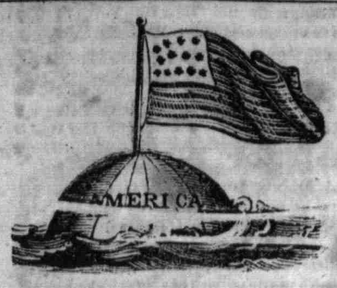
CHRONICLE.

"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA EST LEX."

DAVID P. HOGE--EDITOR.

Cambridge, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1836.



WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
Of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, *of Virginia.*

ELECTORS.

For the Western Shore.—WM. PRICE.
For the Eastern Shore.—THOMAS BURCHENAL.
1st District.—JOHN S. PURNELL.
2d " JAMES B. RICAUD.
3d " ELIAS BROWN.
4th " GEORGE HOWARD, DAVID HOFFMAN.
5th " ANTHONY KIMMELL.
6th " JAMES M. COALE.
7th " ROBERT W. BOWIE.

VAN BUREN'S DEMOCRACY.

Much has been said by the advocates of Mr. Van Buren about his democratic principles. They pretend, indeed, to found his claims to the Presidency upon the assumed fact, that he is the candidate of the democratic party; and every one who dares to oppose his elevation, is denounced as an enemy to the people and to the democracy of the country. Now, the distinctions which once existed between federalists and democrats are lost sight of in these days; and democracy and Jacksonism are used as synonymous terms, with the intention of gulling and misleading the honest and independent yeomanry of the land. When we are told that Mr. Van Buren is the candidate of the democracy, all that is meant, is, that he is the candidate of Gen. Jackson; and when all the opprobrious epithets that can be gathered from the vile vocabularies of party slang are applied to the fearless freeman who expresses his determination to exercise his own opinion, it is because he will not fall down and worship the golden *image* which Gen. Jackson has set up. Mr. Van Buren a democrat and the candidate of the democratic party! Was there ever such an abuse of language—such a perversion and misapplication of significant terms? If he would, like Daniel Webster, fearlessly and honestly avow his high toned federal principles, we could entertain a much better opinion of him, than is naturally produced by a knowledge of the *real* sentiments of this political Jesuit, and by the evidences he has given of a coward spirit, which prompts him to conceal them. He is before the people, acting a double part; pretending to doctrines he does not believe in, and affecting to reject from his political faith such as he really entertains, and tacitly, though closely and firmly adheres to. Such disingenuousness is certainly calculated to arouse the indignation, the scorn and contempt of *all* parties—indignation, that such imposition upon an intelligent people should be attempted by himself or his advocates—and sovereign contempt for the littleness of mind which alone could induce it; and that, too, at the expense of the open and shameless immolation of the political tenets which his acts fix upon him. Is Mr. Van Buren afraid of any stigma being fastened upon his name by the avowal of his federalism?—There is certainly no disgrace in it; though it might operate to his injury, by depriving him of a few votes. But we suppose Mr. Van Buren's democracy is established by his opposition to the war and to the democratic Madison, and by his support of De Wit Clinton, the anti-war and federal candidate. Will this mode of proof suit the purpose of his supporters; or, does it not prove exactly what they wish to establish? They will not allow his acts to be the touchstone of his principles; they are fully satisfied with the professions of men. Hence, they tell us, Mr. Van Buren is a Jeffersonian democrat, because he says he is, and because he is the candidate of the democratic party. Admirable logic—worthy offspring of the well disciplined minds of the numerous political brawlers whose voices are even now ringing in our ears! But who, in the days of Jefferson, Madison, or Monroe, ever heard it proclaimed that the victors were "entitled to the spoils," and that to partisans belong of right the rewards of office? In those pure republican eras, another and more rational standard than mere partisanship, was held sacred, in the distribution of official trusts—the moral and mental fitness of those whose services were engaged. But *now*, he who has the strongest lungs—who can talk louder and *longer* than any body else—who can bow, and cringe, and flatter, and eulogise, and acknowledge his servility—he who has no fixed principles, and is ready to sacrifice all that he has of moral worth for the emoluments of office—who will consent to the abuse and perversion of the power and patronage of place for vile party purposes, and who can lay down upon the altar of personal adulation the most acceptable offering—*he* is a man of the times, and is deemed worthy of promotion to the highest posts of honor, profit and trust, by this self styled democratic party. The man that this party holds forth to the people as a true Republican is in fact a "crawling sycophant," who tells his countrymen that it is "glory enough for *him* to have served under such a chief" as the present incumbent of the Presidency. Then, let him skulk into that obscurity where his slavish principles should forever confine him; and let him not seek by such degrading sentiments to dishonor the station which has heretofore been graced by *freemen*.

