

The Maryland Gazette.

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No. 1.

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UNUSUALLY.

From Ackerman's Forget-me Not, for 18-8.

PRESUMPTION REPROVED.

By Wm. H. Harrison, Esq.

"As I live, with the Lord God, I will not be injured by you."

Mortal. When nation meets nation

In hostile array,

Thou, Death, grim destroyer!

Art first in the fray.

Thou dearest alike,

With the brave and the craven,

As thou spreadest the feast

For the wolf and the raven.

I saw the young hero

How bravely he bore him,

As sanguine and bleeding,

His foes fell before him.

Oh! his deeds might have bribed

Thee

To let him live on

In the light of his honour

So gallantly won.

Death. Nay! his blood be upon him;

He sought out the strife,

Nor deemed honour purchased

Too dearly with life.

He hath gotten him fame,

In a cause foul or fair;

And hath sped to his audit,

To answer it there.

And these are the honours

The conqueror wears—

There are blood on his laurels,

And flowers and tears.

Mortal. Did I spare such destroyers,

My work were soon done;

And I might exclaim

As did Macdonald's son.

Mortal. There was one who was formed

Of such beauty and grace,

That she seemed not a part

Of so fallen a race:

Thou breathest upon her,

And hushed her lay

Smitten down in the morning

And pride of her day.

Could age not supply her

With victims now,

That thou must pluck roses

To twine on thy brow

Could beauty plead with thee

As the parable with man,

Thou dost not thus slumber

Her life's little span.

Mortal. Nay, the deed thou arraignest

In mercy was done,

For I have compassion,

Where mortals have none.

I took the young beauty

From life's troubled stage

Whom a cold hearted parent

Would wed with old age.

She called, and I heard her,

And hastened to save.

There was we in that bridal

There was peace in the grave.

With a dower's fond gleam,

Came the bridegroom abashed;

But the worm was his sister,

And I was her lord.

Mortal. Thou laughest the grief

Of the parent to scorn,

As thy withering touch

Laid in earth his first-born.

All the world heild beside

He had freely foregone,

Fame, honour, and wealth,

Hadst thou spared him his son

For oh! he looked fondly

For solace to him,

When his footsteps should fall,

And his eyes should grow dim.

Now silent he sits

In his desolate home,

With nought left to cheer

When those dark days shall come

Death. He was 't'ere ere his spirit

By sorrow was wrung,

Ere hope had beguiled it,

Or treachery stung.

Ere the germ of corruption

He carried within

Had reared in his bosom

The upas of sin.

And thou, misjudging man!

Who wouldst chain down his feet

To the rough path of life,

Hast thou found it so sweet?

Look back on thy journey,

Its joys and its pain,

And say would'st thou travel

The bleak waste again?

Go, querulous man!

Boo thy head in the dust,

And know, the decrees

Of thy Maker are just.

I was born of the wrath

Thy offences drew down,

And thou reap'st but the fruit

Thy rebellion hath sown.

Yet to which is provided

An ark that thou mayst flee,

In the Saviour who triumphed

O'er Satan and me.

Then wake, dreamer, wake,

Ere thy passing bell toll,

From that perilous slumber,

The sleep of the soul.

Good nature is more agreeable

Than wit, and is certain to make its

possessor more beloved. It gives an

air to the countenance, more amiable

and commanding than beauty itself,

and makes even folly and imperi-

ousness supportable.

Chesterfield.

Worth hath been underrated ever
since wealth was overvalued.

From the Forget-me Not.

THE HOUR.

A Persian Tale.—By the late Henry
Neele, Esquire.

In the 414th year of the Hegira,

Shah Abbas Selim reigned in the

Kingdom of Iran. He was a young

and accomplished Prince, who

had distinguished himself alike by

his valour in the field, and by his

wisdom in the cabinet. Justice was

fairly and equally administered

throughout his dominions; the nation

grew wealthy and prosperous under

his sway; and the neighbouring

potentates, all of whom either feared

his power, or admired his character,

were ambitious of being numbered

among the friends and allies of Ab-

bas Selim. Amidst all these advan-

tages a tendency to pensiveness and

melancholy, which had very early

marked his disposition, began to as-

sume an absolute dominion over him.

He avoided the pleasures of the ca-

banquet and the harem, and

would shut himself up for days and

weeks in his library, (the most valu-

able and extensive collection of ori-

ental literature extant,) where he

passed his time principally in the

study of the occult sciences, and in

the perusal of the works of the Magi-

cians and the Astrologers. One of

the most remarkable features of his

character, was the great ease with

which he regaled himself with beau-

tiful females. Circassians, Georgians

and Franks, who thronged his court,

and who tasked their wits and charms

to the utmost to find favour in the

eyes of the Shah. Exclamations of

fondness for some unknown object

would, nevertheless, often burst from

his lips, in the midst of his pro-

foundest reveries; and during his

slumbers, he was frequently heard to

murmure expressions of the most pas-

sionate love. Such of his subjects,

whose offices placed them near his

person, were deeply afflicted at the

symptoms which they observed, and

feared that they indicated an aberr-

ation of reason; but when called upon

to give any directions, or take any

step for the management of the affairs

of the nation, he still exhibited his

wonted sagacity and wisdom, and

excited the praise and wonder of

all.

He had been lately observed to

hold long and frequent consultations

with the Magicians. The kingdom

had been scourged from east to west

in search of the most skillful and

learned men of this class; but what-

ever were the questions which Ab-

bas Selim propounded, it seemed that

none of them could give satisfactory

answers. His melancholy deepened,

and his fine manly form was daily

wasting under the influence of some

unknown malady. The only occupa-

tions which seemed at all to soothe

him, were singing and playing on his

lute. The tunes were described by

those who sometimes contrived to

catch a few notes of them, to be

singularly wild and original, and

such as they had never heard before.

A courtier more daring than the rest,

once ventured to wear the royal pri-

vet, as to be able to distinguish the

words of the song, which were to

the following effect:

Thou spirit! ne'er did I behold

Thy ivory neck, thy locks of gold;

Thy gaze into thy full dark eyes

On the snowy bosom lies

Take in mine thy small white hand;

Thou art beneath thy smiling hand;

Walk enraptured, by the side

Thy own immortal bride!

Thou dost not yet oft I hear

A soft voice whispering in my ear,

When the evening breeze I seek,

Thy kiss upon my cheek!

At when the moon-beams softly fall,

Thy kiss and low and flow'r-crowned wall,

Thinks the patriarch's dream I see—

Thy steps that lead to heaven and thee!

I heard the wake, with touch and find,

Thy sweetest harp strings of the wind,

When on my ear their soft tones fall,

Swells the voice of Israel!

When thou, 'midst the lightning's glare,

Lift'st for me heaven's cloudy screen,

And one glimpse, one transient glare

Of full blaze of glory there.

Oh! that my wanderings wild and wide

I knew that thou art by my side!

For thou art sweeter 'neath thy treat,

And thou art sweeter 'neath thy treat,

And thou art sweeter 'neath thy treat,

And thou art sweeter 'neath thy treat,

And thou art sweeter 'neath thy treat,

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From the Delaware Register.
A SKETCH.

It was a beautiful Sabbath morning. When the ship in which I was a passenger from Liverpool to Philadelphia, was sailing under a light breeze, off the Cape of Delaware. The day was one every way calculated to promote devotional feelings, and fill the heart with reverence and love for that High and Holy One "who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand," and who "stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain." For more than three-fourths of the passage we had very stormy weather, and were several times near suffering shipwreck. One night in particular we had given up all for lost. Our ship leaked, the storm raged, the water gained on the pumps, the thunder and lightning were terrific beyond description, the wind whistled furiously through the rigging, orders could scarcely be heard, and we expected every moment to be swallowed by the ocean. But "the God who rules on high," and "stilleth the noise of the seas," heard our petitions, and graciously preserved us; and we were now in sight of the native land, and we thought soon to reach, again by our own fire-sides, and of once more beholding the smiling faces of those who were dear to us and to whom we were dear; and all these things filled our souls with gladness almost bursting. According to the custom on board our ship, we had assembled for the purpose of worship, and if the homage of grateful hearts may reach the skies, I believe the offerings of the little congregation at sea were not unacceptable. The morning service of the Church was read in a solemn and impressive manner, and we were dispersing to our several places and occupations, with those delightful feelings arising from the consciousness of duty discharged. An outward bound merchantman had been for sometime approaching us, and little did we suppose that she was the bearer of intelligence that was to spread a gloom over countenances so cheerful, to fill with sad hearts so happy, as were those on board our vessel. She was soon within speaking distance, and among other things we learned that since we had left Philadelphia, Joseph Eastburn, witness for the Freed, had died, yet never had many more natural and unaffected grief than our rugged tars exhibited when this information was communicated to them. Tears trickled down eyes unaccustomed to weeping. Hearts which on ordinary occasions of sorrow might be supposed by a spectator to be hard and unfeeling, showed by the deep drawn sigh, that they were far from being altogether callous. They collected together, and the little group formed a scene worthy the pencil of the painter. For a while their feelings were too big for utterance. They took each other by the hand, and all that was said was "Oh! Ben!" "Oh! Charley!" "Oh! Tom!" or some similar address, and even these few words seemed only to open fresh fountains of sadness, and to give the poor fellows a more painful sense of their loss. When their first overpowering feelings of grief had subsided, and their minds were restored to some degree of calmness, they began to recount the virtues of the deceased, to relate the good advice he had given them, and to speak of the love and tender concern which he had shown for seamen. "Oh! Ben," a weather-beaten, sturdy sailor, far advanced in life, yet active and sprightly as the youngest of the crew, brushed a tear from his furrowed cheek. "I thought these channels were dry," said he, and immediately left his messmates, who were accustomed to pay great respect to their aged companion, who was born on the ocean, and had followed the sea from his very childhood. Ben returned in a few minutes, bringing with him a Bible, which had been given him by Mr. Eastburn, and in which that good man had marked numerous passages applicable to the condition of those who "go down to the sea in ships." Ben read several of the texts thus marked, and repeated many of the observations on them which the reverend man made on presenting him with the book. Others of the sailors now left the group, and quickly returned with packages containing various articles which they had intended to present to their deceased friend, and it was an affecting sight to behold those generous-hearted, grateful beings, as they gazed in silence on the little gift, and drop a tear to the memory of him for whom they were intended. In the course of a tolerably long life, I have not witnessed a more affecting scene than the one I have attempted to delineate. The monuments of heroes shall crumble into dust, but Joseph Eastburn, by his good deeds, has erected a memorial to himself, which shall endure for ever.

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

We copy an editorial article on this subject from the Gazette of Friday, and another concerning the same subject from the African Repository. The interesting experiment now making on the coast of Africa certainly merits the attention of the country. Even such as question its eventual efficiency towards some of the objects contemplated, cannot but allow that it affords the means of a rational charity in many individual instances. It is some proof of a spirit above the common, to set out in quest of freedom on a distant shore; and those who are willing to essay it, really deserve the assistance of the humane. To enfranchise a slave in this country, is, at least, to give him but half the benefits of freedom. He can feel its full benefits only where no degrading distinctions remind him perpetually of his former condition. We could wish to see this colony fostered in its infancy, because we hope it will speedily be able to help itself.

A writer in the Gazette suggests that the ladies of Baltimore form themselves into an association similar to that of the ladies of Richmond, and that they hold a fair in aid of this charity. Though Africans do not present so many classic associations as the Greeks, they perhaps deserve our sympathies quite as much; and if M. Champollion's discoveries turn out as they are expected, we shall probably find we have more obligations to the race of black men on the score of early civilization and science, than the world has been aware of.

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

The Managers of the American Colonization Society announce that they have engaged a vessel to convey emigrants to Liberia, on the coast of Africa, during the course of this season. The vessel will sail from Norfolk, Va. on the 20th of January next, or as soon as possible afterwards.

We are requested to state that such coloured persons residing in this city, or in Maryland, as may wish to emigrate, may apply to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the Society, at Washington, or in Baltimore to John H. B. Latrobe, Esq. Athenaeum, or Charles C. Harper, Esq. South Gay street.

It will be necessary for all applicants to be able to furnish satisfactory testimonials of good character to present proof of freedom, and to offer the affidavit of one or more white persons, before a justice of the peace, of the applicant having resided in this state during the last twelve months at least.

This last requisite is in accordance with the law, and is in accordance with the showing that they have devoted the whole of that sum to affording the means of emigration to such free coloured persons as shall have resided one year in the state.

We need not add, that the Society offer to every accepted emigrant his passage and provisions gratuitously.

LADIES' ASSOCIATIONS.

Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

It affords us great pleasure to announce the fact, that many ladies in Richmond have formed themselves into a society to aid the objects of our Institution, and that efforts for a similar purpose have been engaged in by the Ladies of Petersburg. We feel grateful for the interest which has thus been manifested in our cause; and we expect much from these proceedings; especially, we cannot but hope that they will serve as a bright example to other ladies to exercise their feelings, their talents, and their influence in our favour, in a similar way, and thus to bring forward their efforts and their sympathies in the cause of patriotism and humanity. The state of Africa and of our country in relation to that continent, makes its strongest appeal to the more mild and tender emotions of the heart; and we trust that the fair portion of our community, in whom those emotions are peculiarly vivid, will be awake to a subject which calls so loudly for their attention, which has not been sufficiently urged upon them, and to which, in fact, they have, as yet, too little attended.

From the Auburn Free Press.

TRACHEOTOMY.

In the Croup or Rattles.

Margaret, daughter of Professor H. Mills, of the Auburn Theological Seminary, aged four years, and of a plethoric habit, was severely attacked with the Croup on the first of last month, and the most efficient means were immediately employed and administered for her relief, and their application was continued through the course of eight or ten days, with temporary remissions in the symptoms of increasing inflammation, filling of the windpipe, and sympathetic affection of the lungs, but without any permanent relief. At the end of the above period it was deemed altogether useless to attempt the farther administration of the usual remedies in that stage of the disease, as the child, (with its pulse scarcely perceptible) in the opinion of all persons present, could live only a short time, from interrupted respiration, occasioned by the swelling, and formation of a preternatural membrane in the upper portion of the windpipe.

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

We copy an editorial article on this subject from the Gazette of Friday, and another concerning the same subject from the African Repository. The interesting experiment now making on the coast of Africa certainly merits the attention of the country. Even such as question its eventual efficiency towards some of the objects contemplated, cannot but allow that it affords the means of a rational charity in many

ons gush of bloody-mucous purulent matter.

To facilitate respiration, and the discharge of mucus from the lungs and trachea, the opening was then enlarged by cutting out a small portion of the windpipe through which she breathed and expectorated freely, and was completely relieved.

Her pulse instantly rose, and became distinct and regular. A silver tube was then introduced, lest the sides of the wound might collapse; but from apprehension of its irritation, and obstruction to the free discharge of the mucus, it was removed, and no necessity occurred for replacing it.

From this time she began to improve slowly, and continued to breathe freely through the artificial opening eight days after the operation.

From the diseased state of the windpipe, and its innumerable ramifications through the lungs, the little patient coughed very much, and during the first four days after the operation, expectorated through the opening daily, more than half a pint of mucous purulent matter, with shreds or pieces of preternatural membrane streaked with blood.

After this period, the cough and expectoration gradually lessened, and she improved much faster than was anticipated.

During the first four days after the operation she was rational, and had a comparatively requisite portion of strength, but was perfectly speechless, as the air did not pass from the lungs through the fauces or throat, the upper portion of the windpipe having entirely closed. She manifested her wishes by motions.

On the fifth day it was discovered that a very little air passed through the mouth, and for the first time with difficulty, she was heard to whisper.

On the eighth day from the operation, the cough and expectoration through the aperture having very much abated, it was ascertained by experiment, that she could breathe with tolerable ease through her mouth; the wound was therefore closed, and on the 16th day from the operation it was healed, and she walked about the floor and spoke, and continues to speak with an audible voice.

Her diet after the operation was new sweet milk, which she swallowed with-out difficulty.

In the recovery of this patient, much credit is due to the unremitting attention of the nurse in clearing the artificial opening of pieces of membrane, and a profusion of mucus, which was constantly thrown into it the first week after the operation.

CONSULT.

At an examination various medical Journals and Systematic Works published in the United States, we can find but two cases reported of Tracheotomy having been performed for the Croup or Rattles in the United States, and in those cases the operation was performed by Dr. Physio, of Philadelphia, but both patients died.

SPOTS ON THE SUN, &c.

An ingenious individual in Providence has very recently succeeded, by means of a seven feet telescope, constructed by himself on a new principle, in bringing the entire image of the sun into a darkened room, upon a white screen, to the size of 8 feet in diameter. He writes us, that his astonishment was great, when he perceived that every spot now upon the face of the sun, nine in number, was distinctly transferred to the screen, and was so plain that he could see every movement of them in their various and sudden changes. He says he could plainly discover that those spots were luminous bodies of smoke, apparently issuing from volcanoes; and as they seem occasionally forced upward from the craters, now forming dense clouds, and now dispersing, he considers these phenomena as accounting for the rapid changes of those spots.

The escape of such a vast quantity of gas from the interior of the body of the sun, would, he observes, as it surrounds that luminary, produce that bright and dazzling appearance, which is the atmosphere of the sun. This theory may not accord with the opinions of others who have made observations on the subject; but the writer, at any rate, entertains the strongest belief of its truth.

With the same instrument, which is but just finished, he has also examined the moon, and states his conviction that that body is covered with perpetual snow and ice—the dark spots discoverable on its surface being frozen seas, and the lighter spaces land covered with snow. Those circular places, which have a rising cone in the centre, he thinks are extinguished volcanoes, as no clouds are perceptible over the moon's face; which, being covered with snow and ice, accounts, as he imagines, for its clear atmosphere, or for the absence of an atmosphere. This vast accumulation of ice and snow upon the moon's surface, may be explained, the writer conjectures, by the nature of the moon's revolutions. He offers to construct instruments of the above description, by which these phenomena may be observed, at prices from \$50 to \$100; and at the same rate to furnish solar microscopes, on a new principle, with a magnifying power at 12 feet distance, of 5,184,000.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS.
Thursday, January 1, 1839.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Oxonon L. MASON, esq. of Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, to Miss HENRIETTA RANDALL, Daughter of the late John Randall, esquire.

For the Maryland Gazette.

"The friends of our youth where are they?" They are not here—the bright and beautiful, For them the strong man bows himself with grief, And the soft woman's bosom heaves as full Of burning sorrow, the perchance of brief, Darkened is their beauty—quenched their light— They are not here!—the beautiful and bright!

They are not here—the brave and generous: They have been borne along that sweeping flood Which carries all away—and to us Their forms are faded where just now they stood!

Deep buried lie they in one common grave! They are not here!—the generous and brave!

They are not here—the young and innocent! How do they come upon us in our dream! And with them thoughts of joy and sadness blend.

And visions of fall'n stars shorn of their beams, They are paid away—on whom such promise hung— They are not here—the innocent and young!

They are not here—that one and silent hour Has passed o'er them, which never one forgot, To rescue them there was no arm of power, Thus vanished they away—earth has them not!

And dark is now their beauty—quenched their light— They are not here!—the beautiful and bright!

ORDINATION.

At an ordination held in Christ Church, Montgomery county, Maryland, December 30, by the Right Rev. H. U. Underdonk, D. D. of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Henry Cogswell Knight, Rector of Prince George's & of St. Barthelemy's Parishes, in Montgomery county, was admitted to the holy order of Priesthood. Ministering service by the Rev. Mr. Claxton, of Upper Marlborough; presentation by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, of Annapolis; sermon and charge by Rt. Rev. Bishop.

The literary fund of Virginia, actually available, amounts to \$1,200,856. the fund for internal improvement, to \$1,604,400 of productive stock, and \$465,127 of unproductive stock. The James River Company has expended \$1,260,000—has a revenue of \$29,675, and pays \$71,673 interest—the difference being charged on the fund for internal improvement.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

At a session of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, begun and held on the last Monday in December, in the year of our Lord 1838, and in the fifty-third year of the independence of the United States of America, conformably to the constitution and form of government of the said state, the following proceedings occurred in the House of Delegates, viz.

At 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, the names of the gentlemen declared and returned to have been duly elected on the first Monday in October last, as delegates to the General Assembly for the respective counties of the said state and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, were as usual, called over by the clerk of the last House of Delegates, according to the seniority of said counties and cities, in the following order, to wit.

FOR SAINT MARY'S COUNTY.

Richard Thomas, John T. Hawkins, Stephen H. Gough, William J. Blakistone.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Samuel G. Osborn, David I. Campbell, Thomas B. Hynson, William W. Brown, (See note 1.)

FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Charles R. Stewart, Thomas Hood, Robert W. Kent, Richard G. Stockett.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

John Beckett, Thomas Billingsley, Samuel Turner, Mordecai F. Smith.

FOR CHARLES COUNTY.

John G. Chapman, James D. Mitchell, Philip King, Thomas Rogerson.

FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.

James Turner, Hugh Ely, Abraham H. Price, Adam Showers.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

William Hughlett, Spry Deany, Levin Mills, Henry Spencer.

FOR SOMERSET COUNTY.

William Done, Henry I. S. Gibbons, Littleton D. Teackle, Alexander Donoho.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Francis P. Phelps, Matthew Hardcastle, Thomas J. H. Eccleston, Martin L. Wright.

FOR CECIL COUNTY.

John Evans, George Gale, Granville S. Townsend, (See note 2.)

FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Benedict J. Semmes, Benjamin L. Gantt, George W. Duval, Thomas T. Somervell.

FOR THE CITY OF ANNAPO-

LIS.

FOR QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

Thomas B. Turpin, Thomas Roberts, Roderick Earickson, Charles R. Nicholson, (See note 3.)

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.

Francis A. Boyer, Stephen Roach, Samuel R. Smith, Levin Hitch.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

David Kemp, George Bowles, William S. M'Pherson, Jacob Shriver.

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Thomas Hope, Henry H. Johns, Samuel Sutton, William Smithson.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Thomas Barchenal, William M. Hardcastle, Thomas Pearson, Short A. Willis.

FOR THE CITY OF BAL-

MORE.

John V. L. M'Mahon, George H. Steuart.

FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Jonathan Shaler, Benjamin T. Yoe, Jacob Miller, Robert H. Beatty.

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Thomas Gittings, Ephraim Galber, Edward Hughes, Archibald Lee.

FOR ALLEGANY COUNTY.

William M'Mahon, Joseph Dilly, William Price, William V. Baskirk.

NOTES.

(1.) It is certified by the returning Judges of Election in Kent county, that at the election held in the first District of that county, a ballot was received and deposited in the ballot box, from a person, (who was afterwards proved to be,) not legally entitled to vote; that at the request of the attending Judges of that District the said person declared for whom he had voted; that after the polls were closed, and whilst the said Judges were counting out the votes, they destroyed a ballot, (taken out of the box, and which had been voted corresponding, in effect, with his description of the one he had illegally voted, without counting or entering it upon the poll books; and that his name was thereupon erased from the books of the polls by the said Judges.

(2.) It appears by the official return from Cecil county, that but few persons are declared duly elected Delegates for that county to the General Assembly, and that Thomas H. Marriot, their President; Louis Gasaway, Chief Clerk; J. H. Nicholson, Assistant Clerk, and Samuel Scott, Jr. Committee Clerk; Messengers, Andrew Slicer, and Doug Keeper, Samuel Peaco.

(3.) A special return respecting the election in Queen-Anne's county has been made; whereby it appears, that the polls in the second church Hill District, were altogether closed, and excluded by the returning Judges, in consequence of irregularity in the qualifications of the Clerk of that District, who had been sworn and qualified by a Justice of the Peace of the county, instead of by one of the Judges of Election, as particularly directed by the act of assembly; and it further appears, that a computation of all the votes taken in the several Districts of the county resulted as follows: With Granon had 666 votes; Thomas Wright, the 3d. had 644 votes; Thomas H. Turpin had 641 votes; Samuel R. Olden had 639 votes; Thomas Roberts had 635 votes; Roderick Earickson

had 630 votes, and Charles R. Nicholson had 627 votes. Messrs. Robert Earickson and Nicholson, three of the gentlemen declared and returned by the Judges of Election to be elected delegates for that county to the general assembly, have it appears by a communication addressed to the Chancellor, refused to accept that capacity.

When it was ascertained that the above named delegates, so declared and returned to have been duly elected, sixty six appeared in the chamber of the house of delegates, and showed to their respective names, which are as follows, to wit:

Messieurs Thomas, Hawkins, Blakistone, Osborn, Hynson, Stewart of Anne-Arundel, Hood, Stockett, Billingsley, Turner of Calvert, Smith of Calvert, Chapman of Prince-George's county, Price of Baltimore county, Gantt, Gibbons, Teackle, Donoho, Hardcastle of Dorchester, Eccleston, Wright, Evans, Gale, Townsend, Semmes, Gantt, Duval, Crabbe, Roach, Smith of Worcester, Kemp, Bowles, M'Pherson, Shriver, Johns, Smithson, Barchenal, Hardcastle of Caroline, Pearson, Willis, M'Mahon of Baltimore city, Steuart of Baltimore city, Shaler, Yoe, Miller, Beatty, Gittings, Galber, Hughes, Lee, M'Mahon of Allegany, Dilly and Baskirk.

And a quorum, consisting of a majority of the whole number of delegates declared and returned to have been duly elected as before mentioned, being convened,

On motion of Mr. Lee, they proceeded to qualify agreeably to law members of the house of delegates.

All the attending delegates mentioned having then severally qualified, in the presence of each other, members of the house of delegates, before Isaac Holland, Esquire, one of the justices of the peace for Anne-Arundel county, in the manner and form required by the constitution and laws of government, and laws of said state, and of the United States, they then their seats in the house accordingly.

On motion by Mr. Hughes, The members present adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The members who attended yesterday assembled this day according to adjournment.

John Beckett, esquire, a delegate elected for Calvert county, Philip King and Thomas Rogerson, esquires, delegates elected for Charles county, Levin Mills, esq. a delegate elected for Talbot county, Thomas B. Turpin, esquire for Queen Anne's county, and Samuel Sutton, esquire, a delegate elected for Harford county, also attended, and appeared and were severally qualified, in the manner and form prescribed by law.

On motion of Mr. Teackle, the members present proceeded, by ballot, to the election of a Speaker, John G. Chapman, esquire, having been nominated for that office, and the balloting members collected.

On motion of Mr. Teackle, the ballots were examined and counted by the Chief and Assistant Clerks, promissory; when it appeared, that of the 66 ballots taken, Mr. Chapman had received 49 votes, and that there were 2 blank ballots. Whereupon Mr. Chapman was declared duly elected the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Mr. Eccleston submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That Gideon Pearce, Clerk to the late House of Delegates, be and he is hereby appointed Clerk to this House.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the resolution was amended by adding thereto the following words, "and that G. G. Brewer, Assistant Clerk to the late House of Delegates, be and he is hereby, also appointed Assistant Clerk to this House."

The resolution so amended was unanimously adopted.

Gottlieb I. Grammer was appointed Sergeant at Arms and John Quyan door-keeper.

William Price, esq. a delegate elected for Allegany county, appeared, was duly qualified and took his seat.

James H. Milbourne, Benjamin Seeger, George A. Farquhar, Richard I. Bowie, and Thomas W. Watkins, were elected committee clerks.

Tuesday, December 30.

IN SENATE.

The Senate formed a quorum on Monday, and proceeded to qualify according to the Constitution and form of government. On Tuesday the Senate appointed Gen. William H. Marriot, their President; Louis Gasaway, Chief Clerk; J. H. Nicholson, Assistant Clerk, and Samuel Scott, Jr. Committee Clerk; Messengers, Andrew Slicer, and Doug Keeper, Samuel Peaco.

The Legislature of the State of Kentucky has passed an act giving a further time of two years for finishing that great work, the Canal round the Falls of Ohio, near Louisville. It is supposed that it may be completed within that time.

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Farms and Houses FOR SALE

Five highly improved Farms on the Reister's Town Road.
3 do. on the Falls Road.
2 do. on Elk Ridge
3 do. near the Philadelphia road.
1 do. on Long Green
Two new Brick Houses in Baltimore.
One in South Charles street.
Eight do. in Park street.

