CHRONICLE.

"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA EST LEX."

DAVID P. HOGE--EDITOR.

Cambridge, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 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.

In the last number of the "Chronicle," the idea was advanced that according to the principles which have been settled by Judicial decisions, the old Senators of Maryland would probably be entitled to their seats, in the event of a failure to elect successors. This opinion is held by many eminent jurists in and out of the State, and it is certainly not without some plausibility, if it does not rest upon a solid and immoveable foundation. Our impression was, and still continues unshaken, that upon the contingency alluded to, and which it is to be feared has already happened, the old Senate is entitled to act in conjunction with the newly elected House of Delegates; and they are together authorised to exercise all the rights and powers which appertain or belong to the General Assembly of Maryland under the Constitution. To this conclusion we have arrived, after giving to the different modes which have been suggested for carrying out the evident design of the framers of the Constitution, such consideration as we were able to bestow upon suggestions having for their object an end so laudable, and so ardently wished for by every true and virtuous and patriotic citizen of the commonwealth. We will now present, more fully than we have done, the reasons which have led us to adopt this opinion. Upon a view of the Constitution, it must be apparent to the most superficial observer, that its framers contemplated the establishment of a system, which might answer the just ends of good government, and possess at the same time an enduring character. In the Bill of Rights it is declared that—"whenever the ends government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old or establish a new government." The doctrine of non resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is further repudiated by the virtuous freemen of '76 as "destructive of the good and happiness of mankind." But the recusant members of the electoral college have not deemed it expedient to justify *their* course by that portion of the Declaration of Rights which authorises the resistance of arbitrary power and oppression, because they were fully convinced that a sensible community, and a candid world would not sustain them in the assertion that "public liberty is manifestly endangered" under the continuance of the existing form of government. They chose rather to attempt the abolishment of the present Constitution, and thus lay open the way to power, by the abandonment of an accepted trust, and by the practice of a species of fraud, by which they hoped to attain their object, and escape the merited reproach of guilty and causeless revolutionists. The question is, whether this vile trickery, this shameless dereliction of duty, this wicked and traitorous conspiracy shall succeed to the overthrow of the government and the consequent prostration of the rights of person and of property; or whether there is a conservative principle which will carry the government safe through the alarming perils with which it is encompassed. It is declared in the 59th section of the Constitution of Maryland, "that the form so established and the declaration of rights, and no part thereof, shall be altered, changed or abolished," except in the mode therein prescribed. Any attempt, therefore, to effect a change in any other manner than that pointed out and defined, cannot be within the Constitution; and if not within or under, it must be above the Constitution, and revolutionary in its nature. If revolutionary in its character, it can only be justified upon the supposition that "public liberty is manifestly endangered;" and if this is not pretended by the authors of the late proceedings (which is the truth), then they are guilty of conspiracy against the government which has *not* failed to answer the purposes of its creation. Are the people of Maryland prepared for revolution; for all the horrors of intestine war; and for the subversion of the fundamental law on which their lives, property and liberties depend? Will they sustain the government against the machinations of malcontents, or suffer it to be defeated by fraud, artifice or contrivance? There is surely in the Constitution some self preserving principle; and there is, as we have heretofore alleged, some mode by which that principle may be made to operate against all *devices* and *plots* for the subversion of regular government. The Legislature is by the Constitution made to consist of a Senate and House of Delegates; and the manner of electing each is clearly designated. This was certainly