white skin; but now they are, in this neighbourhood, men of their own t[ime] [en]joying all those advantages h[ere]tofore deemed peculiar to the [for]mer. This has elicited a spirit of inquir[y] which must tend to their benefit. T[he] philanthopist may anticipate the d[ay] when our language and religion w[ill] spread over this now benighted lan[d]. The slave trade will cease, as the c[o]lony progresses, and extends its s[et]tlements. The very spot, where n[ow] exists a free people, was a depot f[or] the reception of manacled slaves. T[his] fact alone is entitled to considerati[on] and ought to arouse the zeal of t[he] friends of humanity every where.

Our large cities complain of t[he] number of free blacks who have, [by] their petty crimes filled their peni[-] tiaries. Would not the colony be b[e]nefitted by the labour of those m[en] and the community relieved by t[he] transportation? I certainly think t[he] colony sufficiently strong, both mor[al]ly and physically, to prevent any [in]jury from their admission. I do n[ot] pretend to point out the mode or ch[a]racter in which they ought to be r[e]ceived. This I leave to those who a[re] more able to judge on the subject. I see that the colony is, now, in w[ant] of numbers to clear and cultivate [the] country, which will amply repay th[em] for the labour.

I take leave to mention, that [the] climate is much like that of all [our] latitudes; and, as the land is ric[h] most of it still in woods, we must [ex]pect that billious fevers sometim[es] prevail; but I do not think it m[ore] unhealthy, to the coloured peop[le] than our extreme Southern Coast; [or] as the soil of Liberia becomes clea[red] and cultivated, I have no doubt it [will] be found as healthy as any other S[ou]thern latitude. It was, I believe, [ne]ver intended, that the white m[an] should inhabit this region of the gl[obe] as we know the diseases of this c[li]mate are more fatal to him, than [to] the man of colour. They luxuriate [in] the intense heat, while a white m[an] sinks under its exhausting influence.

I confess, Sir, that since I have v[is]ited this colony, I have felt a str[ong] interest in its prosperity, and ho[pe] that it will thrive under the auspic[es] of a society, among whose are some [of] our most distinguished citizens.

If what I have communicated s[hall] prove instrumental, in the slight[est] degree, to sustain you in the cau[se] humanity, and of this degraded r[ace] I shall rejoice that my duty called [me] to witness the growing prosperi[ty] the Colony of Liberia.

With sentiments of high respect I have the honour to be your ob[e]dient servant, JNO. B. NICHOLAS

Late Com of the U. S. ship Ocm[ulgee]
The Hon. Henry Clay,
Vice-President of the Colonization [So]ciety.

NAMES.

The catalogue of Post towns in [the] United States, exhibits perhaps [the] most curious nomeclature imaginab[le]. There are no less than twenty t[owns] named Washington, nine Jeffers[on]s, eight Madisons, seventeen Moore[s], eight Jacksons, six Clintons, two [or] three Adamses! There are also se[ven]teen Richmonds, fourteen Columbi[as], as many Fairfields, ditto Lebano[n], ditto Salems, ditto Mount Pleasa[nt]s, of Springfields, Middletowns and C[ol]umbiaville, thirteen each; besides h[un]dreds of Unions, Concords, Liberties, [&c.] towns, Wilmingtons, Georgetow[ns], Charlestowns, Elizabethtowns, &c.

