well as the existence of the Ind'sn populates, lich might be tempted by our want of preparation to rush on their own destruction and stack white settlements, all seem to require that this ject should be nested upon without delay, and war Department authorised to place that antry is a state of complete defence against any sault from the numerous and warlike trike item are congregated on that bound it offers to be able to specify the state of the cutter removal of the Cherokastion of Indians to their new homes west of the issist-p.i. The measures auth vized by Constant of the cutter of the season of the state of the season with a view to the long action of the cutter of the season of the cutter of the cutter

ppirate effects. By an agreement concided to their by the commanding general in that their by the commanding general in that their by who has performed the duties assigned to not the occasion with commendable energy that ranity, their removal has been principally for the conduct of their own chiefs, and they are emigrated without any apparent reluctance. The successful accomplishment of this importantial experience of the entire of the state. t object; the removal, also, of the entire Creek ion, with the exception of a small number of itives amongst the Seminoles in Florida; the gress already ande towards a speedy comple. of the removal of the Chicksaws, the Choe. rs, the Pottawata nies, the Otawas, and the ippewas, with the extensive purchases of Inn lands during the pr. sent year, have rendered spendy and successful result of the long ra-lished policy of the Gove, mment upon the salof Indian affairs entirely extrain, The com. n is, therefore, do med a pro or one to place a policy in such a point of view as will erone, e the Government of the U. States from the deserved reproach which has been cust upon it ough several successive administrations. That ite and red man, is incompatible with the safe-

or happiness of either, is a position in respect which there has long since cer sed to be room a difference of opinion. Reason and experice have alike demonstrated its impractic bility, ne bitter fruits of every attempt heretofore to ercome the b. rriers interposed by nature, have ily been destruction, both physical and moral,te e Indian; dangerous conflicts of authority beeen the Federal and State Governments; and triment to the individual prosperity of the citiuntry. The reme imi policy, the principles of nich were settled more than thirty years ago, ider the administration of Mr. Jefferson, conits in an extinction, for a feir consideration, of e title, to di the lan still occupied by the Inites; their removal to a country west of the assissippi, much more extensive, and bater ipted to their condition than that on which nit d States, of their exclusive possession of at country for wer, exempt from all intrasors white men, with ample provisions for ther sea usions, and the extension to them of suitable cilities for their advancement in civilization. his has not been the policy of particular admin-

e first attempt to carry it out under that of Mr. fouroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, my with different degrees of success. The maner of its execution has, it is true, from time to or o, us execution has, it is true, from time to-me given rise to conflicts of opinion and unjust apparations; but in respect to the wisdom and recessity of the policy itself, there has not, from the beginning, existed a doubt in the mind of any observables. ilm, judicious, disinterested friend of the Ind ce, secusioned to reflection and enlightened

Occupying the double character of contractor

intracted with, it was hardly to be expected that ie dealings of the Federal Government with the nuian tribes would escape misrepresentation .hat there occurred in the early ils country, as in all others where the civilized see has succeeded to the possessions of the seage, instances of oppression and fraud on the at of the iormer, there is too much reason to elive. No such offences can, however, be juston reed upon this Government since it because to pursue its own course. Its dealings with the lodin tribes have been just and friendly aroughout; its efforts for their civilization containt, and directed by the best feelings of businity; its withauthess in protecting them from dividual frauds unremitting; its forbearance un-

nd the most flagrant outrages, may challenge at not the most hagrant outrages, may challenge at asst a comparison with any nation, ancient or nodern, in similar circumstances; and it is future most a powerful, civilized, and happy nation of indians shall be tound to exist within the limits f this northern continent, it will be owing to the onsummation of that policy which has been se rjustly assailed. Only a very brief reference to ects in confirmation of this assertion can in this orm be given, and you are, ther fore, accessfully elected to the report of the Secretary of War for arther details. To the Cherokees. as perhaps excited the greatest share of attention nd sympathy, the United States have granted in ce, with a perpetual guaranty of exclusive and esceable possession, 13.554.135 acres of land. n the west side of the Mississippi, eligibly situaed, in a hoalthy charate, and in all respects beter suited to their condition than the country they

ave left, in exchange for only 9,492,160 acres tates have in addition stipulated to pay them five nillions six hundred thousand dollars for their inerest in improvements on the linds thus reinquished, and one million one hundred and six'y asand dollars for subsistence and other be eficial purposes; thereby jutting it in their power o become one of the most wealthy and indepenent separate communities, of the same extent, in

