CHRONICLE.

"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA EST LEX."

DAVID P. HOGE--EDITOR.

Cambridge, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1836.

The result of the Presidential election in this State is cheering to the friends of good order and regular government, while it speaks with a voice of thunder that cannot fail to be heard by the mad disorganizers, who have heretofore been claiming the sovereign will of the majority of the people as a sanction to their unrighteous proceedings. Maryland is yet erect; the spoils-men are defeated; and the Whigs, animated with the spirit which filled the bosoms of those of '76, have triumped, gloriously triumphed in the contest for law and liberty. Ohio with her gallant 21 will rally to the support of the Federal Constitution, and to its redemption from the unhallowed profanation with which it has been defiled for the last few years, by a corrupt and unprincipled band of political jugglers. The issue of the battle in Pennsylvania is as yet unknown to us.—She will possibly go for Van Buren by a small majority, as we anticipated. We can, perhaps, afford to lose her. Let the Old Dominion be true to her principles, and the fate of the destroying spirits, that are hovering like vampyres over the broken and violated charter of our liberties, is sealed, definitively sealed.

The subserviency of the party which supports the present National Administration, is fully established and clearly illustrated by its opposition to the late Bank of the United States, and to the institution under that name recently chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. To what else does this opposition owe its origin, but to the powerful and withering influence of the name of Gen. Jackson? It is contended in reference to the late Bank, that it was the creature of the federalists; and it is represented as having been a mammoth institution established by them to overthrow our liberties and destroy the Republican principles of our government. Now what are the facts? In 1811 a proposition was made in Congress to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States. Mr. Madison was then President; and the supporters of his administration constituted the democratic party. The federalists were at that time the advocates of the renewal of the charter. The administration party met them with arguments based upon the unconstitutionality of the Bank. They admitted the doctrine of incidental powers as contended for by the federalists, but denied that the power to establish a Bank was incidental to any specifically enumerated power; and no more resulting necessarily from that, to which it was attempted to be traced, than from any other delegated power. The Bank was *not* rechartered. The war came on—the storm passed by—and Mr. Madison was still at the head of the government; the same party giving him its firm and steady support; and the same bitter opposition still continuing to thwart the measures of his administration. In what condition were we found at the return of peace? Our credit was lessened—a large debt incurred—the circulating medium deranged—and the paper currency depreciated. In this posture of affairs the President, at the opening of the session of Congress in 1815, suggested to the consideration of that body the propriety of establishing a National Bank. The views of the Executive had undergone a change; he had become satisfied that such an institution as he recommended was *necessary* to restore our currency to soundness, and indispensably requisite for the *full* execution of the powers of government. The late Bank was accordingly chartered—and whatever may have been its character and tendency—in whatever manner its concerns may have been administered, whether to the detriment or for the advantage of the public, it owed its existence to the *democratic* administration of Mr. Madison, and to the efforts of his friends in the National Legislature. The Bank then, was a democratic measure.—But General Jackson conceived a deadly hostility to the institution the moment he was installed in the office of chief Magistrate; whether because he is an old federalist at heart, and therefore opposed to every thing which had the sanction of James Madison; or whether he has been under any "malign influence" from the commencement of his administration up to the present time, it is not necessary now to inquire. His enmity could only be appeased by the destruction of the Bank; and staightway the whole disciplined corps of office holders, hungry expectants, flatterers and servile adherents—*all steeped too in Madisonian democracy*, surrender their own private opinions, for the "glory" of serving and gratifying their mighty and infallible chief O, tempora, O, mores! The work was done—the "monster" which the democratic Madison had brought into being, was destroyed by the *pretended* democratic Jackson; and it was thought that the rage of the "greatest and best" was satisfied. But no A State charters a Bank which she chooses to call the Bank of the U. S.; and forthwith the ire of the chieftain is *again* aroused.—The decree goes forth from the palace to all the faithful, forbidding *even* the *hated name* to be used by a sovereign State; and the grateful response of ready and servile spirits is echoed and re-echoed through the willing and obedient ranks. Is not this subserviency—is it not degrading and impious man worship? But what right has the President or his partizans to interfere with a moneyed institution called into existence and chartered by the will of a State of the confederacy? As much right, answer his advocates, as he had to remove the government deposites from the Bank of the U. S. and its branches. And what right had he to do that? "He *assumed* the responsibility," replies the modest advocate of a despotic Executive. Thus are we answered; and thus the assumptions of responsibility, or in other words the encroachments of the Executive will, we fear, sooner or later, mar the beauty of our system, and destroy forever the fair proportions and skilful arrangement of our federative structure.

