THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 14, 1846

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 23d March

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 re- "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and the ceipting for the same.

U. S. SENATORS FROM TEXAS.—Gen'l. Houston and Gen'l. Rusk, says the New Orleas Bulletin, have been elected to the U. S. Senate from Texas. They received each 51 out of 56 votes given.

THE SPRING BUSINESS.—As winter has thrown off her dreary shackles and the season of enterprise, activity and trade is fast approaching, when our Merchants will visit Baltimore for the purpose of providing means to supply the various demands of their customers, we desire to call their attention to the list of Baltimore Advertisements in to-days paper. We have no doubt that they can be accommodated on reasonable terms. At any rate as the Merchants in Baltimore have undergone the expense and trouble of advertising, and thus invited them, we think, out of courtesy, as well as a desire to buy cheap, they should give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This is but a beginning—by consulting weekly our list of Baltimore advertisements, they may save themselves much time and trouble in hunting after cheap goods—a word to the wise is sufficient.

THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.—This body adjourned on Tuesday night last, but from the bustle and confusion generally attending the last night the reporters for the Baltimore papers have not given a very satisfactory account of the proceedings. It will be seen in reading over the bills that passed the House of Delegates on the last day of the Session, that the Bill of Mr. Johnson providing for the resumption of payment of interest by the State, is included, but we do not see it mentioned either in the list of bills passed or rejected by the Senate. We feel fearful lest it may not have passed that body. However as the revenue bills generally passed, we may already congratulate the friends of State faith upon the prospect of a speedy relief from the odium and reproach of living in a State whose honor and credit are tarnished.

In our first article upon the subject of Locofocoism and Reform we exhibited the glaring inconsistency of the leaders of the Loco Foco party, in professing to be in favor of retrenchment and reform and still exerting all their influence in the Legislature to prevent the passage of bills acknowledged to be beneficial, because they preferred some other *means* of accomplishing the same *end*. We thought and still think, that had their object been the promotion of the welfare of the people, they would not have rejected a positive good, merely because of a preference in the mode of bringing about that good. A writer in the "Democrat," endeavored to justify his party in their course by using no other argument, than that he would have done the same thing. We certainly believe that the people will require some better justification than this, from those who have acted in opposition to their own expressed opinions, and to the wishes and interests of a tax ridden people. We suggested to that writer the propriety of showing the defects in the present Constitution, that we might see whether or not they were of such a character as required the expensive, tardy and extraordinary process of a Convention. Upon these points he has prudently remained silent, and we think he would have displayed much more wisdom by keeping silent altogether, than by attempting to discuss a question for which his want of information or capacity had utterly disqualified him. He did attempt to make an argument against the Biennial Session Bill, and from the stress he laid upon it, one would suppose it the only thing of the kind he had ever attempted out that very effort proved conclusively that he confounded the province of the laws and constitution. But although *he* objects to the present Constitution and calls it patchwork, and thinks its inconsistencies so great that they cannot be amended by the Legislature, and *we* only stand upon the defensive, and require some evidence of its defects, he refuses to say a word against the system he wishes to demolish, and calls upon us to say what is Legislative reform. We thought that every one knew that all reform effected through the Legislature was Legislative reform, and all effected by a Convention was Conventional reform. Bnt he has so confounded *means* and *end* together in his mind, that he thinks the reform brought about by these different means, must necessarily be different, whereas they may be identically the same.—We oppose a Convention not because we are opposed to any alteration in the Constitution, but we think we have seen no defect pointed out which could not be altered by the Legislature. When we mentioned in our last some changes which we thought might be advantageously made, we did not think the occasion required that we should be as particular as if we had been framing a bill and therefore we spoke very generally, but there is no opinion of ours in reference to the laws or constitution that we wish to conceal. We consult no one, and we speak only for ourselves, and we shall never attempt like the writer in the "Democrat," to sustain a party false to themselves, and false to the people. If legislators are so regardless of their own professions, and so reckless as to be indifferent to the wishes and wants of their constituents, instead of finding apologists in the press of their own party, its voice of denunciation should be hurled against them. If such a course were adopted, public servants would not become faithless, with the expectation of being sustained by their party, and we might hope for the reign of patriotism and virtue instead of that of demagogueism, humbug and selfishness. We are aware that we have raised the standard too high for the writer of the "Democrat," and no one that knows him will expect him to adopt such a course. In fact if he had possessed as ardent attachment for the *people*, and had felt as deep an interest in their welfare, as he did to justify the inconsistent leaders of his *party*, he would never have thrown off his old principles of Biennial Sessions and put on the new ones of Representation according to Population.