Dwelling Houses & Stores for Rent.
COUNTRY SEATS WANTED
Wanted to purchase for a gentleman in the city, a SERVANT BOY of good character, for whom a fair price will be paid. Apply at the Real Estate and Intelligence Office, No. 3, South Liberty street, where the public's favour will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, by
H. H. WOOD,
Who will give the highest cash prices for Slaves that may be ordered to be sold in or out of the state.

All persons that have property for sale, and those who wish to purchase, are invited to call at the above Office.
The Hagerstown, Fredericktown, Annapolis and Eastern papers, will please give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to
H. H. WOOD, Baltimore.
Dec 18, 4w

Dividend

The President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, have declared a dividend of twenty five cents per share, for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company.
The same will be paid on or after the 1st day of January next, to stock holders in person, or to their order.
By order of the Pres. and Dir.
Thos. Franklin, Treasr.
Dec 18, 3w

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel county Orphans Court, December 11th 1828.
On application, by petition of Mary Hurst, administratrix of Bennett Hurst late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, to exhibit the said exhibit, that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.
Thos. T. Simmons,
Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Bennett Hurst, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 11th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of December 1828
Mary Hurst, Adm'r.
Dec 18, 6w

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Dec. 16th, 1828.
On application by petition of Samuel Sweetser and William Litchum executors of Seth Sweetser, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis, and one in the city of Baltimore.
Thos. T. Simmons,
Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Seth Sweetser, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at or before the 16th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of December 1828.
Samuel Sweetser, Ex'r
Wm. Litchum, Ex'r
Dec. 18, 6w

For Sale,

The new two story Brick HOUSE adjoining the Office of James Shaw, Esq. It is pleasantly situated, within a few yards of the Episcopal Church, Court House and Bank. The house is in good repair, and possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to A. E. Addison, Esq. by whom it is now occupied, or to the subscriber.
John Ridout,
August 16, 2/5

REMOVAL

The subscriber has removed from No. 271 to No. 71 Market street, (directly opposite Holiday street,) Baltimore, where he offers for sale, in addition to his former stock.

A NEW SUPPLY OF Fall & Winter GOODS.

Just received from Philadelphia, consisting of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Plaid and Rose Blankets, Baizes, Flannels, Bedtickings, Rattinets, Bombazines, Circassies, Tartan Plaids, Black and Coloured Bombazines, and a variety of other Goods, which he offers at reduced prices for cash.

Orders from his friends in the country will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

N. B. The spacious store formerly occupied by the subscriber opposite the Market House Annapolis, will be rented low to a tenant.

RICHARD RIDGELY.
Nov 27, 6w.

Swaim's Panacea,

For the cure of Scrophulous or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c. and all diseases arising from impure blood. It has also been found beneficial in Nervous and Dyspeptic complaints.

Price Two Dollars per bottle, and Twenty Dollars per Dozen.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the numerous frauds and imitations practiced in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put up in round bottles, fitted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass: "Swaim's Panacea—Phila'da."

Three bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will cure but one label. Therefore, on each cork, a mark cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine must consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible, to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to two dollars per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation, have drawn, both from Patients and Medical Practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character, which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish.

The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain Physicians, have their origin either in enviousness, or in the mischievous effects of the purgative ingredients.

The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those who will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons.
Wm. Swaim,
Philadelphia, Sept 1828.

From Doctor Valentine Mott, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New-York Hospital &c &c.
I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and scrophulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.
Valentine Mott, M. D.
New-York, 1st mo 5th, 1824.

From Doctor William P. Dewees, Adjunct Professor of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.
I have much pleasure in saying, I have witnessed the most decided and happy effects in several instances of inveterate disease, from Mr. Swaim's Panacea, where other remedies had failed—one was that of Mrs. Brown.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D.
Philadelphia, Feb 20, 1823.

From Doctor James Mease, Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.
I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of Mr Swaim's Panacea, as a remedy in Scrophula. I saw two inveterate cases perfectly cured by it, after the usual remedies had been long tried without effect—those of Mrs. Officer and Mrs. Campbell.
James Mease, M. D.
Philadelphia, Feb 10, 1823.

The GENUINE PANACEA may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's own prices, of
HENRY PRICE,
Sole Agent in Baltimore,
At the corner of Baltimore and Hanover streets.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of two decrees of the Court of Chancery, entered in the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, in the cases of Thomas J. Hall, Administrator of Thomas Tongue, vs. William Weems, and William H. Hall, junior, vs. William Weems, the subscriber as trustee, will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the third day of January next, at 12 o'clock A. M. on the premises, all that

Parcel of Land,

lying in Anne Arundel county, on which the said William Weems now resides, being part of Portland Manor and containing three hundred acres of land, more or less. This farm is one of the most valuable in its neighbourhood. Its soil is fertile, and adapted to the growth of tobacco, wheat, corn, rye and oats. The improvements are a dwelling house, and necessary out houses, which at a small expense may be placed in complete order. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to visit and examine the property.

The terms of sale are—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the chancellor; and upon the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers, in as simple, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the complainants and defendant, and their heirs, and of their heirs, executors or administrators.

Someville Pinkney, Trustee.
The property above mentioned being to be sold in part to satisfy a debt due to the late Thomas Tongue, the creditors of the said Tongue are requested to attend the sale for the protection of their interests.

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, December 2, 1828.

On application by petition of Razin H. Snowden and Arabella Snowden, Administrators of Gerard H. Snowden, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
Thos. T. Simmons,
Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gerard H. Snowden, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the tenth day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of December 1828
Razin H. Snowden, acting Adm'r
D. 2

For Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale, the farm on which he now resides, containing about three hundred and fifty acres of excellent land, well adapted to all agricultural and planting purposes. He will sell this land in parcels, or the whole tract, to suit those inclined to purchase. The improvements on the estate are of the first order; the dwelling is large and commodious, with a large kitchen, in pretty good repair. The garden is one of the finest in the neighbourhood, suitable to every horticultural design. It has also two thriving orchards, the one about two years old, the other fifteen, both composed of the choicest fruit. This land lies immediately contiguous to the city of Annapolis; about fifty acres are included within the bounds of the city, and on which stand all the buildings. This land is bounded on one side by a navigable creek making up the Chesapeake Bay. It would be a very desirable situation as a market farm, from the peculiar advantages which it possesses, being not more than two miles from the Bay. The public houses of the city are not more than a quarter of a mile from the dwelling. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing will view the premises and its improvements for themselves. The terms will be made accommodating. Apply to the subscriber upon the premises, or to J. J. Spots Attorney at law of the city of Annapolis.
J. J. SPOTS, DUVALL.
Annapolis Dec. 23.

Persons

Who have borrowed any Books belonging to the late Jonathan Pinkney, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.
Geo. Pinkney,
Jan. 17

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

An Overseer wanted.

The subscriber wishes to engage an Overseer for the ensuing year. He must be a single man, well acquainted with farming, and of sober, industrious habits.
Dec 11, George Barber.

For Chester-Town,



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will leave Baltimore on every Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis and Chester Town, commencing the first Sunday in November. Returning, leave Chester town every Sunday morning, at the same hour, and after touching at Annapolis, arrive in Baltimore by sun set. She will continue the above route through out the season.
Passage from Annapolis to Chester-Town, \$2 00
Or, from Chester Town to Annapolis, \$2 00.
Lemuel G. Taylor, Master
Oct 23.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 9th day of January, 1829, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Miss Heister Hood, deceased, at the Head of South River, part of

The Personal Estate

of said deceased, consisting of Cattle, Hogs, Lard, Powder, Hay, Household and Kitchen furniture &c. Terms of sale—For all sums of twenty dollars, or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date; under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Joseph J. Hopkins,
Adm'r. W. A.
Dec 18, 1828

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel county Orphans Court, Dec. 16, 1828.

On application, by petition, of Lura Faulkner, administratrix of Benjamin Faulkner late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
Thos. T. Simmons,
Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Faulkner, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 16th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of December 1828
Lura Faulkner, Adm'r.
Dec 18, 6w

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel county Orphans Court, Dec. 9th, 1828.

On application by petition of Jane Chew, Administratrix of Richard Chew, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.
Thos. T. Simmons,
Reg. of Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Chew, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day December 1828
Jane Chew, Adm'r.
Dec 18, 4w

Caution to Gunners.

The subscriber having sustained considerable damage from Gunners, &c. takes this opportunity of forwarding all persons from hunting or gunning on his HORN POINT farm. The law will be enforced on all who shall be after trespass thereon in any way.
George Barber.
Dec 14, 4

Bryan & Bassford,

Merchant Tailors,

Have just received a large and handsome assortment of
CLOTH AND CASSIMERES,
consisting of some of the best
Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Drab, Gray, Claret, cloths and Cassimeres.
And a variety of handsome
VESTINGS.

All of the LATEST FASHIONS, which they will be happy to make up for their friends in the best style, and shortest notice.

Oct 9.

THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND.

On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb and splendid boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning, leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.

On every MONDAY morning, she will leave BALTIMORE for CHESTERTOWN, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at one o'clock, P. M. touching at Conasa (for the Centreville passengers) going and coming.

The Maryland, in order to prevent collision will leave Baltimore on Sunday morning next (and every succeeding Sunday) at the same hour during the season, at half past nine o'clock, A. M. (for Annapolis).

The public are respectfully informed that the MARYLAND has been recently fitted up in the best manner, having the most approved copper boilers.

L. G. TAYLOR, Master.
May 24.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the farm of the late Jonathan Pinkney, Esq. near Annapolis, two negroes, one named JIM WOOTEN, aged a boat thirty years, five feet ten inches high, and



of a bright complexion. The other named BEN SNOWDEN, about 19 years old, five feet six inches high, very black and walks a little lame. It is supposed that these negroes went away in company with a bright mulatto man named Henry Wallace, belonging to Mrs. Juliana Briar. The clothing of the above negroes is not known. A reward of fifty dollars will be given for the apprehension of the two negroes, or twenty five for each, if taken within this state and secured in jail so that I get them again; or one hundred dollars for both or fifty for each if taken out of the state.
Ben. Pinkney, adm'r.
of Jona. Pinkney.
June 3, 3w

Superior Polishing Powder

For Silver, Brass, Copper, Steel and Tin.

Prepared and Sold by
Henry Coulter,
ANNAPOIS.

Directions for using the powder. Let the metal be free from grease, by cleansing it with warm soap suds, and then apply the powder in small quantities with a piece of buckskin.

PRICE—25 cts. per Box.
The above powder is greatly superior, and different from any heretofore discovered.
June 26.

FOR SALE,

Lot Number 1078, lying to the westward of Fort Cumberland, in Allegany county, and containing fifty acres of land. Also Lot Number 16 in the third quarter of the eighth township, in the sixth range of the Military District in Ohio. The above land will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply at this office.
Oct 2

For Sale

The following Lots of Land, lying to the Westward of Fort Cumberland, in Allegany county, and containing each 50 acres of land:
William Cromwell No 857 50 acres
Benjamin Marsh 908 50 do
John Hurley 331 50 do
Thomas King 931 50 do
Virginia Alsquith 930 50 do
John Welch 885 50 do
Nicholas Elliott 932 50 do
For further information apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.
Oct. 29.

Fresh and Splendid

WELSH CLOTH

CHANDLER'S

Merchant Tailor,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large Stock of Goods. In his line, consisting of Some of the best Velvet Cloths, an assortment of Cassimeres, and a variety of VESTINGS.

Of the latest fashions, with an assortment of

Stocks, Gloves, Hosiery & Suspenders. All of which will sell low for Cash, or to practical men on moderate terms.
Sept 19.

Whiskey

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY

The subscriber offers for sale Barrels of Whiskey, which he has in store upwards of seven months. It is a superior lot of Whiskey, and is sold at current prices.

Corner of South & Market Streets, Baltimore, Dec. 1828.

Coulter's

Mineral Powder,

FOR SHARPENING RAZORS, SCISSORS, INSTRUMENTS, &c.

We the subscribers, having used Chandler's Mineral Powder, have no hesitation in stating, that we have found them superior to any we have used, for Razor Strops, Scissors, in a great measure, the same as the Hon. John Miller, J. Jones, David Ridgely, Henry Hobbs, J. Brown of Hen. Williams, James Boyle.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE POWDER. Moisten the Strop with a quantity of sweet oil, apply the powder by rubbing it on with the finger after which to give it a smooth surface, rub it with either a phillibuster.

For sale at the store of Messrs. J. & J. Miller, in boxes of 50 cts, 25 cts.
Sept.

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Maryland Gazette Bank Deeds, according to the form prescribed by late act of assembly. Common Bonds, for payment of money.

Declarations of various kinds, &c. Bank Bids of any description printed in the neatest style, on moderate terms and the shortest notice.
Sept.

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING

The Journals of the Convention of the Province of Maryland, Held in the City of Annapolis, in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776.

It is believed that there are not more than two copies of these Journals now extant; and from the circumstance that they were printed in pamphlet form and unbound, it may be fairly concluded that they, too, must in a few years be destroyed by the mere decay of time. These Journals are the only authentic evidence of the Political History of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Although we have, in abundance, histories of Maryland, as connected with the association of Provinces and Colonies, at the time formed, for mutual protection against the improper assumption of power on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace what may be termed its Domestic and Internal Political History.

This part of the history of Maryland it should be her pride to hand down to posterity, not only on account of its deep interest, but as a public State Record of the voluntary sacrifices, daring spirit, and determined resolution of her citizens, during this period of doubt and dismay.

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient importance to entitle it to their patronage, the Subscriber is induced to issue these proposals.

The Price per Copy, not to exceed \$2 00.

J. GREEN.

RAGS

Bought at the Auction of the subscriber.

Nov. 2

The Annapolis Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, January 8, 1829.

EXECUTION OF ANDRE.

We now return to our unfortunate captive. The wise and the brave had seen the subject of high and noble liberate and considerate. The circumstances of his capture, his unqualified confession, his earnest though dignified requests, had been maturely, but eternally weighed. The nobleness of his nature, the lofty disinterestedness of his demeanor, the winning amenity of his manners, the importance of his rank, were all appreciated as they should be, by soldiers—tried soldiers—when sitting under the severe sanctions of a war council. When they issued from that council the desolate doom of the prisoner was irrevocably fixed. He was to die. Before another sun should go down, his ties on earth were to be severed. Meanwhile the subject of this melancholy decision was awaiting the result with all the calm and elevated feelings of a generous and undaunted soldier. He was ignorant of what might be the issue; but his knowledge of the rules of war led him so far to anticipate it, that he had in some degree become reconciled to his probable doom, from the very hopelessness of escaping from it. The agitation consequent upon the suddenness of his arrest, had subsided; and though his saddened mind reverted again and again to the scenes and associations we have seen him cling to from the beginning, yet there was less poignancy in his recollections, and less acuteness in the trials of his high and masculine sensibilities; the thought of death was a vain thought to him. He was prepared to meet it in every honorable shape in which a soldier expects and hopes sometimes to meet it. It was the stigma upon his fame—the memory he should leave with man, that preyed upon his soul. It was this that paled his cheek, and dewed his brow—it was this made his heart beat till he could hear it in his solitude. If sometimes his sad glistening eye rested again on that precious gem which before had absorbed, as it seemed, his very life, the kindest

were not dreaming of him on his path to glory. There were a few sad, sacred words to be breathed to a long mother—to sisters that loved him—to some, perhaps, for whose sake alone life was yet desirable, and to whose bosom he would now, as a fast duty to himself, commit the reputation that was dearer to him than the air of heaven.

It was in the midst of this latest and holiest occupation, that the prisoner was interrupted by the entrance of the guard officer. He came to announce the hour of execution. The young soldier looked up hastily from his paper. His eyes were fixed a moment upon his visitor—then slowly fell again—and he passed his hand across his brow, without betraying the least emotion—"Is it indeed so soon?" said he, "then I must hasten." He finished the letter in perfect calmness, and having made all the little arrangements that he had anticipated, previous to the important event, he declared to the officer his readiness to attend him at the moment of his summons. He was then left once more alone.

Firm in the belief that he was now to die like a soldier, he felt the weight of his misfortune passing from his spirit. As he was relieved of this iron load an unnatural elasticity seemed to be imparted to his bosom; his heart beat almost to suffocation, and the tumultuous motion of that fountain of his system certainly manifested an extraordinary degree of excitement. His last wish had been granted—his last hope was about to be realized—he was to find an honorable grave! Even that was enough to be thankful for! A few years, at best, and the same destiny would be his. "The pang," thought he, "is but the common one that man is heir to—"

And if my young existence must be thus hastily sealed, thus severed forever, let fate do her worst, and finish her work with speed!—and he paced his apartment with an unflinching step, and a lofty unbending

steps, the confused and intermingled crowd of citizens and soldiers bent their way towards the appointed place, just beneath the brow of a green hill that sloped into the river. There, clustered around the dim spot devoted to destruction, or sauntering over the adjacent ground, they awaited the approach of the unhappy victim.

When the prisoner was led out each arm locked in that of a subaltern, his step was uncommonly firm, and his expression unusually calm, and even exhilarated. The eloquent blood glowing to his temples, and a bright smile of satisfaction beamed from his countenance on all whom he recognized. The thought of death was dealing powerfully but kindly with him; for he saw that an honorable end was to be his—that his dying prayer was about to be granted. He thought—and the recollection sent yet new vigor into his throbbing arteries—he thought he saw some pledge of a kind and heroic memory in the sympathy that was breaking all around him, in the gaze of admiration that was fixed upon him, in the fearful eye, the agitated countenance, the respectful salutation, the sad farewell, and the low, suppressed murmur as he passed on as though something went by, which it was sacrilege to disturb in its course through the thronging multitude. He saw the high tribute that was paid to his fortitude, in the silent look with which he was regarded, and he felt that his premature fate was not unwept even by his foes. Buoyed up by these lively demonstrations of feeling, he fancied himself a martyr in the cause he had undertaken to advance, and pressed forward with mounting emotions, as though in haste to seal his pilgrimage here, and commence the stainless career of his future fame. "The report!" thought he, "that lays me low, will send forth an echo that will never die."

The detachment with their prisoner, had now reached the summit of the hill, and came suddenly in view of the ground, which had been set apart for the execution. It was occupied by a gallows! With the rapidity of light every eye was turned upon the victim. He was fixed in frenzy on the dismal object that rose portentously out of the multitude. He spoke not a word—some powerful, rending emotion had taken possession of his burning bosom. His hands flew to his heart—one look of anguish passed like a shadow over his face, and he fell lifeless into the arms of his guards. There was no voice heard in that immense crowd, but a confused trampling, as of a vast concourse of people, when they are rushing together.

The clouds had now cleared off from the horizon, and the sun was about going down, when the last rites were performed over the departed soldier. There was no pomp, nor noise, or show. A small escort of troops marched quietly over the gravel, and stood before the door of the stone building from which the remains were to be carried. A single drum beat out a hollow note at distinct intervals, and the life sung sharply and mournfully. The coffin was at length borne out, and with a slow step, inverted bayonets, and downward eyes, the procession moved on. Many who cared not to join, stood behind in silent contemplation, and many out of idle curiosity lingered round, scarcely knowing why they were there. Behind some low, decolade buildings, which would scarcely shelter it from the storms of winter, the solitary grave was dug. Round this the soldiers crowded in silence. On either side they leaned upon their muskets, and hardly a breath was heard, as the book of prayer was opened, and the fervent supplication went up to heaven. The scene was singularly impressive. Immediately round the grave, in the rear of the soldiers, some stood wrapt in gloomy attention, others still behind, were seen eagerly gazing over the shoulders of those who had closed up before them. Every cap was off and every eye was fixed. Still beyond, the sick were seen, peeping out of the half opened doors, and women and boys stood, with arms crossed upon their bosoms, before the miserable huts, from which they had just issued. There, there was no moving, no noise, no roving of the looks, all were bent upon the speaker who stood upon the brink of the cold

grave with his eyes raised in adoration to heaven, and calling on the Father of Spirits with an eloquence so full, so powerful, so commanding, that his very words seemed to mount up with his words. He ended. Then came the hurrying of the ceremony. At the quick command of the officer, the coffin was lowered; the guns were brought down the steel rung; and in a moment it glittered again in the last sunbeam. At a word the death volley was fired off in the air; another followed, and then another, and the last was discharged into the grave. It was all over; the smoke curled slowly among the wet gravel, and settled down upon the coffin; it was the war smoke embalming the soldier! The drum beat merrily, and the files wheeled into lines just as the sun went down in his glory.

Bower of Taste.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.
We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his daily duties; maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent; without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing more distant from all natural rule and natural claim than the reluctant—backward sympathy—the forced smile—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliance, the well off are too apt to manifest to those a little lower down; with whom, in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

THE RETAILER'S BOAST.

Every man wishes to say he has done something in the world—the retailer of strong drink has a word also for himself. Does he see a wretched bloated pimply face creeping, staggering along the street? Is it glory that he sees an inflated man, who has blasted the finest prospects—destroyed a rare genius—brought disgrace upon his family?—his glory is, that he aided him in it. Is he called to give his aid to the poor, ragged, starving, shivering family of a drunkard? His glory is, "I have pocketed that family's living." Does he see the vehicle of the poor house carrying off whole families to live on public alms—or the magistrate hurrying off the felon to his proper destiny? Alas! he may say, is the honor of filling the poor house, the jail, and the prison, and fitting men for the gallows? Does he see some poor drunken wretch come to a speedy end? His is the glory of having helped him to commit suicide—his is the honor of having made his wife a widow, and his children fatherless. Ab. Chris. Reg.

A person, we are told, lately went to a dealer in wool to purchase about twenty pounds of that article, carrying as usual, a sack to put it in. When the sack was filled, the stevedores were not at hand to weigh it. The dealer immediately went in pursuit of them. While he was gone his customer looked with an evil eye upon a lot of fine cheese in the same room with the wool, and hastily put one of the finest, weighing nearly twenty pounds, into his sack, mixing it up with the wool as the expression was, supposing that he obtained a valuable prize. On his return, the dealer quickly perceived by the weight of the sack, that his honest friend had put a cheese there. He said nothing but quietly weighed it. His customer said nothing and as quietly paid him fifty cents a pound for his cheese under the denomination of wool.

Prot. Journal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Zachariah Linthicum, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Heseckiah Linthicum, Adm'r.

Notice.
The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 21st day of January, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers. By order, J. R. Cowan, Jr.

THE PURSUIT OF REAL RICHES.

Is he poor that is an heir of God whose every perfection is more precious than the mountains of prey? Can he call the unspeakable riches of his own; and is interested in a pearl of great price? Whose is the grace, more precious than gold, that cannot be valued for fine gold? Who can rejoice in a divine word, more than they in a great spoil; and take it for his heritage for ever? Who is rich in all works, which are profitable unto him? Who can turn even reproaches into greater riches than all the treasures of Egypt? Of whom it may be said, though he is not the lord of this village, though that spot of ground is not ploughed by his oxen, yet all things are his. Who, viewing the spacious garden of his neighbor, is transported by thoughts to the celestial paradise, beholding his magnificent palace, can meditate of the house not made with hands? Who can lift his eye to that blue vault of heaven, adorned with sparkling stars, and consider it as the pavement of his heavenly mansion? Who can consider a scanty share of worldly good things as the purchase of his Redeemer, and a little that he hath, is better than the riches of many wicked men? Who has little—but it is the earnest much; it is not his portion—but he sanctified by the word and prayer. He has little—but the blessing of the Lord maketh rich. He has little—but he lays it up in heaven, and calls it to a good creditor, even unto the Lord, who will render it a gain to him usury.

No he cannot be poor. For he is possessed of the true riches, in comparison of which, how is the most he gold changed?

But is there one who, though he has his house with silver and gold, his bed on the lap of fortune, yet in his soul, even in the fulness of his affluence, care, like a green olive tree, is preying on his heart. He knows no other riches, but such as may be acquired with injustice, and with iniquity, and possessed without happiness.

Alas! these corruptible things can never redeem the soul from death; deliver from the incumbent miseries of this life. Will the head-ache be perceived, that the temples are surrounded with a crown? Will he ever be in the least abated, if the sick person is laid on a bed of state? Far less will the conscientious be bribed with gold and silver to intermit its wrath. See how they make unto themselves wings, and fly away! How often has he elicited the cold hand of charity to-day, who yesterday washed his steps in butter, and lived on the finest of the wheat? Where is the man whose glory ever descended into the grave?

O ye children of men, whose foreheads meet the skies, whose souls are rational and immortal, are these the precious acquisitions for which ye stoop ignominiously down, and dig into the bowels of the earth? Is it thus ye pant after the dust of the earth, and think so pains too great, no dangers too considerable, to deter you from the fantastic chase?

O did we know the things that are freely given us of God; did we know what is the riches of the glory of his inheritance in the Saints; how would we trample under our feet these dying vanities! Are these thy boasted treasures, O vain world! are these a portion for my soul? Can these enable me to live up to my native dignity? Begone ye vain pretenders! Welcome, ye durable riches; ye safe enjoyments, that put not up with haughty pride; nor are enemies to my peace, but are evidences of the divine love, and profit in the day of death. Let me call you mine, and I shall not know the approach of poverty.

Behaviour before Children.

Always act in the presence of children with the utmost circumspection. They mark all you do, and most of them are wiser than you may imagine.

And bravest heart would spare him there, if a tear was seen to drop upon it; and the thought, possibly, of sacred and devoted passion—of long and holy love, with all its desolate bereavements, would accompany it as it fell, and hallow it for ever.

There was yet one consolation that bore upon the memory he should bequeath to the world and to posterity. He hoped and trusted that he should meet an honorable death, and that his country would never blush at his epitaph. He had asked—he had besought with a bursting heart, that he must die, he might die like a man of honour. He had addressed the American chieftain, in proud position, for this last, little boon of a condemned soldier. He had glided him in all the beautiful eloquence of his lofty mind, urged by almost breaking in the intensity of his emotions. Need it be said he roused all the sympathies of a kindling with godlike purpose and alive to every heavenly chord that can sanctify our nature? Can he said the heart he appealed to, did not have bid him God speed, even with a father's blessing, to arms of his country and his home, did that heart beat alone for him, or did the fate of the victim involve only the single destiny of that man and devoted being? But there were stern duties arrayed against a kind spirit of forbearance and forgiveness. The voice of his suffering and his imperious will him guarded her in counsel, and led her by battle. That voice now called for justice, and demanded the crisis should not be forgotten! Was the cry of Liberty, and therefore must not be withheld; it is the summons of justice, and his duty must accord with the crime of which the prisoner stood convicted. During the days of his confinement, no murmur escaped the captive in the presence of his guard. A gentle composure distinguished his deportment, and the serenity of his mind was depicted in the tranquility of his countenance. The last hour of his solitude were employed in to be offices which friendship classed as when "the sands of life are running low." There were a few words to be said, a few prayers to be uttered—these were

the duties that had been observed by the commander in chief towards the respectful but ardent solicitations of the prisoner, had led him to augur favourably of his success. His requests had not, indeed, passed unnoticed—they had sunk deep—they had touched the finest and tenderest chords that ever vibrated in the bosom of virtue and bravery—they had appealed to the master feeling of a great heart, & they wrought upon it with a living power. The solicitation was listened to with a deep interest, but that noble delicacy that actuates and animates none but elevated minds, forbade the answer. To grant the prayer was impossible—such was the iron law of those who came up to battle—to deny it was a sorrowful duty; and it was equally a trial to the soul of a generous enemy to throw back a solitary denial, or wound the spirit of a devoted prisoner, by recapitulating the story of his dishonour in justification of his sentence. It was ordained, therefore, that he should remain in ignorance of his doom. From that very uncertainty, the unfortunate victim was now drawing his last and only consolation. The guard officer had now returned to accompany him forth, and we shall leave them together, while we join the scene of preparation, in which the spy was so soon to become conspicuous.

