THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, May 18, 1844.

For President of the U. States
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.
FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND
THOMAS G. PRATT.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

"1. An honest and economical administration of the government.

"2. A sound currency, of uniform value.

"3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.

"4. Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.

"5. Men only of character, fidelity, and ability appointed to public office.

"6. Just limitations and restraints upon the Executive power.

"7. A distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among *all* the States. on just and liberal terms.

"8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to, or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.

"9. The preservation exclussvely by the States of their local and peculiar institutions."

[HENRY CLAY.

We have received for publication sundry resolutions passed by the Democratic Association of this town, complaining of certain charges which it is alleged have been made against their party. We have never heard of any such charges, nor can we believe that they have been much circulated in our community; injustice, therefore, might be done the Whig party by their publication. Whenever in our opinion, justice requires the publication either of resolutions or communications from the opposite party our columns shall be open to them, but they cannot certainly expect that a Whig paper should become the vehicle to convey to the minds of the people false impressions, or grave and serious imputations against the principles or the members of the party.

THE WHIG PARTY IN "OLD DORSET.—We are pleased to see the harmony—we may say the unanimity that now exists in the Whig party of this county.—Not only are we pleased with our candidates for President and Vice President, but the nomination of Col. Pratt for Governor is cordially received. Although there is an extraordinary effort being made by interested politicians, to infuse new spirit and life into their sinking party but the Yeomanry of the county—those who desire no office, and are only interested in having good laws, well administered, do not exhibit the same zeal with their leaders *in the success of Loco Foco principles.* The fact is, they begin to see that Whig principles are the principles for the people and are tired of so much *talk* about the Republicanism of '76 and Jeffersonian Democracy, when the Loco Foco's *and their measures*, are directly opposed to the best interest of the greatest number. The time has come when the people will look to their own rights and interests, and not be led away by hallow professions or *self-assumed names.*

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—After all the strong denunciations by the Loco Foco press against the Whig Tariff of '42, after Mr. Van Buren had expressed himself opposed to it both in principle and detail, and after all the mighty thunder of Loco Foco orators both great and small, it still stands, the embodiment of Legislative wisdom, the foundation of our country's prosperity.—The new Tariff Bill which has been before the House of Representatives for some time pass, (and which was christened by Mr. Stewart of Penn. "The British Tariff Bill,") proposed so to alter our tariff of duties as to afford no protection to American labor. As the Loco Foco politicians are opposed to protection, and as Mr. Van Buren's principle is, let the Government take care of itself and the people of themselves, how came it to pass that this Bill, brought forward by a Loco Foco and shadowing forth Loco Foco principles, should be rejected in the House, where there is a majority of about 30 Loco Foco members? The question is easily answered. The people—the labouring men of the country—those who *feel* the effects of good laws upon their interest and their prosperity—felt the reviving and renovating influence of the Tariff of 1812 upon the country—they saw that that law put a stop to excessive importations, turned the balance of trade in our favor, was fast restoring the price of American products and labour, and had, by bringing into our country nearly 30 millions of dollars in specie, laid the foundation for a sound and uniform currency, and they were not willing to stand by and be silent spectators while their own interest and the welfare of the whole country was being sacrificed at the shrine of party.—But they spoke in thunder tones to their Representatives upon the subject of the Tariff, and the result is that a Loco Foco measure has been rejected in a Loco Foco House of Representatives.

We rejoice at this result, not only because its effect will be to strengthen the Whig party, but because we believe the prosperity of this country depends more upon good and wholesome regulations of duties—with a just and proper discrimination in favor of our mechanics, than upon any other subject under the control of Government—and because we are glad to see that the people cannot be drawn by party lines into the Quixotic scheme of free trade. Whether the Loco Foco leaders will still agitate this question, or "go to Texas," is left to time to determine. But as we do not desire to see them in any greater difficulty than they are at present, we would advice them not to commit themselves too deeply upon the annexation question until after the 27th of this month.

