THE DEMOCRAT.

Cambridge,—Md.

Wednesday,.....Jan. 31, 1849.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 5th of February.

☞Owing to a press of advertisements, we are compelled to exclude several valuable articles intended for this weeks paper.

DEATH OF THE MILFORD BARD.—Dr. J. Loffland, well known as the Milford Bard, and the writer of many poetical effusions of great merit, died at Wilmington, Del., on Monday. He had been for some time, the editor of the "Blue Hen's Chicken," a paper published at Wilmington.

The Rockville Journal says:—"Gold has been discovered on Mr. Ellicott's farm, in this county. It is thought that there is an abundance of the metal there. A specimen was set to the Philadelphia Mint, which was pronounced genuine. A gentleman of veracity, residing in the neighborhood of Mr. E's place, assured us that this is no humbug."

AN EGYPTIAN CURSE.—The Egyptian Government has issued an extraordinary document forbidding the wailing of women at funerals, and their congregating at the cemeteries. Amongst other things it says: "Any woman making lamentations for a dead person belonging to her, God will certainly make her tongue the length of seventy cubits, and she will be raised from amongst the dead to the last judgment seat with a black face, blue eyes, and the locks of her hair stretched out to her feet."

A LADY THIEF CAUGHT.—A fancy store in New York has lately very frequently missed articles, valued at from $5 to $20, and a few days ago the thief was detected in the person of a fashionable lady, who was caught in the act of secreting several chair covers and a handsome table cover. The proprietor arrested her as she was making her exit, and would have handed her over to a police officer, if she had not softened his heart by tears and supplication. Her husband, who is a respectable gentleman, met her as she was leaving the store, and the feelings of both may be imagined.

CURE FOR CHOLERA.—The Philadelphia Ledger concludes a long article on the subject of the cholera with the following remark:—"*our* practice would begin with the first symptom, whether chill, diarrhœa or nausea; and our inside doses would be camphor, red pepper and alchohol, and warm drinks of brandy and water and jelly, and our outside doses warm covering and friction, in a warm room. We commend friction with flannel, flour and mustard. If mustard be not accessible, red pepper, or even black, can be substituted. But no opium, no sugar of lead, no calomel, or any other form of mercury."

VIRGINIA GOLD MINES—*Great Success.* The Washington Union, in noticing the arrival of one of Fulton's patent steam pumps at Richmond, from this city, on its way to the gold mines of Major Heiss and Com. Stockton, says:

"We met a friend a day or two since, who told us he had seen a certificate from the mint, of nine thousand dollars, worth of gold deposited as the result of five or six days' work, with about as many hands, at the Whitehall mine in Virginia, of Messts. Heiss, Stockton, &c. Six negroes, we learn from another entirely reliable source, had obtained *thirty-five pounds* of gold from the 1st to the 6th or 7th of this month. 'The last day's working of *three* negroes was worth $1,594.' If this result be the product of a regular vein, as we learn it is, who can foresee what a few weeks may not bring forth?"

Henry Clay.

Mr. Clay, it seems, is to make his appearance in the United States Senate again —a circumstance which indicates his intention to become a Whig candidate for the Presidency *again*—if he can. The Louisville Courier, a paper which has always been engaged in the Whig interest, thus discourses concerning the "great embodiment;"

"Now, while we yield to none in our admiration of Mr. Clay's abilities & talents, we are not of those who believe that the wheels of government must stop unless he is called in to help to grease them. We do not believe that the services of Mr. Clay are very particularly needed at this time, and we do not believe the country desires to see him again dragged into the political arena. Most assuredly his true friends in Kentucky do not wish to see him placed in this position. Moreover, it is pretty generally believed that Mr. Clay's return to the Senate would revive political animosities, renew party lines, and increase party spirit, which it was hoped the election of Gen. Taylor would greatly allay, if not entirely remove. The members of the General Assembly have a weighty duty devolving upon them, and they should consider matters before they act."

Slave Question.

The Frederick Citizen says that the late proceedings in Congress, on the slavery question, appear to have excited a very general feeling of alarm, as well as of indignation, throughout the South. Southern men are beginning to speak out in very bold and decided terms, and intimate, in unequivocal language, that blood must be shed if the North persists in carrying out its hostility to Southern institutions. They say that the rights of the South must be defended even at the point of the bayonet—that these sacred rights, guaranteed to them under the constitution, shall be maintained even though the cost should be a dissolution of our glorious Union.