But the numerous instances of s[in]gularity in name are not the most [re]markable traits in the picture of [the] mail route. We have every variet[y] of cognomen, from the most uncouth [and] broken jawed Indian, French, or G[er]man appellations, to the refined [and] fanciful christenings of classical [and] and polished caprice—from Aq[ua]nock, Seaghticoke, and Terra [Ro]sa, Bœuff, to Paradise, Elysian Fields, [and] Little Sandy Salt Works. Some [of] ture Walter Scott of our land [will] find an abundauce of sonorous [and] plats wherewith to enrich a geogra[phi]cal epic—such as Bottle Hill, [Ca]bleskill, Scuffletown, Pumpkin [Hook], Rising Sun, Poke Run, Orreaka, [Ca]tawissa, Parsippany, Split Rock, Pealed [Ch]estnut, Burntcorn Spring, Manakating, [Ta]ppahannock, Rappahannock, Tuck[a]hannock, and Tappahannock. The [ro]velist may domiciliate his heroine [in] White Chimnies, Gum Shade, Tea [Ta]ble, Cherry Tree, Hickory Grove, [Ca]stle Hill, Mount Pleasant, Mount [Ho]pe, Mount Ida, Mount Vernon, [Ca]stle Garden, Mount Prospect, Mount [Ve]rnon, Mount Ida, Mount Vernon, [Ca]stle Garden, Mount Prospect, Mount [He]alth, or Pickaway Plains; [or] place his hero at Pig Point, [Sh]ort Pump, Snicker's Gap, Batchelor's [Re]treat, Head of Cow Neck, Elkhorn, [Ca]ttle Gap, Capon. The traveller may [re]count his "hair breadth 'scapes" [at] Tumbling Shoal, Roaring River, [Th]e blesome Iron Works, Little Brok[e] straw, Skull Camp, Shoulderbone [Ch]urch and Arnold's Old Place, and the n[ew]papers of after times may contain [ma]ny a paragraph like the following: gentleman going from Longacom[ing] on the road to Upper Peach Tree, [by] the misfortune to fall and break [his] arm just this side of Turkey Foot, reached Piping Tree on Friday, w[here] he found a big Flat Surgeon, [who] dressed the wound, and accompa[nied] him to Rough Creek Church—pr[o]ceeded by Plough and Harrow, then[ce] Traveller's Repose on Sandy, [and] have our information through H[ow]cane Shoals, by the way of [the] Horse, and Blue Water. [Nian-

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, April 3, 1828.

[A] on Friendship, was received [in] time for publication to day.

[To]day we publish a list of the Resolu[tions] adopted at the last Session of Assem[bly] also the conclusion of the list of acts [of] that

Notice

On Thursday April 10th, at 11 o'clock, Divine Service may be ex[pected] at the Free School House, Head [of] South River, and at the same hour [on] the following day at South River [Church].

CORPORATION ELECTION

We are authorised to say that Ri[chard] J. Crabb, will serve, as Mayor [of] the city, if elected.

We are authorised to announce John [T.] Watkins, as a candidate for Re[-]corder of the city of Annapolis.

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

Thomas Anderson and James Mur[ray] will serve, if elected, as Aldermen [of] the corporation.

Jesse F. Brice is recommended as a [can]didate for Alderman, at the elec[tion] in April.

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

Many Voters.

George Barber, Sen. and James Al[ric]k will serve, if elected, as Common [Co]uncilmen.

Enoch Sands, Sen. Horatio Gam[bri]ll, George Schwrar and Adam Mil[ler] will be supported as Common [Co]uncilmen, at the next election, by

Many Voters.

COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Green,—

I am pleased to publish the following [let]ter, which we take the "Yankee [Ob]server" of addressing to Mr. Hughes, [the] reason for those he has been so libe[ral] in assisting himself.

Pray, Mr. Hughes, What was the [co]st of the Engine house, and was you [the] collective agent in building it?

2nd. What was the cost of the Mar[ket] Engine and hose, and by whose [ins]truction and agency was it purchased?

A question for the calculation of [the] Maryland Republican.

A gentleman of the city has an old [boat] of that at which a certain steam boat [is] obliged to land for want of a better: [be]cause the dock is dilapidated out, and [he] could afford a better landing and pa[y] a portion for the said boat—How much [wo]uld this gentleman lose by the im[pro]vement?

POLITICS OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

It has been intimated in several papers of [the] day, that William Gaston, esq. of this state, [is] would probably be appointed minister to [the] Court of St. James, as the successor of [Mr.] Gallatin. This is one of the "on dits" [of] the day, to which we have attached but [lit]tle credence—considering it in the nature [of] a three to catch popularity for the admi[nis]tration in this state. To Mr. Gaston's [ap]pointment, if made, there are very few [ex]ceptions in North Carolina, and we are cer[tai]nly not of the number, who would make [ob]jections. Although, upon the question [of] the presidential election, he differs with [the] great majority of his fellow-citizens, [in] such and so high are his talents and his [wo]rth, that his appointment would be at [once] honourable to the administration, [be]neficial to his country, and gratifying to [the] Carolinians. But we have no idea [that] Mr. Adams will appoint him, unless by [doing] so, he thought the vote of this state [could] be secured. Every movement of the [ad]ministration—every appointment made—[hath] an eye single to its own support. To demonstrate how utterly hopeless would [be] to see the appointment of Mr Gaston to [ren]der to Mr. Adams the vote of this state, a very brief survey of the state of parties [among] us will be sufficient.

