Maryland Gazette
ANNAPOLIS,
Thursday, March 10, 1831.

Communicated for the Maryland Gazette.

I observe, Mr. Editor, that one of the acts of the Maryland Legislature, (I mean the majority,) was to meet in solemn conclave, for the purpose of recommending a GRAND NATIONAL CAUCUS to meet in Baltimore next December, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to the venerable and distinguished man who is now by the voice of two-thirds of the people placed at the head of affairs. This meeting have appointed Joseph Merrick, from the county of Washington, and Solomon Dickinson, from the county of Talbot, to represent them in the contemplated national caucus. This *majority*, as a matter of course, adopted resolutions in the true spirit of factious despair, abusive of the character and principles of our worthy President, and his administration. No true republican can or ought to regard their low deprecation, but should rather rejoice at the course which the wounded and fluttering pigeons are compelled to take. In Maryland the opposition are divided between Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. This is well known fact and hence there is no instruction given by the majority to the body of delegates whom they have selected to represent them in the grand national caucus. They are, I presume, at full liberty to throw away the voice of the conclave on any aspirant who will present to their view the best chance of success. Is it not strange that there was no resolution *proposed* or adopted instructing these delegates to support some candidate favourable to a heavy tariff, bounties taxation on industry, and unlimited internal improvement. It seems to me, to say the least of it, to manifest an uncommon and unaccountable neglect and contempt of the *American System*, of which the conclave pretend excellence, claim to be the exclusive friends.

The selection of delegates is ominous. General Solomon Dickinson is an anti-tariff and anti-internal improvement man, and Capt. Joseph I. Merrick is understood, in Washington county, to be opposed to everything like King Caucus, Conclave and Proscription.

It may not be out of order to ask this question—Why did not this Grand Caucus meet at Washington, as recommended by the Kentucky convention, and the leading opposition journals? The majority of the Maryland legislature are *impressively* silent upon this subject. The fact is, the true objectives discovered that the project found but little favour in the eyes of the people, and they have therefore agreed to wait a little longer, to see if the people, who are very apt to think and act for themselves, and very capable too, can be coaxed, or wheedled, or cajoled, or lashed into the measure, by the arts, wiles, blandishments or threats, of the self-appointed and self-styled leaders. The idea of this Grand Caucus is not new. The conclave of the Maryland Legislature did not lay the egg; the humble and lowly pen has been to extend their wings, and try to hatch the thing.

In concluding this brief comment, which perhaps I shall at some future leisure moment pursue, permit to put this question to the members of the Maryland conclave—*If—and where did your constituents, the people of Maryland, authorise you to set yourselves up as the makers and un-makers of Presidents?*

CORNPLANTER.

For the Gazette.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Mr. Editor,

I was highly gratified by reading in your last paper, the brief statement, and appeal to the public, by the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College. Indeed the only regret that cannot be for so good a cause, is that they have not insisted more at length upon the duties which the public owe to this ancient and valuable institution. The attention of the people of Maryland is beginning to be taken on the importance of educating their youth on their native soil, and the simultaneous movement on the part of all our Colleges is evidence of a common impulse which is felt throughout our State, to provide for the liberal instruction of her children, without sending any of them, whether of the rich or of the poor, beyond the reach of her maternal guidance and solicitude. It is well known that great numbers of our young men annually go out of the state, to take up a residence of four years, among strangers, where, if they shall after becoming fitted to think and act on principles and feelings, they cannot fail to perish, much of the wealth which is expended in our own borders, while, to say the least, they must contract habits and associations that have nothing in common with those of the people among whom they are to spend their lives. There may be advantages to balance this

