tures of those States, in relation to slavery and abolitionism, which in conformity with the requests accompanying said Resolutions, we herewith transmit for your consideration.

The indications from various quarters of a disposition to press upon the public attention the subject of slavery, with a view to its abolition, which have been occasionally manifested for many years past, have, within the last few years, assumed an aspect and importance vitally affecting the people of the States, in which a slave population exists to any considerable extent.

Whatever opinions may be entertained by others, or by us, of slavery in the abstract, the circumstances under which it exists in the States of this Union are such as to forbid a general emancipations, even if the desire to accomplish it were universal, whilst the present ameliorated condition and general treatment of slaves are such, as to leave the friends and advocates of emancipation no hope of bettering their condition generally, by the success of their exertions. It is believed that most erroneous notions on this subject (particularly as relates to the condition and treatment of slaves) are generally enterteined in the non slave-holding sections of the country, and that it is the superficial and imperfect view taken of the matter, by such of the citizens of non slave-holding States, as are actuated by good and humane intentions, that has caused the misguided zeal and efforts which have become so threatening in their consequences.—They have looked principally to evils (as they supposed them) to be remedied, without due consideration, or being (from their local situations,) qualified to form just conceptions of the many and various difficulties to be encountered and dangers to be apprehended, in carrying into effect their wishes and views. We have no doubt, but that a large portion of our fellow citizens who have engaged in, and are zealously pursuing measures to effect a general emancipation of slaves are actuated by the best motives, and conscientiously believe themselves to be performing a sacred duty of humanity; but we are equally confident, that many of the most intemperate and noisy declaimers upon the subject, are influenced by very different motives.

We cannot permit ourselves to believe, that it is the deliberate purpose of any respectable portion of the people of the United States, much less of the constituted authorities of the general or any State Government, to intringe the rights of the States, where slavery exists, or of the citizens holding slaves; yet it cannot be denied, and ought not to be concealed, that opinions have been expressed as well in Congress, as in, if not by several State Legislatures, which look to the adoption of some measure by the general Government upon this subject, which cannot be effected, but in violation of the rights and priveleges of both; for it is a matter with which that Government has nothing to do, and with which it can, in no manner interfere, without overstepping the bounds of its authority, and trespassing upon rights, and assuming powers never conceded to it.

We have deemed it our duty, at this time, to invite your particular attention to this exciting subject, and to express frankly, our views of its most vital importance, and earnestly recommend that it be distinctly made known, that we can not recognize in any of our sister States, or their citizens, any right to interfere with, our slaves; and that we unequivocally [illegible] authority in the general Government [illegible] upon the subject of their emancipa- [illegible] I am not [illegible] disturb our rights of property in [illegible] That hereby in manner whatsoever.

No more confidently hoped and believed, that a [illegible]rate, yet firm and determined expression of the unanimous Resolution of the slave holding States, to adhere to and vindicate their rights on this subject, against all extraneous interference, would have a salutary effect in awakening all calm thinking, and well intentioned abolitionists, (and without their countenance and aid, the evil intentioned would be impotent, and soon cease their efforts,) to such a deliberate reconsideration and thorough examination of the whole subject, in all its aspects and tendencies, as would induce them to cease their labors—fruitless of any good, but tending to much mischief, and to produce restlessness, dissatisfaction, inquietude, and consequent insubordination of slaves, and vexation, alarm and increased rigor on the part of masters.

We are encouraged to entertain this hope, with much confidence, by the fact which we have understood, and believe to be true, that almost every intelligent gentleman, from any of the non slave holding States, who has left home friendly to the abolition cause, and traveled extensively in the South, has had his mind changed, and withdrawn his countenance and support from that cause. Such has been nearly the uniform result of becoming acquainted fully, in any way, with the true state, and general condition of slaves in the United States, and the various circumstances which render general emancipation impracticable, and the movements, and proceedings with that view irritating to masters, prejudicial to slaves and altogether impolitic and unwarrantable.

