ADDRESS OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Fellow Citizens:—The recent adjournment of the Legislature, and the determination of that body to hold an extra session, on the fourth Monday of May, for the purpose of deciding upon the great question of the Internal Improvements of the State, have presented to our consideration a subject of most engrossing interest. The pendency of this question calls for the earnest and immediate action of every portion of the State. The members of the General Assembly look to their constituents for instructions. It is their right to ask these instructions: it is the duty of the people to give them promptly.

The citizens of Baltimore have been the first to move in this emergency. It was peculiarly their province to take the earliest occasion to express their own opinions on the subject in discussion, and to invite the people of the State to do the same thing. Baltimore has an immense stake in the success of the public works. She has contributed largely to their accomplishment; she expects to contribute much more. Every interest in Maryland has a fibre that connects it with Baltimore. The welfare of every county is in part the welfare of the city; and, in return, the welfare of the city is materially the source of prosperity to the counties. Her advance in population, trade and resource supplies a most important addition to the wealth and power of Maryland. Her hopes are the hopes of the State; her strength is the strength of the State; her sentiments, she persuades herself, will be the sentiments of the State. It was, therefore, her duty to move promptly in this matter.

Actuated by these convictions, the people of Baltimore lost no time after the adjournment, to convene together and adopt measures proper to the occasion. Their meeting was held on the 6th inst. They passed resolutions inviting their fellow citizens friendly to Internal Improvements throughout the State, to meet them in Convention, at the city of Baltimore, on Monday the second day of May next. To this Convention they respectfully invite every city, town, village and election district, in every county, to send a delegation of friends to the great works of Internal Improvement in this State.

The proposed Convention must be a great instrument for the accomplishment of good; but its efficacy will depend altogether upon the zeal with which it is sustained by the people.

Let us state briefly to you our reasons for asking this Convention.

You all know that a crisis has arrived in the internal affairs of Maryland;—a crisis which demands the most energetic measures. This crisis has sprung out of a multitude of causes. We will enumerate some of them:

First. Pennsylvania has completed her immense line of canals and rail roads: they have cost her upwards of twenty millions of dollars. Their results upon her prosperity and power are beyond all calculation. They have repaid her ten fold—yes, a hundred fold—in benefits. The great trade of the west has been rolled into her mart, and that trade increases yearly to an extent that must throw in upon her the wealth of empires. It should be divided with Maryland; and may be divided with us whenever the wisdom of our State shall provide it a way, and welcome it to our towns. The inclinations of the western people, their interest, their geographical position, all make it certain that a large share of the western commerce must seek our markets when we give it the aid of the proper roads and canals. This abundance poured into the lap of Maryland cannot fail to elevate her into the rank of the most powerful States of the Union. It will greatly increase our population, our public revenues, the value of our lands and the sale of the produce of our soil.

Second. The west is directing her enterprise towards the extension of the improvements of Maryland from the Ohio river to the lakes, and from the lakes to the Mississippi. The States beyond the Ohio are all in motion. The desire is to make the way easy from the remotest lake frontier into the very bosom of our State. Their works are dependent upon ours: they are waiting for us. When they are completed, we shall have a communication with lake Erie of less than two days' journey from Baltimore; with lake Michigan of less than four days; and with the Upper Mississippi of less than six days. We shall have this, if we do justice to ourselves, in the lapse of a few years. To what still more remote confine this chain of communication and its various branches shall extend, no man of the present day can conjecture. The scheme now in our view, and which is soon to be finished, far surpasses the greatest exploits of inland transportation known to the old world. The necessity for our action is most urgent. Our State must do her part, and do it at once, lest our neighbor States take these connections into their own borders. Every man in Maryland who examines the subject, and studies his map, will see that he should now be at work to secure the communications to his own State.

The third cause which has brought us to the crisis, is to be found in the efforts of the States all around us. New York is now making two rail roads, besides her canal, to the West. She cares not for the millions they are to cost. Pennsylvania has her canal; but she is at work to get a rail road, besides, of the same limit. This is already finished in part, and under contract, as to part, from Philadelphia to Chambersburg; the State will soon take it to the Ohio. Virginia is making her line from Richmond to the mouth of the Kenhawa. South Carolina is making hers from Charleston to Cincinnati. When these States are busy we should not be idle.

