General Advertiser.

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TERMS

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To the People of Maryland.

I have seen several publications, and heard much conversation respecting the recording of the old chancery papers, but have never yet seen or heard that matter fairly stated.—I had the honor of being at Annapolis myself at the time that business was brought forward and acted on, and I think I know something about it; and will endeavor to state my knowledge of it, not only with *plainness*, but with *truth*. 'I am a plain man,' says a *Friend to Honesty*, 'working and not speaking or writing is my employment;' and I agree with him that a plain narrative of facts, or 'a plain straight tale,' as he chooses to call it, is always best calculated to make correct impressions on the mind: but they ought at the same time to be plain *truths*.—I too am a plain man, and shall aim at nothing but plainness; and my plainness shall be plain *truth*, and nothing but *truth*, to the best of my knowledge.

By a reference to the Journals of the Senate of Maryland of Dec. Session 1825, page 207, 208, we find the following:—Mr. Bowie offered the following resolution, which was read the first time and laid on the table. 'Whereas by a resolution passed on the 4th day of February during the present session, the Governor and Council are authorised and required to take under their superintendance the papers remaining unrecorded in the Chancery Office, and which should have been recorded by Samuel H. Howard, Nicholas Brewer, James P. Heath and Thomas H. Bowie, Esqrs. late Registers in Chancery. And whereas by another resolution passed on the third day of March during the present session, the Governor and Council are authorised and empowered to contract in the name of the state, with some person or persons of integrity, understanding and other proper qualifications, to discharge the labour and duties mentioned in said resolutions. And whereas from the import and meaning of the said two recited resolutions, the person or persons employed by the Governor and Council will have authority to take such papers as may be directed to be recorded, out of the Chancery Office for the purpose of recording them, by which means some of them may be lost or destroyed.

And whereas there is no provision in said resolution, requiring bond or other security from the person or persons with whom the Governor and Council shall contract for recording the said papers, for the safe keeping and return to the Chancery Office of said papers, in case they are taken out of the said office to be recorded. Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That nothing in the said two recited resolutions shall be construed to authorize the said person or persons employed by the Governor and Council to record said papers, to take or remove the said papers from the Chancery office, and all such parts of said resolution, as are inconsistent with this resolution, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Resolved further, That the Register in Chancery be, and he is hereby directed to superintend the making out of the said records; and the Governor and Council are hereby authorised and empowered to allow him such compensation for his services as they may think just and reasonable.

At this stage of the business, Mr. Quinton (one of the Senate) offered the following amendment, viz:—

Resolved, That the aforegoing resolution shall not in any manner impair any contract made by the executive with the several persons employed to do the work.—Which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Scott then offered the following resolution as a substitute for that offered by Mr. Bowie:—Which was read and laid on the table.

Resolved, That the Register in Chancery be, and he is hereby authorised and required, before he delivers to the Governor and Council, or to their order, any paper or papers, being records or parts of records, or office papers in his custody, to demand and receive a receipt, which sufficiently identify the said several papers and the cause or causes to which they relate, and the said receipt shall be sufficient in every case to discharge him from all responsibility on account of the safety or preservation of said papers, until the same shall have been returned to his charge and custody.

Having now given the proceedings of the Legislature, which enjoined a certain duty on the Executive of Maryland: I will now place before you the proceedings of the Executive on the duties imposed.—This commences in same Journal, page 209.

Extract from the proceedings of the Executive,
March 4th, 1826.

William D. Beal, George Brown, Isaac Hines, Henry Hobbs, and Joseph Mayo, appointed to record the papers mentioned in the resolutions of the present session at 25 per cent less than the law allows for the performance of such labours; the whole to be executed under the superintendance of the Register of the Court of Chancery, who shall be answerable to the executive for the faithful execution of his trust, and receive as a full compensation therefor, twenty per cent on said allowance, to be paid by deductions at that rate from the work done by each person appointed as above. Stationary to be furnished by the executive.

True extract.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.
of the Council.

Extract from the proceedings of the Executive,
March 6th, 1826.

The following communication was received from Ramsey Waters, Esq. Register in Chancery, which was ordered to be entered upon the record of proceedings, viz:

Chancery Office, March 6th, 1826.

To the Honorable the Executive of Maryland.

Gentlemen:—A communication from your Honorable body has been handed to me this morning, and I have given to it the most respectful consideration. I understand the communication to be an offer from the Executive, of compensation for certain services which they wish me to perform. The nature and extent of those services, and the heavy responsibility they impose, have been well considered. I think the proposed compensation wholly inadequate, and cannot therefore consent to accept it.

Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
RAMSEY WATERS.

Extract of the proceedings of the Executive,
March 6th, 1826.

Ramsey Waters, Esq. Register in Chancery having refused to accede to the proposition made him by the executive for superintending the recording of the Chancery papers mentioned in the said proposition. The Executive offered the same terms to Mr. Thomas Culbreth Clerk of the Council who accepted thereof, and is hereby ordered to take the papers mentioned in the resolutions of the General Assembly to be recorded under his charge and superintendance, in such parcels as may be necessary for the due performance of the work, the same to be regularly listed and receipted for, and not to be taken out of the State-House, and to be at all times subject to the examination of the Register in Chancery.'

True extract.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.
of the Council.

By the Senate, March 7th, 1826.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be requested to lay before the Senate as soon as their convenience will permit, such information respecting any contract or contracts, they may have made to carry into effect the resolution of the General Assembly, passed during the present session, relating to unrecorded papers in the Chancery Office.

By Order. WM. KILTY, Clerk.

Page 211.—In Council,
Annapolis March 7th, 1826.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

In compliance with your resolution of this day, we herewith transmit to your Honorable body the papers required to be laid before you.

With the highest respect,
we have the honor to remain,
your obed't. serv't.
JOS. KENT.

Upon a full view of the whole ground of this business, it appears obvious, that the expectations both of the Legislature and Executive were, that the superintendance of the recording those papers would be performed by the Register in Chancery. His situation made it peculiarly convenient to him, the papers all being in his office, but his exorbitant demand lost him the job.—The recording those papers certainly cost the State of Maryland a great deal of money, which is to be lamented, and no man laments it more than I do,—but where does the fault lie? was it in the Legislature of Maryland? certainly not; for it was its bounden duty (upon discovering the great delinquency of the former Registers) to have those papers recorded, on which the rights of thousands, perhaps millions of property depended, and which upon the ultimate loss of those papers would have been rendered precarious.—Did the fault lie in the Executive? certainly not; because they were acting under the supreme authority of the State, as its subordinate agents, and without a right to refuse.—Did the fault lie in the persons employed to do the work, or superintend it? certainly not; for if they had not undertaken it, other persons would, and where would have been the difference.—No, the fault and cause of the whole of it, is the delinquency of the before named Registers in Chancery, and which never was discovered until a year or two before the aforegoing proceedings. ☞ 'Who ever heard' says a Friend to Honesty 'that a man must be employed by the State and at public expence to examine the records of our Clerks of Counties, Registers of Wills, &c.—if the work had to be examined the men who did it should pay for it or do it themselves.' In the first place then, Thomas Culbreth did not dictate his own contract, it was dictated to him, and he acceded to it.—'But the men who did it should pay for it,' well, look at the above extract from the proceedings of the Executive of the 4th March 1826, and you will there find that the men who did the work did pay their superintender, for his pay was a deduction from theirs; they received 25 per cent *less than the law* then allowed, and he received 20 per cent on what was allowed to them.—'But Mr. Culbreth was employed, and employed too when he was in the receipt of a salary of $1500 per annum. As he was a public officer and received a salary fully adequate to the service of any Clerk, if he had time to do the work over and above his other duties, the Governor and Council ought to have directed him as their Clerk to do it.' It was no part of his official duty as Clerk to the Council, nor had the Governor and Council a right to direct him as their Clerk even to look at it, nor would he have been bound by any such order from them. The papers being prohibited from being taken out of the State-house, it was then, (the Register in Chancery having refused expressly, because in his opinion the compensation offered was 'wholly inadequate') more convenient for him than any other person to superintend the work, and this was one reason why he was employed.

'Mr. Culbreth did promise to do the work; and said that it was worth $5,117 25 to do it, and the Governor and Council trusting in the integrity of Mr. Culbreth, employed him at the price he said the work was worth.' I must here again call your attention to the aforegoing extract from the proceedings of the Executive of March 4th 1826.—You will there see that the Executive had not, at this time, lost sight of the Register in Chancery as the person to superintend the work, and to him the compensation was first offered, and at this time too the amount of what the cost would be was wholly unknown.—Now at this stage of the business, if Mr. Culbreth could say, what the work was, or would be worth when done, he possessed more sagacity than I could have believed of him or any other man; in short he must have had supernatural gifts, and besides it would seem that he was pricing the work for another man and not for himself. It is preposterous,—it is absurd,—it is *not true*. 'He calls to his aid Joseph Mayo, one of the very men employed to record these papers,—one of the very men the Governor and Council could not trust to examine their own work, and employs Mayo to examine the records for him.' This Joseph Mayo, had been a writing clerk in the Registers office for a number of years; stood high as to his literary qualifications as a writing clerk, and when Thos. Loockerman (Committee Clerk to the Senate) was appointed Register of the Land Office for the Eastern Shore, Joseph Mayo came highly recommended to the Senate to take his place, and with ease got the appointment, and did his duty much to the satisfaction of the Senate, and it was while he was acting in this capacity, he got the appointment by the Executive herein before mentioned; not a word was ever said or hinted as to his moral character, and it was then believed to stand fair, but that he should afterward swerve from the paths of rectitude was a thing to be lamented, but could not be foreseen. Even amongst the twelve apostles who were appointed by the greatest being that ever stood upon this earth, there was a *Judas Iscariot*.