Having thus, in a cursory manner, alluded to the various subjects, to which we considered it proper to direct your attention, we cannot conclude this communication, without the expression of our earnest hope that all your deliberations may be characterized by wisdom, moderation and firminess; and that they may redound to the interest, the prosperity, and glory of the State. Maryland, at this moment, occupies a most conspicuous stand among her sisters of the Union.—She has witnessed the rapid strides to wealth and power, in most of the States, which have distinguished the last few years, and has nobly determined to enter the lists of competition.

We need not dwell, at length, upon the advantages of her geographical position. They are such as must force themselves upon the attention of every individual, who bestows the smallest reflection on the subject. It is therefore, the clearest dictate of a wise policy, and no less the duty of a prudent Legislature, that these advantages, with which the God of nature has blessed us, should be made instrumental in advancing the power and welfare of the State.—To effect these great and paramount objects, the internal improvement Law of last May session was passed; and we cannot refrain from expressing it as our deliberate conviction, that the designs of that most liberal and beneficent act, will be successfully achieved, before the lapse of many years, should nothing occur to blight the animating prospects which we now enjoy. Upon the completion of the great works of improvement designed to connect the Chesapeake with the waters of the Ohio, a new era will commence in our State; an era of increasing population, and of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial prosperity, such as we have never yet known. Under these circumstances, we hope that no measures will be taken which might retard this auspicious event, but, on the contrary, that all will unite to hasten its approach, as all are deeply interested in its consummation.

We have only to add, Gentlemen, that we shall be found ever ready to co operate with you in any measures likely to advance the interests and welfare of the people of the State, and to communicate to you such information as may be required, on subjects pertaining to this Department of the Government.

With the highest consideration,
We have the honor to be,
Your Obe't. Serv'ts
THO. W. VEAZEY.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1837.

☞ The first No. of the "Weekly Whig" is issued this day, which we offer to our patrons as a well filled sheet, if it has no other merit, and we believe, worthy of patronage. The press of important matter completely crowds out until next week, some remarks which we had intended to offer to our friends for their consideration.

☞ The Execution of negro David, for the murder of Capt. Edward Blades, takes place on Friday the 13th inst at 12 o'clock:

☞ Col. Wm. Hughlett, has been appointed by the Executive, Judge of the Orphan's Court, vice E. N. Hambleton resigned, and Samuel Mackey, vice John M. G. Emory, deceased.

☞ No Western Mail last night

The unexpected arrival of the Steam Boat Maryland on Saturday evening last, happened very opportunely for us, shut entirely out as we have been for the past week from all direct mail intercourse with the Western Shore, on account of the ice. Through the politeness of a friend we received several State documents, the first of which we publish this morning to the exclusion of much other interesting matter.

U. S. SENATOR.—We learn from Annapolis that Dr. John S. Spence, of Worcester, has been elected to the U. S. Senate as the successor of the Hon. R. H. Goldsborough.

☞ Messrs. John Buchanan of Alleghany; Samuel Jones Jr. of Baltimore city, and Gen. Thos. Emory of Queen Ann's have been appointed by the Executive, Commissioners to negotiate the loan provided for by the Internal Improvement law of the Special session of May last. O! save us from our friends!

Latest accounts do not seem to confirm the release of Santa Anna.

Mr. Clay has been re elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Kentucky. The vote was 76 for Clay and 54 for Guthrie, (V.B.)

We invite the attention of our readers to the special message of the President on the subject of recognising the Independence of Texas, which will be found at length in our columns to-day.

DICKINSON COLLEGE BURNT.

We learn from the Wilmington Gazette of Friday last, that a gentleman from Carlise, Pa. who arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday, stated that the buildings of Dickinson College, were entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last.