Fourth. The Canal and Rail Road to unite Maryland with the west have both come to a halt for want of money. If they are to go no further, all, or nearly all, that has been already expended upon them, will be lost to the State. Certainly the State will lose all the promised benefits of the connection with the Ohio, which are so important to our prosperity. Such works as these cannot be permitted to stand half finished. The State holds the value of upwards of three millions of dollars in them. She has borrowed this money, and must pay the interest. When she borrowed it, she did so with the conviction that, upon the works being finished, they would yield her enough to pay the interest, while the people would enjoy all the benefits of their transportation and trade. It was a wise and sound reckoning, and will be made good. But, let it be remembered, the works must be *finished*, to justify the hopes of the State. They must be finished *quickly*, because the longer they are delayed the longer shall we be before we get the expected remuneration. They must be finished quickly, because it is right that the present generation should enjoy them as well as posterity. They *can* be finished quickly, if the people of Maryland so determine.

A due consideration of these four causes which give importance to the present juncture, will show the people of Maryland, that the State must lose much by her delay to act decisively on the questions to be proposed to the Convention. There are other reasons which indicate the peculiar fitness of the present moment for action, even if no loss were to follow our delay.

First—The period is most propitious, because our country is now singularly rich in resource. She enjoys an overflowing treasury, unlimited credit, an immunity from taxation, and profound peace with all the world. Every State in the Union is strengthened by this condition of the General Government; and by common consent they have all turned their thoughts towards the improvement of their domestic resources. Civilization is pushing its conquests over the most remote frontier, and trade is following in her footsteps. The wealth of the new States is profusely distributed into the coffers of the old, by that increasing commerce between them which sheds equal bounties upon both. It is naturally a time to apply all our energies to perpetuate and enlarge these advantages.

Secondly—Maryland possesses peculiar sources of wealth in her Allegany Mountains, which the completion of the Canal will develop to the happiest extent. The coal mines of that region are destined to attract the most earnest consideration of a large part of the Union. All New England will, before many years, be supplied with fuel from Maryland. The coal trade will build up a city of itself at that point where the canal meets the Chesapeake. The collier vessels which transport this commodity will be as numerous as those which ply along the coast of Britain; their pursuits will be the cherished objects of government support; their decks the first and best and most numerous schools of seamen for the American Navy. It is the policy as it will be the glory of Maryland to give the first impulse to this splendid result, by the vigorous and early prosecution of the canal to Cumberland.

Thirdly—The State is urged to instant action for the completion of the great western rail road, not only by the considerations heretofore thrown out, but also because the completion of it now, being of great importance to the Union as necessary to the transportation of the mails, will insure a valuable contract with the General Government—a contract which will tend to increase the certainty of reimbursement to the State of whatever amount she may engage to pay for interest on the capital to be borrowed for this work.

Fourthly—It is highly expedient for the State, at this time, to contribute largely to the completion of her public works, because being in possession of the soundest credit, both at home and abroad, that credit may be used to bring to her citizens a considerable amount of foreign capital, which being destined to be spent in valuable improvements within her territory, will produce the triple benefit of promoting the works, employing her people, and giving vigor to her various banking institutions lately organised with reference to the manifest want of banking capital in the State.

These, fellow citizens, are some of the most prominent arguments which have induced the City of Baltimore to invite the formation of the Convention of the 2nd of May next.

It is well known that a majority of the Legislature are altogether friendly to an extensive system of Internal Improvement. It cannot be doubted that the people are so. At the late session of the Assembly, several gentlemen, unquestioned friends of the public works, did not sustain the bill reported by the committee, because that bill contained features not altogether consonant with the wishes of particular districts of the State. It was a great measure, of momentous import, and involving a grave responsibility on the part both of its supporters and opponents. The session had been one of unusual labour and anxiety. This very important measure came into debate at a late period, and it was obvious that its discussion was embarrassed by a sense of its magnitude and by the pressure of the approaching adjournment. Under these circumstances, it was a natural and a wise suggestion for the Legislature to take a breathing space, with a view to further reflection and consultation with their constituents. They accordingly adjourned to meet again on the 23d of May, consigning, in the meantime, the subject to an intelligent joint committee of both houses who are instructed to report at the re assembling of the Legislature. An interval of forty-one days has yet to intervene before the Legislature shall meet in accordance with its resolution. That interval, in the opinion of the city of Baltimore, should be devoted to the consideration by the people of the great question lately in debate. In order to secure a full and intelligent expression of the sentiments of the people upon this question, we have invited our fellow citizens from every section of the States into the Covention proposed to be held on the 2d of May. We trust that our invitation will meet a ready response from our fellow citizens throughout Maryland, and that we shall see assembled, at the appointed day, a numerous delegation of the friends of Internal Improvement from every city, town, village and election district of every county in the State.

