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 Mr. Wm. Brogden, deceased, on Friday the 11th day of April next,

Part of the Personal Estate

Of said deceased, consisting of a number of Negroes, Men, Women and Children. Terms of sale—For all sums of twenty dollars and upwards a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the day of sale, for all sums under twenty dollars, cash to be paid.

William Brogden, Adm.

March 20.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY

From the subscriber on the 15th inst. my negro girl named HARRIET PHILLIPS, about 13 years of age, rather dark complexion, four or 4 or 5 inches high, when spoken to stammers, (at times) very much; a wart on one of her hands, she went on when she absconded a home spun frock, a blue and striped petticoat and a pair of blue yarn stockings. I have no doubt but she will change her clothing. As I have every reason to believe that she was induced to abscond by her father, Charles Phillips, who is in the habit of attending the Baltimore markets in the summer with Crabs, I think it very likely that she will be conveyed to Baltimore by her father, probably to Batteaux Any one taking up the above described Girl, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward if taken in Anne Arundel or Baltimore county, if taken out of the counties $30 reward

Lewis Tydings

Annapolis March 20 1828.

Farmers Bank of Maryland

Annapolis, March 19th, 1828.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of *three per cent.* on the stock of the said bank for the six months ending on the 31st inst. and payable on or after the first day of April next, to the stockholders on the Western Shore at their office at Annapolis, and to the stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Bank at Easton upon presentation of the certificate of ownership, or by attorney, or by a written order

By order,

Samuel Maynard, Cashr.

March 20.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, the Baltimore Gazette and American, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week three weeks.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on FRIDAY the 11th day of April next if fair, if not the next fair day after, All that part of a

Tract of Land

on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, called "Richmond's Security," containing [illegible] acres more or less, whereon Garfield, and Louisa his wife resided, and which was hereby allowed to the said Louisa by the Court of Chancery to be the real estate of Rezin H. [illegible] deceased Terms of sale, the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and the balance to be paid within three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale; the interest on the whole to be paid annually, to be secured by bond with good security. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee

March 20.

Sale of Valuable Property.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Henrietta Hill, deceased, I will be offered at public sale, on Thursday the 17th of April next, her late residence, near the head of South River, a part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of 200 or 300 barrels of corn, a number of hogs, 40 or 50 head of Cattle, Horses, a Coach with a pair of harness, about 500 head of full blooded Sheep, plantation utensils, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums under twenty dollars or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, and security, with interest from the date—under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale commences at 10 o'clock.

Thomas W. Hall,
Joseph Cowman, } Exors.

March 20

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, March 27, 1828.

In the House of Delegates on Thursday the 13th inst. General Steuart offered for consideration the following resolution, which was unanimously assented to, sent to the Senate for their concurrence, and returned with the body unanimously agreed to, viz.

Resolved, That the general assembly of Maryland entertain a high sense of the gallantry of Henry E. Ballard, a native of this state, and first lieutenant of the United States frigate Constitution, in her memorable action with the British ships Cyane and Levant, during the late war, and also appreciate his distinguished activity and seamanship whilst in the command of the Levant, after the capture of that ship.

Resolved unanimously, That the governor of this state be authorised and directed to procure such a sword as he may think fit, and present the same to H. E. Ballard, on behalf of this state, as a testimonial of their high consideration and value of his services; and the governor is hereby authorised to draw upon the treasurer of the western shore of Maryland for such sum as will be necessary for the same.

HONOUR TO THE BRAVE.

It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of the House of Delegates, published to-day, that the Legislature unanimously voted swords to Lieutenants HENRY E. BALLARD, ISAAC MADISON and JOSEPH CROSS, natives of Maryland, as a testimony of its approbation of their gallant conduct during the late war.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

We are authorised to say that Richard J. Crabb, will serve, as Mayor of the city, if elected.

We are authorised to announce JOHN T. WATKINS as a candidate for Register of the city of Annapolis.

John Randall will be supported as an Alderman at the ensuing election.

Thomas Anderson and James Murray, will serve, if elected, as Aldermen of the corporation.

James F. Brice is recommended as a candidate for Alderman, at the election in April.