THE EXPLOSION.—As we desire to keep our readers apprized of all that is going on in the "perfect harmony party," we give below a short extract from a letter from Messrs. Geo. W. Hopkins & Augustus A. Chapman (Loco Foco members of Congress) who have been appointed alternate delegates to the National Convention. This letter is addressed to their constituents giving their reasons why they will not vote for Mr. Van Buren:—"For, with all our respect for Mr. Van Buren, and with all our desire to see him redeemed from the shameful defeat of 1840, we do not think his election now within the range of the remotest probability." Although we see fresh evidence in every paper of a desire and design among many leading Loco Foco's to sacrafice Mr. Van Buren. We do not think that this is a settled point. Mr. Van Buren is a hard man to beat in caucus. It is true he cannot stand such a whirlwind as was kicked up in 1840, neither will he be able if nominated, to stand the great deluge of 1844, for the people when they take a notion, will go straight ahead. But put him into a caucus and give him a fair chance to "work the wires" and he is just as much at home as "that same old coon a settin on a tree."

THE MISSOURI.—Among the passengers by the packet ship United States, from Liverpool, we notice the arrival of Captain J. T. Newton and Purser R. M. Price, of the United States Navy. Captain Newton was the commander of the United States steam frigate Missouri. and has been detained at Gibraltar in recovering the property from the wreck of that vessel, a large amount of which he has sent home. Before leaving, he executed a contract for raising the null and remains of the wreck, upon salvage; reserving the right for the government to take every part at an appraised valuation, the contractors first landing the engines (which are supposed to be uninjured) for the benefit of the government. without salvage or charge. The work was to be commenced immediately. There is great probability of every part of the remains reaching the United States.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

PHILADELPHIA.—Peace and order appear to be fully re-established. The Philadelphia papers of Saturday morning state that the preceding night passed off quietly, and without any indication, tending to disturb the public peace. Bodies of volunteers were under arms during the night in various parts of the city and districts, and the Catholic Churches were guarded by the military. Several companies of volunteers from the country were in the city and on duty. Arrests continue to be made of persons implicated in the late shameful outrages. In the course of Friday Maj. Gen. PATTERSON, who is invested with full power by the Governor aad city authorities to maintain the public peace, issued an Order from which we extract the following passage:—[*Balt. American*

The Brigadier Generals, and all officers in command of posts and detachments, will use all the force at their disposal to protect public and private property, to disperse or procure the arrest of persons engaged in riotous assemblies, or inciting riots. They will clear and occupy any street, alley, or private property to prevent riot, disturbance, or destruction. If resistance is offered, the parties resisting must be warned to retire, allowing a reasonable time, not exceeding five minutes, at the expiration of which time, if the street, alley or private property, is not cleared peaceably, it must be cleared forcibly. Order must be restored, life and property must be rendered secure. The idle, the vicious, and disorderly must be curbed, and taught to understand and respect the supremacy of the law, and if they will not take warning, on their own heads be the consequences.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.—An address from the "Democratic Central Committee" to the people of Virginia appears in the Richmond Enquirer of Friday. This Address is issued in accordance with a recommendation from a meeting lately in Richmond, and the object of it is to relieve the delegates to the National Convention from any instructions they may be under to vote for Mr. VAN BUREN. The Texas Question is the new point upon which every thing is made to turn.

In connection will the aspect of affair produced by the sudden introduction of the Texas treaty the Address says:

"The developments which have caused this state of things, have been made since the Democratic Party appointed its Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and in some instances instructed them upon the vote they should give for their Presidential candidate. When this was done, the important element to which we have alluded could not have entered into the contemplation of the people. Under such circumstances, does it not become our peculiar duty in the post we occupy, to present, as we have attempted, to the view of our Democratic brethern, this question, with the facts connected with it, and to ask for it and them their serious, calm and deliderate consideration?"

The Committee disclaim all intent to dictate—but as *immediate annexation* is the word, the inference is strongly put that Mr. VAN BUREN cannot be the man for the party in Virginia.

The same number of the Enquirer contains an Address from the friends of Mr. CALNOUN, which is an indignat vindiction of that gentleman from the aspersive imputations of the Globe.