MR. VAN BUREN'S CONSISTENCY, AGAIN.

The remarks made in our last, in relation to the consistency of Mr. Van Buren's opinions, were neither "long-windy nor far fetched," if we are so fortunate as to understand the true meaning of such beautiful terms. However, as they have been characterised as such, we are content to let them pass for what they are worth, with one or two additional observations upon the same subject. We did not intend to discuss the merits of the Panama mission, or the Turkish mission; and those who took the trouble of reading what we wrote, must have perceived that our object was to exhibit the opinion held by Mr. Van Buren under the administration of Mr. Adams; not in relation to the propriety of sending ministers to Panama, but in reference to the right set up by Mr. Adams (but not exercised,) of acting independently of the Senate. Now we do not believe that the President does possess the power which the *then* Executive claimed. Mr. Van Buren once entertained the same view, or affected to do so, but afterwards approved of the exercise, by Gen. Jackson, of the power, which he had so severely censured his predecessor for merely claiming. This, we say, was a flagrant abandonment of principle—or rather we should say it is an evidence, that Mr. Van Buren has no fixed constitutional principles, and therefore it is unsafe to place confidence in such a man. Now all this has nothing to do with "light-houses in the skies, splendid rail roads, &c. &c."

THE DISTRIBUTION BILL.

It is known that at the last session of Congress a bill passed both Houses by overwhelming majorities, and received the reluctant approval of the President, having for its object the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States. This measure was one of such a popular character, so justly acceptable to, and so loudly called for by the people, that the "trained bands" of Executive courtiers and servile dependants were afraid to oppose it; knowing as they did, that had they procured its defeat, Mr. Van Buren's prospects would have vanished and with *them* their own hopes and high built expectations would have fallen to the ground. Many of "the party" were, no doubt, influenced by just views of propriety, expediency, and justice in the support which they gave to the bill; but the majority of them, the mere tools of the Vice President, who are prepared on every occasion to do his bidding, were governed by no such principles. On the contrary, they would gladly have retained the vast amount of money in the overflowing treasury for other purposes, to which the head man of the spoils tribe could very adroitly have applied it, had they not been deterred by the consideration of the blasting effect the retention would have had upon their bright visions of the future. They therefore, after full consultation and advisement with their chief, came to the determination that it was better to pass the bill, and trust to after management for the invention of some scheme to prevent its beneficial operation. This they will probably accomplish, if not resisted in their meditated plan and deep laid manœuvre, by the timely and preventive action of the people. Let Mr. Van Buren once see his way clear to the Presidency, and the distribution of the surplus in the Treasury will not take place, unless, in his opinion, it shall seem perfectly meet and convenient, and not in the least incompatible with the satisfaction of the numberless claims upon him for rich and plentiful "spoliations." We are warranted in the expression of this opinion, by the recent developement of the views entertained at Washington in relation to this matter. Mr. Secretary Woodbury, in a letter lately given to the public, holds the following language: (We quote from memory.) "Should we become involved in a real or *quasi* war with Mexico, the surplus never will be divided or will soon be recalled. At all events, the whole will be wanted in 1842, if not earlier, &c." This is high authority for supposing that a project is on foot for defeating the disbursement of the surplus revenue in the mode pointed out by the act of the last session of Congress. And when we take into consideration the numerous attempts made last winter, to employ this money in a stupendous system of fortifications and military defences, which would have required an immense standing army, and enormous expenditures for their support; when also we take into view, as signs of coming events, the measures which have been adopted in reference to the sale of the public lands, we can scarcely entertain a doubt as to the designs of the President and his *designated* successor, Martin Van Buren.