The thought of dissolution is one which should not be permitted to dwell for a moment in any patriot heart. The consequences of dissolution would be awful indeed, and the contemplation of them are calculated to fill the minds of all well informed men, both North and South, with horror and dismay. And yet, some of these same men, who are now preaching, in the name of patriotism, a dissolution of the Union, and profess to prefer a separate existence and all consequent evils, to submitting to the passage of a law prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia, no later than the 7th of November last, voted for Millard Fillmore, a well-known abolitionist, as their candidate for the Vice Presidency. Southern whigs who now talk about swords, bayonets and gunpowder, and threaten the North with the effects of their terrible valor, if their interests in slave property be in the least impaired by any act of Congress, voted for Millard Fillmore, (who had often before, when in Congress, voted against Southern rights on the slavery question, with Giddings and other abolitionists,) for the second highest office in their gift, in preference to voting for Wm. O. Butler, a Southern man, who had always stood by Southern rights. They voted for Gen. Taylor who, at least, held an equivocal position, and who, for the purpose of securing Northern abolition votes, permitted himself to be represented as favorable to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, and who had, in his published creed, virtually pledged himself not to *veto* any bill whatever of a *domestic* character. Men who could act thus, for mere temporary political ascendency, will never be able to excite our sympathy, and we confess that were it not for the consideration that any act of Congress upon this subject, prejudicial to the rights of the South, would effect our democratic friends equally with the whigs, we would now feel little else but indifference as to what Congress may do. We should be glad if all questions touching slavery extension, could be postponed until the next session of Congress. We would like Millard Fillmore, the abolitionist, voted for by southern whig slaveholders, for Vice President of the United States, to give his casting vote on some of the propositions which have lately excited Southern indignation, and induced Southern whigs to talk of meeting the agressive spirit of Northern abolitionists at the point of the bayonet. We would also like Gen. Taylor—their non-committal candidate, who never dared, during the late canvass, to let Northern Abolitionism know that in him it would find a firm, determined opponent, and that by the prompt use of the *veto*, he would put an effectual restraint upon their mad designs—we say we would like Gen. Taylor, with his hundreds of slaves, to have an opportunity of signing an act of Congress containing the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, or of *protecting* Southern rights by the use of the *one man power*.

But whatever may be the action of Congress on this or any other question, we have no fears of a dissolution of the Union.—Northern fanatics may rave, and Southern hot bloods may fret, but the *people*, both North and South, are too much attached to our happy Union, to listen to fanatics and demagogues of the north, or to the intemperate slave-holder of the South.

PARDONS.—Gov. Young, of New York, during the year 1848, reprieved two persons sentenced to be hung, pardoned 32 persons sentenced to local prisons, and 105 persons sentenced to the State prison, for various terms—139 in all. Of the persons convicted, two were for murder, four for manslaughter, and eight for assault with intent to to kill. Think of this, ye Feds, when you berate Democratic Governors, for pardoning poor fellows, occasionally, who steal a small amount to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

DEATH OF GEN. ALEXANDER HUNTER.—This gentleman, marshal of the district of Columbia, from the first of Gen. Jackson's Presidency down to July last, when he resigned, died in Washington on Sunday 21st inst., after a lengthened illness. He enjoyed in a high degree the regard, confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens of all parties.—He was born in Dumfries, Va.

☞Col. Duncan has been nominated to the Senate as Inspector General of the Army, in the place of Col. Croghan, deceased, and will, no doubt, be unanimously confirmed There is no braver officer in the whole army than he; none who couples more modesty with his merits. He fought in every battle but one of the war with Mexico, beginning with Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and finishing with the last struggle at the gate of the city of Mexico.

☞We learn from the U. S. Treasurer's statement, that there was in the various depositories on the 25th ult., subject to his draft, public moneys to the amount of $4,314,164 68. Of this sum there is on deposit in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at Boston $208,263; at New York $1,184,931, at Philadelphia $180,300, at Washington $234,901; at New Orleans $1,230,961, and at the Philadelphia mint $395,115.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Argus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1849.

