productive of such appalling evils to society as is attributed to them by some, or to the extent held out in the late message of Governor Howard, and are therefore at a loss to conceive why so great a solicitude should be evinced for the accomplishment of their abolition.

But whilst your committee cannot admit that effects so deleterious in their nature, flow from the operations of the Lottery System as has been represented, they are constrained to acknowledge that the principle is not undeserving of censure, and that evils do arise out of it justly meriting deprecation; they do not think however that those evils are of so alarming a character as to call for legislative interposition, with a view to the abrogation of the system; such a course they are of opinion is not demanded by any exigencies in the case now existing, and do therefore respectfully recommend that no legislation be entertained on the subject.

Your committee being desirous of giving to the matter in question that enlarged consideration which its importance require, were induced to call upon the commissioners of Lotteries for a communication upon the subject; to this call they have responded in a spirit of candour, and in fair full and able manner, exhibited the various operations of the system, the advantages derived from it to the state, and its effects upon the community in a moral point of view.—This communication your committee would ask permission to present with their report, and request that the same be entered on the Journal.

Mr. Jones submitted the following order,

Ordered, That his excellency, the governor be requested to cause the flag of the Union to be hoisted over the capitol, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M. in honour, and as expressive of our approbation of the patriotic exertions of Henry Clay, and those Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, who co-operated with him in effecting a compromise of the Tariff, and in endeavouring to restore harmony to our country.

Which was read.

Mr. Turner moved to amend said order by striking out the name of Henry Clay.

Determined in the negative.

Mr. Jenkins moved to amend said order by inserting after the word 'approbation,' the following—

And Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, for recommending in his annual message of December last, a gradual and protective reduction of the Tariff, with a just regard to the great interests invested in manufactures.

Determined in the negative.—Yeas 21,—Nays 42.

Mr. Holmes moved to postpone said order, indefinitely.

Determined in the negative.

Mr. Wright, of Q. A. offered as a substitute for said order the following—

Ordered, That in the exertions which have been made by the distinguished individuals in congress to effect a modification of the Tariff, or their exertions in favour of any other subject, they did nothing more than their duty, and that it does not comport with the dignity of freemen to be offering their thanks to any, for the performance of nothing but their duty.

Which was read.

Mr. Turner moved to lay the order and substitute on the table.

Determined in the negative.

Mr. Jenkins moved to amend said order, by adding at the end thereof the following—

And to William Wilkins, Senator from Pennsylvania, who reported the bill further to provide for the collection of the duties on imports, thereby affording to the President of the United States, power to support the dignity of the nation, and the supremacy of the constitutional laws of the land, and those Senators and Representatives who voted for the said bill.

Mr. Merrick called for the previous question, and being demanded by a majority of the members present, the said previous question was put, viz: shall the main question be now put, and it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put on the amendment, as proposed by Mr. Jenkins;

Determined in the negative.

The question was then put on the adoption of the substitute, offered by Mr. Wright, of Q. Anne's;

Determined in the negative.

The question then recurred, and was put on the adoption of the original order;

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Jenkins asked leave of the house, to enter upon the journal his reason for his vote on said order;

On the question being put, will the house grant the leave;

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Jenkins then offered as his reason, the following:

'Because he believes that the said order was designed as a party movement.'

On motion by Mr. Harris, seconded by two other members who voted in the majority, the house re-considered their vote upon said leave;

The question was then again put, will the house grant the leave;

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. White from the select committee, made a favourable report upon the bill from the senate, entitled, an act to incorporate the Washington Medical College of Baltimore.

The said bill was then read the second time by special order, and passed.

Mr. Bruce from the select committee made a favourable report upon the bill from the senate, entitled, a further supplement to an act entitled, an act to establish a Bank, and incorporate a company under the name of the Cumberland Bank of Allegany.

Mr. Wickes, from the committee, made a favourable report upon the bill from the senate, entitled, an act, supplementary to an act to establish a Bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Commercial Bank [illegible]illington, in Kent county.

[illegible]r. Burgess reported a bill, to alter and [illegible]e the location of a public road therein [illegible]ioned.

[illegible]hich was read the first and second time [illegible]pecial order, and passed.

[illegible]r. Lantz reported a bill, to repeal a part [illegible]e act, to establish and incorporate a Me[illegible] and Chirurgical Faculty or Society, in [illegible]tate of Maryland, passed at November [illegible]on, seventeen hundred and ninety eight, [illegible]er one hundred and five, and the supple[illegible] thereto, passed at November session, [illegible], chapter 55, so far as they relate to Al[illegible]y and Montgomery counties.