[illegible] party; but it is believed by every judicious friend of the true interests of the state, this dependence is as little honourable as expedient for us, and ought not to be tolerated to yield any longer to the operation of what may be called a sort of necessity. No doubt that we have the power to make our institutions as perfect as those of any other state in the Union, and until that shall be done we shall see but little change in the tide of emigration. It is said that from one hundred students from this state pursuing their studies abroad, chiefly at the North and the amount of money thus spent in other states by the citizens of Maryland would go very far towards defraying the current expenses of any College of this state. And more especially, it is presumed that these avails would supply any deficiencies in those of our Colleges, which have already a sufficient foundation in the patronage which may be built up Institutions which shall be honourable to the State, and adapted to her wants. I must repeat it, then, the statement by the Governors of St. John's College, offering to the public a *complete course* of study, to be conducted by faithful men, and devoted to the business, cannot fail to interest the classes of persons for whom it is intended. It is in the power of the parents to send their sons to the Northern states, not however, as things now are, to be blighting the hopes of the other classes of our community, who wish *their* sons, too, to have equal advantages. If the state would endow her Colleges, it would be needless to suggest even this expedient, which in the mean time no one can suggest without compulsion of regret. Still, however, the evil exists, and must, in some way, to be remedied. It cannot be expected, notwithstanding, that we shall forego the privilege of doing the best that they can for their sons, by giving them the most ample means of instruction. But reason and justice demand is, that if combined patronage of the State can compete here, equal advantages with those to be purchased abroad, at such sacrifices, that encouragement should be given to the permanency and success to the College which we have already founded.

Visitors of St. John's have every right to go on as they have begun; and they erect upon their excellent foundation, a structure that will become the pride of the land. And, what is more, they may be themselves, that the public will not their efforts to go unaided or unrewarded. They have provided for a course of instruction which is confidently pronounced to be complete as that pursued in any College in the country, whether at the North, or in the South. They have secured the services of a competent Faculty, to carry their system into full and successful operation. And the only object, at present, Mr. Editor, is to invite the attention of your readers to the subject. On some future occasion my leisure may permit me to go into this matter at large, and show by what considerations all classes should feel impelled to sustain and to promote such praiseworthy exertions for the public good. My present purpose will be gained if the public mind shall be drawn to the vital interests embraced in the above mentioned communication. It is well known that the numbers of students resorting to the North-Colleges have been declining of late years. Many of the Southern states have learned the policy, which they all will ultimately pursue, to retain the business of education under their own supervision, and especially to draw, from their own resources, the demand for primary and elementary instruction.—These movements have caused the diminution of contributions to the North, to be sensibly felt. And shall Maryland be behind her sisters in the needful duty of *providing for her own?* It would be a deep injustice to the memory of the man who founded St John's, to think so. They were men of uncommon height, and had the capacity to plan and power to execute, one of the noblest designs for the dignity and advancement of the mind that was ever originated in a free and a republic. And if any one will but take the pains to study the charter of St. John's, he will discover ample evidence of all this. And what is more, if the scorching element of strife, in a disastrous period, had not burnt through the vineyard which they planted and reared, we should now have had no occasion to look beyond the bounds of Maryland for a most useful and delightful of the groves of academe, which the arduous and aspiring youth could need, or the most refined and literary taste could wish to enjoy.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The following is the letter addressed to the President, by fifty two members of the Ohio legislature, with his reply.

His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON,
President of the United States.

We, the undersigned, members of the legislature of Ohio, [illegible] with the utmost satisfaction the administration of our general government restored to the current constitutional principles. That course on the chief magistrate of the union, observant of those principles, and firm in their support, we cannot but regard as approved by a majority of the people of this state, although accident has placed a minority in the legislature.

It is not alone for your own glory, or the perpetuity of your administration, nor even that the general government should, through your agency, have been restored to soundness in principle, is necessary that the ultimate direction, now should be confirmed, that the blessings of our institutions may be fully developed, and to secure this, we consider it more important than your election, however, from no other [illegible] than we can secure all the advantages which have been obtained by the victory achieved, we preserve in behalf of the majority of the citizens of Ohio, whose we believe we represent, solicit you to be a candidate for the Presidency. [illegible]

[illegible] the names of the fifty-two administrators of the General Assembly.]

Washington City, Feb. 6th, 1831.