The conduct of the Maryland refractory electors has met with the severest condemnation and the most unqualified censure in every section of our wide spread Republic. To the opinion which *we* have heretofore expressed, we have been conducted, not by the violence of party feeling, but by such considerations as the proper standard of moral rectitude furnishes to a mind desirous of arriving at correct conclusions, and intent only upon its true and legitimate pursuit. We have been taught to believe that when men make promises or enter into express or implied engagements with their fellow men, they are morally bound to discharge what they have undertaken to perform; and their failure to do so, is an act of moral turpitude involving a greater or less degree of guilt, according to the intention of the perfidious party, the magnitude of interests affected, and the rights and liberties put in jeopardy. The man who would deny this sound and incontrovertible principle of moral science, can be regarded only in the light of one who would refuse to recognise an axiomatic truth, either from a defect of intellect, or from an obdurate perversity of understanding, or from a callousness of feeling which renders him alike insensible to, and unfit for the duties of a social being. When therefore we see an attempt to sustain the propriety of the course pursued by the recusant Senatorial Electors, we are not at a loss to form a conception of the true character, intrinsic worth, intellectual endowments, and moral principles of those who see proper to enter the lists as their apologists and defenders. Yet how shall we *express* our opinion of them? Courtesy requires that they should not be insulted by the imputation of folly or knavery; although he who denies that a man is bound to keep his promise, must be either a knave or a fool. The Senatorial Electors made an express or implied promise to the people who elected them, to assist in the election of a Senate; and no after considerations could release them from the obligation which they voluntarily assumed. They were chosen for a specific purpose, to the execution of which they pledged their sacred word, and for no other purpose whatever were they deputed to act. They were not constituted by the people of the State *judges* of the propriety (according to *their* views of political expediency,) of electing or not electing a Senate, but they were appointed as *agents* to elect a body which the people (by the very fact of choosing them) had judged necessary and proper to be elected. They were *mere* agents then, and had no discretion or power to act otherwise than they had agreed to act, or were authorised to do under the instrument, by virtue of which they were chosen. But the Electors were not only morally bound to go into the college and qualify, they were politically and constitutionally required so to do. They had freely and without compulsion solicited and obtained an office established by the Constitution, the functions of which they well knew must be discharged in order that the Government might go on without interruption or embarrassment. They accepted the trust and refused to obey the direction of the Constitution, by meeting in the College of Electors with those men who have faithfully, as far as they could, obeyed the injunction which every good and virtuous citizen would regard as irresistibly imperative. We have been led into these remarks by a charge preferred against us in the last Aurora, of having made an "ungallant" attack upon the *fair* fame and high character of Dr. Duvall. Who is this immaculate and illustrious doctor? One of the "glorious eighteen," and a candidate for elector on the Van Buren and Johnson ticket! We supposed it possible that having once refused to discharge a duty which the people of his county selected him to perform he might again prove false and decline the execution of a *second* trust. In this consisted our attack; and the public can decide whether experience, the best teacher, would not warrant us in withholding our confidence from a man who had once been guilty of a gross dereliction of moral and constitutional duty. We would not only not place confidence in Dr. Duvall or any of his co-recusants, but we would not trust the political integrity of any man or set of men who would excuse or palliate their conduct. Our opponents will certainly be candid enough to admit that it is not safe to trust men who have given evidence to the public of their unworthiness and perfidy.

THE MEETING—A SPLENDID FAILURE.—Wednesday last, was the day on which a meeting was to be held in Cambridge, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the convention to be held in Annapolis on the third Monday of this month. This convention, it will be recollected, is to be empowered to do what may seem to its members meet and proper for the destruction of the government of Maryland; and is called in pursuance of an order emanating from the Dictator in Frederick, and directed to his subalterns, the minority of the Electoral College, and by them made known to their friends and supporters throughout the State The attempt to send Representatives from this county was a signal failure; a meeting for the purpose could not be got up, and the few who *did* assemble (not more than a dozen we are informed,) dispersed, apparently much chagrined at their disappointment.—But what a complete farce is the whole of the work now going on! A convention composed of members sent by a dozen or two from each county, assuming to itself all the powers of government, and erecting itself into a sort of a tribunal to control the destinies of Maryland! The idea is superlatively ridiculous. Preposterous men! when will ye cease from your folly and return to your duty like rational and sober minded citizens?