The omission of the word "shall," in that part of the Constitution which directs the meeting of the electoral college, for the purpose therein mentioned, has given occasion to the most *wise, learned,* and *profound* construction that has ever met our eye. It is said the framers of the Constitution purposely left out this word, because it is possible, they contemplated such a situation of affairs, as would render it expedient that the electors should *not* meet; and therefore, in view of the future, the wise men who set the present government of Maryland in motion, refrained from the use of a word of such imperative force and obligatory meaning. Well may we exclaim, "most lame and impotent conclusion!" Who ever heard of a set of men forming a system of government, and providing at the same time such an easy and practicable plan for the dissolution of society into its original elements? We have heard of statesmen debating, deliberating, and consulting as to what would be the most safe, happy, and *permanent* system for the people, whose interests they were chosen to represent and provide for; but *never* did we hear of their discussing the best and most feasible mode which the wisdom of man could devise, for its subsequent overthrow. When men in a social state, or about to enter into such a state, proceed to establish for themselves the compact upon which depends their rights of property and their personal security, they naturally aim to fix it upon such foundations as cannot be easily shaken, and to settle it upon such principles as will be most likely to insure its permanency, and at the same time confer the greatest amount of happiness upon those for whose well-being it is intended. But we are not to be guided in our constructions by the lights which the greatest political luminaries in this and other countries have afforded; we are not to suppose that the framers of the Constitution of Maryland acted under the influence of those suggestions of wisdom which directed the patriotic efforts of other men in establishing for their country the best possible form of government. No: We are called upon by mere mushroom politicians, creatures of yesterday's growth, to pronounce sentence of condemnation upon the illustrious dead, by entertaining the belief that they *designed* to provide for the destruction of the government of Maryland, after the manner of the despicable artifice which the "rule or ruin" party have lately resorted to. Finding it impossible to defend the conduct of the infamous nineteen by the use of argument, before a sober, thinking, intelligent community, sustained as it is by a moral sense, that is shocked at the reckless proceedings of mad revolutionists, the advocates of those men who have "damned themselves to everlasting fame," are driven to wild and nonsensical conjectures, behind which they seem disposed to intrench themselves as their last resort. But the rampart which they fancy is impregnable, is a mere cobweb. Had the framers of the Constitution really intended to leave it to the discretion of the electors to meet or not meet, according to their views of expediency; had they designed to provide for the possible contingency, the contemplation of which, it is pretended, caused the omission of the word "shall;" had they, in a word, entertained the idea of defeating the election of a Senate and stopping the wheels of government, on account of the possible occurrence of any combination of circumstances, they would have used language of no equivocal import, to convey their meaning and express their intentions. In the absence of any such provision for future contingencies, and in view of the manner which *has* been specifically pointed out for the amendment of the Constitution, we are not at liberty to wander in the airy regions of conjecture. We are bound to believe that the men who gave to Maryland her form of government, intended to impart as much stability to the legislative department as to any other—that they designed to impose the obligation upon the electors, of discharging with fidelity the important function for which their office is created; and that they did *not*, by the silly device which has been imputed to them, dream of engrafting upon the instrument of their hands the means of its own destruction. But the idea is too ludicrous for calm and dispassionate examination. We cannot believe that men of sense could for a moment entertain it; and we can have no other feeling than ineffable contempt for the understanding, that could embrace such a crude, absurd, and ridiculous opinion.

We are requested by the "Aurora" to give information to our *patrons*, upon the views of Gen. Harrison in reference to some measures of policy, as well as in relation to certain extraordinary projects which the wild imagination of the conductor of that print has conjured up, and to which, he affects to believe, the true candidate of the people is favorable. Now, with due deference, (not "uncivilly,") we would suggest the propriety of responding to a query, addressed by us, to the "Aurora," which, in our opinion, as it was first put, ought to have precedence of those that came after it, from our opponents. It will give us pleasure to answer any questions of importance touching the views and opinions of Gen. Harrison, whether propounded by our adversaries or friends, provided they come clothed in decent and respectful language, and relate to any measures which are now, or have been heretofore, connected with the policy and legislation of the Federal Government, and provided also, such inquiries as we have previously made, shall have received a proper respect and due attention at the hands of our interrogators. With regard to the information proper for *our* patrons, we must beg leave to reserve to ourselves the privilege of judging, as to the character, the time and the manner of communicating such as we may deem necessary or of any moment. Therefore, when we are requested to answer any interrogatories by our adversaries, we must not be asked to "inform our patrons," who need not the light, but the inquirers themselves, who *are* in the dark, and of whom, some are wilfully blind.

We invite the attention of the advocates of Mr. Van Buren, and especially of the *proprietor* of the "Aurora," to a few more questions which we consider ourselves at liberty to append to our previous inquiry, inasmuch as *that* has been answered only after the Yankee fashion, by asking others.

