General Advertiser

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TERMS

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REPORT.

Made on the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, concluded.

6th. In regard to the information sought by the 6th resolution, your committee further report—That they have examined the nature of the dispute touching the southern and western limits of the Maryland Charter between Frederick Lord Baltimore and Lord Fairfax, up to the close of the revolution, as well as the other matters referred to in that resolution. Your committee having already distinctly adverted to the orgin of Baltimore's charter, and the common call in that charter for the first fountain of the river Potomac, beg leave also to make a brief reference to the origin and calls of the letters patent issued for lands in the Northern Neck of Virginia to certain persons, from whom it passed into the Fairfax family. In the first volume of the revised code of Virginia these letters patent are recited: by which it appears that the granters of the grant under whom Fairfax claimed, were Lord Hopton, Lord Jermyn, Lord Culpepper, Sir John Berkeley, Sir William Morton, Sir Dudley Wyatt, and Sir Thos. Culpepper; and the territory granted was 'all that entire tract, territory or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in America; and bounded within the heads of the rivers Rappahannock and Quiriough, or Potomac river; the courses of the said rivers as they are commonly called and known by the inhabitants, and descriptions of those parts, and Chesapeake bay.' The title having passed by the death of some of the proprietors, and by purchase from others of them, to Henry Earl of St. Albans, John Lord Berkeley, Sir Wm. Morton, and J. Threatherwey, Esq. they surrendered the original grant, for the purpose of receiving a new one for the same territory, for which they afterwards obtained letters patent. The title to the whole having vested in Thomas Lord Culpepper, a new patent was granted to him by King James, II. and from him it descended to his daughter and only child, who was married to Lord Fairfax, and thus passed into the Fairfax family.' The grant of domain to Lord Baltimore calling for the first fountain of the Potomac, and the grant of the right of soil afterwards, 'of all that entire tract, territory or parcel of land, situate, lying in America bounded with the heads of the rivers Rappahannock and Potomac, were not at all inconsistent, nor could they by any rational construction with each other. The grant under which Fairfax claimed, having nothing upon the face of it that could excite the jealousy of Baltimore, and being much engaged with the Penns, in settling his northern limits, it does not appear that he thought any thing about it at first; and no adversary or other proceedings were at any time instituted by Fairfax or those under whom he claimed, against Baltimore, to settle any dispute in regard to the division of the grant of the Northern Neck, and that of the Maryland charter. There was a dispute between Fairfax and the government of Virginia relative to conflicting territorial claims, which terminated by proceeding to which Lord Baltimore was no party; 'and of the existence of which, he and his government appear to have had no knowledge before they were terminated'