[illegible]r. Wright, from the committee on griev[illegible] and courts of justice, reported a bill, [illegible]e benefit of Jacob W. Legg, of Queen [illegible]'s county.

[illegible]r. Jenkins reported a bill, to authorise [illegible]losing up of a part of Patapsco Alley, [illegible] part of Race street, in the city of Bal[illegible]e.

[illegible]r. Wright, of Q. A. reported a bill, re[illegible] to the commissioners of the school [illegible] in Queen Anne's county, and to repeal [illegible] acts therein mentioned.

[illegible]r. Worthington reported a bill, to appoint [illegible]am Wample and John Kuhn, of Freder[illegible]ounty, trustees for the sale of a certain [illegible]estate lying in Baltimore county, and

[illegible]r. Pratt reported a bill, to revive the [illegible]er of the Planter's Bank of Prince Geor[illegible]county.

[illegible]e clerk of the senate returned the bill, [illegible]use the owners of Mills, at or near the [illegible] roads in Dorchester and Allegany coun[illegible] to erect side railings on bridges, which [illegible]ney have placed, or shall hereafter place [illegible]d roads.

[illegible]so, the bill, to divorce George Twilley [illegible] Priscilla Twilley, of Worcester county.

[illegible]so, the bill, to incorporate the Oakland [illegible]emy, in Baltimore county.

[illegible]so, the bill, authorising the commission[illegible] of Harford county, to levy a sum of mo[illegible] for purposes therein mentioned.

[illegible]so, the bill, to make valid and effective [illegible]rtain cases, sheriff's bonds, in and for [illegible]gany county.

[illegible]so, the bill, for building a bridge over [illegible] Creek, in Harford county, severally en[illegible]ed 'will pass;' ordered to be engrossed.

[illegible]so, the bill, incorporating a company to [illegible] a turnpike road from Williamsport to [illegible]ersetown.

[illegible]Also, the bill, to incorporate a company, to [illegible] a turnpike road from such point as the [illegible]erset and Cumberland Turnpike Compa[illegible] of Pennsylvania, shall fix upon at the [illegible]sylvania line, to the public square in the [illegible] of Cumberland, severally endorsed, 'I pass with the proposed amendments.'

[illegible]hich amendments were severally read the [illegible] and by special order a second time, as[illegible]ed to, and the bills ordered to be engross[illegible]

[illegible]Also, the bill, to facilitate the collection of [illegible] tax, in the several counties of this state, [illegible] deceased persons estates, endorsed, 'will [illegible]s with the proposed amendments.'

[illegible]Which amendments were severally read the [illegible]t time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Also returned the resolution relative to the [illegible]brary.

Also, the resolutions in favour of Jacob [illegible]ntz, of Allegany county, and James Jones, [illegible] Baltimore county.

And, the resolution in favour of the Visi[illegible]s and Governors of St. John's College, se[illegible]rally endorsed, 'assented to,' ordered to be [illegible]grossed.

[illegible]nd, delivered, a bill originated in and pass[illegible] by the senate, entitled, a further supple[illegible]nt to the act, entitled, An act concerning [illegible]mes and punishments

Also, a bill, to incorporate The Mount [illegible]pe College.

Also, the bill, to make valid certain records [illegible]rein named.

Also, a bill, to subject stocks and funded [illegible]operty to attachment and execution for [illegible]bt.

Also, a bill, for the relief of John C. Hefman[illegible], of the city of Baltimore

Also, a bill, relating to the manner of hold[illegible] and transmitting the title to certain Church [illegible]operty therein mentioned.

Also, a supplement to an act, relating to [illegible]ople of colour in this state.

And delivered the following message:

[illegible]ntlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have received your message proposing [illegible]e appointment of a joint committee upon the [illegible]bject of a State Bank, and urging the con[illegible]tion of the finances of the state, and its pe[illegible]niary engagements as a [illegible]tive to some ac[illegible]n for sustaining or impro[illegible] its resources, [illegible]d to a consultation as to the expediency of [illegible]e institution referred to, for accomplishing [illegible]necessary or beneficial result in aid of our [illegible]eans or credit.

We are of opinion that conferences between [illegible]e two branches of the legislature are on [illegible]me occasions necessary and are then use[illegible], as in the case of ascertained differences [illegible] opinion between the two houses on measures [illegible]roposed, and which have been already tested [illegible]y the vote of both branches. And they are [illegible]roper also upon obvious emergencies which [illegible]equire instant action, and may also be allow[illegible]d where a subject undoubtedly requires le[illegible]islative provision, and details only are to be [illegible]djusted which might occasion much consump[illegible]on of time if agitated upon [illegible] distinct and [illegible]nconcerted views of each b[illegible]ch.