I think it unnecessary to take any further notice of this anonymous defamer, who signs himself a 'Friend to Honesty,' and to the best of my knowledge and ability, have given a plain statement of the case. I have in the first place laid before you the proceedings of the Legislature on the subject of those old unrecorded Chancery papers: I have then in order, given you the proceedings of the Executive of Maryland on those proceedings of the Legislature, and I think I can with perfect safety submit this statement to the candor and judgment of an enlightened public.

I am the public's most ob't
and most humble serv't.
ROBERT ORRELL.

A CARD

To my old Friend Peter Willis, of Caroline county.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have recently understood that you have in conversation with some of your neighbours, took occasion to urge to them the propriety of voting for a Roman Catholic, in preference to a man of a *deistical family* evidently alluding to a charge brought against me some more than thirty years ago. This charge was at that time promptly refuted; was disbelieved by all who knew me, yea disbelieved by yourself, and above all disbelieved by the Almighty himself, for he alone could know, beside myself, and I do know that he knew better.—If a drop of deistical blood flows in my veins, or ever should according to the usual acceptation of the term deist, may the chill of death put a speedy stop to its circulation.—But why my dear friend did you not think of this when you went to Annapolis, as an elector of the Senate of Maryland; how could you, under the solemn oath you had taken, vote for me to fill a seat in that honourable body, if you was under an impression that I was a deist, and if you were not under that impression then, what could prompt you to heap upon such a worn-out, hackneyed, exploded opinion now? Or does your conscience possess that kind of elasticity as to contract and dilate at pleasure. Ofttimes, since that, long gone-by day, have I had the honour and pleasure of your company under my humble roof, and did believe, at those times I was entertaining one of my best friends; but alas! 'the times have changed, and we must change with the times.'

I am Sir, your most ob't.
and humble ser'vt.
ROBERT ORRELL.

Caroline county, Sept. 18th, 1830.

JACKSON FAITHLESSNESS AND PERFIDY BRIEFLY EXPOSED,

*By a contrast of a few of the most prominent of the declared sentiments, professions and promises, of himself and others, his supporters, with their official acts.**

I enter upon the performance of the task which the above caption indicates 'more in sorrow than in anger,' but from a solemn and deliberate conviction of a conscientious duty, which I am not at liberty to decline.

When Gen. Jackson was first announced a candidate for the Presidency, although I felt the firmest conviction of his total unfitness for the station, and of his absolute incompetency to perform the duties of the office with credit to himself, or benefit to the country: yet *at that time*, I did not entertain the slightest doubt of his integrity of purpose, of his patriotism, of his candor, or that he would, so far as he was capable, perform *all* that he would promise. I acknowledge however, that my favourable opinion of his integrity and candor was shaken by the course he pursued pending the election. But it was not until the moment *before* entering upon the performance of his official duties, that these favourable impressions were wholly eradicated from my mind.

With these few preliminary observations, I proceed directly to my task, fully aware of the heavy responsibility I incur, but nothing daunted as to the result; and regardless of the venal pack that will (without doubt) assail me.