James Shaw, Esq. will be supported for the Common-Council, by

Many Voters.

George Barber, Sen. and James Mason will serve, if elected, as Common Councilmen.

Joseph Sands, Sen. Horatio Gambrill, George Schwrar, George Shaw and Adam Miller, will be supported as Common Councilmen at the next election, by Many Voters.

From the Frankfort Argus.

LETTER III.

TO HENRY CLAY, ESQ.

Secretary of State of the U. States.

Sir—It was not until after my arrival at the city of Washington on my return from the Eastward, that I obtained a sight of Mr. J. J. Crittenden's Address to the Public, relative to your relation with Mr. Adams. On the 21st of last October, I received a note from that gentleman, inquiring whether he was one of the persons referred to in my first letter to you, in answer to which I promptly informed him that he was. It was immediately afterwards stated to me, that he intended to make a publication; but as late as the 12th of October, when I left home, it had not made its appearance.

I did not name Mr. Crittenden, nor chose him, nor yet call on him to publish any part of your private letters to his own. So far, therefore, as he complains on this score, I must understand his complaints as intended for others, and not for myself. I did not suppose that Mr. Crittenden, or any other honourable man who had received of your confidence and acted upon it, would feel himself at liberty, unless in consequence of some outrage first committed by you, to publish your private letters; but I knew you had a right to break the seal of confidence by requesting them to place those letters before the public. You had publicly asserted that there was no understanding between you and Mr Adams—not even an 'expectation' on your part—that you should receive an office at his hands in consequence of the support you gave him in his election. I remember that I was assured several weeks before the election, that you would be Secretary of State if Mr. Adams were made President, and was solicited to lend my feeble aid to secure the election of Mr. Adams, on that ground. Struck with the boldness of your denial, I endeavoured to ascertain upon what authority this assurance was given. I could only ascertain, that it had not been on the authority I had first supposed, and circumstances amounting almost to positive proof, led me to suspect that you were the source of this information, and the only agent who had conveyed it to Frankfort. I knew it could have been done by you only in private letters. I called on you to demand of your friends in Frankfort, the authority upon which they had made the statement about the 20th of January 1825, that "if Mr. Adams were made President, you would be appointed Secretary of State." Surely my request was not unreasonable. In declaring publicly and solemnly that there was no understanding between you and Mr. Adams, nor even an 'expectation' on your part, you have virtually asserted that the assurances given by your friends were unauthorised and gratuitous. I have only asked you to satisfy myself and the public on that point. Call on your friend to state to the public, on what authority he gave such assurance. If he say it was upon your own private letters, let so much of them as relates to this subject be published, that the world may see how far he was mistaken, and how far my suspicions have done you injustice. If he say it was upon other authority, let him point it out, that it may be traced up and your innocence made as apparent as your assertion are bold. I have called on you to do nothing which you have not a right to do—nothing which is not essential to the establishment of your own innocence.

I have never seen Mr. Crittenden's letter to Gen. Call or that to Mr. White. The former was shown to many members of Congress as evidence of public sentiment in Kentucky, and having been thus published, I feel at liberty to repeat its contents.—Members of Congress who read it, assure me that it stated in the most positive manner, that unless the Kentucky Delegation voted for General Jackson, they would misrepresent their constituents; and to show his own feelings, Mr. Crittenden added in a postscript, "I hope you will make the General beat the Yankee." My informants are not positive whether these two sentiments are contained in two letters or the body and postscript of the same letter; but that they were both stated by Mr. Crittenden to Gen. Call, they unhesitatingly declare. Nor were they accompanied by any qualification whatever. He did not say "I hope you will make the General beat the Yankee" if he will associate Mr. Clay with him in the Executive Department." It does not seem to have occurred to him at that time, that such an arrangement was practicable or desirable.

However, after writing this letter or these letters, Mr. Crittenden, like myself and many others, somehow received an impression, that Mr. Adams, if elected, would "associate Mr. Clay with him in the executive department." Influenced by this information, he wrote to Mr. F. Johnson, as I am informed by a gentleman to whom the letter was shown, that he had no doubt Kentucky preferred Jackson to Adams, but believed she would be reconciled to the election of the latter if provision were made for Mr. Clay. His letter to Mr. White, if I am correctly informed, was also tantamount to a request that he would vote for Mr. Adams, on condition that he would 'associate Mr. Clay with him in the executive department.'