1. Did or did not Mr. Van Buren once express the opinion that the Constitution, clearly gives Congress the right to require of *new* States the prohibition of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union?

2. If so, was or was not this in accordance with the Jeffersonian opinion upon the same subject?

3. Did or did not Mr. Van Buren express himself in favor of erecting toll gates upon the Cumberland road? and if so, does it not prove that he believes the General Government can constitutionally construct and carry on works of internal improvement in the States?

4. Does or does not Mr. Van Buren entertain the opinion that Congress can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

5. What are now, and what have been, the views of Mr. Van Buren as to the power of the Executive to institute new missions, and to send ambassadors abroad without the advice and consent of the Senate? and is there any inconsistency in his late action and former opinion upon this subject?

6. Did or did not Mr. Van Buren vote in the New York Convention for striking out the word "white" from a proposition which was made to extend the right of suffrage to all free white citizens of a specified age, &c.?

7. Did or did not Mr. Van Buren support De Wit Clinton in opposition to James Madison, and does or does not this opposition to Madison establish his claim to the title of "democrat?"

8. Did or did not Mr. Van Buren, by his instructions to our Minister at the Court of St. James, endeavor to humble the United States, and "to establish a distinction between his country and his party," for the sake of obtaining as a boon what preceding administrations had insisted upon as a right?

9. Is or is not Mr. Van Buren opposed to the Distribution Bill passed at the last session of Congress?

10. Has he not expressed the opinion that the Senate may obliterate and destroy the journal of its proceedings, notwithstanding the Constitution requires that body to *keep* a record of its acts and doings?

11. Is not the whole tenor of his life a tissue of inconsistencies, of plots and counterplots, of management and intrigue, of cunning manœuvres and little tricks beneath the dignity of a statesman of lofty and expanded views?

These are questions that can only be answered one way; and the response must in every instance be against the candidate of "*the* party." Many more might be added.

We are certainly not responsible for any errors of correspondents. It is proper, and we believe usual, to insert communications as they are received, correcting only mistakes in the orthography, but not changing the style or phraseology of the article. The mistake of our correspondent "Jefferson" is not chargeable to us; though, by the bye, we do not consider it one of any importance; for every rational man must see, that the word "shall," which he used, is manifestly understood. Whenever *we* garble, mutilate, alter or destroy the sense, meaning or phraseology of any article selected from another *newspaper*, may we be reproved with the severity which such conduct deserves.

DIED,

At his residence, Myrtle Grove, on Wednesday 5th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., after an illness of a week, the Honorable *Robert H. Goldsborough*, U. S. S., in the 58th year of his age.

The death of this distinguished gentleman, has thrown a gloom over the community, of which he has been long the brilliant ornament. In all the relations of life, he has borne his part, in a manner suited to the duties they imposed. As a politician, he was ever remarkable for the firmness and perseverance, with which he believed, sustained by the best interests of his country—So long has he been distinguished in the cause of public life, that the short limits allowed to an obituary notice, will not afford a full exposition of his labors or of his services. It must suffice for the present to say, that whatever course his duty to his country indicated, he never faltered zealously to pursue it—Respectful to his opponents, faithful to his friends, and uncompromising in his principles—As a husband, father, and master, eulogy is idle. It is enough to say, that all these duties, these varied relations required, were faithfully discharged. The friend whose feelings throw out these hasty expressions, loved him living, and now laments him dead.

On Friday night, 7th, *Mary Ellen*, infant daughter of William W. and Elizabeth Byrn, aged six months.

On Sunday night last, after a few days illness, at the residence of Col. E. Richardson, in this town, Mrs *Elizabeth Ennalls*, relict of Col. Thomas Ennalls.

In this county, on Monday last, Capt. *John Spedden*.

TO RENT,
For the Ensuing Year,

THE FARM in the neighborhood of Middletown on which the late Mrs. Mary Watson resided. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

JOSEPH BRADSHAW.

Oct. 15

Chancery Sale.

BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale, at the Store of Noah Dixon, in the village of Church Creek, on Thursday, the 10th of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the House and Lot in the said village of which Caleb Griffin died seized and possessed, and now occupied by Walter Kirby. Those who are disposed to purchase, can examine the premises for themselves. The title is in fee simple, and believed to be indisputable.