It will be remembered by our readers that we have warned them continually, that the *real* object of a Convention was not to curtail the expenses of Government, or to relieve the people from oppression, but a political movement, originating in the large counties, to secure a greater political influence. This conclusion we arrived at from the bold assertions of some and from the inability of others to show any defect in the Constitution that required a Convention. Our great desire has been that there should be no humbug in this matter, and that the people should know the real design of those, who prate so long and so loud at the heavy burdens of taxation the dear people have to bear. We think by the next "*hiring time*" the people will see the true position *Locofocoism* occupies in reference to *Reform*.

If we can gather the meaning of that portion of the last article in the "Democrat," defining its position upon the subject of Representation according to Population, (which by the by is rather metaphysical) it amounts to this, that the large counties do not contend for Representation according to Population, but if they should he is willing to go the *whole hog*. Of course we refer to the representation in the House of Delegates. Then we have at last been pointed to one defect in the Constitution. The large counties have not strength enough, and the small counties are not weak enough, and the Constitution must be violated and a Convention called, to make the strong still stronger and the weak still weaker. The bare statement of the case, without any argument, is sufficient to arouse the people of both political parties in the small counties against those who are willing to sacrifice them. We know it to be a fact that a large and respectable portion of the Loco Foco party in this county is entirely opposed to this doctrine and will never advocate a Convention if this is the only, or main design to be accomplished by it. As we have stated, no argument is required against such a proposition, and we can employ our time much better than in demolishing that which will fall from its own weakness. But we will mention a fact perhaps not known to our readers, that if the smallest counties should by this monstrous doctrine be entitled to three delegates, the whole number would be more than double what it is at present. So this great lover of the people that writes for the "Democrat," this magnifieent retrencher, and chief of reformers, is not only opposed to curtailing some sixty thousand dollars by Biennial Sessions, but if the Western Shore says so, he is willing to increase largely our present expenses. How complete and perfect is the harmony between Locofocoism and Reform.

THE YEAR 1848.

Since the pending Oregon debate begun, a very open suspicion has been repeatedly expressed on the floor of Congress, as our readers have seen, and is quite widely entertained by the observant part of the Public, that no little of the movements and a great part of the violence of the speeches is to be referred to certain aspirations that belong to the year of Grace which we have placed at the head of this article.

Our neighbor of the Democratic government paper evidently likes not these signs of competition, and thinks that there are somewhere Republican, ay Democratic, spirits more aspiring than prudent or modest; and he therefore admonisheth them of late as follows:

"We are free to say, too, that it will operate against rather than in favor of any man, whose friends should prematurely and unnecessarily precipate him upon the country as their favorite candidate. It cannot be too earnestly, too distinctly, impressed upon every man that it is of no advantage to any one to be brought forward at this time—to scheme for his election—to shape measures for his success. It is rather a serious disadvantage to any aspirant. It will disgust the people. It will raise rival interests up against him. As in the sports of the turf, let any one run ahead at first, all the other horses will run against him, and try to run him down. Let no man, then, pretend to suspect us of adhesion, of preference to any one—of even dreaming of any man's election. We would gravely spurn such a supposition, if it were not almost too ridiculous for serious rebuke or a moment's consideration."

Let no man be unadvised enough, then, to imagine that the people have, or can be by war-speeches made to have, any especial favor for him. Should he try it, there shall be a "run" at him, and the country's love shall be turned to hate. And, above all things, let nobody delude himself with the idea that the "*Union*" means this time to "sink or swim with Mr. VAN BUREN," or with any body else, until after he shall be elected. Attend, then, all ye that are in a hurry to be great without leave! Wait till all is ready! Ye shall all have a chance, if ye do as ye are bid; and ye shall all, in due time, be dealt with as fairly—as at the Baltimore Convention.

