

HYMENEAL.
On Monday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Bates, the Rev. James Switz, &c. at the residence of Mrs. Mary C. Bates, the marriage of Mr. James Switz, to Miss Mary C. Bates, was solemnized.

The bill to authorize a subscription of \$100,000 for the purchase of the Canal Company, has passed the House of Representatives of the U. S. by a vote of 102 to 73. This has the effect of the general law to apply the national credit to the improvement of the canal, and is supported by a majority exceeding the expectation of its warmest advocates.

One of the mail carriers who was lately arrested on suspicion of having robbed the mail between Philadelphia and New York, has confessed the crime. There were three others concerned with him.

Gen. James M. Bland of the U. S. Navy, died at the residence of Mr. Perkins, on the 15th inst. He was 70 years of age. He was a distinguished officer and a brave soldier.

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GENERAL LAFAYETTE.
Continues to receive in France, unbounded admiration. The town of Brionde, his birthplace, has testified its pride at being connected with a citizen, whom a great people have so honoured, by giving a grand festival, in which the greatest patriotism and the greatest zeal for liberty were combined with their admiration of Lafayette's principles and character. A fair, entitled Lafayette in America, was held, and several popular toasts were drunk, among which Washington and Bolivar were not forgotten.

INTERESTING LETTER.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Mediterranean to his friend in Washington City, dated March, 25th December 1835.

Although I have been sailing on waters of great celebrity, and have been constantly, for nine months past in sight of classic scenery, yet I fear the opportunities I had of acquiring information were not such as enable me to relate any thing new to you, who are so well acquainted with the country, as well as modern history of this country. In our late cruise we visited France, Antiparos, and Naxia, all of which, in the days of yore, were places of celebrity. Syracuse still retains much of its former splendor and commercial importance, and Napoli di Romania, the present seat of the Greek Government, is yet a place of some consideration on account of the splendour of its harbour, and the extraordinary strength of its fortifications, built by the Venetians at the time they were in possession of that country. The town itself, however, is rapidly falling into decay, like every thing else I saw in the Morca. It is situated at the S. E. extremity of the mountainous plain of ancient Argos, within six miles of the renewed city of that name, and twelve miles from Messina, where now the site of the city has been seen save the tomb of Agamemnon, which neither time nor the elements appear to have made any impression.

Paris, as you may recollect, was, during the time of Homer, an island of considerable extent, particularly on account of its quarries, which were of a fine texture and white as the snow. Whether it be the fact or not, the ancients, it seems, thought so; for every part of Asia Minor, and through Greece, all the remains of statuary and temples to be met with, are of Parian marble. Antiparos, it would appear, was particularly celebrated for any thing of the kind, and was the source of the finest marble that was ever known.

It is certainly a very great natural curiosity, that I do not think it so very singular, to have deserved half that has been said of Naxia, you may remember, was, on account of the excellence of its wines, the source of poetry and song, among the an-

cient. The island then, which was called Naxia, was the place of some consequence, and is yet the most populous and fertile in the island. On account of the supposed superiority of its marble, it was called Paros, and the marble, and dedicated to Bacchus, some considerable remains of which are still to be seen. The wine of the island must have been better formerly than now, otherwise I should say that the ancient Greeks were bad judges.

The scenery presented to view in sailing among the Greek islands, is the boldest, and at the same time, perhaps, the most picturesque in the world, each one as you pass presenting something entirely unique and what gives greater effect to the prospect the Islands afford, is the peculiar aspect of the atmosphere, common to the Archipelago in the summer season. You will readily imagine the transparency of this atmosphere, when I tell you, at one time I saw, from the ship's towshead, Corfu, Milo, Samos, Smyrna, Thessaly, Faloni, Zera, Zeno, Zimo, Andros, Juro, Paros, Antiparos, Delos, Naxia, Nio, Miconis, Samos and Scio.

The Greeks without doubt, retain more of their ancient character than any other people. They possess the same habits and manners, and the same superstitious notions that they did in the age of Homer. The only difference between now and then is, that you find no such men among them as Salom, Phlo, Agamemnon, or Miliades. With this exception after reading Homer and Pharoah, you know their character just as well as you would were you living among them. Notwithstanding they are called Christians, the seven clauses are in as confirmed a state of servage barbarity, as they were when they used to consult the oracles, and were in the habit of foretelling the good or evil that was to happen to themselves by inspecting the entrails of birds. I never admitted their character much, and were it not unfeeling to speak of otherwise than in their praise, I should be led to say, judging from what I have lately seen of them, that they possess all the vices of their ancestors, with but few, if any, of their virtues; and indeed, that they have little else to recommend them to the sympathies of any one, except the sacred cause in which they are engaged.

