

the sugar lands of Louisiana, and the cotton lands of Mississippi, will in effect be transported to Atlantic Maryland, and the evil then, it is believed, exchange the repulsive for the attractive force—and by a union of agricultural with her great manufacturing and commercial means, stand with an overflowing population, as her geographical position places her the most important state in the Union.

The means of supplying the bounties recommended, without difficulty, be found in the surplus revenue of the General Government, deposited in the course of this year with the state, and may be beneficially used, in the opinion of your committee, by establishing either a bank, with the capital derived from this source, at the seat of government, or by a division of the sum to establish banks in each of the counties of the state; the interest gained, to be applied to the payment of bounties, and the loans to be made (giving always a preference to those who borrow for the purpose of growing silk or sugar), on the credit of real estate, to the extent of one half its appraised value, upon a credit of ten years, payable in installments. If the interest should be more than sufficient to pay the bounties, the surplus to be added to the capital. This will increase the ability of the state to repay the debt when called for by the government—and the state, it is believed, will be largely benefited and enriched, without adding one cent to the burthen of the people.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
BENJAMIN HOOD, Chairman.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, April 13, 1837.

EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD.
We learn from the *Centreville Times*, that the Commissioners for this road were engaged last week in locating the lateral road from the main line to Centreville.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.
TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1837.
Hartford, April 6th, 1837.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT.—Connecticut has elected the entire Democratic Ticket for State Officers by 1500 majority, and secured large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. Messrs. Tourey, Ingham, Haley, Whittelsey, Pappas and Holt are re-elected to Congress. In no district State in the Union, has the Democracy before been able to elect their entire Congressional Ticket.

The Democrats have elected of the twenty-one Senators, fourteen.

The same party of the 8th inst. held—

Our returns from all the towns in the State except five, gave

Waves, 22,020
Edwards, 29,017

Edwards' majority, 2003

The actual vote is somewhat greater, as only majorities have been returned from some towns. The remaining ones to be heard from will not much vary the result.

There are 114 Democratic representatives elected, and 70 Federal. The remaining towns which have made no choice, and from which we have received no returns, will probably increase the Democratic number.

The trial of Major Gates has been brought to a close, and the Court Martial has acquitted *sine die*.

From the *Carrolltonian of Friday.* ORGANIZATION OF CARROLL COUNTY COURT.

The Court met, on Monday last, in the hours formerly occupied by Joanna Cook, Esq. His honor, Chief Justice Dugessy, was the only member who was present at the opening. The Court engaged then the citizens of the County, in great numbers, resorted to the court-room, until it was crowded to overflowing. The appointment of a Clerk and the admission of Attorneys was the only business which under the circumstances could be transacted.

Judge Dugessy expressed his regret that so important a duty as the appointment of a Clerk to the Court should devolve upon him alone, and observed that unless even a must have prevailed his associates from being present, for he had been ordered by both of them that it was their intention to be in attendance. But he was gratified to find that all the candidates for the appointment were gentlemen of such worth, ability, respectability, and so well qualified to perform the duties of the office, that in the selection he could not fail to appoint an officer who would do ample justice to the public. That he had given the subject all the consideration which its importance merited, and had come to the conclusion that, so far as there was any superiority of qualification among the candidates, it lay in favor of Doctor WILLIAM WILLES, who had given evidence of his ability by the manner in which he had heretofore performed the public trusts which had devolved upon him. That whatever might be the personal partialities of the appointing power, the law forbade their indulgence, and enjoined the exercise of an impartial judgment in selecting an officer who would best perform the duties. His honor then observed, that Doctor WILLIAM WILLES is appointed the Clerk of the Court.

The sense of the court and respect manifested, by the audience during the time occupied by the remarks of the Court, was highly creditable and must have been gratifying to the Chief Justice. And when, in conclusion, the appointment of Doctor WILLES was announced, the audience could not restrain an expression of the satisfaction which they felt in the selection when had been made. In a moment, however, all was respectful silence. The Clerk immediately pro-

ceeded to qualify and bond. Wm. P. MATSEY, Esq. who with several other gentlemen, was admitted to the bar, qualified as the attorney for the State for Carroll county. The appointments of Auditor, &c. were postponed until the next regular term, which is the first Monday in September.