Our Legislature has but just adjourned—[the] Speakers and the Clerks of both [Hou]ses are the warm friends to the election [of] Gen Jackson, No vote taken during [the] session, was so correct a test of the [str]ength of parties, as the vote in each [hou]se for repealing the present law for e[lec]ting electors, and restoring the district [sys]tem. Yet this vote did not exhibit accu[rat]ely, the state of parties. The whole [num]ber of senators, exclusive of the [Spe]aker is 63. Of these, 43 voted against [the] change, and 16 for it. Of the 43, Mr. [Ma]rtin is the only Adams man. Of the 16, [Mes]srs. Bethune, M'Neill, Locke and Love, [of] Richmond, are the friends of Jackson. [Th]ree members of the senate were absent: [Of] these, Gen. Speight, of Greene, is a [Jac]kson man, of the politics of the other [two] Messrs. Houze and Shuford, we are ig[nor]ant. The Speaker is a decided Jackson [man]. Then of the whole number of Sena[tors], 61, even allowing that Messrs. House [and] Shuford are Adams men, we have in [the] senate 48 Jackson men, and 15 Adams [men].

The House of Commons consists of 132 [mem]bers, exclusive of the Speaker. Of [these], 71 voted against the change, and 34 [for]. Amongst the 71, Messrs. Gillespie, [Cra]mer and King, are Adams men and Ge[ne]ral William W. Jones, is put down as [neu]tral. Of the 34, Messrs. Blackwood, [Ha]rrington, Hodges, M'Diarmid, Simpson, [Sto]ckard, Hastings, Marshall, Purcell, and [Wa]lsh, are Jackson men. Seven members [were] absent, and did not vote: of these, [Mes]srs. A. Moore, Rhodes, Wadsworth, [Ha]rrison and Stockard, are Jackson men: [Mr.] Taylor for Mr. Adams, and Mr. Perry, [we] know how his politics are. The Speak-er is a decided Jackson man. In the House of Commons then, of the whole number 132, there were 103 friends of Gen. Jackson, 28 friends of Mr Adams and two neutrals, or in both houses, 151 for Jackson, 43 for Adams, and 2 neutrals, being more than three-fourths of the whole legislature for Jackson.

Will the editors of the Register deny this statement? What has become of the calculation of the strength of parties in the legislature, which they promised a month ago?

Our Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, Chief Justice, and the other members of the Supreme Court; the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, with most of the Judges of the Superior Court, are decidedly friendly to the election of General Jackson. Our senators in Congress, and our representatives, with four exceptions, are so likewise. The great body of the people, from the seaboard to the mountains, are fixed & unalterable in their determination to vote for Jackson and Calhoun, at the next election How hopeless, then, is any expectation, that North-Carolina will support the election of Mr Adams!—His most intelligent friends here, have no hope—no expectation. North-Carolina Journal.

From the Kentucky Argus.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The Senate of Kentucky vs. the friends of Andrew Jackson.

This proceeding originated from a resolution introduced by Mr. Beatty in Committee of the Whole, and afterwards renewed in the Senate, accusing the friends of Jackson of falsehood and malice in charging the members of Congress from this State who voted for Mr Adams, with bargain, &c. To this the friends of Jackson replied that they were not guilty of falsehood and malice, because the charges made by them are true, and begged the Senate, if they would proceed, contrary to right and propriety, to express an opinion upon that subject, that they would hear the evidence upon which the friends of Jackson rested their vindication. For this purpose the following resolution was offered, resting the resolution previously offered in Committee by Mr. Beatty:

Whereas, in a resolution now before the Committee of the whole house, on which was referred the report and resolutions of the Committee on Internal Improvements, the following subjects are brought before the Committee upon which they are required to decide, to wit: "This Legislature view with deep concern, and feelings of just indignation, the efforts which are now making throughout the United States to blast the reputation of the distinguished members of Congress from this State who voted for John Q. Adams to be President of the United States. They have no hesitation in saying, that it is their confirmed opinion from great deliberation, and a full examination of all the facts and evidence adduced, that the charges of bargain, sale and corruption in the election of John Q Adams are utterly false and malicious; that they are brought forward and endeavoured to be sustained for party purposes, and to elevate Gen. Jackson to the office of President of the United States" Therefore, to enable the Committee to examine into and investigate the transactions embraced in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved. That said Committee be authorised and instructed to send for persons and papers.

It was laid on the table, where it remained until Mr. Beatty renewed his resolution in the Senate, when it was taken up, so amended as to bring the evidence to the bar of the Senate, and adopted.