It is usual and useful, however, after having checked the faithful with the law, to refresh and encourage their hearts with prophecy; and, accordingly, the "Union," a little after, permits a dim view of the future, as follows:

"They (the people) are not now thinking of who shall be the successor of Mr. POLK. The Government belongs to the people of the several sovereign States. It is theirs to give and theirs to take away the highest office in their gift; and if the President does his duty, as we believe he will, and puts his stamp, by the success of his measures, on the mode of his selection, it is for the people to tell again their most distinguished men to bide their time, and wait till the people shall call them into the public service."

Now, this is by no means as clear as it might be; it strikes us that "the Party," the "Cohesives," will comprehend it If it means any thing, it means but thus:

"It is the people's to give and the people's 'to take away[*or not take away*] the highest office in their gift; and, if the President does his 'duty, and puts his stamp, by the success of 'his measures, on the mode of his selection, 'then the most distinguished men [all other candidates] must bide their time, and salt up 'their hopes for another season, some four years later than 1848."

We trust that all other candidates, and their respective friends, will take heed accordingly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

The most serious inquiry now made in the city is as to the real views of Mr. POLK upon the Oregon question. Is he for 49 or is he for 54 40? These are the questions, and I believe that the fifty-four forty men are much less satisfied than those who defend moderate counsels. It is certain that Mr. ATCHISON, of Mo., and Mr. HANNEGAN, of Ia., have had an interview with the President to know presisely where Mr. POLK stood and who had represented his opinions. The President was forewarned of this visit, and answered the committee of two, when they came to him, very unsatisfactorily by pointing to the message of December last.

Mr. HANNEGAN could obtain no authority to say that Mr. HAYWOOD had not spoken his opinions, and here he left the Executive. The best informed men believe that the President will compromise upon fortynine, but he is threatened with the vengeanee of all the radical members of his own party if he dare do right.—With sufficient moral courage, and a disposition to act consistently and for the common good, he can speedily bring the Oregon question to an issue that will be honorable for the Administration and for the country. Mr. ALLEN also visited Mr. POLK, but the nature of his interview I do not learn.

Mr. PEARCE of Md, made a brief but very handsome and appropriate speech upon the occasion of introducing a well drawn memorial from citizens of Queen Anne's county, Maryland, in favor of settling the Oregon question by compromise and arbitration.

The despatches received in this city to-day from Mexico, it is said, contain information of the movement of the troops under General Taylor, so long stationed at Corpus Christi, towards Matamoras.

Democracy in Pennsylvania.—It is insisted upon by the official paper at Washington that one of the great purposes for which the present Administration eame into power was to but down the protective system generally and the tariff of 1842 in particular. Inasmuch as the party is now summoned to carry ont this purpose, the democracy of Pennsylvania, whose eyes have been opened to a new reading of the "Kane letter," find themselves somewhat in a dilemma. In the direct issue between Mr. POLK and the Tariff it would seem that they must choose to abandon one or the other. But no. With admirable consistency they determine to support both.

At a Convention of the party in Northumberland county, a few days ago, sundry resolutions were passed, from which we select the following:

Resolved. That we have undiminished confidence in James K. POLK as a democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school, and that the patriotic and manly course he has taken on the Oregon question, entitles him to the highest commendation of the whole American people.

Resolved, That under the tariff of 1842, the people of this Commonwealth, and of the whole Union, have enjoyed a degree of prosperity unexampled in our history, and that any attempt to destroy the protective system by the admission of foreign importations, at such rates of duty as would check and retard the prograss of our mechanics and manufacturers, will be deemed as a blow to the most vital interests of Pennsylvania, and against which we most earnestly remonstrate.

It is declared in another resolution "that the duty of thirty per cent on coal and iron, in the bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is justly viewed with indignation and alarm." Now the fact ought to be known in Pennsylvania that this very duty of thirty per cent on coal and iron was made higher than the ordinary rates of the new bill for the purpose of conciliation the mining and iron interests of that State. It ought to be further known that the Southern wing of the democracy makes violent objection to that very duty of thirty per cent. They denounce it as protective feature which should have no place in the projected *revenue* measure, and affirm that its presence there totally destroys the consistency of the bill and is at war with its essential principles. This is all very true.—So long and discriminations for protection are made in any part of the bill the principle of protection is recognized; it is so recognized as to make its operation odious and unjust, because it favours one or two interests and leaves the rest to suffer. In the tariff of 1842 it pervades the whole system and regards all the great industrial interests of the country.