intended to be permanent; or alterable only in the manner prescribed. But the recusant Electors seek to alter that part of the Constitution which relates to the appointment of one branch of the General Assembly by refusing to execute the trust confided to their hands. They wish to bring about a change in a form and manner not known to, or recognised by the Constitution; and yet they disclaim the idea of revolution, and deny in their own justification the existence of such a state of things, as is necessary to impel a people to overthrow their government, viz: the danger of public liberty and the impossibility of obtaining redress in any other way. Under these circumstances, if the government of Maryland cannot maintain itself against the fraudulent attempt which has been made to defeat it and cut short its existence, no just power under the sun *can* defend itself against the wicked machinations of corrupt and unprincipled political aspirants, whenever they may resolve to commence the work of destruction. We have thought and are still disposed to be of the opinion, upon a fair and rational interpretation of the letter and spirit, the meaning and design of the Constitution, that the means of self preservation which belong to all governments, are to be found in the continuance of the old Senate. The just principles of construction, which consist in judging from "the words, the context, the subject matter, the effects and consequences, or the reason and the spirit" of the instrument, lead us to this conclusion. The meeting of the electoral college, and the appointment of a new Senate, have failed—Consequently the event, and the only event contemplated by the Constitution as a limitation to the official term of the old Senators, has not taken effect. In accordance, therefore, with the decisions of courts of judicature in analogous cases, the election, which was to *determine* the old Senate, and vacate the seats of the Senators, not having taken place, they must continue to act as Senators for the next five years. A supersedeas was intended; none has been effected. An election was contemplated by the Constitution every fifth year, which, *if made*, was to supersede the old Senate. None *has* been made; and, therefore, the old Senators are *not* superseded. The 19th section of the Constitution does not, we conceive, militate against this view; because the words, "for the residue of the said term of five years," must refer to the time prescribed for the meeting and organization of the electoral college—the event which "creates the limitation," and which we are supposing, has already failed. "That the said Electors meet on the third Monday in September, 1781, and on the same day in every fifth year forever thereafter," are the only words to which the others can be referred. The construction we have adopted is sustained not only by English, but by American authorities. If it is objected that the acts of a Legislature so constituted would be pronounced unconstitutional by the courts, it may be answered, in the first place, that this cannot be known at present; and in the second place, if such should be the judicial decision in regard to laws passed by such a body, it could work no injury. There would only be a suspension of effective legislation for the next five years; for it is clear, that no decision of any *court* would deprive the Senators of their seats. If by this mode the government can be preserved and the State saved from revolution, Legislative enactments will, no doubt, be willingly dispensed with by the people until the period returns, when, profiting by experience, they will take care not to employ faithless and unworthy agents. This is our view, imperfectly set forth, taken from the suggestions of others; erroneous perhaps, but hitherto, so far as we are able to judge, not successfully combated. There may be other and better plans for defeating the wicked disorganizers who seem disposed to imperil life, liberty and happiness, in the turmoil of civil strife, and by uprooting the fixtures of every interest in society. It may be better that a new election should take place to supply the places of those who have thrown up their trusts. Indeed, we cannot perceive why such a course as this could not be adopted for the salvation of a State, as it has been decided it may, to sustain a corporation. The power may be in the people to elect others who *will* discharge the trust committed to them, since those in whom they have confided, have betrayed and surrendered it. It may be, that the people cannot signify their acceptance of the surrender, in any other manner than by a new election. Was it intended that the people should be without remedy in such an emergency as the crisis we are approaching must create?

