THE JOURNAL.

By John, jr. & George R. Braddock.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid off—unless at the option of the editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at one dollar per square for three insertions; for every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents; twelve lines constituting a square.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid, otherwise they will not receive attention.

No Communication will be published unless entrusted with the author's name.

Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 6, 1846.

The Speaker laid before the House several reports from county clerks, and academies.

Mr. Bowie submitted an order directing the committee on Retrenchment to enquire into the propriety of reducing the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State, to take effect after the expiration of the term of the present incumbents, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Ege submitted an order directing inquiry into the propriety of reporting a bill providing for taking the sense of the people in reference to the call of a convention to "amend" the Constitution of Maryland.

Mr. Biser objected to its reception as an order covering the ground more fully had been submitted by him.

Mr. Ege as a "Reform delegate" from Carroll county, was anxious for reform, but desired to arrive at the same end by somewhat different means.

Mr. Clagett objected, on the part of the people of Prince George's county, to conventional reform; he expressed no want of confidence in the people, but he feared the influence of political demagogues. He appealed to delegates from the small counties, to go against conventional reform, fearful that they might not share equal numbers in delegates to the Convention, &c.

Mr. McLane asked Mr. Ege if he designed to leave the power of amending unlimited, and to require a vote of the people upon all such amendments before they became the law of the land.—To which he received an affirmative answer, and an assuraace that the people of Carroll county did not care how general might be the change. Then, said Mr McLane, that is all we want.

The order was then passed over.

Mr Johnson, from the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the more speedy collection of the public revenue. Ordered to be printed.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Frick obtained leave to report a bill legalizing corporations in certain cases.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January, 7, 1846.

The Speaker laid before the House a statement in reference to the expenditure of the Executive Contingent Fund.

Mr. Shellman obtained leave to report a bill supplementary to an act relative to insolvent debtors.

An order was adopted calling upon the President of the Md. Col. Society, for certain information.

OREGON.

Mr. Cox presented a series of resolutions, declaring the sense of the Legislature as to the right of this Government to the possession of the territory of Oregon, and approving of the action of the President and Congress, in reference thereto. The House refused to suspend the rule requiring the resolution to lie over.

A bill supplementary to an act granting appeals to the Court of Appeals, and regulating writs of error.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer was laid upon the desks of the members.

Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill providing for a reduction of the salary of the Governor and Secretary of State. Laid over.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January 9, 1846.

The Speaker appointed the following gentlemen to compose a "Committee on the Constitution," under an order passed yesterday: Messrs. Hook, Jones, Raisin, Johnson, Alnut, of Cal. Carpenter, Hall, Thomas, Gibbons, Boone, Hollyday, Bowie, Selby, Bizer, Johns, Harrington, McLane, Dellinger, Holland, and Schley.

Mr. Hollyday presented a memorial, signed by David Stewart and others, a committee on behalf of the Reform Convention held some time back, in Baltimore city.

Mr. H. desired that the memoaial should go to a second committee of seven, and spoke of the importance of such a course, as also because of its uniformity.

Mr. Johnson thought the large committee just named was the proper direction it should take.

A debate then followed as to the proper reference of the memorial, in which Messrs. Murray, Johnson, Hook, Clagett, Ege, Hollyday, Stephen, Berry, Frazier, McLane, Raisin, Cox and Dennis took part—when the memorial was finally referred to the Select Committee on the Constitution, by a vote of 44 to 35.

On motion of Mr. Murray, it was ordered that said committees report thereon before the 10th of March. The memorial was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bowie submitted a resolution directing inquiry into the necessity of repealing the 59th section of the Constitution prior to any action in reference to the call of a Convention to change that instrument. Laid over under a rule.

IN SENATE.

The only business of interest transacted in this body was the granting the Committee on Election permission to sit during the mornings on the question at issue between Mr. Quynn and Mr. Ross, in contesting the right to the seat as Senator for Frederick county.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF MARYLAND.—The following Recapitulation, copied from the eighth page of the Report, shows in brief the operation of the State Treasury during the past fiscal year!