The coal and iron of Pennsylvania and the sugar of Louisiana are to be protected by thirty per cent duties a rate too low, say those States, for efficient protection; yet too high, says free trade, for consistency.—The new bill is something like the Kane letter—neither one thing nor another, yet intended to please both sides. There are intimations, however, that many of the Western men, indignant at the desertion of the South in reference to Oregon, will not support the Administration in its effort to overthrow the present tariff

THE PRICES OF GRAIN in the United States have undergone little or no variation since the intelligence arrived of SIR ROBERT PEEL'S proposed changes in the British tariff and corn laws. But on the Continent of Europe the case is otherwise. At Hamburg by the last advices wheat had advanced one to two shillings per quarter; rye was in great demand; "large transactions," says the circular, "have taken place on the spot and from outports, at fully two shillings per quarter advance" Barley and oats were also at enhanced prices. At Rotterdam, Antwerp and Odessa, similar improvements in the prices of grain had taken place.—Upon the receipt of the English news at Antwerp wheat advanced three shillings per quarter.

It is from these and other adjoining sources that the British market is supplied with grain whenever importations are called for. The ports in Holland are great depots for Baltic wheat, which remains thus stored up awaiting favorable changes in the operation of the sliding scale and ready for any contingency which may procure access to the English market.

In the event of a scarcity on the Continent of Europe, as well as in Great Britain, the abrogation of the corn laws would doubtless give admission to American grain in considerable quantities. But that would have followed if the sliding scale system had been continued In general, we should contend at a great disadvantage with the Baltic and Black Sea producers, who are not only nearer the British market, and therefore more able to avail themselves of every opportunity as it may offer, but who have also another advantage in the low rates of agricultural labour. Lord ASHBURTON, in a late speech on the corn law question, declared that Great Britain could not expect supplies of grain from the United States; and "we could not have a better proof of this," said his Lordship, "than the fact that at "this moment American corn could come here, through "Cannada, at a duty of *four shillings*; and yet, if the "returns were examined, *it would be found that nine-"tenths of the foreign corn in England was from the Bal "tic though the duty on corn from its shores was* FIFTEEN "SHILLINGS a quarter. This was entirely owing to the "low price of labor in the north of Europe."

A BEAUTIFUL LOCOFOCO DISTRICT.—The Philadelphia Times gives a sad picture of the condition of the district of Moyamensing, in that county. It states it has a population of over 14,000, it has 50 licensed taverns and 242 groceries; 1,775 human beings that cannot read or write over 45 years of age! and, during the past two years, there has been sold in small quantities over 10,000 barrels of liquor; over 1,000 sober men made drunkards, over 960 families ruined, over 900 children left destitute, 100 coroners' inquests, and over 4,000 persone sent by committing magistrates to prison. This is truly a sad picture! *Where are the missionaries?—Harrisburg Telegraph.*

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, Morch 9, 1846.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

EVENING SESSION.

The HOUSE met at half past four o'clock, P. M.

Mr Schley obtained leave to report a bill to reduce the number of Judges of this State.

On motion of Mr. Swan and Mr. Boteler, it was entered upon the journal that they protested against the unfavorable report upon the petition of Patrick Crowley and John Gorman.

An unfavorable report upon a bill repealing an act for the protection of oysters, was concurred in.

An unfavorable report upon a bill relating to marriage rights, was concurred in.

The following bills were referred to the next General Assembly.

A bill taxing free persons of color.

A bill suspending the operation of the Colonization fund.

A bill extending the provisions of an act taxing promissory notes, &c.

A bill relating to the inspection of flour was debated and laid on the table.

A bill taxing theatricale, dogs, &c. was rejected.

A resolution in favor of Tho. Slaughter, of Coroline county, was passed.

The following bills were passed:

A bill relating to suits in cases of excessive usury.

A bill incorporating the Active Firemen of Baltimore city.

A bill incorporating the town of Manchester, Carroll county.

A bill for opening a public road in Prince George's county.

A bill relating to appeals in cases of insolvency,

A bill to prevent frauds in the sale of slaves for a term of years, and relating to runaway slaves.

A bill in favor of the Notary Public at Easton, Talbot county.

A bill relating to lands sold for taxes.

A bill relating to cases in the hands of constables.