With such exceptions, we believe that the [illegible]rinciple ought to be adhered to as salutary; [illegible]nd indeed essential in the view and genius [illegible]f our constitution, that the action of the two [illegible]ranches of the legislature should be separate [illegible]nd independent.

The case presented by your message does [illegible]ot seem to be within any of these exceptions, [illegible]nd we do not conceive that any crisis exists [illegible]n our state concerns or that a necessity of [illegible]ny kind has occurred, demanding our joint [illegible]ction upon the matters submitted by the [illegible]essage.

We would respectfully add that the use of joint committees, is of recent origin, and has been discovered to be inconvenient in a body limited in numbers, as the senate is. For these reasons, we decline acceding to the proposition contained in your message.

Which was read.

The house then adjourned.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, March 7, 1833.

Boots and Shoes may be rendered impervious to water by the following composition, viz. 3 ounces Spermaceti, melted in a pipkin over a slow fire, add thereto 6 drachms of India rubber, cut into thin slices, and they will presently dissolve—then add of tallow 8 oz. hog's lard 2 oz., amber varnish 4 oz.—mix and it will be fit for use immediately. The boots or other material to be treated, are to receive two or three coats with a blacking brush, and a fine polish is the result. I prefer using a common sash tool, warm the shoes, and give them as many coats as the leather will absorb—pay the soles as well as the uppers. J.

From the Washington Globe of Tuesday.

THE INAUGURATION.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, the President and Vice President, elect, attended by the heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers and their suites, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the President of the Senate, and Senators, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and members of the House of Representatives, the Marshal of the District and the Mayor and corporate authorities of the city, and a vast concourse of citizens and strangers, entered the Hall of Representatives. The President took the seat of the Speaker of the House with Mr. Van Buren on his left, and his private Secretary, Mr. Donelson, on his right. After a pause of a few minutes, the President rose and was greeted with the cheers of the large assembly present. He then proceeded in an audible and firm voice to pronounce his Inaugural Address, at the close of which he was again greeted with cheers and applause. The Chief Justice then approached the President and administered the usual oath, at the conclusion of which he was again cheered by the multitude. The oath was also administered to Mr. Van Buren. The President and Vice President then retired amid the plaudits of the assembly.

We give below the Inaugural Address.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
PRESIDENT JACKSON,
ON THE FOURTH OF MARCH, 1833.

Fellow Citizens:

The will of the American people, expressed through their unsolicited suffrages, calls me before you to pass through the solemnities preparatory to taking upon myself the duties of President of the United States for another term. For their approbation of my public conduct, through a period which has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of their confidence in my good intentions, I am at a loss for terms adequate to the expression of my gratitude. It shall be displayed to the extent of my humble abilities, in continued efforts so to administer the government, as to preserve their liberty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years, which have necessarily called forth, sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and painful, my views of the principles and policy which ought to be pursued by the General Government, that I need on this occasion, but allude to a few leading considerations connected with some of them.

The foreign policy adopted by our government soon after the formation of our present Constitution, and very generally pursued by successive administrations, has been crowned with almost complete success, and has elevated our character among the nations of the earth. To do justice to all, and submit to wrong from none, has been, during my administration, its governing maxim; and so happy has been its results, that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy, and those of minor importance, remaining unadjusted.

In the domestic policy of this government, there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and their representatives, and which have been, and will continue to be, the subjects of my increasing solicitude. They are the preservation of the rights of the several states, and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necessarily connected, and can only be attained by an enlightened exercise of the powers of each within its appropriate sphere, in conformity with the public will constitutionally expressed. To this end, it becomes the duty of all to yield a ready and patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally enacted, and thereby promote and strengthen a proper confidence in those institutions of the several States and of the United States which the people themselves have ordained for their own government.

My experience in public concerns, and the observation of a life somewhat advanced, confirm the opinions long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our state governments or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people, would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination. In proportion, therefore, as the general government encroaches upon the rights of the states, in the same proportion does it impair its own power and detract from its ability to fulfil the purposes of its creation. Solemnly impressed with these considerations, my countrymen will ever find me ready to exercise my constitutional powers in arresting measures which may directly or indirectly encroach upon the rights of the states, or tend to consolidate all political power in the General Government.

