MESSAGE

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN:—In my message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge D'Affaires at Paris had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, in relation to the payment of the indemnification, secured by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, and that when advices of the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, containing among other things, the correspondence on this subject between our Charge d'Affairs and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen, that France requires, as a condition precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government to be due, that certain explanations shall be made, of which she dictates the terms. These terms are such as that Government has already been officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France to fulfil engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world. The nature of the act which France requires from this Government, is clearly set forth in the letter of the French Minister, marked No. 4.

We will pay the money, says he, when "the Government of the United States is ready, on its part, to declare to us by addressing its claim to us officially, in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;" and he adds, "if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error." In the letter marked No. 6, the French Minister also remarks, that, "the Government of the United States knows, that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the treaty of July 4, 1831."

Obliged by the precise language thus used by the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the United States, and persuaded, that, on considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands, if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our Government shall be persisted in. This pretension is rendered the more unreasonably by the fact, that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition—a condition the more humiliating, because it is demanded as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an address to her fears rather than to her justice. She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our Ministry accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it, officially communicated by him, in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the 25th of April, 1835, and repeated by my published approval of that letter after the bill of indemnification. Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act, in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgement of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic councils? She will never obtain it. The spirit of the American people, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government forbid it.

As the answer of the French Minister to our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, contains an allusion to a letter addressed by him to the representative of France at this place, it now becomes proper to lay before you the correspondence, had between that functionary and the Secretary of State, relative to that letter, and to accompany the same with such explanations as will enable you to understand the course of the Executive in regard to it. Recurring to the historical statement made at the commencement of your session, of the origin and progress of our difficulties with France, it will be recollected that, on the return of our Minister to the United States, I caused my official approval of the explanations he had given to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be made public. As the French Government had noticed the message without its being officially communicated, it was not doubted that, if they were disposed to pay the money due to us, they would notice any public explanation of the Government of the United States in the same way. But, contrary to these well founded expectations, the French Ministry did not take this fair opportunity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate position, and to do justice to the United States.

Whilst, however the Government of the United States was awaiting the movements of the French Government, in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Charge d'Affairs in Washington, who desired to read to him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was asked whether he was instructed or directed to make any official communication, and replied that he was only authorized to read the letter, and furnish a copy if requested. The substance of its contents, it is presumed, may be gathered from Nos. 4 and 6 herewith transmitted. It was an attempt to make known to the Government of the United States, privately, in what manner it could make explanations, apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the twenty-five millions of francs. No exception was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse, but the suggestions made in it were, in their substance, wholly inadmissible. Not being in the shape of an official communication to this Government, it did not admit of reply or official notice, nor could it safely be made the basis of any action by the Executive or the Legislature; and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, because he could have had no use for it. Copies of papers marked Nos. 9, 10, and 11, show an attempt on the part of the French Charge d'Affairs, many weeks afterwards, to place a copy of this paper among the archives of this Government, which, for obvious reasons, was not allowed to be done; but the assurance before given was repeated, that any official communication which he might be authorized to make in the accustomed form, would receive a prompt and just consideration.

The indiscretion of this attempt was made more manifest, by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affairs, that the object was to bring this letter before Congress and the American people, as foreign agents, on a subject of disagreement between their Government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the American people, they will hereafter it is hoped, better appreciate their own rights, and the respect due to others, than to attempt to use the Executive as the passive organ of their communications. It is due to the character of our institutions, that the diplomatic intercourse of the Government should be conducted with the utmost directness and simplicity, and that in all cases of importance, the communications received or made by the Executive, should assume the accustomed official form.

It is only by insisting on this form, that foreign powers can be held to full responsibility, that their communications can be officially replied to or that the advice or interference of the Legislature can, with propriety, be invited by the President. This course is also best calculated, on the one hand, to shield that officer from unjust suspicions, and on the other, to subject this portion of his acts to public scrutiny; and if occasion shall require it, to constitutional animadversion. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as, in addition to other important interests it very intimately concerned the national honor; a matter in my judgment, much too sacred to be made the subject of private and unofficial negotiation.