A bill authorising the Court of Appeals to hear the case of Ed. Wheeler snd Robert S. Reeder, and others, appellants, and Jos. Stone, and Wm. B. Slane, appellees,

A supplement to an act relating to last wills and testaments.

A bill relating to writs of attachment.

A bill relating to insolvent debtors in Baltimore city.

A bill regulating stays on executions.

A bill relating to judgements against non-residence

A bill extending the power of the courts in case of divorce.

A bill relating to the inspection of tobacco, repealing that portion of an act as requires unmerchantable tobacco to be burnt, (from the Senate.)

A bill relating to donations to Academies in Sommerset County.

A bill extending the jurisdiction of single magistrates in Howard District, Anne Arundel County.

A resolution in favor of Wm. Heckrotte, of Baltimore city was rejected.

Mr. Schley offered an order, voting the thanks of the House to the Hon. Wm. S. Waters, Speaker, for the dignity, impartiality and ability with which he has discharged the duries of that office; which was unanimously adopted.

A bill providing for the inspection of lumber, as amended by the senate, was taken ub, and, after some debate, laid upon the table.

House adjourned at half past seven till 10 o'clock to morrow.

The SENATE was busily engaged in acting upon bills from the House, until a late hour at night.

ANNAPOLIS. MARCH 10, 1846.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Mclane, on the part of the Baltimore city delegation, to whom had been referred a memorial from the Military Convention protesting against the action of the delegation in reference to an organization of the militia, made an unfavorable report thereon, and obtained leave to return the memmorial

Mr. Cox presented a memmorial from Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, protesting against taxing free people of color. Laid on the table.

Mr. Biser offered a resolution authorising the payment of Casper Quynn and Wm. J. Ross, $180 each, for attending as witnesses in the case of the contested seat. Passed.

Mr. Landing called up a bill relating to the Colonization Fund. Rejected.

Mr Holland, from Committee, reported that they had contracted with Mr. McNeir, for printing the laws. Adopted.

A bill taxing dogs, &c. was passed.

Also, a bill from the Senate regulating the inspection of Tobacco.

Also, a bill from the Senate repealing an act relating to attachments, so far as concerns Baltimore city.

Also, a senate bill incorporating the Arundel Company.

Also, a senate bill incorporating the Chesapeake Railway company.

Also, a senate bill relating to free negroes in Baltimore city.

Also, a bill providing for the inspection of lumber at Port Deposite.

Mr. Lowe offered a resolution authorizing the payment of $164 to certain witnesses in the contested seat case. Passed.

A bill for repealing the direct tax laws, was referred to the next Legislature.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The resolution authorising the Treasurer, at his discretion, to sell certain bank stocks, and to resume the payment of interest on the public debt, on or after the 1st of April, 1847, were taken up.

Mr. Schley proposed an amendment for selling the bonds of the susquehanna and Tidewater Canal and the stock of the Union Manufacturing Company; which was further amended by Mr. Murray, and rejected by a vote of 34 to to 35.

The vote was taken, after some further efforts to amend, and the resolution were passed by a vote of 45 to 25.

The House adjourned

IN SENATE.—The following bills from the House were passed:

A bill authorising a reassessment of the real and personal property of Baltimore city

A bill for establishing a turnpike road from Hagers town, Washington county, to the Pennsylvania line

A bill relative to the inspection of lime in Baltimore city

A bill incorporating the Welling Academy of Howard District

A bill establishing a road from Caton's lime kiln to Black Rock Mills, in Baltimore county

A bill authorising the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad company to lay down a track to Westminster, carroll county

A bill extending the provisions of the lien law to Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties, and Howard District

A bill changing the name of Wm. Hauptman to Wm. Hoffman.

A bill changing the name of Margaret E. Gratz to Margaret E. Martin

A bill incorporating the susquehanna Stern Towboat Company

The following House bills were rejected:

A bill regulating the pay of county clerks and Registers of Wills

A bill reducing the number of magistrates, &c. of Baltimore city

A bill declaratory of contempts of Court

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

	March 12, 1846.
FLOUR—Howard Street,	4 75
City Mills,	5 00
WHEAT—Prime White.	1 04
Prime Red,	1 00
CORN—White,	60
Yellow,	62
OATS,	38
RYE,	70

Married.