It was deep in the afternoon, when shadows threw themselves long over the earth, and the sun was about to sink into a thick, dull mass of clouds, when movements preparatory to the execution, began to manifest themselves within the post. There was hurrying to and fro along the lines, and sad faces went by continually, and downcast looks were seen there; and every countenance wore the liveliest of deep and sorrowful feeling. It was evident that something mournful was about to transpire. The soldiers paced along the esplanade with low words and rapid steps; and now and then a tear might be seen to glisten; it was but for a moment—in the eye of the veteran. A large detachment of troops was paraded, and many of the general officers were already on horseback. Great multitudes of people flocked to witness the melancholy spectacle; but a wide silence pervaded the immense concourse. With slow and struggling

steps, the confused and intermingled crowd of citizens and soldiers bent their way towards the appointed place, just beneath the brow of a green hill that sloped into the river. There, clustered around the dim spot devoted to destruction, or sauntering over the adjacent ground, they awaited the approach of the unhappy victim. When the prisoner was led out each arm locked in that of a subaltern, his step was uncommonly firm, and his expression unusually calm, and even exhilarated. The eloquent blood glowing to his temples, and a bright smile of satisfaction beamed from his countenance on all whom he recognized. The thought of death was dealing powerfully but kindly with him; for he saw that an honorable end was to be his—that his dying prayer was about to be granted. He thought—and the recollection sent yet new vigor into his throbbing arteries—he thought he saw some pledge of a kind and heroic memory in the sympathy that was breaking all around him, in the gaze of admiration that was fixed upon him, in the fearful eye, the agitated countenance, the respectful salutation, the sad farewell, and the low, suppressed murmur as he passed on as though something went by, which it was sacrilege to disturb in its course through the thronging multitude. He saw the high tribute that was paid to his fortitude, in the silent look with which he was regarded, and he felt that his premature fate was not unwept even by his foes. Buoyed up by these lively demonstrations of feeling, he fancied himself a martyr in the cause he had undertaken to advance, and pressed forward with mounting emotions, as though in haste to seal his pilgrimage here, and commence the stainless career of his future fame. "The report!" thought he, "that lays me low, will send forth an echo that will never die."

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Communication from the Executive of Maryland to the Legislature, at December Session, 1898.

Executive Department, Annapolis, December 31st, 1898.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates.

It behoves us, as our first duty, when assembling as public agents, to discharge the high and important trusts confided to us under the constitution, by our enlightened constituents, to offer our grateful thanks to the Giver of all Good and the Disposer of all Human Events, for the continuation of the unusual degree of health which we have enjoyed for the last year, and for the abundance with which we have been constantly blessed; and let us still rely on that never-failing source of munificence, to direct and control us in the adoption of such measures as may be best calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity so peculiar to our country.

In our former communications we gave our opinions fully, upon such topics of public interest as we supposed we could then, with propriety, call the attention of the general assembly to; and we leave once more, particularly to revert to two small amendments of the constitution, recommended at the commencement of the last session, calculated as we believe, to facilitate the public business, and to relieve the constitution from an awkward feature copied from our colonial condition.

Our government, instituted solely for the general good, ought to be plain and simple in its provisions; and in the attainment of this great first object, we cannot be too studious in a voiding all appearance of mystery and unnecessary parade.

The legislature will always be safe in adopting such amendments to the constitution as will not infringe upon their more appropriate duties of legislation. The interests of a growing community, will, unavoidably, continue to add to the legitimate labours of the legislature; and without some such enlargement of their duties, as we have taken the liberty of suggesting, will hereafter extend its sessions to a painful and oppressive length.

We shall forbear to trouble you with a minute detail of our proceedings under the laws and resolutions of the general assembly, conferring authority upon us; and, with the remark, that all such laws and resolutions have been duly attended to, advance directly to the notice subjects of most prominent interest.

We took great pleasure in forwarding the resolutions of the late Col. Howard, expressive of his high regard for the loss, and of the high respect at his they held his services and character. In these sentiments, equally honourable to the legislature and to the memory of a brave soldier and virtuous citizen, the executive fully concurred.

During a long and useful life, Col. Howard never committed an act which had a tendency to compromise those great principles for which he so bravely and conspicuously contended during the whole of that war, the successful termination of which, ranked us among the independent nations of the earth.

We are gratified to have in our power to inform you, that during the last session of congress a bill passed the senate of the U. S. for refunding to this state the interest due on the money advanced on account of the general government, during the late war, which, for want of time, was not acted on by the House of Representatives. In the course of the present winter we look with confidence to the national legislature to extend to us this act of long delayed justice.

In discharging a just debt, there can, on no occasion, be any proper grounds for discriminating between the interest and principal, and certainly, no pretext for doing so, on the present occasion, as we had to sell a portion of our most valuable and productive capital, consisting of United States Stock bearing an interest of six per cent, to discharge debts growing out of expenditures which should have been, at the time, incurred by the federal government.

Under the resolution directing us to procure and present suitable awards to those meritorious officers of our navy, Captain Ballard and Lieutenants Mayo and Cross, in testimony of the high consideration in which their bravery and services are held by their native state, we employed and contracted with an artist to make such as appeared to us proper, and expected to have received and presented them before this time, but we have been disappointed, as they have not yet come to hand. We presume, however, that they will be ready very soon.

At the same time, that we highly approve of this grateful and appropriate act of liberality on the part of the general assembly towards those brave and fearless defenders of their country, we should have been pleased if they had extended the like notice to other officers who were so fortunate as to have had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves during the late war.

No subject will probably come before you, more deeply interesting, or more intimately connected with the substantial and permanent interests and prosperity of the state, than that of the improvement and improvement of its

internal condition and condition. This subject, until within a few years past, had not attracted a due share of attention. But it has lately received a consideration more commensurate with its importance. As was dictated by the most liberal, enlightened, and enlarged views, the attention and fostering aid of the state, has first been directed to the promotion of such improvements, as from their magnitude and national character, will, at the same time, most advance its own interests and promote those of other great sections of our country, and contribute largely to the national wealth, independence and security. Such improvements, it is believed, are the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road; which works, since the adjournment of the last general assembly, have been commenced, and have progressed with a rapidity exceeding the expectations of their most sanguine friends, and which, if persevered in, (of which we have no doubt,) must insure their speedy completion. To the reports of their respective Boards, we beg leave to refer you for the more minute details in relation to them.

These great and important improvements having a common object in view, that of breaking down the barrier of intervening mountains, and connecting by the shortest and most easy route, the Atlantic with the fertile valley of the Mississippi, for the purposes of inland trade and communication, have been, we find, considered unnecessary by many worthy citizens, who view them more in reference to the state of our present population, than what must be our condition in a few years, and to which we are quickly advancing. Possessing, as the United States do, the means of sustaining human life, far greater than that afforded by any other section of the globe, of equal extent, with a population rapidly progressing, we may safely predict that we shall, in less than fifty years from this time, exceed in numbers the present population of France and G. Britain united.

Under such circumstances, and with such flattering prospects before us, what facilities of intercourse can the present generation project, that will not be wanting before they can be completed? What sources of industry will not be required to sustain such a growing population in a healthy, vigorous & prosperous condition?

Do not let it be said that our view of this subject is too prospective. Fifty years is but a short period in the history of a nation. Many of you, whom we now have the honour to address, we flatter ourselves, will live to see that unprecedented condition of our country. Four years have elapsed since our friend and benefactor, the generous La Fayette, left us, who had visited us after a lapse of half a century had made, under the influence of free institutions, in the achievement of which he had so disinterestedly participated. One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, also still lives to receive and enjoy the increased homage of his fellow citizens, untroubled with feelings of jealousy, envy or distrust.

Since the year 1796, we have scrupulously adhered to the district system in the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and we are induced to believe that it ought to be persevered in, could a majority of our sister states be prevailed upon to adopt it. In the recent election of those high officers, we have had a warm contest, under peculiar circumstances, calculated to produce a deep excitement, which, no doubt, has been felt in every section of the state, and which has resulted in the election of six electors for one candidate, and five for another, thus virtually giving to the state one vote only, and which has been but too often the case heretofore.

We would suggest to the general assembly the propriety of changing our present system for that of general ticket, and thereby give to the state its due weight in the election of the chief officers in our confederacy. The moment for such a change is propitious; the period of contest is far removed, and it is not only not known on whom the proposed change would have a bearing, but we are equally ignorant who will be competitors for the suffrages of our citizens, or for whom they may be disposed to vote.

In compliance with the directions of the act of December session 1893, we herewith, submit a statement of expenditures in the purchase and building of warehouses in the city of Baltimore, for the inspection of Tobacco.

When the warehouse now building on the premises obtained from Cumberland Dugan and others, shall be finished, which will be in a short time, the state will own warehouses sufficient for the reception and storage, as long as will be required, of all the tobacco that will, probably, be brought to them for inspection. The contracts for the purchase of warehouses from Williams and O'Donnell, and Moses Shepard, and also the contract and various subsequent proceedings, for obtaining the property of Cumberland Dugan and others, and for the building of the warehouses now erecting thereon, have been heretofore submitted to the General Assembly.

The Executive, in contracting for building, decidedly preferred the mode

they adopt to that of giving a specific sum, from a full conviction that the Warehouse will be much better, and more substantially built, than it would have been made under a contract of the latter kind; and that the difference in cost will be much less than in the value of the property when the building shall be completed.

We would respectfully suggest to you whether it would not be advisable to have the old Single Story Warehouse adjoining the new one, now building, taken down, and the materials, so far as they will answer, used in building small offices upon the North part of the lot, for the accommodation of Tobacco dealers; which offices, it is believed, would yield a large interest for the money necessary for their erection. And furthermore, the demolition of the old building would remove all danger of fire from the Warehouse, which, being fire proof, may then be considered entirely secure.

Before closing this subject we would also suggest the necessity of making it the duty of some responsible person to have charge of, and superintendence over the States' property in Baltimore, so as to preserve it always in a state of repair, to collect the rents, and attend, generally, to the interests of the State in the large property we have acquired in that city.

The situation of the Treasury, although better than could have been anticipated at the close of the last session, is such as to require your immediate and earnest attention to the means of replenishing it, and providing for the payment of all temporary appropriations that have been heretofore made, or that you may make, for promoting works of internal improvement and other great interests of the State, and such additional permanent revenue as will make the current receipts into the Treasury equal the probable, ordinary demands upon it.

It is believed that the failure of the General Assembly, at the last Session, to make adequate provision for these purposes has had an unfavourable effect upon the credit of the State. The Treasurer of the Western Shore, after having advertised, as required by law, for proposals for a loan of a sufficient sum to meet certain payments upon the States' subscription to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, did not receive a single offer.

We are sure, that under these circumstances, it cannot be necessary to urge upon you, the propriety and paramount obligation, of making the necessary provisions to meet the engagements, and to retrieve and sustain for the future, the credit of the State, heretofore standing so high.

Our productive capital is so considerable, amounting to the sum of \$947, 643 32, that the moderate addition to the income arising therefrom, necessary to meet all our wants, can be raised without imposing undue burdens upon our constituents.

And in addition to the capital, now productive, we also have funds, at this time, unavailable, amounting to \$250,444 45, a considerable part of which we have every reason to believe, will, at no very distant period, become productive, and consequently add to our annual revenue.

The Legislature could also add largely to the annual income from the productive capital of the State, by disposing of the three per cent Stock of the United States, now worth more than eighty per cent; and investing the proceeds in the reserved Stock of such of the Banks of the State as they have yet the right of taking or in any other way that may be thought preferable. And we would further suggest to you, the propriety of directing the Treasurer to invest all monies designed to constitute a sinking fund, and the interest as may accrue, in the reserved Stock as aforesaid.

It is in this way only, that the intentions of the Legislature can be carried fully into effect by avoiding the delay which must necessarily take place, where the Treasurer has to go into the market for the purchase of Stock.

You will receive herewith, the annual report, of the Directors of the Penitentiary; which presents a view of its concerns, management and future prospects, highly flattering, and creditable to the Directors and other officers of the Institution, and we think, cannot fail to be satisfactory to the people of the State. The suggestions of the board of Directors in relation to the salaries of the different officers, appear to us, to be founded in propriety and justice, and we, therefore, cheerfully recommend them to your favourable consideration.

We submit for your consideration, a letter from the Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, one of our senators in Congress, stating a conversation lately held with the Count de Menou, the liberal and enlightened representative of the French government, at Washington, relative to the unequal operation of the laws of Maryland, and those of France, on the rights of aliens to hold real estate, and enclosing a tract (furnished him by the Count and herewith also submitted) from the laws of France, showing that aliens in that country have a right to acquire property, and to dispose of it, in the same manner as Frenchmen, throughout the whole extent of the kingdom.

This matter appears to us deserving your serious attention, and if open

matious consideration there shall not be found to exist very strong and substantial reasons for continuing the restrictions of our laws upon aliens, that they be entirely abolished; at all events it seems proper that the exactness of France be reciprocated, as related to citizens of that country.

A very high degree of excitement and ardent opposition to the promotion of the internal improvement of the country, by the general government, and the protection of domestic manufactures, prevails generally to the south.

Upon the first of these subjects of excitement and opposition, our views of the constitutional power of the general government, and of the immense and incalculable benefits, which we believe the country will derive from a vigorous prosecution of this part of its policy, have been, heretofore, so fully expressed in our communications to the general assembly, that we do not deem it necessary, at this time, to add anything further upon it. The other subject, the protection of domestic manufactures, being the principal cause of the extraordinary excitement we have noticed, and occupying at this time, so large a share of the public attention, seems to claim from us a more particular exposition of our views in relation to it.

That differences of opinion should be entertained and expressed of the policy and expediency of affording such protection, and that fears should be entertained, of its burdening one section of the country, for the benefit of another, and of its operating injuriously upon the other great interests of the country, is, we frankly admit, not at all surprising. It has been the common error of the early periods of every country, to imagine an opposition between the interests of agriculture and manufactures, and for such error to prevail until it is corrected by experience. Particular circumstances have existed, almost from the establishment of our government, until a recent period, tending to continue such error of thinking.

A system of policy very proper at one period in the history of a country, may, by changes in its internal condition, and by its relative position as it regards other nations, become highly injurious, and require to be modified, so as to conform its interests and pursuits, to the altered situation of its affairs. Such changes, it seems to us, in the circumstances and position of our country have occurred.

Whilst nearly all those portions of the world with which our commerce was carried on, were engaged in war, and consequently in need of the agricultural productions of our country, which, from that cause, commanded high prices; and whilst our population was, comparatively sparse and small, the cultivation of the earth, and the

transportation of its productions to foreign markets, afforded such profitable employment for our labour, that we had no need further to diversify it. But those long continued and desolating wars ceased several years since, and the labouring population of Europe, have, consequently, been turned from the shedding of each others blood to the cultivation of the soil, and other pursuits for supplying the wants of their respective countries. And all the productions of ours, with which they are able to supply themselves with similar articles, by their own labour and industry, have been either greatly burdened with protecting duties, entirely prohibited from entering in the consumption of their respective countries, and consequent competition with their own labour. The fore market for the productions of our agriculture, has been from these causes, and by these means, in great part cut off, and so limited and curtailed to reduce the prices below a remuneration for the labour and capital employed.

Under these, materially great circumstances, it seems to us, that a diversity of the pursuits and labors of our population, have become indispensable to our prosperity; and whilst we shall continue (as our government have always been,) willing, ready at any time, to free our intercourse and trade with foreign nations from every shackles, and trust to air commerce of enterprise, skillful industry, in such pursuits as may suit each to engage in, to the privilege with privilege—it has been for interest, and behooves us an independent nation, to meet resistance with restriction—to do towards nations as they do towards us—to protect our labours against theirs as they protect theirs against ours—to free our agriculture from a dependence on the councils and conduct of others, and to promote arts, manufactures and population at home.

That any doubt should ever have been entertained, that the Constitutional power of Congress, so to regulate our commerce with foreign nations, as to afford protection to every branch of national industry, that may be thought proper, against the hostile legislation and regulations of foreign nations, appears to us very surprising, and especially so, after the uniform exercise of the power, (if not lately unquestioned) from a meeting of the very first Congress after the constitution, to the present moment; and after embargos have been laid and long continued and actual prohibition and

total nonintercourse frequently resorted to.

With all the respect for those who entertain the opinion, that this has not been granted, to which talents and undoubted patriotism unite many of them, we cannot entertain a shade of doubt upon the subject. And the late masterly argument and view of it presented to the public by one of the fathers of the constitution, appears to us so conclusive, that we cannot resist the belief that it will carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind. It has left nothing for us to do.

The communication recently made to Congress by the President of the United States, which we presume has been read with interest and attention by you all, exhibits a great degree of propriety in our national conduct, and affords the best evidence of its ability, fidelity and judgment, in which our national government has been administered for the last ten years.

Notwithstanding the large sum which have been expended on the internal improvement and objects connected therewith on the former, and gradual increase of the national debt, that scourge of nations, we are assured by the able officers who preside the national finances, that in less than five years, the national debt, when our whole resources will be at the disposal of the representatives of the people, to be applied in any manner most advisable to the promotion of the happiness and prosperity of our country.

This prosperous condition of the national treasury affords a favorable opportunity to Congress, to grant such of the states as have received a portion of the public lands, a new portion of that common domain, for purposes of education.

A grant of this description, we believe, been made to nearly all the western states; at which we do not complain, but only express hope that equal justice may be done to all, where all are equally entitled. Such a donation would be peculiarly acceptable to us at this time, when we are making every effort, commensurate with our means, to extend every individual in our community the benefits of education.

In these laudable efforts we the legislature will persevere till the great object shall be accomplished.

Education is not only essential to the perfect enjoyment of that portion of happiness allotted to man in life, but it is equally essential to the preservation of our free institutions, the existence of which involves not only our own happiness, but that of our posterity also.

In a few days our official will expire, and we must beg to be permitted to avail ourselves of the present occasion to express to the general assembly

our grateful acknowledgments for the kind and friendly support which we have invariably received from them. In discharging the government of the State, would have availed but little, if they had not been sustained by the constant co-operation of the legislature. We have the honour to remain, With the highest consideration, Your obt. servant,

JOSEPH KENT.

BLACK FISH.

We learn from the Nantucket Inquirer that sixteen of these creatures recently got stranded, and were captured on the beach of Corfu, a point of land extending into Nantucket harbour. The largest measured about 22 feet in length—and it is estimated they will yield some 30 gallons of oil each. The editor, in noticing the occurrence introduces a dialogue respecting it, which took place between himself and one of his subscribers. The former having accidentally used the technical phrase "devil's tail," the following conversation ensued.

Subscriber. Can't you print a paper without catching hold of the devil's tail? I have heard it called a BLACK ART, and now I believe it. I can't take your paper any longer.

Editor. Has any thing been published in it which gave offence to you? Sub. No; but it is you I wish to patronize and not the Devil.

Ed. The devil has nothing to do with it except his TAIL, and that was employed in printing the BIBLE.

Sub. O dear! and they use it in printing Zion's Herald?

Ed. Most certainly; and it is still used in printing all discourses of a religious and moral nature.

Sub. What! the DEVIL'S TAIL? I don't wonder so much controversy is cherished in Christendom—don't libel their hands?

Ed. With beginners it sometimes does; but they soon get hardened to it. Sub. O mercy on me! my boys never shall be printers.

• THE BAR OF THE PRESS.

NEW THEORY.—A gentleman of the West, who has spent his life in the woods, affirms that the best tree is a non-conductor, or proof against lightning.

Another gentleman from Vermont, where they have very good lightning, discredits the above statement, having known the lightning tear a beech tree in pieces to get at a wild cat.

BILLS OF PUBLIC INTEREST, Before the Legislature of the State of Maryland, January 3, 1899.

JOSEPH KENT.

Mr. KENT, the Executive of the State, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st inst., and to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Sec. 1. That the Executive of the State, be and he is hereby authorized, to cause a bill to be introduced into the next session of the General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the constitution of this State, so as to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, by general ticket.

Sec. 2. That the Executive of the State, be and he is hereby authorized, to cause a bill to be introduced into the next session of the General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the constitution of this State, so as to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, by general ticket.

Sec. 3. That the Executive of the State, be and he is hereby authorized, to cause a bill to be introduced into the next session of the General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the constitution of this State, so as to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, by general ticket.

Sec. 4. That the Executive of the State, be and he is hereby authorized, to cause a bill to be introduced into the next session of the General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the constitution of this State, so as to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, by general ticket.

Sec. 5. That the Executive of the State, be and he is hereby authorized, to cause a bill to be introduced into the next session of the General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the constitution of this State, so as to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, by general ticket.

Sec. 6. That the Executive of the State, be and he is hereby authorized, to cause a bill to be introduced into the next session of the General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the constitution of this State, so as to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, by general ticket.

Sec. 7. That the Executive of the State, be and he is hereby authorized, to cause a bill to be introduced into the next session of the General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the constitution of this State, so as to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, by general ticket.

Sec. 8. That the Executive of the State, be and he is hereby authorized, to cause a bill to be introduced into the next session of the General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the constitution of this State, so as to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, by general ticket.

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Sec. 10. That the Executive of the State, be and he is hereby authorized, to cause a bill to be introduced into the next session of the General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the constitution of this State, so as to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, by general ticket.

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Notice.
The Members of the Agricultural and
Colonization Society, hereby notified,
that the annual meeting for the
election of Officers, will be held in the
City Hall on Tuesday evening the
13th instant at 7 o'clock.

Farms and Houses

FOR SALE

Five highly improved Farms on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, situated in the following places: 1. On the Falls Road, 2. On the Elk Ridge, 3. On the Elk Ridge, 4. On the Elk Ridge, 5. On the Elk Ridge.

One of the best Houses in the County, situated on the South Charles River, and containing a large number of rooms, and a variety of other improvements.

Wanted to purchase for a gentleman in the City a Farm of good character, for whom a fair price will be paid. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office, No. 3 South Liberty Street, where the public's favour will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, by

H. H. WOOD, Baltimore.

Who will give the highest cash prices for Slaves that may be ordered to be sold in or out of the state.

All persons that have property for sale, and those who wish to purchase, are invited to call at the above Office.

The Hagerstown Fredericktown Annapolis and Eastern papers will please give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to

H. H. WOOD, Baltimore.

Dec 18.

NOTICE

At a meeting of the Officers of the Anne Arundel Colonization Society, held in the City of Annapolis on the 22d inst it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Officers of the Society to make their utmost exertions in collecting contributions for its benefit, and to pay over the same to the Treasurer, on or before the 15th day of January next.

Officers of the Society who may not have received a copy of the constitution and form of subscription paper, can be furnished, by application to the Secretary.

Jan 1.

Caution

All persons are hereby forewarned passing through, or trespassing in any way, with dog or gun, on the subscriber's Farm on South River, called Aberdeen, Officers will be prosecuted according to law, after this notice.

WILLIAM STUART

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel county Orphans Court, December 11th 1828

On application, by petition of Mary Bennett, administratrix of Bennett Hurst, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Bennett Hurst, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of December 1828

Dec 18.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel county Orphans Court, Dec. 16th 1828.

On application by petition of Samuel Sweetser and William Linthicum, executors of Seth Sweetser, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis, and one in the City of Baltimore.

Thos T. Simmons, Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Seth Sweetser, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 16th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of December 1828

Samuel Sweetser, Wm. Linthicum, Executors.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

REMOVAL

The subscriber has removed from No. 27 to No. 71 Market Street, (directly opposite Holiday Street,) Baltimore, where he offers for sale, in addition to his former stock

A NEW SUPPLY OF Fall & Winter GOODS.

Just received from Philadelphia, consisting of

Clothes, Quilted Satinets, Vestings, Plaid and Plain Linseys, Coatings, Baizes, Flannels, Bedticking, Rattlets, Bombazines, Circassias, Tartan Plaids, Black and Coloured Bombazines, and a variety of other Goods, which he offers at reduced prices for cash.

Orders from his friends in the country will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

The spacious store formerly occupied by the subscriber, opposite the Market House, Annapolis, will be rented low to a good tenant.

RICHARD RIDGELY, No. 27.

Swain's Panacea,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c. and all diseases arising from impure blood. It has also been found beneficial in Nervous and Dyspeptic complaints.

Price Two Dollars per bottle, and Twenty Dollars per Dozen.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put up in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass: "Swain's Panacea—Phila."

These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without whose signature is genuine. The medicine consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible, to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to two dollars per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no enema; it is non-toxic, and wonderful in its effects, both from P.

tients and Medical Practitioners.

The highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation and established for its character, which every pen, that dipped in gall, can never tarnish.

The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain Physicians, have their origin either in envy or in the mischievous effects of the numerous imitations.

The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those who shall purchase from any other persons.

Win. Swain, Philadelphia, Sept. 1828.

From Doctor Valentine Mott, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. &c.

I have repeatedly used Swain's Panacea both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

Valentine M. D. New-York, 1st mo 5th, 1824.

From Doctor William P. Dewees, Adjunct Professor of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.

I have much pleasure in saying, I have witnessed the most decided and happy effects in several instances of inveterate disease, from Mr. Swain's Panacea, where other remedies had failed—one was that of Mrs. Brown.

Wm. P. Dewees M. D. Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1823.

From Doctor James Mease, Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of Mr. Swain's Panacea, as a remedy in Scrofula. I saw two inveterate cases perfectly cured by it, after the usual remedies had been long tried without effect—those of Mrs. Officer and Mrs. Campbell.

James Mease, M. D. Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1823.

THE GENUINE PANACEA may be had wholesale and retail at the Proprietor's own prices, of HENRY PRICE, Sole Agent in Baltimore, At the corner of Baltimore and Hanover Streets, Nov. 27.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county Orphans Court, December 2, 1828.

On application by petition of Benjamin M. Snowden and Arabella Snowden, administrators of Gerard H. Snowden, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

Thos T. Simmons, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gerard H. Snowden, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of December 1828

Benjamin M. Snowden, acting Adm'r Dec 2

For Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale, the farm on which he now resides, containing about three hundred and fifty acres of excellent land, well adapted to all agricultural and planting purposes. He will sell this land in parcels, or the whole tract, to suit those inclined to purchase. The improvements on the estate are of the first order; the dwelling is large and commodious, with a large kitchen, in pretty good repair. The garden is one of the finest in the neighbourhood, suitable to every horticultural design. It has also two thriving orchards, one about three years old, the other fifteen, both composed of the choicest fruit. This land lies immediately contiguous to the City of Annapolis; about fifty acres are included within the bounds of the city, and on which stand all the buildings. This land is bounded on one side by a navigable creek making up the Chesapeake Bay. It would be a very desirable situation as a market farm, from the peculiar advantages which it possesses, being not more than two miles from the City. The public houses of the city are not more than a quarter of a mile from the dwelling. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing will view the premises and its improvements for themselves. The terms will

be as follows:—The farm is to be sold for cash, or on credit for six months, or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date; under that sum the cash to be paid, sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Joseph J. Hopkins, Adm'r. W. A. C.

Dec 18.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel county Orphans Court, Dec. 16, 1828.

On application, by petition of Lura Faulkner, administratrix of Benjamin Faulkner late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

Thos. T. Simmons, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Faulkner, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having

claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of June next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of December, 1828.

Lura Faulkner, Adm'r.

Dec 18.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel county Orphans Court, Dec. 9th, 1828.

On application by petition of Jane Chew, Administratrix of Richard Chew, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Annapolis.

Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. of Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Chew, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of December 1828

Jane Chew, Adm'r.

Dec 11.

Caution to Gunners.

The subscriber having sustained considerable damage from Gunners, &c. takes this opportunity of forwarding all persons from hunting or gunning on his BURN POINT farm. The law will be enforced on all who shall hereafter trespass thereon in any way.

George Barber.

Persons

Who have borrowed any Books belonging to the late Jonathan Pinkney, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

Sam. Pinkney.

Jan. 17.

The Journal of Proceedings of the House of Delegates, December Session 1827, Has been completed and is ready for distribution. A few copies for sale at this office, among \$1 50.

For Chester-Town,

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will leave Baltimore on every Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis and Chester-Town, commencing the first Sunday in November. Returning, leave Chester-Town every Monday morning, at the same hour, and after touching at Annapolis, arrive in Baltimore by sun set. She will continue the above route throughout the season.

Passage from Annapolis to Chester-Town, \$2 00

Or, from Chester-Town to Annapolis, \$2 00.

Lemuel C. Taylor, Master Oct. 23.

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer a public sale, on Friday the 9th day of January, 1829, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Miss Hester Hood, deceased, at the Head of South River, part of

The Personal Estate

of said deceased, consisting of Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Potatoes, Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—For all sums of twenty dollars, or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date; under that sum the cash to be paid, sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Joseph J. Hopkins, Adm'r. W. A. C.

Dec 18.

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On application, by petition of Lura Faulkner, administratrix of Benjamin Faulkner late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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On application by petition of Jane Chew, Administratrix of Richard Chew, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Annapolis.

