THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, May 9th 1846.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

The Orphan's Court of Dorchester county will sit on Monday the 11th of May.

DEATH OF THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE. We learn by a slip from the Wilmington Journal, that Dr. Maull, who, as President of the State Senate of Delaware, succeeded the late Major Stockton, as Governor, died on Sunday, from gout in the stomach. According to the constitution, William Temple, Esq., of Smyrna, is now the acting Governor. This makes the third Governor Delaware has had within the last three months.

THE SECRET SERVICE FUND.—The New York Sun says:—We learn that President Tyler has written a letter to the committee of Congress in, which he alleges that Mr. Webster never applied any portion of the secret service fund without consulting him, and receiving his entire sanction; that no part was applied without proper consideration, and that he, and not Mr. Webster, is wholly responsible for its application in all cases.

THE NEWS.—There is very little additional news from Europe by the last arrival. The London Times, the reputed exponent of the Foreign Secretary, Lord Aberdeen, in an article which we have copied in another column, intimates that England will not be satisfied with the 49th unless she receives in addition the free navigation of the Columbia, Van Couver's Island, &c. Although that Journal admits that the 49th may serve as the basis of an arrangement, still it thinks, that point being settled, there is ground enough left, to disturb the peace of the world. If the views of the Government of Great Britain correspond with those of the Times we are afraid there will still be a great obstacle in the way of an amicable arrangement. As far as *politics* is concerned (using that word in its common and narrow signification) the Whig letter writers from Washington describe the Locofoco party, in a complete state of anarchy and confusion. The President is openly abused by many prominent members of his party. It seems to be a settled point that Mr. Calhoun will be a candidate for the Presidency, and brought out early without any convention. In truth the nomination, election and administration of Mr. Polk will prove to be the death stroke of Locofoco Conventions to nominate a President. The result will be a perfect scrub race. Col. R. M. Johnson, Silas Wright, Col. Benton, Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Polk himself are all mentioned in addition to Mr. Calhoun. They never seem to dream of the Whigs having any chance of success. Well, it may be they are right, but we feel proud, that there is truth and virtue enough in Whig principles and talent enough in Whig statesmen, to give to those principles, a powerful if not a controling influence in the administration of Government. State politics is quite a dull article at present—now and then we hear some trumpeter blowing a blast of Conventional Reform, but it seems to meet with no response from the people. We are inclined to believe there will be very little political excitement during the summer and fall. We now and then hear some of our Loco friends speculating upon the subject of their next gubernatorial candidate. And in *these diggins* the general opinion seems to be that Old Dorset stands a number one chance for the nomination. It may be however, that Talbot and some of the other counties make a different calculation.—The result will be, according to our prediction, that all those defeated in the nomination will have this consolation, that it is better not to be nominated, than being nominated, not to be elected. Some of these days we will give our readers some news concerning the Whigs, their prospect &c.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH has been appointed cashier of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, *vice* W. H. Tilghman, resigned.

FLORIDA CROPS.—The Tallahassee Florida of the 27th ult. says that the crops in Leon and Jefferson counties are in a forward state, and that the cotton and corn fields present the prospect of a rich reward to the planter.

The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday says—The Fishing season is said to be drawing rapidly to a close—and unless some change takes place at once, operations will be closed at some of the Potomac Landings in a week.

For the last three or four days Fish have been scarce and high. Herrings were selling yesterday from the boats at $5 per thousand,—Shad $8 a $8 50 per hundred.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

[*From Morris' National Press, New York*]

THE splendid steamer Great Western, Capt. Mathews, arrived at this port on Tuesday, bringing a large number of passengers, and a full freight. The news is not important.—There had been an excited debate in Parliament on the corn bill, and the coercion bill—the ministry wishing to connect them, and carry them through together, by a sort of log-rolling movement. The London Times had made a demonstration against Sir Robert Peel; and a rupture in the ministry was expected by many. There is no news about the Oregon question by this arrival. The London papers publish Mr. Calhoun's great speech. In Persia the cholera was raging with devasting effect. A German firm had absconded from Manchester, carrying with them thirty thousand pounds sterling. There had been a heavy failure in Liverpool—a firm in the Russia trade, and others were apprehended. The London money market was improving, as was the price of consols. The railroad mania had subsided. Cotton, and Indian corn, were active. The Great Western had a very rough passage.