By the treaties made and ratified with the Mie-nies, the Chippewas, the Sioux, the Sacs and Foxos, and the Winnebagoes, during the last rear, the Indian title to eighteen millions four nundred and fifty-eight thousand acres has been ack more extensive than those of any previous year, and have, with other Indian expenses, borne very heavily upon the Treasury. They leave, however, but a small quantity of unbought. Indian lands within the States and Territorie;; and the

Legislature and Executive were equally sensible of the propriety of a final and more speedy exting-

in of Indian titles within these limits. The testics which were, with a single exception, made in pursuance of previous appropriations for defraying the expenses, have subsequently ently been of Congress by the appropriations necessary to if Congress by the appropriations necessary to irry them into effect. Of the terms upon which can speak from direct knowledge; and I feel no Sculty in affirming that the interest of the Inas in the extensive territory embraced by them be paid for at its fair value, and that no more varible terms have been granted to the United tes then would have been reasonably expected negoti tion with civilized men, fully capable appreciating and protecting their own rights.
the Indian title to 116,349,897 acres, acquirsince the 4th of March, 1929, the United ince the ain of Marie, 100 permanent an-tes have paid \$72,560,056, in permanent an-tics, lands, reservations for Indians, expenses remoral and subsistance, unrehandise, me nical and agricultural establishments, and im-

When the heavy expenses incurred by the U. d States, and the circumstances that so large portion of the entire territory will be forever us portion of the considered, & this price is compared with that for which the U. S. sell their own lands, one can doubt that justice has been done to the lans in these purchases also. Certain it is, the transactions of the Federa! Government by a sincere and paramount desire to promote welfare; and it must be a source of the highgratification to every friend to justice and huty to learn that notwith standing the obstrucon from time to time thrown in its way, and to ... I call it which have arisen from the pocu-lar and it practicable nature of the Indian chareter, the wise, humane and understating policy of the Government in this, the most difficult of all ear relations, foreign or domestic, has at length loss jurtified to the world in its near approach to

a hoppy and certain consummation.

The condition of the tribes which occupy the patry set spart for them in the west, in highly esperous and encourages the hope of their early vilzation. They have, for the most part, abanad the hunter state, and turned their attention e agricultural pursuits. All those who have been agreement and the same agreement agreement and the same agreement and the same agreement ag er ble capital, and planters exporting cotton to me extent; but the greater number are small a. grechtrists, living in comfort upon the proout: they have in some instances, removed remunity have readily acquiesced in their unaand ble destiny. They have found at once a reminstrious habits in the abundance and com-Ture is reason to believe that all these tribes

me triendly in their feelings towards the United its; and it is to be hoped that the acquisition discivida I wealth, the pursuits of agriculture, aid mains of industry, will gradually subdue their walke propensities, and incline them to maintain ong themselves.

To effect this desirable object, the attention of gress is solicited to the measures recommendby the Secretary at War, for their future rament and protection, as well from each ter as from the hostility of the warlike tribes round them, and the intrusions of the whites. The policy of the Government has given them a priminent house, and guranteed to thom its peace fland undisturbed possersion. It only remains to give them a government and laws which will courage industry, and secure to them the resaids of their exertions. The importance of some ern of government cannot be too much insisted upon. The earliest effects will be to diminish the cuses and occasions for ho-tilities among the tri-les, to inspire an interest in the observance of laws to which they will nave themselves assented, and multiply the securities of property, and the motires for self-improvement. Intimately connected with this subject, is the establishment of the military defences recommended by the Secretary of War, which have been already referred to. Withon them, the Government will be powerless to redeem its pledges of protection to the emigrating Indians against the numerous warlike tribe at surround them, and to provide for the safety of the frontier settlers of the bordering states.