It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read to the Secretary of State on the 11th of September last. This was the first authentic indication of the specific views of the French Government, received by the Government of the United States after the passage of the bill of indemnification.—Inasmuch as the letter had been written before the official notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's last explanation and remonstrance could have reached Paris, just ground of hope was left, as has been before stated that the French Government on receiving that information, in the same manner the alledged offending message had reached them would desist from their extraordinary demand and pay the money at once. To give them an opportunity to do so, and, at all events, to elicit their final determination, and the ground they intended to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affairs, were adverted to at the commencement of the present session of Congress. The result, as you have seen, is a demand of an official written expression of regrets, and a direct explanation addressed to France, with a distinct intimation that this is a *sine qua non*.

Mr. Barton having, in pursuance of his instructions, returned to the United States, and the Charge d'Affairs of France having been recalled, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended—a state of things originating in an unreasonable susceptibility on the part of the French Government, and rendered necessary on our part by their refusal to perform engagements contained in a treaty, from the faithful performance of which by us they are to this day enjoying many important commercial advantages.

It is time this unequal position of affairs should cease, and that Legislative action should be brought to sustain Executive exertion in such measures as the case may require. While France persist in her refusal to comply with the terms of a treaty, the object of which was, by removing all causes of mutual complaint, to renew ancient feelings of friendship, and to unite the two nations in the bonds of amity, and of a mutually beneficial commerce, she cannot justly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies as the law of nations and the circumstances of the case may authorise and demand. Of the nature of these remedies, I have heretofore had occasion to speak; and, in refference to a particular contingency, to express my conviction that reprisals would be best adapted to the emergency then contemplated. Since that period, France, by all the departments of her Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty; and has appropriated the moneys which are necessary to its execution; and though payment is withheld on grounds vitally important to our existence as an independent nation, it is not to be believed that she can have determined permanently to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me, that, until such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to retaliate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this, and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse, or other remedies, you as the representatives of the people, must determine. I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due, and also as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be rendered necessary by subsequent events.

The return of our charge d' Affaires is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these armaments, I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging, except such as are common to yourselves and the public; but whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue.—They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparation on our part, and I therefore strongly urge large and speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy, and the completion of our coast defences.

If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and the people of the United States on the questions now pending between the two nations, then indeed, would it be dishonorable to pause a moment on the alternative which such a state of things would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no armament, however powerful and imposing, at a distance, or on our coast, will, I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties which we owe to our constituents, to our national character, and to the world.

The House of Representatives, at the close of the last session of Congress, unanimously resolved, that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on by the United States. It is due to the welfare of the human race, not less than to our own interests and honor, that this resolution should, at all hazards, be adhered to.—If, after so signal an example as that given by the American people, during their long protracted difficulties with France, of forbearance under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification, which after years of remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1821, and to set at nought the obligation it impresses, the United States will not be the only sufferers. The efforts of humanity and religion, to substitute the appeals of justice, and the arbitrament of reason, for the coercive measures usually resorted to by injured nations, will receive little encouragement from such an issue. By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves, and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall therefore not only preserve the pecuniary interests of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country, but do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties, and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization, and improvement.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, January 15, 1836.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Chancery, made December 31, 1835, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder, at McKnight's store house, the following tracts or parts of tracts of land of which Robert Hart died seized, to wit: Naboth's Vineyard, 630½ acres; Bay Side Pasture, 70 acres; Betty's Desire, 9 acres; Foxwell's Venture, 45 acres; Roger's Chance, 47 acres; Strife, 12¼ acres; Hog Range, 69 acres; Cow Range, 18 acres; Cow Pasture, 20 acres; Soldier's Privilege, 16¼ acres; Beaver Dam Range, 250 acres Lot No. 1 Slacum's Conclusion, 175 acres; Lot No. 1, by commission, called Hog Yard Quarter, part of Widow's Purchase and Slacum's Conclusion, 112 acres; Slacum's Lot, per commission 982 acres; Bachelor's Folly, 40 acres; Gootee's Lot, 4½ acres; Blind Trader, 45 acres; Addition to Liberty, part, 19¼ acres; Bramble's Liberty, 31¼ acres; Gootee's Lot, 145 acres; Rent, 100 acres; Garder's Labyrinth, (or Saybrink) 52 acres; Addition to Doe Park and Outlet, 11 acres; Outlet, 10 acres; Good Luck upon Hardship and Regulation, 206 acres; Parris, Mulberry Island and Black Swamp, 106 acres; Boot Brook, part, 14 acres; Gootee's Chance and Gootee's Defiance, (bought of Wm. H. Yates, Collector, as the property of Reuben Andrews's heirs,) the quantity not now known; Bull Point or Cold Comfort, 10 acres. The above property lies in Lake's District. A large part of this property is said to be abundantly furnished with young, large and thriving timber of valuable quality. This sale is particularly inviting to those engaged in ship building or other departments of wood trade. The various parts constitute an immense body of timber ground of the best kind. Those who are disposed to purchase, will call on or write to William W. Lake, Esq., living near the property, and he will furnish all the information desired.