Judge KEECH arrived and took his seat in Court soon after the Clerk had been appointed. Wm. P. MATSEY, JAMES RAYMOND, JAMES M. SHELLEN, A. F. SHRYVER, and T. PARKER, Esqrs. were admitted as Attorneys of the Carroll Court at its first term.

NAVAL.
Commodore LEWIS WARREN, accompanied by Commodore THOS. AR. C. JONES, on Wednesday last, visited the several vessels of the exploring squadron, at Norfolk, and was received on board each with a salute of thirteen guns, with the flag broad pennant at their main. On the conclusion of this ceremonial visit, Commodore JONES hoisted the white broad pennant on board the United States ship Relief, Lieutenant-Commandant THOS. A. DONNIN, which, for the present, remains the flag ship of the exploring squadron.

RATHBUN'S TRIAL.
The trial of Rathbun for forgery was closed at Batavia, New York, on Tuesday last. The jury after being out for some time, came into Court and announced that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were by consent of the counsel, discharged. It is understood seven were for convicting him and five for acquitting him. Rathbun has been committed for a new trial.

OSOLA.
A rumor reaches us via Norfolk that the remarkable Indian warrior—who has been the cause of the non-success of the American arms in several campaigns against the Florida Seminoles—had at length been captured, and that if the Government would pardon him, he would come in. His trial, it is said, have been drawing rations.

STEAMBOAT BURNED AND LOSS OF LIFE.
On her passage from Gloucester to New Orleans, the steamboat *Levee*, Captain Grace, took fire, within fifty miles above that city, and was totally consumed in less than an hour. The cargo consisted principally of 1100 bales of cotton, and hurried with unexampled rapidity. Many of the persons on board were either drowned or burned to death, among them was W. G. Reed, of New York, clerk of the boat.

LARGE IMPORTATIONS OF GRAIN.
It appears, from returns in the New York Express of Saturday, that there were imported into New York during the months of February and March, 792,700 bushels of foreign Wheat, and 25,530 bushels of Rye.

COURT FEDERICO CONEALONIERI.
This distinguished gentleman arrived in Washington city on Sunday morning last, accompanied by his friend Mr. Albion. We are glad to know that he has been shown every attention by the President, and such of our citizens as were aware of his arrival. Those who have enjoyed the high happiness of social intercourse during his brief stay, with this eminent and celebrated victim of Austrian hate, have had added to their former knowledge of his eminent services in the cause of freedom and general philanthropy, and the dreadful price of persecution which he had to pay for the fortune of being great, and the ambition of being good—a personal acquaintance of touching and lasting interest, with the most ennobling and interesting qualities of human nature.

The Court leaves the city to-morrow morning for Norfolk, on his way to Charleston, with the hope, in which the millions of America will participate—the general air of the South, will tend to the renovation of his shattered constitution. May he be gratified! The jailer of Spielberg, has signed the charter of his respect, and the illustrious stranger will pass through our land, honored and adored. Mr. Albion, too, his engaging companion, though yet young, has lived long enough to pass through the ordeal of an Austrian dungeon.

The prominent incidents in the history of this good and unfortunate nobleman are probably known to many of our readers; for he has performed a conspicuous part in events of universal interest, and has been not less distinguished for his misfortunes than his patriotism. The readers of the *Edinburgh Review*, may recollect an article in that journal, in 1821, which gave a particular narrative of the history of Count Conealoni. A nobleman of high rank, and ample fortune, he was animated by the high ambition to improve his country, and devoted himself with ardor to that object. The influence of his character was exerted to raise his dear Italy in a moral respect; and his fortune was freely expended to meliorate its physical condition. Education, among those who had previously been debarr'd from its advantages, he sedulously promoted, as the first and best means of national exaltation. Various improvements in the arts and agriculture were achieved under his auspices. The dark and narrow streets of an Italian city were illumined with gas. He saw what the genius of Fulton was accomplishing for America, and fit the impulse of a kindred stimulation. Lured by him, a steamer boat dashed along the water of the Piedmont with its roar. These are only a few of the objects to which the attention of this patriot was directed.

