society, and to withdraw
sober pursuits of honest
encouraging this spirit
serve public virtue and
sts of our country. But
ces as exclusively paper
er this eager desire to
abour; it will multiply the
on bank accommodations
emptation to obtain money
come stronger and strong-
to corruption, which will
public councils, and de-
, the purity of your Go-
he evils which arise from
ress with peculiar hard-
society least able to bear
currency frequently be-
worthless, and all of it is
n such a manner as to re-
d much experience to dis-
it from the genuine note.
generally perpetrated in
ch are used in the daily
ry business; and the losses
re commonly thrown upon
f society, whose situation
t of their power to guard
impositions, and whose
ssary for their subsistence.
Government so to regu-
to protect this numerous
able from the impositions
It is more especially the
ates, where the Govern-
the Government of the
is respectable portion of
rously distinguished from
of all other nations, by
nit, their love of liberty,
their high tone of moral
ndustry, in peace, is the
, and their bravery, in war,
glory; and the Government
will out I ischarge its du-
prey to such dishonest in-
evident that their interests
y protected, unless silver
d to circulation.
, or the paper currency,
for immediate reform; but
ration which should stil
t upon your attention.
e proves that the paper mo-
country may be used as an
your free institutions; and
re to engross all power in
r, and to govern by corrup
vare of its power, and pre-
Your banks now furnish
ng medium, and money is
cording to the quantity of
n While they have capi-
proportioned to each other,
in business, and no one of
ominion over the rest; and
sent state of the currency,
d do operate injuriously up
siness, the pecuniary con-
l tone of society, yet, from
isposed situation, they can
purposes of political intri-
may be the dispositions of
power of mischief must ne-
ed to a narrow space, and
m diate neighbourhoods.
arter of the Bank of the U-
ained from Congress, it per-
f the paper system, and give
position they have struggled
mmencement of the Federal
to the present hour. The
d peculiar privileges best w-
it to exercise despotic sway
s in every part of the coun-
erior strength, it could so ri-
destroy, the business of any
might incur its resentment;
d for itself the power of re-
cy throughout the United
words, I asserted (and it un-
) the power to make money
its pleasure, at any time,
o the Union, by controlling
banks, and permitting an ex-
ng a general contraction, of
dium, according to its own
nking institutions were sen-
, and they soon generally
instruments, ready, at all
e mandates; and with the
went, also, that numerous
our commercial cities, who
n bank credits for their sol-
of business; and who are,
or their own safety, to propi-
the money power by distin
evotion in its service. The
ised legislation which esta-
monopoly was, to concentrate
d power of the Union, with
s of corruption, and its nu-
, under the direction and
cknowledged head; thus or-
ular interest as one body, and
ity and concert of action
ted States, and enabling it to
any occasion, its entire and
to support or defeat any mea-
ment. In the hands of this
hus perfectly organized, was
ed dominion over the amount
medium, giving it the power
ue of property and the fruits
quarter of the Union; and to
or bring ruin upon any city
ountry, as might best comport
st or policy.
to conjecture how the mo-
organised, and with such a
ds, would be likely to use it.
arm which pervaded and agi-
ntry, when the Bank of the United States waged war upon the people, in order to compel them to submit to its demands, cannot yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals impoverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly changed into one of gloom and despondency, ought to be indelibly impressed on the memory of the people of the United States If such was its power in a time of peace, what would it not have been in a season of war, with an enemy at your doors? No nation but the freemen of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; yet, if you had not conquered, the Government would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of the few; and this organised money power, from its secret conclave, would have dictated the choice of your highest officers, and compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The forms of your government might, for a time, have remained; but its living spirit would have departed from it.

The distress and suffering inflicted on the people by the bank, are some of the fruits of that system of policy which is continually striving to enlarge the authority of the Federal Government beyond the limits fixed by the constitution. The powers enumerated in that instrument do not confer on Congress the right to establish such a corporation as the Bank of the United States; and the evil consequences which followed may warn us of the danger of departing from the true rule of construction, and of permitting temporary circumstances, or the hope of better promoting the public welfare, to influence, in any degree, our decisions upon the extent of the authority of the General Government. Let us abide by the constitution as it is written, or amend it in the constitutional mode, if it is found to be defective.