A ship had arrived at Liverpool, having, as part of her cargo, twenty-five cases of turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, capons, and venison, packed in ice—the first shipment of the kind ever received in England.

Four cargoes of ice had arrived, also, from Norway. This will alarm the Yankees.

New potatoes were selling in the London market, at from 3d to 5d per pound.

Four Hindoos were attending the medical classes of the University College, in London.

Potoki, one of the leaders of the late revolt in Poland, had been condemned to death, and executed.

M. Guizot has applied to Lord Aberdeen, to have a consul of each nation at Cracow, in order to watch the proceeding of the three continental powers, in regard to any encroachment on the liberties of that republic.

The Emperor of Russia has decided, that the rights of all property acquired from the produce of the fine arts shall continue during the lives of the artists, and for twenty-five years after their decease, for the benefit of their heirs.

A man had recently died, leaving one hundred thousand pounds sterling in trust, for the benefit of the individual who shall clearly demonstrate the square of the circle.

MR. MACREADY AND MR. FORREST.—Mr. Edwin Forrest, the American tragedian, has written to the London Times, justifying his conduct in hissing Mr. Macready during his performance of *Hamlet*, at the Edinburgh Theatre. He states that he frequently applauded parts of which he approved, and had an equal right to hiss at passages which he thought erroneous. "The truth is," says Mr. Forrest, "Mr. Macready thought fit to introduce a fancy dance into his performance of *Hamlet*, which I thought, and still think, a desecration of the scene."

The very greatest achievement of dramatic genius that we have ever witnessed, says the *Dublin Evening Pachet*—was Miss Cushman's impersonation of Meg Merrilies. It was really the very sublimity of acting, wonderful in power, and most extraordinary—almost fearful in effect. It is impossible to sit down calmly and criticise a performance, the rememberance of which yet thrills through all our nerves; and we entirely agree with our contemporary, the *Freeman*, that it is as great a creation on the stage as Walter Scott's was in the closet. Its reception by the house was such as is rarely witnessed in modern theatres. Men held their breath in involuntarily when listening to the wild language of the sypil, uttered with a passion, a power, an impetuous force that carried all before them; and it seemed an actual relief when, with a burst of enthusiastic applause, they broke for a moment the spell that bound them. They lost in her presence all idea of scenic illusion. In the dark glen seemed to stand the very wild gipsy described by Scott.—Features, dress, attitudes, all were perfect; and with no desire to flatter Miss Cushman, we unhesitatingly affirm, that if she never appeared in any other character, her portraiture of Meg Merrilies is sufficient to stamp her as an actress of great and most orginal genius."

P. T. BARNUM, ESQR—This gentleman (says the *Liverpool Times*) goes passenger in the Great Western. He has recently shipped from Fiance, and also takes with him from London, a variety of extraordinary novelties for his American Museum in New-York, and also for the Baltimore Museum, of which he has recently become the proprietor. General Tom Thumb remains in London for some time, where he is more popular than ever, and is pocketing the sovereigns daily by hundreds

In the Liverpool Mercury of the 10th, in allusion to our debates in Congress, and in conclusion it says—"There is little doubt that the offer from our government which went out by the Caledonia last Saturday—for it *did* go out notwithstanding the ignorance of our slow coach cotemporaries on the subject—*will be accepted and finally settle this important and long ending question.*"

The residents of Calcutta have subscribed the sum of 3000l, which they have remitted, through the Union Bank, to the Bank of Ireland for the benefit of the distressed classes in Ireland, to be held there at the disposal of the home committee.

During last year 2788 travellers lodged, and 18,887 persons obtained refreshments, in the convent of the snow-capped Mount St. Bernard.

Jenny Lind, the popular continental songstress, sprained her ancle a few days back at Berlin, As a proof of her populurity, it is mentioned that upwards of one thousand cards were left at her hotel when the accident became known.

It is said that the line of-battle ships in England, and all steamers on the home station that are not specially employed, will be assembled together in about a month, as an experimental squdron.

LABOR AND THE TARIFF.—Hon. Abbott Lawrence having asserted, in his recent letters to Hon. Wm. C. Rives, that the wages of labor in New England had decidely advanced under the present tariff was met by a plump denial by a Lowell Locofoco, through the columns of the Union, who insisted that manufacturing wages were lower now than in 1845.—This has induced Mr. Lawrence to re-examine the subject, and he communicates through the Boston Courier the results of his investigations as follows:

W. Amory states from the books of the Stark Mills, Manchester, New Hampshire, that the average earnings of all the woman employed in those mills, in February, 1843, was $146 per week over and above the sum paid for their board. In the same mills in February, 1846, the average earnings of the women were $1 93 per week over and above board, being an advance of 32 per cent.