The subjects to be brought into the deliberation of the Convention have been partly enumerated. There are others of great magnitude and interest to which no reference has yet been made. Amongst these the project of constructing a rail road through the Eastern Shore to Watkins' Point is one which has risen into consideration within a few years past. The people of Baltimore rejoice to see their fellow citizens of the Eastern Shore turning their attention towards works of Internal Improvement. We feel persuaded that an intelligent devotion to this policy, on that side of the Bay, cannot but produce the best effects upon its domestic prosperity. Villages must grow along this line of communication, and many sections of country now unimproved will be converted into thriving and profitable farms. If the enterprise of the Eastern Shore be united upon a single work calculated to facilitate their communications with the commercial markets North and South, there can be no doubt of the ready co-operation with them of the friends of Internal Improvement throughout the State, and the entire success of the endeavor. The accomplishment of this purpose will not only promote the prosperity of that shore by the direct benefit of the work when finished, but will also greatly contribute to the same result by the large amount of foreign capital which must necessarily be expended amongst the people of that quarter of the State during its construction.

The citizens of the Eastern Shore have ever shown a liberal spirit towards the great interests of the State. They, even more intimately than the western counties, are connected with the prosperity of the city of Baltimore. To them, the Chesapeake has shortened the distance of separation from the *emporium* of the State, and brought them into close habits of commercial and domestic alliance. The city enumerates amongst her population a representative of almost every family of the Eastern Shore; the bonds between us are not only those of interest, of joint citizenship, or of near association;—they are the bonds of consanguinity and affection; and, true to this relation, we have ever found that Shore responsive to every suggestion which was likely to promote the welfare of the city. We trust that at the approaching Convention we shall not find this kindly sentiment chilled by time, or blunted by use.

It is not the purpose of this address even to enumerate, much less to descant upon the many subjects of interest to different portions of the State, which will probably engage the attention of the Convention. The delegates when assembled will doubtless decide on many useful and favorable schemes of improvement interesting to the whole State, and especially important to particular districts. The citizens of Baltimore will ever be found amongst the foremost to support a broad and liberal system. Conscious that a large share of the responsibility and burden of the system will be upon them, they do not shrink from the magnitude of the enterprise, because they regard it now as a problem settled by the experience of our sister States *that the fair cost of good works when promptly executed, no matter how extensive, never can lessen the wealth of the people who construct them; but on the contrary, such works return a rich bounty to the generation which makes them, by refunding the capital employed, enlarging trade, creating new demands for labor, raising greatly the value of land in all directions, rewarding industry by large profits, and finally by supplying a public revenue which relieves the people from even the ordinary taxes of government.*

Fellow citizens, to procure and perpetuate these blessings for us and our posterity, we have invited you to the Convention of the second of May.

S. SMITH,
Chairman of the Meeting of the Citizens of Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 12th, 1836.

Singular Occurrence.—The new year is bissextile. The figures forming its date are 1, 8, 3, 6. The two first figures are the quantity of the two latter; each two figures combined make 9, the four make 18, which two figures combined make 9; the product is 16,524, which figures added together make 18. Such a combination rarely occurs.

A Handsome Fee.—It is said that the sum of twenty five thousand dollars has been charged by Mr. Edward Livingston, for the management of the great case between the U. S. and the city of New Orleans, by which the latter gained one million of dollars.—*Alex. Gaz.*

TWO NEW STATES.—Before the close of the present session of Congress, measures will be adopted, says the Baltimore Chronicle, providing for the admission of two new States into the Union. The sense of the Senate has already been taken, and so far as that body is concerned, the claims of Michigan and Arkansas to the dignity of sovereign members of the confederacy have been acknowledged. Two or three years hence, Wisconsin will be knocking at the door of Congress, making similar pretensions—and *she* will scarcely have put on her State robes, before some new territory, yet unbaptised with a name, will suddenly show her forty or fifty thousands of souls, and demand a participation in the honors and cares of government.

