

# THE ÆGIS.

JOHN CARROLL WALSH, Editor.  
JOHN COX, Assistant.



BEL AIR, MD.,  
Saturday, April 13, 1861.

CHARLES H. CRAFT & CO.,

No. 9 Second Story, Franklin Building, N. E.  
Corner of Baltimore and North Streets.  
Are our authorized Agents for receiving advertisements and making collections.

V. B. PALMER,

The American Newspaper Agent, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, is our authorized agent in that city.

The "Southern Ægis" has a more extended circulation among the intelligent farmers and business men of Harford, than any other paper in the county. No "Lock Hospital" or other disease or "Lottney" advertisements will appear in our columns at any price. A large number of our subscribers pay for their paper in advance, and consequently are just the class advertisers desire to reach.

The attention of respectable and legitimate advertisers is directed to the above facts.

## WAR.

It is said that "coming events cast their shadows before," and from the chartering of transports, concentration of troops, and the vast amount of military material which is now being collected at different points of embarkation, it is but reasonable to suppose that the government at Washington has at length determined upon some decisive line of policy, and that the final conclusion has been to either attempt to collect the revenue, blockade the ports, or endeavor to reinforce Fort Sumter or Pickens—either of which acts will most be considered an attempt to coerce the Confederate States, and therefore an act of war.

If civil war with all its horrors is to be precipitated upon the country by the insane ravings of the fanatical hordes of the North forcing their power who now represent them to inaugurate it, what then is to be the position of Maryland? Shall her people wait the tardy action of Virginia, or any other State? We say no. Let our good old commonwealth say to Virginia, if she still lags, we have waited long enough, we have deferred to you until longer delay would be dishonor, and we now, in the spirit of a sovereignty which knows and dares maintain its independence, declare that as the hostile demonstration has been made upon our brethren of the South, we no longer connected, politically or otherwise, with those who have attacked them.

If civil war is to be the end of the political difficulties which have been for some time past convulsing the country and paralyzing its every interest, the Border Slave States are deeply responsible for that unhappy result. Instead of being united, and acting together in concord and harmony, presenting an undivided front to the common enemy, demanding of it a renunciation of the doctrine which if attempted to be carried into practical effect would subvert the government, and at the same time declaring to their Southern brethren that unless these demands were granted, (but in the mean time to pause before a final disavowance was consummated), that they would unite with them and form a Confederacy of the entire Slaveholding States. If the Border States had so acted, doubtless the "second thought" would have prevailed on both sides of them, and we would now have been a happy, united and prosperous people. But other counsels prevailed, and we now see the effect. Is it any wonder that they have lost caste with both North and South. How the Black Republican leaders at Washington must laugh in their sleeves when they see the Convention of the great and powerful State of Virginia actually halting in its deliberations, and instead of at once pronouncing in a spirit of lofty patriotism and honor its ultimatum, actually sending a delegation to Lincoln to know what he intends to do? And again, it appears from notices in the public prints that self-constituted delegation after delegation from Virginia have waited upon Lincoln, imploring him to adopt a peace policy, as if Black Republicanism in the flush of victory was to be coerced. In this connection we will observe that it is reported that Seward has daily communication with certain members of the Virginia Convention.

If the worst comes to the worst, let us be united as Marylanders. Laying aside all quarreling, all prejudices of party, and all bitterness of every kind, let us declare, that as those to whom we are allied by all the ties of kindred and political and social fellowship, saying nothing of common interests, have been attacked by the power of a government directed by a most destructive fanaticism, we will be with them in the contest, and with them stand or fall.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, on the 9th inst., sent a message to the Legislature relative to our national difficulties. He recommends the organization of the militia and other measures proper in the present crisis. He also states that he has received a letter from the President, saying that he has information of a design to attack Washington city.

The National Intelligencer states that the quaking apprehensions about the loss of the fruit crop for the present season were quite premature, at least in the neighborhood of Washington. The peach, pear and cherry trees, instead of being seriously injured indicate a very full crop.