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in the Treasury 1st December, 1844,		$181,272 00
Its receipts from all sources in the year ended 1st December, 1845, amounted to		966,589 00
$283,950 91	of which was for ordinary revenue which accrued in that year	
89,217 33	like revenue which had accrued before,	
74,800 00	the amount received from the Susquehanna & Tide Water canal companies,	
20,000 00	the amount from the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company,	
33,973 61	the amon't from Tobacco Inspectors in Baltimore,	
6,820 98	were repayments,	
44 93	were overpayments,	
507,781 04	the amount of Direct and Income Taxes and Tax on Officers, Plate and Watches,	
$966,589 00		
Making an aggregate of,		1,147,861 00
Its Disbursements in the same year amounted to $948,448 84 on the following accounts, viz:		
On account of Ordinary Expenses,	$204,612 68	
Tobacco Inspection in Baltimore,	8,836 13	
Tobacco Warehouses in Baltimore,	15,315 66	
Maryland Hospital,	5,000 09	
Public Buildings at seat of government,	2,899 86	
Interest on the Public Debt,	710,784 51	
	$948,448 84	
Leaving a balance in the Treasury 1st December, 1845, of		$199,412 16
Insufficient to pay all liabilities to that day by the sum of		$1,236,765 41

The Treasurer goes on to say—

This Report, exhibiting an almost incredible improvement in the condition of the Treasury, in the short space of one year, must be highly gratifying to every citizen of Maryland. It justifies the belief that the State is beginning to emerge from the financial embarrassments with which she has for several years been struggling; and sustains the opinion, alike honorable to himself and his fellow citizens, advanced by a respected predecessor in his annual report to the General Assembly at its December session, 1842: "That the people of Maryland possessed not only the will and the ability, but the unalterable determination to pay their whole debt.

The estimates of the probable receipts into, and demands upon the Treasury, for the current year, which accompany this Report, have been made with care, and show that the receipts will, as in the past year, after meeting the ordinary expenses of the Government and paying a year's interest on the present funded debt, probably leave a balance in the Treasury, applicable to the further reduction of the interest in arrear.

These estimates, which the Treasurer doubts not will be realized, afford also to the citizens of Maryland, satisfactory evidence that the efforts they have been so long unceasingly making to sustain the honor and credit of the State, have not been vain, and give assurance that ere long, she will be in a condition regularly to meet all claims on her Treasury.

The Sinking Fund has been in active operation during the year, having in that period absorbed one hundred and thirty-four thousand, two hundred and seventy-one dollars, thirty-two cents of the public debt, demonstrating its ability if carefully cherished, to redeem the several loans of the State as they respectively become due.

The advance of the Messrs. Baring having been paid, the Treasurer would respectfully ask the attention of the Legislature to the claim made by them for interest on their advance, and certain other items of charge, on account of expenses incurred by them as agents of the State.

Among the subjects of gratulation at this time, the fact that the Treasury has received essential aid in the past year, from several Internal Improvement companies is not the least. Should they, as many anticipate, contribute annually increasing revenue to the Treasury, to that extent relieving the citizens from taxation; we may, though now justly regretting the rash and improvident expenditures on them, eventually have cause to congratulate ourselves that the works were undertaken.

For they have developed and brought into use, invaluable treasures in our own State, which but for them, would have remained dormant, and useless; and they have drawn into our State, the productions and trade of fertile regions of other States, which without them, would have found their way to other markets.

They have thus already, added greatly to the wealth of the State, and will continue to her growth and prosperity, to an extent which none can now estimate.

Very respectfully, their ob't. serv't,

D. CLAUDE, Treasurer, Md.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We extract from the Message the following tabular estimate of the revenue which will have accrued from the direct tax, and which may be made collectable during the current fiscal year:

The direct tax of one quarter of one per cent upon $177, 139, 645 23, the present assessed value of the real and personal property—	$442,849 11
Due for arrears of tax for 1841, '42, '43 and '44, about	554,829 60
For items of direct tax not included in the general assessment and from which but little revenue has been hitherto derived, to wit:	
Tax upon the capital stock of the Banks of the city of Baltimore,	19,752 50
Tax upon the capital stock of other incorporated institutions,	15,000 00
Tax on Baltimore city stock for 1844,	9,497 34
Tax on Baltimore city stock for 1846,	9,497 34
Tax on funded debt of the State,	27,602 60
Tax on ships and other vessels,	5,430 55
Estimated arrears of tax on ships, &c.	5,000 00
Tax for 1844 and '45, due from the Farmers' and Planters' and Western Banks of Baltimore,	4,542 25
	$1,094,001 29

