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No. 19.

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BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

Anno Arundel County, to wit.
I hereby certify that Mordecai Vore, of said county, brought before me as a stray, a Strawberry Ross Gelding, about ten years old, fifteen and an half hands high, a star in his forehead, and a slip on his nose, the off hind foot white, shod all round, a switch tail, paces and trots, and has been worked in gears, and when he came had on a collar and harness. Given under my hand, a justice of the peace, in and for said county, this 29th day of April 1829.
Edward Warfield.

Notice.

The owner or owners of the above described Horse is hereby requested to come forward, pay charges, prove property, and take it away.
Mordecai Vore, Lisbon, A. A. C.
April 30, 1829.

The subscriber offers his
OFFICE, near the Court House, for RENT.
James Shaw.

April 30.

LAW OF MARYLAND

Passed at December Session, 1828.
A Supplement to the act, entitled, 'An act to provide for the making the several Turnpike Road, and for the extension of the Charters of the several Banks therein mentioned,' passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, chapter forty-two.

WHEREAS it is represented to the general assembly, that great inconvenience is likely to result to the banks, and individual stockholders, who have subscribed for stock under the act to which this is a supplement, as also to the president, managers and company, of the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Road, in the fixing of the toll on the Monocacy Bridge, and the keeping of their accounts, and making and apportioning the dividends on the stock under said act of assembly, according to the provisions of the same; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said banks, and the individual stockholders, who have subscribed for stock under the act to which this is a supplement, be and they are hereby authorized, on the fourth Monday of May next, and on the fourth Monday of May in each succeeding year, to elect, by ballot, a president and four managers to manage the concerns of said road from Frederick-town to the Monocacy, together with the bridge to be erected over said river; and the said president and managers, when elected, shall have power to pass all by-laws necessary for the regulations of their proceedings, to make all contracts necessary for the completion and keeping in repair of said part of said road, and the said bridge, to erect toll-houses and gates, to employ gate keepers, and to exercise all the rights, privileges and control, over said bridge and said part of said road, that the said turnpike road company, and said banks, are authorized by law to exercise over the same; and for the more effectually securing to said bank, and said individual stockholders, the full benefit of said rights and privileges, the said president and four directors shall have full power and authority to use the corporate name of The President, Managers and Company, of the Washington and Rockville Turnpike Road, in the making of all contracts in relation to said road and bridge, and in the institution of all suits necessary to enforce or defend the rights of said banks, and said individual stockholders, in and over said road and bridge, and the concerns of the same; Provided, always, that said banks and stockholders indemnify and pay over to said turnpike company, all costs and damages which said company may sustain, by such use of their said corporate name.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the said president and four managers, trustees of the said president and managers, shall report, on oath, to the clerk of

Frederick county, to the costs of said bridge and road, as far as the Monocacy, for the purpose of fixing the tolls on said bridge as is provided for in the ninth section of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That all the tolls collected on the said bridge, and said part of said road, shall from time to time, as the same shall be collected, be placed by the said president and four managers in such bank or banks in Frederick as they may select, to their credit, and they shall, at the end of each six months, divide the same among said individual stockholders, and said banks who are stockholders, according to the amounts of their respective stock, after first deducting from the amount of said tolls all necessary expenses incurred in the repairs of said road and bridge, and conducting the concerns of the same.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That in the election of said president and four directors, each stockholder shall have one vote for each share held by such stockholder; and the said banks in voting their respective amounts of stock, shall vote by their respective presidents, who shall vote such ballot as they shall be directed by the majority of their respective boards of directors; and the said president and managers, when thus elected, shall qualify as such by taking an oath faithfully and fairly to manage the concerns of said bridge and road for the benefit of the stockholders thereof, to the best of their skill and judgment, and they shall have power to employ a clerk, and compensate him for his services, as also to purchase all necessary books and stationery, and to pay for the same out of the amount of said tolls, before a dividend is made of the same.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the said four managers, when elected and qualified as aforesaid, shall have power to allow to their president, for the services to be rendered by him as president, such sum per annum as they shall think he reasonably deserves for such services, and which said salary shall be paid out of the tolls to be collected on said bridge and road.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the tolls to be collected on said part of said road for the use of said banks and said individual stockholders, by said president and four directors, shall be at the same rates, and may be collected by them, in the same manner, and with the same rights, as is given and provided for in the fifteenth section of the act of assembly passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, chapter ninety-seven, and in fixing the tolls on said bridge, as provided for in the act to which this is a supplement, a reference shall be had in the ascertainment of the same to the said rates of tolls.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That before this act shall have effect, the assent to the same shall be obtained of the president, managers and company, of the Washington and Rockville Turnpike Road.