## The Conservative Administration.

The conservative administration is at work.—As a sort of prelude to the appointments of the President, such men as Wilson and Wade, Sumner and Hale—the staunchest of John Brown Republicans—were placed at the head of most important committees by the Republican United States Senators. This example has not been lost upon Abraham Lincoln. He has rewarded some of the vilest Black Republicans already, and doubtless more will be supplied with good fat offices as speedily as room can be made for them. Among the most objectionable appointments of the President, of course, are those of Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, as minister to Austria, and Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, as minister to Portugal.

It will be recollected by many of our readers that Burlingame has declared in favor of "an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God!" Yet this foul-mouthed infidel Black Republican is rewarded, and handsomely rewarded too, by the conservative administration of Mr. Lincoln!—Burlingame to represent the United States in the responsible and honorable position of minister to Austria! Such a man could only be brought to the surface by such a head as rules at Washington. Under any former administration he would have remained unnoticed and unpitied in the degrading pit he had prepared for his filthy carcass. The Presidency of some underground railway would be more fitting for him to occupy than the post to which he has been called by the conservative Lincoln!

But, objectionable and insulting to the good people of the country as Burlingame's appointment is, the selection of Carl Schurz as Minister to Portugal is still more to be deplored and condemned by all who entertain any regard for the honor of the country. This man Schurz is a vagabond and an adventurer. Professing to be a lawyer, he has never practiced his profession to the extent of a single suit in court, as we learn from the Milwaukee Press and News. In the last campaign he rendered good service to the Republicans. He delivered many addresses in the German language in various parts of the country. Although he was fully paid for his work, Mr. Lincoln sees fit to still further reward him.

That our readers may know the precise character of Schurz, we give the following extract from an address delivered by him at Springfield, Massachusetts:

"This is your Declaration of Independence—a diplomatic dodge, adopted for the purpose of exciting the rebellious Colonies in the eyes of civilized mankind. There is your Declaration of Independence, no longer the sacred code of the rights of man, but a hypocritical piece of special pleading, drawn up by a batch of artful philistines, who, when speaking of the rights of man, meant but the privileges of a set of aristocratic slaveholders, but styled it the rights of man, in order to throw dust in the eyes of the world, and to inveigle noble hearted fools into lending them aid and assistance. These are your 'bonneted Revolutionary sires, no longer heroes and sages, but accomplished humbuggers and hypocrites; who said one thing and meant another; who passed counterfeit sentiments as genuine, and obtained arms, money, and assistance, and sympathy, on false pretensions. There is your great American Revolution; no longer the great champion of universal principles, but a mean Yankee trick—a wooden nutmeg—the most impudent imposition ever practiced upon the whole world!"

And this is the man to whom the conservative Lincoln has given the mission to Portugal!

What do our especial Americans, the Know-Nothings, think of Lincoln's action, when they are informed that Schurz is a foreign revolutionist—that he escaped from Germany, where he was imprisoned for political offenses, and that he is charged with being a member of a revolutionary club now in existence in Europe?

We think the appointment of two such men as Burlingame and Schurz ought to damn any administration—do the Republicans, or their "confederates in the Border Slave States," agree with us?

From the Baltimore Exchange.

When people talk of "the Government of the UNITED STATES," they use a cherished and familiar phrase, which, from custom and long reverence, has become a sacred household word to them. It imports not only the grandeur and power of the nation, but the union, assent and equality of the whole people. It means a government, not of one section over another, but representing all sections, supported by all sections and in its administration knowing no section. So long as it means these things, it is what it was made for. But the moment that it signifies anything more or less, it is but another word for the grossest of impostures, and men deceive and betray themselves who respect what it is, out of reverence for what it ought to be and is not. Let the General Government be once converted into a machine for sectional domination, so that one section can wield the resources of the whole, in the name of the whole, to rule over another section, and it thereafter becomes more powerful for evil than, in its best estate, it can possibly be powerful for good. "Great things," says Mr. DE TOCQUEVILLE—prophecy just such a contingency—"great things may then be done in the name of the Federal Government, but in reality, that government will have ceased to exist." The very use of its honored name will be a fraud.—It will be "the Government of the UNITED STATES" no longer, but only the government of the section or interest which it represents, and of which it is the creature and the instrument. It may command, for a time, the allegiance of those who suppose the Union and the Government to be one and the same thing, but sooner or later it will be felt as a usurpation, and resisted as an oppression.