And thus it will go on. The wilderness of yesterday is the territory of to-day—and that which is a territory to-day seeks to be a State to morrow. The only limit that can be assigned to this progression is that which nature has imposed. The Pacific will be the bounds of the dominion of the setters up of Territories and of States. Over her waves no authority can be exerted. When the tide of improvement reaches her coasts, the bold hand of the innovator must be stayed. Then may he exclaim—

"Thy shores are empires, changed in all save thee,
* * * * * * *
Unchangeable, save to thy wild wind's play,
Time writes no wrinkles on thine azure brow,
Such as creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now."

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

It is said that there are not less than two hundred millions of public lands yet unsurveyed in the Wisconsin Territory, fifty millions in Michigan, and in Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, &c., about eight hundred millions. What a source of revenue for the present and the future! At the minimum price they are worth nearly a billion and a half of dollars. To all these are to be added the illimitable tracts, never yet trodden by the foot of civilized man, which lie in the "unpeopled immensity" on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. The value of this domain defies all calculation. An hundred years hence, it will be peopled by a population equal, perhaps, in denseness, to that of the Atlantic States. What boundless resources lie hidden in its hills and mountains! When its swamps and morasses shall be drained, when its forests shall be levelled, when its navigable rivers shall bear upon their bosoms the products of the teeming soil, when towns and villages and homesteads shall take the place of the now lonely wilderness, what will be the worth of that territory which is now scarcely estimated in the schedule of the nation's wealth?

Ought the proceeds of this exhaustless mine to be left to the disposition of the chances of future legislation or to the operation of that spirit of cupidity which, ere long, will have the power to deprive the old States of their just proportion? Ten years hence, the Western States will have a numerical majority in Congress, which will put it completely in *their* power to designate to whom this treasure shall belong. Unless some stable, permanent and just mode of distributing it be adopted now, the opportunity for the enjoyment of any part of it, by the original thirteen, will be lost forever.—*Balt. Chron.*

SOMETHING CURIOUS.

The following were the prices of wheat per bushel, in various ports, at the close of the year 1835. In Russia, at St. Petersburgh, 78 cents; at Odessa, 55; in Prussia and Northern Germany; at Dantzic, 67; Stettin, 64; Bremen, 66; Wismar, 53; Hamburgh, 50; in Holland, at Amsterdam, 83; Rotterdam, 89; in Italy, at Trieste, 81; Venice, 85; Civita Vecchia, 75; Milan, 95; Geneva, 81; Nice, 99; Malta, 90; in Spain, at Santander, 130; Barcelona; 183; Malaga, 190; Bilboa, 143; Corunna, 129; in Norway, at Christiana, 102, in England, at London, 104; in Virginia, 125. Thus, of twenty-three European ports, it was lower in eighteen, than in Richmond; and in those in which it was highest, being five ports of Spain, the worst cultivated country in Europe, the high price is owing to a desolating civil war. The duty on wheat is 25 cents per bushel, and the cost of bringing it from any European port could not exceed five cents per bushel, and probably would not amount to three cents. Therefore, wheat could be brought from fourteen of these ports into Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Richmond, and sold for a profit. From all the Baltic and German ports the profit would be high; and from the Black Sea, it would be nearly fifty per cent, if carried to Richmond. The old world, overstalled with inhabitants, can furnish bread to the new, with a virgin soil and a sparse population.

Wearing Flannels.—As the genial sunshine of spring advances, those accustomed to wearing flannel under garments are too much disposed to lay them suddenly aside. This is an error of great magnitude. Keep them on till the east wind is no longer elaborated, till the flowers are blooming in the fields, and a uniform atmospheric temperature is established. A multitude, annually, are hurried to an early grave, in the very meridian of life, in consequence of not understanding, or by neglecting this simple important advice.—*Medical Journal.*

THE DUTY ON WINES.

By the bill reported by the Committee on Commerce, and which passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, the duty on Wines, after the 30th of June next, will be substantially as follows:—

Red Wines of France, in casks,	1 cent a gallon.
White do. do. do.,	2 cents a gallon.
French Wines, in bottles,	1 cent a bottle.
Wines of Germany, Spain and the Mediterranean, unless otherwise specially enumerated,	1 cent a bottle.
Red Wines of Spain, in casks,	2 cents a gallon.
Wines of all countries, in bottles, unless specially enumerated,	3 cents a bottle.
Sherry and Madeira Wines,	10 cents a gallon.