[illegible] communication of January last was received [illegible] days since. I am truly grateful for an expression of feeling and sentiment so kind and indulgent as that which it contains, in behalf of the principles which is my object to promote by conducting the administration of the general government. To carry with me into retirement such an evidence of the approbation of my fellow citizens at the close of the four years for which they had elected me President, was the highest mark of my ambition and one, which, if I were so fortunate as to reach, I had never anticipated would subject me to any future calls in the service of my country.

The desired amendment of the constitution, so as to give to the people a direct vote in the choice of President, and limit his term of office to one of four or six years, with other public considerations, afforded me a ground on which I thought that my own anxious wishes to retire could be indulged without disappointing the expectations of my friends, or conflicting with any public interest. Considering, however, the numerous declarations which I have received from large portions of my countrymen in various quarters that my continuance in office another term is necessary to their harmonious and successful cooperation, for the complete accomplishment of those measures of improvement and reform which have been commenced under my administration; I feel it to be my duty to yield my personal wishes to their solicitations.

I pray you gentlemen, to accept this expression of my gratitude for the favourable manner in which you have communicated your views on this occasion, and believe me, with great sincerity, your friend and very obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Thomas Rigdon, John Cochran and others.

The following letter from the President, in reply to the letter of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, puts at rest all speculations on the subject of his consenting to serve another term, if elected.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JACKSON.

Washington City, Feb. 9, 1831.

Gentlemen: Your communication of the 3d instant reached me yesterday. The kind terms in which it announces your approbation of the principles and measures which it has been the object of my administration of the general government to promote, cannot be otherwise than cheering and acceptable to me.

Notwithstanding the hope I had entertained of retiring from the cares of office to the more peaceful walks of private life, after the termination of the four years for which I was elected President—a hope which many public considerations, as well as my own feelings, had concurred in sustaining, as neither inconsistent with a proper regard for the interests of the republic, nor with that maxim which you have quoted, that dedicates to its will the services of all its citizens, I am yet ready and feel bound to relinquish it, after the declarations which I have received from so many respectable organs of the public sentiment, that its indulgence would conflict with the welfare of our common country, and disturb the harmony of the great republican party of the Union.

I can therefore only add, in reply to the communication which you have been pleased to address to me in behalf of democratic Pennsylvania, that as she was the first to call me from my chosen retirement, I will be among the last to take any steps that may be calculated to retard the prosperity of those interests which are identified with the progress and durability of our common institutions; and, if my continuance in office another term be thought essential, that my services are at the disposal of the people, as they have been heretofore.

I pray you, gentlemen, to be assured, that I appreciate justly and most gratefully the generous confidence with which Pennsylvania reviews my past conduct, and vouches of the character of that which it may be my lot hereafter to exhibit as a public servant.

With earnest wishes for your happiness, individually and collectively, I subscribe myself your friend and fellow citizen,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Jacob M. Wise, W. G. Scott, and others, members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The Brig Elizabeth.—An account was published, some time since, in the Bath (Me.) Inquirer, and copied into various other papers, stating that the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Sanborn, had been fired upon from the fort of Matanzas, when about leaving the harbour. The Editors of El Redactor, a Spanish paper published in this city, immediately wrote to Matanzas for the facts in the case, and have received the subjoined in reply, as derived from the judicial minutes.

The American merchant brig Elizabeth, Capt. Sanborn, having been cleared for Bath with the usual formalities, got under weigh in the port of Matanzas, between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night of the 10th Nov. 1830, in consequence of which, the Commandant of the fort San Severino, according to the regulations established in such cases, ordered him repeatedly to anchor. But Capt. Sanborn disregarding the command, and even the notice which had been previously sent him by means of a fisherman, continued on, not heeding at all, the first gun that was fired from the Fort, without ball, in order to make him anchor. This obstinacy occasioned the firing of a second gun, with ball, which compelled him to anchor. The ball injured the upper works of the vessel; some splinters from which, it appears, wounded three persons on board, though slightly.