The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, even if the constitution did not present an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty; and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behoves you, therefore, to be watchful in your States, as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the moneyed interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head, and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States, and endeavour to obtain there the same organization, which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantages, and State interests and State pride, they will endeavour to establish, in the different States, one moneyed institution with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined; and as the State in which it is chartered, the money power will be able to concentrate its whole strength, and to move together with undivided force, to accomplish any object it may wish to attain.—You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical, and labouring classes of society; and over those whose engagements in trade or speculation render them dependant on bank facilities, the dominion of the State monopoly will be absolute, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank and a paper currency, the money power would, in a few years, govern the State and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking, that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical, and the labouring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in a small district of country, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places; they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependants about them, who hope to grow rich without labour, by their countenance and favour, and who are, therefore, always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the labourer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country; men who love liberty and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who, moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions of freemen who possess it. But, with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side, they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them. The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency, which they are able to control; from the multitude of corporations, with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit, and unless you become more watchful in your States, and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will, in the end, find that the most important powers of Government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations.

The paper money system, and its natural associates monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil; and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth, and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States, and will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety, and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my administration of the Government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it.

While I am thus endeavouring to press upon your attention the principles which I deem of vital importance in the domestic concerns of the country, I ought not to pass over, without notice, the important considerations which should govern your policy towards foreign powers. It is, unquestionably, our true interest to cultivate the most friendly understanding with every nation, and to avoid, by every honourable means, the calamities of war; and we shall best attain this object by frankness and sincerity in our foreign intercourse, by the prompt and faithful execution of treaties, and by justice and impartiality in our conduct to all. But no nation, however desirous of peace, can hope to escape occasional collisions with other powers; and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in a condition to assert our rights, if a resort to force should ever become necessary. Our local situation, our long line of seacoast, indented by numerous bays, with deep rivers opening into the interior, as well as our extended and still increasing commerce, point to the navy as our natural means of defence. It will, in the end, be found to be the cheapest and most effectual; and now is the time, in a season of peace, and with an overflowing revenue, that we can, year after year, add to its strength, without increasing the burdens of the people. It is your true policy. For your navy will not only protect your rich and flourishing commerce in distant seas, but will enable you to reach and annoy the enemy, and will give to defence its greatest efficiency, by meeting danger at a distance from home. It is impossible, by any line of fortifications, to guard every point from attack against a hostile force advancing from the ocean and selecting its object; but they are indispensable to protect cities from bombardment; dock yards and naval arsenals from destruction; to give shelter to merchant vessels in time of war, and to single ships or weaken squadrons when pressed by superior force. Fortifications of this description cannot be too soon completed and armed, and placed in a condition of the most perfect preparation. The abundant means we now possess cannot be applied in any manner more useful to the country; and when this is done, and our naval force sufficiently strengthened, and our militia armed, we need not fear that any nation will wantonly insult us, or needlessly provoke hostilities. We shall more certainly preserve peace, when it is well understood that we are prepared for war.

In presenting to you my fellow-citizens, these parting counsels, I have brought before you the leading principles upon which I endeavored to administer the Government in the high office with which you twice honoured me. Knowing that the path of freedom is continually beset by enemies, who often assume the disguise of friends, I have devoted the last hours of my public life to warn you of the dangers. The progress of the United States, under our free and happy institutions, has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the republic. Our growth has been rapid beyond all former example, in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and all the useful arts which contribute to the comforts and convenience of man; and from the earliest ages of history to the present day, there never have been thirteen millions of people associated together in one political body who enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of the United States. You have no longer any cause to fear danger from abroad; your strength and power are well known throughout the civilized world, as well as the high and gallant bearing of your sons. It is from within, among yourselves, from cupidity, from corruption, from disappointed ambition, and inordinate thirst for power, that factions will be formed and liberty endangered. It is against such designs, whatever disguise the actors may assume, that you have especially to guard yourselves. You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care.—Providence has showered on this favoured land blessings without number, and has chosen you a the guardians of freedom to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May He, who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, make you worthy of the favours he has bestowed, and enable you, with pure hearts and pure hands, and sleepless vigilance, to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge he has committed to your keeping.