Mr. M'Mahon, in his history of Maryland, says: 'It appears in 1733 a petition was prepared by Fairfax to the King in Council, praying that a commission might issue for running and marking the dividing line between his grant and the Province of Virginia; and that the commission was accordingly issued, and the survey made and reported in August, 1736. In December, 1738, these reports were referred to the consideration of the council for plantation affairs, by whom a report was made in 1745, which determined the head springs of the Rappahannock and Potomac, and directed that a commission should issue to extend the line. This report was confirmed by the King in council, and the line being adjusted in conformity to it, an act was passed by the general assembly of Virginia, in the year 1748, which adopts the order in council, and confirms all previous grants made by the Crown, of land lying within the limits of the Fairfax grant.' The judgment of the King in form, is not known; except so far as it is recited in the Virginia act of 1748; that act recites several things in the following words:—'Whereas in the late dispute and controversy, touching the limits and boundaries of the several letters patent granted by their late Majesties King Charles II. and K. James II. unto the ancestors of the Right Hon. T. Lord Fairfax, it hath been adjudged and determined by his present Majesty in council, that the said letters patent do include all that tract or territory of land between the rivers Potomac and Rappahannock, and the line now marked from the head springs of the Rappahannock, commonly called the Convey, in which said tract or territory of land is before described, many adventurers and planters have taken up great quantities of land, and obtained grants and patents thereof from the crown under the seat of this colony: And whereas the said Thomas Lord Fairfax hath consented before the King in council, that the several grants and patents made by the crown of the lands included in the boundary aforesaid should be confirmed to the several grantees, their heirs, and assigns.' The judgment of the King as recited in this act, altho' it is not so precise in the location, as the letters patent to Fairfax, ought nevertheless to be taken, as intending to fix the limits according to the letters patent. The judgement says, 'that the said letters patent do include all that tract or territory of land between the rivers Potomac and Rappahannock;' the letters patent, 'all that entire tract, territory or parcel of land situate, lying and being in America, and bounded within the heads of the river Rappahanock and Quiriough or Potomac river.' Now it is fair to presume that the King intended nothing more than 'the heads of the rivers Rappahannock and Quiriough or Potomac river,' when he used the words, 'between the rivers Potomac and Rappahannock.' At all events in the opinion of your committee it gave no authority to plant the Fairfax stone on the North Branch, where it is now found. That was an after thought, and a contrivance by two interested parties, who had previously made legislation before the King for their mutual benefit. But it seems this act of 1748, intended to make the K. declare his judgment that the boundaries of the several letters patent granted unto the ancestors of Fairfax, extended to all that tract or territory of land between the rivers Potomac and Rappahannock, to enable Virginia and Fairfax to plant a stone at the head of the N. Branch, when by the original grant itself it was limited to 'all that entire tract, territory or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in America, and bounded within the heads of the rivers Rappahannock and Potomac.' It is plain such a judgment with the construction given to it by Vir. and Fairfax was not authorised by the original letters patent; which were better defined and understood. But being in a controversy of Virginia on one side—who was interested in extending her jurisdiction, and Fairfax on the other, who was interested in the increase of his lands, it is not at all surprising that it was so adjusted. It enlarged the jurisdiction of Virginia, and Fairfax gained the whole country between the S. & N. Branch. It appears also by the act referred to, that Virginia and Fairfax run a line by consent, from the head spring of the said river Potomac to the head spring of the Rappahannock: beginning no doubt at the place on the N. Branch which has since been known by the Fairfax stone. The two interested parties, by a law suit which appears to have been carried on for their mutual benefit, got the King to decide that it shall be 'between the rivers Potomac and Rappahannock,' instead of 'the heads of the rivers Rappahannock and Potomac, and then run a line making the head of the Potomac on the North Branch, where the Fairfax stone is now found—This was a plain usurpation of the rights of the elder Baltimore, being obtained through a decision in a cause to which he was no party, and of which he had no notice, and of which afterwards received the protest of his successor, which was made by his predecessor in consequence of his death. Some time in the year 1748, a land office for granting lands in the neck was opened by Fairfax, after the ex parte settlement of the boundary line between him and the government of Virginia was made, and in which the elder Baltimore had no part. From this office, grants were issued which extended so far to 'the west as to raise the question of location of the head of the Potomac,' which caused Lord Baltimore, after his accession to the right of the Maryland domain, to turn his attention 'to its western limits;' and in his instructions to Governor Sharpe, which were presented by the latter to his council in August 1753, he alludes to the Fairfax grant and remarks that he had been informed that the government of Virginia had undertaken to ascertain the limits of his charter; and that the commissioners who had been appointed for this purpose, instead of stopping at the S. Branch, which runs from the first fountain of the Potomac, had gone even to the N. Branch; that if any such adjustment was made, he had no knowledge of his predecessor being a party to it, and therefore concluded by it.' He therefore directed the governor 'to obtain early intelligence of the manner in which the boundaries were settled by the commissioners, and to apprise Lord Fairfax of his desire to adjust that boundary with him; and he at the same time commanded him to keep a good look out, and prohibit settlements under Fairfax in the country north of the South Branch. These instructions being far before the council, in order to a compliance with them, they endeavored to collect information with reference to the relative extent to the North and South Branches of the Potomac, and for this purpose they summoned before them Col. T. Cresap, one of the settlers in the western extremity of the state, who was supposed to be familiar with the course and extent of the branches. He accordingly attended at their next session in Sept. 1753, and informed them, that in his opinion the S. Branch of the Potomac was the longest stream, because it continued, as he thought even from its mouth, and ran about 60 miles further in a N. Western direction than did the N. Branch.

Thus informed, the governor addressed a letter to Lord Fairfax, in which after apprising him of the instructions received from the Proprietary, he remarks, that the information which he had obtained induces him to believe that there has been some mistake in fixing the fountain head of the Potomac at the source of the North Branch, as the relative length of the two branches, and other circumstances, concur to show that the South Branch, commonly called 'Wappacomo,' is the main and principal course of that river; and expressed a hope 'that Fairfax would concur with him in causing such an examination of the two branches as will put the question to rest.'—M'Mahon's History of Maryland, page 52,53. Council proceedings of Maryland, Liber I. R. and W. S. 12 13. The historian also refers to Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, page 193,194. 'From this period until the revolution, the existing records of the council and assembly transactions are entirely silent as to this contest, of which an accurate history can be collected only from the records of the English Council. Fairfax continued to adhere to the line run from the stone planted by himself and Virginia, and the Proprietary of Maryland continued to assert his claim to the first fountain, be that where it might.'—M'Mahon's History of Maryland.