These letters cannot consider so entirely private as Mr. Crittenden does. They were written to public men upon public affairs, were intended to have, and doubtless did have, much influence, on an important public event. They were shown to many with intent to influence their public conduct, and their contents became extensively known. But were they entirely of a private character, and entirely consistent with each other, as Mr. Crittenden asserts, what possible objection could he have to see them published in the newspapers? Could it have any other effect than to put down the misapprehension and misrepresentation of which he complains? But I do not desire to be his counsellor.

Let us pause for a moment upon the position taken by Mr. Crittenden to reconcile his letters to Gen. Call and Mr White. After declaring that he preferred Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams, he says: "But from personal, local, and political considerations, I greatly preferred Mr. Clay to both of them, and it was my opinion, that either of them with Mr. Clay associated in the executive department, would form a better and safer administration for the country than the other without him." In all this I did not differ much from Mr. Crittenden. But after he has thus openly avowed that he preferred General Jackson to Mr. Adams, and declared in his letter, that the people of Kentucky, and himself among the rest, would be reconciled to the election of the latter only by the association of yourself in the cabinet, is it credible, that you went into the election and voted for Mr. Adams, in utter ignorance as to the only point upon which your political salvation at home, and that of your friends, was supposed to depend? When thus informed, as you certainly were through many other channels in addition to Mr. Crittenden, that the people of Kentucky preferred Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams, and could only bear the latter for your sake, is it possible that you proceeded to vote for him without an 'understanding' or even 'expectation' as to what he would do upon that essential point? No, sir, you could not have been thus reckless of your future fate. It was well understood by you and your friends, that Mr. Adams would do that which alone, you were informed, could save you from deep reprobation by the people of Kentucky—"would associate you in the executive department."

The chief mystery, Mr. Crittenden's publication has not solved. How came he by the impression, after writing his letter to General Call, that Mr. Adams, if elected, would associate you with him in the executive department? On this point, his address throws not the least light, except by inference. He indeed says:

"It has also been suggested to the public, that I had, in the month of January 1825, received letters from Mr. Clay, which probably convey information that Mr. Adams had promised, if elected President, to make him Secretary of State. Protesting against such means of searching after the private correspondence of men, and not admitting the right of any one to put me to the question upon such a subject, I will state, that to the best of my recollection and belief, I received no letter from Mr. Clay during the month of January 1825. And neither then, or at any other time, did I ever receive from him, or any other correspondent of mine, any letter containing information of such a promise, or of any such bargain or compact upon the subject. If there was any such promise or bargain, I was ignorant of it.

"Letters from Mr. Clay addressed to other common friends at this place were occasionally shown to me. After such a lapse of time, I could not, from recollection, detail their contents if I would, nor would I if I could. But this I can say, that if they contain information of any such promise or bargain, I have forgotten it. I am satisfied in my own mind, that they contain nothing intended to convey such an idea."

I do not doubt Mr. Crittenden's truth. I am convinced that he did not receive any letter from you in January 1825. But, sir, I will hazard the conjecture, that he did receive the impression that Mr. Adams was willing, if elected, "to associate you in his cabinet," by reading these "letters from Mr. Clay addressed to other common friends," the contents of which he has forgotten. Probably those letters still exist and were within Mr. Crittenden's reach. I regret that he did not, by a reperusal, enable himself to speak on this subject with entire certainty.

This admission by Mr Crittenden, that letters do or did exist, brings me one step nearer the point. I recollect well the source whence I derived the impression that Mr. Adams, if elected, was to associate you with him in the executive department, and the present attitude of this controversy requires that I should disclose it. It was FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq. of Frankfort. He showed me no letters from you; but he told me about the 20th January 1825, that if Mr. Adams were made President, you would be his Secretary of State, and requested me, if I approved of that arrangement, to write to our representative requesting him to vote for Mr. Adams I know that he wrote to at least two members of Congress in furtherance of that object; I know that he procured many others to write; I know that Mr. Crittenden wrote; I wrote myself. Now, sir, where did Mr. Blair get this information? Was it not from those "letters addressed to common friends," the existence of which Mr. Crittenden admits, although he has forgotten their contents? If it was not from this source whence was it? Why do you suffer Mr. Blair to be silent? Do you fear that he has not forgotten the source of the information which he gave to me? Call on him and he will doubtless be as ready as Mr. Crittenden to give you the benefit of his recollections.