At the same time I will offer for sale all the interest of the said Robert Hart in the following parts of tracts of land, lying in Cambridge District, to wit: Sandy Ridge, Addition to ditto, Squirrel point Neck and Bachelor's Range, containing together 50 acres. This property is said to have been bought from Letitia Robinson, but I believe an undisputed title is resident in Robert Hart

The sale of the above property will take place on Wednesday, the 10th of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The property will be sold in lots or parcels to suit purchasers.

On Tuesday, the 9th of February, I will sell, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at New Market, the tracts or parts of tracts called Tryall and Linster, part, containing 43½ acres.

The terms will be one-fourth cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

Persons having claims against the said estate are now notified to file them in the Chancery Office, at Annapolis, properly vouched, within six months from the day of sale; they may otherwise lose all interest in the proceeds of this sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Jan. 9 5w [A]

The Delaware Intelligencer and the Baltimore Chronicle will please publish the above lawts, and charge this office.

Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on Thursday the 11th day of February next, all the

REAL ESTATE

of which Thomas Gillis, late of Somerset county, died seized, for the payment of his debts.

The sale will take place at the house of Mr. Porter, Barren Creek, at the hour of 2, in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, will be one fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

All persons having claims against this estate, are notified to file them properly authenticated, in the Register of Chancery's office, at Annapolis, within six months from the day of sale; they may, otherwise, be excluded from all interest in the proceeds of this sale.

Jan 9 H. PAGE, Trustee.

The Princess Anne Herald is requested to insert this advertisement till sale, mark price, and charge this office.

Real Estate, for Sale.

PURSUANT to competent authority, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder, on Tuesday, the 9th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the House and Lot in New Market, formerly the residence of Dr. James Sulivane, and sold by James Chaplain, Esq., and deeded by him to Charles D. Pritchard, Edward R. Pritchard and Dult J. Pritchard, as joint tenants in fee.

The sale will take place in New Market, near the premises, and the property will be sold subject to the lease for the present year, if any such exist.

The terms of sale will be one-fourth cash, the remainder in six, twelve and eighteen months, with security approved by the trustee, with interest from the day of sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Jan. 9 5w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has attached to his establishment a Wheelwright Shop; and that he is prepared to execute orders in that line of business, with despatch, in a neat and durable manner. He solicits a share of public patronage.

RICHARD PHILLIPS.

Cambridge, June 20 tf

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS J. HENRY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in two or three days he will remove to the store room adjoining the Chronicle Office, at the corner of High and Poplar streets, where he will open a large and well selected assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Having lately been to market and made many advantageous purchases, he will be enabled to sell at low prices and on pleasing terms. Those, therefore, who wish to get bargains would do well to give him a call. His stock on hand is well adapted to the season, and embraces a great variety of articles both in the Dry Goods and Grocery line, which in point of style and quality are unsurpassed. He invites the public to call and view his supply.