The case of the Seminoles constitutes at present the only exception to the successial efforts of the Government to remove the Indians to the homes assigned them west of the Mississippi. Four hundred of this tribe emigrated in 1836, and atteen hundred in 1837 and 1838, leavin a lie country, it is supposed, about 2,000 lations. The continued treacherous conduct of these people; the savage and unprovided murders they have lately comtaited, butchering whole families of the settlers of the Territory, without distinction of age or sex, and making their way into the very centre and heart of the country, so that no part of it is free from their ravages; their frequent attacks on the light-houses along that dangerous coast; and the harbitity with which they have nurdered the passengers and crews of such vessels as have been wrecked upon the reefs and keys which border the Gulf, leave the Government ro alternative but to continue the military operations against them until they are totally expelled from Florida.

There are other motives which would urge the Government to pursue this course towards the Seminoles. The United has a shave fulfilled in good faith all their treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes, in here, in every other instance, insistciujon a like performance of their obli-gations. To relax from this salutary rule because the Semicoles have maintained themselves so long in the Territory they had relinquished, and in defiance of their frequent and solemn engagements, still continue to wage a ruthless war against the United States, would not only evince a want of constancy on our part, but be

of evil example in our intercourse with other tribes. Experience has snown that but liftle is to be gained by the march of armies through a country so intersected with inaccessible swamps and marshes, and which, from the fatal cha.acter of the climate, must be abandoned at the end of

I recommend, therefore, to your attention, the plan submitted by the Sccretary of War in the accompany or report, for the permanent occupation of the portion of the territory freed from the Indians, and the more efficient protections f the people of Florida from their inhuman warfare.

From the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith transmitted, it will appear that a large portion of the disposa-ble naval force is either actively employed, or in a state of preparation for the purposes of experience and discipline, and the protection of our commerce. So effectual has been this protection, that, so far as the information of Government extends, not a single outrage has been attempted on a vescel carrying the flag of the United States, within the present year, in any quarter, however distant or expos-

The exploring expedition sailed from Norfolk on the 19th of August last, and information has been received of its sofe arrival at the Island of Madeira. The best spirit animates the officers and crews, and there is every reason to untilinate, from its efforts, results beneficial to com merce and honourable to the nation.

It will also be seen that no reduction of the force now in commission is contemplated. The unsetiled state of a portion of South America renders it indispensable that our commerce should receive protection in that quarter; the vast and increasing interests emberked in the trade of the Indian and China seas, in the whale tisheries of the Pacific ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, require equal attention to their safety; and a small squadren may be employed to great advantage on our Atlantic coast, in meeting saiden demands for the reinforcement of other stations, in aiding increhant vessels in cistress, in affording active service to an additional number of officers, and in visiting the different ports of the United States, an accurate knowledge of which is obviously of the highest importance.

The attention of Congress is respect. fully called to that portion of the report recommending an increase in the number of smaller vessels, and other suggestions contained in that document. The rapid increase and wide expansion of our commerce, which is every day seeking 'new avenues of profitable adventure; the absolute necessity of a naval force for its protection precisely in the degree of its extension; a due regard to the national rights and honour; the recollection of its former exploits, and the anticipation of its future triumphs whenever opportunity presents itself, which we may rightfully dalge from the experience of the past, all seem to point to the navy as a most efficient arm of our national defence, and a proper object of legislative encouragement.

The progress and condition of the Post Uffice Department, will be seen by reference to the report of the Postmaster General. The extent of post roads covered by mail contracts, is stated to be 134,515 miles, and the annual transportation upon them 34,550,202 miles. The number of post offices in the United States is 12,535, and rapidly increasing. The gross revenue for the year ending on the 30th day of June last, was \$4,262,145 00. The accruing expenditures, \$4.680,058 oo; excess of expenditure, \$117,923 00. This has been made up out of the surplus pre-viously on hand. The cash in hand on the 1st instanti was \$314,068. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1838, was \$101,540 more than that for the year ensing June 30, 1837. The expenditures of the department had be n graduated upon the anticipation of a largely, increased revenue. A moverate curtailment of mail service consequently became necessary, and has been effected, to shield the department against the danger of embarrass-ment. Its revenue is now improving, and it will soon resume its onward course in the march of improvement.

Your particular attention is requested to so much of the Post:naster General's report as related to the transportation of the mails upon fail ro.ds. The laws on that subject do not seem adequate to secure that service, now become almost essential to the public interests, and, at the same time, project the department from combinations and unreasonable demands.