Alas! Poor Greeley—The Used Up Man —The Books—The Southern Caucus, etc.

I do not recollect of ever having witnessed a scene in Congress, in which a member was so effectually used up, as Mr. Greeley was to-day. I saw him myself, vote on one occasion, for the appropriation of seventy or eighty thousand dollars, to purchase books for the new members—himself among the number. When he found that this did not square with his efforts to reduce the mileage, he backed out, by saying that he was opposed to the appropriation, and mistaken in the "stand up" vote which he gave. Mr. Edwards, a Whig, called Greeley to task today, and said that he could prove that Greeley had not, as he published in the Tribune, always opposed the supply of books, but, on the contrary, that he had spoken favorably of the proposition. So Mr. Edwards called on Mr. Hudson, Whig, to bear testimony, and that gentleman related a conversation he had with Greeley on the subject. Then Mr. Darling said that he had heard the aforesaid reformer, advocate the distribution of the books. Mr. Greeley, in defence, remarked that it was a good law if it could be carried out, and that he did not differ from Mr. Hudson as to the value of the documents. It was evident, that Mr. Greeley felt exceedingly bad, thus to be treated by his party associates. He has many amiable traits of private character, but as a politician, he is a humbug. The little scene of to-day, has shorn him of some of his influence, especially with some members of Congress. "Distance lends enchantment to the view." When he was in New York, seated on his stool, he was thought to be a great man, but here, a man must have a bright light, if he wishes to shine, and must always keep his lamp trimmed. Members of Congress, in the aggregate, may do foolish things, but foolish things undertaken single and alone against the rest, are overthrown and crushed.

You have doubtless, already heard of the action of the Southerners last night, in caucus. The address of Mr. Berrien, as a substitute for that of Mr. Calhoun, was rejected by a vote of twenty-seven to thirty-three, and the address of Mr. Calhoun was adopted—yeas thirty-six, nays nineteen. Very little over one-half of the Southern members were in attendance; some of the Whigs became frightened and drew back, for fear of offending their brothers of the North. Mr. Calhoun was not present at the caucus, being still confined to his room by sickness. Northern members, to-day, were chuckling; they say that they will make capital out of the address of Mr. Calhoun. We do not believe they can, unless they are assisted by Southern recreant allies. The Whigs, generally, rely on General Taylor to help them out of difficulty; but, act as he will, he must give offence to one section or the other of his peculiar friends.

An amendment to the appropriation bill was adopted to-day, voting certain sums for out-fits for ministers and Charges. Mr. Smith, (old Truman) said that he knew nothing of the designs of the new Administration, but was willing to place the means at its disposal, to let it act as it may think proper, with regard to our diplomatic agents abroad; that is, giving General Taylor the means to send other agents, to take the place of those who hold appointments.

JACKSON.

Congressional.

The *Senate* did nothing of any moment yesterday. After the presentations of petitions and unimportant reports of Committees, the consideration of the bill for the admission of certain articles, of Canadian growth, into the United States, free of duty, was resumed, and occupied its attention until the period of adjournment.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill engaged the attention of the *House*, in Committee of the Whole, during the greater part of yesterday's session. A flare up occurred between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Edwards, in regard to the vexed question of mileage. It resulted in nothing serious, however—Horace was cornered on a point of veracity, and very considerately let the matter drop.

COMMENCING EARLY.—It appears that the office-beggars are pestering Gen. Taylor to a very troublesome extent already. A Baton Rouge correspondent writes:

"Gen. Taylor told me that he was already overwhelmed with applications for office, so much so that it occupied all his time not necessarily devoted to business to read the numerous letters, many of which are long and tedious, so that it is quite out of his power to give answers."

☞Prince Louis Napoleon is below the middle size, and in stature nearly the same as the Emperor. His features bear no resemblance to the imperial model, being more regular and more handsome, if not more expressive. His figure is youthful, but his visage is admirably lined, and marked somewhat with years. In short, his face bears a greater, and his figure a less age than that given by the almanac. His manners are extremely engaging, and marked with much dignity and grace, without the slightest approach to assumption.

Deeds Eternal.