In 1814 he was sent by Milan to Paris, to represent to the Allied Sovereigns the condition of Italy, and he embraced the occasion to exert

his utmost efforts to have a free government given to his country, by which course he provoked the wrath of Austria, and drew the eyes of Imperial jealousy upon him. In 1821 the long nursed hate found an opportunity of explosion. A share in the hapless revolution of that period was fastened upon him. He was cast into prison, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. After two years confinement he was at last led forth to execution; but on the scaffold, while the axe impended over his neck, the sentence of death was commuted to one of perpetual imprisonment. He was led back to his cell, in the infernal dungeons of Spielberg. Now, after fifteen years of close confinement, at the age of three score years, with health broken, and fortune impaired, he has been released, on condition of expatriation for his life, and chooses our shores as the place of his exile. His wife long since died broken hearted. We welcome this distinguished and sorrow bowed stranger to our country, and trust he will find in the scenes of political freedom and prosperous industry that will present to him, objects of contemplation that may offset in some measure, the memory of suffering and wrong, and rekindle the sympathies which once bound him so strongly to his fellow men.—*Metropolitan.*

IMPORTATION OF WILD BEASTS EXTRAORDINARY.

The wits of Boston set themselves to work on the 1st inst. to box the good people of that city, and by aid of the press to extend their sphere of operations throughout the United States. One of the jokes was to fabricate foreign news, which, if true, would exert a great influence on many of the commercial affairs of this country, and so far, the authors of it are equal to every occasion. We received a ship containing the following news, through the mail, and concluded that it was a hoax, and so stated, but did not in the least diminish its probability. Another joke, which we thought was in the character of a good one, was excellent in its execution. Gilded night-birds were sent by special delivery to our readers as veritable. We enjoy it as a good specimen of what the wits of Boston are capable of.

Great Zoology: Aerial from Africa—Return of the Expedition—Among the Animals are two Giraffes.
The ship *Tigress*, (appropriate name) Captain Hammond, arrived at Boston March 31st, from Cape Town, (Cape of Good Hope) bringing the most splendid collection of natural curiosities ever exhibited in this country. On the succeeding day they were generously exhibited by the proprietors, gratis, to the citizens of Boston, at No. 24, Union street. The animals, according to the Boston Times, were taken by an expedition sent out three years since by Messrs. Macomber, Welch & Co. They were absent so long that at the Cape they were given up for lost—only two, however, of the expedition had died. They penetrated beyond Caffraria, and 300 leagues farther north into the interior of Africa, than any European or American traveler is ever known to have done before. It was thought by the expedition at one time that they saw the mountains of the Moon and the sources of the Nile. They represent the interior country as very thinly inhabited by a race differing from the Negro, Hottentot or Caffre, and mild and gentle, except when excited. Occasional beasts, but much heavier timber was found—wild game of every description; also abundance of wild animals, which were sometimes dangerous. A large African Lion was caught; he suddenly leaped from a copse completely over three of the men, and landed among the nettings, which the company were carrying with them to entrap smaller animals. His roar was tremendous, and his exertions to disentangle himself frightful; but one of the men, with great presence of mind, threw over him an additional quantity of netting, and he was finally secured. He is not very docile, and measures six feet in length, and a half feet from his nose to the tip of his tail. His like was probably never before exhibited in any civilized country.

The greatest curiosities are two large Giraffes, one of the most remarkable specimens of the animal kingdom, the most difficult to preserve alive, and the most sought after by European Potentates to adorn their zoological collections. Ten thousand pounds were offered for them at the Cape to send them to Europe. This superb animal, commonly called the *Cameloopard*, has a fawn like neck and head, towering some 30 feet in air, and with fore legs so long and hind ones so short, that he seems to stand in a perpendicular attitude. He is covered with a soft short fur of fawn colour, with regular white spots, and his eyes is large and of a beautiful hazel color. He divides the hoof, chews the cud, and feeds on the leaf of a tree of the mimosa genus, called by the natives *Kanchoora*, by the planters *Kanchoora*. The one at Paris had several small crumpled horn'd cows, of the Egyptian breed, brought with him to furnish milk. But we abstain from extending this notice of the Giraffe farther for the present, as we hope soon to see in person these first specimens ever brought to America—having been hitherto too costly and too difficult to preserve for our market, and procured only with immense difficulty to pamper the luxury of courts. There are also brought out several Black Ostriches, a huge Condor, a new species of Baboon, a very beautiful G. zelleri, two splendid African Leopards, a large Hyena, and numerous minor animals. What a pity it is that some naturalist or historian did not accompany the expedition. What a flood of new light could be poured upon a subject which so deeply interests the world—a terra incognita to which so many learned societies of Europe have directed their researches, and in attempting to explore which so many gallant lives have perished.—But it was left for Yankee enterprise, stimulated by the omnipotent impulse of gain, to have

accomplished, had they so desired, more than all the Mungo Parkes, Bruce Clappertons, Denhams, Livings and Landers have ever done. We still cherish the hope that some intelligent person connected with the expedition will publish a diary and plain, unvarnished detail of facts, every one of which being entirely new, will possess a charm however minute the narrative.—*N. Y. Eccl. Star.*

