# THE CHRONICLE.

**CAMBRIDGE—MD.**

SATURDAY MORNING, March 7, 1846


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


## V. B. PALMER,

No. 39 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 re- "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and the receipting for the same.


☞FIRE.—The dwelling and out houses of Mr. LEVIN W. TALL, at Tobaccostick were consumed by fire on Thursday the 26th ult. We have not heard how the fire originated. It is reported that the property was insured to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars.

☞We have received no Northern Mail in town since the one due on Sunday last, and consequently we have been hard run for news. We received however the journal of proceedings by the steam boat, which enables us to announce to our readers the intelligence of the defeat of what is commonly called the Convention Bill. The House has been engaged upon the consideration of this Bill for [illegible] weeks, and brought it to a close on [illegible] evening last by the benefit of Whigs and Loco Focos from the small counties voting against the bill.—We have only time before going to press to give the ayes & nays:

AFFIRMATIVE—Messrs. Morris, Murray, Franklin, Carroll, Holmes, Ware, Bowen, Hall, Thomas, Bowdle, Orem, Maffitt, Hollyday, Orr, Pennington, Biser, Lowe, Boteler, Zollinger, Hoover, Stephenson, Street, Johns, Hanson, Stansbury, Baughman Vansant, Cox, McLane, Smith of Washington, Crampton, Cushwa, Patterson, of Montgomery, Dorsey, Scobey, Patterson, of Allegany, Swan, Ege, Shelman.—39.

NEGATIVE.—Messrs. Waters, Speaker, Combs, Dunkinson, Jones, Smith, of Kent, Rasin, Strong, Johnson, Hance, Kent, of calvert, Reeder Carpender Fergusson, Parsons, Gibbons, Turner, Eccleston, Boone Frazier, Smith, of Dorchester, Bowie, Clagett Stephen, Duckett, Cook, Kemp, Dunbracco, Landing, Dennis, Selby, Purnell, Pearson, Harrington, Tritle, Dellinger, Holland, Allnutt of Montgomery, Wampler, Hook.—89.

So the bill was rejected.

LOCOFOCOISM AND REFORM.—It is very frequently the case while persons are experiencing some great agitation and torture of mind, they endeavor to make the world beleive they are in fine spirits, and amused with the very thing that oppresses them. Such is about the *amusement* the writer for the "Democrat" felt as he saw the inconsistency of his party, and his own awkward dilemma in reference to Conventional reform, portrayed so clearly to every intelligent mind. But we ought not probably to blame that writer, as we have no doubt he has used his best efforts to sustain his party, and he is not to be censured because of their insincerity, nor his own defect in discernment. But we do think that after having said so much about *Patchwork* and *Convention*, he should not have shrunk from the effort of exhibiting the one or of showing the necessity or use of the other. He however thinks, he has taken strong ground, when he refuses to show any defect in the present Constitution which requires a Convention, and calls upon us to explain what we mean by Legislative reform. We should like to know how long it would take him, by such a mode of procedure, to demolish any system or establishment.—We have been living under a Constitution a great number of years, and under it enjoyed protection to our property, our liberty and our lives, one framed too, by noble and patriotic spirits, when Locofocoism had not reared its hideous head in our midst, to tarnish every thing pure and elevated by its pestiferous breath. This constitution contains within itself the mode by which the sovereign people that adopted it determined it should be amended. By this mode, amendments have been made to it effecting every branch of Government, the executive, the judicial, and the legislative. The last amendment of importance took place in 1837, when a change was effected in the mode of electing the Senate and the Governor, &c. Under this new system matters worked very prettily for modern Democracy for a while. They elected three *old* Federalists to preside over *new* Democracy. They frolicked and luxuriated on the *spoils* so long that they began to think that offices were created for no other purpose than for Loco Focos to fill. But in 1844 the people determined that they would try the Whigs, and ever since, the constitution has presented quite a different appearance, what was perfect symmetry before is now nothing but deformity, and that which fitted together so admirably, and formed such a beautiful *whole*, is now nothing but *patchwork*. The whole machinery of government seems to work badly. The large counties and the city of Baltimore think it outrageous that the small counties should have so much influence.—Give them but representation according to population and the whole destiny of the State will be in their hands, and the small counties now week will become powerless. But this representation according to population cannot be obtained through the Legislature, for the Senators from the small counties will never sanction such a suicidal policy. The hue and cry of a convention is then raised, and an effort is made to induce the smaller counties to go for a Convention, the grand object of which is to accomplish that which the smaller counties do not desire. Some come out boldly and assert if Caroline has three delegates and Dorchester four, Frederick should have twenty-five and Baltimore city forty delegates, others differently situated dare not avow such a doctrine. They must cry out *patchwork*, and when called upon to explain where the *patchwork* is, and to offer objections to the system they propose to destroy, they say, first tell us what is Legislative reform. Every one must perceive, in what a rediculous attitude the writer in the "Democrat" has placed himself, and we opine that some of the more knowing ones of the party will think the "organ" has not rendered them very essential service. But we presume the writer is reserving all his logic for *hiring time*, and the light with which he intends to illumine the minds of the people, upon the subject of Conventional reform—how very precious he must consider it! He appears cautious lest a single ray should escape.—Well, the poor people must remain in darkness some six months longer, until the *hiring time* arrives. We think the writer must surely be deficient in benevolence, or he would not thus treat the people, whom modern Democracy *loves so dearly*.