Nor can I 100 earnestly request your attention to the necessity of providing a more secure building for this department. The danger of destruction to which its important books and papers are continual. ly exposed, as well from the highly combustible character of the building occupied, as from that of others in the vicinity, calls loudly for prompt action.

Your attention is again earnestly invited to the suggestions and recommenda-tions submitted at the last session in re-

spect to the District of Columbia. I feel it my duty, also, to bring to your notice certain proceedings at law which have recently been prosecuted in this District, in the name of the United States. on the relation of Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, of the State of Maryland, against the Postmaster General, and which have

resulted in the payment of money out of the national Treasury, for the first time since the establishment of the Government, by judicial compulsion exercised by on law writ of mandamus, issued by the Circuit Court of this District.

The facts of the case, and the grounds of the proceedings, will be found fully stated in the re-port of the decision; and any additional information which you may desire, will be supplied by the proper department. No interference in the particular case is contemplated. The money has been paid; the claims of the prosecutors have been satisfied; and the whole subject, so far as they are concerned, is finally disposed of; but it is on the supposition that the case may be regarded as an authoritative exposition of the law - it now stands, that I have thought it necessary to

present it to your consideration.

The object of the application to the circuit court was to compel the Postmaster General to carry into effect an award made by the Solicitor f the Treasury, under a special et of Congress for the settlement of cert in claims of the relators en the Post Office Department, which award the Postmaster General doclined to execute in full. until he should receive further legislative direction on the subject. If the duty imposed on the Postmaster General, by that law, was to be regurded as one of an official nature, belonging to his office as a brench of the Executive, then it is obvious that the constitutional competency of the Judiciary to direct and control him in its discharge was necessarily drawn in question. And if the duty so imposed on the Postmaster General was out so impose a on the resimination in to be considered as merely minusterial, and not executive, it yet remained to be shown that the circuit court of this District had authority to interfire by mandamus-such a power having neror before been a serted or claim With a view to the settlement of these important questions, the judgment of the circuit court was earlied by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court banal, the duty imposed on the Postmarter General was not an official executive duty, but one of

a merely ministerial nature. The grave constitutional questions which had been discussed were, therefore, entirely excluded from the decision of the case; the court, indeed, expressly admitting that, with powers and daties properly belonging to the Executive, no other de-partment can interf re by the writ of mandanus, and the question, therefore, resolved itself into this: Has Congress conferred upon the circuit court of this District the power to issue an ha commanding him to p. rform a ministerial act? A majority of the court have decided that it has, but have founded their decision upon a process of reasoning which, in my judgment, renders forthlegislative provision indispensable to the public interests, and the equal administration of justice.

It has long since been decided by the Supreme Court, that neither that tribund nor the circuit courts of the United States held within the raspective States, possess the power in question;— but it is now held that this power, denied to both of these high tribunals, (to the former by the con stitution, and to the latter by Congress,) has been, by its legislation, vested in the circuit court of this District. No such direct grant of power to the circuit court of this District is claimed; but it has been held to result, by mocessiry implica-tion, from several sections of the law establishing the court. One of these sections declares, that the laws of Maryland, as they existed at the time of the cossion, should be in force in that part of the District coded by that State; and, by this provision, the common law, in civil and criminal cases, as it prevailed in Merched in 1801, was es-

tablished in that part of the District. In England, the Court of King's Bench,-be. cause the Sovereign, who, according to the theo ry of the constitution, is the fountain of justice, rigitally sat there in person, and is still deemed originity sat there in person, and is and coefficient to be present, in construction of law,—alone pos-cess sithe high power of issuing the writ of man-damas, not only to inferior juri-dictions and cor-portations, but also to Magistrates and others, commanding them, in the King's name, to de what their duty requires, in cases where there is a vested right, and no other specific remedy. It has been held, in the case referred to, that, as the Supreme Court of the United States, is, by the constitution, rendered incompetent to exercise this power, and as the circuit court of this District is a c'rt of general jurisdiction in cases at common law, and the highest court of original jurisdiction in the District, the right to issue the writ of mandamus is incident to its common law powers.-Another ground relied upon to maintain the pewer in question, is that it was included, by fair construction, in the power it greated to the circuit arts of the United States, by the vile for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," passed 13th of Feb. ruary, 1801; that the act establishing the circuit court of this District, passed the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen handred and one, con-ferred upon that court and the judges thereof the same powers as were by law vested in the circuit courts of the United States, and in the judges of the said courts; that the report of the first men tioned act, which took place in the next year, did not divest the circuit court of this District of the authority in dispute, but left it still clothed with the powers over the subject which, it is conceded, were taken away from the circuit courts of the United States by the repeal of the act of 13th Feb-