The above duties will be gradually still further reduced at the rate of 10 per cent. a year, under the compromise act.—*Nat. Int.*

The Methodists.—We take the following from the New York "Zion's Watchman," a well conducted Methodist paper:

"Within a very short space, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been afflicted with the following calamities—

1. The death of Bishop Emory.
2. The total destruction of our noble Book Concern.
3. The total loss, by fire, of the Conference Seminary at Norwalk, Ohio.

And it is not the least of our calamities, that, during the past year our church has actually decreased in its membership, no less than four thousand one hundred and twenty-nine members!! Now we do not believe that these calamities are to be traced to the special and designing agency of the infinite God; but he has for wise purposes, suffered them to come upon us, no doubt.

The project of a steam-ship and rail-road communication between the United States and England seems to be progressing to accomplishment. The rail road part is to be one hundred and ten miles from a port in the Southwest of Ireland to Dublin. The steamboat passage from New York, it is anticipated, will be but ten or thirteen days. The British Consul at New York has received the circular of the company proposed to be established in England, for the purpose of carrying the scheme into effect. The capital is two millions pounds, in shares of fifty pounds.—*Balt. Amer.*

It is stated in the New-Castle Gazette, that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company have entered into an arrangement with Mr. Randall, by which all attachments for toll, by him, will be discontinued till February next, and that the Canal Company have commenced repairing the Delawate tide lock. It is, therefore, expected that the leak will be stopped, so that the canal will be navigable in two or three weeks.

The success which has attended the manufacture of Sugar in France from the Beet-root, appears to have had the effect of turning the serious attention of some of the enterprising folks of Boston to the subject of the manufacture in this country.

The Chinese Church.—There are 1,500 temples in China consecrated to Confucius. The annual sacrifices at those churches are 5,800 sheep, 5,800 goats, 27,000 rabbits, and 27,000 pigs. The luxury of Chinese worship may be imagined by the fact that more than 27,000 pieces of the richest silks are annually used in the temple of Confucius.

A Figure Head.—One of the Boston police reporters, in describing a complainant in court who had been pretty essentially bunged up in an affray, says: "his mascerated visage spoke for itself—there was not a white spot as big as a fourpence on it; he looked as if he had fallen head foremost into a boiled huckleberry pudding, and had permitted its contents to dry on."

A lawyer engaged in a cause, tormented a poor German witness so much with questions, that the old man declared that he was so much exhausted that he must have a drink of water before he could say any thing more. Upon this the Judge called out to the teasing lawyer, "I think, sir, you must have done with the witness now; for you have pumped him dry."

The Captain.—'I had a negro,' one day, 'as blundering a rascal as I ever laid eyes on. His scull was as thick as a millstone, and about as senseless. I sent him to church always, and required the text of him, that I might be sure he had been there—yet never the word could he remember. One Sunday, however, we had for our text—you know the verse—something like this—'Let not the strong man glory in his strength, nor the rich man in his riches.' Jake came to me in great glee when church was over. 'Oh master,' said he, I remember now—I remember now.' 'Well, what was it, Jake?' 'Oh, master, it was—Let not the poor man glory in his strength, nor the rich man in his wristbands.' I never asked the text of the rascal again.

Another time I tried to teach him something. 'Jake,' said I, 'who made you?' 'God, Sir.' 'Yes, Jake, and he sees you at all times, wherever you are. Now, Jake, who sees you at all times?' 'Ged, sir.' Then I reversed the question, that I might impress it more firmly on his memory—'When does God see you, Jake?' The fool scratched his head, and grinned in utter stupefaction—I repeated the question. 'When does God see you Jake?' Out it came at last—*'Ebery time he come dis way, Sir!'*

NEW GOODS.