How much longer it will require the public mind in the Border States to become sensible of the certainty with which the present Administration is hastening

# THE SOUTHERN ÆGIS.

us towards the result of which we have spoken, it is hard to tell. Our normal condition at this time appears to be that of judicial blindness and torpor. We refuse to anticipate facts which are rushing upon us, like a visible whirlwind; we decline to believe them until they have been consigned for at least a month to history, and when it is at last impossible for us to avoid stumbling over them, we protest against considering them, because we are satisfied they are unconstitutional. Secession is against the fundamental law, and therefore we insist that the seceded States must be in the Union, although they are in fact out of it. Our trade is annihilated; our industry languishes and starves; capital is disappearing; commerce furls its useless sails; energy and enterprise stand idle, with folded arms; and yet "nearly as hurt," because the damage has been unconstitutionally done. If we pass into wreck and ruin, we will enjoy the consolation of having done so according to the most approved theories. "It is not, after all," says MOLIERE's doctor, "that your daughter will not die, but you will have the satisfaction of knowing that she has died according to the forms." Such being the practical frame of mind, in which so many excellent people among us are disposed to deal with the facts of a startling and, to a great extent, a consummated revolution, we hardly know whether they can be expected to recognize, in the General Government, as at present administered, any features which distinguish it from all the Administrations that have gone before.—And yet, to eyes not wholly blinded, it does seem to glare all over with the most defiant and exclusive sectionalism.—It is the North, governing the Middle States, and seeking to govern the South, under the guise of the Constitution and in the prostituted name of the UNION.—We are told by the supporters of the party in power, and the Northern sympathizers, of all parties, that the government heretofore has been in the hands of the South, and that the whole secession movement is but the self-preserving effort of Southern politicians ousted from federal control. Yet who ever heard of any administration, down to this time, which excluded the whole people of the North and East from all the high offices of the National Government, at home and abroad—in fact from all participation whatever in that Government? We do not speak of mere plunder and place, but of those high trusts, the distribution of which, as a matter of right, among the distinguished and able men of all sections, makes the Government represent all, and gives it the confidence of all. Of the four Democratic Presidents since General JACKSON, only one, Mr. POLK, has been a Southern man. Of the two Whig Presidents elected as such, one was from the North. Mr. FILLMORE, elected as Vice-President, the Southern President, was a Northern man in the full sense of the word. In the Cabinets of all these Presidents—in their appointments of Ministers abroad—who ever complained of sectional preferences? Both the Whig and the Democratic party, whatever their differences, agreed in this, that they belonged to the whole UNION and rested upon the confidence and support of all parts of it.—It is not a little strange that the Administration which comes into power upon the broadest assertion of nationality, as the constitutional theory of the Government and the basis of its coercive authority should be the first to ignore nationality altogether, in the beneficial exercise of its functions.

