 1827.

How then stands the case? Here is a territory which has been in dispute for upwards of thirty years, and which the United States have offered to divide on three several occasions, thus recognizing the right of Great Britain to a portion of the territory. It is now proposed to give notice of the termination of this joint occupancy—the doing which says "Civis" will not produce war, because it is but the "exercise of a right or privilege expressly recognized by the Convention;" and the assertion of the President of "an abstract right to the whole of Oregon," coupled as it is with the offensive tone of the press and public sentiment in the United States, cannot be recognized as an "official act," and in no possible view can it be considered as a cause of war unless connected with "forcible injuries." It will be recollected that the Convention of 1818, by its very terms, was entered into with a view to "prevent disputes and differences" between the parties. At that time, after years of fruitless negotiation, and after Great Britain had rejected the offer of the 49th parallel, if negotiation had then closed, what would have been the result? Either we would have had to *force* England from her joint occupancy, or have ignominiously abandoned our rights. To avoid such an issue what did Mr Monroe do? He entered into a joint convention for ten years. I humbly ask then, was not that measure a *substitute for war?* Or, what is far more wretched and withering, if war was not to ensue, was it not a substitute for national disgrace? After the second prompt rejection of the result of nine years' negotiation by England, our government again consents to an indefinite renewal of the treaty—and why? For the same cause that induced its original formation—to avoid the unpleasant alternative of an appeal to arms; for Great Britain positively, and three times, had refused to yield a joint occupancy of that territory, and, of course, a failure to renew the convention would have forced us either to *drive* her from it, or to *abandon* it to her. I repeat then, that all the facts and circumstances connected with it establish the fact that the convention of 1827, like that of 1818, was a *substitute for war*. And this view is strengthened by the language of Mr. Adams, who has been more prominently connected with the negotiations and treaties than any other man—first, as Secretary of State in 1818 & 1824, and as President of the United States in 1827. Upon this subject, at the last session of Congress, he said: "We had agreed to suspend a final decision on this "subject by the Convention of 1818, twenty seven "years ago. Why had we come to the conclusion at "that time? Because *we did think there was some substance in the claim of the British Government*, and "that it was a fair and honorable proposition to her to "compromise—*to give up our claim as far as the 49th "degree, rather than fight for it.*"

Now, I would simply ask, if the notice be given will Great Britain abandon her rights in Oregon? My opinion is she would not. We have seen how pertinaciously England has adhered to her position upon the Oregon controversy from its very incipiency—so much so as to hold out the alternatives of War or joint occupancy to our government at two different periods; and can any sensible man now expect that after a portion of that territory has become peopled by her subjects, and the field for profitable operations of an important and powerful trading association—after a peaceful occupancy for upwards of thirty years, during which time she has erected forts for the protection of her subjects—and after the repeated implied recognitions on the part of the United States of her rights in the territory—Can it be expected, under such circumstances, that England will give up the commercial advantages she now enjoys in Oregon, and quietly and submissively abandon her rights to this Government? If any man believes so, he must either be ignorant of her history, or exceedingly unhappy in his deductions. England surrender her rights in Oregon without a struggle! Never! If like Byron's Corsair, she has but "one virtue amid a thousand crimes," that virtue is her prompt and indomitable courage. Search her history from the days of Alfred to the present, and not a single instance can be found of her abandonment of her rights without a fierce and sanguinary struggle.—And in respect to the Oregon controversy she would be found true to her ancient name, and would maintain her rights at whatever sacrifice of blood and treasure it might cost. Sir Robert Peel has declared in his place in Parliament that the English government has "rights in Oregon which they are resolved and prepared to maintain;" and after this official declaration from her highest functionary, England could not abandon her claims to Oregon without national disgrace; and he who expects it is blind to the teachings of her history.

There is one fact which "Civis" either lost sight of in his remarks, or purposely declined to consider. I refer to the language of Mr. Polk in relation to the measures by which the notice is to be followed. Now I am free to confess that the *mere giving the notice* would not, *per se*, produce war—but I presume "Civis" did not mean to argue such a proposition. To suppose our government could act so contemptible and timid a part, as to give the notice for the termination of the joint occupancy, and not follow it up by measures to enforce our rights to the "whole of Oregon" would be an imputation upon its dignity and courage which it does not merit, even under the weak and bungling administration of Mr. Polk. Nor will I do so much violence to the candor of "Civis" as to suppose he argued the point in any other light than in reference to consequent measures. And certainly, it would be an aspersion upon his sagacity, to suppose he regarded the mere giving the notice as being all that was necessary to secure to our government the "whole of Oregon."