In the Amoskeag mills at the same place, the earnings of the girls employed in January of each year since 1842, inclusive, are as follows:

Average wages paid to the operatives in the Amoskeag new mills in the month of January, in each year since starting up:

Mill No 1,	Carding.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Dressing.
Jan., 1842	1 51	1 33	1 61	2 20
" 1843	1 57	1 41	1 74	2 30
" 1844	1 69	1 35	2 02	2 55
" 1845	1 87	1 36	2 09	2 56
" 1846	1 84	1 61	2 66	2 78
Gain in 4 years	21 per ct.	21 per ct.	65 per ct.	28 p.ct.

In the Lawrence mills at Lowell, Massachusetts, (as certified by John Aikin, agent,) the average earnings of the girls from November, 1842, to February, 1843, were $1 63 per week over and above their board. During the seme period from November, '45, to February, ,46, the earnings of the same class averaged $2 05 clear of board. In 1842 old hands were employed by the week at $1 50 and board; now they are paid $2 per week and board, and are hard to get at that.

At Nashua, New Hampshire, the Jackeon Company (says E. Parker, agent,) paid their girls in April, 1843, an average of $1 44 above board. In February, 1846, the same company have paid an average of $2 04 besides board.

These facts are stated by Mr. Lawrence and his correspondents with an ample array of statistics to demonstrate their impregnable truth, of which there cannot be a shadow of doubt.—And, says the New York Tribune, we defy the world to show another country than this or another business than manufacturing which gives employ to several thousand girls in the common walks of life, without requiring apprenticeship or unusual requirements, that pays them as good average prices as these.

LIBERIA COLONISTS.—We learn from the Maryland Colonization Journal, that the brig Kent brought home two colonists from Cape Palmas, on a visit to their old homes in this State. The Journal thus speaks of them:

The Kent brought home two colonists on a visit to their old homes, viz: Mr. Charles Scotland, and Mr. Joseph Thompson. Mr. Scotland, together with his family, were manumitted by the Rev. John Davis, of the Baltimore Conference, and went out to Liberia in the ship Jupiter, in 1832, and from thence emigrated to Cape Palmas in the brig Ann, to assist in founding that colony; and a more efficient aid we could not have had in an uneducated man.—He was ever distinguished as *the* most industrious, most orderly, and most zealously pious citizen of Harpell and as such, and a man worthy of all confidence; we most cordially recommended him to those with whom he may come in contact.

Mr. Thompson emigrated to the colony in the barque Globe, from Salem, Dorchester county. With him we have no personal acquaintance; but Governor Russworm speaks of him as a good and respectable citizen, and in every respect entitled to the confidence of the public. He will remain in Dorchester county during the summer. Mr. Scotland will visit the counties bordering on Virginia, near the place of his former residence, viz: Frederick and Washington.

JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

The London Sunday Times of March 9th has an amusing article on this country, condemning Lord ABERDEEN's mild and conciliatory speech, with respect to the Oregon negotiation, as calculated to raise broher Jonathan's vanity. The following is an extract therefrom:

"It is not what the speech (Lord Aberdeen's) will do here, but the effect it will produce there. It is read with disgust in England; it will be read with triumph in America. Our trans-Atlantic brethren—and we call them brethren from our hearts—are like all young communities, they are the very last persons on earth to whom it is safe or proper to make concessions. They are apt to attribute to fear in us that which we really meant in kindness to them.—That they do not hate us we can believe; but has any one ever travelled through that mighty land without finding them catching at any and every opportunity to belittle and malign us? A sense of inferiority awakens this antagonistic feeling—hurt vanity hates the admission of a known truth. Thus (with a few glorious exceptions) Americans underrate English talent, English industry, English enterprise, and England's power. "I like you, but damn your country!" is a common coffee-house salutation. Go down Broadway—every shopkeeper announces his goods, if possible, with the prefix of "English" as a recommendation. Yet the very dealer abuses England, while he is selling its articles. America has been called the land of verbal novelists (to give flights of fancy a mild name,) but it is assuredly a land of boasters.