An Act to Preserve the Breed of Fish in the Waters of the River Patuxent.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to whip, thresh or beat, the waters of the Patuxent river, with any poles, oars, paddles, ropes, or any other instrument, for the purpose of driving fish into any sein or net.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to stake down any seine or net across the Patuxent river for the purpose of taking shad or herrings.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That if any free person or persons shall be guilty of any of the offences recited in this act, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace for the state of Maryland, as other small debts are recovered, one half to the use of the informer, the other half to the state; and if committed by any slave or slaves, he or they shall be taken before some justice of the peace and be punished, in his discretion, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, unless the owner of such slave shall pay the fine herein imposed for every offence as aforesaid.

MISCELLANY.

After too long a silence, "NORNA" again adorns our columns. Her's is a harp that should not be permitted to slumber.
Eda. Courier.

THE CONTRAST.

The golden lights had chased the gloom
Of midnight far away,
And roses with their rich perfumes
In many a cluster lay.
The banquet spread, the goblet bright
Flash'd at the reveler's eye,
And music in her robes of light
Sung o'er the festival.
Then, gather'd round the royal board
A small but princely band,
And gaily was the wine juice pour'd
To trusty heart and hand.

"Fame bright the cup! Its brilliancy
Shall chase the sad'ning tear—
Fame bright the cup! our pledge shall be
Dreams of an earlier year—
Dreams, like the red drop sparkling
For the drinker on his brim,
While far below lies darkling
The sullen drop for him—
We've quaff'd it all—yet fill to night
And win the spell again,
And rub the tide of feeling, bright
As rush'd the torrent then!"

In vain—in vain, young roses rest
As beautiful as ever—
But oh the freshness of the breast
When lost—is lost forever—
And eyes are dim and frowns now
Have crept across many a care,
And lights flash sunshine on the brow
To wake but shadows there.

Where is the matin ministry
The spirit flow of song—
When every wave gush'd melody,
As it rush'd in light along?
Fit high the cup, for visions start
By Egyp't's feast that stood—
But the warm currents of the heart—
Oh tell me—where are they?

Each saw the sullen pall
Shrouding the brave and good,
'Twas like the cold memorial
By Egyp't's feast that stood—
Sadly they turn'd and silently
From the banquet board that night
And eyes were lifted mournfully
To you bright heaven of light!

NORNA.
The Quarterly speaks of a club in Edinburgh convoked when the members were far advanced in years—the contrast was too painful—they never met again.

From the Token for 1829.

THE EMIGRANT.

BY MISS HALE.

She called me once to her sleeping place,
A strange wild look was upon her face,
Her eye flash'd over her cheek so white,
Like a grave-stone seen in a pale moonlight.
And she spoke in a low unearthly tone,
The sound from mine ear hath never gone!
'I had last night the loveliest dream,
Mine own land shone in the summer beam,
I saw the fields of the golden grain,
I heard the reaper's harvest strain:
There stood on the hills—the green pine trees,
And the thrush and the lark sang merrily!
A long and weary way I had come,
But I stopped, methought, by my own loved home."

"May I enquire, Sir, if you are not from New England?" said the landlady of the Pittsburg hotel to a gentleman who was quietly taking his tea in a small parlour, which, at his urgent request to be alone, had been prepared for him.

He was not quite alone, however. This was in the autumn of 1818, when the tide of emigration rolled so rapidly from the Eastern States to the West, as almost to cause a returning current; but the landlord, a true Boniface, was fertile in expedients. There was a small parlour, occupied by an artist who was engaged in sketching views of the surrounding scenery—an odd genius, the landlord called him—certainly he was a very obliging man, for he consented the table for the stranger should be laid in his apartment.

