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aryland, in order that they
wreck?

estern Weekly Review.

ENCY.—VAN BUREN.

en first took his start as a
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ar, At that time he distin
n opposing all the measures
ration of Mr. Madison, and
war. His opposition was
promising. He was of the
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never could have recovered.
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rset, he has been in favor of
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osed to it by the State of N
osed the improvements in N.
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of tolls to the State, upwards
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s. He was in favor of Mr.
ection in 1823, though the
caucus candidate. He was
Quincy Adams, in opposition
n, until the death of Gov.
s if by magic, in a few short
the seeming head front of the
in New York. He was in
man, and wanted a branch at
3 he was oposed to it. He
d '27 opposed to the protect-
in 1828, by his management
he caused amendments to be
oollen bill, in order to make
ren for its supporters—promis-
rn members to vote against it
, and thus aid them in defeat-
But alas! upon its final passage,
asked, shall the bill pass, he
d the "bill of abominations"
At that time, he is said to
owner of 2000 sheep, of the

or of a State bank for every
State of New York, without
cie basis; and in those banks
f keeping the public money,
bout fifty or sixty millions of
mes the amount of banking
state until recently. He is
ding out the public money to
speculate on, and squander
posed to giving it to the peo-

ple, who are the rightful owners, to aid them in carrying on works of improvement, and for purposes of education.

He is in favor of allowing free negroes the right of suffrage, thereby putting them upon political, not moral equality with the white citizens.

He thinks, that, with the lights he has upon the subject, he cannot say that Congress has not the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

He is now the candidate of the abolitionists, and will obtain every such vote in the United States.

TREASURY ORDERS.

The New York Daily Advertiser, professes to disbelieve that the Secretary of the Treasury, has made any modification in the orders issued for specie—but reference to such rumour and to the effect of a merciful and judicious order by government—the Courier and Inquirer holds the following language:—

"Of the correctness of the rumours we have no means of judging, nor are we willing to express any opinion upon even the *probability* of their being founded on any authentic information. We are aware that the Attorney General has returned to *Washington* fully impressed with the necessity of prompt action in regard to both these measures, and we sincerely hope that a just apprehension of their political tendeney, if no regard for the great interests of the country, will prompt the "powers that be" to act as becomes those having the destinies of the country temporarily under their control. If the specie circular should be rescinded, all drain of specie from the vaults of our banks arising from that source, will very shortly cease; and if, as we suggested some days since tha drafts already drawn upon the deposit banks in this city should be recalled, and the banks simply directed to place the required amounts at certain designated places at the west, it would be their interest at once to discount nearly all the western paper held by our merchants, and relief would be instantaneous. At this time there cannot be less than twenty millions of western paper held by our merchants, all of which is unavailable to them, while their own engagements must be met; whereas the moment the banks receive orders to place the Government funds in the western cities by the first of January, it will become their interest to discount liberally on this paper and place the merchant at his ease. This was the course which the Government should have adopted at the commencement of its transfers, and they doubtless would have done so, if they had not desired to make the distribution law as obnoxious as possible. They have discovered, however, that they were playing with a two edged tool, that they were injuring far more than benefiting Mr. Van Buren by ther proceedings.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The Bill that passed Congress at the last session, providing for the distribution of the surplus Revenue amongst the States, requires, as a condition precedent to the payment of the proportion of each State, that the Legislature shall pass a prescribed enactment and enter into a certain agreement. We respectfully suggest to the Hombug Convention, which is to meet at Annapolis next month, to notify the President, that they have decided their shall be no Legislatur in Maryland, but, that having disinterestedly and patriotically absorbed all the Legislative and Executive functions of the State they are empowered to demand and receive all the monies accruing to the State The picking will be worth a dozen trips to Annapolis.

TEXAS.

This new "Republic" has managed to get up quite a respectable Navy, considering its age, according to the following list, which we find in a late number of the New Orleans Bulletin:

List of vessels whose registers and papers emanate from the Texan Government:

VESSELS OF WAR.