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, March 31.
By an express which arrived last night from Fort Dale, we have intelligence to the 26th, and of the most gratifying character. Many of the chiefs and their bands have come in, and some have gone to Tampa Bay, and there is a strong prospect of peace. Our savage foe has been compelled to consent to remove beyond the Mississippi, and preparations are making to accomplish this desirable object speedily.

We have been politely favoured with the following extra of a letter to a gentleman of this city, dated

"Fort Dale, March 26.
"You undoubtedly have had minute details of all the doings with us since our visit to Topkiska. It seems that the Indians were as sick of the war as ourselves, and were happy to take advantage of the first chance of coming to terms. There is no doubt that the war is ended, so far as the chiefs have power to contract. Our camp is inundated with Seminoles, who are moving south of the Hillsboro, in conformity with the treaty stipulations, which requires them all to be there by the 1st proximo. Cloud with his band, are already at Tampa, where all are to assemble by the 10th.

Philip's son came in yesterday, and brought assurance of his father's adhesion. He says that the hatchet is buried with them, and in reply to a question as to what the Miclussees would do, replied, that they would of course come in, as Micanopy had ordered it; but if they did not, the force of the nation would compel them to do so.

I have had many conversations with Jumper, Abraham, Alligator, and Micanopy, and have not the least doubt of their sincere intention to fulfill the terms subscribed to. Alligator is a most sensible, shrewd, active and judicious man; with all the Indians I have seen. Jumper is in a decline from pulmonary affection. He is a sensible man; but, from the state of his health, and consequent low spirits, much is to be feared for him. Abraham is a cunning negro, of good consideration with the Seminoles, and who can do more than any other. Micanopy is not the old fool we thought him, but certainly possessing good sense, and actually exercising executive powers. He was respectable in appearance, with the Council, his remarks evincing judgment, and his deportment suitable and comparing with his nominal rank."

From the *Savannah Georgian*, of April 5, FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamer Free Trade, Capt. Creswell, from Black Creek, via Jacksonville, we received the following from our correspondent at Jacksonville. It confirms the intelligence we have heretofore published.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated "Black Creek, April 2.—No news of consequence from the army. Two companies of dragoons left this place this day for the Savannah river."

Office of the Colonel, Jacksonville, March 30—10 P. M. [From a Correspondent.]

Black Creek, March 30, 1837.
Dear Sir: News has just arrived, that Capt. Beal, with 150 men, surrounded on Sunday last, and took prisoner, twenty Indians, at Swanee Old Town. Three of them have since made their escape—among whom is the noted chief Hicks. This news you may rely upon as being correct.

In haste, yours, &c.
JACKSONVILLE, March 30.

It is reported, that on Sunday last, just at Sandown, a Mr. Pandaris was, within a few miles of Newnansville, fired on by Indians. There were six Indians in the party, and Mr. Pandaris came close upon them before he observed them. They endeavored to cut off his retreat, and seemed more desirous to take him and his horse than to kill him. When they saw that he was about to succeed in making his retreat, they fired two shots at him.

The same party took off two horses belonging to Col. Rawles. These Indians are stragglers, it is supposed, and their acts are no indication of the intention of the Indians generally. The Express from Black Creek to-day brings news in addition to the above, that the son of Philip came into camp at Fort Armstrong, on the 27th inst. sent by his father to obtain rations, and to ask Micanopy to go and see Philip, who had burned himself severely. It seems from this, that Philip had not come in, as stated in our paper of this morning. He is about six miles from camp.

JUNIUS DISCOVERED AGAIN.