"It will be all the same as if the gentleman were alone," said the landlady to his wife. "You know the old fellow never speaks unless it is to his pencil. He may take a man's face off to be sure, but he never troubles him about his business. I reckon he is not a Yankee, though I never found out exactly where he was born."

"May I enquire, Sir, if you are from New England?" said the landlady to the stranger.

"I am, Madam," replied he, raising his keen, dark eyes from his plate, and fixing them on her face with a look of true Yankee inquisitiveness, but yet blended with an air of perfect good breeding.

The landlady hesitated, as if between her wish to make further inquiries, and the fear of offending a gentleman and a guest.

He saw her embarrassment, and to relieve it carelessly inquired if she had any friends in New England.

"Oh no, Sir no," she eagerly replied; "but here is a poor family from that part of the country; a distressed family, Sir, and though my husband tells me never to be troubling my company with such stuff yet, as the poor wretch begged me so earnestly, if I saw anybody from New England, I would

let her know it. And I thought, too, you looked like a clergyman."

"And a Yankee, of course," said the gentleman, smiling, and glancing his eye on his black coat. Its well brushed appearance and the desire of its wearer to be alone, had been, in the mind of the landlady, proof positive of the holy calling of her guest. She made a small mistake. It was not the spiritual, but the civil law that Arthur Erskine was commissioned to expound and defend. But humanity is not professional, nor generosity and a benevolent mind always put on with the case. Arthur Erskine had a heart of flesh, and he never said to the child of misfortune, 'Depart in peace,' when he was neither warmed nor fed. He performed his duties cheerfully, and never boasted of the performance. A Christian he was, but more in practice than profession.

He did not, however unfeeling the landlady respecting his function. He listened to her recital of a tale of sorrow with earnest attention, and then with the promptness that should always characterize willing charity, said—"I will visit this family immediately, if you, Madam, will apprise them of my intention, and they are prepared to admit me."

The landlady departed to ascertain. Arthur Erskine had stipulated to be alone. He was seated with his back towards the artist, and forgetting that he was not alone, he said, with a deep sigh, "How many poor emigrants to this boundless West are now yearning for the quiet homes they left in our peaceful New England."

"Your Yankees are too sanguine of success, and too eager to obtain riches," said the artist. Erskine turned round. The man had laid down his pencil, and it was evident he wished to converse. The brown study in which Erskine had been intending to indulge through the evening, had been interrupted by the landlady in a manner that entirely dissipated its pleasing illusions. He no longer wished for solitude, but esteemed the presence of the artist as a very lucky incident. "When two persons are mutually desirous of entering into conversation, an acquaintance may easily be commenced."

"I think, sir," said the artist, "that the New England people are naturally of a cool temper, sensible, wary and calculating; but when once their imaginations or passions are thoroughly excited, you cannot turn them from the bent of their humour, or convince them they have mistaken their own interest. You may as easily direct the whirlwind, or stay the course of a torrent with the rushes on its bank."

"Yes, and you think nothing you deem on impossible in performance or attainment," replied the artist. "I have seen many of your Yankees who came here with their families, almost as destitute as Adam when he was banished from Eden, and yet they were expecting to amass the wealth of princes, and attain the highest honours of the state. This enthusiasm is shared, too, by the women, and even little children. I never saw a finer illustration of the 'Pleasure of Hope,' than I witnessed a few weeks since. I spent a month last summer wandering over the Allegheny hills, and during my rambles, I fell in with a family who were removing from Connecticut to Ohio. I saw them first at noonday, as they were about to rest for an hour or two. The horses were loosed from the wagon; but here—I can show you a sketch of the scene I took at the time, and have since bestowed some pains to retouch and finish it. Indeed, I think I succeeded tolerably well in giving the spirit, and peculiar character of the individuals to their respective pictures, and that is the perfection of our art."

"Yes, but to impart the character of a person to his picture, it is necessary, I presume, that you know something of his history," said Mr. Erskine.

"Exactly so," returned the artist.