Cambridge, Jan. 2d, 1836.

Newark College.

THE Trustees of Newark College are gratified in being able to announce to the public that the duties of the institution were resumed at the collegiate year with the most flattering prospects. The Rev. Dr. *Richard S. Mason*, of New York, the President elect, a gentleman of high standing for his intellectual qualifications and literary attainments, has accepted the office, and entered upon its duties. The Rev. *T. H. Simpson*, of Marietta, Pennsylvania, who was elected Professor of Languages, and who is an experienced teacher and eminently qualified for the station, has also accepted and entered upon the duties of his office. And Mr. *R. W. Tilson*, of New York, who has been highly recommended as a gentleman of eminent standing in this profession, has been lately *unanimously* elected Professor of Mathematics in the collegiate department, and accepted of the office. Mr *N. Z. Graves*, who has been adjunct Professor of Mathematics and Principal of the academical department, since the organization of the institution, still continues in that connexion, and is *deservedly* esteemed both as a Professor and as a gentleman. The requisite number of Tutors have also been appointed—so that there is now an efficient Faculty. And the testimonials in favor of these gentlemen who have accepted and entered upon the duties of their office, are such as entitle them to the entire confidence of the Board. A Steward of high reputation has also been appointed, who has entered upon the duties of his station, and gives entire satisfaction. The Trustees are determined to do all in their power to place the college on the most respectable footing. The vigorous measures, which they have already adopted, the unanimity and harmony which now prevail in the Board, and the selection of President and Professors as above announced, it is confidently hoped, will soon cause the institution to attain a high standing as well as merit, and receive a liberal patronage from an enlightened community.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS CLAYTON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

ANDREW C. GRAY, Sec'y.

Dec. 5 2m

FOR SALE,

A handsome well finished SULKEY nearly new; and a very fine well-broke young carriage HORSE, of large size; and one of smaller size—which last is, also, a first rate saddle Horse; and one or two firm plough Horses; and a yoke of excellent OXEN—on a reasonable credit.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Jan. 9, 1836.

TO RENT,

Two large ROOMS—the lower and upper front rooms, on the east end of his brick houses, at the corner of Market and Poplar streets, Cambridge. J. E. M.

Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancery Court, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, all those HOUSES AND LOTS at Cabin Creek of which Peter Medford died seized.

The sale will take place at New Market, on Tuesday the 9th of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are one fourth cash on the day of sale, the remainder in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from date, secured by bond and securities approved by the trustee.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Jan 9

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY, on Saturday, the 18th ultimo, a negro man named

JACK,

about thirty years old, of dark color, and has large grey or whitish eyes, with much hair or wool on the breast. He is about five feet three or four inches high, stout made, and walks rather with a dodge. He took away with him a new suit of blue striped kersey, one striped cotton kersey, black and white, one brown frock coat with pearl buttons, boots, shoes, a fur hat, and a quantity of other clothing not recollected. If the above Jack is taken in the county, thirty dollars will be given; one hundred dollars if taken out of the county; and one hundred and fifty dollars if out of the State, so that, in either case, I get him again.

JOSEPH LECOMPTE.

Near Cambridge, Dor. Co., Md., May 2, 1835.

Sheriffalty.

AT the earnest solicitations of my friends, in various parts of the county, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Dorchester. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with such fidelity and faithfulness as will afford satisfaction to my fellow citizens.

HIRAM W. WOOLFORD.

Aug 29

WE are authorised to announce HENRY COOK, Esq., as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of this county

Sept 18

Mr. Callahan: JAMES A. WADDELL Esq., has consented to become a candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and will be strongly supported by many voters in

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Oct. 12, 1835

Woodland wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of good TIMBERED LAND, situated near the water, and lying either in Dorchester or Talbot county. A large tract would be preferred, and a liberal price paid. Persons wishing to sell such property will please make early application to the subscriber, either in person or by letter, post paid.