In a communication, or letter of advice from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, soon after the latter had been elected President, and which was published in the year 1824 or 5 by his confidential friend, and now his Secretary at War, the following noble and magnanimous sentiments and advice are to be found, viz: 'Upon every selection party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster, party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without regard to party, you will go far to eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of Government, and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people, heretofore politically divided. The chief magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as the monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice—pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long, and so often, benefitted our country, and rendered illustrious its rulers.' Was not the expression of these ennobling sentiments and the giving this salutary advice, a specific pledge that he would, if placed in the same situation of the person he was addressing, give effect to them in practice? Besides this being obvious, Gen. Jackson said himself in a communication to the Legislature of Tennessee, when resigning his seat in the United States Senate, expressly 'that it is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others.' [See Niles' Register, vol. 29th, p. 157.] And how, let me ask, has he fulfilled the solemn pledges, thus given? Or rather how studious does he appear to have been to violate and disregard them. Let facts speak. First, he said 'upon every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided.' Who does not know, that all *his* selections are made from *a party*, and from party feelings? None, who know any thing of his course, can be so blind as not to know that this is the case. The more candid of his friends openly admit, and attempt to justify his flagrant violation of *this* solemn pledge. Again, he said 'by selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, *without regard to party*, you will go far to eradicate those feelings which, on former occassions, threw so many obstacles in the way of Government, and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people, heretofore politically divided.' Whether Gen. Jackson has, or has not in his appointments 'selected characters most conspicuous for their *probity, virtue, capacity* and *firmness*, is, I candidly admit, mere matter of opinion. It is barely possible, that *he* may believe he has done so, altho' I am perfectly confident that no intelligent man believes so, and that no *candid* man will *pretend* to such belief. That he has made his selections '*without regard to party*, is *impossible* for any one to believe.' 'The chief magistrate of a great and powerful nation should NEVER (no not in a single instance) indulge in party feelings.' My God!! what an overwhelming, beforehand consideration of himself. He has indulged *in party feelings* to an extent wholly unparalleled by any of his illustrious predecessors. 'His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind, that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community.' His (Jackson's) conduct has been the very antipodes of what he said it should be. It has been illiberal and interested, never bearing in mind, (only to disregard) 'that he acts for the whole and not a part of the community.' He acts as if none but his partizans had rights, or deserved, even justice, much less liberality and disinterestedness at his hands. 'By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as the monumental marble.' By the *opposite* course of *President* Jackson to these *declared* sentiments of *General* Jackson, he has *degraded* the national character, but that he will 'acquire a name as imperishable as the monumental marble' by the 'utter disregard' of those noble sentiments, I firmly believe. But it will be a very different character from what 'acting in conformity' with those sentiments would have been awarded him by impartial historians. 'Consult no party in your choice—pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment, which has so long and so often benefited our country and rendered illustrious its rulers.' That President Jackson consults, 'exclusively, a party—a personal party too,' I presume his most shameless supporters, will not deny. Mr. Monroe did 'pursue the dictates of that *unerring* judgment, which had so long, and so often benefited our country, and rendered illustrious its rulers.' He pursued the dictates of his *unerring* judgment, as well as the advice of *Gen. Jackson himself*, in selecting for the highest office under him John Quincy Adams, the accomplished statesman, whom the people in a frenzied moment, but from the nobler principles of human nature, thrust from their confidence to make way for the man who had won their affections by splendid and highly valuable military achievements, and who had obtained their confidence, in part, by the avowal of the exalted sentiments, which, as I have shown, he has so utterly disregarded. A part of this last mentioned advice to Mr. Monroe, I frankly acknowledge, it was impossible for Gen. Jackson to pursue. It is not applicable *to him*. He cannot pursue the dictates of an *unerring* judgment, because he possesses no *such* judgment, the violence of his feelings, and his natural disposition, have impelled him to a course, the deep disgrace of which, I fear will be an indelible stain upon our country, as it certainly will be upon himself. Oh! 'the deep damnation of this taking off.' Between adviser and President Jackson—Oh! 'what a falling off, was there my countrymen.'

Mr. Adams, whom the people discarded to make way for Gen. Jackson, did *practice* upon the maxims of the General, which he has so completely repudiated by his administration. Mr. Adams did 'select characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without regard to party. He selected for his first officer one of his opponents,—he invited another of them to continue in the office he had held of Secretary of the Treasury; and upon that gentleman declining the appointment, conferred it upon one of his distinguished friends. The appointment of Secretary of War was also conferred upon another distinguished friend of the same rival. Mr. Poinset, a warm and ardent supporter of Gen. Jackson's, received from Mr. Adams the appointment of Minister to Mexico. In short the whole course of his appointments plainly demonstrate that he made his selections from the pure motives and exalted principles, avowed by *General*, and repudiated by *President* Jackson. In the language of an eloquent member of the United States' Senate, 'he *practised*, what Gen. Jackson professed, in his letter of advice to Mr. Monroe.' 'Never was a more striking *contrast*, and never did contrast cast farther into disgrace and contempt, than the last administration, has cast this.'

I now take leave of the letter of advice to Mr. Monroe, and proceed, to the next declaration of Gen. Jackson's sentiments, which I purpose to comment upon and contrast with his official acts. I mean his address to the Legislature of Tennessee upon resigning his seat in the United States' Senate, which I have before noticed. In that paper will be found the following viz:—

The foregoing has been written this morning in my bed, to which I am confined, and being almost exhausted with the fatigue and exertion, I must defer for a short interval what I have to say upon the documents and acts, upon which I intend to continue my animadversions.