There are also letters from Messrs. HOPKINS and CHAPMAN, of the House of Representatives, to the People of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Virginia, asking for some intimations of the popular will in reference to the nomination for the Presidency. They go witn those who distrust Mr. VAN BUREN'S avalibility.

The thing has now gone too far to be recalled or to be stopped. Mr. VAN BUREN'S pretensions are over so far as Virginia is concerned. Gen. DROMGOOLE'S letter finds no response in the Old Dominion—no concordant response, we mean. It is a little singular, however, that the Texas question should destroy Mr. VAN BUREN, when his letter on that subject gives pretty good assurances that he would not oppose annexation if he were President and Gongress should sanction it. As for the present treaty it is hardly expected by any body that it will be ratified. Prospective action then is the thing to be looked to. However, if Mr. VAN BUREN'S friends do not like his letter it is no fault of ours, they may settle it as they like. Mr. CALHOUN or Mr. TYLER is likely to be the choice of Virginia if present indications are to be regarded.—*Balt. American.*

The Tariff Question Settled.—The decisive vote by which the Tariff Bill was laid on the table, in the House of Representatives, on Friday, is regarded on all sides as a final settlement of the question for this session of Congress at least. The knowledge of this fact will give general satisfaction throughout the country.

The Washington Spectater declares that on this subject of the Tariff the party is "unsound," and intimates that the South has been decieved and betrayed.

When Mr. VAN BUREN, in 1837, made the coalition with Mr. CALHOUN for the sake of support from the South, the sacrifice of the protective policy was one of the conditions of the compact.—Thus, during continuance of Mr. VAN BUREN'S adminisiration, although the revenue from imports fell short of the wants of the Treasury for several years, no increase of duties was suggested. The successive *fall* of duties indeed under the provisions of the Compromise Act, was allowed to go on, while an enormous mass of free importations came annually into the country without paying a dollar to the Treasury. Yet one constituent principle of the Compromise Act was that an adequate revenue should be furnished by duties on imports, and for this purpose it was allowable at any time according to the terms and spirit of the Act, to increase the duties. Mr. VAN BUREN prefered, however, to have recourse to surplus funds then at hand which he expended to the amount of some twenty millions and more, besides large sums in Treasury notes. It would not do to increase the import duties for fear of offending Mr. CALHOUN.

It thus happened that the Van Buren party became committed against the protective policy, and dear was the price paid for the assistance of Mr. CALHOUN and his friends in 1837.

The force of party organization and discipline has at length given way before the strong impulsive demands of national interests, and many of the Van Buren men from the Middle and Northern States have found themselves irresistibly borne onward to the support of the protective policy.—*Balt. American.*

Anti-slavery Proceedings.—The American Anti Slavery Society, which has been in session in N. York for several days, adjourned on Friday, after passing the following *very patriotic* resolutions:

Resolved, That political union in any form between a slave holding and a free community, must necessarily involve the latter in the gulph of slavery.—Therefore,

Resolved, That secession from the present United States government is the duty of every abolitionist, since no one can take office or deposite a vote under its constitution without violating its anti-slavery principles, and rendering himself an abettor of the slave holder in his sin.

Resolved, That fourteen years of warfare against the slave power have convinced us that every act done, in support of the American Union, rivets the chain of the slave, - that the only Exodus of the slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be over the ruins of the present American church and the grave of the present Union.

Resolved, That the Abolitionist of this country should make it one of the primary objects of thier agitation to dissolve the American Union.

The people who passed these resolutions says the N. York Sun, are famous for minding every body's business but their own—a mere remnant of half witted men and woman, who stuck to the Anti-Slavery organization when the intelligent portion left it on seeing its tendency. The whole is a scheme of a few agents, who use Garrison and Abbey Kelly to collect a little money for them every year.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express relates the following anecdote of Mr. CLAY in one of his recent letters:

An intelligent but sturdy "Democrat," on being introduced yesterday to Henry Clay, found him agreeable enough to say to him, that though he differed with Mr. Clay in politics, his *wife* was a good whig, and often pressed him to change his politics. Mr. Clay replied, promptly and archly, that upon many questions *"he had found it good policy to take his wife's advice!"* The gentleman replied to a friend, that after that, he thought he should have to vote for Henry Clay.