A true Yankee avers that their ships sail faster, their horses run quicker, their men fight harder, their women love truer, their manufactures are better, their commercial schemes more extended, their political views more just, and in short that everything that in their land can be invented or imagined, far transcends whatever exists in England. We can afford to hear all this—the gasconade hurts us not—we hear it as we patiently listen to a child talking of encountering a vast giant; but what we endure we must not foster, for the child's sake.—England is no blusterer, and certainly never sought to intimidate America; but it will not do to let her make such "mighty tall walking" as Lord Aberdeen's speech is likely to accelerate. All he said—his leaving no stone unturned to promote peace—is in contravention of the Premier's manly declaration—"We have," said Sir Robert Peel at the close of last session—"we have rights, and having, are prepared to assert and maintain them." Has Lord Aberdeen forgotten the cheers which this annunciation of his (Peel's) intentions elicited? If so, he is the only man in England who has.

Lord Aberdeen wishes for peace; so do we—so does every sane man in Great Britain—but we would not cringe for and implore it. Admitting that, in anxiety for the well being of the whole human race, Lord Aberdeen wishes for peace—he is taking the worst possible means to procure it—worse, because impossible; worse still, for that it is abject. To attempt, by imploration, to procure peace is to promote war. We have had enough of folly in what seemed like warlike preparations.—The Bellerophon is fitted for service in eight and forty hours, to show what England could do; does she not know what she can do? After playing at soldiers, as it were, she returns *re ineffecta*, is unrigg id, and laid up in ordinary. Must not other nations have imagined we had something serious in view by such marvallous celerity; and could they expect Great Britain would parodise the explcit of that general who marched his troops up the hill, and then marched down again? Are we to emulate the Roman hero who took forth his army to fight, and employed them to pick up shells upon the see shore? The panic that seized all England, when France, on a raft, was to invade us, was ridiculous; but we did prepare; the job of the martello towers was wicked and absurd, but still a demonstration. We didn't publicly (by speech and press) inform Napoleon that we should make every "effort to conciliate him, and trust to avert his wrath." "Come, if you dare!" was England's vatch word, not her war-cry.

America does not hate us, but she hates our superiority; and there is no utility in giving her, even for a moment, an opportunity of chuckling over our supposed dread of an encounter—for this is the interpretation that will be put upon that timid, weak, and ill-judged oration. How the House had patience to listen to it, is a matter for amazement. However, it has been delivered, and cannot be recalled—has been printed, and cannot be suppressed. All that can be done now is by our actions to prove that the country by no means sanctions the timorous twaddle of her Secretary of Foreign Affairs. England does not wish to encroach upon America, but she will not be encroached upon. She wants no more than her right, but that she will have. The conflict—if conflict must come—will be dreadful, but never for a moment doubtful. America will fight bravely, and to the last, but she must yield. We shall not triumph in the conquest. We must mourn for the sacrifice of human life, but life itself cannot be put in competition with our children's rights, our nation's honor.

A SHREWD REPLY.

James 11, when Duke of York, made a visit to Milton, out of curiosity. In the course of their conversation, the Duke said to the poet, that he thought his blindness was a judgment of Heaven on him, because he had written against Charles I, his (the Duke's) father, when the immortal poet replied—

"If your Highness thinks that misfortunes are indexes of the wrath of Heaven, what must you think of your father's tragical end? I have only lost my *eyes*—he lost his *head*."

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the Steamer Cambria.

THE CAMBRIA ASHORE ON CAPE COD.

The Royal Mail Steamship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, left Liverpool on the 19th of April last at 4 P. M., and arrived at Halifax on the 1st instant, and left again at 4 P. M. She brought from 90 to 100 passengers to Halifax, and left about 30 there.

On Saturday night, about 30 minutes to 12 the weather being foggy, the boat running at half speed and just about being stopped for the purpose of sounding, she touched slightly on the bottom.

She then canted broadside to the beach. It was then discovered by communication with the shore, that she went ashore on the beach off Truro, about five miles south of Highland Light, Cape Cod, and heading south.

There was quite a swell at the time, but fortunately very calm. Every effort was made to have her off. About quarter past four o'clock the captain and passengers landed took horses to Plymouth, and thence came to Boston by an express engine. At the latest accounts she remained perfectly tight.

The news, says the Boston Times, by the arrival of the Cambria, is not important—and indeed the small interval of time between the departure of the Great Western and the Cambria, (eight days,) does not admit of any very new and extended intelligence.