LEVIN W. TALL.

Tobacco Stick, Dorchester co., Md., Nov. 21 tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach, Gig and Harness making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred,) between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years: one at each of the following branches, viz: Body Making, Harness Making, Smithing and Painting.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

Easton, July 25

N. B.—All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Bridle-bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent counties can have plating done at a short notice, and as cheap as they can have it done in the city. A. & H.

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN who can exhibit respectable testimonials, of correct moral character, also satisfactory recommendations that he is capacitated to teach all branches, embracing a complete English education, will receive an appointment as principal in the New Market Academy—the duties of which institution, if a competent Teacher shall have been procured, will be resumed on the first of January, 1836.

Apply to

THOMAS HY. HANDY,
One of the Trustees.

New Market, Dor. co., Md., October 24, 1835.

The Baltimore Republican will give the above eight weekly insertions, and charge the Chronicle office.

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of Negroes in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that he *is not dead*, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the HIGHEST PRICES for their

NEGROES.

Persons having negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

Oct. 6, 1832.

Cash for Negroes,

INCLUDING both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market or may come in.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

Princess Anne, June 20 tf

☞All communications addressed to us, at Princess-Anne, or Mr. Alex. S. Jones, Easton, our agent, will be punctually attended to

The Salmagundi,

AND

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Embellished with a multitude of

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its pricipal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost, to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞and he pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that more than

500 Engravings

will be furnished to the patrons of this journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satires, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of The Salmagundi will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞The Salmagundi will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞All orders must come postage paid.

Address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

Jan. 9, 1836.

JOB-PRINTING, of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder, on Wednesday, the 10th day of February next, all the

REAL ESTATE

of which Frederick Willey died seized, for the payment of his debts. The property consists of the following tracts or parts of tracts, to wit:

Timber Swamp, containing 24½ acres; Timber Yard Swamp, 80 acres; do. Swamp, 12½ acres; and Slacum's Purchase, 10 acres.

The sale will take place at McKnight's store house, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the day above mentioned.

The terms of sale are, one fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, with bond and security approved by the trustee.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are now advised to file them in the Chancery Office, at Annapolis, properly authenticated; else they may lose the benefit of this sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Jan. 9 5w

250 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, on Saturday night last, the 26th ultimo, negro men

Jacob and Kit.

JACOB, who calls himself Jacob Ennalls, is about thirty or forty years old, five feet six or eight inches high, and spare made, with a thin visage and a chesnut colour. He wears whiskers, and has a scar on his upper lip, from a bite in fighting—one of his great toes is also disfigured, in consequence of having been mashed when he was a boy, by the fore part of an ox cart against the tongue. He has good use of carpenter's tools—wore away blue kersey pantaloons and roundabout, old drab great coat and fur hat—and has twenty five or thirty dollars in his possession.

KIT, or Christopher Macer, as he styles himself, is about thirty years old, five feet six or seven inches high, well made, and has rather a high forehead, with a light chesnut color, and a considerable impediment in his speech. He took with him a light drab colored box coat, and several suits of clothing which are not particularly recollected.

For the apprehension of either of these negroes, thirty dollars will be given if taken in the county, or fifty dollars if taken out of the county and in the state, or one hundred and twenty five dollars if taken out of the state; provided he be delivered to the subscriber, or secured so that he gets him again: Or, for that of both of them, twice the sum will of course be paid.

SAMUEL KEENE, of E.

Oct 3, 1835

The Journal, Wilmington, and U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia, are requested to publish this advertisement to the amount of two dollars, each, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle.

American Magazine

OF

Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

VOLUME II.

Published by the Boston Bewick Company, No. 47, Court street, Boston.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fulfil the promises made in the outset of the work. We intend to 'stick to our text;' and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant. The *utile et dulce* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study,—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our's exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of art, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are in the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labours to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we shall be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, charged for it in advance.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.

Boston, September, 1835. [oc 17]

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