But we will be a little more accommodating in answering his question than he has been towards us.—We will tell him what we mean by Legislative reform. We are in favor of Biennial Sessions of the Legislature, Reduction of the Salary of the Governor, and of almost every office under our State Government. The abolition of every office, that can be dispensed with, without detriment to the people, and in short a rigid system of economy in the management of the interests of the State. In many of these instances, the reform can be effected by the simple passage or repeal of a law, and in those cases where the Constitution has to be amended, that instrument designates clearly how it must be performed—by two successive Legislatures. We call this reform, and we call the Legislature the medium for the accomplishment of this purpose. Why the same alterations in the Constitution should be culled *changes* when brought about by the Legislature, and should be called reforms, if effected through a Convention, must be unravelled by the *acute and discriminating mind* of the writer of the "Democrat." Perhaps as we have been so courteous in answering the question of this writer, he may be induced to tell us what he thinks of *Representation according to Population*. But perhaps his ideas upon that question may depend upon circumstances. We believe that writer once advocated Biennial Sessions, but now as this measure is proposed by the Whigs, the Loco Foco Senators must oppose it, and as wags the leaders, so wags this writer for the "Democrat" his own former views to the contrary notwithstanding. So we suppose he is waiting for the leaders to say what his principles must be upon the subject of Representation according to Population. Yet this same writer can talk flippantly about party subserviency without a blush of shame mantling his cheek. But as the writer seems to have some ideas although confused, upon the subject of Biennial Sessions, and none at all upon any other subject connected with reform, we will endeavor so to contract our views for a time as to accommodate him. We will state in the first place, that we consider the proposed change from annual to Biennial Sessions, as the most important item of reform yet suggested. This change alone will save every alternate year sixty or seventy thousand dollars. A sum the Whigs think worth saving to a tax ridden people, but the Loco Foco Senators and consequently this writer for the "Democrat" although they love the people very dearly, and deeply sympathize with them in the heavy burthens they have to bear, cannot accept of any reform, unless it comes through a convention. Although this is the main objection to the Bill, and sufficient, says this writer to justify the Locos in voting against it, yet he has stated objections to the bill from its defective character. Now if the Loco Senators beleived the Bill defective, was it not their duty, as the faithful repositories of the people's rights to endeavor to remedy these defects. If they saw the defects and made no attempt to remedy them, should they not be denounced as faithless public servants.—But the truth is, many of the objections against the Bill are without any solid foundation, and show that the objector is very little familiar with the subject he has undertaken to criticize. There can be no doubt that there might be a very beneficial addition to this Biennial Session Bill, by so altering the Constitution and laws in other respects that there should be but one election every alternate year. But this alteration was embraced in the bill submitted to the people some few years back, and voted down by an overwhelming majority. So nothing was left but to frame a Bill providing exclusively for Biennial Sessions, leaving it to the Legislature if the amendment be adopted according to the Constitution, to change such laws as come in conflict with the Constitution thus amended. It must always be the case whenever the Constitution is amended, either by the Legislature or a Convention, that there must be a change in the laws to correspond and harmonise with the altered Constitution; so that the fact of the Biennial Session Bill not providing for certain contingencies, cannot be properly considered a defect in the Bill, but only as a proof that it is like all other amendments, requiring subsequent legislation to make it complete. The great error in the writer of the "Democrat" has grown out of his not discriminating between the office of the Constitution, and that of laws. One would suppose from the tenor of his remarks, that should a Convention be called, he would expect it to frame a system of Bye-laws extending to the most minute details. This quibbling over defects, without making an effort to amend them, when a great subject of reform is in contemplation, places the Loco Foco party in no enviable situation.