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George Barber.

Persons

Who have borrowed any Books belonging to the late Jonathan Pinkney, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

Sam. Pinkney.

Jan. 17.

Bryan & Bamford,

Merchant Tailors,

Have just received a large and handsome assortment of

CLOTHES AND CASSIMERES, consisting of some of the best Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Drab, Gray, Claret, cloths and Cassimeres.

And a variety of handsome VESTINGS.

All of the LATEST FASHIONS, which they will be happy to make up for their friends in the best style, and at the lowest prices.

Col. 9.

THE ELEGANT STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb and splendid boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday for Annapolis, Cambridge and Eastern, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and returning, leave Eastern every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, and touch at Castle Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.

On every MONDAY morning, she will leave BALTIMORE for CHESTER-TOWN, and return the same day, leaving Chester-Town at one o'clock, P. M. touching at Connetquot (for the Centreville passengers) going and coming.

The Maryland, in order to prevent collision will leave Baltimore on Sunday morning next (and every succeeding Sunday,) at the same hour during the season, at half past nine o'clock, A. M. (for Annapolis.)

The public are respectfully informed that the MARYLAND has been recently fitted up in the best manner, having the most approved copper boilers.

L. G. TAYLOR, Master. May 21.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the farm of the late Jonathan Pinkney, Esq. near Annapolis, two negroes, one named JIM WOOTTEN, aged about thirty years, five feet ten inches high, and of a bright complexion. The other named BEN SNOWDEN, about 19

years old, five feet 8 inches high, very black and walks a little lame. It is supposed that these negroes went away in company with a bright mulatto man named Henry Wallace, belonging to Mrs. Juliana Brice. The clothing of the above negroes is not known. A reward of fifty dollars will be given for the apprehension of the two negroes, or twenty five for each, if taken within this state, and secured in jail so that I get them again; or one hundred dollars for both, or fifty for each if taken out of the state.

Sam. Pinkney, adm'r. of Jane Pinkney.

June 6.

Superior Polishing Powder, For Silver, Brass, Copper, Steel and Tin.

Prepared and Sold by Henry Coulter, ANNAPOIS.

Directions for using the powder. Let the metal be free from grease, by cleansing it with warm soap suds, and then apply the powder in small quantities with a piece of buckskin.

Price—25 cts. per Box.

The above powder is greatly superior, and different from any heretofore discovered.

June 26.

FOR SALE,

Lot Number 1078, lying to the westward of Fort Cumberland, in Allegany county, and containing 60 acres of land. Also Lot Number 10 in the third quarter of the eighth township, in the sixth range of the Military District in Ohio. The above land will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply at this office.

Oct 2

For Sale

The following Lots of Land, lying to the westward of Fort Cumberland, in Allegany county, and containing each 50 acres of land:

Benjamin Marsh 557 50 acs
John Hurley 558 50 do
Thomas King 559 50 do
Paragrippe Alsquith 560 50 do
John Welch 561 50 do
Nicholas Elliott 562 50 do

For further information apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette Oct. 2

Fresh and Salt

WATER

Has just received from the

Some of the best

Some of the best

Some of the best

Some of the best

Some of the best

Some of the best

Some of the best

Some of the best

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Some of the best

The Maryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday, January 15, 1829.

No. 2.

Legislature of Maryland.

House of Delegates.

January 15, 1829.

Mr. Gantt reported a bill, entitled, An act to provide for repairing a certain bridge therein mentioned.

Mr. Phelps reported a bill, entitled, An act to regulate the mode of granting divorces and of ascertaining the nullity of marriages.

Mr. Hope reported a bill, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for making certain roads in Baltimore and Harford counties, passed at December session, 1815, chapter 48.

Mr. Smithson reported a bill, entitled, An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Harford county.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, reported a bill, entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution and form of government of this state, so far as relates to filling vacancies in the house of delegates.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, also reported a bill, entitled, An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the division of Dorchester county into seven separate election districts.

Which said bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hawkins from the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report:

The committee on elections and privileges, to whom was referred the order submitted to them by the house, in reference to the election for Cecil county, report—That they have received a communication from Thomas S. Thomas, esquire, one of the gentlemen returned by the judges of the election as having an equal number of votes with William D. Mercer, esquire, in which he withdraws all opposition to said return; they therefore beg leave to return said order, and recommend its passage.

The committee beg leave further to report, that they have had under their consideration the certificate of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Annapolis, from which it appears, that Richard J. Crabb and John N. Watkins, esquires, received the greatest number of legal votes. They have also considered the memorial of Thomas Anderson, esquire, contesting the seat of John N. Watkins, esquire, and as there has been no evidence presented to the committee to sustain the allegations set forth in said memorial, they beg leave to return it to the house, that they may take such order thereon as they shall deem proper.

All which is respectfully submitted.

John T. Hawkins, Chairman.

By order, Benjamin Seegar, Clk.

Which was twice read, and so much thereof as relates to the election in Cecil county, was concurred in by the house; and, on motion by Mr. Watkins, the said report, so far as it respects the election in the city of Annapolis, was ordered to lie on the table.

The preamble and order, submitted by Mr. Boskirk, on the 5d instant, referred to in the above report of the committee on elections and privileges, was then taken up for consideration, again read, and adopted by the house.

A warrant of election, as directed by the constitution, was accordingly issued, directed to the sheriff of Cecil county, signed by the Speaker, and attested by the Clerk, and transmitted forthwith, by express.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

valid a certain deed of mortgage, therein mentioned, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill reported by Mr. Gough, from the committee on insolvency, entitled, An act for the relief of Henry Locker, an insolvent debtor of the city of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Gantt reported a bill, entitled, An act to provide for repairing a certain bridge therein mentioned.

Mr. Phelps reported a bill, entitled, An act to regulate the mode of granting divorces and of ascertaining the nullity of marriages.

Mr. Hope reported a bill, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for making certain roads in Baltimore and Harford counties, passed at December session, 1815, chapter 48.

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The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, January 8, 1829.

The house met. Were present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The clerk of the senate delivered a bill, originated in, and passed by that body, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts of this state; which was read by its title, and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

And returned the bill, entitled, An act to authorize Edward Browne, former sheriff and collector of Kent county, to complete his collections; endorsed, "will not pass."

Mr. Beckett, chairman of the committee on claims, delivered the following reports on the accounts and proceedings of the treasurer of the western and eastern shores, from the first day of December 1827, to the first day of December 1828; which were read, and, with the accompanying accounts, statements, and other documents from the respective treasury departments, referred to the committee on ways and means, and ordered to be printed, viz.

Marriage licenses	4984 78
Ordinary licenses	15727 82
The penitentiary	8622 36
The public buildings	100 62
Rail road 5 per cent stock	65000
Road stock—for dividends	615
State lotteries	3500
State tobacco inspection in Baltimore	27275 22
The state's wharves in Baltimore	487 84
Tax on plaintiffs	1318 61
Taxes in chancery	934 78
Traders licenses	12375 86
The Union Bank of Maryland	10000
The Union manufacturing Company of Maryland	400
The University of Maryland	1553 56
Victuallers licenses	241 95

Amounting to \$321,036 65

That it appears to your committee, the said treasurer has disbursed in the same time, the sum of two hundred and sixty-seven thousand and two dollars and thirty-one cents, viz. On account of The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road

Company	\$25000
The board of public works	279 68
Chancery records	2398 10
Civil officers	11448 48
Colleges, academies and schools	12999 93
The Colonization Society	1000
Commission—to the state's agent western shore	315 03
The Executive contingent	3374 28
Indian annuities	107 50
Internal improvement sinking fund	615
The judiciary	35705 66
The legislature	43303 35
The library	200
Loans of 1827-8—for interest	4497 17
The militia	8847 93
Miscellaneous account	6256 96
The penitentiary	12295
Penitentiary 5 per cent stock of 1822—for interest	1397 20
Pensions—to officers and soldiers and to their widows	15370 89
The public buildings at the seat of government	8621 94
State tobacco inspection in Baltimore	7225
The state's tobacco warehouses in Baltimore	61692 81
University 5 per cent stock of 1822—for interest	1500
The University Sinking Fund	500
The Washington monument	14249 36

Amounting to \$267,002 31

For all which payments, he has produced to your committee, satisfactory vouchers and receipts.

That it appears to your committee, there remains in the treasury as of 1st December 1828, the said sum of \$335,104 74, funded 3 per cent stock of the United States; \$3143 34, in bills of credit as aforesaid, and thirty thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-three cents, cash, which last sum, they find, stands to his credit as treasurer, in the Farmers Bank of Maryland; and is subject to the following appropriations, viz.

Balance of cash in the treasury, 1st December 1828 \$30,325 73

Deduct appropriations to that day and then unexpended, to wit,

To pay civil officers	\$2861 10
The judiciary	7095
Pensions—to officers and soldiers of the revolution	5022 11
The keeper of the government house	25
The journals of accounts from 1825 to 1827, inclusive	81 85
Indian annuities	44 17
Commission to the state's agent western shore	364
Expenses on account of the militia	306 88
Colleges, academies and schools	2100
For the addition to the penitentiary, pr. act of 1826, ch. 229	6000
Interest on Penitentiary 5 per cent stock of 1822 and loan of 1828	581 91
Ditto on University 5 per cent stock of 1822	250
Ditto on loans of 1827, per acts of 1826, ch. 211 and 250	947 91
Ditto on rail road 5 per cent stock	520 80
Rent of tobacco warehouse in Baltimore	833 23
The states' inspectors of Tobacco in Baltimore and their clerks	950
The claims liquidated in pursuance of Res. No. 10 of 1823	82 03
The mayor and city council of Baltimore, pr. act of 1827, ch. 111	2390 17
The appropriation for 1828, pr. act of 1826, ch. 53, sec. 6, for the augmentation of the library	200
The contribution to the rail road sinking fund, of 10 per cent, on \$25000, in pursuance of ch. 104 of 1827	2500
For 1828, to the trustees of the University of Maryland, in pursuance of ch. 198, of 1827	500

Deficit as of 1st of Dec. 1828, (Continued to last page.)

Whiskey

Whiskey, which has been distilled from grain, by the process of distillation, and is of a fine, clear, and sparkling quality, and is sold at the following prices, viz.

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(Continued from fourth page.)
Mr. Rogerson, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following reports.
The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to which was referred the petition of William Byas, of Dorchester county, praying for a further remuneration for his services during the revolutionary war, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report—That they are of opinion that the prayer of the petitioner is unreasonable, and ought not to be granted; they therefore recommend that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

By order,
George A. Farquhar, Com. Clk.
The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to which was referred the petition of Susanah Ridenour, of Frederick county, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report—That they are of opinion that she is not entitled to a pension, they therefore recommend, that she have leave to withdraw her petition.

By order,
George A. Farquhar, Com. Clk.
Which reports were severally twice read, and concurred in.
Mr. Turner of Baltimore county, from the select committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of John Morris, alias John Morrison, of Baltimore county. And,
Mr. McMahon of Baltimore city, from the select committee, to which the subject was referred, reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate The Baltimore Screw Dock Company.

Which said bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.
Mr. Wright of Dorchester, chairman of the select committee, to which was assigned the duty of preparing and reporting rules and regulations, proper to be observed for conducting business in the house of delegates, during the present session of the general assembly, made a report; which was read, laid on the table, ordered to be printed, and that the usual entry thereon on the journal, at full length, be now dispensed with.

On motion by Mr. Done, it was,
Ordered, That the said report be made the order of the day for Tuesday next, the 13th inst.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the division of Dorchester county into seven separate election districts, endorsed, "will pass, with the proposed amendments," which amendments were read the first, and, by a special order, the second time, and being severally assented to, the said bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill reported by Mr. Smith of Calvert, entitled, An act to provide for the repairing a certain bridge therein mentioned, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Sutton, it was Ordered, That the bill, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator to be elected immediately by the people, be made the order of the day for Thursday next, the 15th inst.

Mr. Lee, chairman of the committee on internal improvement, to which was referred the memorial of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, delivered a report, accompanied by the bill therein referred to, entitled, An act to authorize the employment of slaves from the state of Virginia, by the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, their agents, &c. which report was read, and is as follows:

The committee on internal improvement have had under consideration the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and beg leave to report in part, that they consider the prayer of the memorialists, to authorize the employment of slaves from the state of Virginia, is reasonable and ought to be granted; and that the interests of the work is likely to be materially promoted thereby. It is, therefore, in accordance with this view that your committee have reported a bill for that purpose.

All which is respectfully submitted.
A. Lee, Chairman.

The said bill was then read the first time, and on motion by Mr. Hughes, ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

On motion by Mr. Lee, the said bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday next, the 15th inst.

The house then adjourned until Monday morning ten o'clock.

MONDAY, January 12th, 1829.

The house met. Were present the same members as on Saturday, except the honourable Mr. Chapman, the speaker. Whereupon,
On motion of Mr. Watkins, the house proceeded, by ballot, to the choice of a speaker pro tempore.

Archibald Lee and Richard Thomas, esquires, having been severally nominated for that office, and the ballots of the members collected in the ballot box, upon examination thereof by the clerk and assistant clerk, it appeared, that of the fifty-six ballots taken, Mr. Thomas had received twenty six votes, Mr. Lee had received twenty-four votes, and that there were six blanks.

Mr. Thomas was therefore declared duly elected the speaker of the house of delegates, pro tempore, and, being conducted by Messrs. Lee and Hood to the speaker's chair, he took his seat accordingly.

The proceedings of Saturday were then read.

Mr. Hitch presented a petition of James Mitchell, of Alexander, of Worcester county, praying some pecuniary aid may be provided by a county assessment, for his support.

Mr. Semmes presented a petition of Nathaniel T. Ranten, of Prince-George's county, praying some pecuniary relief may be provided by a county assessment, for the support of James Ranten, of said county, a lunatic.

Ordered, That the said petitions be severally referred to the committee on the subject to which they respectively relate.

Mr. M'Pherson presented a petition of Davis Richardson, of Frederick county, praying for the passage of a law or resolution, authorising the register of the land office for the western shore to issue for his use a land warrant in lieu of one alleged to have been lost, or to afford such other relief as shall seem fit; which petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. M'Pherson, Kemp and Shriver.

Mr. Stockett asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to alter the mode of executing capital punishments in this state. And, on his motion, it was Ordered, That the standing committee on crimes and punishments prepare and report said bill.

Mr. Bowles asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill supplementary to the act, entitled, An act to authorise the governor and council of Maryland to appoint the inspectors of flour for this state, passed at December session 1825, chapter 174.

And, on his motion, it was Ordered, That the standing committee on inspections prepare and report said bill.

Mr. Kent asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend an act passed at December session 1825, chapter 206. And, on his motion, it was Ordered, That a select committee, con-

sisting of five members, be appointed by the speaker to prepare and report said bill. Messrs. Kent, Done, Hood, Hope and Phelps, were appointed the said committee pursuant to the order.

At the hour of twelve o'clock, the house proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, being the bill, reported by Mr. Phelps, entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution, so as to reduce the number of delegates from each county, and the city of Annapolis; When
On motion by Mr. Phelps, it was

Ordered, That the further consideration of said bill be postponed until Wednesday next, the 14th instant, and that it be made the order of that day.

Mr. Rogerson, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report:

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims to which was referred the petition of Robert Alcock, of Anne-Arundel county, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:
Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to Robert Alcock, of Anne-Arundel county, or to his order, during life, in half yearly payments, a sum of money, equal to the half pay of a private, as a further remuneration for his services during the revolutionary war.

By order,
Geo. A. Farquhar, Com. Clk.
Which report was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gough, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report:

The committee on insolvent laws, to which was referred the petition of William Evans, having considered the same, report—That he have leave to withdraw his petition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Stephen H. Gough, Chairman.

Ben. Seegar, Com. Clk.

By order,
Which report was twice read, and concurred in by the house.

Mr. Hughlett, from the select committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of the citizens of Maryland, holding persons of colour to service for a term of years, and to prevent their absconding. And,

Mr. Gannt, from the select committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, passed at November session eighteen hundred and nine, chapter seventy-six.

Which said bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hughes, chairman of the select committee, to which the subject was referred, reported a bill, entitled, An act to allow Adam Robb, executor of Upton Beall, late clerk of Montgomery county court, further time to complete certain records; which bill was read the first, and, by a special order, the second time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Yoe submitted the following order:

Ordered, That the Speaker issue subpoenas directed to the Sergeant at Arms, for such witnesses as the sitting member and Thomas Anderson the memorialist, claiming to have received a majority of legal votes, may direct, and that they be made returnable on the day of before.

Which was twice read; when,
Mr. Watkins offered as a substitute for said order, the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas by the certificate of the Mayor and Aldermen, judges of election for the city of Annapolis, and the report of the committee on elections and privileges, it appears that Richard J. Crabb and John N. Watkins, have a majority of the legal votes, and as there is no allegation that any other candidate has a higher number of votes, Therefore,

Resolved, That Richard J. Crabb and John N. Watkins, are duly elected delegates for said city.

Which were twice read; and the question being taken on the adoption of the substitute proposed, it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Yoe then asked and obtained permission of the house to withdraw the said order. And,

On motion by Mr. Done, it was Ordered, That the memorial of Thomas Anderson, of the city of Annapolis, contesting the seat in this house of John N. Watkins, esquire, as a delegate for said city, be again referred to the committee on elections and privileges, and that the said committee be vested with power to send for persons and papers.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to allow Adam Robb, executor of Upton Beall, late clerk of Montgomery county court, further time to complete certain records, endorsed, "will pass." Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed.

And delivered a bill, originated in, and passed by the senate, entitled, An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act to regulate elections; which bill was read by its title, and, on motion by Mr. Done, referred to the committee on elections and privileges.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, January 13, 1829.

Mr. Miller presented a memorial of Jacob Mumma, of Washington county, on behalf of himself and other creditors of the Potomack Company, praying that a law may pass authorising the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to pay certain judgments obtained against the Potomack Company in 1818; which memorial was referred to the committee on internal improvement.

Mr. Watkins presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Annapolis, protesting against a repeal of the Primary School laws, and praying for amendments thereto; which memorial was referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Stockett asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act relating to Anne-Arundel county court.

Mr. Hood asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to abolish the levy court and commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, and for other purposes; And,

Mr. Hughes, from the select committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill, entitled, An act to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs upon state fines; which bill was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Turner, of Baltimore county, chairman of the committee on divorces, reported a bill, entitled, An act to authorise marriage in certain cases; which bill was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Wright of Dorchester, the first section was amended, by inserting, after the word "state," in the fourth line of that section, the following words, "or cities of Baltimore and Annapolis."

On motion by Mr. Buskirk, the further consideration of said bill was postponed, and it was again laid on the table.

On motion by Mr. Wright of Dorchester, the said bill was made the order of the day for Friday next, the 16th instant.

The several orders of the day were postponed.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, January 15, 1829.

BILLS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Before the Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Stuart reported a further supplement to an act to incorporate an insurance company in Baltimore town.

This bill provides that the Baltimore insurance company, in addition to the objects contemplated by the original act of incorporation thereof, and the several supplements thereto, for the investment of its funds, to invest any portion thereof, not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in real estate, in such manner and at such periods as the president and directors of said company for the time being, may judge expedient and most beneficial to the institution.

Mr. Phelps reported a bill to alter and amend the constitution so as to reduce the number of delegates from each county, and the city of Annapolis.

This bill provides that the free white male citizens of the several counties of this state, and the city of Annapolis, above twenty-one years of age, and no other, having resided twelve months in this state, and six months in the county or city of Annapolis, as the case may be, next preceding the election at which they may offer to vote, shall, on the first Monday of October eighteen hundred and thirty, and at all times thereafter, have a right to vote for not more than three delegates from each county, and one from the city of Annapolis, to the general assembly.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Kennedy reported a bill to repeal an act to regulate the licensing of traders, keepers of ordinaries and others, passed at December session 1827.

All licenses which have been granted under the original act are declared to be good and effectual for one year from the time of granting the same, any provision in the fore-said act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

All prosecutions commenced against any person or persons for infractions, or supposed infractions of said act, are directed to be discontinued.

Mr. Dennis reported a bill supplementary to an act to regulate elections.

From and after the passage of this act, at all elections of delegates to the general assembly, elections of the electors of the senate, elections of electors of president and vice president of the United States, of representatives in congress, and of sheriffs, it shall be lawful for a justice of the peace of the respective county in which such election is held, to qualify the judges of such respective election, and their clerks; and the oaths administered by such justice shall be as valid as if administered in the manner heretofore prescribed by law.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Poets delight to tune their lays,
And sing in some fair damsel's praise,
While I, no poet, must perforce,
Write praises of my favorite horse,
Now may their daisies ever be,
True unto them as he to me.

On my Horse Traveller.

That noble bay gelding delighted I ride,
So nervous his limbs and so sleek his hide,
From some chosen stock, he surely was bred,
How fine is his eye, how well form'd his head.

Not the Gnomus Eclipse from Long Island shore,
Who beat all the horses that'er ran before,
Is prouder like the horse, who five years and more,
In pleasure and safety his master has bore.

Long and rough are the trials he often has pass'd,
Yet he has gone well from first to the last,
And with the good health he still has in store,
Can travel these roads as well as before.

He may not be finest, but yet he is fine,
I do not thus praise him because he is mine,
Come travel with me and then you will see,
In 'spight of yourself, in his praise you'll agree.

In figure and gait, in action and size,
He has what lovers of horses most prize,
His colour is bay, a colour the best,
His mane is black, and flows like a crest.

He's mild in his temper, yet sprightly his eye,
And scarcely an object unseen passes by,
His age it is none, he's just in his prime,
And deserving the praises I've given in rhyme.

BELLWAGER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

A few days past I remarked to a friend of mine, that I had seen a friend of ours who had flamed tonight—and laughingly observed I was apprehensive it proceeded from too great use of the parts during the Presidential canvass. He promptly replied, "Why Doctor, he must be dying with Quinsy!" They were both Adams men, and I think it too good to be lost.

Celebration

Of the 8th of January, at the Rising Sun Tavern, A. A. Gully, Md.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, at an early hour a very respectable company assembled, and about four o'clock partook of a sumptuous dinner, prepared and served up in a superior manner by Mr. Kitts, where every delicacy of the season was displayed, which, combined with the occasion, was well calculated to inspire the company with that mirth and hilarity which prevailed around the festive board. The decorations of the table displayed much taste, added to which a handsome Goblet of Hickory wood, was produced by Mr. Furlong, which during the drinking of toasts, was passed around the company, from which each sipped a portion of the mirth inspiring nectar.

Mr. Thomas Furlong was appointed President, and Mr. Wm. Sands Vice President.

After the clock was removed, the singing toasts were drank standing.

1. "The day we drank toasts," when we were young and full of merriment, and wide spreading lighthearted.

2. Gen. Andrew Jackson—Alas! he is no more, but his name is still on our lips, and his memory is still fresh in our minds.

3. The United States—may she ever be free and happy, and may her people be united and loyal.

4. The President—may he ever be successful in his administration, and may his people be united and loyal.

5. The Vice President—may he ever be successful in his administration, and may his people be united and loyal.

6. The Secretary of State—may he ever be successful in his administration, and may his people be united and loyal.

7. The Attorney General—may he ever be successful in his administration, and may his people be united and loyal.

8. The Chief Justice—may he ever be successful in his administration, and may his people be united and loyal.

9. The Speaker of the House—may he ever be successful in his administration, and may his people be united and loyal.

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83. The Secretary of State of the United States—may he ever be successful in his administration, and may his people be united and loyal.

84. The Attorney General

Fresh and Splendid
VELVET CLOTHES.
GEORGE WYNNE.
Merchant Tailor,
Has just returned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, with a
Large Stock of Goods,
In his line, consisting of
Some of the best Velvet Cloths, and
an assortment of Cassimeres,
and a variety of
VESTINGS,
Of the latest fashions, with an
assortment of
Stocks, Gloves, Collars & Suspender,
All of which he will sell low for Cash
or to punctual men on moderate terms.
Sept. 18.

For Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale, the farm on which he now resides, containing about three hundred and fifty acres of excellent land, well adapted to all agricultural and planting purposes. He will sell this land in parcels, or the whole tract, to suit those inclined to purchase. The improvements on the estate are of the first order; the dwelling is large and commodious, with a large kitchen, in pretty good repair. The garden is one of the finest in the neighbourhood, suitable to every horticultural design. It has also two thriving orchards, the one about three years old, the other fifteen, both composed of the choicest fruit. This land lies immediately contiguous to the city of Annapolis; about fifty acres are included within the bounds of the city, and on which stand all the buildings. This land is bounded on one side by a navigable creek making up the Chesapeake Bay. It would be a very desirable situation as a market farm, from the peculiar advantages which it possesses, being not more than two miles from the Bay. The public houses of the city are not more than a quarter of a mile from the dwelling. A further description is deemed unnecessary as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing will view the premises and its improvements for themselves. The terms will be made accommodating. Apply to the subscriber upon the premises, or to J. I. Speed, attorney at law of the city of Annapolis.

J. I. SPEED DUVALL.
Annapolis Dec. 26.

State of Maryland, sc.

December 11th, 1828

On application, by petition of Mary Hurst, administratrix of Bennett Hurst late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis. Thos T. Simmons, Reg. of Wills. A. A. C.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Bennett Hurst, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of June next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of December 1828.

Dec 18. *S* Mary Hurst, Adm'x. 6w

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Dec. 16th, 1828.

On application by petition of Samuel Sweetser and William Linthicum, executors of Seth Sweetser, late of Anne

Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis, and one in the City of Baltimore.

Thos. T. Simmons,
Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

—

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Seth Sweetser, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 16th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of December 1818.

Samuel Sweetser, }
Wm. Linthicum, } Extra.

Dec. 18.

at this office, range \$1.50.

Coach and Harness Making.

Jonathan Hutton

Still continues the above business at his Shop, in West street, just above the Farmers' Bank. His Carriages will be made of the best materials, and every attention paid in their construction to unite in them durability and neatness. He respectfully solicits public patronage.

He has on Hand

A FIRST RATE FASHIONABLE
Gig and Harness,

made of the best materials, and of the latest fashion.

ALSO

A Light, Fashionable Second Hand

Coach and Harness.

In complete order.
Both of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Jan. 1

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of Stephen Linthicum, at suit of John Clayton, surviving partner of Bennett Harrison, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, of him the said Stephen Linthicum, of, in and to all that

Tract of Land

Called 'Hedding,' lying and being in Anne Arundel county, being the dwelling plantation wherein the said Stephen Linthicum now resides, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres of land, more or less, also

Two Horses;

and on Friday the 30th day of January instant, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at one o'clock

R. Welch, of Ben.

late Sheriff A. A. county.

January 8.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of two decrees of the Court of Chancery, affirmed in the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of the State of Maryland, in the cases of Thomas J. Hall, administrator of Thomas Tongue, vs. William Weems and William H. Hall, junior vs. William Weems, the subscriber as trustee will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, at James Williams' Tavern, Annapolis, on Friday the 30th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, a

Parcel of Land,

lying in Anne Arundel county, on which the said William Weems now resides, being part of Portland Manor and containing three hundred acres of land, more or less. This farm is one of the most valuable in its neighbourhood. Its soil is fertile, and adapted to the growth of tobacco, wheat, corn, rye and oats. The improvements are a dwelling house, and necessary out-houses, which at a small expense may be placed in complete order. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to visit and examine the property.

The terms of sale are—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the chancellor; and upon the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers, in fee simple, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainants and defendant, and their assigns, each of their heirs, executors or administrators.

Somerville Pinkney, Trustee.

The property above mentioned being to be sold in part to satisfy a debt due to the late Thomas Tongue, the creditors of the said Tongue are requested to attend the sale for the protection of their interests.

Jan. 8.

In Chancery,

3d January, 1829.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Louis Gassaway, trustee for the sale of the mortgaged property of Henry Childs, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 3d day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the Annapolis newspapers, before the 3d day of February next.

The report states, that 3.20 acres of land sold at seven dollars per acre.

True copy,

Test.

Ramsay Waters,
Reg. Cur. Can.

January 8

(Continued from last page.)

Also delivered a letter from Thomas S. Thomas, dated the 13th instant, addressed to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of this House, signifying an acceptance of his appointment as a member of the executive council of the state, and his intention to attend at the seat of government, in a few days, to the duties of said appointment; referred by the senate to the consideration of this house.