It is quite clear to your committee, if the American Revolution had not intervened, a collision must have ensued between the grants of Fairfax and Baltimore, which would have brought about an amicable adjustment of boundaries, or forced a determination before the King in Council.—That Glorious event in American history, took away this dispute from Fairfax and Baltimore, and vested it in the independent states of Virginia and Maryland; and the former in the very act of forming her constitution, made an express recognition of all the rights of the latter within the limits of her original charter, and left nothing to be done but an ascertainment of these limits by actual examination and survey. But your committee are constrained to remark, that the virtuous precept which is found in the constitution of Virginia, has never been followed up by the same frankness and generosity in ascertaining and yielding to us our limits. While Maryland has asked for nothing but a clear ascertainment of her limits as recognized and acknowledged by Virginia, upon terms suitable to the honor and dignity of both states, she has been asked by Virginia to permit the latter to fix beforehand the place of beginning. This is stated with pain and reluctance—but it is a truth that ought not to be concealed. The people of Virginia and the world, should know the wrong done to us by our sister state, who acted so just when the revolution was in embryo. Soon after the revolution, it became the duty of this state, with as little delay as possible to dispose of the reserved lands westward of Fort Cumberland to fulfil engagements made to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, which had been in the service of the U. States during the war; and an act of the Legislature of Maryland therefore passed at November session seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, to sanction the proceedings of commissioners previously appointed to locate certain lots of land westward of Fort Cumberland for the benefit of these officers and soldiers. So urgent were the claims of the military servants who had lately gone through the heat and burthen of the day of the revolution, that this state could not, without evident injustice, postpone the location of their lands until the settlement of our southern and western limits. The commissioners therefore to avoid all collision with Virginia, run a temporary meridian far within our just limits. By the act of seventeen hundred eighty-eight, chapter forty four, section 15, it is provided as a protest your committee presume, 'that the line to which said Francis Deakins has laid out the said lots, is, in the opinion of the General Assembly far within that which this state may rightfully claim as its western boundary; and that, at a time of more leisure, the consideration of the Legislature ought to be drawn to the western boundaries of this State, as objects of very great importance.

By this reservation, this state cautiously precluded all idea of abandonment of our claim, or of yielding at any time to unjust pretensions on the part of Virginia; and embracing the first moment of leisure, in the year seventeen hundred ninety-five, opened again a door for negotiation. In that year by a resolution of the General Assembly, three distinguished gentlemen, Messrs. Pinkney, Cooke and Key, were appointed commissioners on the part of this State, to meet such persons as the state of Virginia should appoint to adjust and settle by compact the southern and western limits of this State, and to fix the dividing lines and boundaries, and to settle upon just terms the claim of either state within the limits of the other. Mr. Pinkney being called away on a foreign mission, and Mr. Cooke having refused to act, in seventeen hundred ninety-six, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and J. T. Chase, Esquires, were appointed in their stead. Mr. Key soon afterwards removed from the state, and Messrs. Carroll and Chase refused to accept; and thus the state had no commissioners until eighteen hundred and one. In that year by a resolution of the General Assembly, the power to appoint commissioners was given to the Governor and Council. The Governor and Council, under the authority given them, appointed Messrs. Duvall, McDowell and Nelson, commissioners; and a correspondence took place between Governor Mercer of Maryland, and Governor Monroe of Virginia. But neither the first letter of Governor Mercer, nor the reply of Governor Monroe, can be found There is, however, a letter from Governor Mercer, dated June 5th, 1802, to the Governor of Virginia, in which there is an acknowledgment of the receipt of a letter from the Governor of Virginia, upon the subject of our southern and western limits, which shows that there was a correspondence under the resolutions of eighteen hundred and one. By the letter from Governor Mercer of June 5th, 1802, it appears that Governor Monroe had expressed surprise at being informed of the pretensions of Maryland, and he is referred for the information of himself and the Legislature of Virginia, to the resolutions of seventeen hundred and ninety five, and to a letter of Governor Stone which was written immediately after the passage of these resolutions, as well as to the letter of Governor Brooke of Virginia, in reply to him. From Governor Mercer's letter, it appears that the Legislature of Virginia passed an act to appoint commissioners to meet those appointed by Maryland, but limiting their proceedings to a settlement of the western line. In this correspondence, Governor Mercer informs Governor Monroe that no measures could be adopted to ascertain the western boundary between the states until it should be first determined 'whether the North or South Branch is the main branch of the river Potomac.' Maryland had proposed the final adjustment of our southern and western limits, which were evidently unsettled, Virginia offers to settle the western line alone: she evaded as she has endeavored to do ever since, the true question and place of the first fountain, the only matter in dispute; while Maryland, bold and confident in the merits and justice of her claim, went upon her common call in her charter. But it is plain upon principles of justice and right, that Virginia could gain no advantage, even by an attempt to settle the western line first, unless she demands of us to abandon our charter. By the charter, the western line was to be known by passing from the said bay called Delaware Bay, in a right line by the fortieth degree of north latitude from the equinoctial unto the true meridian of the first fountain of the river Potomac. What that first fountain is as intended by our charter, Virginia very well knows, but was not willing to ascertain. The charter goes further and says, after striking the first fountain: 'thence verging towards the south unto the further bank of the said river and following the same on the west and south,' &c.