On last Thursday, the day set for trial, the friends of Jackson still sought to avoid so extraordinary a proceeding. Mr. Maupin moved the previous question, which would have excluded Mr. Beatty's resolution and put an end to the subject. The Adams men opposed it. Mr. Pope moved to lay the whole subject on the table until the last day of July next, and declared that in case his motion prevailed, he would join in expunging from the journals the resolution for the introduction of evidence. This the Adams men would not permit, but moved to lay the resolutions down for the present, for the purpose of entering into the evidence. Thus did the Senate, with a majority of three friendly to Adams and Clay, drive into this investigation. Now let us see what they have got by it.

James M'Millan, Esq. proved, that after Mr. F. Johnson returned from Congress in 1825, he said, in many conversations and speeches at Tomkinsville in Monroe, county, that his reason for voting for Mr. Adams was to get Mr. Clay made Secretary of State, which he believed best for the western country, and that Mr. Clay might succeed Mr. Adams.

Henry Grider, of Bowlinggreen, had never heard Mr. Johnson make the statement, that he voted for Mr. Adams to get Mr. Clay made Secretary, but had always heard him say, that he voted for him because his policy and doctrines relative to Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures suited the western country better than those of General Jackson.

Mr. Tanner proved that Mr. Clay paid him $100 for printing a pamphlet entitled letters to John Q. Adams by Amos Kendall.

Amos Kendall proved, that the letters included in that pamphlet were written by him and first published in the Argus; that previous to writing them he had written an article in the Argus relative to the Ghent negotiation, containing what Mr. Clay thought an erroneous view of the subject; that Mr. Adams had seized on it, insinuated that it came from Mr. Clay, and commented on it in his book; that Mr. Clay called on witness, convinced him that his view of the subject was erroneous, and gave him a detail of the proceedings at Ghent; that witness then took up Mr. Adams' book and reviewed it in the letters alluded to; that Mr. Clay conversed with him about printing them in pamphlet, and offered him $50 towards the expenses, but he declined it, stating that if Mr. Clay or his friends chose to have them printed elsewhere, he would revise and prepare them for the press, which he did.

He was asked what he had heard Mr. David White say in relation to his motives for voting for Mr. Adams? The Adams men objected to the question, and voted that it should not be answered.

Thomas D. Carneal, a Senator, being called on, stated that in the fall of 1824, in Mr. Clay's room, that gentleman asked him to use his influence to prevent the Legislature, then in session, from passing any resolutions of instruction, and said that in relation to the candidates for the Presidency, if he were excluded from the house, he was wholly uncommitted.

Oliver Keene proved that Mr. Clay told him, eight or ten days before he started to Washington City in the fall of 1824, that he had written to Gen. Jackson inviting him to come through Lexington and go on in company with him.

Francis M'Alear proved, that on the morning Mr. Clay started for Washington in the fall of 1824, he stated in his presence, that he had written to General Jackson to come through Lexington and go on with him, but had given him out and would go on without him. [We know three other gentlemen who will state the same thing.]

Mr. Shackelford stated, that he was present when Mr David Trimble made his speech after his return from Washington, and heard him say that he had voted against General Jackson and in favour of Mr Adams, because the policy of Mr. Adams was favourable to the west and that of Gen. Jackson was not, and the people would be pleased with having Mr. Clay made Secretary of State.

John T. Johnson stated, that in reply to a remark made by his brother to General Metcalse, the latter said, in allusion to the Presidential election, I fear we have done too much for our friend.

Several questions were put to witness relative to Mr. White's declarations, which the majority overruled.

Mr. Secrest had heard Mr. David Trimble say, previous to his going to Congress in 1824, that Mr. Adams was a federalist inimical to the western country, who had tried to sell the navigation of the Mississippi; that after his return from Congress in 1825, he heard him say, if Adams had not been President, Clay would not have been Secretary of State and that if General Jackson had been made President, Mr. Adams would have been Secretary of State.

Amos Kendall was again examined, and stated that he received information, that Mr. Clay was to be Secretary of State if Mr. Adams was elected President, about three weeks before the presidential election, from Francis P Blair, esq. of this place He was asked whether Mr. Blair was not then the intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Clay? This and the foregoing were voted by the majority to be improper and inadmissible.