William A. Sulivane

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of the best and most fashionable

Spring Goods,

which he will sell on the cheapest terms. He has, with great care and attention, selected the most choice and tastty articles. He solicits his friends and customers to call and examine them. ☞The ladies he begs leave particularly to invite, as he feels confident, that, having taken great pains to select such a rich variety as will gratify their refined fancy, he cannot fail to please them. Amongst many other articles with which his shelves are filled, will be found the following:—

Cloths, blue, black green and dalia	*Black Silk Handkerchiefs*
Plain Cassimeres	*Irish Linens, Black Sarge*
Ribbed Cassimeres,	*Corded Skirts*
Buckskin Cassimeres	*Gum Elastic Aprons, for ladies and misses*
Crape Drilling	*Silk Oil Cloth, for aprons*
Black Silk Vestings	*Black Silk Velvet*
Fancy Silks	*Tabby Velvet*
Black Lustring	*Florence Painted Muslins*
Fancy Shawls	*Wadding for ladies' dresses*
Calicoes, Ginghams	*Gloves for ladies and gentlemen*
Plain Cambric Muslins	*Gentlemen's Stocks*
Plaid Muslins, Swiss Maslins	*Long Lawns*
Jaconet Muslin, Mull Mull Muslin	*Colored Muslins*
Book Muslin	*Brown Holland*
Bombazines, Bombazetts	*Silk Handkerchiefs*
Bobinet, Bobinet Footing	*Green Beraige*
Lace and Edgings	*Cotton and Silk Hose*
Variety of Belts	*Silver Thimbles, &c.*
Linen Cambric	&c.
Imitation do do.	
Jeans, Marseilles	

ALSO,

Cutlery, Hardware AND CROCKERY:

Together with a fresh assortment of

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

LOAF AND BROWN SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES.

LIQUORS,

SUCH AS

FRENCH BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN, AND OLD RYE WHISKEY.

WINES,

SUCH AS

MADEIRA, LISBON, PALE SHERRY AND CHAMPAIGNE.

TEAS,

SUCH AS

OLD HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, IMPERIAL AND GUNPOWDER, &c. &c. &c.

The public are invited to call and view his stock, which comprises a great variety of fancy and staple articles, all of which are offered on very low and accommodating terms.

Cambridge, April 2d, 1836.

Farmers' & Planters' BANK OF BALTIMORE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners appointed by a recent act of the Legislature of Maryland to carry into effective operation the above named institution, will cause books to be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the "*Farmers' & Planters' Bank of Baltimore,*" on Monday the 9th day of May next; and the same will be kept open from day to day for ten days, exclusive of Sunday, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Baltimore House, in the city of Baltimore, and at each of the County Towns in the several counties of this State—and at the town of Westminster. Also, at the same time, in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington (Del.), Richmond, Norfolk and Charleston.

The charter requires that $5 per share shall be paid at the time of subscribing.

JOS. W. PATTERSON,
HUGH BOYLE,
JAMES HOOPER,
WILLIAM COOKE,
LUTHER J. COX,
JOHN BRADFORD,
ROBT. D. BURNS,
THOS. R. MATTHEWS,
DAVID KEENER,
WILLIAM THOMPSON,
GALLOWAY CHESTON,
WM. E. MAYHEW,
WM. HUGHLETT,
JOHN C. HENRY,
CHAS. S. W. DORSEY,
WM. FERGUSON,

April 9 tMa9 *Commissioners.*

DR. A. C. THOMPSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has declined the Drug business, having sold out his establishment to Dr. Joseph Flint, who has succeeded him in the business. Having taken the office formerly occupied by the late John Donovan, deceased, opposite the watch maker's, on Race street, he offers his professional services to the public. When absent from his office, all persons wishing his services will please call at his dwelling, or at Dr. Joseph Flint's Drug store.

Feb. 27 tf

Notice.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, the subscriber will sell, at private sale, for cash, to remain in the State, the following NEGROES, belonging to the estate of John Donovan, late of said county, deceased, viz: One Man, aged 29 years; one Woman, aged 20, and her child; one Girl, agsd 12; and one Boy, aged 10 years.

Those wishing to purchase will please make early application to

JAMES DIXON, Adm'r.

April 16 3w

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of William Furnis, late of Dorchester county, deceased, to file their claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the Register of Wills' office of said county, on or before Wednesday the 1st of June next, as a dividend on the said deceased's estate will be struck that day. Those who fail to do this, may be excluded from any part of the estate aforesaid. Given under my hand, this 11th day of April, 1836.

BENTON H. CROCHETT,
April 16 4w Adm'r.