By the terms of the Decree, one-third of money must be paid on the day of sale, the residue in two equal instalments, upon a credit of six and twelve months, with interest, the purchaser giving note and security to be approved by the trustee. Upon the payment of the whole amount, the property will be conveyed to the purchaser.

JAMES A. STEWART,
Oct. 15 4w Trustee.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
PAID FOR
Feathers & Dried Peaches

THE subscriber is authorised to purchase any quantity of the above articles, provided they be of the best quality; inferior ones need not be offered. Persons having such articles for sale will find it to their advantage to call, as he is authorised to give (cash) the highest market prices. Call at FRANCIS S. CORKRAN'S
Hat Manufactory, Cambridge.

Oct. 15 3w

N. B. As the subscriber's notes are coming in upon him, he would be obliged to those whose accounts are standing to call and settle forthwith. F. S. C.

CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, (under the Museum,) where have been sold PRIZES!
PRIZES!! PRIZES!!! in
Dollars—Millions of Millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from One to Ten Dollars, shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, (post paid,) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, under the Museum.

Baltimore, July 23, 1836.

The Great Monster!

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class A for 1836. More than a MILLION OF DOLLARS in prizes.

HIGHEST CAPITALS:

$60,000---$30,000---$20,000;
and 75 of $1,000, &c.

To be drawn on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 19th of October. Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Eighths $2 50. Address

JOHN CLARK,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Oct. 15 1w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending to leave the county this fall, would dispose of his ENTIRE STOCK OF

GOODS.

Persons wishing to commence the Mercantile Business, would do well to call, as the Goods have been selected with great care, and are such as are adapted to the present season. Those wishing to engage in the above business, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

NICHOLAS B. PRITCHARD.

Oct. 8 3w

N. B.—All those indebted to the late firm of Pritchard & Smith, and to the subscriber individually, are notified, *for the last time*, that if they do not come forward, on or before the 1st day of November next, and liquidate their accounts, they may, without respect of persons, expect to be warranted and executed, for I will not wait any longer.

N. B. P.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday, 24th instant.

NOTICE.
AN ENTIRE STOCK
OF
New Goods,

JUST received by the subscriber, in the store house formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Corkran, and lately by Mr. Francis J. Henry, nearly opposite Messrs. Samuel & E. P. Lecompte's. The stock is selected from the latest importations, and being all new, offers inducements to purchasers to call and see the Goods; and for cash or short credit bargains may be had. I invite the public to examine before they buy.

THOMAS HAYWARD.

Cambridge, August 27, 1836 tf

TO RENT,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The TAVERN STAND in East New Market, at present occupied by James Lecompte. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

JOSEPH BRADSHAW.

Oct. 8

Postponed
CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder, the following and all other

Real Estate

of which Revel Langford died seized, to wit: Part of Hog Yard, part of Dixon's Discovery, and part of Adam's Venture, containing

187¾ acres.

The sale will take place at New Market, on Saturday, 13th day of August, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the terms will be one-fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum till paid.

The creditors of Revel Langford are notified to file their accounts, properly authenticated, to the Chancery Office, at Annapolis, within six months from the day of sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

July 30 3w

☞The sale of the Land above mentioned is postponed until *Saturday, the 27th of August, instant.* H. PAGE, Trustee.

August 6 4w

☞*The sale of the Real Estate above mentioned is further postponed until Saturday, the 10th of September next.*

H. PAGE, Trsutee.

August 13 5w

☞The sale of the above mentioned Land is further postponed until *Saturday* the 22d of October next. H. PAGE, Trustee.

Sept. 24 5w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Dorchester County Court, and to the Sheriff directed, at the suit of Dr. Joseph E. Muse, against Archibald F. Reagan, I will offer at public sale, on Saturday, the 29th instant, all the said Reagan's right and title to the following property, to wit:—The farm whereon he now lives, be it called by whatsoever name or names it may, and be the number of acres it contains what it may; 500 cords of pine wood, more or less; 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture; 6 chairs; 1 ox cart; and 10 head of cattle. Taken in execution, and will be sold to satisfy the above writ and costs.

WALTER KIRBY, Dep. Shff.

Oct. 5

Coach, Gig & Harness

MAKERS.