Schr. of War Independence, Com Hawkins;
" Invincible, Captain Brown;
" Brutus, Captain Hurd;
" Liberty, Capt. Wheelright;
" Thomas Toby, Capt. Suares;
" Terrible, (privateer;)
Armed steamboat Ocean, Capt. Grayson;
" schr. Passaic, (transport;)

MERCHANTMEN.

brig Col. Crockett, Capt. Chase;
schr. Col. Fannin, Capt. Thompson;
" San Jacinto, Capt. Henry;
steamboat Yellow Stone. Capt. Grayson;
" Laura, ——;
" Cayuga, ——;
sloop Col. Knight, Capt. Charles;
" Fourth of July, Capt. Sears.

The same paper furnishes the subjoined list of American vessels, which are engaged in the trade between New Orleans and Texas:

American brig Good Hope, Capt. ——;
" schr. Flash, Capt. Falvel;
" " Flora, Capt. Appleman;
" " Julius Cæsar, Lightburn;
" " Kosciusko, Capt. Burns;
" " Pennsylvania, Capt. Delarue;
" " William and Francis, Capt. Watts;
" " Gen. DeKalb, Capt. Matthews;
" " Urchin, Capt. Bridges;
" " Shenandoah, Capt. Moore.

Among the machines exhibited at the Fair in New York, is one labelled "An unfinished attempt at perpetual motion."

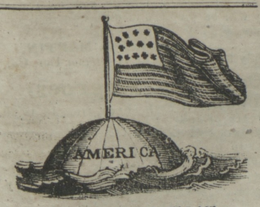
CHRONICLE.

"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA EST LEX."

DAVID P. HOGE--EDITOR.

Cambridge, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1836.



WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
Of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, *of Virginia.*

ELECTORS.

For the Western Shore.—WM. PRICE.
For the Eastern Shore.—THOMAS BURCHENAL.
1st *District.*—JOHN S. PURNELL.
2d " JAMES B. RICAUD.
3d " ELIAS BROWN.
4th " GEORGE HOWARD, DAVID HOFFMAN.
5th " ANTHONY KIMMELL.
6th " JAMES M. COALE.
7th " ROBERT W. BOWIE.

In the last Aurora, the friends of reform of both parties are invited to meet on Wednesday next, for the purpose of sending delegates to the mock Convention which the recusant electors have ordered to assemble in Annapolis some time this month. Let not the true friends of Constitutional reform have any thing to do with this meeting.—There are, it is believed, many in this county who would like to have some alterations in the Constitution, but who wish to see such changes as may be made or brought about legally, properly and in a peaceable manner. Let not such, we say, to whatever party they may now belong or may have been heretofore attached, assist by word or deed, in the proceedings of the contemplated meeting. By attending and participating in the proceedings, they will be said to have approved of the course of the *now* eighteen dictators. Who authorised these faithless electors to call a convention for the purpose declared in their address to the people of Maryland? Who empowered them to make themselves a tribunal to decide for the people of this State what shall or shall not be done for the maintenance and preservation of law and liberty? If any set of rights, privileges or immunities depended upon the keeping of such treacherous men as *they* have proved themselves to be, there would soon be an end of free government. What confidence can the people repose in agents who have once deceived them? Will it be credited by those in their sober senses, that they who scruple not to run counter to the dictates of an imperious duty, are safe depositories of the tremendous powers which, it is said, a convention rightfully possesses? Surely not. It is recorded in Roman history that at certain periods of great dissention and difficulty, recourse was had to the power of a dictator; but this office was not usurped; it was conferred upon the most wise, discreet, and virtuous citizen, upon whom was devolved the duty of taking care that the Republic should receive no injury. But the disorganizers of Maryland first attempt to create the difficulty, and then instal themselves into the dictatorial office to settle it. Will the people of Maryland suffer themselves to be thus trampled on and advised? They need no dictators, and least of all such perfidious and unworthy ones, as presume to exercise the power assumed. Again we say, let the friends of peace, order, liberty and regular government frown upon and discountenance *all* the acts of the reckless men, who are seeking for unrighteous purposes, to break down the pillars of the social edifices.