My own race is nearly run; advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events, and cease to feel the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty, and that he has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son And filled with gratitude for your constant and unwavering kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farewell.

ANDREW JACKSON.


# Maryland Gazette.

**ANNAPOLIS:**
**Thursday, March 16, 1837.**


## REFORM.

The Bill, entitled, An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed the House of Delegates, (as amended in Senate) on Tuesday last, by a vote—yeas 59, nays 14.

The Act provides, that at the December session 1836, and forever thereafter, the Senate shall be composed of twenty-one Members, to be chosen as therein prescribed.

Sect. 9 provides "That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year of our Lord, 1838, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulged, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis (until the promulging of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and the right to a separate delegation shall cease,) five delegates in and for Baltimore county, five delegates in and for Frederick county, five delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll, and Washington; and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Allegany."

In all elections for Senators to be held after the election for Delegates for December session 1837, Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 13. provides "That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the council to the governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and the whole Executive power of the government of this State, shall be vested exclusively in the governor; subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

In our next we will publish the law in full.

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We have seen 5 Beets, weighing 11¼ lbs. the largest 3¼ lbs.—as also 5 Parsnips, aggregate weight 10½ lbs. largest 3¼ lbs. raised last summer in the Garden of James T. Brice, Esq. of this City. They were all perfectly sound.

## A STATEMENT

Exhibiting the aggregate of Expenditure, and each general charge in Anne-Arundel County for the year 1836.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pensioners, | $3,171 |
| Bridges, | 41 |
| Public Roads, | 3 972 |
| Jurors to the County Court, | 1,560 |
| Public Ferries, | 700 |
| Orphans Court, | 594 74 |
| Bailiffs to the County Court, | 135 56 |
| State Witnesses, | 76 33 |
| SUNDRY ACCOUNTS. | |
| Lewis Sutton, per account, | $22 18 |
| Lewis Sutton, per account for 1835, | 3 81 |
| Benjamin Watkins, per account, | 4 56 |
| Benjamin Watkins, Chief Justice of the Magistrates Court in the 2d District, | 29 53 |
| Caleb White, Associate do do do | 20 |
| Stephen Beard, do do do | 20 |
| Rinaldo Pindell, per account, | 2 28 |
| William O'Hara, Chief Justice of the Magistrates Court in the 1st District, | 4 17 |
| Rinaldo Pindell, Associate do do | 18 |
| John Clayton, do do do | 20 |
| Joseph Nicholson, per account, | 4 04 |
| Roger Tydings, per account, | 93 73 |
| John Young, per account, | 7 |
| Charles Boone, Collector, for Insolvencies for 1834 and 1835, | 93 35 |
| Charles R Stewart, Chief Justice of the Magistrates Court in the 3d Election District, | 9 |
| Frederick Rawlings, Associate do do | 2 |
| Thomas Robinson, do do do | 2 |
| Samuel Nichols, per account, | 1 99 |
| John Thompson, Collector, for Insolvencies for 1835, | 132 01 |
| John Thompson, Collector, per account, | 74 |
| Nathan Shipley, per account, | 1 93 |
| Mortimer Dorsey, Thomas Burgess and Charles W. Hood, Justices of the Magistrates Court in District No. 6, | 41 08 |
| Daniel Hart, per account, | 20 |
| R. Wilson, Jr. per account, (Balto) | 10 |
| Thomas Kell, Clerk Baltimore City Court, per account, | 34 45 |
| John Berryman, Cryer do. per account, | 2 66 |
| H. S. Sanderson, Sheriff do. per account, | 15 21 |
| Francis M. Jarboe, per account use James Iglehart, | 2 |
| James Boyle, Prosecutor, per account, | 318 33 |
| William Brewer, per account, | 1 37 |
| Martin F. Revell, per account, | 11 43 |
| William Brewer, Chief Justice Magistrates Court, Annapolis, | 15 10 |
| Thomas G. Waters, Associate do do | 28 |
| Edward Dubois, do do do | 22 |
| James Iglehart, per account, | 110 53 |
| Robert Welch, of Ben., Sheriff, per account, | 467 49 |
| Gotleb I. Grammer, care of the Court House, | 100 |
| William S. Green, for expenses and compensation under the act for the Conveyance of Process, | 125 |
| William S. Green, Clerk, per account, | 437 16 |
| Henry Coulter, Cryer, per account, | 8 97 |
| Thomas King, Cryer, per account use James Iglehart, | 4 76 |
| John S. Selby, Chief Justice Magistrates Court, District No. 3, | 15 97 |
| Commissioners for A. A. County for covering to a Bridge over the Patuxent on the Columbia Turnpike Road, | 150 |
| William S. Green for Index to the Public Records, subject to the order of the Commissioners for A. A. County, | 1,000 |
| Aaron Duvall, per account, | 8 |
| Commissioners for A. A. County for repairs to Court House, | 200 |
| | 3,665 07 |
| Judges and Clerks of Elections, | 677 |
| Constables Salaries, &c. | 849 08 |
| Alms House, | 3,000 |
| Jail, | 904 02 |
| Commissioners and Clerk, | 664 |
| Lunatic Paupers, | 100 |
| Burying Paupers, | 210 62 |
| Crows Heads, | 306 |
| Commissioners for A. A. County under the Act of Assembly relating to the People of Colour, | 651 |
| Collectors Commission, | 1,386 60 |
| Surplus, | 470 97 |
| Amount of Levy, | $23,113 43 |
| Commissioners of Primary Schools and Clerk, | 4,075 |
| Collectors Commission, | 253 61 |
| | $1 328 61 |
| Amount of Levy, | 4,227 39 |
| Deficit, | $101 26 |