MR. VAN BUREN'S PRINCIPLES.

We have more than once expressed the opinion, founded as is believed on undeniable facts, that Mr. Van Buren has no fixed political principles. His life and conduct exhibit such palpable inconsistency and contrariety of views, that we know not what *are* the sentiments of this pretended, hypocritical devotee of Jeffersonian democracy. The course pursued by Mr. Van Buren while Secretary of State, in reference to matters of high importance connected with our foreign relations, has been frequently the subject of just censure and merited animadversion. To the professed principles and the subsequent practice of this wily politician in relation to the question of the Constitutional competency of the Executive to act independently of the Senate in certain cases, we have adverted heretofore; and have established, by reference to the records of his conduct and to his published opinions, the most glaring inconsistency or the most contemptible in stability that the life of any public man could possibly exhibit. Let us *now* refer to the course he thought proper to adopt upon another question, while superintending that department which has charge of our foreign affairs, and contrast his action with his previously avowed sentiments. The history of the West India trade is well known. It had been long before the administration of the immediate predecessor of the present incumbent of the Presidency, a subject of difficult and fruitless negotiation.—At the commencement of the administration of Mr. Adams a sudden stop (by an act of the British Government,) was put to the direct trade between the British colonial possessions and the United States. In this situation it was found upon the accession to power of Gen. Jackson. And what plan does the Secretary of State (Mr. V. B.) fall upon to regain the direct colonial trade? A Minister is despatched to the Court of St. James, with instructions to solicit the trade, upon the ground that the last administration had been wrong—that the people had condemned them—and that a party was now in power which coincided with the views of the British Ministry!—that the present administration was willing to accept the terms offered by the British act of Parliament, although they had been always before rejected by preceding administrations—that the British Government ought not to be so unkind as to refuse this *boon* to the United States, merely because Mr. Adams had spurned it (and properly too) upon the terms proposed—that Mr. Adams had been dismissed by the voice of the nation—and that men were now at the head of the Government who would take just what his Majesty and Ministers might please to give them.—This is the substance of Mr. Van Buren's celebrated instructions. Our Minister was told: "You cannot press this view of the subject too earnestly upon the consideration of the British Ministry. *It has bearings and relations that reach beyond the immediate question under discussion.*" Here the Secretary's meaning might have been more properly expressed thus: "If you gain the colonial trade by taking this view of the subject we'll gain something else for ourselves, at home." Did not Mr. Van Buren know that the arguments with which he furnished our Minister were altogether improper to be addressed to a foreign power; and that the history of diplomacy could not afford a precedent for the degrading means to which *he* resorted to obtain that, which should only have been acquired by a firm and unyielding adherence to the cause of his Government and country? Hear the sentiments expressed by this Jesuitical politician on a former occasion, in reference to this very subject:—"In the collisions which may arise between the United States and a foreign power, it is our duty to present an *unbroken front*. Domestic differences, if they tend to give encouragement to unjust pretensions, should be extinguished or deferred; and the cause of our *Government* must be considered as the cause of our *country*." Such was the opinion of Mr. Van Buren when in the Senate of the U. S. Becoming exalted to the office of Secretary of State, he finds it convenient to represent the cause of his Government as the cause of a *party*—a party too on which sentence of condemnation had been pronounced—the conduct of which ought not therefore to be a reason with the British government for refusing to those who now had the ascendancy what had previously been graciously tendered. Do not such instructions as Mr. Van Buren gave, hold out to a foreign government the strongest inducement to "speculate for the advantage it may derive from our dissensions?" Such at least was the opinion of this Proteus like politician himself, before he was called to discharge the duties of the station, which he disgraced, by the suppliant and humiliating attitude he chose to assume, for purposes which had no relation to "the immediate question under discussion."

THE ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The method of voting for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, in Maryland, has been changed by the law of 1834. The election is now by general ticket, and the whole vote of the State will be given to the candidates for those exalted stations, whose Electors shall receive a majority of the votes cast. The first Monday in November is the day on which the election will take place. The city of Baltimore and two or three counties will give, perhaps, considerable majorities for Van Buren. Let the Whigs be on the alert—let them, one and all, go to the polls, and stand by the Constitution and laws, and the friends and protectors of both.

The last Aurora holds the following elegant language: "And after all the efforts of captain and crew to float her, (the Chronicle,) she seems quite as much disposed to go astern, as, in the language of old Davy Crockett, to go ahead." Why really the destruction of the Chronicle must be the object dearest and nearest to our neighbor's heart. Perhaps despairing of the wreck of the Constitution, he hopes to profit by seeing what he calls our shallop, "swamped" or stranded. But only think for a moment of a boat "disposed to go astern" and "to go ahead," and at the same time the captain and crew scarcely able to keep her *afloat*!!

THE FLORIDA WAR.

From the Pensacola Gazette, Oct. 1.