The said letter was read.

And delivered the following message, which was read:

By the Senate, January 15, 1829.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate have received your message proposing to go into the election of bank directors on the 20th instant, and accede thereto.

By order,

Louis Gassaway, Clk.

On motion by Mr. Phelps, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to regulate the mode of granting divorces, and of ascertaining the nullity of marriages, was made the order of the day for Wednesday next the 21st instant.

On motion by Mr. Gantt, it was Ordered, That this house proceed on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, to the election of a director, on the part of the state, in the Bank of Baltimore.

Mr. Kemp asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to preserve the side walks in the town of Liberty, in Frederick county. And, on his motion, it was Ordered, That a select committee, consisting of three members, be appointed by the Speaker, to prepare and report said bill. Messrs. Kemp, M'Pherson and Shriver, were appointed the said committee, pursuant to the order.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the bill reported by him from the committee on insolvency, entitled, An act for the relief of E. D. Smith, an insolvent debtor of the city of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, by a special order, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill reported by Mr. McMahon of Baltimore city, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore Screw Dock Company, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and placed in the hands of the Speaker, that he might put the question on its passage; when,

On motion by Mr. Blakistone, the said bill was withdrawn from the chair, for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Blakistone then proposed to amend the bill, by inserting the following at the end thereof, as an additional section, viz:

"Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed in anywise to affect the right of the legislature to levy a tax upon the real and personal property of said company, similar to any tax which may be imposed on the real or personal property within this state."

The said amendment was twice read and agreed to.

The bill, so amended, was then passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Lee, the house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, as regards the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the employment of slaves from the state of Virginia, by the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, their agents, &c. And the question recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. Turner of Baltimore county, and depending yesterday; When,

Mr. Eccleston moved to postpone said bill and amendment indefinitely.

And, on the question, Will the house agree thereto? it was decided in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Lee, the said bill was then laid on the table.

And, on motion by Mr. Eccleston the said bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday the 27th instant.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Wright of Dorchester, entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution and form of government of this state, so far as relates to filling vacancies in the house of delegates: And in the progress of the second reading thereof,

On motion by Mr. Wright of Dorchester, the first section of the bill was amended, by striking therefrom, the words inserted on the 13th instant, as an amendment, viz: "for the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis," after the words, "in this state," in the 4th line;

On motion by Mr. Done the said section was further amended by striking out the words, "or resignation," after the words, "by death," in the 4th line; and by inserting the words, "between the day of election and the sitting of the legislature," immediately after the words last quoted.

On motion by Mr. Burchenal, the said section was further amended, by the insertion, after the word, "sheriff," in the 4th line, of these words, "or in his absence one any of the coroners."

On motion by Mr. Done, the said bill was then recommitted to the committee that reported it, for the purpose of amendment.

The clerk of the senate delivered a bill, originated in, and passed by that body, entitled, An act to incorporate The Maryland and Virginia Steam Boat Company; which bill was read by its title, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Stewart of Baltimore city, King and Osborn.

MONDAY, January 19, 1829.

The bills passed by this house on Saturday, entitled, An act for the benefit of John Morris, alias John Morrison, of Baltimore county; and an act to suppress duelling; and the resolution in favour of Arthur M'Lean, of Baltimore county, agreed to on Saturday, were sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Brantly presented a petition of George King, of the state of Ohio, an imprisoned debtor in the gaol of Washington county, praying a special act of insolvency may be passed, for his relief; which petition was referred to the committee on insolvency.

Mr. Gaither presented a petition of Rebecca Daley, of Montgomery county, praying for pecuniary relief, in consequence of inability to procure a support.

Mr. Hitch presented a petition of Violet Jackson, of Worcester county, of similar import.

Ordered, that the two last mentioned petitions be severally referred to the committee on the subject to which they respectively relate.

Mr. McMahon of Allegany, presented a petition of John J. Jacob, of Allegany county, who was an officer in the 6th regiment of Maryland troops in the revolutionary army, praying the grant of a warrant for two hundred acres of land in said county; and also the grant of a title to certain lots of land therein mentioned; which petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. McMahon of Allegany, Buskirk and Dilly.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of this house the petitions presented by him, severally praying for the passage of a law to divide Dorchester county into eight separate election districts.

Mr. Denny asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill authorizing the shutting up a certain road in Talbot county.

Mr. Stockett asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution and form of government so far as relates to the council to the governor, and for other purposes. And, on his motion, it was Ordered, That a select committee, consisting of five members, be appointed by

the speaker, to prepare and report said bill. Messrs. Stockett, Hood, Lee, Done and Grason, were appointed the said committee, pursuant to the order.

Mr. Oldson, chairman of the select committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill, entitled, An act to regulate the appointment, and enlarge the powers of the levy court, and to abolish the office of commissioners of the tax in Queen Anne's county. The said bill was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Stockett, entitled, An act relating to Anne Arundel county court. And having been read the second time, it was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Wright of Queen Anne's, it was Ordered, That the committee on ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency and policy of taxing pecuniary legacies.

On motion by Mr. Sutton, the consideration of the bill, reported by him, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator to be elected immediately by the people, which had been made an order of the day for Thursday last, was postponed until to-morrow.

The Committee on Ways & Means

After carefully examining the several subjects submitted to their consideration, make the following report, viz:

The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending the 1st of December 1828, amounted to

\$297,338 04

The disbursements for the same year amounted to

\$67,002 31

Leaving in the treasury on the 1st day of December 1828,

\$0,325 73

Subject to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending the 1st of December 1828, amounting to

\$3,156 01

Exceeding the balance then remaining in the treasury and making a deficit of

\$2,830 28

To which add the journal of accounts for the present session,

\$45,000 00

Making a total deficit of

\$47,830 28

The above presents a fair estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the first day of December 1828.

The committee on claims having heretofore made a full and detailed report of the treasurer's proceedings for the past year, which is now before the house, this committee deem it unnecessary to repeat the particulars therein contained; and have only submitted this statement, to show the deficit for the fiscal year ending on the 1st day of December 1828, now to be provided for, in addition to the current expenses of the present year.

It will be observed from the foregoing statement, that the deficit for the fiscal year ending the first day of December 1828, is much less than the estimate of the treasurer or of the committee on ways and means. This variation is easily accounted for, when it is recollected, that the estimates referred to, were made under the then existing laws, which in pursuance of the recommendation of the committee, have since been amended, as to lessen the expenditures and increase the revenue of the state, as will appear by the following statement, viz:

The treasury has been relieved from the annual charge on account of the penitentiary amounting to 7,350 dollars, and the miscellaneous and additional expenses, estimated at 22,000 dollars and amounting to near that sum in 1827, have been reduced to \$11,526 82; whilst the revenue of the state was considerably increased by several acts of assembly, particularly "An act to authorize the sale of a portion of the unsubscribed shares reserved for the state in the Union Bank of Maryland," and "An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others."

This decrease of expenditure and increase of revenue, will fully account for the difference between the estimates and the actual deficit, and prove that the former were almost literally correct.

It is also pleasing to remark, that although the most important revenue measure recommended by the committee, and adopted by the house of delegates at their last session, was rejected by the co-ordinate branch of the legislature, the treasury has been competent to meet the public demands; but this state of things will not continue, unless efficient means shall be adopted, to establish a permanent and equitable system of revenue, adequate to the expenses of the state.

The following is a statement of the probable receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 1st day of December 1829:

THE RECEIPTS.

Dolls. Cts. Dolls. Cts.

For interest on 3 per cent. stock of the United States,

10,053 08

For interest on loan to the trustees of Charlotte Hall School,

160

For fines and forfeitures, amercements, marriage and other licenses granted by the clerks of the counties and Baltimore City Court,

56,000

For escheats and vacant land, &c.

2,000

For taxes in chancery

1,000

For tax on plaintiffs pr. act of Dec. session 1825, ch. 195

2,000

For auctioneers licenses pr. act of Dec. session 1827, ch. 111

6,000

For auction duties per ditto

15,000

For dividends of stock of the Bank of Baltimore, estimated at 8 pr. cent.

10,140

Of Union Bank of Maryland at 5 pr. cent.

1,590

Of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at 6 pr. cent.

11,400

Of the Hagerstown Bank at 6 pr. cent.

1,500

Of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Balto. at 8 pr. cent.

1,333 34

Of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Balto. at 5 pr. cent.

750

Of the Franklin Bank of Balto. at 8 pr. cent.

1,800

Of the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland at 4 pr. cent.

400

Of the Marine Bank of Balto. at 6 pr. cent.

600

Of the Mechanics Bank of

Balto. at 5 pr. cent. 8,880
Of the Balto. and Fredericktown turnpike road co. at 4 pr. cent. 440
Of the Balto. and York town ditto at 3 pr. cent. 150
From the Medical Professors of the University of Maryland 1,500
From the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary 2,897 82
From State Lotteries 10,000
From the States' tobacco inspection in Baltimore 30,000
From the States' wharves in Balto. for wharfrage 800
On acct. of direct taxes for 1828, 4, 5, 6, 4,000

Total 173,530

From which deduct the deficit of the 1st December 1828, including the Journal of Accounts for the present session

47,830 28

There will then remain applicable to the expenses of the present year

125,700

THE EXPENDITURES.

For the salaries of the following civil officers, viz:

The governor \$2,666 67

The council 2,500

Their clerk 1,500

Their messenger 450

The treasurer of the western shore 2,000

The treasurer of the eastern shore 450

The trustee 200

The librarian 300

The clerk of the house of delegates 400

The clerk of the senate 150

The examiner general of the western shore, his fees deducted 600

The examiner general of eastern shore, his fees deducted 150

The register of the land office W. S.

20

The register of the land office E. S.

20

For pensions to officers, soldiers and their widows

20,475

For donations to colleges, academies and schools

12,000

For expenses on account of Militia, viz:

For salary to the armours for the western shore, \$500 and 300

800

Armourer for the eastern shore

900

For rents of gun house and magazine

95

On account of the Judiciary, viz:

For salary to the chancellor

3,400

The chief judge of Baltimore city court

2,400

The chief judges of the 6 judicial districts

12,200

The judge of the land office

12,800

E. shore

400

For per diem to the messenger court of chancery estimated at

200

The sheriff of the court of appeals W. S. ditto

210

The sheriff of the court of appeals E. S. ditto

35

The clerk of the court of appeals W. S. ditto

180

The clerk of the court of appeals E. S. ditto

25

For Indian annuities

130

For interest on Penitentiary 5 pr. cent. stock of 1822 and loan of 1828

2,897 82

For interest on University 5 per cent stock of 1822,

1,500

For interest on Rail Road 5 pr. cent. stock,

1,250

For interest on loans of 1827 per acts of 1826, chs. 211 & 250,

3,400

For the University Sinking Fund per act of 1821, ch. 88, sec. 10,

500

For the sinking fund under the direction of the Board of Public Works,

590

For the augmentation of the Library per act of 1826, ch. 53, sec. 3

200

For binding books therein, per resolution No. 26 of 1827,

25

For rent of one Tobacco Warehouse in Baltimore to 1st April 1829,

666 67

For salaries to the states' inspectors of tobacco in Baltimore and their clerks,

5,700

For so much to build or purchase a tobacco warehouse in Baltimore, for the completion of the chancery records,

1,101 90

For salary to the keeper of the government house,

200

For the use of the Colonization Society for 1829 per act of 1826, ch. 172,

1,000

For the education of the indigent deaf and dumb per act of 1827, ch. 140,

3,500

For the mayor and city council of Baltimore, per act of 1827, ch. 111, (for 1829.)

15,000

For the trustees of the University of Maryland per act of 1827, ch. 193, (for 1829)

the states subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.	20,000	
or contingent expenses estimated at	3,000	
or miscellaneous and additional expenses, certain and probable estimated at	15,000	188,069 96
Exceeding the receipts, and making a deficit on 1st December 1829,		59,295 46
which add journal of accounts for December session 1829,		45,000
Total		\$104,295 46

The above is a full and fair estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year, under the existing laws, and shows at one view the amount of deficit to be provided. The time has arrived when we must adopt some efficient, permanent and equitable system of revenue, to sustain the character and credit of the state. Upon this subject the house of delegates, the immediate representatives of the people, have heretofore decided, and that decision has been approved and supported by the people themselves. At the December session 1826, a system of taxation based upon the principle laid down in the 13th article of the bill of rights, here it is declared, that "every person in the state ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property within this state," passed the house of delegates by a large majority. At the subsequent session, a similar system of taxation, based upon the same principle was passed with great care, and received the approbation of a large majority. This repeated manifestation of the public will cannot be mistaken, and your committee can see no reason for departing from the principles laid down by our predecessors.

Governed by these views, a system of taxation has been prepared and presented to the house. This system provides for the valuation and assessment of all property, with a view to an equal and just tax.

The tax required by the wants of the state is so small in amount, only five cents in the hundred dollars, that it will scarcely be felt by the great mass of the people, but from embracing a large portion of property, which has heretofore escaped taxation altogether, will yield, light as it is, considerable revenue, and enable us not only to pay the current expenses of government and the interest on such loans as may be required, to meet our engagements relative to internal improvement, but to establish and support, with the aid of existing funds, a liberal and enlightened system of popular education. The above is the only measure your committee deem it necessary to recommend at this time, in aid of the existing revenue, because it perfects the whole system recommended at the last session of the legislature.

It is now proper, that they should recommend such measures, and make such suggestions, as they believe best calculated to lessen the expenditures of the state.

In examining the probable demands upon the treasury for the present year, the large amount required by the provisions of two acts of the general assembly, passed at December session 1827, chapters 104 and 105, to create a sinking fund for the purpose of redeeming the loans negotiated to pay the state's subscription to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, arrested the attention of the committee, and after mature deliberation, they have determined to recommend a repeal of all such parts of said acts, as require that ten per centum at the least on the gross amount of each loan, should be invested in some safe and productive stock for the eventual redemption of such loan, because so large an appropriation at this time, would bear too heavily upon the treasury, and your committee can perceive no good likely to result from such a course.

These splendid works, now in a state of rapid progression, are calculated more for the benefit of posterity, than of the present generation, therefore it would not only be oppressive, but unjust, for the whole burden to fall upon the people of the present day, many of whom will have passed off the stage of life, before any benefit can be derived from them.

The true policy is to make ample provision for the payment of the interest on the amount of the state's subscription, and so soon as the works themselves yield a dividend to the stockholders, to appropriate the whole amount arising therefrom, in aid of the sinking fund already created by law, which directs, that any premium obtained by the stock issued by the treasurer, for the purpose of paying the state's subscription to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, "shall be invested in some safe and productive stock, at the discretion of the treasurer, with the advice and consent of the governor and council, for the time being; and the interest, dividends or profits, arising from such investment or investments, shall be reinvested as aforesaid, for the eventual redemption of said loans." This is a fund properly applicable to the object to which it is appropriated, and when aided by the smallest profit, which the least sanguine calculate on receiving from the investments in these works, will, in a few years, extinguish the whole debt created by our subscription, and by thus dividing the burden through a series of years, it will be too light to be oppressive at any particular period of time. The premium obtained on the stock already issued and sold to pay our subscription to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, is ten per centum, which has been invested, and if a like premium should be obtained for similar issues, the sinking fund created from that source alone will be considerable.

The course recommended above, will relieve the treasury from the payment of 25,000 dollars the present year. In addition to this, there is a fair prospect that the expenses of a session of the legislature now estimated at 45,000 dollars, may be curtailed at the present as well as future sessions. Should these expectations be realized, the estimate may be reduced to 40,000 dollars, which will reduce the estimated deficit of the first of December 1829, to \$29,295 46 cents. To which add the journal of accounts for the next session 40,000 dollars, making a total deficit on the first of December 1829, of sixty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-six cents, instead of one hundred and four thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-six cents, the estimated deficit under the existing laws.

The following statement exhibits the amount of the productive capital of the state.

Funded pr. et. stock of the United States	335,104 74
Stock of the Bank of Baltimore	174,000 00
Of the Union Bank of Maryland	31,800 00
Of the Hagerstown Bank	25,000 00
Of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore	16,666 66

Of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore	18,000 00
Of the Marine Bank of Baltimore	10,000 00
Of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore	18,000 00
Of the Farmers Bank of Maryland	190,000 00
Of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore	48,800 00
Of the Baltimore and Frederick-town turnpike road	10,000 00
Of the Baltimore and York-town turnpike road	5,000 00
Of the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland	10,000 00
Loan to the trustees of Charlotte Hall School,	2,668 67
Balance due from clerks, sheriffs, collectors and others	48,863 43
Total	\$935,601 50

The following is a statement of the unproductive capital of the state.	
Loan to the Potomac company	\$30,000 00
Stock of the Potomac company	120,444 45
Stock of the Elkton Bank of Maryland	10,000 00
Loan to the trustees of St. Peter's free school	3,000 00
Stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company	50,000 00
Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company	25,000 00
Bonds installed and not installed	25,928 64
Total	264,373 09

It will be perceived that the amount of unproductive capital has diminished within the last year. The Union Manufacturing Company, the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore and the Marine Bank of Baltimore, in which institutions the state owns stock amounting to \$68,500 00, have declared dividends since the last session of the legislature, and for the future may be estimated as permanent sources of revenue.

The stock in the Potomac company amounting to \$120,444 45, and the loan to the same company, making a total of \$160,444 45, have been subscribed for stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, in pursuance of an act of the general assembly passed at December session 1825, chapter 180, and will in all probability in a few years yield a dividend to the state. The stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company will probably yield a dividend the ensuing year; from which it appears the large unproductive capital of the state, that only a year since amounted to \$296,483 53, and yielded no profit, is likely to become a source of permanent revenue. But the great loss sustained by the unproductiveness of so large a portion of capital, admonishes us not to part with any part that is well secured. The three per cent stock though yielding but small dividends, is far preferable to bank stock yielding a much larger interest, because this stock taking a period of ten years has been more productive than the bank stock belonging to the state; for although the stock in some particular bank or banks may have yielded large dividends, others have been unproductive, and the average profit for the period above mentioned, it is believed, will not exceed three per centum. In addition to this, we are in constant danger of loss by the mismanagement and dishonesty of bank officers, as the experience of the last twenty years too clearly proves, whilst the three per cent stock is as stable as the government itself, and if the national government shall continue to move onward in its prosperous career, will be redeemed at par at no distant day. These causes give to this stock great value, and it now may be quoted at 84 dollars for the 100; and even at this high price, it is believed to be the best investment which can be made in the United States. The same causes which induce the purchasers of stock to give so large a price should make us reluctant to sell, for it cannot be more valuable to individuals or corporations than to a sovereign state.

The following statement exhibits the loss of capital sustained by the state, and shows the period for which no dividends were received.

The state had invested in stock in the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore,	\$77,500	
And for certain counties for the use of Free Schools,	13,000	
Total	90,500	
The state now has	46,500	
And the said counties,	7,800	54,300
Loss		36,200
And received no dividends for 6 years.		
The state had in stock of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore,	25,000	
And for certain counties,	27,100	
Total	52,100	
The state now has	16,666 66	
And certain counties,	18,066 66	34,733 32
Loss		17,366 66
The state had in stock of the Union Bank of Maryland,	42,400	
And now has	31,800	10,600
Loss		
Total loss		\$64,166 66

From the Elkton Bank in which the state invested \$10,000, there has been no dividend for upwards of 10 years, and the stock commands no price in market.

The duties of treasurer have been so increased of late years, that it appears to your committee no one man can perform the labour required of that officer; they therefore recommend that he may be authorised by law to employ a clerk. This will only be a small additional expense to the state, as it is proposed to abolish the office of trustee, for which the treasurer now receives two hundred dollars, a moderate addition to which, will be a sufficient compensation for the person filling the office to be created.

The committee deem it unnecessary to notice the Free School fund in any way, because that subject is the appropriate duty of the committee on education.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the committee on ways and means.
Benedict I. Semmes, Chairman.
James H. Milbourne, Clerk.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, January 22, 1829.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties, and the city of Annapolis.

Having been requested by a great number of the voters of this Congressional district to be a candidate to represent them in the next Congress, it is with regret I have to announce my declension of that high honour. My private affairs, and professional engagements, compel me to this. To my friends, whether personal or political, I tender my sincere thanks for the solicitude they have manifested on this occasion, and to assure them I remain their much obliged fellow citizen.

JAMES BOYLE.
Jan. 20, 1829.

In consequence of the length of the report of the Committee on Ways and Means we are compelled to leave out several articles prepared for this week's Gazette.

BILLS OF PUBLIC INTEREST Before the Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Gantt has reported a further supplement to the act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Section 1. That after the passage of this act, in all cases where the original debt or cause of action does not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, it shall be lawful for any one justice of the peace of each respective county, wherein the debtor may reside, to hear and determine the matter in controversy between the creditor and debtor; and upon the full hearing of the allegations, to give judgment according to the laws of the land, and the equity and right of the matter, in the same manner as such justices of the peace are now authorized to do, when the debt and damages do not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, current money.

Mr. Hightlett has reported a bill for the relief of the citizens of Maryland holding persons of colour to service for a term of years, and to prevent their absconding.

Section 1. That upon the apprehension of any such negro or mulatto servant, it shall be lawful for the county courts of this state to adjudge and extend the term of service to a longer term, as fully to indemnify the master or mistress for all expenses and loss occasioned by the absconding of such servant.

Sec. 2. That upon the application of any master or mistress, to the county court of the county where they reside, upon the apprehension of such absconding servant, it shall be lawful for such court, or in the recess thereof, for any one judge of said court to grant an order for the sale of said negro or mulatto servant, to any person or persons within or without this state.

Sec. 3. It shall be lawful for the purchaser or purchasers to remove said negro or mulatto servant out of this state, and hold the same to service for and during the term set forth in said order, and no longer.

Sec. 4. That upon the passage of any order by the court for the sale of any negro or servant, it shall be the duty of the clerk or register of wills, to shew when and on what terms said negro is entitled to his freedom, together with the order of the court directing the sale, under seal of office, the expense of which shall be paid out of the purchase money.

IN SENATE.

Mr. HIGHT has introduced a bill for the suppression of brutal sports, and exhibitions of cruelty, such as Bull-baiting, Cock fighting, &c. within the limits of the city of Baltimore. Any person guilty of such offences, or of aiding or abetting therein, or guilty of acts of cruelty to any domestic animal, is rendered subject to prosecution and punishment, by fine and imprisonment. If the accused be a slave, the punishment is by stripes. Although some of the officers enumerated in the bill, are, we believe, already punishable by law, yet we think they are still properly introduced, as acts of cruelty to domestic animals, and more especially that most valuable of all, the horse, are of frequent commission, yet they almost invariably are suffered to pass unpunished, either because the attention of grand juries is not directed to the subject, or because they entertain doubts of their authority. There is, in our opinion, but one objection to this bill, namely, the limitation of its operation to the city of Baltimore. The practices which it proposes to suppress exist in every part of the state, and we think if the bill was amended so as to embrace the whole state, it would be rendered more valuable and important.

HYMENEAL.
Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Vinton, Mr. JAMES MILLER, of Anne Arundel county, to Miss LOUISA, Daughter of Mr. John QUINN, of this city.

DIED.—On Monday night, WILLIAM G. Son of Mr. John Thompson, Printer, aged seven years, an interesting and intelligent youth.

Adieu, sweet infant Boy, adieu!
Thy days were few and short
This world was not designed for you;
A Cherub thou art!
God's ta'en thee to a better home,
Celestial and sublime;
I have chosen thee a better doom;
To be anubus by time.

In Chancery,

16th January 1829.
Richard Harwood of Thomas, and Henry B. Harwood, administrators of Benjamin Harwood, vs.

Alfred Sellman, Richard Sellman, and others, the heirs and administrators of Richard Harwood.

The object of this bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Richard Harwood, in order to pay his debts. The bill states that at the time of the death of said Richard Harwood, he was largely indebted to the intestate of the complainants, and that the personal assets which he left are insufficient to pay said debts. It also states, that Benjamin Harwood and Margaret Richardson, wife of Richardson, are non residents.

It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper three weeks successively before the 16th day of February next, give notice to the absent defendants of the object of said bill of complaint, and they be and appear in this court, on or before the 16th day of May next, to answer the premises, and to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy,
Test. Ramsay Waters,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan 22

In Chancery,

16th January 1829.
Thomas B. Owings and Cordelia his wife, against

James Owings and others

The object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of a warehouse situate on Bowley's wharf in the city of Baltimore.

The bill states, that a certain Beale Owings, of Baltimore county, and Richard Owings of Anne Arundel county, were in their life-time seized in fee, as tenants in common, of a warehouse situate on Bowley's wharf in the city of Baltimore; that said Beale Owings, sometime in the year eighteen hundred and two, died intestate, leaving the complainant, Cordelia his widow, as such entitled to dower in said premises. That after the death of said Beale Owings, to wit, on the eighteenth of January eighteen hundred and nineteen, said Richard Owings sold and deeded to a certain James Owings, of the city of Baltimore, all his interest in said house, who now holds the same. That the said Beale Owings left the following children, his heirs at law, to wit, Nathan and Harriet, of Frederick county, which said Harriet is the wife of a certain John Jiams, who resides in the state of Ohio, and Mary the wife of Henry Stevenson of Baltimore city. It is thereupon this sixteenth day of January 1829, adjudged and ordered that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper three successive weeks before the sixteenth day of February next, give notice to said John Jiams, the non resident, of this application, and of the object and substance of the bill, that he be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the sixteenth day of May next, to shew cause if any he has, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test. Ramsay Waters,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan 22

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, in the village of Tracy's Landing, on Monday the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M

A House and Lot,

situate in said village. This property would be a desirable acquisition to any person desirous to engage in the mercantile business, there being a store house in good repair on the premises. The above described property will be sold for cash, payable on the day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and at the risk of Robert H. M'Pherson, the former purchaser.

Jan. 15, 1829.

R. Garner, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of the state of Maryland, the subscriber as trustee will expose at public sale, on Tuesday the 3d day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on the premises of Doct. Frederick P. White, near Waterloo Inn, Elkridge the following negroes, to wit, one negro man named Peter, one negro woman named Nelly, and one negro girl named Juliana, the property of the said Doct. Frederick P. White. The terms of sale are, cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, when the trustee is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Jan. 15, 1829.

Bushrod W. Marriott, Trustee.

Coach and Harness Making.

Jonathan Hutton

Still continues the above business at his Shop, in West street, just above the Farmers' Bank. His Carriages will be made of the best materials, and every attention paid in their construction to unite in them durability and neatness. He respectfully solicits public patronage.

He has on Hand

A FIRST RATE FASHIONABLE

Gig and Harness,

made of the best materials, and of the latest fashion.

ALSO

A Light, Fashionable Second Hand

Coach and Harness

In complete order.

Both of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of Stephen Linthicum, at suit of John Clayton, surviving partner of Bennett Harrison, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, of him the said Stephen Linthicum, of, in and to all that

Tract of Land

Called 'Haling,' lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, being the dwelling plantation whereon the said Stephen Linthicum now resides containing one hundred and thirty-five acres of land, more or less, also

Two Horses;

and on Friday the 30th day of January, instant, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at one o'clock

R. Welch, of Ben.

late Sheriff A. A. county.

January 8.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of two decrees of the Court of Chancery, affirmed in the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of the State of Maryland in the cases of Thomas J. Hall, administrator of Thomas Tongue, vs. William Weems and William H. Hall, junior vs. William Weems, the subscriber as trustee will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, at James Williamson's Tavern, Annapolis, on Friday the 30th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, a

Parcel of Land,

lying in Anne-Arundel county, on which the said William Weems now resides, being part of Portland Manor and containing three hundred acres of land, more or less. This farm is one of the most valuable in its neighborhood. Its soil is fertile, and adapted to the growth of tobacco, wheat, corn, rye and oats. The improvements are a dwelling house, and necessary out-houses, which at a small expense may be placed in complete order. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to visit and examine the property.

The terms of sale are—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the chancellor; and upon the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers, in fee simple, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainants and defendant, and their heirs, and each of their heirs, executors or administrators.

Somerville Pinkney, Trustee.

The property above mentioned being to be sold in part to satisfy a debt due to the late Thomas Tongue, the creditors of the said Tongue are requested to attend the sale for the protection of their interests.