The writer in the "Democrat" closes with quite a parade of boldness, by letting us know that we can know his name by calling at the office. We do not know that he has ever said or ever will say any thing of importance enough to demand from us or the public, so much trouble. We applied the epithet "somebody" to him, not because *we* were ignorant of his *identity*, but because we could not address him as editor, the *public* were ignorant of his identity, he has chosen to place himself in the position of all other anonymous writers. If he is that bold and chivalric person he would make the community beleive, and he is in fact the editor of the "Democrat," let him come out as a man and place his name at the head of its columns.—We do not think he need be ashamed of his calling.

THE BRITISH PARTY.—We have taken the following extract from a late letter of Olivar Oldschool, a correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette:

I understand that "Sir Robert Walker" is highly elated at the honor conferred upon him by the printing of his Report for the use of Parliament. I cannot see that he has any reason for self glorification on this account; it is customary to print all important *British* reports for the use of members of Parliament, and I do not see why Sir Robert Walker's should have been an exception. Probably the reason why no report of any *American* Secretary of the Treasury was ever printed by the British government, was because it did not advocate *British* interests. Irony aside, Mr. Polk Mr. Walker & Co. have now fairly started a BRITISH PARTY, the party which advocates British interests, and placed themselves at its head. Opposed to this party and to them, is the AMERICAN PARTY, which advocates the fostering of American interests and the protection of American labor. Their motto is, "let Congress take care of *labor*, and *capital* will take care of itself." The policy of the BRITISH PARTY is to reduce the wages of labor down to the standard of the half-fed, half-clothed and half-housed labor of Europe; for such will be the inevitable effect of unrestricted trade and commerce between this country and Europe.

We give below a short extract from the speech of Mr. Biser of Frederick upon the subject of Convention al Reform, that our readers may see what kind of Reform they may expect from a Convention.

"He would now take the representations of the smaller counties as a basis and show how many delegates according to the same ratio, the larger counties would be entitled to. He could not take the larger counties as the ratio, for by that some of the smaller counties would be entitled to none at all.

Then, if Calvert county with a white population of 3,585, is entitled to three delegates and one senator, Frederick county with a white population of 29,973 would be entitled to twenty-five delegates and eight senators.

If Caroline, Calvert, Charles, Talbot and Kent, with an aggregate white population of 26,622, are entitled to fifteen delegates and five senators,—then Carroll, Frederick, Baltimore, & Washington counties, and Baltimore city, taking the same ratio would be entitled to ninety eight delegates and thirty two senators."

MEXICO.—The report, which was at first regarded as an idle rumor that a European prince is to be set upon a throne in Mexico, under the guarantee and protection of powerful European Government, is acquiring a shape and consistency which challenge our serious attention. It is no longer a mere idle rumor. The *London Times* alludes to the project as one actually contemplated. "Mexico," says that journal, "cannot "remain as it is. It must either sink without a struggle under yoke of a neighboring republic, hostile "and opposed to the whole character of its native population by race, by religion, and by institutions, or it "must seek *by strengthening its connexion with Europe* "a protection against the spirit of territorial aggrandizement and dominion which is eager to establish an "universal sovereignty over the continent of America. "Such a connexion with Europe can clearly have but "one form and one origin—*the form, monarchical; the* "*origin, Spanish.*" The results of Mexican independence are before the world. The people of Mexico "cannot be insensible to their own ruin, however powerless they may be to avert it. Under such circumstances, what would be the effect of the reappearance "on the shores of America of that flag of Spain which "was originally planted there by the great discoverers and captains of former ages, and which left indestructible traces of its pristine authority in the colonial "descendants of the Spanish people? It would be as "easy to accomplish the conquest of Mexico at the present moment with a handful of the troops which form "the garrison of Cuba, as in the days of the aboriginal Mexican princes."

The Times confesses that when it threw out this suggestion some months ago it wore an air of romance and might be received with incredulity. But it is now to be thought of as a thing not only practicable, but as a measure urgently required, inasmuch as the utter weakness of Mexico and the unquestionable designs of the United States have become too manifest for doubt. The very personage among the Spanish princes is hinted at as the individual "best fitted for such an enterprise by his personal qualities and his liberal sentiments."