The Seminole war seems likely to be prosecuted with such vigor, that if exertion and management can bring it to a close, it must be ended in a few weeks. By this time there are assembled on the Suwannee and Wythlacoochee 1500 Tennessee volunteers, 500 regulars who have been serving in the Creek country, the regular troops left there by Gen. Scott, amounting perhaps to 8 or 400 effective men, 600 friendly Creeks, and the Florida militia and volunteers, perhaps 300 more, making in all upwards of 3,000. Gen. Jesup is now on his way to Tampa Bay, from which point he will co-operate with Gov. Call, who has the direction of the campaign, and whose attention will first be given to the "driving" of the Wythlacoochee swamps and hammocks. Several fine steamboats have been lately purchased or hired for the campaign. Three of them have touched at this port on their way east, within the last week. In addition to all this, Com. Dallas, by means of the cutters under his command, as well as by the sending of some of the larger vessels of the squadron to lie in the harbors of the Peninsula, and by despatching to the scene of war the marines of the squadron under Lieut. Waldron, will render efficient service along the coast. So that, there appears to be no hole left for Oceola to creep out at.

LOSS OF THE STEAM PACKET WILLIAM GIBBONS.

This packet left New York on the 8th instant, for Charleston, with a large number of passengers, male and female, on the morning of the 10th was driven on shore on Boddy's Island, on the coast of North Carolina. Norfolk Herald of Monday last contains the following particulars of the disaster:—"We last evening conversed with three of the passengers of the steam packet William Gibbons, viz: Messrs N. W. Helman and J. H. Vincent of Alabama, and Hugh H. Holloway, of Augusta, (Geo.) who arrived in the Elizabeth City stage. They informed us that the W. G. under the temporary command of Capt. Halsey, (her regular commander, Capt. Spinney, being left sick at N. York,) left N. York on Saturday afternoon, bound to Charleston with about 140 passengers, among whom were 32 ladies and 14 children, that on Monday morning, the wind blowing fresh from N. E. the packet struck, and it was then perceived that she was in the midst of breakers, in which situation she remained thumping until day light, when they saw the land about 200 ahead, which proved to be the south point of Boddy's Island, at the mouth of New Inlet. The Captain then set the engine to work to back her off, but only succeeded in shifting her position to the south side of the Inlet, where she was forced up by the wind and breakers into two feet water and bilged. Of the passengers, 116, including the ladies and children, succeeded in getting on shore with their baggage, the remainder preferring to remain on board. Those who landed made to a house about three miles off on Pea Island, which they found to be uninhabited, but which afforded them a shelter during the tremendous storm of Tuesday, though they suffered much from want of provisions and water. The next day (Wednesday) they all returned to the beach, except our informants, who hired an oyster boat to take them to Elizabeth City. They understood that the other passengers had chartered two schooners to take them on to Charleston. We also learn from them that two schrs. said to be from New-York bound South, went ashore during the gale of Tuesday, on Cape Hatteras."

TAILORING.

JAMES CAMPER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,
IN VIENNA;

and from his experience in the business, and his determination to have his work executed with neatness and promptness, and in the most fashionable manner, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He respectfully solicits from a liberal public a portion of their patronage.

Vienna, Oct. 29 3w

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.

VENDUE.

WILL BE SOLD, on Monday, the 7th of November, (the day of the election,) at New Market, a variety of STOCK, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
HOGS and FARMING UTENSILS,
with a WAGON, CART, &c.

Z. H. ROSSE.
Oct. 29 2w A

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court, October 24, 1836.

On application of Samuel Dunnock, *Administrator of* Lorenzo R. Wallace, *late of Dorchester county, deceased,* IT IS ORDERED *that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, the paper selected by him.*

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1836.

L.S.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lorenzo R. Wallace, *late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of May next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 24th day of October,* 1836.