THE undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many favors and flattering support they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them that they are prepared to furnish

Coaches, Barouches,
CHARIOTEES, GIGS,
SULKIES, BUGGIES,
CARRY-ALLS,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms. They assure those gentlemen and ladies who are fond of elegance, ease and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public, nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

MATERIALS,

with the assistance of the best of Workmen, they will be thankful to fill all orders.—Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price, and have it brought to their own door, free of charge. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment; and all kinds of Steel Springs made and repaired.

They have now on hand a handsome assortment of CARRIAGES, both new and second hand, of various kinds and prices; and they solicit an early call from their friends and the public generally.

The public's ob't. serv'ts.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

Easton, Talbot county, Md., April 16.

P. S. They have for sale a pair of handsome young HORSES, well matched, coloblood bay, warranted sound and kind to harness; also, a first rate GIG-HORSE.

WANTING—Three Apprentices to the above business, of moral habits, from 14 to 16 years of age.

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, on Saturday, the 22d day of October, instant, all that

Tract of Land

lying in the Fork, once owned by Joseph and John Douglas. Joseph Douglas sold his interest to William Powell, and the latter sold his interest to William Wheatley. The number of acres is not now known, but will be ascertained before the day of sale. The sale will take place at New Market, between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning. Those disposed to purchase will view the property before the day of sale, and therefore a particular description is not necessary. 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, and all secured in a manner approved by the trustee.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Oct. 1 4w

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell on Saturday, the 5th day of November, the following

REAL ESTATE

of which Clinton Handley died seized, to wit: Handley's Venture, lying about two miles from Salem, and containing

229 acres.

The improvements are not very good. There is a sufficient quantity of wood and timber, and the land is considered productive. The sale will be made at Vienna, between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning; and the terms will be one fourth cash and the balance in six months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole amount till paid.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Oct. 1 6w

CHANCERY SALE.

BY the authority of the Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, on Saturday, the 5th day of November next, that

Tract of Land

devised by Stephen Lecompte to his son Levin Lecompte, and of which the latter died seized. This property contains about

300 ACRES,

a fair proportion of which is in wood and timber, and it lies about two miles from Salem; the arable land is productive, and the improvements are not very good. 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 on the whole amount till paid, with security approved by the trustee. The sale will take place at Vienna, between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning, on the day aforesaid.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Oct. 1 6w

The Aurora will please insert the above three times, and charge this office.

POSTPONED
CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder, all the

REAL ESTATE

hereinafter described, of which Joseph and John Douglass were once seized, to wit: part of Smith's Ending, part of Adam's Dear Purchase, and part of addition to Bartlett's Meadows, containing

472 acres.

Joseph Douglass sold his interest in this land, being one moiety, to William Wheatley, and being incapable of division, is sold, and the money will be distributed according to law, to the several parties entitled.

The sale will take place at New Market, on Saturday, 13th day of August, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the terms will be one fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum till paid.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

July 30 3w

☞The sale of the Land above mentioned is postponed until *Saturday, the 27th of August, instant.* H. PAGE, Trustee.

August 6 4w

☞*The sale of the Real Estate advertised above is further postponed until Saturday, the 10th of September next.*

H. PAGE, Trustee.

August 13 5w

☞The sale of the Real Estate mentioned above is further postponed until *Saturday* the 22d of October next.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Sept. 24 5w

NOTICE.

BY authority of Henry Cooper, of the State of Indiana, I will sell, at public sale, on Saturday, 22d instant, between the hours of two and four o'clock, at my store, on Church Creek, to the highest and best bidder, a valuable farm in Brannock's Neck, originally the property of Edward B. Cooper, and now in the occupancy of John Brannock, sen. This is a delightful farm, beautifully situated on the waters of Fishing Creek, and contains about

150 acres of Land.

The improvements are good, and the timber fine. The terms will be one third cash on the day of sale, one third in twelve months and the other third in eighteen months, with interest from the 1st day of January next.

NOAH DIXON.

Oct. 8 3w

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, letters of administration on the porsonal estate of the late Chas. W. Pitt, of said county. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of April next; they may, otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. It is the intention of the subscriber to pay a large dividend to the creditors, immedietely; for which purpose he has funds in hand; and continue to pay dividends as assets shall be received. All persons indebted to the estate are *requested and expected to make immediate payment.*

THOMAS I. H. ECCLESTON,
Adm'r. of C. W. Pitt, dec'd.

Oct. 8 3w