In connection with these remarks from an article which bears the appearance of a semi-official character, we have an intimation of the same sort in a letter of the Mexican correspondent of the Times, written before the late revolution in Mexico. The writer speaks of the disorganized condition of the republic, its weakness and manifest tendency to dissolution. "Gladly," he says, "would the people see a despotic "power rise up amongst them:—and freely would "they *receive a foreign prince as sovereign, provided his* "*position was seconded by any leading European Power.*"

In view of these very frequent indications, adding to them also the explicit language of M. Guizot relative to the maintenance of the Spanish race on this continent as a check to the United States, we must say that an exigency is portended which is likely to involve some very serious issues.

## THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS.

The important nature of the news received by the steamship Cambria, will naturally have induced the enquiry—what is, or will be, the effect of it upon commercial and monetary affairs? We have learned of those who are capable of imparting information that the effect of the news, generally, is laverable, and the results to grow out of the proposed change in the English Tariff such as will, with some few exceptions, be salutary. Immediately upon the reception of the news stocks advanced briskly, and a newly generated confidence passed upon the movements in England, caused free operations at advanced prices, especially in those kinds of stock most affected by favorable news.

Flour and grain are substantially and most favorably affected—the position of affairs being such that they may be sent forward to England in place of Bills of Exceange; a most desirable and profitable state of things for our grain growers. Provisions feel the general buoyancy most strongly, and the trade will no doubt receive an impulse which will remain operative for a considerable period of time. The aspect of the Iron trade is not so gratifying as the operation of the proposed reduced Tariff will be somewhat unfavorable.

The above are the principal features of the monetary and commercial interests touched by the proposed action of Sir Robert Peel. There appears to be no reason to doubt they will be realized—because the determination to change appears to be general and fixed.

Politically, the news is most gratifying, conveying the assurance that there is only a very distant probability of a war, and thus lending new confidence and activity to trade and commerce by removing the cloud that has prooded over them for a short time past—or so breaking it that the sunlight of peace shines strongly through it to cheer and make strong again the energies tha drooped and relaxed while the gloom of impending danger was upon them.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY.—After various amendments proposed, and some adopted and others rejected, the bill reducing the salary of Governor and Secretary of State passed the House, by a vote of 66 to 6.

Its provisions are to the following effect:

The Governor's salary to be $2,000 per annum from and after January 1st, 1848.

The salary of the Secretary of State to be $1000 per annum, from and after January 1st, 1847.

## COMMERCIAL NAVY.

In the last New York Times and Messengers, we find an article on the adoption of a Commercial Navy, in case of war, which is of considerable importance as an auxiliary and available force, and one that can forthwith be brought into active service. After some introductory remarks Major Noah, who appears to have studied the subject attentively, says:—But to relieve the anxiety and misgiving of those who are really alarmed at the disparity of our force, we take occasion to say, and shall demonstrate, that we have at this moment a powerful navy at the command of government nearly ready, and which, in six months, can be armed and equipped, and at a moderate expense, sent to sea. We allude to the Commercial Navy of the U. S. The elegant and substantial manner in which our first class, of merchant and packet ships have been built—copper bolted and fastened, and heavily coppered—the durability of their timbers—the strength of their rigging—the beauty of their model, and their admitted character of fast sailers, place them nearly upon an equality with our public armed ships of war.—These vessels, in the event of hostilities, are at the disposal of Government and are all about the same force as the old class of frigates. Take for example, the port of N. York, and see the quota which one city alone can furnish of vessels capable of mounting 36 thirty two pound guns each:

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Henry Clay, | 1,300 | Montezuma, | 1,000 |
| Patrick Henry, | 1,000 | Yorkshire, | 1,000 |
| Q'n. of the West, | 1,250 | Fidelia, | 1,000 |
| Hottinger, | 1,050 | Northumb'land, | 1,000 |
| Roscius, | 1,100 | Prince Albert, | 1,000 |
| Siddons, | 1,100 | John R. Skiddy, | 1,000 |
| Sheridan, | 1,100 | Steph Whitney, | 1,000 |
| Garrick, | 1,000 | Waterloo, | 1,000 |

This class of frigates can be increased to twenty four, and if the armament is deemed too heavy, can be reduced to 32 guns each. The poop deck and cabins can be cleared, the bulwarks raised, and netting for the hammocks fixed, magazines, quarters for the officers, accommodations for the men, with ample room for storage of provisions, can soon be arranged: cannon and small arms are all ready, dublicate suits of sail are prepared and each frigate with a complement of 400 men, making as handsome an appearance, and as efficient in force, as any vessels of the class in the world.