Richard White has been found guilty of the charge of burning the Treasury Department at Washington.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

In the House of Delegates of Maryland, the Committe on Ways and Means have reported in favor of receiving the State's proportion of the surplus revenue. The Report suggests only a temporary appropriation of the fund, leaving its permanent investment for the subject of a future Report. The Committee suggest from all the information they have collected, that not more than two-thirds of the fund in question should remain in the city of Baltimore. They also speak of its application to the discounting of real paper at short dates. We will give the Report entire next week.

THE BARBACUE.

As was expected, owing to the disappointment on Saturday, the Barbacue on Tuesday was not very numerously attended. The weather was intensely cold, which was an insuperable barrier to getting up the arrangements as appropriately as was intended, and also prevented many of our country friends from attending. The persons present, however, appeared to enjoy themselves as well as could be expected at a 'follification' of the kind. A very elucidating speech touching on several of the prominent principles of the Administration, from A. C. Bullitt, Esq., made ample amends for every other deficiency. He alluded in a very happy and felicitous manner to the recent victory achieved by the Democratic party in the late Presidential contest.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

We are only able to present to our readers an abstract of the Legislative proceedings that have come to hand, owing to the length of the Governor's Message which document we hasten to lay before them. The usual form of balloting was gone through with, and the same officers chosen that were elected at the late special session. The Rev. Mr. Poisal was appointed Chaplain.

Richard Thomas, Esq. was elected President of the Senate, Joseph H. Nicholson, Chief Clerk, Mr. John Watkins, Assistant Clerk, and Mr. Samuel W. Spencer, of Kent, Committee Clerk. Mr. McElhinny was appointed Chaplain to the Senate; Andrew Slicer, Messenger; and Samuel Peaco, Door-Keeper.

Letters of resignation from Messrs. McMahon and Carrol, Senators elect, were received and read.

The President announced the following Senators to compose the several standing committees of the Senate:

On Finance—Messrs. Purnell, Brown, Beckett, Lewis, Hambleton.

On Judicial Proceedings—Messrs. Schley, Ricaud, Wright, Bowie, Goldsborough.

On the Militia—Messrs. Kent, Beckett, Hambleton, Purnell, Brown.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Bowie, Brown, Hilliary, Ricaud, Wright.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Hilliary, Hambleton, Beckett, Goldsborough, Purnell.

On Invalid Deeds and Defective Proceedings—Messrs. Ricaud, Kent, Schley, Hilliary, Beckett.

On Insolvent Laws—Messrs. Wright Goldsborough, Brown, Kent, Bowie.

On the Library—Messrs. Schley, Bowie, Ricaud.

On Divorces—Messrs. Hambleton, Ricaud Hilliary, Beckett, Purnell.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Beckett, Hambleton, Wright, Kent, Ricaud.

On Pensions—Messrs. Brown, Beckett, Wright.

On Colored Population—Messrs. Goldsborough, Schley, Beckett, Brown, Purnell.

FATAL AFFRAY.—For some time past, an altercation of a very exciting character has been carried on between Dr. EDWARD J. ALCOCK and JOHN M'STEWART, Esq. both of this city, in the course of which, publications have appeared in hand bill form, denouncing each other in no measured terms. We understand that on Tuesday night last, the Doctor was assaulted in the street by a number of persons in company with Mr. Stewart and after being considerably bruised, was followed to his residence, where a pistol was discharged at him through the window, the ball from which broke his leg, whereupon he picked up a pistol and discharged it through the window in return without effect, which was followed by the discharge of another pistol from the street. We learn that but two of the individuals belonging to the company have been apprehended, one of whom has been discharged on giving bail to the amount of $1000. The other was committed, but afterwards released on a writ of habias corpus. It is feared that the Doctor will not survive. It is with extreme reluctance that we have noticed the case, but have considered it due to truth and justice, to state the facts as they have come to our knowledge.—Balt. Rep.

The Doctor has since died.

SANTA ANNA RELEASED.

The schooner Texas arrived here after 12 o'clock last night, having left Brassos five days ago. She brings positive information that Santa Anna was set at liberty by President Houston, on the 26th of November last, and that he had set out for Natchitoches on his way to Washington city. Col. Numes, nephew of Santa Anna, is one of the passengers in this vessel.