The following extract from the Message shows the relations of the State to the various works of Internal Improvement, with which she is connected, and to which the Legislature must look for a portion of the revenue required to meet the demands of the Treasury:

I will transmit to you the annual report of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and also a supplemental report received from that company, giving a detailed account of their proceedings under the act of the last session, chap. 281, entitled "an act to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, and for other purposes."

Prior to the approval by me of the guarantee, required by the 3d section of that act, I was furnished by the company, *at my request*, with the written opinion of J. V. L. McMahon, Esq., in regard to the legality of the forms of guarantee which had been adopted by the company and submitted for my approval. The supplemental report will give you full information of the security which was given, and will furnish the evidence of sufficiency upon which my approval was based. This report will convey to you the gratifying intelligence that since the guarantees were approved, the company have *contracted* for the completion of the canal to Cumberland, for a sum less than that limited by the provisions of this act.

It is certainly a cause of congratulation that this vexed question, which has for years rested as an incubus upon the legislation of the State, may now be considered as settled. In a few years, what is now conjecture will be settled by experience; and the interesting problem to the people of Maryland will be solved, whether the annual interest of $400,000, with which the State is now charged for her expenditure on account of this work, will be met by the profits of the work, or continue a perpetual charge upon the people of the State. In my opinion, the wisdom of the legislation of your immediate predecessors will be vindicated by the result; and the people will be at least partially relieved from the taxation consequent upon the advances of the State to this work.

There are some, I know, who are opposed to the completion of the canal, upon the ground that a portion of the trade which legitimately belongs to our own commercial emporium, would be thereby withdrawn to the District Cities.

This argument concedes that the canal, when completed, will relieve the State; *for the State being entitled to the entire tolls of the Canal*, it is manifest that any amount of transportation on it, which could operate injuriously to Baltimore, must necessarily yield a corresponding revenue to the State; and the issue which is raised by this argument is, whether the people of the state will submit to perpetual taxation to the amount of $400,000, the annual interest on the investment in the canal, or risk this conjectural injury to the trade of the city of Baltimore. But this view of the question is too narrow, and those who use it, are attempting to raise a question of antagonist interest between the city of Baltimore and the residue of the State, which can be productive of no good, and which may be the occasion of much evil. There is no man in Maryland who can entertain a more *thorough conviction* than I do, that the prosperity of Baltimore is *essential* to the prosperity of the residue of the State, and of the *equal truth* of the converse of the proposition, that the prosperity of the residue of the State is equally *essential* to the prosperity of Baltimore. I am therefore convinced, that any policy which would paralyze the energies of the one, would operate destructively upon the interest of the other; and it follows that no system of legislation can be right, which looks *exclusively—separately*, to the interest of either.

The people of Maryland, when, through their representatives, they entered upon the system of internal improvement, in the prosecution of which the public debt has been incurred, designed to develop the resources of the whole State. The system was not devised—this immense outlay of the public treasure was not designed solely to develop the mineral resources of Allegany, or to afford to the farmers of the upper counties a more accessible or better market, or to throw into the lap of Baltimore the rich products of that fertile region—these were mere incidents of development, the mere consequences of the system—looked to *only as incidents* to the great object of the statesmen who originated this system.

The people, in approving of the system devised, looked beyond the limits of Maryland for the sources of wealth and prosperity which were commensurate with the magnitude of their undertaking.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road and the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal were all designed to have their western termini beyond the limits of the State; and Baltimore city was designed as the eastern terminus of all except the last. We *then* looked to the *great west* as the source from which was to come the passengers and trade, that were to remunerate us for the vast outlay required for the completion of this grand system; and we must *now* look to the same source, or abandon the only object which could justify the magnitude of the original design.

In reference to its western terminus, the destiny of the canal may now be considered as fixed; it must for our day and generation continue within the limits of our State; but its eastern terminus will conform to the original design, if there should be any foundation for the apprehension of those who now oppose its western extension.