"But I had a fine opportunity for that. I passed a day with this family, and rendered them some trifling assistance, and was repaid by a communication, unreserved, I think, of the changes and chances they had experienced. I never in my life, saw a more interesting family. They appeared so good, so devoted to each other, so ardent in their expectations of success, and so unpracticed in the deceptions of the world. But look at my sketch. This old man told me he was descended, by the mother's side, from the noted Mr. Hooker, the Connecticut divine so famous for his courageous piety, that he trembled not at spirit of health, or goblin dæmon." And truly, when I saw this old man walking in a fine and vigorous step, though he bore the weight of seventy years, and heard him conversing with the cheerfulness of youth on his future plans and prospects, though always with reference to the will of God, I thought the descendant

did not shame the progenitor. I drew him as I first saw him, watering his horses at one of those bright rills that, when swelled by recent rains, comes leaping down the mountain from their hiding places among the rocks and shrubs. There is his wife with such a humble and resigned countenance, mingled with that deep affection which seemed like the rill, to gather strength in its descent to her posterity. She has her little grand daughter at her knee, by the way the loveliest creature I ever beheld. Her auburn hair clustered in natural curls, all over her head, and her blue eyes were so bright with joy and innocence that I could not look at her without thinking of heaven. Oh! she will be too fair a flower to bloom in our solitary wilds! Beside the old lady sits her son—he was a very handsome man, and his countenance indicative of an excellent disposition, but there was little of that energy about him which usually distinguishes the emigrant from the East. I thought him very amiable, but that he was not in his proper element—that to have till'd his small farm beside the soft flowing Connecticut would have been more congenial to his mind, than to explore the pathless forests and mighty rivers of our Western country. But he had a fine active boy, a lad of eight, perhaps, who looked as if he would delight to ramble over the whole earth. His face beamed with rapture, and his eyes with inquiry at every strange object he saw. He resembled his mother, and I could not do justice to her. She was one of those creatures of spirit and feeling, who would move heaven and earth, were it possible to serve those she loved. Ambitious she was as Serapis, and yet it was an ambition that hardly had reference to self. See! with what a queenly air she is looking around, over the boundless valley of the Ohio then just opening before her. She was a very beautiful woman, but there was at that moment something in her countenance much dearer than beauty. It was the conjugal and maternal expression of triumph and affection that seemed to say, 'here my husband will be distinguished, and my children rich and happy.' She was, in truth, the presiding and animating spirit of the party. I found she wedded for 'pure, pure love,' as the old song says, and against the wishes of her friends, who had provided one they deemed a better match for her. But cupid delights in thwarting human prudence, and he had smitten with mutual passion the daughter of the rich farmer, and the son of the poor farmer, and so they married. I do not think the young woman regretted her choice, but I believe she was disappointed in the degree of felicity she had expected to enjoy. How could it be otherwise, when she had, doubtless, pictured a Paradise of domestic bliss. The old lady told me her daughter-in-law made an excellent wife, but she was never quite contented with their little farm, and so to please her, they were removing to a country where they could obtain more land. In short, I found, to compare small things with great, that it was that same cause which made the proud triumvir lose a world, namely, the influence of woman, that had induced this prudent and peaceful family to quit the hearth and the altar of their childhood and old age, and set out on a pilgrimage to the wilderness of Ohio."

Here the artist was interrupted by the landlady, who entered to say that the poor woman wished to speak with the minister then, if he was at liberty. "Her husband is dying, sir, I believe."

Mr. Erskine arose instantly, and followed the hostess to a small chamber in the garret of the spacious hotel.

"The room is not very convenient for sick folks," said the hostess, as they ascended the third stair case, a red glow at the same time passing her usually hard and monotonous countenance. "I should not have moved them up here, only the groans of the sick ones disturbed my genteel boarders. And then these people had nothing they could pay for their lodgings, and I could not afford to give them the use of the best chambers." Her features again grew rigid with a sense of her own importance and the unprecedented humanity she had shown, as she added "I have, sir, done a great deal more for them than I was able to do."

She threw open the door of the close chamber, and Mr. Erskine, felt, for a moment, sickness come over him, that deprived him of the power to move or speak. His trance was broken by the sweet tones of a little pale girl, who ran to him saying, 'have you any thing to give father? He will not open his eyes to day.'

"He will never open them again, my love," said a female, attempting to rise from her kneeling posture, by the low bed on which lay the lifeless body of her husband.

"God God!" exclaimed Erskine, as he again saw Emily Moore?