From this frank and authentic statement, drawn from the judicial minutes on the subject, it follows that Capt. Sanborn gave occasion for this unpleasant occurrence by disregarding established rules and usages; since by law 14 tit. 7. lib. 3. of the Reconcilacion de Indias, and by art. 31. of the general regulations of the Royal Navy, it is ordained that the trade of the port shall remain closed from the firing of the gun de retreat to that de Diana, which order has been punctually observed in all the ports of the Island.

The following circumstance also contributed to the event, viz: that the Spanish brig Felix, from New Orleans, had been forbidden to leave the port, being suspected of having introduced contraband goods, and the sub-delegation of the Treasury being engaged in investigating her case. This vessel happened to be anchored near the Elizabeth, to which she bears a close resemblance, and the Commandant of the Fort had explicit orders to fire upon her with ball if she should attempt to sail as she did the night previous, according to a communication made to the Governor by the Commandant of the Fort Guard, Don Simon de Cueto.

The gentleman who wrote the foregoing informs the Editor of the Redactor, that the Consul of the United States resident Matanzas, had made a call at Matanzas, and in his communications to the Governor on this subject, had expressed himself very freely. The authorities had replied, and the writer promises to furnish a copy of the correspondence to the paper above mentioned, at such time as it can be properly published.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ships Britannia, Captain Marshall, and Corinthian Captain Chadwich, arrived at New York on Thursday and Friday last. The former is from Liverpool, and brings London dates to the 1st of February, and Liverpool to the 2d, both inclusive. The latter left Portsmouth on the 3d ultimo, and brings London papers to the evening of the 1st being, in fact, as the Commercial observes, one day later than the advices by the Britannia.

ENGLAND.

The public were anxiously looking forward to the re-opening of Parliament, which was to take place on the 3d of February. The Morning Chronicle of January 31st, says that

"Nothing is yet known of the Ministerial Plan of Reform, whatever some people pretend. In fact, the Plan was only yesterday forwarded to his Majesty at Brighton; and, till his Majesty's pleasure be known with respect to it, nothing can be known by the public."

The London papers record the death of Lord Rivers, who left his house in Grosvenor Place, on the evening of the 22d January, and never returned. His body was found by dragging the Serpentine River. From its appearance he must have drowned himself shortly after leaving his residence.—It is very plainly intimated that this unfortunate nobleman fell a victim to a passion for play.

Subscriptions for the benefit of the Poles are announced in several of the London papers.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Jan. 29, United States Bank Shares £26 10.

The trials of the rioters in England were still progressing. Sentence of death had been passed upon 174.—many of whom had their punishments commuted to transportation. In addition to these 282 had been sentenced to transportation for various periods; 85 to imprisonment for different terms; 140 had been bound over to keep the peace for 2 years, and 3 had been fined.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Portsmouth papers of January 31st, contain intelligence from the western coast of Africa, to the 7th of December, brought by his Majesty's sloop Primrose, from a three year's cruise—last from Leone. The Primrose has brought twenty-four men (including the mate) part of the crew of the Velos Passagera, captured by the Primrose on the 7th September, who are to be tried for piracy. The rest of the slaver's crew had been left at Ascension and Ana Bona; the Captain, who had his arm amputated, remained at Ascension. The details of the gallant action in which this slave ship was taken, have already been published, several month's since, in the Commercial Advertiser. She carried 26 guns, (six of which, however, were not worked in the engagement,) and was manned by a crew almost double that of the Primrose. She had 555 slaves on board.