I wish it therefore to be understood that I am not endeavoring to show that the merely giving the notice would, of itself, produce war, nor do I wish it to be supposed that I am considering the remarks of "Civis" as relating to the simple fact of notice, alone, but also to the consequences growing out of it. My design is to prove that the giving the notice, and the adoption of the necessary measures to enforce our rights, would inevitably involve the two countries in War.

A CALM OBSERVER.

CONSUMPTION.

There is, perhaps, no disease which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyed of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the insatiate monster hurries to the portals of the cold and silent tomb fresh added victims to its conquest. No walk of life is sacrad from its blighting influence. No age is exempt from its death dealing shafts. The old, the middle aged and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The white-haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his system impervious to the attacks of other ills, and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, finds consumption fastning its fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him from a world, ever bright to minds which look complacently on days well spent.

Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventive of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle clime? We think there may be. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy.

Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering world as such. It needs not the "adventitious aid" of a long string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and

"Waft on to fame"

the name of its inventor, as a benefactor of his species.

For Sale in Cambridge by THOMAS M. FLINT.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

February 24, 1846.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	5 75
City Mills,	5 75
WHEAT—Prime White,	1 04
Prime Red,	1 00
CORN—White,	60
Yellow,	63
OATS,	38
RYE,	70

DIED.

Of consumption, on Thursday morning, at 6 o'clock in the full assurance of a blissful immortality, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Wm H. Yates, of Baltimore city, and late of this county, in the 37th year of her age.

Notice.

AN election will be held at the Court House in Cambridge on Saturday March the 14th next for a Commissioner of the town in place of Thomas Hayward (who was elected for the unexpired term of the late H. Page and whose term expired as above.) The Polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and remain open one hour

WILLIAM REA, Clerk C. T.

Feb. 28th 1846 tde

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of 8 writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by Robert Bell, a Justice of the Peace, and to the late Sheriff directed, one at the suit of Mowbray & Elliott, two at the suit of Moore & Wright, one at the suit of Jacob Charles, one a the suit of Ezekiel Williams use of Goslin & Hubbard use of Jacob Charles, one at the suit of Jacob Charles & son, one at the suit of George Kennedy, and one at the suit of Levin Tull, all against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Peter C. Stack, I have seized and taken into execution the following property of the said Stack to wit:—2 horses, 1 ox cart, 1 yoke of steers, all that tract, piece or parcel of land called Paint Point, addition to ditto, Hopwell, addition to ditto, 2nd addition to Paint Point, together containing 93 3-4 acres, more or less, and also Nancy's Purchase and others, containing 147 acres more or less—let them be known by whatever name or names they may, or let them contain whatever number of acres they may—and I hereby give notice that on

Monday the 23rd of March

next, between the hours of 12 & 4 o'clock, on the said farm, situated about 3 miles from Federalsburg on the road leading from said place to New Market, and now in the occupancy of Charles T. Smith, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, of the said Stack, to the property so seized and taken into execution, to satisfy the above writs, and costs, and also county charges, direct taxes and officers fees due for the year '43, '44 & '45.

JAMES E. DOUGLASS, Deputy to late Sheriff

Feb. 28, '46. tds

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued by Robert Bell Esq., a Justice of the Peace, and to the Sheriff directed, at the suit of Matthew Smith use of Nathan Vickers use of Peter Vickers against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Henry Willing, I have seized and taken into execution the following property of the said Willing to wit:—all that tract or parcel of land lying in the Fork District, where the said Henry Willing now lives, containing 46 acres, more or less, let the said tract or parcel of land be known by whatever name or names it may; and I hereby give notice that on

Saturday the 21st of March

next, between the hours of 12 & 4 o'clock, on the premises, I will expose to the highest bidder for cash all the right, title, claim & interest, both at law and in equity of the said Willing to the said property so seized and taken in execution to satisfy the above named writ and costs.

JAMES E. DOUGLASS, Deputy Sheriff.

Feb. 28, 1846. tds

Executors

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, to the person or persons living in the county belonging to the estate of Henry L[illegible] for life] consisting of the following negroes, viz: A man named DANIEL between [illegible] years of age, a good sawyer; I named DANIEL [illegible] age a trusty good hand; I named [illegible] years of age good wood hand; I named [illegible] a likely looking fellow about 23 [illegible] good hand and bears an excellent [illegible] named LLOYD about 18 years of age; [illegible] named SUSAN a good cook and [illegible] The terms of sale are, that the sale [illegible] be carried out of the county except [illegible] casions with a view of returning, [illegible] months will be given with note and [illegible] bearing interest from the day of sale [illegible] above negroes are hired out for the [illegible] persons buying will be entitled to [illegible] the present year; persons wishing [illegible] early an application to the subscriber [illegible]

J. R. M[illegible]

of He[illegible]

Fishing Creek, Feb. 28, 1846.