National Journal.

CONGRESS.
The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the President of the United States, received this day by the hands of Mr John Adams jr. his Secretary.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:
Washington, 8th March, 1836.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th ultimo, requesting information relating to the proceedings of the joint Commission of Enquiry, due under the award of the Emperor of Russia, for Slaves and other private property carried away by the British forces, in violation of the Treaty of Ghent, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, and documents containing the information desired by the resolution.

John Quincy Adams,
Department of State.
Washington, 7th March, 1836.

The Secretary of State to whom has been referred by the President, the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th February, 1836, requesting certain information therein described, in relation to the mixed American and British Commission, respecting the indemnity due, under the award of the Emperor of Russia, for slaves and other property transported by the British forces, in violation of the Treaty of Ghent, has the honour to submit the following report:

1st. A copy of the list of Slaves and other private property carried away, which has been submitted to the Commissioners, together with a statement of the amount of the several claims, as far as it is practicable to prepare such statement.

2. That no claim has been finally acted upon and allowed by the Commissioners.

3. That none has been finally rejected, and all yet remain to be determined.

4. That "the causes which have delayed the complete adjustment of those claims," are, 1st, the time which was consumed in procuring the necessary testimony to establish their amount and validity; and 2dly, disagreement in opinion between the American and British Commissioners in the execution of the commission. One of the questions on which they disagree (that of interest) applies to every claim for indemnity which is presented to the Board. Another extends to all, or nearly all of the Slaves belonging to citizens of Louisiana, for the loss of which they claim to be indemnified. These disagreements occurred in the course of last spring. By the first article of the Convention, concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, in June, 1822, under the mediation of the late Emperor of Russia, provision is made for the appointment of two Arbitrators, as well as two Commissioners, for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the United States, under the decision of his Imperial Majesty."

And, by the fifth article, of the same Convention, it is stipulated that "in the event of the two Commissioners not agreeing in any particular case under examination, or of their disagreement upon any

question which may result from the application of this Convention, then, and in that case, they shall draw by lot the name of one of the two arbitrators, who, after having given due consideration to the matter contested, shall consult with the Commissioners, and a final decision shall be given conformably to the opinion of the majority of the two Commissioners, and of the arbitrator so drawn by lot. The American Commissioner has offered, on his part, to give effect to that article, in the several cases in which the two Commissioners have disagreed, by proceeding to designate one of the arbitrators, in the mode prescribed; but the British Commissioner has declined to concur in the selection of an arbitrator, upon the ground, taken by him, that the cases on which the Commissioners differ in their judgment are not comprehended in the decision of the Emperor of Russia, and the terms of the Convention. This ground being deemed wholly inadmissible, instructions were issued to the circumstances of the commission, were given during the last spring to the Minister of the United States, at the Court of London, to bring the subject before the British Government. A negotiation was accordingly opened as soon as it was practicable, but at the date of the last despatches from Mr. King, (the 25th day of December, 1825,) it was not brought to a close; and its non-shipment to the President, whether the progress which had been made in it, be such as to admit of any other notice of the negotiation, than that which is now respectfully presented.

With respect to the inquiry, "at what period said commission will probably terminate," no satisfactory answer can be given. The commission does not depend upon the sole will of one party; but upon that of two. Its progress is now obstructed by the non-concurrence of the two Commissioners. That obstacle to the execution of the business, and the consequent termination of the commission, can only be removed by a change of opinion of one of the Commissioners, or by the American or British Government operating upon its Commissioner. One of the objects of the negotiation at London, is to remove that obstacle; and when that negotiation, the precise duration of which cannot be anticipated, is brought to a conclusion, some probable estimate may be made of the subsequent continuation of the commission. The hope is indulged, that the issue of that negotiation may be known here before the adjournment of Congress. All which is respectfully submitted.

H. Clay.

Number of the Slaves and amount, conformable to the average value agreed upon and fixed by the commission.

Slaves, Average value	value
Maryland,	714 \$230 each; \$169,920
Virginia,	1,721 230 481,880
S. Carolina,	10 390 3,900
Georgia,	833 390 324,870
Louisiana,	259 480 124,320
Mississippi,	22 280 6,160
Delaware,	2 280 560
Alabama,	18 390 7,020
Alexandria, D. C.	3 280 840
	\$1,175,370

Amount of property other than slaves, with the estimated value

Maryland,	\$33,256 22
Virginia,	47,553 97
Georgia,	158,945 63
Delaware,	250
Maine,	16,934
Alexandria, D. C.	113,108 77
Total average and estimated value	\$1,595,419 58

COLOMBIAN NAVY.—A passenger in a vessel recently arrived from Carthage, has communicated to the National Advocate the following intelligence:—

"The Colombian Navy has experienced considerable augmentation. When he left there, the port was crowded with numerous vessels of the first and smaller rate, the majority of which had their full complement of crews on board. Two 64 gun frigates were daily expected, and are intended to complete the squadron destined to operate in the Atlantic.