We must consequently look to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and its extension to the *Ohio river*, as the *only means* of securing to the State the great advantages which were contemplated from the gigantic scheme, in the prosecution of which the means and credit of the State have been for the time so completely exhausted.

It will be your duty to consider whether you can render any assistance to that company in obtaining from our sister State of Virginia, *a right of way*, that this road may through her territory reach its original destination, the Ohio River. The importance of this extension at this time not only to Virginia and Maryland but also to the country, is greatly increased by the present critical position of the foreign relations of our country.

Since the adjournment of the legislature, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have, as authorized by the law of that session, reduced the fare for the transportation of passengers upon the Washington Branch of the road; and I have great pleasure in communicating the fact that this experiment has resulted in giving to the State for the last three months, an increased revenue of $1,279 47.

During the past fiscal year, the State received from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, for the State's one-fifth of the gross receipts for the transportation of passengers on the Washington Branch the sum of $38,699 43, and for the same period for dividends $48,000, making ana ggregate of receipts from this company of $86,699 43. By law the sum of $34-069 46, is appropriated from the State's revenue from the road to the free school fund; and the balance $52,630 07 is applicable to the demands upon the treasury.

I have received and will transmit the annual report of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company. The large investment which the State has in this work will render your attentive supervision of the proceedings of this company a matter of interest to yourselves, and of duty to your constituents. The serious indisposition under which I have suffered since the report was received and my incessant occupation in preparing this communication, have prevented my examining the report with that care which its importance merits.

During the past fiscal year this company has paid to the State the sum of $20,000, and in my opinion you may expect from the same source for the current year a larger sum by at least $5,000.

I have received no communication from the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Company, but I have the pleasing intelligence to communicate, that during the past fiscal year this company has paid into the treasury the sum of $74-800, leaving unpaid for its entire liabilities to the State for that period the sum of $9,750.—You may I think for the current year rely upon receiving from this company the entire amount of its liabilities for that period.

It is gratifying to know that the temper of the Democracy of the South inclines decidedly, in reference to the Oregon dispute, to peaceful and equitable adjustment of the question. The New Orleans Courier, for example, speaking of the resolutions submitted in the House of Representatives by Mr. WINTHROP and Mr. DOUGLASS, respectively, expresses itself in the following terms:

"Mr. Winthrop's proposition to arbitrate through citizens of both countries, without the intervention of 'crowned heads,' does not conflict with the doctrines of the Message, or compromise the position we have taken not to consent to arbitration, as the phrase is usually understood among nations. We heartily respond to the resolutions, so far as they characterize unnecessary war as in the highest degree discreditable and opposed to the civilization, christian influences, and enlightenment of the present age. War is too fearful an engine to be set in operation at any time but to defend in the last resort national right and national honor. The remedy is extreme, and only applicable to a disease otherwise leprous and incurable. Should, however, Mr. Douglass's resolutions be carried into effect, all compromise will be at an end, and 'soft peace' must of necessity spread her wings, and fly weeping away.' Negotiation will of course be entirely closed, and arms be the sole and only alternative. We cannot see how Great Britain could pause at all in such a contingency."

THE TARIFF IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr. Sanderson, of Lebanon, introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a preamble and resolutions setting forth the advantages and blessings attributable to the Tariff Act of 1842, and requesting (not instructing) the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State, to oppose any attempt to amend or modify the said Act of August 31, 1842.—Laid on the table.

JUDGE GARLAND.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 30th ult. says of this fallen man:—"Judge Garland, it is said, has fled to the West Indies. After two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide, he has taken himself amongst strangers. Would that all memory of his crime could be obliterated with his disappearance, so that his misdeeds be not visited upon the innocent—that his children's teeth be not put on edge for that their father ate sour grapes."

WAR STEAMERS.—It is rumored in the navy yards, that the Secretary of the Navy recommends the construction of thirteen war steamers.

Be always more ready to forgive than return an injury.

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1846.