We have received papers to the 23d, and a circular from the War Department, which we give underneath.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 30, 1836.

GENERAL ORDERS.

It has been reported to the president by general Felix Huston, commanding the army of Texas, that the Mexicans are engaged in active and formidable preparations for the immediate invasion of Texas. It is stated that general Bravo left Mexico fifty days since, in command of the army of Operations, for the destruction of the Texians. Such information is calculated to awaken the apprehensions of those who have once suffered from a people who are alike incensible to national as well as the human obligations of society.

I am directed by president Sam. Houston, to order that every able bodied man subject to military service, shall provide himself with a good rifle or gun, for service, and one hundred rounds of amunition, with a good horse if he can be procured. This state of preparation is announced, that every Texan may be prepared to rally to the standard of his country at a moment's warning. I am directed to say, that no call will be made upon the force of the country until the necessity is urgent and absolute.

We must be prepared to meet the enemy.—We know they are implacable in their resentments, and irreconcileable in their hatred towards us. We must be prepared to meet them, and to act in future upon their own principles of warfare.

The immediate organization of the militia of the country is ordered: and each company is to consist of fifty-six men, rank and file, with one captain, one first and one second lieutenant.

All those who have an interest in the country are required to remain in readiness to defend it with their blood and their lives, if demanded by necessity.

By order of the president,
WM. G. COOKE,
Acting Secretary of War.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

By the brig Daniel H. Miller, 10 days from Tampico, we have received news of late date from that place, and have perused several commercial letters, which describe the political situation of the Mexican States.

The expedition against Texas appears to have commenced its march, and was proceeding towards Matamoras, whence it will bend its course towards the seat of war.

If we are permitted to confide in letters from the City of Mexico of November 2, an army of 4000 men will leave that capital under the orders of General Bravo.—It will halt at San Luis Potosi, where it will be joined by 3000 troops, and then repair immediately to its place of destination.

Other letters from Tampico of the 1st December assert that the army will be 8000 strong, that it was recruiting in every state, and that when its organization shall be completed, it will march against Texas by way of Matamoras. The same letters inform us that they were fortifying Tampico, and were taking other measures of defence against an invasion from the sea side. The Mexicans appear to have been induced to take these precautions by rumours that an expedition was about to sail from New Orleans under the Gen. Mexia with a view to land at Tampico and organize a revolutionary movement against the government.

Measures were also taken by the government to provide provisions for the army destined for the invasion of Texas.

A decree of the president, *ad int.* published in the Gaz. of Tamaulipas of the 12th ult. revives in full force for the ports of the north and such places as may be occupied by the army, the law, of the 12th of last June, which permits the importation of provisions into Matamoras. Provisions pay a duty of 20 per cent, except cocoa and tea, which are declared to be free, provisions imported into Matamoras or into any of the parts designated pay no duty, provided the importation be made in Mexican vessels. In other respects the law of the 16th June remains in force, with the exception of such of its provisions as may be contrary to the present decree.

The articles of provisions allowed to be introduced are flour, rice, sugar of every kind, cocoa, chocolate, coffee, pepper, salted meat, smoked or pickled, peas, biscuit, beans, bacon, Indian corn, lard, vermicelli, tocinto, tea, &c.

These preparations would lead us to suppose that hostilities will shortly commence.

Private letters state that there is much sickness at Tampico.

Capt. Driscoll, from Tampico, reports that an affray took place at Tampico, between some of the crew of the United States sloop of war Vincennes, and some fishermen, the crew of the sloop of war were imprisoned, and the government refused to give them up to the American Consul; the ship was obliged to put to sea without her men.

Capt. D. has brought despatches for the government of the United States.

ADVANCE OF THE MEXICAN ARMY TO SAN LOUIS POTOSI.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BRAVO.

By the last Express Mail from the South the official proclamation of Gen. Bravo to his army, dated at *San Louis Potosi*, has been received, and we herewith lay the same before our readers.