The Washington correspondent of the Albany Argus, who is generally well informed, states that the resignation of Mr. CALHOUN may be speedily expected, and that the retirement of Mr. Nelson, the Attorney General, is to be also looked for soon. The correspondedt of the Boston Courier, who is also careful in his statement, corroborates, this and says that Mr. Calhou's resignation is certain, and alluded to a number of changes said to be contemplated in the diplomatic ranks.

DEATH OF DAVID BARNUM.—The decease of this long known and much respected citizen has causeed a general feeling of regret throughout the whole community. For many years Mr. BARNUM, as the proprietor of one of the first Hotels of the city, and indeed of the Union, has been familiary known both at home and abroad; and his admirable qualities as an accomplished host and a worthy and liberal hearted gentleman were widely appreciated and prized. He had attained to a good old age, having passed his 74th year. Few persons in the city would have been more missed. His death seems to leave a vacant space in every one's circle of friends and acquaintances.—*Balt. American.*

Communicated.

MR. EDITOR:—The utterly discordant, distracted condition of the Jackson, or Van Buren, or modern democratic, or Loco Foco party, seems to be a matter of surprise to them, as well as of deep mortification; but, really, to men who will dispassionately review the past history of parties, it is a subject for no wonder whatever. This is the natural result of an effort to organize and perpetuate a party without distinctive principles or views to connect them. The beginning, of what was at first called the Jackson party, was a singular struggle to establish a party which had no peculiar principles of its own—or rather, a party which had to make known its principles after it came into power—and not only to make known, but themselves to first find out what they were. 'Tis true a very simple process was relied on for this end—the simple *will* of *one* man. Whatever he said, or did, became a canon of party faith immediately, but no one could in advance announce his party principles. The idol and oracle had first to nod or decree.—For instance, no one ever heard before General Jackson's election, that the U. S. Bank was to be put down; but when he issued the decree, the shout of party acquiescence prolaimed unfaltering confidence in his wisdom. This was a very simple substitute for the usual cumbersome course of party movement, which in all countries before had been the union of individuals holding common views, and entertaining opinions in common respecting important public measures; but unfortunately for the old General's followers, it was not a basis on which a *permanent* party structure could be reared. The old hero's will, the only prop, being withdrawn, down tumbles this political leaning tower of Pisa.

The only two principles distinctly and unreservedly proclaimed by Gen. Jackson before his election, were the one term principle for the President, and the non appointment of members of Congress to office—and these two he not only louldly denounced, but said "it became him to practice them." The dreadful explosion of the "unit Cabinet," when poor Mr. Calhoun was for holding him in sincerity to the fulillment of the "one term" principle, is too pregnant a chapter in our history to be forgotten—an explosion which drove Calhoun out of the Jackson party, and the two political brethren into an attitude of deadly hostility. The fulillment of the other pledge was exhibited in the appointment by Jackson, of more members of Congress to office, than by all his predecessors together. The next great move of the old hero—his crowning effort—his political Naseby—was the regulation of the currency, under the PLAIN constitutional clause making him the guardian of the public morals. He went out of office, poor old gentleman, boasting of the *success* of his humble efforts in this particular—and his successor came into office in 1837, proclaiming his only purpose to be, the carrying out the great measures of his great predecessor. But unfortunately the scheme would'nt work—and the patients stomach could'nt bear a repetition of the dose. Before the old man got to the Hermitage the deposite Bank scheme went like Stockton's big gun, and Mr. Van Buren had to bark his followers on the back track. But their faith in the experiments of political quacks began to waver, and he could not induce them to join in this recover cry of down with the banks—and revival of the "perish credit" principle—and to turn the Treasury deposite into a great Government Bank, called the "independent Treasury." They thought it might became rather too independent for them, and rather too dependent on executive will—and told Harrison, in November 1840, to announce to the new democracy that they had no farther use for their services. Poor Calhoun in '37 told his friends that the success of the Whigs could not enure to their benefit, and went back again to his quandam friends on the Sub-treasury ground. But unfortunately for them, they had to take him and his *little* squad with the condition of the free trade heresy. The late farce in the House of Representatives, in rehearsing the anti-tariff drama, shews that the new democracy can't all stand together on the free trade platform; and that Van Buren, in taking Calhoun into his ranks, has realized again the old fable of the snake's taking the porcupine into his hole—the latter soon making his own quarters too small for him. The next chapter of this great party—with a new principle to find for every emergency as it arose—shews honest John Tyler placed accidently in the receipt of the $25,000 salary, and anxious to extend its receipt to another four years—and diligently using all means for this *substantial* end—concocting with Calhoun the grand scheme of uniting the whole South at least, in an anti-abolition excitement against Great Britain—old England and New England combined. But this time too, they have overloaded their gun, and will find even the South not quite silly enough to go to war for Texas, overwhelmed with debt, and with all her best lands granted to speculators, when, by waiting awhile, if Texas should be wanted, it can be obtained without asking—but "quite naturally," as Mr. Sam Weller says. So, altogether it would seem, that these coalitions and re-coalitions—coalescence and re-coalescences will have quite a Kilkenny field in their May Convention—and that it will require a clean, or at least a new broom, to find any ends of their tails to sweep out when it is over. The Whigs can only sympathize, and say—