Witness said he felt himself bound to state, because he believed it had a bearing upon the subject of the investigation, that after Mr. Clay was excluded from the house, and previous to the presidential election, he Mr. Clay, wrote to witness, informing him that he had hoped to be in a condition to offer him, witness, a situation more agreeable to him than the one he occupied in Frankfort; but now there was some doubt how affairs might terminate at Washington. This, he was confident, was in the month of January. 1825 Witness detailed what passed between him and Mr. Clay on that subject, and said he should not have mentioned it, but for the belief he had since formed, from various circumstances, that the letter was intended to prepare him for the application which was made to him by Mr. Blair

Francis P. Blair was called and appeared, but refused to be sworn, alleging,

1. That the senate had no right to require him to give evidence in this investigation, because it was not within the scope of their legitimate powers.

2. That all the information he had on the subject was contained in private communications and a confidential correspondence, which the Senate had no right to extort from him.

The Adams men immediately took the ground that he was right, and that the senate could not require him to disclose confidential communications, as if any direct evidence of any other character could exist! Mr. John Green observed, that he had not had any communication with Mr. Blair, but that gentleman might have mentioned having letters from Mr. Clay to others, and must have given information to somebody, or he would not have been called here; and he was certainly at liberty to state to the senate what he had said to others.

Mr. Blair said, in reply to Mr. Green's remarks, that Mr. Kendall's letters to Mr. Clay had pointed out him to the public as one who knew something in relation to the subject now before the senate. These letters referred to a conversation which he had with Mr. Kendall in January 1825, in which he stated that Mr. Clay would be Secretary, if Mr. Adams were made President. Mr. Kendall supposed that the information was received in letters from Mr. Clay to Mr. Crittenden or myself, and as Mr. Crittenden had declared he received no such letters, it had pointed inquiry directly to him. Mr. Blair said that Mr. Kendall had made his publications without consultation or authority from him, and that his references were not founded on any information or warranted by any communication he had made to him, other than that before mentioned. He had not communicated to any one, the grounds on which he had made his statement to Mr. Kendall, nor had he shewn the letters to which the gentleman alluded, to any person to whom they were not addressed.

Mr. Daviess called on the majority to compel Mr. Blair to give testimony; but the leaders of the Adams men declared they would use no force and wanted to hear none but *willing witnesses*. A majority, however, voted that Mr. Blair should be sworn. He then peremptorily refused to be sworn, and said he would sooner go to gaol. No motion was made to send him to gaol, and he was discharged by a vote of the senate.

Micajah Harrison was called, & he also refused to be sworn, on the ground that what he knew was communicated in confidence, &c. A motion was made to commit him, which received only seven votes.

John Mason, jr proved, that Mr. David Trimble said, in the fall of 1824, that if he voted for John Quincy Adams as President, he would agree to be called a federalist all the balance of his life, and that he said after the presidential election, that he voted for Mr Adams because it was certainly ascertained that he would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State, and that General Jackson would not.

If Mr. Harrison had been sworn, he would have proved the same thing and more.

If the majority had suffered the declarations of Mr. White to be given in evidence, which were certainly as admissible as those of any other members of Congress who voted for Mr. Adams, it would have been proved that there was a Caucus of a part of the Kentucky delegation at Washington, who sent for Mr. Clay; and after questioning him as to his relations with Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, they determined to vote for the former, being satisfied that he would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State.

By this inquiry, into which the friends of Messrs. Adams & Clay have ventured the information given to sundry citizens of Frankfort in January, 1825, that Mr. Adams, if elected president, would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State, is traced directly to confidential letters from Mr. Clay to Mr. Blair. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that Mr Clay himself gave this information for the purpose of procuring letters to Mr. White, and to secure his vote for Mr. Adams! Some of the letters called out by this piece of management, were written on the 19th of January 1825. Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Blair was, therefore, written early in that month. The bargain was complete between the two high contracting parties, early in that month, or perhaps in December, and every thing was kept secret and silent, until, by various means, their friends were brought to act in accordance with their designs If Mr. Clay's letters to Mr. Blair do not confirm all this, *let him call them out.*

EXPLORATION OF THE SOUTH SEAS.

The Committee on this subject in the House of Representatives, have recommended an appropriation for an expedition with this view, as tending to lessen the dangers to life and property in those seas, by more accurate surveys; as also to open new resources of wealth. The report is accompanied by a bill, which was twice read and committed; and likewise by a letter from J. N. Reynolds, Esq. the enterprising projector of the expedition, stating his views, respecting the advantages to commerce likely to result from it.

A very sudden change in the weather took place on Saturday night, the 15th inst. at Savanna, the mercury in the thermometer falling about 20 degrees. It is feared the cotton above the ground, and the fruit, will be much injured, as there was every appearance of a frost.