Would it not be well for the sincere and interested advocates of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, to inquire what assurance they have that some of the electors on their ticket *will* vote for the candidates they are pledged to support? Dr. Washington Duvall, it will be seen, is one of the Van Buren electors.—This gentleman was chosen not long since to discharge an important function under the government of his own State—to the performance of which he was bound by the obligation of a solemn promise in the face of the world and before his God. He has positively refused to execute the trust which he voluntarily assumed, notwithstanding he had at a former period taken an *oath* to support the constitution of Maryland. Is the moral or political integrity of such men to be relied on?

JACKSON AND VAN BUREN ECONOMY.

One of the numerous promises made by the present chief Magistrate upon assuming the duties and responsibilities of the station to which he had been elevated by the free suffrages and the implicit confidence of an unsuspecting people, was an administration of the Government in such a manner as to retrench its expenses, and to take off the heavy burden of taxation, with which it was pretended the people were grievously oppressed. Let us see whether this pledge which, it will not be denied was distinctly given, has been redeemed; or whether those who gave it, have deceived the community and forfeited all just claim to a continuance of its favor. The greatest annual expenditure during the administration of Mr. Adams, will be found, upon reference to official statements, not to have exceeded $13,463,944 and 80 cents. In 1832, the President, (Jackson) in his annual message to Congress, estimates the 'expenditures for all objects other than the public debt, to amount to about *sixteen millions* of dollars;' and the Secretary of the Treasury makes it out about eighteen millions or upwards. In 1833 it was more than $24,000,000; and in 1836 the appropriations that have passed both Houses of Congress, at the solicitation of the Executive or his friends, are swelled to the enormous sum of more than $38,000,000. This sum, or rather a little more was *granted*; but if all had been allowed that was asked, it is probable it would not have fallen far short of sixty millions of dollars Verily this is economy with a vengeance. Yet Mr. Van Buren feliciates himself upon the prospect of his being elected to carry on this *glorious* work. Glorious indeed it is for the fortunate number who partake of the 'spoils,' and share in the rich booty of a nation's overflowing treasury. The people have been promised reform and retrenchment. Where are the evidences of either? Do we see reformation and economy in the profligate waste and extravagant expenditures of the public money, of which the administration of the last few years affords such signal and flagrant illustrations? Mr. Van Buren is to be elected to carry out the policy begun by the man in whose footsteps he will endeavor to tread; and that policy consists in expending as much money as can possibly be laid out, in building up mighty fortresses; in supporting an immense standing army; in rewarding true and faithful political followers and favorites—*soldiers* in the low, vile and degrading service of a 'chief,' who shall have performed such a description and such a series of prostituted labors as Mr. Van Buren himself has done. In one word, the money of the people and of the States is to be lavished, scattered, and squandered, by a continuance in power of the consuming Harpyes, that are now preying upon the vitals of public liberty, and corrupting every thing by their unhallowed and baleful touch.