The Cotton market was bouyant, and the article had advanced. Business in general was rather dull, and money scarce. The House of Commons met after the recess on the 17th, when debate on the Irish coercion bill was adjourned to the 30th. Sir Robert Peel, in the course of the debate, took occasion to say that the Government had ordered a supply of Indian corn and American Oatmeal for Ireland, and that the attention of the Government

night and by day, had been given to the melancholy position in which the sister country was placed.

The following is an extract from an article on the Oregon question, which appeared in the London *Times* of the 18th ult. Wilmer's European Times remarks that the reputed connexion of that journal with the Foreign Secreiary, Lord Aberdeen, gives to the extracts an importance which will be best appreciated on perusal. The writer, after stating that all the leading statesmen in the Union, of all parties, regard the 49th parallel as the utmost concession, proceeds:

"In the whole course of these negotiations that which has changed most completely is the claim set up by the Americans in 1818 and 1826. The territory in dispute was expressly asserted and clearly understood to be comprised between the 42d and 49th parallels of latitude. As for the more northern tract, between 49 and 54 40, we are not aware that the paramount claims of Britain to that part of it were then called in question. The proposals of partition ranged between the month of the Columbia, and the 49th degree, but not beyond, and the American plenipotentiary unsuccessfully claimed the whole of that region, but no more. Since that time, and in the more recent discussion, they have raised their demands, they have laid their claims to the whole country, and then, as if it were the furthest limits of condescension and concession, they revert to their original offer, the very same which was before rejected. A man, bargaining with another, offers to sell him a horse for £20; the buyer says it is too much, and goes away. Some time afterwards, the seller asks him £100 for the same, and, after an eleborate attempt to outwit his customer, he ends by offering him the horse at £80, as a very great bargain. That is precisely the course of this American dealing.—They have raised a claim to the whole of Oregon, not with any expectations of acquiring the entire province, but in order to reconcile us to the terms we have before declared to be inadmissible; but the truth is, that the bare 49th parallel is, to all intents and purposes, the same thing that it was twenty years ago.

We intimated an opinion some time ago, that the 49th parallel might conveniently serve as the basis of an arrangement, but it is clear that such a proposal must be accompanied with more extensive conditions than those heretofore annexed to it by the Americans. It must leave us the whole of Vancouver's Island, the navigation and harbor of the straits of Fuca, the free use of the Columbia and the northern branches, down to the sea, and an indemnity or compensation to the Hudson Bay Company, for the Posts they would be called upon to surrender. We do not pretend to point out all the stipulations which it would be the part of a prudent and just policy to require, as equalent for a concession so much below our original claims, and, as we firmly believe, our just rights. But the cession of the vacant soil might be politic and endurable, provided the private rights, already long acquired and enjoyed by British subjects, were duly respected; and they must, beyond all question, be protected by the *ultimatum* of England.

Between these two proposals lies the question of peace or war; narrowed, as these controversies always are, to a small issue, but, nevertheless, broad enough to swallow up the peace of the world.

The moderate members of the Senate make the 49th parallel their "fighting line." President Polk is evidently more disposed to lean to the side of resistance than concession, and, on our side, we can really discover no motive or argument to justify us in any farther departure from the position assumed long ago by the British Government, and confirmed by the emphatic declarations of the Ministers and the Crown.

The following letters from Lord Aberdeen, close the correspondence between his lordship and Mr. Pakenham, as to the subject of the Oregon territory, as published in England by order of the two Houses of Parliament.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 3d, 1846.

SIR—I have much satisfaction in conveying to you the entire approval by Her Majesty of the steps which, as resorted in your despatch of the 26th of January, you took; and of the letter which you addressed to the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of ascertaining, clearly and authoritatively, whether the United States Government would be disposed to admit the application of the principle of an arbitration in the Oregon question, on any other terms than those which they had already rejected.

In thus acting, you have, in the most judicious and satisfactory manner, anticipated the instructions which I was preparing to forward you on this subject.

We have nothing to do but to await Mr. Buchanan's reply to your appeal to him, although I collect from your despatch that your proposal will certainly be refused. Should that reply, however, be of such a nature as to give any ground of hope that the matter in dispute may be brought to an amicable issue, by means of direct negotiation, I shall gladly avail myself of such an opening. If not, it will then be for her Majesty's Government to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt, in order to meet any emergency which may arise. I am, &c.

[Signed] ABERDEEN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 3d, 6 P. M., 1846.