THO: CULBRETH.

Denton, Caroline co. Md.
Sept. 20th, 1830.

*I hope my friend H. Niles has not forgotten the hint he gave us the past summer. I trust he will take up this subject, and with his ample materials; and masterly hand, turn Jacksonism 'inside out,' and expose it in all its naked deformities to the confiding and abused people, by whom its disgrace has been brought upon the country.

From the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM:

I hereby offer the Author of an address to the Citizens of Caroline County, which appeared in the Eastern Shore Whig of the 7th, instant, over the signature of 'A Friend to Honesty,'—and which has since been circulated in handbills, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for a written acknowledgment of his authorship, 'if he is a respectable and responsible man,' and if he is neither, I will still give him the reward provided he will give me satisfactory security for the payment of such sum as may be awarded me by an *honest* Jury of my Country, in an action which I will institute against him for the *false* and *slanderous* matter contained in that miserable compound of knavery and folly.

This is all the notice that I deem necessary to take of an *anonymous* libeller, but I pledge myself that whenever any man having the least pretention to the character of a gentleman, shall think fit to make any charges, over his own proper signature, impeaching the conduct of either, the Executive (of that day) or myself, in relation to the so much talked of Chancery Records, that I will make such a statement of that matter, 'and sustain it by official documents,' as shall afford a triumphant vindication against every species of slander with which either the Executive or myself have ever been or ever after may be assailed in relation to it,—such as shall satisfy every individual, not case-hardened against the truth, of the purity and propriety of our conduct in that business.

I had occasion and an opportunity, some weeks past to meet before a portion of the people of Caroline the only individual of respectability, (Mr. Harrison one of the Jackson candidates for the House of Delegates,) that I ever have had evidence of having made a *specific* allegation against me on the subject, and I feel authorised, and entitled to say, that the most intelligent of his political friends present, considered his defeat overwhelming, and my triumph complete.

THOS. CULBRETH.

Denton, September 17, 1830.

ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an ELECTION will be held in the several Election Districts of Talbot county, on MONDAY, the FOURTH DAY of OCTOBER next, for the purpose of electing FOUR DELEGATES to represent said County in the next General Assembly of Maryland—also a SHERIFF for said county.

WM. TOWNSEND, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 18, 1830.

A PUBLIC SALE

OF the Farm Stock and Farming Utensils will be made at Plinhimmon, in Oxford Neck, the residence of Mrs. Ann Maria Tilghman, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, where will be offered valuable Oxen and Milch Cows, and other Cattle, Mules, Horses, a flock of Sheep, and a number of Hogs, of all sizes.—Farming Implements of all sorts, and some of uncommon value: Ploughs and Wheet Fans particularly,—also a light Waggon, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, and notes with approved security will be required before the delivery of the property.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

sept 21 3w

Sale of Farm Stock on a Credit.

HORSES, Oxen, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils, together with some Household and Kitchen Furniture, will be sold by Public Auction, at my farm in Oxford Neck, called Bellville, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of the present month. A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars will be allowed, notes with approved security being given before the delivery of the property. The sale to commence precisely at 11 o'clock. Mr. John Newnam will conduct the sale, judge of the security and deliver the property in my behalf.

N. B. The Union Tavern, in Easton, is now in complete order for a tenant, and not yet rented.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sep. 14 3w

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this place, will sell on advantageous terms the HOUSE & LOT, on Harrison street, on which he at present resides—if not sold immediately, the same will be rented and possession given the first day of October next. The premises are in complete repair, with every convenience suitable to a dwelling.

G. W. NABB.

july 27 w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the TAX OF TALBOT COUNTY, due for the present year, in the course of this Fall, respectfully requests all persons, holding Assessable Property in the county, to call on him at his Office in Easton, at the Office of the Eastern Shore Whig, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same.

It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies, in their repective Districts.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

aug 10 w

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person who may neglect this notice. I would also take the liberty to inform those persons who owe fees for the present year, (1830) that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

july 20 w

Easton Female Academy.

MRS. SCULL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Parents and Guardians of youth in Talbot and the adjacent counties, that the duties of said Seminary will be resumed on the 13th September next—wherein will be taught the usual course of Literature, viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, plain and ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c.

Those who may think proper to patronize this institution, may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the instructress.

aug 24 w

TO BE RENTED

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, the House and Lot on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Chamberlaine.

J. ROGERS.

sept 21 w

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