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, February [illegible]

ON application of Levin Moore [illegible] Moore late of Dorchester County [illegible] that he give the notice required by [illegible] to exhibit their claims against the [illegible] that he cause the same to be published [illegible] Week for the space of three successive [illegible] Cambridge Chronicle, a paper selected [illegible]

In testimony that the foregoing [illegible] the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County [illegible] to set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 23d day of February in the year of our Lord, 1846.

L.S.

THOMAS [illegible]

Register of Wills, D[illegible]

In compliance with the above order [illegible] notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester [illegible] obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters administration [illegible] estate of Horace Moore late of Dorchester [illegible] All persons having claims against the [illegible] are hereby warned to exhibit the same [illegible] ers thereof, to the subscriber on or before [illegible] of Aug. next, they may otherwise by law be [illegible] from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this [illegible] uary, 1846.

LEVIN [illegible]

Feb. 28, '46. 3w

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, February [illegible]

On application of Chas. & W[illegible] utors of Samuel Corkran, late of [illegible] county deceased—it is ordered by the [illegible] tice required by law for all creditors [illegible] their claims against the deceased [illegible] that they cause the same to be published [illegible] each of three successive weeks in the [illegible] Chronicle, a paper selected by [illegible]

In testimony that the foregoing [illegible] from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county [illegible] I have hereunto set my name and affix the seal of my office this [illegible] day of February in the year of our Lord [illegible]

L.S.

THOMAS [illegible]

Register of [illegible]

In compliance with the above order [illegible] give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County in Maryland letters testamentary on the personal estate of [illegible] Corkran late of Dorchester county [illegible] persons having claims against the [illegible] hereby warned to exhibit the same [illegible] er vouchers thereof, to the subscriber [illegible] fore the 23rd day of Aug. next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all [illegible] dec'd's estate.

Given under my hand and seal [illegible] Febuary, 1846.

CHARLES & WM. CORK[illegible]

Feb. 28,

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, February [illegible]

ON application of Charles W. B[illegible] of Wm. H. Hooper late of Dorchester [illegible] deceased, it is ordered, that he give [illegible] by law for all creditors to exhibit their [illegible] the deceased's estate and that he cause [illegible] published once in each week for the [illegible] cessive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle [illegible] selected by him.

In testimony that the foregoing is [illegible] the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County Orphans' [illegible] hereunto set my name and the seal of [illegible] office affixed, this 23d day of February [illegible] in the year of our Lord, 1846.

L.S.

THOMAS [illegible]

Register of Wills, Do[illegible]

In compliance with the above order [illegible] notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester [illegible] obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters administration [illegible] estate of Wm. H. Hooper late of Dorchester [illegible] deceased. All persons having claims against the [illegible] deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same [illegible] the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber [illegible] 23rd day of Aug next, they may otherwise [illegible] excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this [illegible] ruary, 1846.

CHARLES W. BREERW[illegible]

Feb 24, '46. 3w

WE are authorised to announce [illegible] ARDSON, Esq as a candidate for the [illegible] of Dorchester County.

Feb. 28, 1846. tf

Notice

THE subscriber has sustained [illegible] her property at Shoal Creek by persons [illegible] on it, that she is reluctantly compelled [illegible] herself, to request all persons to desist [illegible] trespasses with dog or gun or in any [illegible] the farm, & particularly near the [illegible] Houses, & absut the Orchard & fruit [illegible]

Feb. 28th 1846 3w

TEACHERS WANTED

THE trustees of Town Point, Ari[illegible] Schools want Teachers to take [illegible] schools.

The trustees of the Choptank & Ari[illegible] agreed to unite their Schools, so as to [illegible] employ a teacher competent to teach a [illegible] a complete English education, to such [illegible] ry will be three hundred dollars per [illegible] tions to be made to the trustees of said [illegible] C. Thompson, Cambridge, until the [illegible] March, on which day the Commissioners [illegible] tees of said Schools are requested [illegible] Thompson's office, 11 o'clock, A. M.

A. C. Th[illegible]

Feb. 28, 46. tm