Of sloops of war of 24 guns, and of from 800 to 900 tons, we have the St. James, Gladiator, Mediator, Switzerland, Quebec, Victoria, Wellington, Hendrick Hudson, Toronto, Westminister, Waterloo, Virginian, Rockester, Argo, Rhome, Ville, de Lyon, Albana, Silvia de Grasser, Louis, Phillippe, Duchess d'Orleans, Sully, Burgundy, Emerald, Iowa, and Erancis, 1.—To these 25 elegant fast sailing sloops of war, ten more can be added if necessary. Philadelphia can furnish six 36gun frigates. Boston, Salem New Bedford, Newburyport, Portland, and other ports down east, will furnish 24 gun sloops of war. Baltimore, in gunbrigs and fast sailing schooners, can send out twenty. And without reference to other seaports tendering first class vessels to the government, we can get ready for sea in six months, if the reculting service is kept up briskly for seamen and marines, a navy equal if not supertor, to any that Great Britain can bring against us, without sacrificing other interests. We do not know how strong we are as a naval power—taking the resources of the people as the people are the rulers in this country. We doubt with such a force, whether we cannot blockade, instead of being blockaded.

A GOOD THOUGHT.—Always place it upon paper when you have one. That thought, like the scattered seed, will not be lost. Good men may repeat it, years after you are in heaven. It may strengthen the resolution of thousands—thousands of minds it may influence. Truth is never lost. Good thoughts are as indestructible as our eternal hills. Husband them with care—write them out—print them—and they will never die. —[Portland Tribune.]

WOMAN. is often the occasion of much trouble and mischeif to man. For her he toils and slaves—for her he fights—for her he gets drunk—for her he left Paradise—for her he blows his brains out, and for her he makes a confounded fool of himself in a variety of ways. Notwithstanding, woman is a bleasing. Her influence over our roughhewn sex, is as mild as the moon upon the tides, and twice as powerful. The moral fragrance that surrounds her is as sweet as the odors that arise from a field of white clover; and her beauty makes her one of the most interesting living ornaments that wears either legs or wings; I don't care whether you mention a bird of paradise, butterfly, or straddlebug.—*Dow Jr.*

## Appointments for Dorchester County.

*Orphan's Court.*—JAMES THOMPSON, ARTHUR BELL, JAMES DIXON.

*Coroner.*—GEORGE WINTHRPE.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. W. Lecompte, | Timothy McNamara, |
| Robert Bell, | Samuel Craig, |
| Nimrod Newton, | James L. Geoghegan, |
| Robt. R. Robertson, | Solomon Foxwell, |
| James Hammersly, | Thomas Andrews, of Wm. |
| Gabriel P. Lake, | S. B. Woolford, |
| William Howeth, | Thomas Byus, |
| Thomas Barnet, | Ezekiel Williams, |
| John F. Eccleston, | John B. Leckie, |
| James Cooper, | Devorix Traverse, M. D. |
| Richard Tall, | Vincent P. Moore, |
| John D. Brower, | John Rowens, |
| Edward Tull, | Charles T. Smith |
| Levin Mitchell, Jr., | Richard Colston, |
| Stanley Richardson, | Reuben Tall, |
| Horatio Hughes, | George Jefferson, |
| Brannock Moore, | John Carroll, of James. |
| James Smith, (S. C.) | Beachcamp Ackworth, |
| Gardner Bayley, | Richard Linthicum, of R. |
| Charles W. Breerwood, | Stewart Keene, |
| John Spedden, of R., | Charles Traverse, of Jno. |
| Augustus T. Wheatley, | George H. Meekins, |
| Stephen Andrews, | John F. H. Vincent, |
| Kendal Fooks, | William Manning, |
| Elijah Tall, Sen'r., | Capt. Wm. Robinson, Sr. |
| Edward Wright, | Cain Wingate, |
| John Webb, | Jeremiah L. Pattison, |
| Joseph A. Edmondson, | Jesse Davis, |
| John T. Stewart, | Henry C. Elbert, |
| Fielder G. Jones, | William Wrightson, of T. |

CORONERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Wingate, | John R. Shenton, |
| James Davis, | Thomas H. Webb, |
| Henry Spedden, | |

## Married,

On the 19th inst by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz M. ANTHONY R. WALLACE, to Mrs. ANN WEVILL, both of this county.