Now it is evident if the western limit of this state is at any time honestly settled, it must of course settle our southern boundary, unless indeed Virginia should be permitted to settle our boundaries, according to her own pleasure, without regard to our rights as fixed and ascertained by our charter. The proceedings of the executive of this state under the resolutions of eighteen hundred and one are particularly referred to in the message of Governor Mercer, of November 6th, 1802. At December session eighteen hundred and three, Governor Mercer being a Member of the House of Delegates, was chairman of a committee appointed to consider and report upon the matters growing out of the resolutions of eighteen hundred and one. In this report Governor Mercer recommends the running of a provisional line by agreement with Virginia, until further steps could be taken, to ascertain the southern boundary. 'This report was not acted upon; and the subject does not appear to have been revived until eighteen hundred and ten, when another resolution was passed similar to that of eighteen hundred and one. From eighteen hundred and ten, the matter slept until it was revived by this state in the act of eighteen hundred and eighteen, chapter two hundred and six.' 'This state had now become wearied with her efforts to reclaim the territory south of the North Branch; and hence this act of eighteen hundred and eighteen, in proposing to Virginia the appointment of commissioners, agrees to adopt the most western source of the North Branch, as the point from which the western boundary shall start. At December session eighteen hundred and twenty-one of the Assembly of Virginia, an act was passed, which purported to meet and reciprocate this proposition of the state of Maryland; but, was in fact materially variant from it. By the Virginia act the commissioners were instructed to commence the western boundary at a stone planted by Lord Fairfax, on the head waters of the Potomac; and thus they were tied down to the old adjustment between Fairfax and the Crown The Virginia act, therefore, was entirely different from that of Maryland, which directed the commissioners to begin at the most western source of the North Branch, and did not justify the appointment of commissioners on the part of Maryland. Our act of eighteen hundred and eighteen, expressly directed, that the appointment on the part of this state should be made only after Virginia had embraced its propositions, by the passage of a similar act. But this was overlooked by the executive of Maryland; and commissioners were appointed on the part of both states who assembled on the head waters of the Potomac in the summer of eighteen hundred and twenty-four.'—M'Mahon's H. of Md. But the instructions of the Virginia commissioners being confined to the Fairfax stone, put an end to all further negotiations. By our act of 1818, the executive of this state had no authority to appoint commissioners until a similar act was passed by Virginia; and as no similar act ever did pass by the latter, the appointment of commissioners by the executive of this state, was premature and unauthorised, although done from patriotic motives. This state, therefore, is no way committed or obliged to be confined to the most western source of the North Branch, because it being an offer of compromise, and refused by Virginia, Maryland is remitted to her original rights. As, however, the proceedings of this state, under the act of 1818, were intended on our part to settle in an amicable way our southern and western limits, the committee respectfully refer to the correspondence between the commissioners appointed by both states. At the moment of their assemblage, the Virginia commissioners opened their instructions which confined the beginning at the Fairfax stone, which was repelled with becoming energy and decision on the part of our commissioners.