We have already called the attention of our readers to the fact, that with the exception of Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, who is left at the head of the Committee on the Library, not one Senator from a Border State is chairman of any committee in the Senate; while, on the other hand, eleven of the twelve New England Senators are chairmen of the most important ones.—Need we further note the extraordinary fact, that with the exception of CASPER M. CLAY of Kentucky, not one individual from a Slave State has been commissioned as Minister or Envoy? In the construction of the Cabinet, who can have failed to observe that the two officers not actually classified as Northern men, that is to say, Mr. BATES and Mr. BLAIR, are both from Missouri—the farce of calling the latter gentleman from Maryland being too stupid to be even laughed at? In the appointments to the army to fill the vacancies caused by resignation, can we shut our eyes to the fact, that Northern and not Border State men, are both called and chosen? An administration taking such a course, at a moment when it is appealing or pretending to appeal to the confidence and allegiance of those of the Slave States which are still members of the UNION, can be guided by but one of two opinions. It must either regard the intelligence and sensibility of the people of the Border States as beneath contempt, and their support not worth conciliating, or it must have made up its mind to the permanent disruption of the Confederacy, and have recklessly resolved to concentrate the non-slaveholding States as a Northern Republic, ruled only by Northern rulers. No men having even the sagacity which belongs to the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN—may not even that gentleman himself, without any sagacity at all—can have been fooled by the delusion, that this Government can continue long to rule over States, whose citizens it deliberately excludes from all participation in the common trusts and councils. When our people gradually open their eyes to the knowledge that Massachusetts and New York, Ohio and Illinois,

&c., supply all the Federal functionaries; that Pennsylvania and New York offer to endorse the Federal bonds, and New York and Massachusetts to recruit the Federal soldiers, they will be apt to realize, at last, that they are living under the North and not under the Union, and that they practically, have quite as much voice in the Southern Confederacy to which they do not belong, and to which they pay no taxes, as with the Northern Union to which they are contributing parties. When they reach that point in their conclusions, they will probably feel at liberty to consider in which direction their self-respect, their sympathies, and their interests call them.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR NEAR COMMERCE, MISS.—On the 10th ult., on Mr. Byrne's plantation, near Commerce, Miss., as we learn from the Memphis Avalanche, as the overseer was standing in front of the negro cabins smoking, he was suddenly assaulted from behind by two negroes, one of whom struck him a severe blow on the head with a large club. The overseer was felled to the earth; regaining his feet he drew his knife and killed two of the negroes, when becoming faint, he was easily overpowered by the remaining two, who threw him to the ground. Using his neckerchief as a tourniquet, they choked him until he was insensible, when, one seizing his head and the other his body they twisted it until his neck was dislocated. The negroes then fled to the woods.

THE ARMY DEMORALIZED.—Gen. Scott says the army is demoralized; that "the Federal troops are disaffected and cannot be relied on to fight Americans." They want foreigners to shoot at if any. We suggest, then, the sending to them for that purpose, a moderate consignment, (just enough to get their hands in, and to whet their appetite for blood,) of the infidel Red Republicans of Europe, who have figured here as Black Republicans, with Carl Schurz at their head, as we believe this class of men will confer a greater favor upon their adopted country by dying for it, than they possibly can by living.

It is said to be the determination of Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War, to strike the name of every officer of the army off the list who inquires into, or refuses to obey the orders of the general government.

DR. WM. DALLAM, HAVING resumed the Practice of Medicine, offers his professional services to his friends and the public. a13-3m

Mambrino Messenger

Will stand the ensuing season at the following places:

The three first days of each week at Forest Hill; the latter part of each week at the stables of A. A. Hull, near Hanway's Factory.

Season commencing 12th April and ending 12th July.

MESSINGER was bred in the State of New York, is a dark Bay, 16 hands high, and six years old this spring.

Persons wishing to breed from him are respectfully requested to examine his Colts, which are numerous, and cannot be excelled.

For Pedigree and further particulars, see printed handbills. T. B. & H. HULL. a13-5t

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known public stand, the FIVE MILL HOUSE, on the Harford Turnpike, formerly kept by Thomas T. Rutledge, where he will be happy to wait upon them. His table will be supplied with the best of the market affords, and his bar with the best of liquors, cigars, &c. a13-3m P. BURNS.

NOTICE TO Merchants, Traders & others.