## DIED.

At Tobaccostick on Friday the 27th ult., Mrs. SARAH, consort of SAMUEL HUBBARD.

At Bloomfield near Easton on the 14th ult. JOHN KEMP, in the 28th year of his age.

TO MY NEPHEW.

Much loved one must I resign thee,
Dear indeed to me thou art;
Sacred ties they are that bind thee
To this wounded bleeding heart.

Rest thy form beneath the willow
There thy dust shall sweetly sleep,
While thy friends who smoothed thy pillow
Shall in silence often weep.

But thy spirit far from danger
Safely housed in Heaven above
Is to grief and pain a stranger
Amid the joys of endless life.

Suffering one, thy conflicts ended
Over is the mortal strife
Far away thou hast ascended
To the blissful scenes of life

There amid undying pleasure
Near the Great Eternal throne,
There, with joy to count thy treasure
Never never more to moan.

East New Market,
Feb. the 24th 1846. } R. E. KEMP.

## BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

| March 4, 1846. | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR—Howard Street, | 4 6 |
| City Mills, | 5 00 |
| WHEAT—Prime White, | 1 04 |
| Prime Red, | 1 00 |
| CORN—White, | 60 |
| Yellow, | 62 |
| OATS, | 38 |
| RYE, | 70 |

*Havre de Grass, Harford co, Feb 10, '46.*

Mr. SETH W. FOWLE—Sir: I understand the general agency for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has been transferred to you. I have been the agent for selling it in this town for a number of years, during which time I have sold a large quantity. Many persons seriously sick in this vicinity, have used this medicine and been cured with it when all other medicines failed.—One lady in particular, in this town, was sick fifteen years, was entirely cured with this article, as she herself testifies. I think it myself one of the best medicines in the world for the cure of the diseases for which it is recommended, viz: consumption, asthma, and liver complaint. If you please you may send me half a gross the earliest opportunity, no doubt I shall find a ready sale for it.

Yours &c. D. W. WELLS.

Such is the unprecedented success of this valuable and popular medicine, we are constantly receiving similar letters from different parts of the country. We publish this one because the article has been throughly proved in Maryland, and not found wanting.

The genuine and organal Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—Signed I. Butts on the wrapper, is for sale by.

For Sale in Cambridge by THOMAS M. FLINT.

## Vendue.

The subscriber intending to leave the County will sell at Public sale on *THURSDAY 19th of MARCH*, all his Stock, consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP

&c., &c., &c., together with household & kitchen furniture. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars with approved security, on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

GEORGE A. TUBMAN.

## NOTICE.

The County Commissioners for Dorchester County will meet in their office in the Court House on Monday the 6th day of April next, and continue in session during the County Court or for ten days for the purpose of hearing appeals and noting transfers of property and on Monday the 20th day of April next they will meet to appoint Fery Keepers, Overseers of the Road and Constables for the County. The Board will receive examine (pass or reject) accounts against the County at any time during their session prior to the 5th day of May after which no account will be received examined and passed. The Board have found from past experience that it is absolutely necessary to stipulate a day after which no account will be received and they intend for the future, to adhere to the day above named.

By order

WILLIAM REA. Clerk,
C. D. C.

Commissioner's Office
March 7 1845 4t

*STAINBURNS VEGETABLE PILLS.*

THIS MOST POPULAR OF ALL MEDICINES has truly gained the confidence of the many thousands of sufferers who have used it, in many forms of disease, with UNFAILING SUCCESS.

The following complaints have always been cured when the Stainburn Pills have been taken according to the directions which accompany each:

☞ A vast number of communications have been received by the proprietor, each proving a cure of some of the above diseases, and which might here be introduced, would space permit, but it is hoped the following will be sufficient to place beyond all doubt *their curative virtue*:

From DR. REED, of Virginia.