A nautical academy on the most extensive scale had been established in that city, and already begins to send forth effective and intelligent officers for the sea service. Our informant further states, that the Colombian government is incessantly occupied in augmenting, strengthening and placing its infant navy on a footing of superiority. That the Republic is now open her ports to foreign commerce, and has ordered her fleets and that whether they have served on board of ships of war or merchantmen, their reception will be alike friendly and attended with the utmost consideration.

It is true, as we are also led to understand, that the pay which the officers actually receive has not been increased; but there is every reason to believe, that the present administration is about to adopt measures not only for an augmentation of the pay, but likewise for the more respectable and permanent organization of the navy in general, and, in a word, such as becomes the dignity of an independent nation."

Female Academy.
The Rev. Mr. COOPER informs the citizens of Annapolis, and of the adjacent country, that he purposes to open a Female Academy in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 20th instant. His course of instruction will embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the construction of Maps, History, Rhetoric, Logic, Mathematics, the elements of Natural Philosophy, of Chemistry, and of Astronomy, with the French and Latin Languages.

As soon as twenty pupils shall be engaged, Mr. Cooper pledges himself to procure a lady to assist him, who shall be well qualified for that purpose. In that case, to the above course, will be added Needle-Work in general, Embroidery, Drawing, Painting, and Music.

Notice.
Persons indebted to Richard I. Jones, on account previous to first January last, are earnestly requested to call and close the same on or before 15th April next, as after that indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. LYNCH
Annapolis, March 15 1836. Jv.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNER-SHIP.
The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRYAN ANDERSON, & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, will close their accounts by note or otherwise without delay. Given under our hands.

ROBERT S. BRYAN,
THOMAS ANDERSON,
NICHOLS J. WATKINS.
March 15, 1836.

We the undersigned having purchased the entire stock of B. A. and Co. and having added thereto a handsome supply of seasonable

Dry Goods,
ALSO
Groceries,
which will enable us to sell on reasonable terms, solicit a share of the public patronage; and will do the best in their power to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom.

J. N. WATKINS,
JOHN S. SELBY
March 15 1836.

General Order.
Annapolis, March 9th, 1836.

The present deficient returns of the Militia of Maryland, require that every possible exertion should be made by all Officers in command, to effect a complete return of all persons liable to Militia duty. Colonels, or Commanders of Regiments, and Majors of Extra Battalions, shall, as soon as practicable, cause the Captains under their command, to enroll all such persons as are subject to Militia duty within their respective company bounds, and shall cause the same to be done annually. If no captain is in commission in the company District, the Colonels or Commanders of Regiments and Extra Battalions, shall appoint some person to act as such, until the Commission shall be received from the executive, to prevent any delay in making the return. Should any difficulty arise, as regards the bounds of the Regimental or Company Districts, the Brigadier General, or Colonels, or Majors of Extra Battalions, as the case may be, shall proceed to correct the same as required by the act of 1811. And it shall be the duty of the Colonels, or Commanders of Regiments, or Extra Battalions, in addition to the return which they are required to make to their respective Brigadier Generals, to make returns annually to the Adjutant General, stating the number of Companies in each Regiment or Extra Battalion, and the Officers commanding each. The Brigadier Generals are required to make every exertion to have this order carried into full effect; as it is of high importance that a complete return of the Militia should be made.

By command of his Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief.
Richard Harwood, of Thos.
Ad. Gen. M. M.

The Editors of the Gazette and Chronicle, Baltimore, Herald, Frelick, Torch Light, Hagers Town, and Gazette, Eastern will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to the Adjutant-General.

Metropolis Protectors, ATTENTION!
You are hereby commanded to appear at Davidson's shop on the road from Annapolis to Queen Anne, the first Saturday in April at 10 o'clock A. M. with arms and uniform in complete order, prepared with 6 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order of the Captain
Caleb Dorsey, O. S.

Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Welch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment to Mr. Joseph Owens, who is authorized to settle the estate.

Mary Welch, adm^r
March 16 1836.

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TERMS:
For Reading, Writing, & the elementary rules of Arithmetic, with Plain Needle-Work, \$10.00.
Other Branches 15.00.
For Embroidery, Painting, Drawing, French and Music, the usual additional charges. The whole payable in thirty days from the time of entrance.

