plaintiff may afterwards warrant or sue such defendant, according to the amount so remaining due, as for any other debt or damages, before a single justice of the peace or the district court, as the case may be, and a short copy of such verdict, together with a bill of costs, as taxed by the clerk of the county court, shall be sufficient evidence of such balance due.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That no plaintiff bringing an action in the county court shall be non-suited or have judgment against him or pay the costs, although the debt or sum of money recovered doth not exceed one hundred dollars current money, where such debt or sum of money recovered has been reduced below the jurisdiction of the said county court by reason of an account in bar or set off of a debt or damages due from the plaintiff to the defendant and not by payments.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the district justices first named in the commission for each election district court, shall be chief justice of the district court in and for his respective district: and the others in gradation according to the priority of nomination; and that any two of the said justices in the absence of the other, shall be capable of holding a court and exercising all the power and jurisdiction thereof, in as full and ample a manner as if all three were present; and any one of the said justices upon application made to him out of court, shall have power and authority to issue process by capias ad respondendum, summons or attachment for compelling the appearance and attendance of parties or witnesses respectively in the said district court to answer any suit or to testify, which shall be made returnable before the said district court at such days and times as the nature of the case and the ends of justice shall require, in the same manner and form as now legally used and practiced by a single justice of the peace, in cases of which such single justice of the peace hath cognizance, or varied in such other manner and form as may substantially suit the action, plea, or purposes, and so as to bring all cases herein declared to be within the jurisdiction of the said district court, to trial and judgment—and if during any actual sitting of the said district court it shall become necessary, or be required by either party to summons any witness in a case then pending and on trial before the said district court, it shall be the duty of the chief justice, or in his absence the presiding justice, forthwith to issue a summons for such witness, and if on the return of any summons for a witness to appear and testify before the said court, it appear that such witness hath been duly summoned and doth not appear, it shall be lawful for the said chief justice or presiding justice, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, to issue an attachment against such witness, to compel his or her attendance.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the chief justice of the said district court, or in his absence, of the next named justice of the said court, sitting, to make regular and fair entries or minutes, in a docket to be kept for that purpose, of all cases, suits, actions, or complaints, brought before the said court upon process previously issued by any one of the said justices as aforesaid, or otherwise, and it shall be the duty of each of the said district justices, to make and keep a docket of fair and accurate entries or minutes of all and every original process, writ, or summons, issued by him as aforesaid, for compelling the appearance of parties or witnesses before the said court, particularly specifying the days and times of issuing the same, and the precise names of the parties or witnesses named therein, and the days when returnable, and to what constable directed, which said docket and entries or minutes, shall be regularly produced by the said justice before the said district court, at its sittings, and so much thereof as may be necessary shall be transferred to the docket of the said district court by the chief justice, or in his absence, by the next named presiding justice, so that a full docket may be made, in the manner herein before directed, of all cases, suits, actions, complaints, pleas and subpœnas and attachments intended to be brought or returned before the said district court, and upon the final decision of any such case, an entry shall be made in the said docket by the chief justice, or in case of his absence, by the presiding justice, of the final judgment of the court, which shall specify and declare the true parties to the case, the date of the judgment, the principal debt or damage, the time from which interest is awarded, and the cost taxed and adjudged—and it shall be the duty of every such chief justice safely to keep and preserve the said docket of the judgments rendered by the said district court, and transmit the same to his successor in office—but in case the said chief justice shall at any time be unable to attend the sitting of the said district court, he shall cause the said docket of judgments to be delivered for the time being into the possession of the next named in the commission, whose duty it shall be to keep and preserve the same, and after the sitting of the said court shall have been ended carefully, return the same to the said chief justice for safe keeping, and if any person shall wilfully alter any part of the entries or judgments contained in the said docket, he shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and upon prosecution and conviction thereof, in the county court, he shall suffer the punishment prescribed by law for the offence of forgery.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That the said district court shall have criminal jurisdiction in all cases of assault and battery committed within the district thereof, unless it shall appear to the said district court, upon a hearing of the case, that the said assault and battery was committed with an intent to kill; and it shall be lawful for the said court, when informed by complaint made upon oath before them, or of their own knowledge, of the commission of any such offence within the said district, to issue a capias in the name of the State against the person accused, directed to some constable of the district, to compel his or her appearance before the said court, to answer the charge; and when the party shall appear before the said court, he or she shall have the option either to submit the case to the hearing and judgment of the said court, and to traverse the same, before the said court, as such like cases may be now traversed before the county court, or may in his or her election, enter into a recognizance before the said district court, or any one of the justices thereof, for his or her appearance at the next county court of the same county, to answer the charge; but if the party so charged, shall elect to submit his or her case to the hearing and judgment of the said district court, or to traverse the charge before the same court, then the said district court shall have power and jurisdiction to hear and determine the same, and give judgment according to the law of the land and the truth of the matter; and in case of conviction, the said district court shall and may inflict punishment by fine and imprisonment; and in all such cases the party accused, as well as the State, shall have the benefit of such witnesses as either of them may require