It will thus be seen that the Mexican army is advancing rapidly upon Texas.

PROCLAMATION.

The General in Chief of the Army of the North to the forces under his command.

SOLDIERS!—

You are destined to form an important part of the army that returns to Texas. Since the grand work of our Independence was achieved, our country never called upon its worthy sons in defence of a more sacred cause, nor to sustain a more just war. In that Texas, where there should only be found people friendly to the Mexicans, and grateful for the generous hospitality granted by them, you but meet with hordes of insolent adventurers, who, when our usurped lands are claimed from them, answer by raising the savage cry of war. A rifling success, which must be attributed to the contempt with which they were looked upon, and by no means to their own prowess, has filled them with vain glory. They consider the soldiers of our army as cowards and effeminate, though this same army, during twenty-six years of continual combatting, has never once shunned danger, but has, on the contrary, given strong proofs of sufferings and heroism. But the madness of these adventures knows no bounds; they have threatened to carry the war as far as the walls of Mexico itself—foolish men that they are! We forgive them this extravagant idea but shall at the same time undeceive them. Let them be made acquainted with the true character of the soldiers of the Republic. On, on! an let them understand that to us has been committed the guardianship of the honor of the Nation; to us the vengeance for the outrages she has received; to us, in fine, the charge of making it evident to them that a magnanimous people is not to be insulted with impunity.

Soldiers! Our comrades are waiting our arrival in the northern frontier, and are impatient to share with us the renown of our first efforts. Let us proceed to join them without delay, and all united, let us fulfil the sacred duty entrusted to us. It requires but one small effort to secure the integrity of the national territory, and to restore the national charter, as well as the inestimable blessings of peace.

Soldiers of the army of the North! What I expect from you is subordination, discipline, respect for property, firmness in the hour of battle, clemency towards the conquered. The example will be set by our commanders, and victory will follow in your footsteps;—of this I, as yr commanding general, assure you—He will be found always near you, the first to encounter danger, and when the campaign shall be terminated, he will recommend your service that they may be recompensed as they deserve, and will then leave to you, exclusive, the merit of having triumphed.

Camp, at San Louis Potosi, Nov 9th, 1836.

NICHOLAS BRAVO.

MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 12, 1836.

"The Court of Inquiry was occupied the greater part of this morning in hearing the testimony of Mr. De Peyster, a volunteer aid to General Eustis, whose official relations gave him extensive opportunities of judging of the circumstances which embarrassed the operations in Florida. His evidence accords with that given by Gen. Sanford (of the Georgia troops) Col. Lindsay, Major Graham, Captain Green and others, and goes to show that Gen. Scott was untiring in his efforts, and judicious in his plans to terminate the war and that the want of subsistence, stores and clothing among the troops, was the primary cause of the failures in the Seminole country. Gen. Scott filled up the intervals of the testimony by remarks to the Court on the importance of the evidence expected from witnesses now absent, and enumerated Gen. Clinch, Col. Bankhead, Capt. Drane, Lt. G. Morris, Lt. McCrabland and others, as invaluable to him. "I shall," said he, 'Mr. President, put a question to M Morris, the answer to which I anticipate, will which answer I shall apply to tremendous effect." The General seems much excited, and occasionally gives vent to very strong expressions. In reference to the letter addressed to the President, by the Hon. Jos. M. White, of Florida, in which General Scott is spoken of harshly, the latter, a few days ago, indged in very spirited language:—"I'll see the honorable gentleman, Mr President, and other circumstances and retort upon him, sir, in other terms." To-day he observed, "I shall avail myself of my right, and elicit all points the information necessary to elucidate my relation to my country.—If the Court think proper, I would suggest the reading of the documentary evidence in the matter of the Creek War. Let the imputations cast upon me, for my conduct in that nation, be now taken up, and by the time we are through the preliminaries, the witnesses for whom we are now waiting, will certainly have arrived." To discuss this proposition, the Court was cleared, and afterwards adjourned till 10 o'clock to morrow.