Admitting that the adoption of the laws of Maryland for a portion of this District, confers on the circuit court thereof, in that portion, the transcendant extra-judicial prerogative powers of the court of King's Bench, in England, or that either of the acts of Congress, by necessary implication, anthorize the former court to issue a writ of man-dunus to an officer of the United States, to compel him to perform a ministerial duty, the conspection of the unit of of t and States, stationed in different parts of the U. States, are, in respect to the performance of their official duties, subject to different laws and a different supervision; those in the States to one rule, ferent supervision; those in the Sides to one rule, and those in the District of Columbia to another and a very different one. In the District their official conduct is subject to a judicial control, from which in the States they are exempt.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the expediency of vesting such a power in the judiciary, in a system of government constituted like that of the United States, all must agree that these disparaging discrepancies in the law, and in the administration of justice, eaght not to be permitted to continue; and as Congress alone can provide the remedy, the subject is unavoidably presented to your consideration.

M. YAN BUREN. Washington, Dec. 2, 1838,

\$10 REWARD.

WILL give the above reward to any per-son who will furnish evidence to convict the acoundrel or acoundrels, who have been in the habit of pulling down and destroying my Garden Fence fronting on the Public Circle. The persons are known, and were last night discovered employed in this gennly business by a coloured person. this thing is continued I wust resort to other

J. GREEN.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspector of Tobacco, hearing appeals and making transfers, and to close their books for the year 1858. cluse their books for the year 1858.

By order, p. J. COWMAN, Clk.
December 6

WANTED.

AN OVERSEER to manage a small Farm contiguous to the city of Annapolis .-One with a Wife who understands the management and is competent to take charge of a Dairy, would be preferred. Unques-November 29. JAMES MURRAY. tionable recommendations will be requ

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned against on the Farm of the subscriber adjoining the city of Annapolis. The law will be enforced against all who offend after this notice, without respect to persons.

November 29.2 JAMES MURRAY.

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, 19 years of age, accustomed from her infancy to House Work—she is a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer. For further information apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. November 29.

deel to the undersigned, are requested to file their youchers with the trustees on or before the 10th day of next menth, as the before the 10th day of next menth, as the trustees propose on the twentieth of December, to distribute among such of his Creditors as may prove their claims to the satisfaction of the trustees, the balance remaining on hand, after the highest and the judgments against Thomas Snowden, Jr. at the time of the execution of the deed, and the other preferred claims under the deed, of which all whom it may oncern are hereby called upon to take notice. Creditors may get their dividends on or after the last mentioned day, by filing their reachers as aforesaid, and by calling on the trustees, or either of them, in person or Ly Attorney, at their Law Offices in the city of Annapolis.

THOS. DUCKETT.

THOS. DUCKETT, Trustees of Thos. Snowden, Jr.

PUBLIC SALE.

Y virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M. if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, at the same hour, the Dustling Plantation of Rationin H. (Court in the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, one-fourth in six months, one-lourth in nine months, and the other the Dwelling Plantation of Benjamin Haror Rhode rivers; it contains upwards of

the greatest part is in an excellent state of cultivation; the improvements consisting of a commodious Dwelling House, with all necommodious Dwelling House, with all necommodious Dwelling House, and To-like of the Annapolis and Ellings Rail Road Company.

The property will be sold on credits o one, two, three, four and five years, the pur chaser giving bonds to the Trustee with ap-proved security, for the payment of the se-veral instalments, with interest from the day

of sale.
THO. S. A XXANDER, Trustee.
November 22.

manent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk. True copy.
November 22.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR

DY virtue of the last will and testament of William Steuart, late of Anne-A-rundel county, deceased, the subscriber will sell at Public Sare on FRIDAY, the 14th Becember, at 12 o'clock noon, at Davidsonville in Anne-Arundel county, on the main road between Annapolis and Queen Anne, the following TRACTS OF LAND, which are admitted to be of the first quality for Grain and Tobacco, and other crops produced in

that fertile neighbourhood.