THE VALUE OF A MAN OF BUSINESS.—Ex-Governor Thomas, the pet of his party, the stump orator, and political intriguer, at the expiration of his term announced to the Legislature that the liabilities of the State had increased, during his last fiscal year, *two hundred and seventy-nine thousand eighty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents.*

Governor Pratt, a lawyer, a statesman, and man of business, by reference to the Treasurer's Report, shows that the arrears of the public debt have been reduced, during the first year of his administration, fifty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-one cents—a difference, in favor of the treasury and the people, of *three hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighty-five cents.*

It may not be improper to advert to a few of the instances in which the energy and vigilance of the Executive have been most obviously instrumental in effecting this result. The Banks of the city of Baltimore, contending they were exempted by their charters, or the act of 1835, from the direct tax of 1841, refused to pay it: proceedings were instituted by the direction of the Governor to test their liability: the question was brought with promptitude before the Court of Appeals, and a decision obtained, which will increase the revenue of the State twenty-four thousand dollars.

The act of 1843 required that the Presidents of Banks, and other incorporated institutions, should pay to the Treasurer the tax due by stockholders from the dividends on their stock. With one exception, this law had been wholly disregarded since its passage. A circular was addressed, at the instance of the Executive, to the defaulting officers, in consequence of which many of them paid the entire sums due from their institutions—making an aggregate of fourteen thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents.

Again: the Register of the city of Baltimore, who was by the same, or a similar act, required to pay the direct tax on the stock of the city into the treasury, had totally failed to do so since the year 1843: the Attorney General was requested, by the Executive, to call on him; the immediate result was the payment of nine thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents into the treasury.

These, and many other instances which might be enumerated, show the importance of filling the high offices of government with men of practical knowledge—men qualified to examine for themselves into the administration of the laws, and capable of enforcing their faithful execution without entrenching upon the rights of the citizen. Such men are not only worthy of the salaries they receive, however liberal they may be, but are entitled to the lasting gratitude of the commonwealth they serve.

☞ It will be seen by reference to the Legislative proceedings published in to-day's paper, that the Whig members have commenced their labors in good earnest, in providing ways and means to sustain the credit of the State.

The recommendations set forth in Governor PRATT's Message, will be speedily acted upon and pass, and Maryland will, in a very short time, be relieved from the onerous burden of taxation under which she has been laboring for a number of years. An honest and independent Executive, with a Legislature like the last and present, will soon place us in a condition of which, as Marylanders, we shall indeed be proud.

☞ Congress is still debating the Oregon question. It is assuming a more serious aspect, and we would not be surprised if this reckless administration should plunge the country into a war, unprepared and helpless as we now are. Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL proposed an amendment on Monday, that the President should also offer to settle the dividing line by negotiation. But the western men are all for war.

☞ WESLEY W. SCOTT, charged with stealing a certificate of deposit (the property of Wm. Laird) of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore, has been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years—for forgery he has been sentenced to the same for two years, to commence after the expiration of the first two years.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. JOHN G. CHAPMAN for a public document containing the President's message, and the documents relative to the Oregon question, for which we return our thanks.

☞ Our thanks are due and hereby tendered to our worthy Senator, W. LINGAN GARTHER, Esq. for a copy of the Governor's Message.

A movement something like looking War in the face, and preparing for it, was made in the Senate yesterday. This was the introduction of a Bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs (founded doubtless on estimates from the proper Department) for the construction of ten steam vessels of war, and appropriating between five and six millions of dollars for the purpose. This will do for a beginning; but it is not more than one-fourth of the amount which ought to be forthwith appropriated for the same purpose, (in addition to the ordinary Naval expenditure,) if we seriously expect to have occasion for any addition whatever to the Naval Establishment.—*Nat. Int.*

The quantity of Wheat measured in Philadelphia last year was 792,502 bushels. In 1844, it was 526,667 bushels.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the United States ship *St. Marys*, which arrived at Pensacola on the 2d instant, in ten days from Vera Cruz, we learn (through the *Pensacola Gazette*) of the refusal of the Mexican Government to receive Mr. SLIDELL, as Minister from the United States. Mr. S., however, has not returned in the St. Marys, nor does the *Gazette* vouch for the correctness of the news; but says that it is "disposed to credit it on account of our critical relations with Great Britain, a circumstance of which Mexico would not hesitate to take advantage."