The deeds of reasonable men,
As if engraved with a pen of iron grain,
And laid in flinty rock, they stand unchanged;
Written on the various pages of the past—
If good, in rosy characters of gold;
If bad, in letters of vindictive fire;
God *may* forgive—but cannot blot them out.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE "DEMOCRAT."]

MR. EDITOR:—As far as I have any knowledge of the fact, I do not recollect of seeing any thing furnished your paper on the subject of Temperance, and by your permission I will make a few remarks.

Reader—Temperance I consider just as necessary to man's happiness as any thing else—and Temperance Societies as valuable associations, calculated to do a great deal of good in the world. Temperance lays a foundation for Christianity, and raises a man from degradation and contempt, to an honorable station in life.

Let one for a moment set himself to the task, and try, if it in his power or imagination be, to enumerate the vast amount of guilt, misery and wickedness, brought into the world by that one, cursed practice, of drinking spirituous liquors. It has had its millions of victims, and I fear it will have its millions more, before man will arrive at the just conclusion with respect to its miserable, damning effects.

How much distress and sorrow has it brought upon wives and children? How many have been made widows and orphans, and cast out into the wide world penniless and without a friend to cheer their drooping spirits, because their husbands or fathers dealt in the deadly poison to excess—ruined their reputation, and squandered their earnings at the grog-shops and what is termed fashionable Hotels; which I consider just as bad, nay, worse than penny groggeries.

Besides bringing upon themselves the scorn and inhumanity of the world at large, they furnish scenes truly ridiculous, becoming only the brute and the barbarian. We sometimes see the inebriated one, with his brains addled and feverish, lying in the gutter, resembling much, very much, a certain four-legged animal called HOG. Lying in gutters is not all. We see him staggering home, full almost up to the throat, with saddened countenance and pouting lips, ready, upon the entrance of his doors, to rave and brawl with his kind and affectionate wife, oftentimes dealing out his unmerciful blows upon her, whilst his little ones seek protection of their neighbors. How many muders have been committed by those under the influence of alcohol? How many has it induced to rob and plunder his fellow beings? How many have come to their end unexpectedly, in the freshness and vigor of life, bidding fair to see many happy and prosperous days, when some untimely accident has ended their career, from having partaken of the intoxicating draught? Tongue cannot tell, imagination cannot conceive!—I, for one, have witnessed its operation and seen the results—and never, to the best of my recollection have I seen any good, whatever, spring from its use. I have known the drunken one to threaten the life of the companion and sharer of his happiness—wreak his vengeance on his children—break up and destroy his household furniture, and squander his income at the bar and gaming table; for liquor will lead to gambling, and gambling to poverty here and eternal wo hereafter, if persisted in.

A man may urge as an excuse when asked to sign the pledge and join the cold water army, to enlist under the banner bearing the inscription of "LOVE, PURITY, and FIDELITY," that he drinks only occasionally—he's a moderate drinker—that the quantity which drinks will add to his health and strength—he never intends to become a drunkard—that he possesses too much firmness, and has too much control over himself than to do as others do; but let me tell you, such were the opinions of every drunkard when he first commenced the practice. Young men stop, pause, consider well what you are doing, before you raise the glass to your lips, ere you taste the tempting drug. Fathers and husbands, reflect well upon the consequences and the example you are laying before your children and others. You are setting a snare for them which will end in *their ruin*. They will rise in judgment against you and probe your heart to the quick.

This has been my first communication upon this subject, and I trust it will result favorably. My advice to all is, "taste not, touch not, the unclean *thing*."

Yours in Love, &c.,

HIRAM CLEARWATER.

Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself.

From an unpublished Address, delivered by Request of the New York Samaritan Society

BY URIAH H. JUDAH, ESQ.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the *fainting poor*,
Whose eye with want is dim,
Whom hunger sends from door to door;
Go thou and succor him.