The Primrose left five British ships of war on the coast, one of them being in the Bight of Benin, cruising against the slavers. This foul traffic, it is stated, in consequence of the activity of this squadron, had received a severe check; so much so that on the southern coast of the Bay of Loango, the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Brazillians had destroyed their forts and deserted their slaving establishments. Some time previous to the visit of the Primrose to that quarter, the king of Loango had brought 100 slaves to the coast for sale, but finding no slavers on the station, butchered them all in cold blood, as he thought it too expensive to feed them. The bleached bones of the unfortunate victims were still to be seen on the shore.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Jan.		Winds.
1	Cloudy part of the day, cold fresh breeze,	N W
2	Clear, pleasant, white frost light breeze,	N W W—E S E
3	Clear, P. M. cloudy, mild, moderate breeze,	S E
4	Cloudy, misty, rain at night, fresh breeze,	S S E
5	Rain nearly all day, mild, fresh breeze,	N N W
6	Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	N—S E
7	Clear, mild, ice all over the river above the bridge, light breeze,	S W—S E—E
8	Clear, P. M. cloudy, rain at night, light breeze,	E
9	Cloudy, misty, cold, snow all night, 5 or 6 inches deep, light breeze,	N E
10	Snow part of the day, mild, light breeze,	N E
11	Cloudy, mild, light breeze,	N E—W W—S E
12	Clear, cold, heavy blow,	N W—N N W
13	Clear, cold, light breeze,	N—N E—E
14	Snow, cold, heavy blow at night,	N E—N
15	Snow, storm, tremendous blow, snow in places 3 or 6 feet deep,	N E—N W
16	Snow, the chief part of the day, cold, roads almost impassable, drifts 10 feet deep, fresh breeze,	N W
17	Cloudy, cold, fresh breeze,	N W
18	Cloudy, little snow, cold, river frozen as far as can be seen, light breeze,	
19	Clear part of the day, moderate breeze,	S W—N W
20	Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	W—N W
21	Cloudy, snow, cold, light breeze,	N—N E
22	Cloudy, cold, heavy snow squall fresh breeze,	N W
23	Clear, cold, fresh breeze,	N W
24	Cloudy, appearance of snow, light breeze,	E—N W
25	Clear, cold, fresh breeze,	N W
26	Clear, cold, little snow at night, light breeze,	N W
27	Clear, moderate, ice above bridge 10 inches thick, fresh breeze,	N W—W
28	Cloudy, moderate, snow at night, light breeze,	
29	Snow half the day, 4 inches, light breeze,	N—N W
30	Clear, very cold morning, fresh breeze	N W
31	Snow principal part of the day, rain at night,	N—N E

OBITUARY.

Died, at her residence in this county, on the 8th inst; *Rachel*, consort of Capt. John Hines, in the 56th year of her age. She has left a number of friends and relations to lament her loss. She was eminently possest of those laudable moral qualities industry, patience and perseverance; by the untiring exertions of these virtues she was enabled, by the goodness of Divine providence, to acquire a competency enabling those around her to spend their days in comfort.

But what will render her name dear to the christian world, was her possession of the experiences of the true believer in Christ; she evinced her firm and unshaken faith in the merits of her Redeemer, by a life of virtue and consistent piety. She was respected in her neighbourhood and beloved in her family; she was a tender wife, an affectionate mother, and sincere friend. Her disconsolate husband and seven children will long mourn their irreparable loss. In her last hours, she gave her dying testimony that she was resigned to the will of her Maker, and was waiting with composure and tranquility her summons to the immediate presence of her Lord and Master.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Thursday the 7th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Edward Baldwin, in Broad Neck, on the north side of Severn river.

THE PERSONAL ESTATE

of the said Edward Baldwin, deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of six months will be allowed on all sums of ten dollars, or upwards, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the date—under ten dollars, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAFTON B. DUVALL, Adm'r.
March 10 1831.

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 Edward Baldwin, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

GRAFTON B. DUVALL, Adm'r.
March 10 8831.

NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters of administration on the personal estate, of Ann Boone, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

WILLIAM BROWN of Ben. Ex'r.
March 10.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday the 31st day of March instant, at 10 o'clock A. M at the late residence of Ann Boone, deceased, in the city of Annapolis, a part of the personal estate of the said Ann Boone, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a parcel of Bacon, and about 5 cords of Oak Wood.

TERMS OF SALE.

For all sums of ten dollars and upwards a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving note, with good security, and for all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid.