to be summoned to the said court, to testify in their behalf, and the privilege of appearing and prosecuting or defending the charge by attorney, and the party accused shall have a reasonable time to prepare for his defence, and shall be entitled also to be discharged from actual custody upon giving reasonable bail for his appearance in the said district court, from time to time as the court shall direct and require, till he be finally discharged. And any one of the said district justices shall have authority to take such bail bond with such security as he may reasonably require, conditioned as aforesaid; and the said district court shall have power and authority to tax the costs arising in all such cases before them for assault and battery—and in all cases of conviction of the party accused, to give judgment against him or her for the said costs, as well as for any fine the said court may impose; and in case of non-payment of such fine and costs, for the recovery thereof the court may issue execution by capias ad satisfaciendum or fieri facias in the name of the State of Maryland, against the party convicted, directed to the sheriff of the county, and returnable to the county court at the next succeeding term, or may commit the party to the goal of the county, until the same be paid; and it shall be the duty of the said district court, to give certificates to each and every person to whom any part of the said costs may be due, either for attendance as a witness, for serving process, or otherwise, of the respective portions due to them of the said costs, upon which the said sheriff shall be authorised and required to pay over all such portions of the costs, when collected, to the persons so entitled to receive the same; but in case the party accused shall be acquitted, or be insolvent, all such costs shall be taxed up against the county, and upon such certificates as aforesaid, to be made and delivered to the persons entitled to receive the same, the levy court or commissioners of the county are hereby required to levy the several sums in the county charges, for and in the name of the several persons holding such certificates—provided, however, that the said court shall not exercise the criminal jurisdiction aforesaid in any case, where the attorney general or his deputy for the judicial district in which the court may be, or any other person authorised by the same court to prosecute in behalf of the State, in the particular case, shall dissent from the court's exercising the same, and shall in writing express such dissent to the court, before the particular case shall have been tried, unless the three judges of the said court shall unanimously determine, notwithstanding such dissent, to take cognizance of such case.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That at the sessions of the said district courts, held as herein before provided, the said court, or any one justice thereof in the absence of the others, shall have power to adjourn at discretion, from day to day, until the business before them is discharged, or to the next monthly meeting of the said court; and the chief justice of the said court, or presiding justice, shall proclaim the opening and closing and the adjournment of the said court, in the presence and hearing of such persons as may be present, and enter the same in a minute book to be kept for that purpose; and the said district court shall have power and authority to punish, by fine and imprisonment, all persons who shall interrupt the proceedings of the same by violence or disorder, in their immediate presence. And when none of the said justices shall attend at any monthly meeting, or on any day during any session, the court shall be considered as adjourned, from day to day, until a meeting shall take place as aforesaid, either during such session or on the day for the next monthly meeting; and the justices shall make entry on the minutes of the court accordingly.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That no plaintiff in any supersedeas taken by any justice of the peace in this State, shall be entitled to have execution on said supersedeas, so far forth as the security or securities are concerned, after the expiration of four years from the date of said supersedeas, and the said defendant or defendants, being security or securities as aforesaid, shall be and they are hereby declared to be entitled to plead limitations to the plaintiff's claim, should the plaintiff cause a scire facias to issue on said supersedeas, after the expiration of the period aforesaid.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That whenever a writ of replevin shall be demanded from any one of the said district justices according to the jurisdiction herein given to the said district court, it shall be the duty of such justice, before he issues the same, to require and take from the party demanding such writ of replevin, a bond to the party holding the property, with one or more securities, whom the said justice shall in his conscience believe to be worth double the value of the specific articles or property intended to be replevied, with condition that the party so replevying, his executor or administrator, shall well and truly return the same property to the party out of whose hands the property shall be so replevied, his executors, administrators or assigns, in case a return of the same shall be judged by the district court before whom the said writ of replevin shall be tried, and shall pay all damages and costs which may be awarded by the said court, and upon the service of any such writ of replevin, the goods and property shall be forthwith appraised by two sworn appraisers, to whom the officer serving the said writ is hereby authorised and required to administer an oath or affirmation that they will truly and impartially appraise the same property at the sum or price they shall believe it to be really worth, and if such appraisement shall exceed one hundred dollars, all further proceedings shall cease, and the plaintiff or party demanding the said writ shall be liable for and pay all costs and charges which may have accrued thereon, and the said officer shall return the said writ to the said district court, certifying thereon that the value of the property exceeds the jurisdiction of the said court, and he shall return the schedule and appraisement of the property annexed to the said writ and return.