Time would fail and words be wanting, were I to fully dwell upon the salutary influences which would result from your liberality to the famishing and the heart-broken. I crave the attention and invoke the aid of those capable of the purest and most devoted love—rich in the tenderest affections—when the brightness, and mildness, and beauty of summer again clothe fields with grandeur; and nature, ever charming, is in all her pride and glory—when, as amid the placid sunset of a summer's eve, heaven's brightest luminary hies to rest in loveliness and majesty—ay! at a time when many now around me may be seated at the festive board, in the calm enjoyment of their own happy homes, God grant that then, as they hospitably entertained their friends, the grateful prayers of sorrows children for their welfare, may, at the quiet and pensive hour of twilight, be wafted by the gentle winds to the throne of the High and Mighty One;

Or, it may be, that the last moments of your transitory existence are at hand, all earthly magnificence gliding from view, and death approaching to get the mastery over you. Perchance, 'tis the solemn and silent hour of midnight, and you have fallen into a gentle slumber for the last time on earth, and your dreams and hopes are of a better land; let us fancy that such may be the case, and your spirit may have reached its eternal and destined home, and charity may have pointed to your name recorded on the book of life; what pleasing sensations will come over you when you find, that you have fed the hungry, clad the naked, healed the sick, sheltered the houseless, and given drink unto the thirsty! Even so, as you have done it unto the least of His children, you have done it unto Him, whose mandate is, "Love thy neighbor as thyself"

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the heart bereft
Of every earthly gem—
Wihom and orphan, helpless left—
Go thou, and shelter them.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—There is to be a National Convention held at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 6th of March, 1849—not of politicians, but of *capitalists, inventors, and amateurs of ingenuity and skill in the productive arts.* The objects of holding the convention are:

1. To examine discoveries, new inventions, plans, and compositions of matter, &c.
2. To furnish true and original inventors, when required, with advice, the means of sustenance, materials, &c.
3. To purchase a library for the use of examiners and inventors, &c.
4. To establish a room for the exhibition of models, plans, drawings, &c.
5. To give counsel and advice (for a fee) to those who may desire information about machines, &c.
6. The establishment of a warehouse of machines, implements, manufactures, &c.
7. The establishments of workshops for the instruction of apprentices, &c.
8. The establishment of a school for the instruction of mechanics, scholars, &c.

This brief summary will give an idea of the objects proposed to be accomplished by the convention.

DIED,

Departed this life on Thursday evening January 25th, Mrs. FRANCES A. CREIGHTON, aged 26 years, wife of William Creighton Esq., of this place, and daughter of John Newton, Esq.

At Sabine Pass, Texas, on the 4th of December last, Mrs. MARY DASHIELL, formerly of this county, in the 51st year of her age.

In this town on Sunday last, Mrs. SUSAN MOWBRAY, consort of John Mowbray, Esqr.

In this county on Friday last, Mrs. MARY PATTISON, aged about 40 years.

LOST

BETWEEN Cambridge and Cabin Creek, about the 10th of January, a basket containing a pair of Gold Spectacles, with some other small articles. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to

ELIZABETH COLLINS,

Jan. 31st 1848. 3w Cabin Creek.

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Vienna Primary School wish to employ a competent teacher to take charge of said school immediately. By order of the Board.

Jan. 31st, 1849. tf

IN CHANCERY, 13th January, 1849.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Harrison Barnett and others against Zadock H. Ross, made and reported by the Trustee, James A. Stewart, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on or before the 13th day of March, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Dorchester county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th day of February next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be six thousand and fourteen dollars and fifty cents.

True copy,

Test— LOUIS GASSAWAY,

Jan. 31st, 1849. 3w Reg. cur. can.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale on THURSDAY the 1st of February next, at the Drawbridge farm, all the personal estate of Mrs. Sarah Mills, late of Dorchester county, deceased, viz: The lease of the farm for the balance of the present year, and the crop of wheat seeded on the ground,

Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and bacon, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, carriage and harness, one ox-cart and blade fodder, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Terms as usual at such sales.

Jan. 29, 1849. 1t JOHN MILLS.

A CARD.

THE subscriber respectfully offers to the citizens of Cambridge and vicinity, his services in all the various departments of

Dental Surgery, viz:

Soothing, Cleaning, Plugging, Filing, Inserting, Extracting, and correcting the irregularities of the Teeth. He flatters himself that the principle upon which he operates in the above mentioned particulars will give general satisfication to all who may favor him with their patronage.

The plan of soothing and saving the teeth when in a diseased condition, instead of extracting them, is a vast improvement on former modes of Dental Practice, and of great advantage to the public. M. SORIN.