On Monday next the voters of Dorchester county and of the whole State of Maryland, will be called upon to exercise the right of suffrage for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States. At no period of our history has a Presidential contest excited such thrilling interest as that which is now near at hand; and surely the importance of an election which (judging from the course of events) would seem to involve the perpetuity of our Constitution, the continuance of civil liberty, and the destiny of the Republic, should be deeply felt from one extremity of the Union to the other. On one side, is presented Martin Van Buren, a man whose opinions upon most subjects of national moment are enveloped in mystery; and whose entire political history has been marked by no extensively useful measure either originated or advocated by himself. His life has been signalized only by a series of low, petty intrigues, planned, carried on and accomplished for mere selfish purposes, or the advancement of the views of his adherents. He pretends not to rest his claims upon any merit of his own, as the basis of his success or as the evidence of his qualifications; but audaciously asks his countrymen to invest him with the honors and power of the office at which he aims, because it has been so ordained by *him* whom he delights to serve. He stands before the American nation the suppliant nominee and cringing parasite of the President; without one patriotic act or shining virtue to recommend him to the support or confidence of a free people. To what page of his country's annals can the advocates of this man point for a solitary proof of any services he has done his native land? Why do they not establish the acts which would identify him with the glory, greatness and prosperity of his country? Because he has never contributed to either. Why are not the evidences afforded of his uniform, unwavering, consistent course of conduct, such as becomes a statesman who has been on the theatre of action when subjects of the highest importance and of the deepest concern connected with the national welfare have been agitated and discussed? Because "shadows, clouds, darkness" and uncertainty rest upon *all* his opinions. He has been consistent only in inconsistency; a tariff man in one quarter, and the advocate of free trade in another; alternately the friend and enemy of internal improvement; at one period the zealous stickler for State Rights, at another, their deadly foe; now in the ranks of opposition to Executive encroachments, and anon the adviser and prompter of the most daring abuses and palpable usurpations. Who can rely upon a man whose conduct has been of such an opposing and conflicting character, and whose sentiments upon topics that are as yet new, but of serious and vital interest, are locked up in the deep recesses of his own designing and ambitious mind? The course pursued by Martin Van Buren since he commenced his political race, has certainly not been in the bright and luminous track which a statesman of towering intellect, ingenuous spirit, and extended views would naturally select as the road to preferment and honor. But there is offered to the friends of order, rational liberty and constitutional supremacy one whose history is indeed that of his country; whose life has been a life of continued devotion to her best interests; whose course has been distinguished by a uniformity and consistency of action which should ever grace and form the character of the patriot and statesman; whose civil and military services have been equally brilliant, glorious and useful—who has enjoyed the confidence of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison; and against whose public acts, throughout the whole of his eventful and illustrious career, the voice of censure cannot be justly raised. There is a high degree of moral beauty and sublimity in the contemplation of the pure morality, the modest worth and lofty bearing of a man, who has performed a distinguished part in all the trying vicissitudes to which his country has been subjected; who has held fast to his integrity amidst all the corrupting influences and temptations of a venal age; and maintained a reputation spotless and above reproach. Such a man is William Henry Harrison. Let all, then, who are "opposed to Executive interference in elections, to Executive dictation and war upon the Judiciary and Senate, to Executive control of the currency, and to a league of Executive Banks, to the accumulation of the people's money in the hands of the government, to the assumption of Legislative power by the Executive department, to the infringement of the liberty of the press, to all projects for squandering the nation's treasure, to the expunging of Congressional records, to the disorganizing doctrines which have struck at charters in Pennsylvania, and at laws and constitutions in Maryland," rally to the support of the hero and the sage whose life and conduct afford the best assurance that he will faithfully and with ability discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate of the United States.

It is said that the Mexican Minister is about to return home, dissatisfied as is supposed for some cause with our Government. Are the peaceful relations which now exist between this country and Mexico about to be interrupted? We should not be at all surprised to hear that a war, or one of Mr. Woodbury's *quasi* wars, with that power is about to be got up. Some plan must be devised by the powers that be, as a pretext for not paying to each State its quota of the surplus money in the treasury; and it may be, that what was hinted at not long since by the Secretary of the Treasury is really about to come to pass. The coritation of feeling which the advancement of one of the U. S. Major Generals at the head of his troops into the Mexican territories, must naturally produce on the part of that government; the sudden departure of their Minister; the statement that he has been unsuccessful in his negotiations, all taken in connection with the apparent disposition of the Administration to get into a quarrel with *some* foreign power, would seem to indicate that we are on the eve of a rupture. We shall not probably be put in possession (officially) of the causes of the withdrawal of the Mexican legation until after the Presidential election. *Then* we shall hear, perhaps, of wars and rumors of wars, in order that the distribution of the surplus revenue as provided by the act of Congress may be defeated, under the pretence that the whole resources of the country will be requisite to meet the emergency.

J. N. REYNOLDS Esq., whose name has been so long and favorably known in connection with the project of exploring the South Sea, has published an address on the subject, which from the correspondence and documents by which it is accompanied, is said to cast much light on the advantages to be derived from a prosecution of the proposed expedition. The experience of this gentleman is such as to render him a very fit agent in the matter, and should, if thorough and exclusive devotion to the object of pursuit be of any avail, recommend him to the government. We annex a short but interresting extract from Mr. R's address.—*Balt American.*

"In the course of these researches, many anecdotes came to my knowledge, strongly illustrative of the enterprize and success of our marriners. One, I trust, I may be permitted to mention in this place, since it shows our national enterprise, and liberality of Russia, in an enviable light, and exhibits one of those many acts of courtesy and kind feeling which have been manifested by that great and powerful people.