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That whenever any person or persons shall be indebted to any other person or persons in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and the said creditor or creditors shall make oath before any one of the said district justices that the said debtor or debtors is or are indebted to him in the sum of and not exceeding one hundred dollars, and that the said debtor or debtors do not reside within the limits of the State of Maryland, or that he, she or they is or are credibly informed, and verily believe, that the said debtor or debtors hath or have absconded from his, her or their place of abode, whereby his, her or their creditors may be injured or defrauded, and at the same time produce before the said district justice, the covenant, bill, bond, note or account, or other evidence of the debt, it shall and may be lawful for any district justice in said district to issue an attachment, returnable before the said district court, against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements of the said absent or absconding defendant, which are or shall be in the hands of any person or persons whatsoever in said district, and the said plaintiff at the time of issuing said attachment, shall set up at least at two of the most public places in the said district, at least ten days before the return day of said attachment, an affidavit of the truth of his claim, together with a copy thereof, in which said attachment there shall be a clause commanding the constable of the district to make known to each person or persons in whose hands or possession the said goods, chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements are so attached, and if to him, her or them it shall seem meet to be and appear on the return day of said attachment before the district court having jurisdiction of the same, to shew cause why such goods and chattels, rights and credits, so attached as aforesaid, shall not be condemned by the said district court, and execution had and made as in other cases of judgments and recoveries had before the said district courts, at which day of return of said attachment, if said defendant nor the garnishee in whose hands the aforesaid goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements of the defendant were attached, shall not shew cause to the contrary, the said district court before whom the said attachment may have been returned, may condemn said goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements so as aforesaid attached and awarded, execution thereof to be had and made as in other judgments: Provided always, that said district court shall be satisfied that the notice required as aforesaid, hath been given according to the provisions aforesaid, and also the said plaintiff so obtaining the attachment shall give bond in such penalty as the said district court shall direct, with good and sufficient security before the district court, rendering judgment and condemnation, to and for the use of the defendant, conditioned to make restitution of the said goods and chattels, rights and credits so as aforesaid condemned, or the value thereof, and to pay such damages as the said district court may award to the said defendant; if the defendant whose goods and chattels, rights and credits were attached shall at any time within twelve months and a day, computed from the date of the attachment, come in and either in person or by his agent before the district court, rendering judgment of condemnation aforesaid, make it appear that the said plaintiff hath been and is satisfied, and paid said dent, or shew that it ought not to be paid, or that the said defendant was not indebted to the said plaintiff at the time of issuing said attachment, and the said condemnation shall be a good bar and so pleadable to any suit or action brought against the garnishee or garnishees.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted*, That on all judgments of the said district court, the party in whose favor the same may be rendered shall, on application to any one of the justices thereof, have process or execution thereon, for obtaining satisfaction of such judgments, and it shall be lawful for any one of the said justices to issue a fieri facias or capias ad satisfaciendum upon such judgments, returnable to the said district court, in the same manner and form as now legally used and practised by a single justice of the peace in cases within his jurisdiction, and all process or precepts of whatsoever kind, except executions for fines, penalties and forfeitures so to be issued by the said district justice, or district court, shall be directed to and served and executed by the sheriff of the county, or some constable residing within the election district in which the said district court is held.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the said district justices from acting as justices of the peace out of court, within their respective counties, for which purpose they shall keep a separate docket, as is now required to be kept by single justices of the peace, and shall be entitled to the same fees for his services and for all services by the said district justices as such respectively performed out of court, and for all services by each of the district courts respectively performed, they shall respectively have, charge and be entitled to receive the same fees which a single justice of the peace now has for the like or similar services, where the demand in controversy does not exceed fifty dollars, and in all cases where the demand in controversy exceeds the sum of fifty dollars, they shall respectively charge, have and be entitled to receive the following fees, to wit: for writing probat, 6 cents; issuing a warrant and making docket entry, 25 cents; issuing summons, including all the witnesses applied for at the same, 25 cents; rendering judgment on all trial cases, 50 cents; entering judgment by confession, 25 cents; entering continuance, 12½ cents, to be paid by the party applying for the same—*Provided*, objection shall be made by the opposite party; taking supersedeas, 12½ cents; filing and entering supersedeas, if taken by other justices of the peace, 12 1-2 cents; search or transcript from docket, 12 1-2 cents; taking recognizance, 25 cents; issuing writ of replevin, 25 cents; issuing execution, 25 cents; issuing scire facias, 25 cents; taking replevin or other bonds, 25 cents; and all fees received by the said district justices shall be accounted for as hereinafter provided: and it shall be the duty of the several constables within the several election districts, to collect and pay over to the chief justice of the respective district courts, all fees by the district justices or district courts respectively charged under the provisions of this act, and not by them received; and the said constables shall receive therefor a commission of ten per cent on all sums by them respectively received and paid over, and every constable or officer serving or executing process of any kind under the provision of this act, shall have and be entitled to the same fees as they are now by law entitled to have, and take for the like services imposed on them by the existing laws; and from and after the passage of this act, the bonds of all constables shall be taken in the penalty of two thousand dollars, instead of the sum now prescribed by law.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted*, That all judgments rendered by the said district courts, shall be a lien on all lands and real estate of the defendant, lying within the county wherein the same judgment was rendered, to all intents and purposes, as much as if said judgment had been rendered in the county court, from the time when a short copy of any judgment shall have been filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the same county wherein the same judgment is rendered, and not before; from which record the said clerk shall keep a separate record book, with an index, stating doubly the names of the plaintiff and defendant; and the said clerk shall receive for filing, recording and indexing every such copy of a judgment, the sum of twenty five cents and no more; and it shall be lawful for the said clerk, on the application of the plaintiff, to issue execution thereon, directed to the sheriff, and returnable before the county court, in the same manner as if the said judgment had been obtained in the said county court, and shall receive his usual fees for such service.