1st. JONES' LOT-BEARD'S HABI-TATION, and some small tracts contiguous thereto, supposed to contain altogether about 1,000 ACRES,

which will be laid off in Farms containing from 2 to 500 acres, each with a due propor-tion of Woodland These lands surround Davidsonville, and are surrounded by the lands of Dr. Richard & Steuart, James Davidson, John Iglehart, Nicholas Nicholson, Robert W. Kent, John Knighton, and John Beard-and are distant about 10 miles from Annapolis.

公共公里的世

2d. A SMALL FARM of about 150 aliam Tucker, John Carr, Richard Stockers and Dr. Duvall, and is distant about 7 miles

SA. THO FARMS on Anne-Arundel Manor, one supposed to contain 330 acres, and adjoining the lands of Dr. Cheston, Henry Hall, Ben. Welch and James Magill. The other supposed to contain 167 acres of Lands surrounded by the lands of William Hall and Henry Hell, which two Farms will, if required, be sold separately. They are distortable to the surrounded the sold separately. tant about 16 miles from Annapolis.

The character of these Lands for fertility, salubrity and good neighbourhood, is too well understood to require further particulors; and it need only be remarked that persons crossing or in any manner trespassing leaving Baltimore in the stromboat Mary-the Farm of the subscriber adjoining the stage on the day, can be present at the Sale. In case of bad weather the sale will take place on the next fair day.

Persons desirous of purchasing are refer-red to the undersigned, or Dr. Richard S. Steuart, Baltimore, or to Wm. P. Warkins, Manager at Mount Steuart, in the neighbourhood of the Lands.

Terms of Sale-One-fourth Cash, and for the residue liberal credits, which will be made known at the Sale. G. H. STEUART, Ex'r.

At the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

November 29.

NOTICE.

November 29.

Notice of Thomas Snowden, Jr.

Whise claims accrued anterior to the 2d of January, 1835, the date of the trust claims accounts to the American office, Bultimore.

FARM FOR SALE.

DY virtue of a decree of the Battimore County Court, sitting as a Court of E-quity, passed on the 22d instant, in a case wherein Richard W. Gill, committee of Samuel Howard, is complainant, and Archipold Golder, guardian of Samuel Howard, s defendant, the subscriber will sell at Publie Sale on THURSD . Y, the 20th December next, at the Court House doer in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, M all teat tract or parcel of Land lying adjoining the Farm of Peter Miller, on the south side of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, and about four miles from the city of Asimpolis, colled "PORTER's HILLS," and commenty known by the name of "Cove or Conk," containing a out

236 ACRES.

November 22.

The Gazette, Ann polis; Baltimor Chronicle; National Intelligencer for the country, and Upper Mariborough Gazette, will insert the above until the 10th of December, and on that day send their bill to the truspense be got to market by water. The so-is good and capable of being attentageous improved. The buildings are small and re-

fourth in twelve months from the day of wood, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceas-ed. This estate bounds on South and Road rest, and to be secured by bonds were approved security, or the whole amount of he purchase money to be paid in cash, on the ratification of the sale, at the option of

Office of the Annapolis and ElkRidge Ruil Road Company,
September 7th, 1888.

September 7th, 1888.

Itle subscribers to the capital stock of
this Company are hereby notified, that
a payment of five dollars on each share subscribed, is required to be made into the Farmers Bank of Maysland, to the credit of he.
Company, on or before the 15th day of November next, a further payment of five dollars on each stare of capital stock subscribed to be pair, as before stated, on or before August Term, 1838.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Robert McK. Hammett, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

Iars on each stare of capital stock subscience the 15th day of December next, and a further payent of five devices on each share of the capital stock subscribed to be paid as before stated, on or before the 15th day of January next.

By order,

N tip (2018), Secretary, September 13.

N Hood Sill, Secretary, t15Jan,

PRINTING Reatly executed at this office.