Wm. BROWN, of Ben. Ex'r.
March 10 1831.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the fifteenth day of April next, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day, a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, known by the name of Storr's Fancy and the resurvey on Storr's Fancy, supposed to contain about

NINETY ACRES,

now in the possession of the heirs of Ephraim Richeson deceased. This land adjoins the residence of the late Ephraim Richeson, and the land of Col. Lyde Griffith. It is well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Rye and Corn, &c. The terms prescribed by the decree, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the residue in nine months from the day of sale, with interest on both payments from the day of sale. On the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee is authorised to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers.

MORTIMER DORSEY, Trustee.
March 10 1831.

THE CREDITORS

Of Thomas Tongue Judit, deceased, are hereby notified, that a further dividend of the personal estate is about to be made, and will be payable on the third Tuesday of April next, on which day the administrator will attend at the office of the register of wills of Anne-Arundel county, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, for the purpose of paying the creditors their respective dividends.

THOMAS J. HALL.
March 10, 1831.

HAYDEN.
DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, for a short time. He is at Mrs. Robinson's.
Jan. 27.

A CARD.

DENNIS HOYD, offers his services as Director of the Sexton, and solicits the support of his Fellow-Citizens of Anne-Arundel county at the approaching September Election.
Feb 17.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder on Thursday 24th March instant, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of John Judd, deceased, on Severn Creek, the following property:

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, Hogs, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Negroes, Fodder, Corn and Rye, and Rye Straw and Schooner Swallow; in good order.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms of sale, all sums of ten dollars and under, cash, and all over ten dollars a credit of six months, by the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

MARY ANN JUDD, HOWARD ELLIOTT, } Admrs.
March, 3, 1831.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Has just received a large and very handsome assortment of
CLOTHS,
Cassimeres and Vestings,
Of Various Qualities and Colours,
Which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine for their satisfaction; he will make them up at the shortest notice and most approved styles to suit Customers.

REMOVAL.

He will also inform his friends and the public, that he has moved from his former stand to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Munroe, as a store, nearly opposite Gideon White, Esq. where he may be found at any time.
Dec 30.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr John W. Hammond to the subscriber, and in pursuance of an agreement between John Glenn, Esq. trustee of the said Hammond and the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 13th March, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

A FARM,

Situated on the Anne Arundel county side of Patapsco river, opposite Fort M'Henry, and adjoining the Farm of Rd. Cromwell, Esq. containing about

486 ACRES.

This farm is well wooded, and from its situation, being distant about two and a half miles from Baltimore, and convenient to the water, offers a desirable and advantageous mode of investment for capitalists.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,

One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. Notes with sufficient endorsers will be required to secure the payment of the two last instalments.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.
Feb. 17. ts.

The Editor of the Baltimore Gazette will publish the above twice a week until sale.

IN CHANCERY,
February, 28, 1831.

Ordered, That the sale of the mortgaged estate of John Fairbank, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, made and reported by T. Parkin Scott, Trustee heretofore appointed by decree of this court to make said sale, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 28th day of April next, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks, before the 28th day of March next, in some newspaper printed in Anne Arundel county. The report states the amount of sale to be sixty dollars fifty cents

True copy Test,
BENJ. WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
March 2nd 1831.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 11th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the late residence of James Shaw, deceased, in the city of Annapolis, all the personal estate of the said James Shaw, consisting of negroes, household furniture, and books.

TERMS OF SALE

For all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser on notes with good security, and for all sums under twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY
Adm'r. of James Shaw.
Feb 17.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received Sergeant's Constitutional Law; Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols. American Digest; Lawyer's Note Book; Crabb's Dictionary; Lexicon of Things in General Use; Lady Morgan's France, 2 vols. History of the Revolution in France, 1830; Willard's History of the United States or Republic of America, with Atlas; Howe's Greek Revolution; Water Witch, or Skimmer of the Seas, 2 vols. Southennan, 2 vols. Messelman, 2 vols. Journal of the Heart; Watson's Theological Institutes; Works of Bishop Ravenscroft; Lawrence on the Horse; Johnson's Sponge; American Almanac for 1831. For Sale at this Office
Annapolis, Jan. 6, 1831.