In another part of this report, the committee have fully shewn that the Fairfax stone, was planted by two interested parties, Virginia and Lord Fairfax, without the knowledge or consent of either of the Baltimores, and by a proceeding to which neither of them was a party. That Virginia in her constitution made so express recognition of our rights within the limits of our charter, without confining us to the Fairfax stone, but evidently intending an ascertainment of these limits according to the true intent and meaning of our charter. It has therefore surprised your committee, that the state of Virginia, so enlightened, just and generous on most other subjects, in this matter of the adjustment of our boundaries, should refuse to meet us upon terms of justice and right, and consistent with the dignity of both states. The offer of our act of 1818, having failed as stated, this state at December session 1825, passed sundry resolutions on the same subject, by which the Governor and Council were authorised and requested to appoint three commissioners on the part of this state, to meet such commissioners as might be appointed by Virginia, to settle and adjust by mutual compact between the two governments, the dividing and boundary lines between them. And it was provided in one of the resolutions in case of disagreement, between the commissioners appointed by both states, that the executive of this state should request the Governor of Delaware to appoint an umpire. In the month of April next, after the adoption of these resolutions, Governor Kent transmitted them to Governor Tyler; and in the month of May following, Governor Tyler sent his reply to Governor Kent. It will be found that Governor Kent reminded the Governor of Virginia of the anxious desire of this state so often manifested on that subject; Governor Tyler, in his reply, admitted the importance of the matter, and the unsettled condition of the boundaries but thought it was owing to the defectiveness of powers with which the commissioners on both sides were entrusted. This correspondence was communicated to both branches of the Legislature by Governor Kent at December session 1826; since which nothing has been done as far as your committee have been able to ascertain. By a petition from some of the citizens of Allegany county, in this state, presented to the General Assembly, it appears that the authorities of an adjoining county in Virginia, have assumed jurisdiction over them; and they are now called upon to do duty as citizens and pay taxes in Preston county, Virginia. Notwithstanding the opinion of your committee that in a strict legal adversary proceeding against Virginia, the common call of the first fountain ought as originally intended, to start a meridian for the western boundary at the most western source of the South Branch, (and verging towards the south unto the further bank of said river, and following the same for the southern limits on the west and south,) they nevertheless recommend that the whole matter should be left open, for the most friendly and amicable adjustment. Your committee recommend to the consideration of the General Assembly several

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor and Council of this state, be and they are hereby authorised and requested to appoint three Commissioners on the part of this State, to meet such Commissioners as may be appointed on the part of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to settle and adjust by mutual compact, between the two governments, the Southern and Western limits of this State, and the dividing and boundary lines between this State and the Commonwealth of Virginia and also to settle and adjust as aforesaid, any claim of this State, or of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to territory within the limits of either State.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, In case of disagreement between the Commissioners appointed on the part of this State, and on the part of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Executive of this State and of the Commonwealth of Virginia, shall request the Governor of Delaware for the time being, to appoint an umpire, who shall be vested with full power to settle the several matters in controversy between this state and the Commonwealth of Virginia, hereby confided to the aforesaid Commissioners.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the compact or agreement when entered into by the aforesaid Commissioners, or in case of disagreement and appointment of an umpire as herein before provided, the award of said umpire shall be final and conclusive on this State, and the faith of this State is hereby pledged to make such legislative enactments as may be necessary to secure all rights derived from the State of Virginia, to lands lying within any part of the territory now in dispute between the two States, which shall be adjudged to belong to this State; provided, however, and it is hereby further

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That nothing herein contained shall have any effect unless the legislature of Virginia shall first provide for the appointment of commissioners on the part of Virginia, to treat with commissioners proposed to be appointed on the part of this state, and for the appointment of an umpire by the governor of Delaware in case of disagreement as aforesaid; and shall also pledge the faith of the said state, that said compact or agreement, or umpirage as the case may be, shall be conclusive on the said state of Virginia; and also that all rights demanded under this state, to lands lying within any of the disputed territory which shall be adjudged to belong to Virginia, shall be respected, ratified and confirmed.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That said commissioners and the said umpire, shall from time to time, make reports of all proceedings had under and by virtue of these resolutions, to the executives of this state and to that of Virginia.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor of this state, be requested to transmit a copy of this report and resolutions, to his Excellency the Governor of Virginia to be laid before the legislature of the said commonwealth.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Tho's. Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will please to present them for settlement as soon as possible. JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.
of Thomas Perrin Smith, dec'd.
may 22 w

A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARK

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned home from Philadelphia and Baltimore with an elegant assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

SPRING GOODS,

Of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashions and newest style; all of which will be offered extremely low for *cash*, or on time to punctual dealers.
may 15 eow3t

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot county, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolsey Manor and part of a tract of land called Lowes Rambles and contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty-four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier
Branch Bank at Easton.
Easton, April 10th 1832. w

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank river, called *Marsh Land*, which was devised to William Martin by his father Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, more or less.—

The sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of six months, one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid.—After the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the Purchaser, and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashr.
of Branch Bank at Easton.
may 1 w G

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