SIR:—Since my preceding despatch of this day's date was written, I have received your despatch of the 5th of February, with its enclosure, by which you put me in possession of the final rejection, by the United States Government, of our proposal of a reference of the Oregon question to arbitration.

There is, of course, no time, before the departure of the mail of this evening, for the consideration of so serious a question as that which is involved in the President's decision, as now announced. I am, &c.,

[Signed] ABERDEEN.

BALTIMORE MA

Office of the Baltimo

At auction to day, 175 h
75 sold (balance withdrawn)
90; 14 hhds. ditto at $6,55;
Rico Molasses at 26 1-4a27
denas Molasses at 18 a 19c;
house Molasses at 22 1-2a22
the cargo of brig Lisbon—3
zas Molasses, 5 hhds. sold (b
at 18 cents.

FLOUR.—The market fo
much depressed for several d
a sale of 200 bbls. Howard-s
12 1-2; afterwards about 750
The inkling of the news
which was received here this
ven the holders more firmnes
refused offers of $4. The c
Mills' reported is 1200 bbls.
the sale was a part of a contr
terion of the market. It can
morning at $4,25; but some
take that. The market is qui
unsettled.

GRAIN.—There is not mu
ket—white, suitable for fami
105a107 cents; 1000 bushels
ryland red, for shipment, sold
lers will not generally give
cts. Corn has advanced, a
brings 62a63 cents; yellow 62
at 38a40 cents, and Rye 75c.

FISH.—Shad sell at $5,50
$6 for No. 1. Herrings will
No. 1, and $4 for No. 2; and
within a few days, some purc
tion.

PROVISIONS.—There is
mand for Pork at $11a11,50
$9,25a$9,50 for prime; Ba
mess $12,50, and prime 10
Western prime sold at $9,2
mand for Beef, except for s
quote mess at $10,25a10,50;
8,75, and prime at $6,25a6,5
are in demand, and higher pri
some holders. We quote W
at 4 1-4a4 1-2 cents; sides 5
6a7 1-4c. Sales of 10 hhds
cents, and other descriptions
Baltimore cured shoulders sel
sides at 6c, and hams at 7 1-
sales of Lard—kegs are held
and bbls. at 6 3-4a7c.

WHISKEY.—There is s
Whiskey, and sales are makin
gallon for hhds.; and 22 cents

WHY WILL YE DIE? when for a
dollars perhaps, you may save yo
ed again to health and happiness.
sons apparently in the last stages of
been, thousands more now taking D
of Wild Cherry will be, and a still
unborn are to be cured by this won
The Proprietor has in his possessio
testimony and orginal certificates,
have been cured by this balsam; so
casionally published, every word of
true, and may be relied upon. Co
tions of the genine and orginal Bal
ry abound throughout the land. R
Wister's that cures when all other
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per, which is for sale by.

THOS. M. FLINT, C

Died,

In this county on Saturday
MURRAY, relict of the late D
this county.

In this county on Saturday
UA BREERWOOD, in the 74th ye

In this county on Saturday
DUNNOCK.

DORCHESTER FARME

The next meeting of the clu
at the house of THOMAS HAY
Wednesday 20th of May. A
dance of the members is particu
WM. JACK

BOOTS! BOOTS!

A first rate article
fashionable Baltim
made BOOTS for s
mer, at low prices, by
May 9, '46. JAMES M

Notice

All persons having claims, ag
of the late Mrs. SOPHIA MURRA
ted to leave a statement of thei
DANIEL M. HENRY Esqr., as
anxious to ascertain the extent
edness, in order that, he may
preparations for a speedy settlem
JOHN C.
May 9 1846.—tf

Dorchester County Orphan
April 27th Anno D

ORDERED, that the sale made
Charles Cochran & William C
under the Will of Samuel Corkran la
County, deceased, of House & Lot
Cambridge at the corner of Race & M
ified and confirmed unless cause to
shewn on or before the 15th of July
copy of this order be inserted once
successive weeks in some newspa
Dorchester County before the 1st. of
The report states the amount of sal
By order
Test THOS. H HICKS Reg'
May 9th 1846—3w

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A STRONG healthy colored gir
years of age to do the work of a
Market Street, Baltimore. She must
position—be sound and healthy, oblig
Any person having such a girl, slave
pend on her having a first rate home,
has been doing business in Baltimore
cash will be given, therefore state the
Enquire of the editor; or address a few
Baltimore St.
May 9th 1846—3w

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