The two discovery ships sent out by the late Emperor Alexander, to circumnavigate the globe, were becalmed in a thick fog between the South Shetland Islands and Palmer's Land, though much nearer the latter; and when the mist cleared up, they were astonished at beholding a small vessel of about fifty tons burden between the two ships, which immediately ran up the American flag. The Russian commander displayed his own colors, and despatched a boat to the stranger vessel, with an invitation for the master to come on board, which was accepted, and in a few moments he stood on the Russian's deck.—"What Islands are those in sight?" inquired the Commodore. "The South Shetlands," replied the captain; "and if you wish to visit any of them in particular, it will afford me pleasure to be your pilot." "I thank you," said the Russian commander; "but previous to being enveloped in the mist, we had a glimpse of them, and were felicitating ourselves upon having made a new discovery, when lo! the fog lifts and shows an American vessel alongside, whose master offers to pilot me into port, where several of his own nation lie at anchor! We must surrender the palm of enterprise to you Americans, and content ourselves with following in your train.—"You flatter me," replied the captain; "but there is an immense extent of land still further South; and when the fog is entirely dissipated, you will have a full view of its mountains from the masthead."

"Indeed" said the Russian; "then I am entirely anticipated in my object, and I behold before me a pattern for the oldest nations in Europe; since I here find the American flag, a small fleet, and pilot, instead of making new discoveries."

After treating Captain Palmer in the most friendly manner, the commander of the expedition, Stanjinkowitsh, was so much struck with the circumstance, that he named the coast Palmer's Land, and it bears that name at present on the recent Russian charts

PRESENTMENT OF THE EIGHTEEN RECUSANT ELECTORS,

By the Grand Jury of Allegany County, Md.

The Grand Inquest for the body of Allegany County being about to return to their homes, deem it their duty, before they separate, to take some notice of the causes which have led to the present momentous and alarming crisis in the public affairs of our State. Certain individuals, entrusted by the people with the duty of appointing a Senate for the State, have refused to execute their trust, and have left the State without a Senate. *The conduct of these men is without excuse or palliation*—they intended to secure the *triumph of a party*, and, failing in that, *to subvert the Government. and endanger the public tranquillity.* The Grand Jurors do, therefore, *present.*

Charles, Magill, Robert Wason, Cesper Quynn, John Fisher, George Ellicott, Ephraim Bell, Joshua Vansant, John Evans, Geo. A. Thomas, Samuel. Sutton, Wash. Duvall, Robert T. Keene, Marcy Fountain, Enoch. George, John B. Thomas, Sprigg Harwood, Thomas Pope, Wesley Linthicum, AS UNFAITHFUL PUBLIC AGENTS AND DISTURBERS OF THE PUBLIC PEACE.

George McCulloh, *Foreman*, Alexander King, *Mat's. Duckworth, Henry N. Shaw, *Joseph Dilley *J. L. Browning, John Poland, *John Watts, Robt. Lasbley, Singleton Townshend, Henry Crown, *Peter Krigbaum, *George Staup, *Andrew Rice, *Wm. Robinson, James McCarty, *Joshua Kight, *Thos. Beall, Henry White, *Godfrey Fazenbaker.

Cumberland, Oct. 18, 1836.

[*Those marked with a star (*) are Van Buren men—being 11 of the 20 Jurors.

WASHINGTON AND FREDERICK COUNTIES.

By the mail last night, we received Frederick and Hagerstown papers of yesterday morning. They contain very important matter in reference to the present state of affairs in Maryland. The largest meeting ever convened in Washington county, was held near Hagerstown on Saturday last. It was addressed by a number of gentlemen in the most eloquent manner, amongst whom we are glad to perceive the names of Major J. M. Coale and David Hoffman, Esq. two of the Whig candidates for Electors. We have room to day for but two of the resolutions.