This investigation is now brought to a point. The report that you were to be appointed Secretary of State if Mr. Adams was made President, circulated in Frankfort in January 1825, is traced to Mr. Blair, one of your confidential friends and correspondents. To bring it to a close, you have only to call on him to tell the public whence he derived this information and through what channel. That it must originally have come from Mr. Adams is evident, because no man but himself could have originally known his secret determination. That you were yourself the channel thro' which it reached Mr. Blair, is almost as certain; because there was no other man at Washington so likely to possess the important secret, or so likely to entrust it to him. I feel authorised to charge, and I do charge, that you ascertained from Mr. Adams himself, that if elected by your influence and the votes of the west, he would "associate you with him in the executive department;" that you communicated this fact to F. P. Blair, in a private letter or letters, written and received in January 1825, suggesting to him the propriety of procuring as many of Mr. White's constituents as practicable to write to him instructing him to vote for Mr. Adams Your object was to secure his vote, commit them, and guard against that burst of public indignation which there was cause to apprehend, when Kentucky found herself sold to her old enemy. How far this kind of management extended, I do not know. Here it had the desired effect. Many individuals, like myself, found themselves inveigled and muzzled, they knew not how; and for a time, you had cause to exult in the adroitness of your management.

I have always admired your boldness, and now I put it to the test.—Summon all your courage, and call on Mr. Blair to come out with "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Does this startle you? Is your public self afraid of your private self? Can you defy General Jackson and the world, and yet dare not hear the truth from a friend—dare not meet in public one of your private letters?—Perhaps I wrong you. Perhaps, as you now have the name of my informant, you will at once call on him and solve the mystery. But I believe you will not and DARE NOT.

If any thing short of direct evidence could have convinced me that my suspicions are not unfounded, it is your late Address to the public. If any thing has approximated to positive proof of your understanding with Mr. Adams, it is the facts I have stated. Yet you have not appealed to Congress to bring out the evidence, and in an elaborate defence you have passed over the whole charge in silence. Had you not been conscious that there was the proof of your private guilt and public falsehood, would you not at least have denied giving this information to Mr. Blair or others, and called on them to attest your innocence to the world? When you thought it necessary to deny the statement of Harrison Munday, your silence in relation to that which affects you a thousand times more deeply, leaves on the mind an impression most fatal to yourself. It makes it more necessary to the confirmation of your innocence, that you should instantly call on Mr. Blair to state whence he got the information which he gave to me, and to publish all letters from you from which he may have drawn such an inference.

AMOS KENDALL.

P. S Instead of your calling out the truth your friends, in your absence, have been assailing my character and charging me with ingratitude to you. Their abuse is your only defence. But I shall shew that even in that "they know not what they do."

Law of Maryland

Passed December Session 1827.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

An act for the encouragement of Primary Schools in Anne-Arundel county.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorised and required to pay to the commissioners of primary schools for Anne-Arundel county, the money now in the treasury not already invested, belonging to said county, so soon as the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have given bond to the justices of the levy court of said county, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by said justices, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty as required by the provisions of this act, which said bond shall be filed and recorded among the records of Anne-Arundel county court, a copy whereof, under the seal of the court, shall be evidence in any court of law and equity in this state.

2. And be it enacted, That the school fund of Anne-Arundel county arising under the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks of the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes, and its several supplements, is hereby assigned and appropriated for the encouragement and support of public instruction, and placed under the direction and controul of the commissioners of primary schools for said county, and the treasurer of the western shore is hereby authorised and directed, to place in the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid, the dividends or profits arising on the school fund already invested, and also all monies which from time to time may hereafter be received into the treasury belonging to the school fund of said county.