ALL PERSONS and bodies corporate or political, in Harford County, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act of trade, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the Laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a License, or renew the same, Between the 1st and the 10th day of May ensuing, under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland. Traders' License.—The amount to be paid by traders for a license, (the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath,) is as follows: If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed \$1,000, - - - - \$ 12 Over 1,000 and not over \$1,500, - - - - 15 " 1,500 " " 2,500, - - - - 18 " 2,500 " " 4,000, - - - - 22 " 4,000 " " 6,000, - - - - 26 " 6,000 " " 8,000, - - - - 30 " 8,000 " " 10,000, - - - - 35 " 10,000 " " 15,000, - - - - 40 " 15,000 " " 20,000, - - - - 45 " 20,000 " " 30,000, - - - - 50 " 30,000 " " 40,000, - - - - 55 " 40,000 " " 50,000, - - - - 60

trade), that the amount of the stock of goods which he expects to keep, &c., does not (or will not) exceed \$—

Sworn before  
If the oath be administered before a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May without license. Venders of cakes and venders of beer and cider, who are the makers of such beer and cider, (lager beer excepted), are not required to pay license.

Licenses to Ordinaries and Tavern Keepers.—The licenses to ordinaries and tavern keepers to sell spirits or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities less than a pint, at any one time, are as follows: Provided that the applicant shall first be recommended to the Clerk by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity, and shall make oath before said Clerk that he has bona fide (and without intending to evade the requirements of this article,) provided and expects to maintain six good beds, with sufficient covering therefor—and three rooms more than sufficient for the private uses of said ordinary keeper, with stabling and provender for five horses at least; and if said applicant resides in the city of Baltimore, that he has provided and expects to maintain twelve good beds with covering as aforesaid, and six rooms.

The said applicant is also to make oath before the Clerk as to the rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done, or intended to be done.

If the rental or annual value is not	Over \$100, - - - - -	\$ 25
100 and not over \$200, - - - -	40	
200 " " 300, - - - -	50	
300 " " 400, - - - -	60	
400 " " 500, - - - -	75	
500 " " 750, - - - -	90	
750 " " 1000, - - - -	100	
1000 " " 2000, - - - -	150	
2000 " " 3000, - - - -	180	
3000 " " 5000, - - - -	250	
5000 " " 10000, - - - -	400	
10000 " " - - - -	450	

Licenses to Retailers of Spirits or Fermented Liquors or Lager Beer.—The amounts of license to be paid by retailers of spirits and fermented liquors or lager beer are as follows: If the value of the stock in trade be \$500 or less, - \$ 18

Over \$500, - - - -	25
From 1,000 to \$2,000, - - - -	35
" 2,000 to 4,000, - - - -	45
" 4,000 to 6,000, - - - -	55
" 6,000 to 10,000, - - - -	70
" 10,000 to 20,000, - - - -	90
" 20,000 to 30,000, - - - -	110
Over 30,000, - - - -	150

No license shall be granted to sell spirits and fermented liquors or lager beer, in less quantities than a pint, for the sum of eighteen dollars, unless the person applying therefor shall also obtain a license to sell goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, paying therefor the sum herein before prescribed according to the amount of his stock in trade.

Order and Eating Houses.—The license to be paid by the keepers of oyster and eating houses is \$50 throughout the State.

Females vending millinery and other small articles, whose stock in trade is not over \$500, pay a license of \$6 only; but if over that amount, they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

The Clerk shall not issue a license to any person to sell spirits or fermented liquors from whom the grand jury has recommended a license to be withheld, or to a person whose license has been suppressed by the court, without the special order of the court.

The 8th section of the code, which required an applicant for license to open oyster or eating houses, to procure the recommendation of two neighboring freeholders, and also to make oath before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county, &c., as to the annual value of his house, is repealed.

The above licenses to retailers and oyster and eating houses go into effect the 1st of May.

JOS. E. BATEMAN, Sheriff. [National American copy.]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Harford County, sitting in Chancery, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at public sale, at the Court House Door in Bel Air, at 2 o'clock P. M.

On Saturday, the 4th

Day of May, 1861, all that Tract or Parcel of

LAND

Situate in Harford County, lying on the west side of the public road leading from Frederick T. Amos' former residence to Baltimore, being part of a tract of land called

MOUNT ARARAT,

And the same land which is described in a deed from David W. Caskey and wife to Emanuel Nagle, which deed bears date October 29, 1855, and is recorded in Liber A. L. J., No. 7, folio 238, one of the Land Record Books of Harford county, containing

5 ACRES OF LAND.

MORE OR LESS.