Mr. S. can be found at the room adjoining the Chronicle Office. Persons waited on at their own houses if desired.

Reference to Rev. E. Miller and Mr. Bryan. [Jan. 31st 1849. tf

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Dorchester county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, I will sell at the court house door in the town of Cambridge, on

MONDAY the 26th of FEBRUARY,

between the hours of 10 & 2 o'clock, the

House and lot, the property of Jos. Keys, late of Dorchester county deceased, where the said Jos. Keys in his life time resided, situate on the north side of the road from Cabin Creek Bridge to the lower Mill, and adjoining the land of Tilghman Davis. The lot contains two acres more or less.

This property, though not in very good repair, may be made at little expense a very comfortable residence.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are 12 months credit, with interest from date of the decree, the purchaser giving bond or note with security approved by the Trustee. Upon payment of the purchase money, and upon the ratification of sale a good title will be given.

The creditors of Jos. Keys are hereby notified to present their claims in the Clerk's Office of Dorchester county court, properly vouched, within six months from the day of sale. SAML. D. LECOMPTE,

Jan. 31, 1849. (Ctds) Trustee

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Of a Valuable Farm and De
lightful Residence,
On Chicknamacomico River.

BY virtue of competent authority the su scriber will offer at public sale on MONDAY the 5th day of MARCH ne at the Court House door in Cambridge, 12 o'clock, M., all that valuable farm a plantation, lying and being in Dorches county, and now in the occupancy of M Thomas Gambrill. This farm is beautifu situated on the Chicknamacomico riv within six miles of the Big Mills, and th miles of the Drawbridge. The situation healthy, and combines all the advantages a water location—fine fishing bay oys are brought within eighty yards of the do and all kinds of fish are to be had in ab dance in their season. The farm is laid into three fields of about 150 thousand e and each field is plentifully supplied fresh water in the driest seasons. soil is naturally productive, with a foundation, and is highly susceptible of provement. Inexhaustible sources of nure exist on the farm. There are five a of rich loam, intermixed with shells, can be taken down from 12 to 18 in besides swamps and branches that will a an incalculable quantity of rich manu There is a good orchard of various kin fruits of choice quality. The farm con about 384 acres—a due proportion of w is covered with timber and cord-wood.

improvements consist of a two frame dwelling house—kitch smoke house—carriage hous stables—granary—and other cessary out buildings, all in tolerable

To persons desirous of securing a he residence and a productive farm, with a luxuries the water can afford, this far fers inducements that are seldom to b with. A further description is unnece as it is presumed those who wish to chase will examine the premises for selves. The terms of sale will be one cash on the day of sale—the residue credit of one, two, and three years, interest from the day of sale, secur bond and security approved by the s ber. Upon the payment of the entir chase money a good and sufficient de be given, conveying to the purchaser disputable title, against the claims persons whatsoever. Possession given on the first day of January nex the privilege of seeding small grain tumn. There will be a reservation an acre, when the grave yard is loca

E. R. HOO

Jan. 31, 1849. (Ctds)

Maryland—Sct:

DORCHESTER COUNTY ORPHANS' C 2d October, 18

ON APPLICATION of Levi D. Tra ting administrator, W. A., of Jame enson, late of Dorchester county, —IT IS ORDERED, that he give th required by law for all creditors their claims against the said decd and that he cause the same to be p once in each week, for the space successive weeks, in the "Cambrid ocrat and Dorchester Advertiser," selected by him.

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoin copied from the minutes of the pr of Dorchester County Orphans' [L. S.] have hereunto set my name of my office affixed, this 2d day o in the year of our Lord, 1848.

THOMAS H. T

Register of Wills, Dorchest

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABO This is to give notice, that the su Dorchester county, hath obtaine Orphan's Court of Dorchester Maryland letters of administrati personal estate of James Hutchen Dorchester co., deceased. All pe ing claims against the said de hereby warned to exhibit the sam vouchers thereof, to the subscri before the 1st day of July next otherwise by law be excluded fre efit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 2d tober next, 1848.

LEVI D. TRA

Acting Administrator, W. A. Hutchenson. [Jan. 31st

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