"General Macomb, in personal appearance resembles Tyrone Power. He is about 50 years of age, and strongly inclined to corpulency.—Gen. Atkinson is not unlike the Commander-in-chief, but evidently much older. Gen. Brady is the oldest of the three, and a personification of a field-worn veteran—he is bordering on seventy, and hears badly. Capt. Cooper, the Judge Advocate, is perhaps thirty-five; a very fine gentleman, a rapid penman, and rather lean. They are in full dress and the proceedings are conducted with the prescribed formalities. Some of the Generals have their families with them, and do not seem disposed to hurry through their duties here.

"It is thought that some months must elapse ere the trials are concluded, and that full and free inquiry will be diligently had into all matters connected with the Indian Campaigns.

"The personal characteristics of General Scott are familiar to most of your readers. To those who have never seen him may be suggested Cleopatra's description of Mark Anthony. He is every inch a soldier and a gentleman. He bears in his features the operation of much mental disquietude, occasioned probably by a contemplation of his position after an active life devoted to his country; but the chivalrous spirit that animated him at Chippewa and Bridgewater, is still distinguishable in his eagle eye."

DETROIT, Dec 8, 1836.

The presidential electors of this state met in this city yesterday in pursuance of law, and cast their votes for President and Vice President of the United States. The vote of the College was given to MARTIN VAN BUREN, for President and RICHARD M. JOHNSON for Vice-President. Wm. H. Hoeg Esq, one of the electors, was, we understand despatched to Washington with a certificate of the result as prescribed by law.

We perceive that doubts are expressed by some papers abroad whether the vote of Michigan will be counted. The question depends upon the facts, whether Michigan is a state. If Michigan is what Congress last winter solemnly declared her to be "*one of the United STATES of America*" they cannot refuse to count her electoral vote without a palpable violation of the constitution.—That instrument requires that each state shall appoint electors, that the latter shall meet and vote and that their votes shall be counted.

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1837.

Being the First after Bissexile or Leap-year, and the Sixty-first of American Independence.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDA	SATURDAY
JANUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY,			1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MARCH,			1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE,				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JULY,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUGUST,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPTEMBER,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTOBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOVEMBER,			1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DECEMBER,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

DIED,

At Melfield, near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Md. on Tuesday, the 29th ult. Mrs ELIZABETH A. FEDDEMAN, daughter of the Hon. Richard T. Earle—most affectionately beloved by a large circle of relations.

In this county on Tuesday night last, Abner Turner.

In this town on Thursday morning last after a short illness, William Grayless

Departed this life, on Monday night, the 26th instant, at his seat, in Queen Ann's county, called Bloomingdale, Doct. Edward Harris, in the 80th year of his age.

In Caroline county, on Wednesday the 28th ult. Mary Emily, infant daughter of David Knotts, Esq. aged four months and seven days.

Notice of the Sale of an improved Lot in Easton.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them by William Vanderford and Margaret Ann his wife, bearing date the twenty fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, a lot or parcel of ground, situated and being in the town of Easton in the County aforesaid, whereon there is a good brick dwelling house and sundry other improvements, and which was purchased by the said William Vanderford, from one James Cockayne. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank, for the sum of three hundred dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said William Vanderford; and the terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't
of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Jan. 3, 1837. ts

Attention Guards.

You are hereby notified to assemble at your usual place of parade, on Friday 13th of January, at 9 o'clock precisely, fully equipped, with four rounds of ball cartridges.

By order
J. SATTERFIELD, O. S.

January, 3

ATTENTION GREYS.

You are hereby ordered to meet on the Public Square on Friday the 13th inst at 9 o'clock A. M. fully equipped and with four rounds of ball cartridges.

By order of Capt Nicols
THOS. HENRIX, Jr. O. S.