Jan. 8.

In Chancery,

3d January, 1829.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Louis Gassaway, trustee for the sale of the mortgaged property of Henry Childs, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 3d day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the Annapolis newspapers, before the 3d day of February next.

The report states, that 3.0 acres of land sold at seven dollars per acre.

True copy,

3
Ramsey Waters,
Reg. Cur. Can.

(Continued from last page.)

Also delivered a letter from Thomas S. Thomas, dated the 13th instant, addressed to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of this House, signifying an acceptance of his appointment as a member of the executive council of the state, and his intention to attend at the seat of government, in a few days, to the duties of said appointment; referred by the senate to the consideration of this house.

The said letter was read.

And delivered the following message, which was read:

By the Senate, January 15, 1829.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,
The senate have received your message proposing to go into the election of bank directors on the 20th instant, and accede thereto.

By order,

Louis Gassaway, Clk.

On motion by Mr. Phelps, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act to regulate the mode of granting divorces, and of ascertaining the nullity of marriages, was made the order of the day for Wednesday next the 21st instant.

On motion by Mr. Gantt, it was Ordered, That this house proceed on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, to the election of a director, on the part of the state, in the Bank of Baltimore.

Mr. Kemp asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to preserve the side walks in the town of Liberty, in Frederick county. And, on his motion, it was Ordered, That a select committee, consisting of three members, be appointed by the Speaker, to prepare and report said bill. Messrs. Kemp, McPherson and Shriver, were appointed the said committee, pursuant to the order.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the bill reported by him from the committee on insolvency, entitled, An act for the relief of E. D. Smith, an insolvent debtor of the city of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, by a special order, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill reported by Mr. M. Mallon of Baltimore city, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore Screw Dock Company, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and placed in the hands of the Speaker, that he might put the question on its passage; when,

On motion by Mr. Blackstone, the said bill was withdrawn from the chair, for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. Blackstone then proposed to amend the bill, by inserting the following at the end thereof, as an additional section, viz: "Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed in anywise to affect the right of the legislature to levy a tax upon the real and personal property of said company, similar to any tax which may be imposed on the real or personal property within this state."

The said amendment was twice read and agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was then passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Lee, the house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, as regards the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the employment of slaves from the state of Virginia, by the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, their agents, &c. And the question recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. Turner of Baltimore county, and depending yesterday; When,

Mr. Eccleston moved to postpone said bill and amendment indefinitely.

And, on the question, Will the house agree thereto? it was decided in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Lee, the said bill was then laid on the table.

And, on motion by Mr. Eccleston the said bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday the 27th instant.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Wright of Dorchester, entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution and form of government of this state, so far as relates to filling vacancies in the house of delegates: And in the progress of the second reading thereof,

On motion by Mr. Wright of Dorchester, the first section of the bill was amended, by striking therefrom, the words inserted on the 13th instant, as an amendment, viz: "for the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis," after the words, "in this state," in the 4th line;

On motion by Mr. Done the said section was further amended by striking out the words, "or resignation," after the words, "by death," in the 4th line; and by inserting the words, "between the day of election and the sitting of the legislature," immediately after the words last quoted.

On motion by Mr. Burchenal, the said section was further amended, by the insertion, after the word, "sheriff," in the 4th line, of these words, "or in his absence one any of the coroners."

On motion by Mr. Done, the said bill was then recommended to the committee that reported it, for the purpose of amendment.

The clerk of the senate delivered a bill, originated in, and passed by that body, entitled, An act to incorporate The Maryland and Virginia Steam Boat Company; which bill was read by its title, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Stuart of Baltimore city, King and Osborn.

MONDAY, January 19, 1829.

The bills passed by this house on Saturday, entitled, An act for the benefit of John Morris, alias John Morrison, of Baltimore county; and an act to suppress duelling; and the resolution in favour of Arthur McLean, of Baltimore county, agreed to on Saturday, were sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Beatty presented a petition of George King, of the state of Ohio, an imprisoned debtor in the gaol of Washington county, praying a special act of insolvency may be passed, for his relief; which petition was referred to the committee on insolvency.

Mr. Gaither presented a petition of Rebecca Daley, of Montgomery county, praying for pecuniary relief, in consequence of inability to procure a support.

Mr. Hitch presented a petition of Violet Jackson, of Worcester county, of similar import.

Ordered, that the two last mentioned petitions be severally referred to the committee on the subject to which they respectively relate.

Mr. M. Mallon of Allegany, presented a petition of John J. Jacob, of Allegany county, who was an officer in the 6th regiment of Maryland troops in the revolutionary army, praying the grant of a warrant for two hundred acres of land in said county; and also the grant of a title to certain lots of land therein mentioned; which petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. M. Mallon of Allegany, Buskirk and Dilly.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of this house the petitions presented by him, severally praying for the passage of a law to divide Dorchester county into eight separate election districts.

Mr. Denny asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill authorizing the shutting up a certain road in Talbot county.

Mr. Stockett asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution and form of government so far as relates to the council to the governor, and for other purposes. And, on his motion, it was Ordered, That a select committee, consisting of five members, be appointed by

the speaker, to prepare and report said bill. Messrs. Stockett, Hood, Lee, Done and Grason, were appointed the said committee, pursuant to the order.

Mr. Oldson, chairman of the select committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill, entitled, An act to regulate the appointment, and enlarge the powers of the levy court, and to abolish the office of commissioners of the tax in Queen-Anne's county. The said bill was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Stockett, entitled, An act relating to Anne-Arundel county court. And having been read the second time, it was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Wright of Queen-Anne's, it was Ordered, That the committee on ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency and policy of taxing pecuniary legacies.

On motion by Mr. Sutton, the consideration of the bill, reported by him, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator to be elected immediately by the people, which had been made an order of the day for Thursday last, was postponed until to-morrow.

The Committee on Ways & Means

After carefully examining the several subjects submitted to their consideration, make the following report, viz:

The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending the 1st of December 1828, amounted to

\$297,328 04

The disbursements for the same year amounted to

\$267,002 31

Leaving in the treasury on the 1st day of December 1828,

\$0,325 73

Subject to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending the 1st of December 1828, amounting to

\$3,156 01

Exceeding the balance then remaining in the treasury and making a deficit of

\$2,830 28

To which add the journal of accounts for the present session,

45,000 00

Making a total deficit of

47,830 28

The above presents a fair estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the first day of December 1828.

The committee on claims having heretofore made a full and detailed report of the treasurer's proceedings for the past year, which is now before the house, this committee deem it unnecessary to repeat the particulars therein contained; and have only submitted this statement, to show the deficit for the fiscal year ending on the 1st day of December 1828, now to be provided for, in addition to the current expenses of the present year.

It will be observed from the foregoing statement, that the deficit for the fiscal year ending the first day of December 1828, is much less than the estimate of the treasurer or of the committee on ways and means. This variation is easily accounted for, when it is recollected, that the estimates referred to, were made under the then existing laws, which in pursuance of the recommendation of the committee, have since been amended, to lessen the expenditures and increase the revenue of the state; as will appear by the following statement, viz:

The treasury has been relieved from the annual charge on account of the penitentiary amounting to 7,350 dollars, and the miscellaneous and additional expenses, estimated at 22,000 dollars and amounting to near that sum in 1827, have been reduced to \$11,526 82; whilst the revenue of the state was considerably increased by several acts of assembly, particularly "An act to authorize the sale of a portion of the unsubsisted shares reserved for the state in the Bank of Maryland," and "An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others."

This decrease of expenditure and increase of revenue, will fully account for the difference between the estimates and the actual deficit, and prove that the former were almost literally correct.

It is also pleasing to remark, that although the most important revenue measure recommended by the committee, and adopted by the house of delegates at their last session, was rejected by the co-ordinate branch of the legislature, the treasury has been competent to meet the public demands; but this state of things will not continue, unless efficient means shall be adopted, to establish a permanent and equitable system of revenue, adequate to the expenses of the state.

The following is a statement of the probable receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 1st day of December 1829:

THE RECEIPTS.

Dolls. Cts. Dolls. Cts.

For interest on 3 per cent. stock of the United States,

10,053 08

For interest on loan to the trustees of Charlotte Hall School,

160

For fines and forfeitures, mercantile, marriage and other licenses granted by the clerks of the counties and Baltimore City Court,

56,000

For escheats and vacant land, &c.

2,000

For taxes in chancery

1,000

For tax on plaintiffs pr. act of Dec. session 1825, ch. 195

2,000

For auctioneers licenses pr. act of Dec. session 1827, ch. 111

6,000

For auction duties per ditto

15,000

For dividends of stock of the Bank of Baltimore, estimated at 6 pr. ct.

10,440

Of Union Bank of Maryland at 5 pr. ct.

1,590

Of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at 6 pr. ct.

11,400

Of the Hagerstown Bank at 6 pr. ct.

1,500

Of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Balto. at 8 pr. ct.

1,333 34

Of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Balto. at 5 pr. ct.

750

Of the Franklin Bank of Balto. at 8 pr. ct.

1,800

Of the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland at 4 pr. ct.

400

Of the Marine Bank of Balto. at 6 pr. ct.

600

Of the Mechanics Bank of

Balto. at 5 pr. ct. 8,000
Of the Balto. and Fredericktown turnpike road co. at 4 pr. ct. 440
Of the Balto. and York town ditto at 3 pr. ct. 150
From the Medical Professors of the University of Maryland 1,500
From the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary 2,897 88
From State Lotteries 10,000
From the States' tobacco inspection in Baltimore 30,000
From the States' wharves in Balto. for wharfage 800
On acct. of direct taxes for 1828, 4, 5, 6, 4,000

Total 172,933 34

From which deduct the deficit of the 1st December 1828, including the Journal of Accounts for the present session 47,830 28

There will then remain applicable to the expenses of the present year 125,103 06

THE EXPENDITURES.

For the salaries of the following civil officers, viz:

The governor \$2,688 07

The council 2,500

Their clerk 1,500

Their messenger 450

The treasurer of the western shore 2,000

The treasurer of the eastern shore 450

The trustee 200

The librarian 800

The clerk of the house of delegates 400

The clerk of the senate 150

The examiner general of the western shore, his fees deducted 600

The examiner general of eastern shore, his fees deducted 150

The register of the land office W. S.

30

The register of the land office E. S.

20

11,418 00

For pensions to officers, soldiers and their widows 20,475

For donations to colleges, academies and schools 12,000

For expenses on account of Militia, viz:

For salary to the armours for the western shore, \$500 and 300 800

Armourer for the eastern shore 200

For rents of gun houses and magazines 95

1,100

On account of the Judiciary, viz:

For salary to the chancellor 3,400

The chief judge of Baltimore city court 2,400

The chief judges of the 6 judicial districts 12,200

12,200

The judge of the land office

E. shore 400

For per diem to the messenger court of chancery estimated at 200

The sheriff of the court of appeals W. S. ditto 210

The sheriff of the court of appeals E. S. ditto 35

The clerk of the court of appeals W. S. ditto 160

The clerk of the court of appeals E. S. ditto 25

26,620

For Indian annuities 150

For interest on Penitentiary 5 pr. ct. stock of 1822 and loan of 1828 2,597 1

For interest on University 5 pr. cent stock of 1822, 1,500

For interest on Rail Road 6 pr. ct. stock, 1,250

For interest on loans of 1827 per acts of 1826, chs. 211 & 250, 3,400

For the University Sinking Fund per act of 1821, ch. 88, sec. 10, 500

For the sinking fund under the direction of the Board of Public Works, 590

For the augmentation of the Library per act of 1826, ch. 53, sec. 3 200

For binding books therein, per resolution No. 26 of 1827, 25

For rent of one Tobacco Warehouse in Baltimore to 1st April 1829, 666 67

For salaries to the states' inspectors of tobacco in Baltimore and their clerks, 5,700

For so much to build or purchase a tobacco warehouse in Baltimore, 20,438 53

For the completion of the chancery records, 1,101 90

For salary to the keeper of the government house, 200

For the use of the Colonization Society for 1829 per act of 1826, ch. 172, 1,000

For the education of the indigent deaf and dumb per act of 1827, ch. 140, 3,300

For the mayor and city council of Baltimore, per act of 1827, ch. 111, (for 1829,) 15,000

For the trustees of the University of Maryland per act of 1827, ch. 198, (for 1829) 2,000

For the Rail Road sinking fund in pursuance of ch. 104 of 1827, 10 pr. ct. on \$50,000, the estimated amount of the instalment to be paid before 1st Decr. 1829, on the states subscription to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, 5,000

For the Canal Sinking Fund in pursuance of ch. 105 of 1827, 10 pr. ct. on \$200,000, the estimated amount of the instalments to be paid before 1st Decr. 1829, on

the states subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.	20,000
contingent expenses estimated at	3,000
miscellaneous and additional expenses, certain and probable estimated at	15,000
ceeding the receipts, and making deficit on 1st December 1829,	59,295 46
which add journal of accounts for December session 1829,	45,000
Total	\$104,295 46

The above is a full and fair estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year, under the existing laws, and shows at one view the amount of deficit to be provided. The time has arrived when we must adopt some efficient, permanent and equitable system of revenue, to sustain the character and credit of the state. Upon this subject the house of delegates, the immediate representatives of the people, have heretofore decided, and that decision has been approved and supported by the people themselves. At the session 1826, a system of taxation based upon the principle laid down in the 13th article of the bill of rights, was introduced, and it is declared, that "every person in the state ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property within this state," passed the house of delegates by a large majority. At the subsequent session, a similar system of taxation, based upon the same principle was passed with great ease, and received the approbation of a large majority. This repeated manifestation of the public mind cannot be mistaken, and your committee can see no reason for departing from the principles laid down by its predecessors. Governed by these views, a system of taxation has been prepared and presented to the house. This system provides for the valuation and assessment of all property, with a view to equal and just tax. The tax required by the wants of the state is so small in amount, only five cents in the hundred dollars, that it will be felt by the great mass of the people, but from embracing a large portion of property, which has heretofore escaped taxation altogether, will yield, light as it is, considerable revenue, and enable us not only to pay the present expenses of government and the interest on such loans as may be required, but to meet our engagements relative to internal improvement, but to establish and support, with aid of existing funds, a liberal and enlightened system of popular education. The above is the only measure your committee deem it necessary to recommend at this time, in lieu of the existing revenue, because it perfects the whole system recommended at the last session of the legislature. It is now proper, that they should recommend such measures, and make such suggestions, as they believe best calculated to lessen the expenditures of the state.

In examining the probable demands upon the treasury for the present year, the large amount required by the provisions of two acts of the general assembly, passed at December session 1827, chapters 104 and 105, to create a sinking fund for the purpose of redeeming the loans negotiated to the state's subscription to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, arrested the attention of the committee, and after mature deliberation, they have determined to recommend a repeal of all such parts of said acts, as require that ten per centum at the least on the gross amount of each loan, should be invested in some safe and productive stock, the eventual redemption of such loan, because so large an appropriation at this time, would bear too heavily upon the treasury, and your committee can perceive no good likely to result from such a course.

These splendid works, now in a state of rapid progression, are calculated more for the benefit of posterity, than of the present generation, therefore it would not only be oppressive, but unjust, for the whole burden to fall upon the people of the present day, many of whom will have passed the stage of life, before any benefit can be derived from them.

The true policy is to make ample provision for the payment of the interest on the amount of the state's subscription, and so soon as the works themselves yield a dividend to the stockholders, to appropriate the whole amount arising therefrom, in aid of the sinking fund already created by law, which directs, that any premium obtained by the stock issued by the treasurer, for the purpose of paying the state's subscription to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, "shall be invested in some safe and productive stock, at the discretion of the treasurer, with the advice and consent of the governor and council, for the time being; and the interest, dividends or profits, arising from such investment or investments, shall be reinvested as aforesaid, for the eventual redemption of said loans." This is a fund properly applicable to the object to which it is appropriated, and when aided by the smallest profit, which the least sanguine calculate on receiving from the investments in these works, will, in a few years, extinguish the whole debt created by our subscription, and by thus dividing the burden through a series of years, it will be too light to be oppressive at any particular period of time. The premium obtained on the stock already issued and sold to pay our subscription to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is ten per centum, which has been invested, and if a like premium should be obtained for similar issues, the sinking fund created from that source alone will be considerable.

The course recommended above, will relieve the treasury from the payment of 25,000 dollars the present year. In addition to this, there is a fair prospect that the expenses of a session of the legislature now estimated at 45,000 dollars, may be curtailed at the present as well as future sessions. Should these expectations be realized, the estimate may be reduced to 40,000 dollars, which will reduce the estimated deficit of the first of December 1829, to \$29,295 46 cents. To which add the journal of accounts for the next session 40,000 dollars, making a total deficit on the first of December 1829, of sixty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-six cents, instead of one hundred and four thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-six cents, the estimated deficit under the existing laws.

The following statement exhibits the amount of the productive capital of the state.	
Funded pr. et. stock of the United States	335,104 74
Stock of the Bank of Baltimore	174,000 00
Of the Union Bank of Maryland	31,800 00
Of the Hagerstown Bank	25,000 00
Of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore	16,666 66

Of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore	18,000 00
Of the Marine Bank of Baltimore	10,000 00
Of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore	16,000 00
Of the Farmers Bank of Maryland	100,000 00
Of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore	46,500 00
Of the Baltimore and Frederick-town turnpike road	10,000 00
Of the Baltimore and York-town turnpike road	5,000 00
Of the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland	10,000 00
Loan to the trustees of Charlotte Hall School,	2,666 67
Balance due from clerks, sheriffs, collectors and others	48,863 43
Total	\$935,601 50

The following is a statement of the unproductive capital of the state.	
Loan to the Potomac company	\$30,000 00
Stock of the Potomac company	120,444 45
Stock of the Elkton Bank of Maryland	10,000 00
Loan to the trustees of St. Peter's free school	3,000 00
Stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company	50,000 00
Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company	25,000 00
Bonds installed and not installed	25,928 64
Total	264,373 09

It will be perceived that the amount of unproductive capital has diminished within the last year. The Union Manufacturing Company, the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore and the Marine Bank of Baltimore, in which institutions the state owns stock amounting to \$86,500 00, have declared dividends since the last session of the legislature, and for the future may be estimated as permanent sources of revenue.

The stock in the Potomac company amounting to \$120,444 45, and the loan to the same company, making a total of \$160,444 45, have been subscribed for stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, in pursuance of an act of the general assembly passed at December session 1823, chapter 180, and will in all probability in a few years yield a dividend to the state. The stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company will probably yield a dividend the ensuing year; from which it appears the large unproductive capital of the state, that only a year since amounted to \$295,483 53, and yielded no profit, is likely to become a source of permanent revenue. But the great loss sustained by the unproductiveness of so large a portion of capital, admonishes us not to part with any part that is well secured. The three per cent stock though yielding but small dividends, is far preferable to bank stock yielding a much larger interest, because this stock taking a period of ten years has been more productive than the bank stock belonging to the state; for although the stock in some particular bank or banks may have yielded large dividends, others have been unproductive, and the average profit for the period above mentioned, it is believed, will not exceed three per centum. In addition to this, we are in constant danger of loss by the mismanagement and dishonesty of bank officers, as the experience of the last twenty years too clearly proves, whilst the three per cent stock is as stable as the government itself, and if the national government shall continue to move onward in its prosperous career, will be redeemed at par at no distant day. These causes give to this stock great value, and it now may be quoted at 84 dollars for the 100; and even at this high price, it is believed to be the best investment which can be made in the United States. The same causes which induce the purchasers of stock to give so large a price should make us reluctant to sell, for it cannot be more valuable to individuals or corporations than to a sovereign state.

The following statement exhibits the loss of capital sustained by the state, and shows the period for which no dividends were received.	
The state had invested in stock in the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore,	\$77,500
And for certain counties for the use of Free Schools,	13,000
Total	90,500
The state now has	46,500
And the said counties,	7,800
Total	54,300
Loss	36,000
And received no dividends for 6 years.	
The state had in stock of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore,	25,000
And for certain counties,	27,100
Total	52,100
The state now has	16,666 66
And certain counties,	18,066 66
Total	34,733 32
Loss	17,366 66
The state had in stock of the Union Bank of Maryland,	42,400
And now has	31,800
Loss	10,600
Total loss	\$64,166 66

From the Elkton Bank in which the state invested \$10,000, there has been no dividend for upwards of 10 years, and the stock commands no price in market.

The duties of treasurer have been so increased of late years, that it appears to your committee no one man can perform the labour required of that officer; they therefore recommend that he may be authorised by law to employ a clerk. This will only be a small additional expense to the state, as it is proposed to abolish the office of trustee, for which the treasurer now receives two hundred dollars, a moderate addition to which, will be a sufficient compensation for the person filling the office to be created.

The committee deem it unnecessary to notice the Free School fund in any way, because that subject is the appropriate duty of the committee on education.

All which is respectfully submitted.
By order of the committee on ways and means.
Benedict I. Semmes, Chairman.
James H. Milbourne, Clerk.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, January 22, 1829.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties, and the city of Annapolis.

Having been requested by a great number of the voters of this Congressional district to be a candidate to represent them in the next Congress, it is with regret I have to announce my declension of that high honour. My private affairs, and professional engagements, compel me to this. To my friends, whether personal or political, I tender my sincere thanks for the solicitude they have manifested on this occasion, and to assure them I remain their much obliged fellow citizen.

JAMES BOYLE.

Jan. 20, 1829.

In consequence of the length of the report of the Committee on Ways and Means we are compelled to leave out several articles prepared for this week's Gazette.

BILLS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Before the Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Gantt has reported a further supplement to the act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Section 1. That after the passage of this act, in all cases where the original debt or cause of action does not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, it shall be lawful for any one justice of the peace of each respective county, wherein the debtor may reside, to hear and determine the matter in controversy between the creditor and debtor; and upon the full hearing of the allegations, to give judgment according to the laws of the land, and the equity and right of the matter, in the same manner as such justices of the peace are now authorised to do, when the debt and damages do not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, current money.

Mr. Hightlet, has reported a bill for the relief of the citizens of Maryland holding persons of colour to service for a term of years, and to prevent their absconding.

Section 1. That upon the apprehension of any such negro or mulatto servant, it shall be lawful for the county courts of this state to adjudge and extend the term of service to a longer term, an affidavit to indemnify the master or mistress for all expenses and losses occasioned by the absconding of such servant.

Sec. 2. That upon the application of any master or mistress, to the county court of the county where they reside, upon the apprehension of such absconding servant, it shall be lawful for such court, or in the recess thereof, for any one judge of said court to grant an order for the sale of said negro or mulatto servant, to any person or persons within or without this state.

Sec. 3. It shall be lawful for the purchaser or purchasers to remove said negro or mulatto servant out of this state, and hold the same to service for and during the term set forth in said order, and no longer.

Sec. 4. That upon the passage of any order by the court for the sale of any negro or servant, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the register of wills, to shew when and on what terms said negro is entitled to his freedom, together with the order of the court directing the sale, under seal of office, the expense of which shall be paid out of the purchase money.

IN SENATE.

Mr. HEATH has introduced a bill for the suppression of brutal sports, and exhibitions of cruelty, such as Bull-baiting, Cock-fighting, &c. within the limits of the city of Baltimore. Any person guilty of such offences, or of aiding or abetting therein, or guilty of acts of cruelty to any domestic animal, is rendered subject to prosecution and punishment, by fine and imprisonment. If the accused be a slave, the punishment is stripes. Although some of the offences enumerated in the bill, are, we believe, already punishable by law, yet we think they are still properly introduced, as acts of cruelty to domestic animals, and more especially that most valuable of all, the Horse, are of frequent commission, yet they almost invariably are suffered to pass unpunished, either because the attention of grand juries is not directed to the subject, or because they entertain doubts of their authority. There is, in our opinion, but one objection to this bill, namely, the limitation of its operation to the city of Baltimore. The practices which it proposes to suppress exist in every part of the state, and we think if the bill was amended so as to embrace the whole state, it would be rendered more valuable and important.

HYMENEAU.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Vinton, Mr. JAMES MILLER, of Anne Arundel county, to Miss Louisa, Daughter of Mr. John QUINN, of this city.

DIED—On Monday night, WILLIAM G. Son of Mr. John Thompson, Printer, aged seven years, an interesting and intelligent youth.

Adieu, sweet infant Boy, adieu!
Thy days were few and short!
Thy world was not designed for you!
A Cherubim thou art!
God's taken thee to a better home,
Celestial and sublime;
Has chosen thee a better doom;
To be anubus by time.

In Chancery,

16th January 1829.

Richard Harwood of Thomas, and Henry H. Harwood, administrators of Benjamin Harwood,

vs.
Alfred Sellman, Richard Sellman, and others, the heirs and administrators of Richard Harwood.

The object of this bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Richard Harwood, in order to pay his debts. The bill states that at the time of the death of said Richard Harwood, he was largely indebted to the testate of the complainants, and that the personal assets which he left are insufficient to pay said debts. It also states, that Benjamin Harwood and Margaret Richardson, wife of Richardson, are non residents.

It is thereupon Ordered, That the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper three weeks successively before the 16th day of February next, give notice to the absent defendants of the object of said bill of complaint, and they be and appear in this court, on or before the 16th day of May next, to answer the premises, and to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy,
Test. Ramsay Waters,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan 22

In Chancery,

16th January 1829.

Thomas B. Owings and Cordelia his wife,

against

James Owings and others

The object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of a warehouse situate on Bowley's wharf in the city of Baltimore.

The bill states, that a certain Beale Owings, of Baltimore county, and Richard Owings of Anne Arundel county, were in their life-time seized in re, as tenants in common, of a warehouse situate on Bowley's wharf in the city of Baltimore; that said Beale Owings, sometime in the year eighteen hundred and two, died intestate, leaving the complainant, Cordelia his widow, and as such entitled to dower in said premises. That after the death of said Beale Owings, to wit, on the eighteenth of January eighteen hundred and nineteen, said Richard Owings sold and deeded to a certain James Owings, of the city of Baltimore, all his interest in said house, who now holds the same. That the said Beale Owings left the following children, his heirs at law, to wit, Nathan and Harriet, of Frederick county, which said Harriet is the wife of a certain John Jiams, who resides in the state of Ohio, and Mary the wife of Henry Stevenson of Baltimore city. It is thereupon this sixteenth day of January 1829, adjudged and ordered that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper three successive weeks before the sixteenth day of February next, give notice to said John Jiams, the non resident, of this application, and of the object and substance of the bill, that he be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the sixteenth day of May next, to shew cause if any he has, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test. Ramsay Waters,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan 22

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, in the village of Tracy's Landing, on Monday the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M

A House and Lot,

situate in said village. This property would be a desirable acquisition to any person desirous to engage in the mercantile business, there being a store house in good repair on the premises. The above described property will be sold for cash, payable on the day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and at the risk of Robert H. M'Pherson, the former purchaser.

Jan. 15, 1829.

R. Garner, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of the state of Maryland, the subscriber as trustee will expose at public sale, on Tuesday the 3d day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on the premises of Doct. Frederick F. White, near Waterloo Inn, Elkrigde the following negroes, to wit, one negro man named Peter, one negro woman named Nelly and one negro girl named Juliana, the property of the said Doct. Frederick F. White. The terms of sale are, cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, when the trustee is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Bushrod W. Marriott, Trustee.
Jan. 15, 1829.

(Continued from first page.)
most manifest, that the State has not obtained, by a considerable sum, the amount of her just and fair claim. And as proper and necessary for the recovery of this claim, the committee propose to transmit to the Congress of the United States, this brief representation of the matter, and to claim, as of right, a further act to authorize the liquidation according to common justice and equity.

In further support of this claim the committee would assume, with one accord, the arguments employed in the communication referred to them—"in discharging a just debt there can be no occasion to any proper grounds for discrimination between the interest and principal, and certainly, in preface for doing so, on the present occasion, as we had to sell a portion of our most valuable and productive capital, consisting of United States' stock bearing an interest of six per cent. to discharge debts growing out of expenditures which should have been, at the time, incurred by the federal government."