SAMUEL DUNNOCK,
Adm'r. of Lorenzo R. Wallace, dec'd.
October 29 3w

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening, at his old stand opposite Mr. John Bradshaw's Hotel,

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

selected by himself from the latest importations. He invites the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

The public's ob't. serv't.,
WILLIAM W. BYRN.
Oct. 22 3w

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell on Monday the 14th of November next, all the

REAL ESTATE

which William Thompson, of Dorchester county, deeded to his two sons Thomas I. Thompson and Joseph Thompson, on condition that they pay to their three sisters, to wit: Mary wife of Edward Thompson, Ann wife of John W. Ward, and Eliza wife of William Reed, each the sum of fifty dollars, with interest from 25th September 1826. The property lies in Vienna district and is called Thompson's Addition, Brotherly Kindness, Harper's Regulation, and Hope Improved, containing

296 acres,

and William Thompson now lives the same. The property will be sold to pay the said legacies, with interest as aforesaid. The sale will be at the Court House door, in Cambridge, between the hours of 11 and 12.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, 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 sum till paid.

H. PAGE, Trustee.
Oct. 22 4w

Notice.

THIS is to inform all persons against whom the subscriber has claims, that he has left them in the hands of George H. Staplefort. Although the subscriber has personally called on those indebted to him, and courteously informed them, in due time, of his intention of leaving the county, and his consequent want of money, he is sorry to say that there are many who have paid little or no attention to his wishes. He has, therefore, directed Mr. Staplefort to place in the hands of officers for collection all accounts now due which are not paid on or before the 1st of November next.

The notes taken at the sale of the subscriber's property will become due on the 29th of December next. It is hoped they will be paid when due, as no indulgence will be given.

WILLIAM T. STAPLEFORT.
Oct. 22 3w

TO TEACHERS.

THE Trustees of Brannock's Neck Academy wish to engage a Teacher qualified to teach the principal branches of an English education. Those applying for the situation must furnish sufficient testimonials of character and qualification. The school is tolerably large, and its proceeds will constitute the compensation of the teacher.

Gentlemen who wish a situation of this kind can apply in person, or by letter, post paid, addressed to

DANIEL MARTIN,
Near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.
Oct. 22

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.

For Rent or Sale.

THE subscriber has a FARM for rent or sale, containing upwards of

300 ACRES,

beautifully situated on the Great Wicomico river, (which issues out of Chesapeake Bay,) about twenty miles below Smith's Point, Northumberland county, Virginia. The Farm is situated about eight miles up said river, and a vessel drawing eight or nine feet water can go within fifty yards of the door. The greater part of the land is good, and some thin. It is well timbered, chiefly with spruce pine and chesnut. The river abounds with fish, oysters, terrapins, &c., of superior quality, as well as an abundance of ducks in their season.

Any person wishing to purchase or rent, will please apply to the subscriber.

SAML. KEENE, of E.
Oct. 22 7w or tf

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 Levin 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.

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.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder,

All the Real Estate

of which Michael Lucas died seized for the payment of his debts, unless the several devisees shall pay or satisfy the several creditors on or before the day of sale hereafter mentioned. The sale will be at the Court House door, in Cambridge, between the hours of 11 and 12, on Monday the 14th day of November next.

The terms of sale will be one fourth cash, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum till paid. The creditors of the said Michael Lucas are hereby notified to file their claims in the Chancery office, at Annapolis, within six months from the day of sale, with the proper vouchers.

H. PAGE, Trustee.
Oct. 22 4w

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder, on Monday the 14th day of November next, all the

REAL ESTATE

of which Joseph Thompson died seized for the payment of his debts. This property lies in Vienna district, and is called Thompson's Addition, Brotherly Kindness, Harper's Regulation, and Hope Improved, containing

296 acres.

This land will be sold subject to the payment of a legacy of one hundred and fifty dollars, (unless part has been paid,) with interest from the 25th September, 1826, due in equal proportions to the three sisters of the said Joseph Thompson. This property now offered for sale is one half the property deeded by William Thompson to his two sons Thomas I. Thompson and Joseph Thompson, and the property on which William Thompson now resides. The sale will take place at the Court House door, in Cambridge, between the hours of 11 and 12 on the day aforesaid. All persons having claims against the said Joseph Thompson are notified to file them in the Chancery office, at Annapolis, with their proper vouchers.

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 till paid.

H. PAGE, Trustee.
Oct. 22 4w