M. Pageot, the late Charge d'Affaires from France to this country has returned in the Sylvia de Grasse, to resume his former relations with our government.

FROM EUROPE.—London papers to the 19th September, have been received by the ship Toronto, at New York. The following brief summary, from the Commercial Advertiser, comprises all the items of interest:

The French ministry was yet incomplete, no war minister being appointed. Messrs. Mole and Martin Du Nord were both ill, and it is said that Messrs. Mole and Guizot were at sharp variance. The life of the ministry was expected to be short. Count Latour Mauberg was appointed minister to Spain.

The cholera was still prevailing in Hungary, Bohemia, and parts of Austria proper. The archbishop of Olmutz had fallen a victim to it. It was also prevalent in Austrian Italy, and had appeared in Bavaria, Naples, and even on the rocky frontiers of the Tyrol.

The German papers say that the Russians have actually commenced retiring from Silistria.

The London John Bull (not good authority) says that the prisoners of state in the fortress of Ham are very soon to be released.

A good sign.—The Globe is becoming more and more *scurrillous*—absolutely rabid. It is a good sign.

VENDUE.

WILL BE SOLD, at public sale, at the farm whereon Mr. Holton Reddish resides, on Thursday, the 24th instant, all of the

Personal Estate,

(negroes excepted,) of Isaac S. Meekins, deceased, which is on the aforesaid farm; the property consists of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep

and Hogs; Wheat and Corn; blade and top Fodder; some Flaxseed; Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

ALSO,

On Tuesday, the 29th, at the late residence of the deceased, in Cambridge, the remainder of his personal property, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs; a valuable Gig and Harness; one ox-Cart, one horse Cart; all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles which it is deemed unnecessary to enumerate.

The terms of sale, which will be such as are usual at vendues, will be made known on the days of sale.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and attendance given by

JOHN R. MARTIN,
Ex'r. of Isaac S. Meekins, dec'd.

Nov. 12 3w

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court, November 7, 1836.

On application of Clement H. Bramble, *Administrator of* Thomas Bramble, *late of Dorchester county, deceased,* IT IS ORDERED *that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, the paper selected by him.*

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1836.

L. S.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bramble, *late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of May next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 7th day of November,* 1836.

CLEMENT H. BRAMBLE,
Adm'r. of Thomas Bramble, deceased.

Nov. 12 3w

Those indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

Maryland Presidential Election Returns,

For November, 1836.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.	DISTRICTS. Lfork	New-Market	Vienna	Par. Creek	Lake's	Hoop. Island	Cambridge	Neck	TOTAL
HARRISON.									
WILLIAM PRICE,	59	118	132	111	207	68	207	64	966
THOMAS BURCHENAL,	59	118	132	111	207	68	207	64	966
JOHN S. PURNELL,	59	118	132	111	207	68	207	64	966
JAMES B. RICAUD,	59	118	132	111	207	68	207	64	966
ELIAS BROWN,	59	118	132	111	207	68	207	64	966
GEORGE HOWARD,	59	118	132	110	207	68	207	64	965
DAVID HOFFMAN,	59	118	132	111	207	68	207	64	966
ANTHONY KIMMELL,	59	118	132	111	207	68	207	64	966
JAMES M. COALE,	59	118	132	110	207	68	207	64	965
ROBERT W. BOWIE,	50	115	132	111	206	68	206	64	963
VAN BUREN.									
WILLIAM A. SPENCER,	77	148	120	92	53	8	152	44	694
HUGH ELY,	77	148	120	92	53	8	152	44	694
JAMES A. STEWART,	78	149	119	93	53	8	153	44	697
EDWARD LLOYD,	77	148	120	92	53	8	152	44	694
J. T. H. WORTHINGTON,	77	148	120	92	53	8	152	44	694
WILLIAM FRICK,	77	148	120	92	53	8	152	44	694
ALLEN THOMAS,	77	148	120	92	53	8	152	44	694
JOSEPH HOLLMAN,	77	148	120	92	53	8	150	44	692
WASHINGTON DUVALL,	77	148	120	92	53	8	150	44	692
JOHN B. BROOKE,	77	148	120	92	53	8	152	44	694
NUMBER OF VOTES TAKEN,	136	267	252	203	258	76	361	108	1661

RECAPITULATION.