Resolved, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to the friends of order and law throughout the State, and with equal solemnity, warn those who have defied and are yet seeking to subvert both, that we deem it our first duty, under Heaven, to defend the Institutions bequeathed to us by our wise and gallant sires:—That we acknowledge the authority of the Constitution and Laws, and will uphold them as they now stand until peacefully and constitutionally changed; and that we disclaim and utterly renounce the illegal convention proposed by the faithless electors, and deny that it can have *any power*, but further to disturb the peace.

Resolved, That we will support our Institutions, and resist their lawless assailants by ALL the means in our power;—and as our forefathers did, so do we now, in this cause, in the sight of Heaven, solemnly pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our honor.

DIED,

At New Market, in this county, on Thursday last, Mr. *Andrew S. Gootee.*

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

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.

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

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

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

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

VENDUE.

WILL BE SOLD, on Monday, the 7th of November, (the day of the election,) at New Market, a variety of STOCK, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

HOGS and FARMING UTENSILS, with a WAGON, CART, &c.
Z. H. ROSSE.
Oct. 29 2w A

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening, at his old stand opposite Mr. John Bradshaw's Hotel,
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY AND STAPL
GOODS,
selected by himself from the latest importations. He invites the public generally to call and examine for themselves.
The public's ob't. serv't.,
WILLIAM W. BYRN.
Oct. 22 3w

Chancery Sale.

BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale, at the Store of Noah Dixon, in the village of Church Creek, on Thursday, the 10th of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the House and Lot in the said village of which Caleb Griffin died seized and possessed, and now occupied by Walter Kirby. Those who are disposed to purchase, can examine the premises for themselves. The title is in fee simple, and believed to be indisputable.

By the terms of the Decree, one-third of money must be paid on the day of sale, the residue in two equal instalments, upon a credit of six and twelve months, with interest, the purchaser giving note and security to be approved by the trustee. Upon the payment of the whole amount, the property will be conveyed to the purchaser.
JAMES A. STEWART,
Oct. 15 4w Trustee.

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

Notice.

THIS is to inform all persons against whom the subscriber has claims, that he has left them in the hands of George H. Staplefort. Although the subscriber has personally called on those indebted to him, and courteously informed them, in due time, of his intention of leaving the county, and his consequent want of money, he is sorry to say that there are many who have paid little or no attention to his wishes. He has, therefore, directed Mr. Staplefort to place in the hands of officers for collection all accounts now due which are not paid on or before the 1st of November next.

The notes taken at the sale of the subscriber's property will become due on the 29th of December next. It is hoped they will be paid when due, as no indulgence will be given.
WILLIAM T. STAPLEFORT.
Oct. 22 3w

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
PAID FOR
Feathers & Dried Peaches

THE subscriber is authorised to purchase any quantity of the above articles, provided they be of the best quality; inferior ones need not be offered. Persons having such articles for sale will find it to their advantage to call, as he is authorised to give (cash) the highest market prices. Call at FRANCIS S. CORKRAN'S
Hat Manufactory, Cambridge.
Oct. 15 3w

N. B. As the subscriber's notes are coming in upon him, he would be obliged to those whose accounts are standing to call and settle forthwith. F. S. C.

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.

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

CHANCERY SALE.

BY the authority of the Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, on Saturday, the 5th day of November next, that

Tract of Land

devised by Levin Lecompte to his son Levin Lecompte, and of which the latter died seized. This property contains about

300 ACRES,

a fair proportion of which is in wood and timber, and it lies about two miles from Salem; the arable land is productive, and the improvements are not very good. 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 on the whole amount till paid, with security approved by the trustee. The sale will take place at Vienna, between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning, on the day aforesaid.
H. PAGE, Trustee.
Oct. 1 6w

The Aurora will please insert the above three times, and charge this office.

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell on Saturday, the 5th day of November, the following

REAL ESTATE

of which Clinton Handley died seized to wit: Handley's Venture, lying about two miles from Salem, and containing

229 acres.

The improvements are not very good. There is a sufficient quantity of wood and timber, and the land is considered productive. The sale will be made at Vienna, between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning; and the terms will be one fourth cash and the balance in six months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole amount till paid.
H. PAGE, Trustee.
Oct. 1 6w

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

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

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