But of equal, and indeed of incalculable importance is the union of these States, and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation by a liberal support of the General Government in the exercise of its just powers. You have been wisely admonished to "accustom yourselves to think and speak of the Union as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." Without union our independence and liberty would never have been achieved—without union they can never be maintained. Divided into twenty-four, or even a smaller number of separate communities, we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed or cut off; our sons made soldiers to deluge with blood the fields they now till in peace; the mass of our people borne down and impoverished by taxes to support armies and navies; and military leaders at the head of their victorious legions becoming our law-givers and judges. The loss of liberty, of all good government, of peace, plenty and happiness, must inevitably follow a dissolution of the Union. In supporting it, therefore, we support all that is dear to freemen and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The eyes of all nations are fixed on our republic. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive in the opinion of mankind of the practicability of our federal system of government. Great is the stake placed in our hands: great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations, and under the obligation of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the constitution, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of our federal Union. At the same time, it will be my aim to inculcate by my official acts, the necessity of exercising by the general government, those powers only that are clearly delegated; to encourage simplicity and economy in the expenditures of the government; to raise no more money from the people than may be requisite for these objects, and in a manner that will best promote the interests of all classes of the community, and of all portions of the Union. Constantly bearing in mind that, in entering into society "individuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest," it will be my desire so to discharge my duties as to foster, with our brethren in all parts of the country, a spirit of liberal concession and compromise; and, by reconciling our fellow citizens to those partial sacrifices which they must unavoidably make, for the preservation of a greater good, to recommend our invaluable Government and Union to the confidence and affections of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer to that Almighty Being before whom I now stand, and who has kept us in his hands from the infancy of our Republic to the present day, that he will so overrule all my intentions and actions, and inspire the hearts of my fellow citizens, that we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds, and continue forever a UNITED AND HAPPY PEOPLE.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.
From the Baltimore Rep.

THE CONCLUSION.

The scene is now closed; and we are, for a while, done with looking to the doings and sayings of that body, with that intense interest, with those hopes and apprehensions which, for this some time past, have been felt throughout the country, if not throughout the world. The members are now wending their way homewards, some of whom are never to return in the character they have recently filled, and others to answer to their constituents for what they have done and said, and to learn from the elections yet to take place, whether or not they have conformed to their wishes, and have won their approbation, or have excited their displeasure.

The session has been one of unexampled cloud, thunder and storm; and has been productive of the most extraordinary events.—Hopes and fears, as to the consequences of the measures that would be adopted have alternately succeeded each other in rapid succession, and such somersets have been turned, and such strange movements have been made, that it has been extremely difficult to know where to find certain members, or to form any idea respecting what would be likely to be done. But happily events have so turned up that we may venture to indulge the hope that peace will, at least for a season, be restored to the country, and that notwithstanding the apprehensions which have been felt of a dissolution of the Union and a civil war, the Union will be preserved, and harmony and happiness pervade the land.

This being the happy consequence, we rejoice at the result, notwithstanding the inconsistency in the conduct of some of the actors by whom it has been brought about; and notwithstanding, there are portions of which we do not entirely approve, and which, we are persuaded, can never be carried into effect. We will, however, indulge the hope that at a future day, more suited to calm consideration and deliberate action, the objectionable parts will be expunged, and the whole matter placed upon a substantial and durable foundation.

BIBLE CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

The following is a copy of a Circular about being addressed to the Reverend Clergy and Bible Societies of our State:

BALTIMORE, March 2d, 1833.

Reverend and Dear Sir:

The *Young Men's Bible Society* of this city, in connexion with other Societies, has recently commenced a second time to supply the destitute families in our state with the Bible.

In the general supply of the state a few years since, there was often found a great want of *system* in our operations; in consequence of which the work was not as thoroughly accomplished in all cases as could have been desired. Having learned something from the past, we are of opinion, that with a little timely attention and exertion, the errors of former inexperience may not only be avoided in the present undertaking, but a system devised which will insure a regular and permanent supply of the Sacred Scriptures hereafter to every destitute household in our state.

In view of this contemplated re-supply, it has been thought by some of the friends of the cause here, that it would be extremely advantageous to establish such uniform plan of operations throughout the state as would secure the harmonious and efficient co-operation of ALL. For this purpose it has been suggested that A BIBLE CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND *be held in the city of Baltimore on the first day of May next*, to which every Christian congregation and Bible Society in the state, and that part of the District of Columbia lying north of the Potomac, shall be invited to send one or more lay delegates, without regard to age; as it is neither expected nor desired that the work should devolve exclusively upon the *young men* of Maryland. The Society we represent is but the *organ* of this call upon our brethren throughout the state, and we hope it will be heartily responded to by those of every age and condition in life. When infidelity dares boldly to show its hideous front, and stalk abroad among us in open day; or its more deceptive, but not less dangerous shape, attempts to subvert those precious articles of our holy faith which are alike the refuge of the sinner and the consolation of the saint; surely it behoves the Christians of America to take the alarm in time, and make and *keep* their land a land of Bibles.