On Tuesday last by the Rev. Mr. Onens, Mr. ALEXANDER JONES to Miss ELIZABETH WOODARD.

On Tuesday last by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. SAMUEL JONES to Miss ELIZA LEWIS—all of this county.

DIED.

On the 5th inst. after an illness of several weeks, CAROLINE MATILDA HILL, in the 24th year of her age.

On Saturday night last, Mrs. SARAH TALL.

On Sunday last, Mr. ROBERT SEWARD

Trustees

BY virtue of Act of Assembly, December Session 1844, ch... offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Cambridge,

Monday the 6th

next, between the hours of ... o'clock the following valuable ... one LOT, situated in the town ... back of Bell & Dail's Store, ... more or less, with Stable and ... ed. Also one valuable WOOD ... bered and situated about a mile ... back of Appleby, with a good ... containing **ten** acres more or less ... is the property belonging to the ... James, late of Dorchester county ... is sold clear of all incumbrance.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed ... mentioned law, are one-third cash ... sale, one-third in six and the ... months—the purchaser or purchasers ... and security to be approved by the ...

March 14, 1846. 3w

HOUSE AND LOT

IN pursuance of authority derived ... and testament of our late father ... dec'd., the undersigned will offer ... front door of the Court House in ...

Wednesday the 1...

next, between the hours of 12 ... and LOT on the corner of Race ... occupancy of Solomon Robinson. ... sale will be made known at the time ... of purchasing will of course ... themselves,

CHARL...
WILLIA...
Exec'r...

March 14, 1846. 5w

Estray ...

CAME into my field at the ... side on Black Water River ... ry last, a COW ... Red with little white ... on the rump—the ... bits and two crops ... She will be three years old this ... requested to come forward, prove ... es and take her away.

March 14, '46

IN ...

ORDERED that the sale made ... case of Hooper against ... made and reported by the Trustees ... cleston, be ratified and confirmed ... shewn to the contrary on or before ... of May next—provided a copy ... published in some newspaper ... ty once in each of three successive ... the 20th day of April next ... the amount of sales to be $...

True copy

Test LOUIS...

March 14, 1846.

LATE SHERIFF ...

BY virtue of 1 writ of Venditioni ... out of Dorchester county ... ted at the suit of Watchman ... Webster use of Hooper C, Hi... against the goods and chattels, ... Beachamp Ackworth, I have seized ... ecution the following property ... peice or parcel of land in Vienna ... the said Ackworth resides, ... names: "Hooper Borough" ... "Marsh Range" from Wm. W... Pasture from Charles Leary ... together 356 1-2 acres more or ... notice that on

Monday the 6th ...

next, between the hours of 10 ... Court House door in cambridge ... public auction to the highest bi... Ackworth's right, title, claims ... in equity to the property so seized ... cution to satisfy the said writs ... and cost due and to become due ...

WM. B. ...

March 14th. 1846

VALUABLE ... FOR S...

THE subscriber offers for sale ... Land lying in Talbot Co... waters of the Great Choptank ... bridge, a little obliquely from W... this property adjoins the lands ... Dr. A. C. Thompson and John ... contains **200 acres**, a good ... in **TIMBER**. The locati... be surpassed for health and ... soil productive, and the source... and vegetable manure inexhaus... in a half mile of the dwelling ... SPRING, equal to any on the ... from analyzing is found to be M...

The improvement... **2 Story Frame** ... Kitchen, Dairy, Barn, Stables ... out building. The shores abou... and Wild-fow' in abundance in ... rous to make an investment in ... would do well to come and exa... chase, as there is many inducem... this property which is not to be ... tions on the water.

Talbot county, March 14, 18...

SHERIFF S...

BY virtue of a writ of Ven... by Robert Bell Esq., a Jus... to the Sheriff directed, at the su... use of Nathan Vickers use of Pe... goods and chattels, lands and ... Willing, I have seized and taken ... lowing property of the said Wi... tract or parcel of land lying in th... the said Henry Willing now li... cres, more or less, let the said tr... known by whatever name or na... by give notice that on

Saturday the 4th ...

between the hours of 12 & 4 o'c... I will expose to the highest ... right, title, claim & interest, both ... of the said Willing to the said p... taken into execution to satisfy th... and costs.

March ... '46 JAMES ...

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