3. And be it enacted, That the commissioners of primary schools of Anne-Arundel county, be and they are hereby authorised and directed, to apportion equally among the school districts in said county, the dividends or profits arising on the school fund already invested, also all the monies which may accrue and become payable to said county in virtue of the aforesaid act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks of the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes, and its several supplements, and all other monies which may hereafter be appropriated for the support of primary schools in said county, and so soon as the inhabitants of any school district in said county, shall have built, or otherwise procured a school-house, and employed a teacher in said district six months, and as soon as such fact shall be certified to the said commissioners of primary schools in writing, by the trustees of said district, to draw or check on the Farmers' Bank of Maryland in favour of the said trustees, for the full proportion of the dividends to which such district may be entitled, to be applied by the trustees towards the payment of the salaries of the teachers in said district; and in case the inhabitants of any school district in said county shall neglect or refuse to build, or otherwise procure, a school-house in said district, and employ a teacher as aforesaid, for two years from the passage of this act, then & in such case the commissioners of primary schools of said county, are hereby required to divide the amount directed to be by them apportioned as aforesaid, among such school districts equally, as shall have complied with the provisions of this act: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any school district, that may at any time hereafter build, or otherwise procure, a school-house, and employ a teacher, from being entitled to their full proportion of the dividends arising from said funds, from and after the time such districts may comply with the provisions of this act.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of the several school districts in Anne-Arundel county, and they are hereby required, to report to the commissioners of primary schools of said county on the third Monday of December in each and every year, a full and correct statement of their proceedings, and also the number of pupils educated in each district, designating their sex and age, the progress made by them, the amount of monies paid to the teachers of said districts, for their salaries, specifying the school districts and the number of school houses built or otherwise procured in each school district of said county.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools of Anne-Arundel county, and they are hereby required, to report to the general assembly of Maryland, on the third Monday of January in each and every year, an accurate account of the amount of the school fund belonging to said county, the amount received by them from the treasurer of the western shore, or placed by him to their credit in the Farmers Bank of Maryland as aforesaid, in virtue of this act; and also a particular statement of the monies paid to the teachers in said school districts for their salaries, the number of pupils educated in said school districts, designating their age and sex, the progress made by them, the condition of said schools, and the number of school houses built, or otherwise procured, in each school district of said county.

6. And be it enacted, That a majority of the taxable inhabitants residing in any school district of said county may, and they are hereby authorised, if they see fit, at any legal district meeting to be held under the provisions of the act of 1825, chapter 162, to vote a tax on the resident inhabitants of such district, in aid of the monies to be received and applied by the trustees as aforesaid, in the payment of the salaries of the teachers employed in said districts.

7. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the acts of the several acts of assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1815, chapter 155, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named, and the act passed at December session 1825, chapter 162, entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state, so far as the same are inconsistent with, and repugnant to, the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

BLEACHING BY STEAM.

The Albany Argus states that an important discovery has been recently made of the application of steam to the purposes of bleaching linen and muslin. The same journal speaks of samples of thick linen drilling, submitted to this process, which were bleached in the short space of ten minutes, without the least injury to the fabric; and of cotton, which was bleached in much less time. A patent has been obtained for this discovery, and a company is now applying to the New-York legislature to be incorporated, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the intention of applying the improvement on a large scale.

Several boats laden with merchandise, arrived at Harrisburg on the 20th instant, from Philadelphia, through the Union Canal. A part of the Pennsylvania State Canal, from Harrisburg upwards, will be navigable in a few days.

WINTER IN MARCH.

We scarcely heard the sound of sleigh bells through the winter. But on Saturday, the snow commenced falling rapidly, and on Sunday the ground was covered to the depth of at least 15 inches. The bells rang merrily yesterday, but from the appearance we think the sport must be with this day all over.—New-Bedford Courier.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept by a gentleman residing near South River Bridge.