By order of the Commissioners for Anne-Arundel County.

R. J. COWMAN, Clerk.

### APPOINTMENTS

Made by the Commissioners for Anne-Arundel County at their March Session 1837.

*TRUSTEES OF THE POOR.*

Robert W. Kent, William O'Hara, Joseph N. Stockett, Ramsay Waters and George McNeir.

*SUPERVISORS OF THE PUBLIC ROADS.*

John S. Camden, Thomas R Beard, Richard Sellman, John Beard, Richard G. Holliday, Francis Baldwin, Philip Pindell, John T. Richardson, William Urquhart, Samuel Duvall, Solomon G. Clancy, Thomas R. Cross, Benjamin Sumsland, Francis Bird, Thomas W. Tyman, John M. Welch, Abner Linthicum, Frederick Rawlings, John W. Iglins, Nicholas Woodward, William Gardner of Geo., Zachariah Johnson, James Webb, William Linthicum, Seth W. Warfield, Anthony Smith, Richard Warfield, Samuel Nichols, William Moore, James Sykes, Isaac Richardson, Samuel Brown of Jno. R., Nathan Shipley, James A. Meredith, John Fisher, Asbury Pedicord, Humphrey Dorsey, George L. Stockett, Reese Williams, Nathan Dorsey, and Chas. Carroll.

*CONSTABLES.*

For the First Election District—William Urquhart, Bennett Thomas, and Roger Phipps.

For the Second Election District—Osborn Bell, and John Meek.

For the Third Election District—Charles Boone, Zachaus Pumphrey, and Thomas Yewell.

For the Fourth Election District—Benjamin Clarke, William Phelps, and Jesse Conway.

For the Fifth Election District—Singleton Mockbee, William Haines, Joseph Murphey, and Richard Wells, Jr.

For the Sixth Election District—Peregrine Hobbs, Bela Warfield, and Albert G. Shipley.

City of Annapolis—Samuel Evans, Thomas King.

*INSPECTORS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.*

John Mercer, Joseph N. Stockett, Joseph Howard, John S. Sellman, Benjamin Watkins, Jeremiah Hughes, John Ridout of H., Thomas Robinson, John L. Moore, Bushrod W. Marriott, Dr. Gustavus McElhiney, Andrew Ellicott, Jr., Richard G. Stockett, Charles W. Dorsey, Charles Carroll, Thomas Hood, James R. Matthews, and Mortimer Dorsey.

Daniel Murray, Commissioner of Primary Schools in the place of Charles R. Stewart, removed out of the county.