The mystery which hangs over the author of the celebrated letters of Junius has been attempted to be removed again and again, by some of the best writers of England. No one has, so far been successful, and the world is destined, most likely, ever to remain in ignorance of the author. The late English papers state that another attempt is to be made, in that they say that the author has been discovered. Sir DAVID BREWSTER is the person who is to unravel the mystery. As the story goes, it appears that Sir David, in examining the papers of his late eminent relative, Mr. Macpherson the translator of Ossian, found a number of notes and letters addressed to that gentleman by one of his friends, which struck him from their resemblance to the style of Junius. They were written on private or ordinary topics, but were all in the peculiar

epigrammatical diction characteristic of that writer. On examining them more critically, he saw that many turns of expression and phrases were precisely or nearly the same, and that the general character of the hand writing corresponded with the facsimile of the hand writing of Junius, which were published in 1812, by Woodfall. The letters were signed "Lachlan Maclean." The question then occurred, who was this Lachlan Maclean? The question is thus answered: He was the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, and was bred to the study of medicine, but became a political writer and adventurer in London, and rose to some eminence. He was once Under Secretary of State, in which capacity he might have become acquainted with State secrets. Having been sent out to India by Government, in 1776, he was shipwrecked and drowned on the passage a circumstance that may account for the non-revelation of the secret as to the authorship of Junius. His papers were all lost at the same time.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

A case of spontaneous combustion occurred at Philadelphia last week, which may be cited to put housekeepers on their guard. The *National Gazette* gives the following account of the phenomenon:—
"On Sunday morning last, about one o'clock, a lady living in Arch, near Eleventh street, in Philadelphia, who was sitting up with her sick husband, was surprised by the sudden breaking out of a flame on the dressing table, on which lay half a quire of letter paper, and on the top of it a news paper. The reflection of the flame from the looking glass made the whole table at first appear to be in a blaze. Although very much alarmed at so unexpected and unaccountable an occurrence, she had the presence of mind to take up the burning mass of paper on the shovel and throw it into a tub of water which stood near. With the same instrument she smothered the blaze which had communicated to the dainty table cover, and the varnish of the table. The only light in the room at the time was a small floating taper, which stood on a stand several feet from the dressing case. When she had sufficiently recovered from her surprise to investigate the cause of this singular occurrence, she recollected that on the Thursday before she had spread a rag with sweet oil for a blister, and had left it for few moments on the dressing table, which had occasioned a great spot on the cover. The papers lay on or near this spot at 9 o'clock on Saturday night a peculiar atmospheric smell had been perceived in the room, but the source of it had not been suspected. No doubt the process of combustion had been going on slowly for some time in the cloth and letter paper, until a chilling air, it burst into a flame in the newspaper. May not many fires, which have been considered the works of incendiaries, have originated from a similar cause?"

CINCINNATI, April 3. LONGEVITY.

There is now living in Crosby town in this county, an old gentleman, Mr. Oliver Hays, who was 102 years old in August last. His health is good, having never known a day's sickness. He draws a pension, and generally walks into town, 25 miles, to receive it, and walks out, next day, to the residence of one of his grandsons and returns home at his leisure. His wife is also still living, about 100 years old. This account is from his grandson.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.

April 11th, 1837.

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 Samuel Maynard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April 1837.

JOHN S. SELLMAN, Adm'r.
April 13.

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 James Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April 1837.

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JOHN S. SELLMAN, Adm'r.
April 13.

The office in the public of the fering tickets to want of purchasers two or three more and another of S consequence of no gain, three next and two of \$25

25,000

VIRGINIA CLASS

To be drawn at day, A AT THREE

Rich and 1 prize 0 1 prize 0 1 prize 0 2 prizes 0 2 prizes 0 20 prizes 0 20 prizes 0 50 prizes 0 56 prizes 0

66 Number Lot Tickets \$3—

10,000

MARYLAND CLASS

To be drawn at day, A D. S. GREGO

SPLENDID 1 prize of 1 prize of 1 prize of 1 prize of 10 prizes of 10 prizes of 10 prizes of 10 prizes of 55 prizes of 110 prizes of

Lowest prize Tickets \$5—Halv

Tickets and F. M. J. LOTTERY & E (Church st April 13

STATE OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Application of cholson and tators of James Nandel county, dec they give the notice ditors to exhibit the deceased, and that i each week, for the weeks, in one of t Annapolis.

SAM'L Reg.

NOTICE IS

THAT the subse county, hath obtaine of Anne Arundel c ters testamentary o James Nicholson county, deceased, against the said dec to exhibit the same, of, to the subscriber day of September n by law be excluded said estate. Given day of March, 1837.

JOSEPH N. JOHN P. N. March 23

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