Get out of the way, you're all unlucky!!!

"YELLOW KIVVER."

MR. EDITOR:—The Loco Focos affect a greet deal of virtuous horror at the habit which the Whigs have adopted of singing Clay songs. I repeat that it is affected, because the history of that party affords no evidence of moral superiority to such means of promoting political ends, even were those means as disgusting and immoral as they pretend to consider them. Their repugnance to singing proceeds from the fact that it militated strongly against their interests in the campaign of 1840, by stimulating the enthusiasm of the Whigs, and not from any sincere aversion to its abstract impropriety. Indeed, when we reflect upon the immoral tendency of the doctrines promulged by the little batch of Tammany Hall politicians, with Levi D. Slamm at its head, and endorsed by Mr. Van Buren—doctrines, which strike at the very foundations of society and would, if carried into effect, subvert all law and order, and reduce them to the domination of brute force—we are astounded at the hypocracy of a set of men who can thus easily "assume the livery of heaven to serve the devil in."

Do we not all recollect that during the campaign of 1831, the Jackson party—the same party which now characterizes the display of "coons" as mere "mummery"—planted their hickory poles in every village, and deified that dirtiest of all animals, the hog, "tail and all." It was borne in their processions—paraded in their newspapers, emblazoned upon their banners, and formed the caption to their tickets. Who does not remember when a tall hickory tree stood for months at the corner of High and Locust streets, and around which the votaries of Jacksonism held their orgies?—And as exhibiting their singular inconsistency it may also be remarked, that those whose temperance principles are now shocked at the use of "hard cider" by the Whigs, then revelled in the luxury of old Rye Whiskey. But it may be said I am going back too far into the past, and lest I should have the statute of limitation pleaded upon me I will confine myself to the present time.

During the present week some of these despisers of Clay songs and hard cider were assembled together, and amid the din of manufacturing "juleps" were loudly chanting their Loco Foco songs. It is true they made the direst discord, and I am not sure that the hideous noises they produced should be dignified with the name of singing—yet they were endeavoring to sing, and whether they succeeded or not, the effort alone is sufficient to convict them of hypocrisy in their denunciations of Clay songs. I was peculiarly astonished to find a certain dignified gentleman present, whose lip curls with scorn at the singing of Clay songs, endeavoring to give a scientific cast to the music by mingling his own melodious notes with the "huge dissonance" of the humbler and *untaught* democratic minstrels.

It may seem unkind, Mr. Editor, to hold up our opponents thus glaringly to the charge of gross hypocrisy, but truth demands the exposure should be made.—They are welcome to sing and dance and whistle as much as they please, but in the name of sincerity let them not denounce us for doing what they endeavor to ape themselves. And they delude themselves if they suppose such insincerity will pass unnoticed and unrebuked. There is an eye upon them that is wakeful and vigilant, and their dark deeds shall be brought to light, however careful they may be to conceal them.