*COLLECTORS OF THE TAX.*

John Beard, Jr. Collector in the First Collection District.

Philemon Warfield, Collector in the Second Collection District.

Thomas C. Miller, Collector in the Third Collection District.

Lewis N. Sewell, Collector in the Fourth Collection District.

Amount of Levy $23,113 43—Rate of Tax per $100, 31 cents.

Primary School Tax $4,075—Rate of Tax per $100, 6 cents.

## OBITUARY.

Died, in Washington, on Tuesday morning the 8th inst. after an illness of eight days of severe pain, which she bore with great resignation and fortitude, Mrs. MARY HOLLAND, aged 36 years, consort of Mr. Isaac Holland, formerly of Annapolis, leaving a disconsolate husband and six children to lament her early departure to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." As a wife, she was affectionate and fond; as a mother, kind and indulgent; as a friend, sincere and ardent.—Globe.

——, in Baltimore, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Ann Le Vacher, in the 86th year of her age, formerly of Annapolis.

——, on Sunday morning last, the 12th instant, Edward Priestley, cabinet maker, in the 59th year of his age. Mr. Priestly was a native of Annapolis He came to Baltimore about the year 1790, a friendless orphan boy, with an aged and helpless mother, to whose support and comfort he devoted his life with the most exemplary filial piety, until her death, which took place only two years ago. By unremitting industry, and unwavering integrity, he secured a competency, and was much respected by a numerous circle of acquaintances. Possessed of a strong mind, a warm heart, and ardent feelings, he was a fast friend, a good neighbor, and a useful citizen. His hand was ever open to relieve the distressed, and a many a widow and orphan, when they hear of his death, will have cause to shed a tear to his memory He met with an accident about two weeks ago, which no doubt hastened his death—returning home between his shop and dwelling, he fell and broke his arm—fever ensued—and he is now no more! He has left two little sons, too young to be sensible of their loss.

[Balt. Amer.


**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Nicholson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, } Ex'rs.
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, }

March 16

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KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, George Pocock, Senior, of Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland, for divers good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, have made, ordained, authorised, nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, authorise, nominate, constitute and appoint, Brice Hobbs of Anne Arundel county, and state aforesaid, my true and lawful Attorney, for me and in my name, and for my own proper use and benefit, to buy, sell, barter, bargain, ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive of and from all my debtors, and any other person or persons whomsoever, all such sum or sums, debts and demands whatsoever, which are now due, or may become due, or owing unto me the said George Pocock, Senior, by and from all the said debtors, and to have, use and take, all lawful ways and means in my name, or otherwise, for the recovery thereof by arrest, distress, or otherwise, and to compound and agree for the same, and acquittance or other discharges for the same, for me and in my name to make, bargain, sell and deliver, and to do all other lawful acts or things whatsoever concerning the premises as fully, in every respect as if I myself were present at the doing thereof.—In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal, this thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

GEORGE POCOCK, Senr. (Seal.)

March 16. 4w

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**LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.**

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court and the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of James Tongue, at suit of Freeland and Hoffman, Edward Dubois, and John F. Wilson, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, of all that tract of land and premises whereon the said James Tongue now resides, better known by the name of Prospect Hill, or by whatsoever name the same may be called, containing about five hundred acres of Land, more or less; the estate is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of the Chesapeake Bay; the soil is equal to any of the West River farms and is now in a high state of cultivation; there is every kind of improvement necessary for the accommodation of any gentleman with a large family; the Mansion House is commodious and in the best repair; there are also Tobacco Houses, a large and commodious Barn, and every other necessary out buildings; I shall also sell sundry valuable Negroes; and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 8th day of April next, at Tracy's Landing, I shall proceed to sell the foregoing property to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the claims due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Late Sheriff A. A. County.