Norfolk, June 12, 1844

*Dr. Stainburn*:—Sir: Since I last wrote you, I have seen several persons who have been using the Vegetable Extract Pills and in every case they have proved themselves worthy the name they bear. A young man by the name of John Forte had been wasting away in a seated consumption for several years, and by using the Extract Pills for about two weeks, his cough, pains, &c., left him entirely, and he is now so well as to be about his ordinary business. Indeed sir,

from the rapidity of the sale
pills may be safely discerned
have daily calls for them, an
ward me more as soon as pos

[From Mass
Worcester
*Dr Stainburn*:—My daugh
ing cough, raised a great q
and who was afflicted with pal
had taken a box of your Veg
and is now quite well. Othe
their good effects. Yours
JOH

[From Pennsylv
EA
*Dr. Stainburn*. I have consi
you concerning the Extract Pil
performed cures, when those w
had scarcely any faith in their
lady here, now able to attend
cerns, who was, at the time sh
them, confined to her chambe
her bed. I will tell you more w
credit my account with the enc
and send me by the bearer anoth
Respectfully, &c.

[From Connecti
New Hav
*Dr Stainburn*:—Your Vegetabl
had wonderful effects in several
sold a box to a man who had bee
tion and rheumatic complaints for
and who was unable to dress h
trouble, and think he has wholl
quite out of the pills; will you se
first opportunity?
Yours in haste,

The Pills are sold Wholesale an
burn's office, No. 7 Ann Steet, an
pectable Druggists in New York,
in each village in the United State
March the 7th 1846. tf

## Notic

AN election will be held at th
Cambridge on Saturday Ma
for a Commissioner of the town in
Hayward (who was elected for t
of the late H. Page and whose term
The Polls will be opened at 10
remain open one hour
WILLIAM R
Feb. 28th 1846 tds

## LATE SHERIFF

BY virtue of 8 writs of Venditioni
by Robert Bell, a Justice of th
late Sheriff directed, one at the su
hott, two at the suit of Moore & W
suit of Jacob Charles, one a the su
liams use of Goslin & Hubbard use
one at the suit of Jacob Charles & s
of George Kennedy, and one at the
all against the goods and chattels, la
of Peter C. Stack, I have seized and
tion the following property of the sa
2 horses, 1 ox cart, 1 yoke of steers,
or parcel of land called Paint Point,
Hopwell, addition to ditto, 2nd addit
together containing 93 3-4 acres, m
so Nancy's Purchase and others, co
more or less—let them be known by
names they may, or let them contain
of acres they may—and I hereby giv
Monday the 23rd of
next, between the hours of 12 & 4 o'
farm, situated about 3 miles from F
road leading from said place to New
in the occupancy of Charles T. Sm
the highest bidder for cash, all the righ
demand, both at law and in equity,
the property so seized and taken
tisfy the above writs, and costs, an
s, direct taxes and officers fees due
4 & '45.
JAMES E. DOUGLA
Feb. 28, '46. tds

## SHERIFF'S SA

BY virtue of a writ of Vendioni
by Robert Bell Esq., a Justice o
to the Sheriff directed, at the suit of
use of Nathan Vickers use of Peter Vi
goods and chattels, lands and tene
Willing, I have seized and taken into
lowing property of the said Willing
tract or parcel of land lying in the For
the said Henry Willing now lives, co
cres, more or less, let the said tract or
known by whatever name or names it
by give notice that on
Saturday the 21st of
next, between the hours of 12 & 4 o'cl
es, I will expose to the highest bidder
ight, title, claim & interest, both at l
the said Willing to the said property
ken in o execution to satisfy the abo
d costs.
JAMES E. DO
D
Feb. 28, 1846. tds

## BALTIMORE-DRY

WHITELEY, MCCONKE
No. 12 Hanover, near Ma

Respectfully invite the attention of C
CHANTS visiting the *Baltimore market*,
amine their EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL
American, and Foreign

DRY GOODS

Gentlemen may save themselves both
pense in making their purchases in this
visiting cities East of us. We pledge o
be undersold, in fair trade, with any oth
☞ Call and examine our GOODS A
We will charge nothing for posting you
Feb. 21, 1846. 4w

## TEACHERS WANT

THE trustees of Town Point, Aries a
Schools want Teachers to take c
schools.
The trustees of the Choptank & Aries
agreed to unite their Schools, so as to en
employ a teacher competent to teach all t
a complete English education, to such a
y will be three hundred dollars per ye
ions to be made to the trustees of said sch
C. Thompson, Cambridge, until the 3r
March, on which day the Commissione
ees of said Schools are requested to
Thompson's office, 11 o'clock, A. M.
A. C. THO
Co

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