In accordance with these views the committee present the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas by a resolution of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1825, the senators of this state in the Congress of the United States, were requested to bring before the general government the claim for interest on loans, contracted by this state for the prosecution of the late war; and their representatives were also requested to assist in prosecuting the said claim to a successful termination; And whereas an act was passed by the Congress of the United States to authorize the payment of the said interest; And whereas the provisions of the said act have not been deemed sufficient to warrant an adjustment upon the principles of established usage, and common justice; Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, be and they are hereby requested, to exercise their best exertions to obtain an act to authorize a settlement of the state's claim for interest on monies expended for the United States in the prosecution of the late war with Great Britain, according to the equity of the matter.

Farther Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit the foregoing report, preamble and resolutions, to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States.

Littleton Dennis, F. K. K. Chairman.

By order,
George A. Farquhar, Com. Clk.

The said report was read the first, and, by a special order the second time, concurred in, and the preamble and resolution therein contained assented to.

The report of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to which was referred the petition of Robert Alcock of Anne Arundel county, praying for a pension, made on the 12th instant, was taken up for consideration, and read the second time. The said report was concurred in by the house, and the resolution therein contained assented to.

Messrs. Gantt and Wright of Queen Anne's, from the joint committee appointed to wait on his excellency the governor elect, and request his attendance in the senate chamber to qualify agreeably to the constitution and form of government, reported, that they had performed that duty; and that the governor elect gave for answer, that he would accordingly attend for that purpose within the space of twenty minutes.

On motion by Mr. Lee, the house was called for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the order of the day, in regard to the bill reported by him as chairman of the committee on internal improvement, entitled, An act to authorize the employment of slaves from the state of Virginia, by the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, their agents, &c.

And the door keeper having returned and reported, that he had notified the members to attend,

The said bill was read the second time; when

Mr. Turner of Baltimore county, offered the following amendment, as an additional section, to come in at the end of the bill, viz:

"And be it enacted, That all such property brought into this state under the provisions of this act, the owner or owners thereof shall pay for each and every slave, so brought into the state, one dollar per head, immediately on their arrival into the state, to the collector of the county tax where such negro slave may be, and annually thereafter, so long as they may remain in said state, and when collected, the said collector is authorized to pay the same over to the treasury for the use of the state, for which the said collector shall be entitled to receive ten per cent. out of the proceeds thereof, he being authorized to demand and receive the same by the levy courts or the county commissioners, as the case may be."

Which was twice read. And the question thereon stated.

Pending the said question, and the debate which arose, Mr. Gantt moved, that the said bill and proposed amendment be laid on the table, and be considered as unfinished business of the day.

And the question thereon being taken, it was resolved in the affirmative.

Messrs. Thomas and Nelson, from the senate, appeared within the bar, and acquainted the speaker and the house of delegates, that the governor elect was then attending in the senate chamber, where the senate requested the attendance of the speaker with the other members of this house, to witness the qualification of the governor elect.

The speaker thereupon left the chair, and, attended by the members of this house, went to the senate chamber, where his excellency, Daniel Martin, was duly qualified as Governor of the state of Maryland, in the presence of both houses, in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws thereof.

The speaker, attended by the members of this house, returned and resumed the chair.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, January 16, 1829.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The resolutions, with their preamble, and the report, thereto prefixed, of the select committee to which was referred so much of the executive communication as relates to the state's claim on the government of the United States for interests on expenditures in the last war with Great Britain; And,

The resolution in favour of Robert Alcock of Anne Arundel county; severally assented to by this house yesterday, were sent to the senate for concurrence.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill entitled, An act to extend the time of taking the bond of Thomas W. Morgan, sheriff of Saint Mary's county; endorsed, "will pass." Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed.

Also delivered a petition of Charles W. Warfield and Ann H. Blair, late Ann H. Warfield, of Kentucky, children of Doctor Walter Warfield, praying for such aid as the legislature may think them entitled to, in consequence of the revolutionary services of their said father; referred by the senate to the consideration of this house.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

(Continued to second page.)

Fresh and Splendid VELVET CLOTHS.

GEORGE MONTGOMERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has just returned from Philadelphia

and Baltimore, with a

Large Stock of Goods,

In his line, consisting of

Some of the best Velvet Cloths, and

an assortment of Cassimeres,

and a variety of

VESTINGS,

Of the latest fashions, with an

assortment of

Stocks, Gloves, Collars & Suspenders

All of which will sell low for Cash

or to puncture men on moderate terms.

Sept. 18.

For Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale, the

farm on which he now resides, containing

about three hundred and fifty a-

crees of excellent land, well adapted to

all agricultural and planting purposes.

He will sell this land in parcels, or

the whole tract, to suit those inclined

to purchase. The improvements on the

estate are of the first order; the

dwellings are large and commodious,

with a large kitchen, in pretty good

repair. The garden is one of the finest

in the neighb'hood, suitable to every

horticultural design. It has also two

thriving orchards, the one about

three years old, the other fifteen, both

composed of the choicest fruit. This

land lies immediately contiguous to

the city of Annapolis; about fifty a-

crees are included within the bounds

of the city and on which stand all the

buildings. This land is bounded on

one side by a navigable creek making

up the Chesapeake Bay. It would be

a very desirable situation as a market

farm, from the peculiar advantages

which it possesses, being not more

than two miles from the Bay. The

public house of the city are not more

than a quarter of a mile from the

dwellings. A further description is

deemed unnecessary as it is presumed

that those desirous of purchasing will

view the premises and its improve-

ments for themselves. The terms will

be made accommodating. Apply to

the subscriber on the premises, or

to J. J. Spurr, attorney at law of the

city of Annapolis.

LEWIS DUVALL

Annapolis Dec. 25.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county Orphans' court,

December 11th 1828.

On application by petition of Mary

Hurst, administratrix of Bennett Hurst

late of Anne Arundel county, deceased,

it is ordered, that she give the notice

required by law, for creditors to

exhibit their claims against the said

deceased, and that the same be pub-

lished once in each week, for the

space of six successive weeks, in one

of the newspapers printed in the city

of Annapolis. Thos. T. Simmons,

Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Subscriber, of Anne Arundel

county, hath obtained from the

Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel

county, in Maryland, letters of ad-

ministration on the personal estate of

Bennett Hurst, late of Anne Arundel

county, deceased. All persons hav-

ing claims against the said deceased

are hereby warned to exhibit the

same with the vouchers thereof, to the

subscriber, at or before the 11th day

of June next, they may otherwise

be excluded from all benefit

of the said estate. Given under my

hand this 11th day of December 1828

Mary Hurst, Adm'x.

6w

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans

Court, Dec. 16th, 1828.

On application by petition of Samuel

Sweetser and William Linthicum, ex-

ecutors of Seth Sweetser, late of Anne

Arundel county, deceased, it is order-

ed, that they give the notice required

by law for creditors to exhibit their

claims against the said deceased, and

that the same be published once in

each week for the space of six succes-

sive weeks, in one of the newspapers

printed in Annapolis, and one in the

city of Baltimore.

Thos. T. Simmons,

Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arun-

del county, hath obtained from the

orphans court of Anne Arundel county,

in Maryland, letters of administation

on the personal estate of Seth Sweetser,

late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the

said deceased, are hereby warned to

exhibit the same with the vouchers

thereof, to the subscribers, at or before

the 16th day of June next, they may

otherwise be excluded from all benefit

of the said estate. Given under our

hands this 16th day of December

1828. Samuel Sweetser, Ex'r

Wm. Linthicum, Ex'r

Dec. 16

6w

Jan. 8

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Jan. 8

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Jan. 8

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Jan. 8

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Jan. 8

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Jan. 8

5

Bryan & Bassford, Merchant Tailors,

Have just received a large and hand-

some assortment of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

consisting of some of the best

Blue, Black, Olive, Green,

Drab, Gray, Claret, cloths

and Cassimeres.

And a variety of handsome

VESTINGS.

All of the LATEST FASHIONS,

which they will be happy to make up

for their friends in the best style, and

shortest notice.

Oct. 9.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Court

of Chancery, the subscriber, as trustee,

will offer at public sale, on Mon-

day the 2d day of February next, if

fair, if not the next fair day thereaf-

ter, at 12 o'clock M. at James Hunter's

Tavern in Annapolis, a tract or

Parcel of Land

Lying in Anne Arundel county, called

"Worthington's Beginning," contain-

ing

300 Acres,

more or less. This land was hereto-

fore sold by Basil D. Mulliken, trustee

for the sale of the estate of Bel

Mulliken, deceased, to Edward E. An-

derson, and is now in possession of

said Anderson.

THE TERMS OF SALE

Are Cash to be paid on the day of

the ratification of the sale

by Alexander, Trustee.

Jan. 8.

State of Maryland, to wit.

An meeting of the Orphans Court

of Anne Arundel County, held on the

6th day of January, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and

twenty-nine.

Horatio Ridout,

Thomas H. Dorsey, } E-q 1rs.

Gideon White,

Richard Delchart, Shff.

Thos. T. Simmons, Register.

Among other proceedings were the

following:

On application of Frederick Dorsey

administrator of George Howard, of

Brice, it is ordered by the Court

that said administrator give notice to

the judgment creditors of said George

Howard of Brice, to be and appear be-

fore said court, either in person or by

attorney, on Monday the 19th instan-

ce, in order to receive their respective di-

vidends of the estate in the hands of

said administrator, belonging to the

estate of the said George Howard, of

Brice, and that he cause this order to

be published in the Maryland Gazette

at Annapolis, and the Gazette at Bal-

timore.

Test.

Thos. T. Simmons, Reg. Wills

A. A. county.

Notice.

Agreeably to the above order, the

subscriber will attend the Register

of Wills Office for Anne Arundel

county, on Monday the 11th January,

1829, for the purpose of making dis-

tribution of the funds in his hands be-

longing to the estate of George How-

ard, of Brice, where the creditors are

entitled to receive the same. Will attend,

with their claims legally authenticated.

RODE DORSEY,

Administrator.

Jan. 8.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni

exponas and a writ of fieri facias, is

used out of Anne Arundel county court,

and to me directed against the goods

and chattels, lands and tenements, of

Richard G. Watkins, at suit of Nicho-

las Owens, of Isaac, and at suit of

Thomas I. Hall, use of M. Donald and

Ridgely. I have seized and taken in

execution, all the right, title, interest,

property, claim and demand, either

at law or in equity to all those tracts,

or parts of tracts or

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIV.

Annapolis, Thursday, January 29, 1829.

No. 5.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
Jonas Green,
COURT-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

—Three Dollars per annum.

**FIRST QUALITY
Family Flour!**
ALSO,
**Buck-wheat & Rye
FLOURS.**

**For sale by
S. W. & CLAUDE.**
January 15. Sw.

Caution.
Persons are hereby forewarned
that, through, or trespassing in any
way, with dog or gun, on the subscri-
ber's Farm on North River, called
"Redbank," offenders will be prosecuted
according to law, after this notice.
WILLIAM STEWART.

**Bryan & Bassford,
Merchant Tailors,**
have just received a large and hand-
some assortment of
COATS AND CASSIMERES,
consisting of some of the best
blue, black, olive, green,
drab, gray, claret, cloths
and cassimeres.

And a variety of handsome
VESTING.
All of the LATEST FASHIONS.
which they will be happy to make up
for their friends in the best style, and
at lowest notice.
Oct 9.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Court
Chancery, the subscriber, as Trust-
ee, will sell at public sale, on Mon-
day the 2d day of February next, if
it is not the next fair day thereaf-
ter, at 12 o'clock M. at James Hunter's
place in Annapolis, a tract or

Parcel of Land
lying in Anne Arundel county, called
"Worthington's Beginning," contain-
ing

300 Acres,
more or less. This land was hereto-
fore sold by Basil D. Mulliken, trustee
for the sale of the estate of Belk
Mulliken deceased, to Edward P. An-
derson, and is now in possession of
said Anderson.

THE TERMS OF SALE.
Are, Cash to be paid on the day of
the ratification of the sale.
Th. S. Alexander, Trustee.
Jan. 8

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni
exponas and a writ of fieri facias is-
sued out of Anne Arundel county court
and directed against the goods and
chattels, lands and tenements of
Richard G. Watkins, at suit of Nicho-
las Owens, of Isaac, and at suit of
Thomas I. Hull, use of M. Donald and
Ridgely, I have seized and taken in
execution, all his right, title, interest,
property, claim and demand, either
at law or in equity to all those tracts,
or parts of tracts or

Parcels of Land

Called "Gassaway's Lot" & "Bear Ridge"
and "Nathan's Purchase," containing
298 acres of land, more or less; also

Sundry Negroes,

Slaves for life, to wit, a Negro Man
Sam aged about 45 years, one Woman
named Jaffy, one young Woman
named Brista, one Girl named Mary
and one Boy Robert. This property
will be sold subject to a mortgage debt
due to Rezin Eatop, esq. and as the
property will be sold without any sort
of reserve, all parties concerned are
cautioned to attend the sale, and pre-
sent their interests. The sale to take
place at the premises, the residence of
said Watkins, near Butler's Tavern
and adjoining the farm of John G.
Rodgers, esq. on Thursday the 29th
January instant, at 11 o'clock. Terms
cash.

R. Welch, of Ben.
late Sheriff, A. A. county

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Legislature of Maryland.

House of Delegates.

WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1829.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on
yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.
Messrs. Gantt and Townsend, from the joint committee of
both houses, appointed for the purpose of examining and count-
ing the votes taken on the joint ballot which occurred yesterday,
in both branches of the legislature, for directors on the part of
the state, in the several banks, wherein the state, as a stock-
holder, is entitled to elect, and of reporting the result; accord-
ingly reported as follows:

That from an examination of the ballot boxes, it appeared,
there were altogether eighty-three votes taken.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, three hundred copies thereof,
was ordered to be printed, in octavo form, for distribution.

The house having proceeded, by ballot, to the election of
directors on the part of the state, in the several banks wherein
the state, as a stockholder, is entitled, in conformity with the
arrangement made with the senate for that purpose, and the
ballots of the members collected in the ballot box, it was seal-
ed up and delivered to the committee appointed on the part of
the house, to meet the committee named on the part of the sen-
ate, to count the joint ballot of both houses and report the re-
sult, who retired to the conference room.

That for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, Henry B. Grif-
fith had forty eight votes, William Stewart had forty eight
votes, William Crawford, junior, had thirty six votes, and John
South Hollins had thirty six votes. For the Commercial and
Farmers Bank of Baltimore, George Ristow had forty eight
votes, Greenbury B. Wilson had forty eight votes, Charles C.
Kegerton had forty votes, and Stephen H. Ford had thirty five
votes. For the Farmers Bank of Maryland, Theodorick Bland
had forty seven votes, George Wells, junior, had forty two
votes, James B.yle had forty one votes, and Lewis North had
thirty eight votes. For the Branch Bank of the Farmers Bank
of Maryland at Easton, Samuel T. Kennard had sixty two votes,
and William Clark had sixty two votes. For the Eikon Bank,
Adam Whann had seventy seven votes. And for the Hager's-
town Bank, John Van Lear, jun. had seventy nine votes, and
David Schnebly had sixty nine votes.

Whereupon, it was declared in the house of delegates, that
the following named persons were duly elected directors on the
part of the state, in the respective banks above mentioned, for
and during the current year, as prescribed by law, viz:

In the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, Henry B. Griffith and
William Stewart.

In the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, George
Ristow and Greenbury B. Wilson.

In the Farmers Bank of Maryland, Theodorick Bland and
George Wells, junior.

In the Branch of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton,
Samuel T. Kennard and William Clark.

In the Eikon Bank, Adam Whann.

And in the Hager's-Town Bank, John Van Lear, junior, and
David Schnebly.

Mr. Rugerson presented a petition of John Stanton, an old
revolutionary soldier, praying that his name may be placed on
the pension list; which petition was referred to the committee
on pensions and revolutionary claims.

Mr. Kent presented a petition of Mary Sherbert, of Anne-
Arundel county, praying for pecuniary relief, in consequence
of her inability to procure a support.

Mr. Stewart of Anne-Arundel, presented a petition of Ma-
ria Digges, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for a law direct-
ing the levy court of said county, to levy a sum of money on
said county for her support.

Mr. Dilly presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of Al-
legany county, praying that the bounty now allowed by law for
the destruction of wolves, panthers, &c. may be augmented;
which petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of
Messrs. Dilly, Buskirk, and M'Mahon of Allegany.

Mr. Wright of Queen Anne's presented a petition of Tho-
mas Carter, and others, citizens of Queen Anne's county,
praying that a public road may be located and established on
Kent Island, in said county, as therein mentioned; which peti-
tion was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs.
Wright of Queen Anne's, Grason and Oldson.

Mr. Ely presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore
county, praying for an act incorporating the Ely's Ville Manu-
facturing Company; which was referred to a select committee,
consisting of Messrs. Ely, Stewart of Baltimore city, Price and
Turner of Baltimore county, and Shower.

Mr. M'Mahon of Baltimore city, presented a petition of Ri-
chard Bevan and others, of the city of Baltimore, praying for
the passage of an act to incorporate a company by the name of
The Guardian Institute of Baltimore; which petition was refer-
red to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. M'Mahon and
Stewart of Baltimore, Turner of Baltimore county, Beck-
ett and Burchenal.

Mr. Kent asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal
the first section of an act passed at December session 1827,
chap. 173, entitled, An act for the encouragement of primary
schools in Anne Arundel county, and for other purposes.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, asked and obtained leave to bring
in a bill to be entitled, An act to regulate and equalize the ton-
nage or duty imposed and collected by the port wardens in the
city of Baltimore, on the vessels belonging to the citizens of
this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mention-
ed.

Mr. Watkins submitted the following resolution:
Resolved, That our senators and representatives in congress
be requested to use their best exertions to obtain the erection
of a sufficient number of buoys as may render the entrance in-
to the harbour of Annapolis secure and easy.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be for-
warded to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

The said resolution was read the first, and a special order
the second time, agreed to, and sent to the senate for concu-
rence.

Mr. Watkins submitted the following resolution:
Resolved, That the governor be requested, to enter into a
correspondence with the executives of the several states, to as-
certain which of said states will exchange the reports of their
judged cases for the reports of this state, and he is hereby
authorised to make such exchange whenever it can be effected
with any one or more of them.

The said resolution being read the first time, was ordered to
lie on the table.

The clerk of the senate delivered a bill originated in, and
passed by that body, entitled, An act to regulate the removal of
proceedings in criminal cases, and to make certain changes in
the constitution and form of government for that purpose. The
said bill was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

And also communications from the presidents of the Balti-
more and Haver de-Grace turnpike company, and the Baltimore
and Harford turnpike company, enclosing abstracts of the ac-
counts of the respective companies in the prosecution of their
works, in conformity with the directions of the several acts of
assembly incorporating said companies; which said communi-
cations being referred by the senate to the consideration of this
house, were severally read, and with the accompanying abstracts,
referred to the committee on internal improvement.

Mr. Grason, chairman of the select committee appointed
on the subject, reported a bill, entitled, An act to provide
against defects and irregularities in the qualification and pro-
ceedings of the judges and clerks of elections; which said
bill was read; and, on motion by Mr. Grason, committed to
the standing committee on elections and privileges.

The bill reported by Mr. Semmes, as chairman of the
committee on ways and means, entitled, An act for the
general valuation and assessment of property in this state,
being entitled to a second reading, was taken up for con-
sideration; when,

On motion by Mr. Gantt, the said bill was ordered to lie
on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Teackle, as chairman of the
committee on education, entitled, An act supplemental to an
act, entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of
youth, in primary schools, throughout this state, being en-
titled to a second reading, was taken up for that purpose;
when,

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the said bill was ordered to
lie on the table, and made the order of the day for Tuesday
next, the 27th instant.

The bill reported by Mr. Oldson, entitled, An act to re-
gulate the appointment, and enlarge the powers of the levy
court, and to abolish the office of commissioners of the tax,
in Queen Anne's county, being entitled to a second reading,
was taken up for that purpose; when,

Mr. Stewart of Baltimore city, chairman of the select com-
mittee, to which was referred the bill from the senate, en-
titled, An act to incorporate the Maryland and Virginia Steam
Boat Company, reported the same without amendment.

The said bill was then read the first, and by a special or-
der, the second time.

Mr. Donoho moved to amend the last section of the bill,
limiting the duration of the charter, by striking out the
word "sixty" in the second line of that section, and insert-
ing in lieu thereof the words, "forty-five."

And the question thereon being taken,
It was determined in the negative.

The said bill was then passed, and returned to the senate.

The house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr.
Donoho, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into system,
the several acts concerning elections; which had been made
the order of the day for yesterday; when,

Mr. Grason moved, that the said bill be referred to the
consideration of the committee on elections and privileges.

And the question thereon being taken,
It was determined in the negative.

Mr. Gantt then moved, that the said bill be referred to
the consideration of a committee of the whole house.

And the question thereon being taken,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

The house then, accordingly, resolved itself into a com-
mittee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering
the said bill, and, after some time spent therein, the speak-
er resumed the chair, and Mr. Thomas, the chairman, report-
ed that the committee had, according to order, had the said
bill under consideration, made some progress therein, and
directed him to ask leave to sit again; which leave was grant-
ed by the house.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten
o'clock.

THURSDAY, January 22, 1829.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on
yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Phelps asked and obtained for Mr. Hughlett, leave of
absence from the service of the house for this day.

The speaker laid before the house a report of the treas-
urer for the western shore, prepared in obedience to the or-
der of this house of the 31st ultimo, presenting an exhibit
of the revenue accrued on the western shore, from 1st May
to 1st November 1828, under the act of 1827, ch. 117; and
of the revenue accrued from like sources in the correspond-
ing half year of 1827, and before the passage of the said law.
And also of the product of those sources in the whole year
ended 1st Nov. 1827. The said report and exhibit were refer-
red to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Price of Baltimore county, presented a petition of
Martha Jacobs of Baltimore county, wife of Benjamin Jac-
obs, praying for a divorce.

Mr. Gantt presented a petition of Ellen Streby, wife of
George Streby, praying for a divorce.

Ordered, That the said petitions be severally referred to
the committee on divorces.

Mr. Kemp presented a petition of James M'Attee and
Nancy Bussey of Frederick county, praying for pecuniary
relief, in consequence of their inability to procure support.

Mr. Crabb presented a petition of George Watts of the
city of Annapolis, praying a small sum may be levied upon
Anne Arundel county and paid to him, to aid in his support
of John Stallings, an orphan child.

Ordered, That the two last mentioned petitions be refer-
red to the committee on the subject to which they respec-
tively relate.

Mr. Wright of Queen Anne's, presented a memorial of
Joshua Fenix of Queen Anne's county counter to the peti-
tion presented yesterday, of sundry citizens of said county,
praying that a public road may be established on Kent Is-
land, as therein described; which memorial was referred to
the select committee to which the said petition has been refer-
red.

Mr. Stewart of Baltimore city, presented a memorial of
Richard Frisby, and William Myers, a deputation from the
vestry of Christ church, in the city of Baltimore, praying
that the said church, formerly belonging to Saint Paul's
Parish, may be erected into a separate Parish; which memo-
rial was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs.
Stewart, and M'Mahon of Baltimore city, and Done.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was

Ordered, That the treasurer of the western shore furnish

this house with a copy of his correspondence with the presi-
dent of the Union Bank of Maryland, respecting the money
due from that bank to the free school fund of this state; and
also the amount which, in his opinion, remains due from the
said bank to the said fund.

Mr. Buskirk having asked and obtained leave to bring in
a bill to be entitled, An act for the relief of William Price,
of Allegany county,

On his motion, it was
Ordered, That a select committee, consisting of three
members be appointed by the speaker to prepare and report
said bill.

Messrs. Buskirk, Dilly, and M'Mahon of Allegany, were
appointed the said committee, pursuant to the order.

Mr. Rogerson, chairman of the committee therein men-
tioned, delivered the following reports:

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to
whom was referred the petition of Charles H. Warfield, and
Ann H. Blair, late Ann H. Warfield, of the state of Ken-
tucky, children of the late Walter Warfield, who was duly
commissioned as surgeon in the army during the revolution-
ary war, have had the same under consideration, and beg
leave to report—That they are of opinion that the petition-
ers are not entitled to a pension; they therefore recommend
that they have leave to withdraw their petition.

By order,
George A. Farquhar, Com. Clk.

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims,
which was, by an order of this house, instructed to inquire
into the propriety of placing George Dent, of Saint-Mary's
county, a soldier of the revolution, on the pension list, have
had the same under consideration, and beg leave to recom-
mend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to
George Dent, of Saint-Mary's county, or to his order, dur-
ing life, in half yearly payments, a sum of money equal to
the half pay of a privat, as a further remuneration for his
services during the revolutionary war.

By order,
George A. Farquhar, Com. Clk.

The first mentioned report was twice read and concurred
in by the house.

And the last mentioned report was read the first, and, by
a special order, the second time, concurred in, and the re-
solution therein contained, assented to.

Mr. Hughes, from the committee on claims, delivered the
following report:

The committee on claims, to which was referred the order
of the house, instructing them to inquire into the practica-
bility of enlarging the Area of the House of Delegates, have
had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report—
that they deem it inexpedient to make any alteration there-
in, they therefore have not thought it necessary, to make
any inquiry as to the practicability thereof.

By order,
Richard J. Bowie, Clk.

The said report, being read the first time, was,

On motion of Mr. Lee, Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Denny, chairman of the committee therein mention-
ed, delivered the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of
James Gaskins, of Talbot county, have had the same under
consideration, and are of opinion the prayer of his petition
is reasonable, therefore beg leave to recommend the follow-
ing resolution:

By the House of Delegates, January 22, 1829.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay
unto James Gaskins, or order, fifty dollars, for his services
in taking up and prosecuting John Dixon, alias John Wafers,
to conviction in Talbot county court.

The said report, being read the first time, was ordered to
lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Watkins, it was

Ordered, That the resolution, submitted by him yester-
day, authorising the executive of this state, to exchange the
reports of cases adjudged in this state, for like reports of
the several states, respectively, be referred to the committee
on the library.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An
act to incorporate The Baltimore Screw Dock Company;
endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which
amendments were read the first, and, by a special order, the
second time, and severally assented to.

And also the bill, entitled, An act to preserve the side
walks in the village of Liberty, in Frederick county; en-
dorsed, "will pass."

Ordered, That the said bills be engrossed.

Mr. Semmes, chairman of the committee on ways and
means, reported a bill, entitled, An act relating to the Sink-
ing Funds of this state.

Mr. Done, from the committee on ways and means, re-
ported a bill, entitled, An act to abolish the office of trustee
of the state, and to authorise the treasurer of the western
shore to employ a clerk.

Mr. Gough, chairman of the committee on insolvency,
reported a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Walter
Cross, of the city of Annapolis. And,

Mr. Semmes, chairman of the select committee, to which
the subject had been referred, reported a bill, entitled, An
act for the relief of Sally A. Jones, of Prince-George's
county.

Which said bills were severally read the first time, and
ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Gantt, the house agreed to proceed to
the election of a director on the part of the state in the Bank
of Baltimore, this house being entitled to the privilege of
choosing such director; when Mr. Gantt nominated George
Howard of John Eager, and Mr. M'Mahon of Baltimore
city, nominated John S. Skinner, for that office. At the re-
quest of Mr. M'Mahon, the house was called, and the door-
keeper having reported that he had notified all the members
to attend, the ballots of the members were collected in
the ballot box, and Messrs. Gantt and Ely, the tellers ap-
pointed to examine and count the ballots, and report the re-
sult, having retired a short time to the committee room, re-
turned and reported, that of the seventy-two ballots taken,
George Howard of John Eager, had forty-two votes, and
John S. Skinner had thirty votes.

Whereupon it was declared that George Howard of John
Eager, having received a majority of the votes taken, was
(See last page.)

(Continued from last page.)
Mr. Thomas submitted the following Order:
Ordered, That the following be added to the rules of this house:
Every bill may have its first reading by its title.
No report of a committee, except it be a resolution, shall be entered on the journal, unless directed by the house.
There shall be a standing committee of the whole house, on the condition of the state, which may originate bills or resolutions, and may sit when required by members.
Which being read the first time, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following Order:
Ordered, That the following be added to the rules of this house:

All bills of a private or local character, received from the senate, shall be referred to a select committee of three members, to be appointed by the speaker; and bills of a public or general character, received from the senate, relating to subjects upon which committees have been appointed, shall be referred, severally to the committee to which the same shall belong, respectively.