Jan 3

Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers, Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, those parts of the several tracts of Land, called Ashby, Tilghman's Fortune, Harding's Endeavor, and Beatty's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry and on the North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert. W. Spencer from one Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also those parts of the tracts of land, called Daley's Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and adjoining the first mentioned lands. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of four thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said Lambert W. Spencer. The terms of payment, can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS I. BULLITT, Pres't.
of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Jan. 3 1837. ts

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, on the 1st of January 1837.

A	Krebbs, Elizabeth
Alford, Mary	Kedd, James
Anderson, Newton	L
Austin, Garrison	Lane, Richard
Austin, Harrison	Leonard, Thomas H
B	Leonard, Joshua C
Bishop, Joseph	Layton, Ann
Burton, Peter	Lomax, James
Banning, Henry C	M
Benny, Capt. H.	McClintock, Ralph 4
Bullitt, A O	McNeal, Stephen C
Brown, William	Miller, Aug't
Baughe, Francis M	Martin, James 2
Bringsmeid, Emily	Mitchel, William
Bennett, John	Mitchel, Thomas
Baynard, Ann	Mitchel, John
Barnett, John H	Miller Lodge,
Berridge, Leeds K.	McNeal, James
C	McNeal, James H
Chamberlaine, Samuel	Mills, Augustus
Chew, John H.	N
Coward, Margaret	Newnam, John
Carey, John B. Rev	Newnam, Nicholas B
Catrup, Elizabeth	Neal, Rebecca T
Carles, Ann	North, John W.
Chambers, Capt. Sam.	Newnam William 129
Clark, Catharine A	Nichols William
Cazier & Daugherty,	P
Carmichael, Rich'd B	Pasterfield, John
D	Pritchet, James
Dohon, Franklin,	Parrott, George Capt
Dickerson, Haywood	Pratt, Miss S.
Dickerson, Solomon	Peterson, H. F.
Dorsey, Thomas I	Paca, Hetty 2
Dulm, John	R
Drylin, John	Rose, William
Denny, Benjamin	Rhodes, Robert H
Dawson, John	Robinson, Charles
E	Rea, Hetty C
Eason, Samuel	Richardson, Emi line
Emmerson, Samuel	2Rease, Sarah D
Ewing, Sarah Ann	Rogers, John
Edmondson, John S	Ridgaway William
F	S
Faulkner, Wm B	Sleingieser, Mary
Fountain, Sarah	Slaughter, William
Feeries, James	Spencer, Richard
Fisher, John	Smith, John
G	Skinner, Mary
Graham, Cecelia	Scull, Almira
Gannon, Elizabeth	Stitchbury, Stephen
Gross, Francis	2Stitchbury, John
Gossage, Annonias	Saulsbury Ann
H	Seamor, Thomas
Hopkins & Anderson	Smith, Caroline
Hollard, Isaac	Sherwood, Cornelius
Hopkins, Eliss	Spencer, Henry
Haden, William	Seamore, John
Harrison, Wm. E	T
Hayward, Harriott	Turner, Mary
Harrison, Louisa	Talbot, John
Hall, David	Thomas, Henry
Hillson, James	Thomas, Nicholas
Harrison, A. B.	V
Hockeman, James T.	Valliant, Rebecca
Higgins, Josiah	W
J	Willoughby, Miss E A
Jenkins, Edward	Wilson, Martha
Jump, John of E	Ware, Dr T.
Jones, Alexander S	Wrightson, Elizabeth
K	Whiteley, Rebecca S
Kerand, William	Wright Catherine
Kerr, David Sen.	Wills, J.
Kemp, Samuel	Watts, Samuel
Kesley, William	
Kersey, Sarah	

HENRY THOMAS,
Post Master

Jan 3 3w

Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above named business at his old stand on Dover Street, where he is ready to accommodate all orders in his line at the shortest possible notice and on reasonable terms. He is grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same.

A. DODD.

N B. He would remind those whose accounts have been standing six months, that he is in want of money, so they would do him a favor by calling and settling their bills, otherwise he will have to call on them.

Jan. 3 (G) 3t

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