Many important suggestions are expected to claim the serious attention of the Convention, and its proceedings cannot fail, we think, to be regarded with no ordinary interest. It will prove a salutary example to the sister states of our confederacy, and by the Divine blessing must give a powerful impulse to the Bible cause throughout the Union. It is believed that it will be numerously and ably attended, affording gratifying evidence to our brethren abroad how much the Christians of Maryland love the truth and simplicity of the Bible, and how deep is the anxiety they feel that others may possess the heavenly boon.—We feel assured that no Bible Society or congregation of Christians within its boundaries, can consent to remain unrepresented in a body assembled for the avowed and only object of consulting upon the great interests of man's salvation in the wide dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures. Let us then meet in the name of our common Lord and Saviour, and amidst the cordial interchange of our friendly greetings, present to our country and the world a spectacle so solemn, so sublime, and so instructive, as that of an assemblage of Christians, of every sect and denomination,—sacrificing for a season their differences of opinion at the foot of the Cross,—the circulation of the BIBLE, *without note or comment*, their holy bond of union!

It is respectfully requested that this letter be submitted to the congregation under your pastoral charge, who are hereby invited to elect one or more lay delegates to the proposed convention as early as convenient. You will oblige us by immediately communicating the result to our Corresponding Secretary.

In behalf of the "*Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore.*" we have the honour to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. P. LEMMON, President.
WM. GWYNN JONES, Corresp'dg. Sec.

☞All Editors throughout the state of Maryland and the District of Columbia, are respectfully requested to give the above one or more insertions in their respective papers.

We learn that three old offenders, Rinehart, Kelly, and Horst, made their escape from the Maryland Penitentiary on Saturday evening last.—*Patriot.*

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Dr. FREDERICK L. GRAMMER, to Miss MARGARET SCHWRAR, both of this city.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Mr. JAMES HARRISON, to Miss FRANCES CLAYTON, both of this city.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Monday evening last, Mr. JOSEPH PHELPS, an old and respectable inhabitant.

LOST,

ON Saturday last, between the dwellings of William S. Green, Esq. and Doctor Sparks', a small link GOLD NECK CHAIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

Feb. 28.

FOR SALE,

A handsome BAROUCHE and HARNESS, nearly new.

SUSANNA BARBER.

NOTICE.

AN Election will be held on MONDAY the 1st day of April next, at the Assembly Room, for the purpose of electing seven Common Council-men to represent the city in the corporation.

By order,

JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

March 7.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public sale on Monday the 25th inst. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of William I. Hall, deceased, part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Crop of Wheat on the ground, Corn, Wheat, and Oat Straw, Farming Utensils, and a variety of other things too tedious to enumerate.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of six months will be given for all sums of and above Twenty Dollars, the purchaser giving bond with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums under Twenty Dollars the cash to be paid.

SPRIGG HARWOOD, }
MARGARET HALL, } Adm'rs.

March 7.

GRAND
100 OF $1,000.
MARYLAND
STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 5, for 1833.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Baltimore,

On SATURDAY, the 16th of March, 1833,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000
1	prize of	10,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	3,000
100	prizes of	1,000
16	prizes of	500
56	prizes of	100
56	prizes of	80
112	prizes of	50
112	prizes of	40
224	prizes of	30
1960	prizes of	20
15400	prizes of	10

18,040 *prizes.*

Tickets $10—*Halves* $5—*Quarters* $2 50.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 3, for 1833.

To be drawn in Philadelphia on Saturday the 9th March, instant.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

CAPITAL PRIZES

$20,000—10,000—6,000—2 *of* 2,000
2 *of* 1540—3 *of* 1200—*and*
10 *of* 1000.

Tickets $5, *shares in proportion.*

Tickets to be had

DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

March 7. R

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as trustee, will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the fifteenth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, all that

TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND

lying in Anne-Arundel county, and which was heretofore sold by Jacob H. Slemaker to Sarah Battee, called Cutter's Desire, containing

246 ACRES

more or less. This land is about eight miles from Annapolis, and adjoins the farms of Captain Isaac Mayo, Mr Washington G. Tuck, and Mr Benjamin Harwood of Rd. in South River Neck.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—That the purchaser shall give bond, with security, to the trustee, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in one and two years.

☞The creditors of Thomas J. Cowman, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims, legally authenticated, in the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.

R. J. COWMAN, Trustee.

Feb. 21 4w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Mary Sewall, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 12th day of February 1833.

HENRY SEWALL, Adm'r.

Feb. 21. 4w.

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY PROPERTY OF