	Whig maj.	V. B. maj.
Alleghany,	250	
Washington,	184	
Frederick,	114	
Montgomery,	400	
Baltimore county,		412
Baltimore city,		110
Harford,	200	
Anne Arundel,	210	
Annapolis,	27	
Prince George's,	300	
Calvert,	79	
Cecil,		72
Kent,	223	
Queen Anne's	120	
Talbot,	176	
Dorchester,	272	
Caroline,	83	
Somerset,	500	
Worcester,	491	
St. Mary's,	453	
Charles,	200	
	4282	594
	594	
Maj. for Harrison,	3688.	

DELAWARE.

We have, by the Philadelphia papers last evening, the gratifying intelligence that Delware stands fast to the Constitution. Our majority in Kent and Sussex counties is about 360 votes; in New Castle the Van Buren men have 160 majority. We have carried two-thirds of the Legislature, our Covernor and Congressman.

CONNECTICUT.

The contest in this State has been very close—but it is believed Van Buren has got it by about 500 majority. There are 136 towns—we have heard from 103 which give 100 majority for Van Buren.

VENDUE.

WILL BE SOLD, at public sale, on Tuesday, the 22d day of November, instant, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Matthias Marshall, deceased, all the said deceased's

PERSONAL ESTATE,

CONSISTING OF

Horses, Cattle, Sheep

and Hogs; Wheat, Corn and Fodder; Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture; two Canoes, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

LEVIN H. MARSHALL,
Adm'r. of Matthias Marshall, dec'd.

Nov. 12 2w

Rail Road Notice.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act to incorporate the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company," and the several supplements thereto, books of subscription to the capital stock of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company will be opened on the SECOND MONDAY of NOVEMBER next, at ten o'clock, A. M., and continue to be opened for the space of three days next thereafter, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M., and two o'clock, P. M., at the county town in each of the counties hereinafter mentioned—That is to say:

At Elkton, for Cecil county, under the direction of Jas. Sewall, Lambert D. Nowland, Henry Hollingsworth, James Groome, and Dr. Amos A. Evans.

At Chestertown, for Kent county, under the direction of William M. K. Osborne, George Vickers, James F. Brown, Hugh Wallace, and Barney D Course.

At Centreville, for Queen Anne county, under the direction of John Brown, Dr. Robert Goldsborough, Peregrine Wilmer, Thomas Emory, and George Newman.

At Denton, for Caroline county, under the direction of Thomas Burchenal, Edward B. Hardcastle, Thomas S. Carter, Caleb P. Davis, and Philemon Skinner.

At Easton, for Talbot county, under the direction of William Hughlett, Edward N. Hambleton, John Leeds Kerr, Lambert Spencer, and William H. Tilghman.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester county, under the direction of Thomas H. Hicks, Dr. William Jackson, William I. Ford, Dr. Joseph Nicols, and Samuel Sewall.

At Princess Anne, for Somerset county under the direction of Arnold E. Jones, Jos. S. Cottman, John Dennis, Edward Long, and Littleton D. Teackle.

At Snow-Hill, for Worcester county, under the direction of Dr. John P. R. Gilliss, Dr. John S. Spence, Samuel R. Smith, John U. Dennis, and Dr. John S. Martin.

THOMAS EMORY, President.
L. D. TEACKLE, Secretary.
November 12.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

November 10—Flour, Howard street, from stores, $9 75; wagon price, $9 50—City Mills, $9 50 a $9 75. Wheat, strictly prime, $2 10; good to prime, $1 80 a $1 95; inferior, $1 30 a $1 50. Rye, $1 23 a $1 25. Corn, white, 85 a 86c.; yellow, 90c. Oats, 45 a 50c.

MARYLAND:
Dorchester County Orphans' Court, November 7, 1836.

On application of Levin Mobray, *acting Administrator of* JOHN MEREDITH, *late of Dorchester county, deceased,* IT IS ORDERED *that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, the paper selected by him.*

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1836.

L.S.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Meredith, *late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of May next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 7th day of November,* 1836.

LEVIN MOBRAY,
Acting Adm'r. of John Meredith, dec'd.

Nov 12 3w

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND,

WILL come to Cambridge on Tuesday, the 8th instant, if there are passengers for that place, if not, on Wednesday morning, on her return to Baltimore.

L. G. TAYLOR.

Nov. 5

Notice.

THE OFFICE of the subscriber is offered for rent for the ensuing year, and possession given the 1st day of January, 1837. For terms, apply to

SARAH F. MARTIN.