The Journal of Proceedings

OF THE

House of Delegates,

December Session 1827,

Has been completed and is ready for distribution. *A few copies for sale at this office,* PRICE $1 50.

Spring and Summer GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR, Merchant Tailor,

Has just received by the latest importation, a choice and handsome assortment of goods, in his line,

CONSISTING IN PART,

Of some of the First and Second Quality,

Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Green and Mixed

Cloths & Cassimeres,

And a Superior Article of

White Drilling, Black Brochelle,

Bombazette & Nankins,

And a Handsome Assortment of

VESTINGS.

April 3 tf

Maryland State Lottery

No. 1, for 1828.

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore on WEDNESDAY 30th of APRIL. The number of tickets in this scheme being very small, will give to the adventurer an increased chance of success.

HIGHEST PRIZE!

10,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
3 prizes of	500	is	1,500
10 prizes of	100	is	1,000
20 prizes of	50	is	1,000
100 prizes of	10	is	1,000
100 prizes of	5	is	500
5,000 prizes of	4	is	20,000
5,236 prizes } 4,764 }			

☞ More prizes than blanks—being arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the purchaser of two tickets or shares *must draw at least one prize,* and may obtain THREE!

Price of Tickets

Whole $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Half 2 50

For tickets and shares apply at

Swann's Office, Annapolis.

Where was sold in the last two Maryland Lotteries, prizes of $5000, 2,100, 2000, 1000,—

Drawing on the 30th This Month.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, April 1, 1828.

State Lottery of Maryland,

To be drawn in the City of BALTIMORE, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on

Wednesday, 30th of April,

HIGHEST PRIZE,

10,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
1 prize of	1,000	is	1,000
3 prizes of	500	is	1,500
10 prizes of	100	is	1,000
20 prizes of	50	is	1,000
100 prizes of	10	is	1,000
100 prizes of	5	is	500
5,000 prizes of	4	is	20,000

5236 prizes amounting to $38,000

☞ More Prizes than Blanks.

This scheme will be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two tickets *must obtain* at least one prize, and may draw THREE!

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | *Quarters,* $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | *Eighths,* 62

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where more Capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in the United States.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

Baltimore, April 1, 1828.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county. Orphans' Court April 1st, 1828.

On application, by petition, of John R. Thomas, administrator of Ellis Thomas, jr. late of A Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis

Thos. H. Hall, Reg. of Wills,
A. A. county.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ellis Thomas, jr late of Anne-Arundel 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 5th day of October next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1828.

John R. Thomas, adm'r.

April 1 6w

Late Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exp's issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Cornelius Duvall and John M. Duvall, at suit of Henry Evans, I shall offer for sale at public auction, all that tract of land called "Happy Choice," whereon the said Cornelius Duvall and John M. Duvall now reside, containing two hundred and thirty acres of land more or less, lying and being in A A county, near the Priests' Bridge, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, also one negro man by the name of Dennis, one negro woman by the name of Rachel, and all the crop of tobacco now in the house of the last year's crop, also four head horses, twenty head sheep, twenty head of hogs, also ploughs, carts gear and all other plantation utensils, now in the possession of said Duvall, &c and on Thursday the first day of May next, at the premises, 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.

April 3

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Richard Ward, at suit of Lewis Sutton, administrator of Henry Childs for the use of Thomas Beale Dorsey, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right title, interest, property, claim and demand, of the said Richard Ward, of in and to all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of land, whereon the said Ward now resides, called Brotherton Ashley, containing eighty one and a quarter acres of land more or less, together with all the improvements; said property lays in the neighbourhood of the village of Friendship A. A. county; and on Thursday, the 24th day of April, at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said land 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.

April 3

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Joseph Nicholson, at suit of John Beard and Richard Estep, for the use of Fridge and Morris I have seized and taken in execution, the right of land whereon the said Nicholson now resides, called "Anderson's Distant Walks" and one Negro Man named Tom, and on Thursday the 24th April inst at the court house in 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.

April 3

State of Maryland, Sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans court, April 1st, 1828.

On application by petition of John R Thomas, administrator of Ann R. Hammond, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

Thos H Hall
Reg of Wills, A. A C.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann R Hammond, late of Anne-Arundel 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 5th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1828.

John R. Thomas, Adm'r.

April 1 6w

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,
THURMAN TYLER, Cashr.

March 27.