Sec. 16. *And be it enacted*, That all judgments rendered by the said district court, may be stayed and superseded before any one district justice of the court wherein the said judgments were rendered, and within the same period, in the same manner, form, and for the same length of time as judgments now rendered by a single justice of the peace: Provided a fair and exact copy of the said supersedeas, to be rendered by the justices, by or before whom the same shall have been taken and confessed, shall be returned by the defendants or parties to the said supersedeas, his, her, or their agent or attorney, to the chief justice of the district court wherein the original judgment shall have been rendered, within ten days after the taking and confessing of the same; and it shall be the duty of the said chief justice, immediately upon receiving any such supersedeas, to make a fair entry of the same in the docket of the judgments of the said district court, in the same manner and form as he is herein before required to make entry of the original judgments; and from such original supersedeas, or the docket entry thereof, an execution may at any time be issued by any district justice, directed to the sheriff, or some constable residing within the district wherein the original judgment was rendered, and returnable before the said district court wherein the said original judgment shall have been rendered.

Sec. 17. *And be it enacted*, That for the recovery and collection of judgments rendered by the said district court, for fines, penalties and forfeitures, all executions shall be issued by the chief justice of the said court, directed to the sheriff, or some constable of the county, and made returnable to the next ensuing monthly meeting of the district court, in the usual, or in a substantial and intelligible form, and no proceedings or process of the said court of the said justices, in discharge of their duties under this act, shall be set aside for mere want of form; and it shall be the duty of the chief justice of the said district court to transmit to the clerk of the levy court or commissioners of the county, as the case may be, once in every year, a full and correct list of all fines, forfeitures and penalties, recovered or imposed in the said district court, under the penalty of twenty dollars for every neglect.