Which being read the first time, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Stewart of Baltimore city, submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the constitution of the United States ought to be so amended as to prevent the re-election of any person to the office of president.

2. Resolved, That the election of president and vice-president, through the agency of electors chosen by the people, has been found convenient in practice, is a system well adapted to the nature of our republican institutions, and only requires proper amendments, (which are within the power of the people,) to bring about uniformity, and thus to secure to the system, all the benefits expected from it by the wise framers of our constitution.

3. Resolved, That experience has shown, that in the event of no choice by the electors, the election of president ought not to devolve upon the House of Representatives, and for this purpose the constitution ought to be further amended as follows:

The electors, instead of being chosen at the season of the year as now prescribed by the constitution, to be chosen on the second Monday of April; to be convened in their respective states on the second Monday of May; immediately thereafter, their votes and proceedings to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, in the same manner as now practised, and to be opened on the fourth of July following, in the presence of the President pro tem. of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Secretary of State, (or some other appointed commissioners,) whose duty it shall be to count the votes, and to make proclamation forthwith, that such one of the persons voted for, as should appear to have a majority of the votes, is duly elected president or vice-president, (as the case may be); but in case neither of the persons voted for as president should have the required majority, then the aforesaid commissioners to make proclamation, setting forth that fact, also specifying how many votes were given for each candidate for the presidency, and especially the names of those two candidates having the highest number of votes. Upon said proclamation being made, the governor or chief executive power of each state, on or before the first day of September following, to give public notice, that the voters qualified to vote for electors, shall on the first Monday of November following, ballot for president from among those two proclaimed as having the highest number of votes as aforesaid. The returns of said elections in each state, to be made forthwith by the judges of elections, to the governor or chief executive power of the state, in like manner as other election returns are made therein. The said governor, or chief executive power, to cause to be made out and transmitted to the Secretary of State, before the first of January following, a statement of the whole number of votes given in the state, specifying how many were given to each candidate, and certifying (if so,) which of them had the majority—said statements and certificates, when received, to be kept by the Secretary of State, until they shall be opened, and the votes counted, on the second Monday of February thereafter, by the President of the Senate, in the presence of both houses of Congress. The candidate having a majority of the states to be declared duly elected President; but in case neither has that majority, then an aggregate computation to be made of the whole number of votes given throughout the United States for the two persons so voted for, and that one to be declared president who shall be found to have a majority of the votes of the whole people of the United States, (giving to each state its due elective weight, under the 1st article of the constitution.) The vice-president to be voted for by the electors at the same time they vote for president, and in like manner; but in the event of no vice-president being chosen at the primary election, the like proclamation of that fact to be made as in the case of the non-election of president, and the senate of the United States to proceed to elect a vice-president, at the same time and in the same manner as now prescribed in the constitution.

The said resolutions being read the first time, were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lee, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report:

The committee on internal improvement, which was instructed to inquire into the practicability and expediency of improving the navigation of Pocomoke river, and more especially that section thereof which lies between the town of Snow Hill, in Worcester county and the line of the state of Delaware, and of connecting the same, by a navigable canal, with Sinepuxent Bay, and also to inquire into the practicability and expediency of improving the navigation of the said river by a canal across the southern extremity of Somerset county, to the waters of Tangier Sound, have considered the several matters of this reference, and beg leave to present the following report:

From a view of the topography of that section of the state into which the committee have been instructed to inquire, and from information to be relied upon, they are convinced that the river Pocomoke passes through a very fertile region, covered with valuable timber, a considerable distance between the town of Snow Hill, in Worcester county, and the line of the state of Delaware; and they are induced to believe that the navigation thereof may be improved to an extent very beneficial to the internal commerce of this state, to the augmentation of the public capital, and to the immediate interests of a numerous and enterprising population.

And from the same sources the committee are of opinion that the connection of that division of the said river, by a navigable canal, with the waters of Sinepuxent Bay, would very essentially tend to draw into the trade of the Chesapeake, not only that vast amount of produce, which is now constrained to seek an outlet through uncertain and dangerous channels, and exposed, through all the hazards of the Atlantic coasts, to find a market without the state; but also, and more especially in time of war, to supply our navy with masts and spars, and other rich productions of the forest, and the indispensable article of

salt to any extent which the wants of many millions may demand.

Pursuing the downward course of the Pocomoke, the committee perceive that it meanders through a large extent of Worcester and Somerset counties, until it debouches in an expanded bay of the same name on the northern border of Virginia, and they have been informed that the difficulties of the shallow water, which interrupts the navigation at the mouth of that river, might be overcome by a canal across the southern extremity of Somerset county.

The committee, therefore, in pursuance of that liberal policy which has distinguished the legislature of this state, with intent to ascertain the practicability and probable cost of the several improvements in contemplation, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That Littleton U. Dennis, of Somerset county, David K. Hopkins and Johnson Gray, of Worcester county, be and they are hereby authorized to act as commissioners, with powers to employ an engineer and surveyor, at their discretion, if they shall deem the same to be necessary, whose duty it shall be to examine, explore and survey, that section of the river Pocomoke, which lies between the town of Snow Hill, in Worcester county, and the line of the state of Delaware, and the intermediate country between the said river and the waters of Sinepuxent Bay; also the downward course of the said river, and the country across the Southern extremity of Somerset county, with a view to the ascertainment of the practicability and expediency of the several improvements contemplated by the preceding reference; and report also, that it shall be the further duty of the commissioners to digest and prepare a plan or plans for effectuating the said improvements, and each of them, and to report the same, with an estimate of the costs thereof, to the legislature at the commencement of their next session; and in the event of a vacancy by resignation, death, or other cause, the governor, by and with the advice of the council, be and he is hereby authorized and requested to fill such vacancy.

Further Resolved, That the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, be and he is hereby authorized and requested, to make such compensation to the commissioners, engineer and surveyor, to be appointed under the foregoing resolution, when they shall have discharged the duties therein prescribed, as he shall deem to be just and reasonable, by an order drawn on the treasurer of the western shore, who is hereby directed to pay the same.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order, Thomas W. Watkins, Com. Clk.

The said report being read the first time, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rogerson, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report:

The committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to which was referred the petition of Anne Merriken of Anne Arundel county, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report—That the committee are of opinion that she is not entitled to a pension, they therefore recommend that she have leave to withdraw her petition.

By order, Geo. A. Farquhar, Com. Clk.

Which was twice read and concurred with.

The clerk of the senate delivered a bill, originated in, and passed by that body, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five; which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

And also delivered a communication from the executive department, referred by the senate to the consideration of this house; which was read, and is as follows:

Executive Department,
Annapolis, January 24th, 1829.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

and of the House of Delegates,

In compliance with the request of His Excellency John Forsyth, governor of the state of Georgia, we have the honour to lay before you a report adopted by the legislature of that state on certain resolutions of South Carolina and Ohio, touching the fundamental principles of the federal government, the sovereignty of the states, causes of complaint for infractions of the constitution, and encroachments of the general government upon state rights, as well as the rights of the states to redress their wrongs.

We have the honour to be,
With the highest consideration,
Your Obedt. Servt.

DANL. MARTIN.

The said communication, with the accompanying documents, therein referred to, was, on motion of Mr. Eccleston, ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. McMahon of Baltimore city, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill, entitled, An act authorizing the court of appeals for the western shore, to reinstate certain cases, therein mentioned.

Mr. Gough, chairman of the committee on insolvency, to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Charles V. Nickerson and James D. Nicholson, of the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Turner, of Baltimore county, chairman of the committee on divorces, to which the subjects, respectively, had been referred, reported bills of the following titles:

An act to divorce James Galbraith, and Rebecca his wife, of Cecil county. And,

An act for the relief of Anne Gilder, of Queen Anne's county.

Mr. Turpin, chairman of the select committee, to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Henrietta Booker, of Queen Anne's county.

Mr. Gantt, chairman of the select committee, to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill, entitled, An act to make public a road in Prince George's county, for the time therein mentioned.

Mr. Denny, chairman of the select committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill, entitled, An act authorizing the shutting up a certain road in Talbot county.

Mr. Hitch, chairman of the select committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill, entitled, An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Worcester county into election districts, passed at December session 1827, chapter 50. Which said bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Lee, the report made on the 14th instant, from the committee on internal improvement, to which had been referred the memorial of Charles Warfield, and others, praying for a law authorizing the erection of a bridge across the Patuxent river, and the counter memorials thereto, of Rebecca Smith and Samuel J. Donaldson, was made a special order of the day for Thursday next the 29th instant.

The hour having arrived for passing to the consideration of the order of the day, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, and resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, in regard to the bill, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state; after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Hawkins, the chairman, reported, that the committee had, according to order, again had the said bill under consideration, made further progress therein, and directed him to ask leave to sit again; which leave was granted by the house.

Mr. Lee, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, by leave of the house, delivered the following report:

The committee on internal improvement have had under consideration the memorial of Jacob Mumma, of Washington county, and beg leave to report, that they consider the object of the prayer provided for in sections two and twelve of the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, passed at December session 1824, and deem it inexpedient to legislate further thereon.

The said report, being read the first time, was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Eccleston,

The house then adjourned until Monday morning ten o'clock.

MONDAY, January 26, 1829.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

Mr. Buskirk, having, in his place, announced the death of William Price, esquire, one of the delegates to the general assembly, for Allegany county, submitted the following order:

By the House of Delegates, January 26, 1829.

This house being informed of the death of William Price, esquire, of Allegany county, a member of this house, it is thereupon

Ordered, That Messrs. _____, be a committee to make the necessary arrangements for his interment

Which was twice read, and the blank therein being filled up by the Speaker, under the direction of the house, with the names of Messrs. Buskirk, McMahon of Allegany, Dilly, Crabb, Hughes, King, Hope, Hood and Hyson, the said order was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Buskirk, it was Ordered, That when the house adjourns, it stand adjourned until one o'clock post meridiem, this day.

The house then adjourned accordingly.

AT ONE O'CLOCK, POST MERIDIEM.

The house met, pursuant to adjournment.

On motion by Mr. Buskirk, the following message was twice read, agreed to, and sent to the senate, viz.

By the House of Delegates, January 26, 1829.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

The painful duty devolves upon us to day, of informing you of the death of William Price, esquire, late a delegate from Allegany county, and a member of this house. We propose, in evidence of respect for the memory of the deceased, that the members of both branches of the legislature meet in their respective chambers at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of joining in the procession which will attend the deceased to the place of interment.

On motion by Mr. Buskirk, the following resolution was read the first, and by a special order, the second time, unanimously agreed to, and sent to the senate for concurrence, viz.

By the House of Delegates, January 26, 1829.

Resolved, That the members of the legislature, as a testimonial of respect for the memory, and regret at the death of William Price, esquire, late a member of the house of delegates, wear the usual mourning for thirty days, and that the expenses incident to his funeral, be placed on the journal of accounts.

The clerk of the senate delivered the following message; which was read.

By the Senate, January 26, 1829.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate have received, with much regret, the melancholy intelligence contained in your message, of the death of William Price, esquire, late a member of your honourable body from Allegany county, and accede to your proposal to attend the funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, as a testimonial of sincere respect to the memory of the deceased.

By order, Louis Cassaway, Clk.

And returned the resolution respecting the death of William Price, esquire, late a member of the house of delegates, from Allegany county, endorsed, "unanimously assented to."

Ordered, That the said resolution be engrossed.

The house then accordingly adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

AT THREE O'CLOCK,

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

And having, in conjunction with the senate, accompanied by the officers of the executive and judicial departments of the government, and others, formed in procession, attended the funeral of the deceased.

The members of this house having returned,

The Speaker resumed the chair,

And the house adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, January 27, 1829.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The Speaker laid before the house a return from the presiding judges of the several election districts in Cecil county, and also a copy thereof, transmitted by the clerk of said county, relative to the election held to supply the vacancy in the representation of said county, occasioned by an equal number of votes having been given to William D. Mercer and Thomas S. Thomas, on the first Monday of October last, which had been communicated to him this morning, from the chancellor and executive department.

The said return and copy were referred to the committee on elections and privileges.

William D. Mercer, esquire, who has been declared and returned as a delegate to the general assembly, for Cecil county, duly elected to supply the vacancy in the representation of said county, in this house, produced by an equal number of votes having been given to William D. Mercer and Thomas S. Thomas, on the first Monday of October last, appeared; and, after being duly qualified in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws of this state, before Isaac Holland, esquire, a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, took his seat as a member of the house of delegates.

The Speaker communicated to the house a report from the trustees of the Rockville Academy, in Montgomery county, shewing how the donation of the state to said academy has been appropriated and applied, and exhibiting the number of pupils, and the present state and condition of that institution, made in compliance with the resolution No. 31, passed at December session 1818; which report was referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Shafer presented a memorial from Ira Hill, of Washington county, praying for a loan of money to establish a Geographical Garden, and communicating an essay on the subject of education; which were referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Lee presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Virginia and Maryland, and of the District of Columbia, praying for an act to incorporate a company, for the purpose of constructing a bridge across the Potomac river, at some place between the mouth of Goose creek and Noland's ferry; which memorial was referred to the committee on internal improvement.

Mr. Kemp presented a petition of Elizabeth Donely, of Frederick county, the widow of Patrick Donely, praying that the arrears of the pension allowed to her late husband may be paid and remitted to her, and that a pension may also be granted and extended to the petitioner.

ANNAPOLIS
Thursday, January 26, 1829.
To the Voters of Anne Arundel County.
Gentlemen,
I offer myself to your consideration, to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
JOHN S. SELLMAN.

THE FAIR for the benefit of Female Orphan Asylum of this city will commence to-day at 11 o'clock. Besides a great variety of goods which will be offered, there will be sold Grapevine Cuttings of several kinds, and of choice quality.

The annual meeting of the Colonization Society of Anne Arundel county, will be held at St. Andrew's Church on Tuesday the 3d of February, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Hon. C. F. Mercer will address the meeting, after which a collection will be made. The public generally are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

COMMUNICATED.

The License Law of Maryland.

We are informed that some citizens of Washington county have been using the name of the State of Maryland, and from the extract of a letter to a Member of the Legislature, dated Jan. 23, 1829, in which it is stated that a certain person has been using the name of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of selling OYSTERS, and that the law should be repealed.

The following is the substance of the law: "The grand jury of Washington county has found a bill against me for selling oysters, without first taking out a license, to that express purpose. Agreeable to the section of the law, I thought a Tavern-keeper could give his customers whatever he chose to prefer. I know not what the law can give my customers Oysters, but I do not wish to violate the laws of the State, if it is requisite I will take out a license to sell Oysters."

For the Maryland Gazette.

SERENADE.

The dawn on my head unheeding,
The dawn on my brow;
Then wake—the time is passing,
Away I soon must go!

The west wind's breath is sweetly bringing
Tidings of love to thee;
Like that Persian bird, to his mistress
Sings, and then he dies.

So let my message be!
My song falls softly on thy waking,
My words have charms for thee;
Then wake, love! wake—thy slumbering
Mind love and harmony.

But if of me thou now art dreaming,
Then wake not love! for I
I can would miss thy bright eyes beaming,
To know thou think'st of me!

CONSTITUTION

Of Anne Arundel Colonization Society.

1st. All persons who shall sign this Constitution, and contribute one dollar annually, shall be members of the Society.

2d. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, an indefinite number of Vice-Presidents, twenty-four Managers, a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Society, to be held on the second Tuesday in January.

3d. The President, Vice-President, Managers, Secretary and Treasurer, or any two of them, shall constitute a Board for the transaction of the business of the Society, and shall have authority to make rules and regulations for their own government, and to fill up all vacancies that may occur in their own body, until the succeeding annual meeting of the Society.

4th. The Secretary shall keep a record of the names of all the officers of the Society, of all members, of their annual subscriptions and donations, and of such other circumstances as the Board may direct, and shall also keep an account of all the receipts and expenditures.

5th. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys and keep an account thereof, and hold the same subject to the order of the Board of Managers.

6th. No appropriation of the funds of the Society, except for contingent expenses, shall be made, but at a meeting of the Board, called by notice in some one of the papers of the city of Annapolis.

7th. The Board of Managers shall have authority to convene the Society, whenever they may consider it expedient, due notice being given by advertisement in the city of Annapolis.

8th. This Constitution may be altered at any meeting of the Society.

Additional Article.—In addition to the officers of this Society, mentioned in the second article of the Constitution, there shall be also annually appointed an Agent, whose duty it shall be, to receive and take charge of contributions made to the Society, in articles, except money, and dispose of the same agreeably to the directions of the Board.

Ann Arundel Colonization Society.

At the first annual meeting of the Ann Arundel Colonization Society held in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 13th inst. agreeably to the Constitution of the Society, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President,
Daniel Murray, Esq.

Vice-Presidents,
Hon. John Done, Doct. G. Stockell

Hon. Theo. Bland, Allen Thomas,
Rev. Doct. Bafferty, Thomas Shawdon.

Rev. J. G. Blanch,
Rev. Robert Vint,
Doct. D. Claude,
Doct. John Ridge,
Nicholas D. Ward,
Robert Kent,
Rich. J. Grubb,
Charles R. Stearns,
George Shaw,
John Clayton,
James Murray,
Delegates to the
Alex. Randall & T.

From the
office of Messrs.
son Gray this has
been sent, the city
some persons
a candidate, but a
discontent on the
respectable of all
a large majority,
City Council and
assembled lately
have read with
much a speech as
Mr. Otis formerly
from one of his
public office of
those of a more
nature, which his
mind, as well as
but which are
which with his
ledge of the world
Honour of the city
strangers of distin
Having glanced
his own situation
tion to the immedi
ty, and such as
state, but for wh
were the subject
clothes with the fr
thought not of the
medical sphere, (a
guage,) may not
be regarded as no
on the occasion.

"Gentlemen,

I beg leave to offer

a few words to you

on the subject of

the present state

of our country,

and to express my

regret at the death

of William Price,

esquire, late a member

of the house of delegates

from Allegany county,

and to accede to your

proposal to attend

the funeral this afternoon

at 3 o'clock, as a

testimony of sincere

respect to the memory

of the deceased.

By the House of Delegates,

January 26, 1829.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

The painful duty devolves

upon us to day, of

informing you of the

death of William Price,

esquire, late a delegate

from Allegany county,

and a member of this

house. We propose, in

evidence of respect for

the memory of the

deceased, that the

members of both

branches of the

legislature meet in

their respective

chambers at 3 o'clock

this afternoon, for

the purpose of

joining in the

procession which

will attend the

deceased to the

place of interment.

On motion by Mr.

Buskirk, the following

resolution was

read the first, and

by a special order,

the second time,

unanimously agreed

to, and sent to the

senate for

concurrence, viz.

By the House of

Delegates, January

26, 1829.

Resolved, That the

members of the

legislature, as a

testimony of respect

for the memory, and

regret at the death

of William Price,

esquire, late a member

**Coach and Harness
Making.**
Jonathan Hutton
Still continues the above business at
his Shop, in West street, just above
the Farmers' Bank. His Carriages
will be made of the best materials,
and every attention paid in their con-

sections of the world in their gallantry
 and neatness. He respectfully sol-
 icits public patronage
 He has on Hand
A FIRST RATE FASHIONABLE
Gig and Harness,
 made of the best materials, and of the
 latest fashion,
 ALSO
A Light, Fashionable Second
Hand
Coach and Harness
 in complete order.
 Both of which will be disposed of
 on the most reasonable terms
 Orders from the country promptly
 attended to.

Dee Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Joseph Linthicum, at suit of John Claylor, surviving partner of Bennett Harrison, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand both at law and in equity, of him the said Stephen Linthicum, of, in and to all that

Tract of Land

Called 'Hasting,' lying and being in Anne Arundel county, being the dwelling plantation whereon the said Stephen Linthicum now resides, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres of land, more or less; also

Two Horses;

and on Friday the 30th day of January, instant, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property at the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

January 8.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of two decrees of Court of Chancery, affirmed in Court of Appeals for the West Shore of the State of Maryland, in cases of Thomas J. Hall, administrator of Thomas Tongue, vs. William Weems and William H. Hall, junr. vs. William Weems, the subscriber trustee, will expose at public sale the highest bidder, at James Williams's Tavern, Annapolis, on Friday the 30th day of January instant, at 1 o'clock if fair, if not the next day thereafter, a

Parcel of Land,

lying in Anne Arundel county, which the said William Weems resides, being part of Portland Maryland, containing three hundred acre land, more or less. This farm is of the most valuable in its neighborhood. Its soil is fertile, and adapted to the growth of tobacco, wheat, rye and oats. The improvement

houses, which at a small expense
be placed in complete order. I
desirous of purchasing are requi
to visit and examine the property.
The terms of sale are—Cash t
paid on the day of sale, or ratific
thereof by the chancellor; and
the payment of the whole pur
money, the subscriber is authori
convey the same to the purcha
purchasers, in fee simple, freed
and discharged from all claim
complainants and defendant, and
each of their heirs, executors
administrators.

Somerville Pinkney, Trustee.

The property above mentioned
ing to be sold in part to satisfy a
due to the late Thomas Tongue
creditors of the said Tongue a
requested to attend the sale for t
fection of their interests.

Jan. 8.

In Chancery,
3d January, 1841.
Ordered, That the sale made
reported by Louis Gasseaway, t
for the sale of the mortgaged pr
of Henry Childs, be ratified and

contrary on or before the 3d
March next, provided a copy
order be inserted once in each of
successive weeks in one of the
polls newspapers, before the 3d
February next.

The report states, that 320
land sold at seven dollars per acre.

True copy,
Test

Ramsey Watson
Reg. Com.

January 23

(Continued from first page.)
July elected a director on the part of the state, in the bank of Baltimore, for and during the current year, as prescribed by law.

Mr. McMahon, by leave of the house, submitted the following order:

Ordered, That the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the employment of slaves from the state of Virginia by the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, their agents, &c. be committed to the committee of grievances and courts of justice, with instructions to inquire whether, by the act passed at November session 1794, entitled, An act in favour of the President and Directors of the Potomac Company, and the commissioners of the Federal Buildings; the act passed at November session 1804, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act in favour of the President and Directors of the Potomac Company, and the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings; the act passed at November session 1812, chap. 76, entitled, A further supplement to an act passed at November session 1796, entitled, An act relating to negroes, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned; the act passed at December session 1823, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relative to negroes, the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the deed of cession to the said company of all the rights of the Potomac Company, the citizens of the state generally, and the agents and contractors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, are not already invested with all the rights, powers and privileges, relative to the removal of slaves from the state of Virginia for temporary employment as labourers within this state, which it is necessary or proper to vest in the said company or its agents, or the citizens of this state generally, and to report thereon to this house. And also to inquire and report to this house what are the provisions of the laws of the state of Virginia in reference to the introduction of slaves from this state into the state of Virginia for similar purposes.

The said order was twice read; and the question thereon being put, Will the house adopt the said order?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A message was received from the senate, by their clerk, which was delivered in at the speaker's desk.

Mr. Semmes moved, that the house now proceed to consider the bill reported by him, as chairman of the committee on ways and means, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state.

And the question thereon being taken, it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, supported by four other members, as required by a rule of the house, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering said bill, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Hawkins, the chairman, reported, that the committee had, according to order, had the said bill under consideration, made some progress therein, and directed him to ask leave to sit again; which leave was granted by the house.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on the bill, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into system the several acts concerning elections; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Thomas, the chairman, reported that the committee had, according to order, again had the said bill under consideration, and directed him to report the same with sundry amendments; which amendments, being read, were severally concurred in by the house.

On motion by Mr. McMahon of Allegheny.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, January 23, 1829.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The resolution in favour of George Dent of Saint-Mary's county, was sent to the senate for concurrence.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the honourable William M. Mechen, an associate judge of Baltimore city court, praying redress of certain grievances therein complained of; which was referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Stewart of Anne-Arundel, presented a petition of Stephen Boone of Anne-Arundel county, praying for a law to authorise him to sell a certain negro therein named, out of this state; which was referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Boyer presented an additional memorial of Mary Ann Black of the city of Baltimore, praying for a divorce; which was referred to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Spencer presented a petition of Solomon Higgins of Talbot county, praying for pecuniary relief, in consequence of his inability to procure a subsistence.

Mr. Keht presented petitions from Catharine Brown, Rachel Wood and Richard Hall, of Anne-Arundel county, each of whom pray for the passage of a law authorising the directing the levy court of said county to levy upon the assessable property thereof, a sum of money for their support.

Mr. Rogers presented a petition of Mary Copee of Charles county, of similar import.

Ordered, That the said petitions be severally referred to the committee on the subject to which they respectively relate.

Mr. Hope presented a petition of Solomon Wadlow of Harford county, administrator of Solomon Armstrong, praying that the money paid into the treasury, by said Armstrong for certain confiscated property therein mentioned, purchased from the intentant of the revenue, and afterwards found to lie within the lines of a tract of land belonging to a certain Ely Jarrett, may be refunded, with interest thereon; which petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hope, Ely, McMahon of Baltimore city, Johns and Hitch.

The Speaker communicated to the house a letter from Singleton Du Val, esquire, the late state's agent for the western shore of this state, transmitting a copy of his annual report, together with statements of accounts settled with the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties on said shore, which were as follow:

Annapolis, January 22, 1829.

The Hon'ble John G. Chapman, Esq.

Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Sir—I have the honour of transmitting to you a copy of my annual report, together with two statements, as the late agent for the western shore of Maryland.

With sentiments of esteem,

I remain your obedient servant,

SINGLETON DU VAL.

To the Honourable the Legislature of Maryland.

The late Agent for the western shore respectfully submits the following report:

Economy being the order of the day, and brevity in report the beauty of the system, the agent for the western shore has little more to say, than that in pursuance of the several acts of assembly touching his duties, he devoted nearly the whole of the last year to the discharge thereof.

Experience convinced him of the propriety of often appearing amongst those whom it became his duty to visit, and (with many honourable exceptions,) he had to encounter much of that morose and listless disposition in men which the great stress of the times seemed to have the better fitted

them. He however pressed, as far, as in the nature of things was practicable, the settlement of all balances and sums of money due the state anterior and subsequent to his appointment. It is with satisfaction he can say, that the current revenue over which he had more immediate supervision, (which forms no unimportant part,) little or no part of it remains unpaid, by reason of his certain and regular adjustment of the receivers' accounts, the advantages of which, were to them, no less a protection than to the great interest of the state, and without, the treasury department must have been thrown, in some measure, into confusion, and a recurrence of the same state of things that happened between the years 1807-'23 & '26. See Agent's Report, page 109, Journal of the House of Delegates last session. He deems it unnecessary here, again to swell his report by calling the attention of the legislature to the several laws and resolutions heretofore passed and referred to in his former reports, by dwelling on them at this time.

Herewith are transmitted two statements. No. 1, shows the particular items of revenue, the names of the clerks, the separate and aggregate amounts payable by them. No. 2, in like manner shows the names, items of revenue, and amounts payable by the sheriffs. It will be apparent that there has been an increase of the revenue from these sources within the last year of more than sixteen thousand dollars; and should the legislature in their wisdom, permit the system to remain undisturbed, as it now is, there can be no question of a still larger increase during the current year, ending November 1st, 1829. The chief sources of complaint, and causes of the fluctuation of the revenue derived from the above expedients, are attributable, more to the frequent changes, than the character of the system itself.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SINGLETON DU VAL,

Late Agent W. Shore, Md.

late Agent W. Shore, Md.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Settled with the Clerks in May and November 1828, showing the Revenue accruing from 1st November 1827, to the 1st November 1828.

Names of Clerks.	Counties.	For Marriage Licenses.	Dry Goods.	Liquors.	Stillaries.	Lottery Office.	Billiard Table.	House and Poultry.	Three Hares.	Occupiers of Fisheries.	Taxes on Plots.	Professors of Games.	Wholesale and Retail.	Total in each county.
John H. Hall	Allegheny	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31
John H. Hall	Allegheny	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31
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John H. Hall	Allegheny	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31
John H. Hall	Allegheny	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31
John H. Hall	Allegheny	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31
John H. Hall	Allegheny	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31
John H. Hall	Allegheny	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31
John H. Hall	Allegheny	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31
John H. Hall	Allegheny	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31
John H. Hall	Allegheny	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31
John H. Hall	Allegheny	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31
John H. Hall	Allegheny	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44	68 31	44					