The land is improved by a TAVERN HOUSE and out buildings, and is desirably located on one of the principal roads leading to Baltimore.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are that one-third of the purchase money be paid in cash on the day of sale, one third in six, and the balance in twelve months from day of sale, the credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with surety to be approved by the trustee, and bearing interest.

STEVENSON ARCHER, Trustee.

ap6

DR. MARY ROSE, REGULAR Physician, late of Philadelphia, has opened an office at No. 14 LLOYD ST., BALTIMORE, for the treatment of all diseases. Delicate females suffering from an unknown cause can have their disease explained and cured. Obstetrical cases and Uterine affections treated with unlimited success. Private diseases of all descriptions treated where propriety allows. Ladies desiring personal care and attention can be accommodated with board. Sufferers of both sexes, whatever your disease, or of however long standing, there is a remedy for you. Patient should make personal application where possible. Medicines securely packed and sent by mail. ap6-m

## SPRING GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a variety of DRESS Goods of the newest styles, together with Men's and Boys' Wear. Also a lot of STRAW HATTING

Of various widths. Part of the above are auction goods, and will be sold at 50c ap5 B. P.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber on account of the late estate of WILLIAM P. BATEMAN, are notified to pay the same to the subscriber, from the date hereof, or to receive and receipt therefor.

If not paid by that time, the legal process will be had to collect the same. E. MARSH.

## ATTENTION!

THE FARMERS of Harford County are hereby notified that the celebrated PREMIUM DRAUGHT & DRIVING HORSE "VIRGINIA SAMSON,"

Will make the Spring season of '61, at Darlington, Churchville, and intermediate places. For particulars see handbills. GEORGE L. SCOTT, EPHRAIM HOPKINS.

mar30

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Harford County, to me directed, at the suit of James Slaughter, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Shadrach R. Gilbert, I have seized and taken into execution the following property, viz:

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF

LAND,

Lying in Harford County, near the Blue Rocks, adjoining the lands of Thomas Ayers and Abraham A. Gilbert, called

"BROWN'S CHOICE,"

Or whatsoever other name the same may be known, containing

147 Acres, More or Less,

Also all the Personal Property of said S. R. Gilbert, not levied on in other cases, and I hereby give notice that I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Bel Air, on

Saturday, the 20th

Day of APRIL, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., all the said Shadrach R. Gilbert's right, title and interest, in equity and in law, of, in and to the above mentioned property, so seized and taken into execution to satisfy the above mentioned writ, and costs due and to become due thereon.

The above Personal Property will be sold on Monday, the 15th day of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises. mar30 J. E. BATEMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Harford County, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Scott, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Edward Fisher, (negro), I have seized and taken into execution the following property, viz:

ALL THAT TRACT OR

PARCEL of LAND

Situate in Harford County, called

"SHEAN'S FOLLY," "MEXICO,"

Or whatsoever other name or names the same may be called, being the same lands described in a deed from Henry M. Wilson and others to said Edward Fisher, bearing date the 6th day of October, 1857, and recorded in Liber A. L. J. No. 9, folio 289, one of the Land Record books of Harford county, containing

36 Acres, More or Less,

ALSO 1 HORSE.

And I hereby give notice that I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Bel Air, on

Saturday, the 20th

Day of April, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the said Edward Fisher's right, title and interest, in equity and in law, of, in and to the above mentioned property so seized and taken into execution to satisfy the above mentioned writ, and costs due and to become due thereon.

mar30 J. E. BATEMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Harford County, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Scott, trustee in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 20th day of April, 1861, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Harford county, once in each of three successive weeks before the said 20th day of April, 1861.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$2,040.

WM. GALLOWAY, Clk.

True copy, Test: WM. GALLOWAY, Clk.

mar30