Reference to the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, The Rev. Dr. Rafferty, Dr. Ridgely, Dr. Claude, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Magruder.

Trustees will be appointed to visit the School, and superintend the examinations.
Annapolis March 16, 1836.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND
Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the first of March, at seven o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf (immediately adjoining Maj. McKim's steam mill on Smith's wharf.) For Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 2d of March, will leave Easton by way of Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam boats in the Pataco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, the 13th of March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday, at the same hour, for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown.

All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle Haven, will settle the fare for their conveyance, with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows: From Easton and Castle Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of those places \$3 00

From Easton and from Castle Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of those places 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis 1 50

The fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.
Dinner on board, 50
HARRISON DICKINSON,
Feb. 28

MARYLAND,
Anne Arundel county, to wit:
I hereby certify, that Alfred Read of said county, brought before me (as a stray trespassing dog in his enclosure,) a dark Iron Grey Horse, about three years old, fifteen hands high, the near side of his head up to the eye inclined to white, and the near hind foot white, shod all round, has never been doctored, has no perceptible brand, and is a natural trotter, has no appearance of being worked in gear. Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the peace in and for said county, this 8th day of March 1836.

Edward Warfield.
The owner of the above horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
Alfred Read,
Star Poplar Spring.

From the New York Gazette.
INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.
A commercial friend has favoured us with a file of the Gibraltar Chronicle, to the 26th of January. The paper of the latest date contains an extract, under the Paris head of the 11th, which furnishes some interesting facts from St. Petersburg, which is at present the most interesting place in the political point of view in Europe. It appears by the annexed detail, that the report respecting the renunciation of Constantine and the accession of Nicholas, is confirmed, though not without bloodshed. The Manifesto, which is said to explain the cause which induced Constantine to renounce that throne in favour of his brother, is not given in the Gibraltar paper. We presume, however, that the principle reason assigned is the fact of his having, on his marriage with the daughter of a Polish gentleman, signed a paper renouncing all his right to the throne in favour of his brother.

Paris, January 11.
Very unfavourable intelligence arrived at Paris yesterday from St. Petersburg. On the 25th ult. the Manifesto of Nicholas I. was published. It explains, clearly and in detail, the account of Constantine's renunciation and the acts which set it forth, are annexed at full length. On the same day the regiments of the Guards were to have taken the oath. At 11 o'clock in the morning some kept backward, although most of them were ready. It was soon ascertained the Moscow regiment made difficulties. Two companies of Grenadiers of that regiment went out of their barracks with the colours, and proclaimed Constantine I. This troop proceeded to the Place Isaac, where it was soon augmented by a party of the dregs of the populace, some soldiers and marines of the guards. No other corps took part in the sedition, and it appears that the number of rebels did not exceed 2000 men. Gen. Miloradovitch went to the Place to harangue the rebels; but at that instant a man fired a pistol at him, and he died a few hours after. The Emperor himself appeared unarmed, and endeavoured in vain to quell the mutiny. At length, finding all means fruitless, and after having assembly explained the circumstances of Constantine's renunciation, he was forced to cause troops and cannon to come up.—The rebels formed themselves into a square battalion, and had the audacity to fire first, but were soon dispersed and pursued in all directions. The number killed is computed at 200. At six o'clock order was restored; nevertheless the troops which remained faithful, (and they formed the greater part,) bivouacked all night round the Palace. The Grand Duke Michael, who had arrived at St. Petersburg at the moment of the tumult, succeeded in bringing to duty the six companies of the Moscow Regiment which did not take part in the revolt, but had refused to take the oath; and conducted them to the aid of his brother. Gen. Friderichs and Gen. Schtschin were wounded. The Emperor, who throughout one day displayed the most noble character, reviewed the troops on the following day (Dec. 27.) The marines of the Guard manifested the greatest repentance and obtained their pardon; but several of officers were arrested. During forty hours which were passed in parleying before it was determined to employ force, the number of the rebels augmented very little; and it is most probable that the greater part were rather misled than culpable.

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Notice is hereby given,
That an Election will be held at the dwelling-house of Mr. George Hains in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of electing seven Common Councilmen to represent said City in the Corporation thereof. The polls to be opened at 9 o'clock.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
March 16, 1836.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, for City Taxes, are requested to settle the same, on or before the first day of April next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm Brown, of Ben. Collector.
March 16, 1836.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county the subscriber will offer at public sale at the late residence of John Welch deceased, on Thursday the 6th day of April next, if fair, if not, the first day thereafter, the estate of said deceased consisting of Negroes, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale.—For all sums of twenty dollars or upwards, six months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the day of sale; all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid. Made to order of Mary Welch, adm^r.
March 16.