OLD DAN TUCKER.

WHIG MEETING IN VIENNA.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Whigs of Vienna and vicinity met on Saturday the 11th inst. for the purpose of forming a Clay Club. On motion of Doct. J. W. Dashiell the meeting was temporarily organized by calling Doct. J. W. Henry to the chair, and appointing Wm. A. Sherman Secretary. On motion of the chairman E. Richardson Hooper Esq., came forward and addressed the meeting in a short and appropriate speech. He portrayed in a logical and forcible manner the numerous advantages arising to the people and Government from our present protective policy, showing most conclusively that such a course is not only necessary, but actually indispensable to the promotion of our best interests. He contrasted the effects of this policy with that advocated by the *self styled* democratic party—free trade—sustaining the position that free trade in regard to foreign importations, would be highly injurious to our interests and welfare both as regards our revenue and domestic labour. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Hooper's remarks the chairman called for Daniel M. Henry Esq., who also came forward and addressed the meeting. Mr. Henry, though a young actor upon the stage of political warfare, acquitted himself most creditably in the estimation of all present. His speech also was brief but eloquent, appropriate, and abounding in the happiest ideas. Upon his resuming his seat the meeting went into a regular organization and election of officers. A constitution being submitted for the government of the Club it was read and unanimously adopted. The following officers were then elected to preside over the club.

JOHN B. BROWR Esq., President, HENRY WILCOX and JAMES K. LEWIS Esqrs. Vice Presidents. Doct. J. W HENRY Corresponding and DEWIT C. HANDLEY recording Secretay

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Cambridge Chronicle and American Whig, Baltimore. On further motion the Club then adjourned.

JAMES W. HENRY, President.
WM. A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

MARRIED,

On the 3rd. inst, by the Rev. R. E. Kemp, Mr. HENRY MYERS to Miss SARAH WHEELER.

By the same on 14th inst. Mr. HENRY E. ELLIOTT to Miss EMALINE MARSHALL.

By the same on the same day Mr. THOMAS J. SAXTON to Mrs. HARRIOT H. BEAUWITH.

On Wednesday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. THOMAS HARPER to Miss ELIZABETH ANN WINGATE, all of this town.

On 14th inst. by the Rev. Daniel Davis, CHAS. W. JONES, of Va., to Miss ELLEN WOOLFORD, daughter of Winfield Woolford Esq of this county.

Married in this town on Wednesday morning the 15th inst. by the Rev. Jas. McKenny, WM. E. HARRISON Esq. to Miss LOUISA N. GOLDSBOROUGH both of this county.

E. RICHARDSON HOOPER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

May be found at all times either at his office opposite Mr. Bradshaw's Hotel, or at his private room adjoining Mrs. Martin's residence on Locust street.
May 18, 1844. 3t

B. D. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Has removed to the office nearly opposite the Hotel of Wm. H. Yates Esq., where those desiring his professional services can always find him.
May 18, 1844. 6m

THE DORCHESTER CLAY CLUB

Will hold a meeting on MONDAY the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at their Hall in Cambridge, at which time they propose dedicating the same.

By order, of
THE PRESIDENT.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Dorchester County Temperance Society on the first Monday of June next, at 11 o'clock. A. M., at the Court House in Cambridge, for, among other things, the purpose of electing a Corresponding Secretary. As much business of importance may be transacted, the officers and members are urged to be in attendance,

JAMES WALLACE,
Corresponding Secretary D. C. T. S.

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, 14th day of May, 1844.

On application of HARRIOTT BRADSHAW, Administratrix of Jacob Bradshaw, late of Dorchester County, deceased—it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle a paper selected by her.

In testimony That the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name and seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of May in the year of our Lord, 1844.

SEAL

THOMAS H. HICKS,
Register of Wills, Dorchester co.

In compliance with the above order This is to give Notice, that the subscribers of Dorchester County, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of administratrix on the personal estate of Jacob Bradshaw late of Dorchester County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 14th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

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