Sec. 18. *And be it enacted*, That each and every district justice appointed under this act, shall, before he acts, qualify as such in the mode now pointed out and required by law, for the qualification of justices of the peace; and, moreover, he shall take the same oath which is prescribed by the constitution and laws to be taken by a judge of the county court.

Sec. 19. *And be it enacted*, That no special pleading shall be required in the said district court; but every plaintiff shall make declaration of his claim or cause of action, in a plain, substantial and intelligible manner, before the said court, in writing; and every defendant shall in substance and writing, if required by the said district court, plead in bar the general issue, and distinctly or intelligibly deny the claim of the plaintiff, and give in evidence the special matter of his defence.

Sec. 20. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases, suits, complaints or prosecutions, instituted or brought before the said district court, either party shall be entitled to appear and prosecute, and defend the same by agent or attorney, being such as have been admitted to practice the law in any county courts of this State.

Sec. 21. *And be it enacted*, That any person having in any case, suit, complaint, or prosecution pending before any district court as aforesaid, and making oath, or affirmation, as the case may be, that he or she cannot have a fair and impartial trial of said case, suit, complaint, or prosecution, before the justice of the said court, the same shall be removed, for trial, before some other adjoining district court of the same county, to be chosen by the parties requesting the removal—and in such case, all the papers and proceedings in the case shall be sent by the chief justice of the district court in which the case is pending, to the chief justice of the district court adjoining the district from which said cause shall be removed; and the said other district court shall take cognizance of the case, and hear, try and determine the same, and give judgment in the premises in the same manner, and to the same effect, as the court in which it was first brought or instituted, could have tried the same and given judgment therein.

Sec. 22. *And be it enacted*, That all laws relating to proceedings by or against executors or administrators, before justices of the peace, shall be, and they are hereby extended and made applicable to proceedings by or against executors or administrators, before the said district courts, so far forth as the same may be done consistently with the other provisions of this act.

Sec. 23. *And be it enacted*, That all writs, or other processes, issued by any of the said district justices, or district courts, as such under the provisions of this act, shall be made returnable at the next monthly meeting of the said district court thereafter to be holden, except subpœnas and attachments for compelling the appearance and attendance of witnesses; that each witness shall be entitled to charge and receive for each day's attendance, in obedience to the mandate of the court, the sum of 33 1-3 cents, to be taxed as costs of the suit.

Sec. 24. *And be it enacted*, That each of the chief justices of the said district courts, for all his services, as such under the provisions of this act, shall have, and be entitled to retain out of any moneys received by him, as hereinbefore provided, the sum of three dollars per day, for every day that he may or shall attend the sitting of the said court; and each of the other district justices shall have and be entitled to receive the sum of two dollars per day for each and every day that they may or shall respectively attend the sittings of the said courts, to be paid to them or their order by their respective chief justices out of any moneys by them received, as also hereinbefore provided, and each of the said chief justices of the said district courts, in the several counties of this State, shall furnish to the levy court or commissioners of the tax of the respective counties, on or before the first day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven, and annually thereafter, a full and fair statement with an affidavit of the truth thereof annexed, setting forth the number of days which each of the said district justices may have attended the meeting of their respective district courts, and the whole amount of fees by them respectively received; and each of the said chief justices shall pay over to the said levy courts or commissioners of the county, the balance remaining in their hands, if any, after retaining for themselves respectively, and the several other district justices in their respective districts, the sum allowed them for their services under the provisions of this act, and all sums so received by the said levy courts or commissioners of the county, shall be by them disbursed and appropriated in extra allowances to the said district justices or otherwise, as they in their discretion may think best—and if the moneys received by the said chief justice shall not have been sufficient to pay the per diem allowance aforesaid, the levy court or commissioners of the county shall annually pay the justices such sums as shall be requisite to make up the full amount of such allowances, to be levied and collected as other county charges are.

Sec. 25. *And be it enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the said district courts to enter judgment in all cases of which they may have cognizance, against either plaintiff or defendant, for such sum as to them may appear just and right, with such costs as may have accrued in the prosecution of the case; which said judgment, when so rendered if in favor of the defendant, shall be of equal effect and avail as if the same were rendered in favor of the plaintiff, and it shall and may be lawful to enforce the recovery of the same in the same manner as if the same were rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

Sec. 26. *And be it enacted*, That in case any one of the district justices appointed under this act, shall die, resign, or refuse to act, or remove out of the district in which he may have been appointed, it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, having been informed thereof, at their next meeting, to appoint and commission some suitable person to fill the vacancy occasioned by such death, resignation, refusal to act, or removal out of the district.