March 16

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**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

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 James Tongue, two at the suit of George R. Gaither, one at the suit of John W. Keerl and Matthew M Keerl, two at the suit of Benjamin Franklin, Adm'r of Robert Franklin, and one at the suit of Richard B. Chenowith, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, either at law or in equity, of all that tract of Land and premises whereon the said James Tongue now resides, called Diana Ford, Beaver Dams, and Padget, and better known by the name of Prospect Hill, or by whatsoever name the same may be called, containing about three hundred and seventy seven acres of Land more or less; also one other tract or parcel of Land lying in the county aforesaid, called Elkton Head Manor, or by whatsoever name the same may be called; a description of the above property is thought unnecessary, as it is presumable persons wishing to buy will view the premises before the day of sale I shall also sell sundry valuable Negroes—and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 8th day of April, at Tracy's Landing, I shall proceed to sell the foregoing property to the highest bidder for Cash, to satisfy the claims due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at half-past twelve o'clock.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff
A. A. County.

March 16.

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**PUBLIC SALE.**

THE subscriber, as Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, will offer at Public Sale, for the benefit of the state of Maryland, at the Dock in the city of Annapolis, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on MONDAY the 27th current, the schooner Two Daughters, and the sloop Harriet, with their tackle and apparel, seized and condemned for a violation of the laws of the State. At the same time and place, will be sold five or six hundred bushels of Oysters found on board the said vessels. Terms, Cash

JOHN S SELBY, Sheriff.

March 16.

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**CHANCERY SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale on TUESDAY the 4th day of April next, on the premises, the HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND adjoining the residence of Mrs Wilmot, in the city of Annapolis, and near the State House, whereof Samuel Maynard, late of said city, died seized

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, the residue to be paid in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with good security. On the ratification of the sale and payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorised to convey.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

The subscriber will sell the above property at private sale at any time previous to the 4th day of April next, and if not sold at private sale, it will on the day above mentioned be exposed to public sale.

JOHN S. SELLMAN, Trustee.

March 16. ts.

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**ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,**

For Internal Improvement in the District of Columbia.

CLASS C, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 18, 1837, AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

**Rich and Splendid Scheme.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $8,823 53-100 |
| 1 | prize of | 15,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 10,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 3,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 2,500 |
| 1 | prize of | 1,816 47-100 |
| 50 | prizes of | 1,000 |
| 50 | prizes of | 500 |
| 50 | prizes of | 300 |
| 63 | prizes of | 250 |
| 68 | prizes of | 100 |
| 63 | prizes of | 80 |
| 63 | prizes of | 70 |
| 63 | prizes of | 60 |
| 126 | prizes of | 50 |
| 126 | prizes of | 40 |
| 3654 | prizes of | 20 |
| 23,436 | prizes of | 10 |
| 27,814 | *prizes, amt'g. to* | $540,200 |

Tickets, $10—Hlf. $5—Qrs. $2 50.
Tickets and Shares for sale at
F. M. JARBOE'S
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

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**TRUSTEES' SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on SATURDAY, the 18th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M at the store formerly occupied by Thomas W. Harris, deceased, in the village of Lower Marlborough, all the real estate of the said Thomas W. Harris, deceased, consisting,

1st. Of the tract or parcel of land on which the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about

**400 ACRES OF LAND,**

situate in Calvert county, and distant about one and a half miles from Lower Marlborough. This farm is said to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; has on it a comfortable Dwelling and all the necessary out houses.

2d. A small parcel of land called

**NOAH ROBINSON,**

situate in said county, containing about SEVENTY ACRES The improvements on this piece of land are a Dwelling House in bad repair, and a Tobacco House.

3d. A Store House and Lot in Lower Marlborough, lately occupied by Mr. Harris. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to visit the premises, which will be shewn by the tenants.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the trustees are authorised to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, }
CHARLES F. MAYER, } Trustees.

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**PUBLIC SALE.**

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 Nimrod Welch, at suit of Charles D. Warfield, and by virtue of said writ, I shall offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 20th day of March next, at the village of Lisbon, near the Poplar Spring, in Anne-Arundel county, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of said Nimrod Welch, either at law or in equity, of, in and to all those tracts, or part of tracts or parcels of Land and premises, lying and being in A. A. county, near the Poplar Spring, called Additional Defence, Sam's Contrivance, Additional Defence Increased; one other called Peace, part of Range Declined, part of John's Hurry, the whole containing 264 acres and 91 square perches. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock. Terms Cash, and will be sold to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. All parties concerned are warned to attend the sale.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Shff. A. A. County.