Feb	Wind.
1 Clear, like spring weather, flies in abundance,	n
2 Cloudy, rain,	e—s e
3 Cloudy, foggy morning,	w
4 Clear, cloudy p. m. rain nearly all night,	n w
5 Rain in the morning,	n w—n—s e
6 Rain nearly all day, drizzly and foggy	s e
7 Cloudy, rain before day, fresh breeze,	s w—w
8 Clear, warm,	n w—s e
9 Cloudy, moderate,	s—w
10 Cloudy, sprinkle rain,	w
11 Cloudy, cold, heavy blow,	n w
12 Cloudy, cool,	n
13 Clear and cold, fresh breeze	w n w
14 Rain, moderate,	e—n e
15 Rain drizzly nearly all day,	n e
16 Cloudy, clear p. m.	n e—n—s
17 Clear, white frost,	n w—s e
18 Rain all day,	s e
19 Clear, pleasant, wild geese going off	s w
20 Clear part of the day, rain at night,	s e—s w
21 Flying clouds—fresh breeze	w—n w
22 Clear, heavy blow,	n w
23 Clear, pleasant,	s e
24 Rain nearly all day	s e—n—n w
25 Clear, tremendous blow	n w
26 Clear part of the day, rain in night,	s e
27 Cloudy, tremendous blow at night	s—s w—n w
28 Clear, pleasant, geese and swans going off.	n w
29 Clear part of the day, smart blow	n w

Planters' Bank of Prince-George's County,

March 20th, 1828.

The Board of Directors of this institution have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, for the last six months, ending on the 24th instant, and the same will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after Tuesday the 25th instant

By order,

TRUEMAN TYLER, Cashr.

March 27.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court-house in the city of Annapolis on Monday the 21st day of April next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, &c.

By order, R. I. COWMAN, Clk.

March 27.

Land for Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale, on the 26th of April next, 1828, at Mrs. Barrett's Tavern, on the road from Annapolis to Baltimore, a Tract of Land called Little Worth, lying on Severn river, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, near to the land and mills of Mr Charles Waters, and adjoining those of Mr Robert Griffith. This tract contains about 60 acres, all in heavy young thriving timber, and from its vicinity to navigation is equal, if not superior to any in the neighbourhood, for the cultivation of tobacco, and the growth of such grains as are peculiar to our country.

The land will be sold at private sale, upon moderate terms, by application to the subscriber, residing in Montgomery county, near Unity. If not sold at private sale, will be offered at public sale at the time and place above named. Persons desirous of viewing the lands, can apply to Mr. Robert Griffith, adjoining the premises. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale

BASIL DU VAL.

March 27. ts.

Late Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued by Jno. W Baker Esq. a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of John Scott, at suit of John W Kirle, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, property, claim and demand, either at law or in equity, of the said Scott, in and to all that house and lot of ground, whereon the said John Scott now resides, with the improvements thereon, containing twenty acres of land, more or less, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, near Ellicott's Mills; and on Thursday the 17th day of April next, at the court house in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Late Shff A. A. county.

March 27.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Caleb Marriott, at suit of Charles Waters, adm'r of Ephraim Marriott, for the use of Charles and Jacob Waters and Chas. Duvall use of William Beckett, I have seized and taken in execution, all that tract of land whereon the said Marriott now resides, called Duvall's Delight, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less. Also one Negro Boy by the name of John; and on Thursday the 17th day of April next, at the court house in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Late Shff A. A. county.

March 27

The State of Maryland,

At an Orphans Court held for Baltimore county at the Court House in the city of Baltimore, on the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty eight, present,

Alexander M'Kim, Beale Randle, Stephen H. Moore, } Esquires,
William Ball, Sheriff, D. M Perine, Register

Among other proceedings were the following, viz.

On application of Daniel Bussard, of Baltimore county, for letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Aldridge, late of Baltimore county, deceased, it is Ordered, that the court will proceed to grant the said letters to said Daniel Bussard on the 21st day of April next, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, and provided that a copy of this order be published once a week for four weeks, previous to the said 21st day of April next, in the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, and in the Republican Citizen of Frederick town

In testimony that the aforegoing is a true copy taken from one of the records of the proceedings of the orphans court for Baltimore county, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the said court, this 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

D. M PERINE, Register.

March 27 4w.

Ready Made CLOTHING.

This is to inform the public, that there is now for sale, for a few days, a quantity of ready made Clothing, such as Coats, Pantaloons, Waistcoats, Shirts, Drawers and Cravats, at the house now occupied by Mr. Canfield, formerly occupied by Mr. Walter Cross.

March 20.