Sec. 27. *And be it enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to the city of Baltimore; and that this act shall in no case affect any suit whatsoever, that shall have been brought before the first day of May next, from causes of action declared by this act to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of said justices of the said district courts.

Sec. 28. *And be it enacted*, That all laws and acts of Assembly of this State, repugnant to or inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

April 16, 1836.

NEW GOODS.

William A. Sulivane

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

Spring Goods,

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

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

ALSO,

Cutlery, Hardware AND CROCKERY:

Together with a fresh assortment of

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

LOAF AND BROWN SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES.

LIQUORS,

SUCH AS

FRENCH BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN, AND OLD RYE WHISKEY.

WINES,

SUCH AS

MADEIRA, LISBON, PALE SHERRY AND CHAMPAIGNE.

TEAS,

SUCH AS

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

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

Cambridge, April 2d, 1836.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Levin Charles, late of Caroline county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, on Wednesday the 27th of April, at Federalsburg (or North West Fork Bridge), all the

Lands & Real Estate

of John Charles, late of Dorchester county, deceased, lying in the upper part of Dorchester county, near Federalsburg, consisting of three Farms, one called Chance's Part, containing 178¼ acres; one other Farm, called Fair Dealing, containing 258 acres; and one other Plantation, called Kirk's Part, containing 80 acres. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase will view the property for themselves, which property will be exhibited by the respective tenants.

Terms of Sale.—One half cash on the day of sale, and the other half in six months thereafter, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M; and attendance given by

THO. H. BAYNARD, Ex'r.

April 9 3w*

ATTENTION!

CAMBRIDGE GUARD, meet in front of Mr. Bradshaw's, on Saturday afternoon, the 16th of April, instant, at half past three o'clock. Each man will appear with his fire arms in good order, (and *uncharged*,) with fixed bayonets, and with six rounds of blank cartridge, preparatory to a sham-battle. Punctuality is important, as the roll will be called at half past three, and the company formed and the men marched off immediately.

By order,

JAMES W. HENRY, O. S.

April 2.

TAILORING.

William A. Bailey,

HAVING commenced the above business in Cambridge, and intending to carry it on in its various branches, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with the utmost punctuality and in the best and most fashionable style; and that he would be pleased to receive their commands, which he pledges himself to execute on reasonable and accommodating terms. Having the experience resulting from a number of years' application to this business, and being determined to give to it his exclusive and assiduous personal attention, he hopes to merit a liberal portion of the public's patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

He has made the arrangements necessary to enable him to receive from time to time the latest Fashions.

His shop is in Race street, one door above the store of Messrs. White & Anderson, and opposite that of Messrs. Reed & Pattison.

Cambridge, April 9 tf

N. B. Uniform Coats will be neatly and promptly made, on very low terms.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to either Morris Roach & Son, or William Roach, are again advised to make payment without delay. Both concerns needing their dues, must positively have their long standing accounts closed forthwith; and it is earnestly hoped those in arrears will call and settle at once. Otherwise, necessity not less imperious than unpleasant will constrain the subscriber to resort to coercive measures. Further indulgence, therefore, need not be expected, for it will not be allowed, as it would occasion to the subscriber a sacrifice which he is determined not to encounter voluntarily, and which none can reasonably wish him to suffer. He cannot and will not permit any increase of that pressure which has already resulted to his business from the unsettled state of his affairs.

WILLIAM ROACH.

East New Market, April 9 3w

P. S. The subscriber continues to keep on hand, at his old stand, a supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

comprising a great variety of articles, all of which he will as usual sell on very moderate terms for cash or on a short credit to punctual purchasers. His customers and the public are invited to call and examine his assortment. W. R.

NICHOLAS L. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Attorney at Law,

HAVING removed to Cambridge, respectfully offers his professional services to the public. He has taken the office lately occupied by the Hon. Brice J. Goldsborough.

March 26

Farmers' & Planters'

BANK OF BALTIMORE.

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

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

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

April 9 tMa9 *Commissioners.*

Take Notice.

FORASMUCH as my wife Ann Shenton and children have left my bed and board, I hereby forewarn all persons from trusting or harboring them without my consent. RICHARD SHENTON.

April 9 3w*

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE, *N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert-sts., (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, May 16, 1835.

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