Nov. 5 3w

A CARD.

I CAN accommodate six or eight boarders on reasonable terms. Persons in the country wishing to send their children to school in Cambridge, would be accommodated low. Apply to

JAMES HOUSTON.

Nov. 5 3w

All persons indebted to the subscriber for the hire of servants, or for rents due for this year, are requested to make immediate payment.

J. HOUSTON.

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder, on Monday the 14th day of November next, all the

REAL ESTATE

of which Joseph Thompson died seized for the payment of his debts. This property lies in Vienna district, and is called Thompson's Addition, Brotherly Kindness, Harper's Regulation, and Hope Improved, containing

296 acres.

This land will be sold subject to the payment of a legacy of one hundred and fifty dollars, (unless part has been paid,) with interest from the 25th September, 1826, due in equal proportions to the three sisters of the said Joseph Thompson. This property now offered for sale is one half the property deeded by William Thompson to his two sons Thomas I. Thompson and Joseph Thompson, and the property on which William Thompson now resides. The sale will take place at the Court House door, in Cambridge, between the hours of 11 and 12 on the day aforesaid. All persons having claims against the said Joseph Thompson are notified to file them in the Chancery office, at Annapolis, with their proper vouchers.

The terms of sale will be one fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest till paid.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Oct. 22 4w

TAILORING.

JAMES CAMPER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

IN VIENNA;

and from his experience in the business, and his determination to have his work executed with neatness and promptness, and in the most fashionable manner, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He respectfully solicits from a liberal public a portion of their patronage.

Vienna, Oct. 29 3w

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell on Monday the 14th of November next, all the

REAL ESTATE

which William Thompson, of Dorchester county, deeded to his two sons Thomas I. Thompson and Joseph Thompson, on condition that they pay to their three sisters, to wit: Mary wife of Edward Thompson, Ann wife of John W. Ward, and Eliza wife of William Reed, each the sum of fifty dollars, with interest from 25th September, 1826. The property lies in Vienna district, and is called Thompson's Addition, Brotherly Kindness, Harper's Regulation, and Hope Improved, containing

296 acres,

and William Thompson now lives on the same. The property will be sold to pay the said legacies, with interest as aforesaid. The sale will be at the Court House door, in Cambridge, between the hours of 11 and 12.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, one fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum till paid.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Oct. 22 4w

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder,

All the Real Estate

of which Michael Lucas died seized for the payment of his debts, unless the several devisees shall pay or satisfy the several creditors on or before the day of sale hereafter mentioned. The sale will be at the Court House door, in Cambridge, between the hours of 11 and 12, on Monday the 14th day of November next.

The terms of sale will be one fourth cash, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole sum till paid. The creditors of the said Michael Lucas are hereby notified to file their claims in the Chancery office, at Annapolis, within six months from the day of sale, with the proper vouchers.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Oct. 22 4w

TO TEACHERS.

THE Trustees of Brannock's Neck Academy wish to engage a Teacher qualified to teach the principal branches of an English education. Those applying for the situation must furnish sufficient testimonials of character and qualification. The school is tolerably large, and its proceeds will constitute the compensation of the teacher.

Gentlemen who wish a situation of this kind can apply in person, or by letter, post paid, addressed to

DANIEL MARTIN,
Near Cambridge, Dorcheste rcounty, Md.

Oct. 22

A two days' Meeting

WILL be held at the Methodist Chapel, near Buck Town, on, Saturday and Sunday, the 12th and 13th November.

J A. MASSEY.

Nov. 5

For Rent or Sale.

THE subscriber has a FARM for rent or sale, containing upwards of

300 ACRES,

beautifully situated on the Great Wicomico river, (which issues out of Chesapeake Bay,) about twenty miles below Smith's Point, Northumberland county, Virginia. The Farm is situated about eight miles up said river, and a vessel drawing eight or nine feet water can go within fifty yards of the door. The greater part of the land is good, and some thin. It is well timbered, chiefly with spruce pine and chesnut. The river abounds with fish, oysters, terrapins, &c., of superior quality, as well as an abundance of ducks in their season.

Any person wishing to purchase or rent, will please apply to the subscriber.

SAML. KEENE, of E.

Oct. 22 7w or tf

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The "Stepney View" Farm, beautifully situated on the Great Choptank river, and at present under the tenure of St. George E. Roberts. For terms, apply to

JOHN D. STEPHENS.

Oct. 8 tf.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, (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, July 23, 1836.