On the other hand, the *Pensacola Democrat*, which says that Mr. SLIDELL "was not well received," ascribes the conduct of the Mexican Government to the impending revolutions by which it is embarrassed.

A private letter, dated at Pensacola on the third instant says: up to the time I write, no one from shore has boarded her, but several had come ashore from her, who report (and the report is credited) that our Minister was badly received by the Mexican government, and was in fact insulted. Another version of the story is, that he was not received as Minister at all. This news caused considerable excitement, and the writer says, it is presumed that the entire Gulf squadron will shortly appear before Vera Cruz.

Death.

Departed this life in Rockville, on Saturday the 10th instant, ELIZA, daughter of GEORGE and ELIZA HARDT, in the 5th year of her age. We sympathize with the fond parents for the loss of this interesting child.

"When we have garnered up our hearts,
And fixed our earnest love and trust,
The very life blood thence departs,
And all is dust."

☞ PUBLIC DEBATE.—There will be a meeting of the Rockville Union Lyceum, at the Academy, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at half past 6 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. By order—

jan 14—1t THOS. PLATER, Sec'y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having rented the establishment formerly occupied by the late Gassaway Martin, is prepared to do all work in the *CARPENTER'S & HOUSE-JOINING* line in the most durable and fashionable manner.

As he is a young beginner, and determined by his constant attention to business and moderate charges to please, he calls respectfully on all who have work to do to patronize him. He wishes every one who is not acquainted with him, before engaging to have their work done, to inquire of his neighbors as to his capacity to fulfil any contract he may enter into.

He will also attend to *FUNERALS* on the most accommodating terms.

He assures the public that all work entrusted to him shall be done in a manner inferior to none in the county, or the neighboring cities. Then, one and all, if you want to have comfortable houses, good and cheap work, call on the subscriber, at his residence in Rockville.

jan 14—tf JAMES W. CAMPBELL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, BUTTER, &c.—The subscriber has just received a lot of Goshen and Glades *BUTTER*; also, Philadelphia *BUCKWHEAT FLOUR*, with a few choice brands of *CHEWING TOBACCO*, all of which will be sold low, by

jan 14 WM. P. BRADDOCK.

GUANO.

THE subscribers will receive in a few days from New York, a large supply of this celebrated *PERUVIAN MANURE*, imported into that port in the bark Caroline Amelia from the Chincha Islands, and warranted equal to any ever brought to this country. It is in the original bags of about 150 pounds each, and will be sold by the bag or larger quantity at $50 per ton of 2,240 lbs. A liberal deduction made to those taking several tons. For sale in quantities of five tons or upwards, by

F. & W. RODEWALD,
Buchanan's wharf, Balt.

☞ Orders for smaller quantities than five tons supplied by SAMUEL SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, 122 Baltimore st. near North st. Baltimore. jan 14-3t

AUCTION.

I WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at public Auction a large assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of

Fine and coarse Cloths,
Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Vestings,
Mousselines de Laine, Merinoes,
Blankets, Lindseys, Bombazines,
Flannels, Chusans,
And other goods in the woolen line,
Also, Silk and fur Hats;
Men's coarse and fine Shoes and Boots,
Boy's do do do
Women's & Children's do
Also, a fine assortment of Calicoes,
Swiss, book, and cross barred Muslins,
Ginghams, Fine and coarse Linens,
And all other goods which are kept in country stores.

TERMS: For all amounts of ten dollars, and more, one third will be required in cash, the balance on a credit of eight months: for all amounts between five and ten dollars, one half cash, the balance a credit of six months; for all amounts under five dollars, the terms will be cash. All notes with approved security, and bearing interest from date, will be required.

WM. P. BRADDOCK.

jan 14—ts

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court, of Montgomery County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, at the late residence of Freeborn G. Miles, in Clarksburg, on THURSDAY, the 5th of February next,

Three Negroes.

TWO BOYS AND ONE WOMAN.

TERMS OF SALE.—The Negro Boys will be sold for cash, either at private or public sale, to satisfy a Mortgage due Asa Hyatt, acting administrator of Levi Phillips.

The Woman will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving his note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to take place at one o'clock, P. M.

CHAS. H. MURPHY,
jan 14—ts Administrator.