"You see, my dear, dying woman, Arthur," said Mrs. Hanson, struggling to stifle her emotion, which yet was so violent that she felt nearly fainting, into a chair—the only one in the room.

"Is there nothing can be done for her?" asked Erskine, eagerly, as he vainly sought among the broken cups and empty phials for some cordial to revive her. "Woman," cried he, turning towards the landlady with an expression of sternness that made her tremble, 'go send for a physician and a nurse, and bring something instantly for this sick lady.'

"Lady!" but the tone of contempt died on the hostess's lip as the dark glance of Erskine's eyes met hers.—She soon brought restoratives, and Mrs. Hanson was borne to another apartment.

"I shall now die in peace," said Mrs. Hanson, in a low tone, and frequently interrupted by sobs, which all her efforts could not suppress. "I shall die in peace. I have so pined to hear a voice that was familiar to me—to see a face that looked kind. It was such an agony to think of leaving my dear little Emily alone with strangers!—But you will, Mr. Erskine, I know you will take care of her."

He promised all she wished, and then strove to comfort her with the hope of recovery and happier days.

"No—it can never be," she replied. "My heart is broken by disappointments, grief and remorse. You do not know, Erskine, what I have done or suffered. We heard you were successful in Kentucky, and had obtained great wealth, I rejoiced that my husband was not equally fortunate. I loved him sincerely, but I was dissatisfied with our humble station. I was mortified and unhappy because my husband was not a great man. I coveted riches and persuaded him to leave that quiet home where we had all that was really necessary to enjoyment, and with his aged parents, and our two little ones, we set out on the long journey to this place. Nothing material occurred until we were descending the last ridge on the Allegheny. Our wagon was there precipitated down a ledge of rocks. The horses were killed or wounded, but that was of no consequence—Our kind and venerable father was entangled with the horses and fell with them. He died the next day. We then came to this house, and here our mother was attacked with a fever. Then our little boy was sick. My husband supported himself till they were both laid in the same quiet grave, and then he took his bed. It is four weeks since I had forgotten to tell you that our money, all that we had in the world, was stolen from us a few days after we arrived. We have had to beg from strangers for the means to live, and I know what it is to suffer hunger and to weep with thankfulness for a piece of bread. Oh! this is a cold hearted world, but I dare not tell you all I have suffered. It has been just. I ought to have been contented with my home, and not coveted riches so eagerly. My poor husband has died, the victim of my ambition."

Her emotions overcame her again, and the physician, who had arrived, gave Erskine but little hope of recovery. Every thing was done for Mrs. Hanson, that skill could devise, or wealth command. All was vain. The third evening after Erskine met her he was summoned to her bedside—she was dying.

The agony of remorse, of self reproach, that had overshadowed her pale, emaciated countenance had passed away. She looked calm, even happy. She extended her hand to Erskine it was the first time he had dared to take it.

"My friend," said she, "you show that the affection you once possessed for me was sincere. I could not then return your love, but I feel deeply your kindness. My little Emily!"

Arthur Erskine took the child and pressed her to his bosom without speaking. She threw her infantile arms around his neck, and caressed him as she would have done her father.

"She is yours," said the dying mother, the tear gathering in her large dark eyes that already began with the sweetest, sweetest brightness which usually precedes dissolution. "She is yours; I give her to you, and my last earthly tie is broken."

"Are you worse?" enquired Erskine in a tone trembling with emotion.

"Oh! no—I feel assured my sorrows will soon cease; that I shall soon join my beloved friends—I see them all."

"Where?" enquired Erskine, looking around.

"I mean I have just seen them in my dream. I dreamed I was at home—Oh! I thought I had been wandering a long, long time, and lost my way, and lost my friends, and been in darkness, and despair, but at last I reached my home. Every thing looked just as it did the last morning I was there. The

sun was rising, and its beams shone on the waters of the river, and the ripples glanced like sparkles of gold. But just then a soft voice whispered in my ear, 'You shall soon see brighter waters than these.'

'Then I thought I looked on the flowers. The damask rose bush that grew beneath my window, was covered with flowers. I never saw roses look so blooming, but again I heard the same soft, sweet voice whisper, 'You will soon see fairer flowers than these.'

'Should my daughter live, tell her the history of her mother, and strive to impress this truth upon her mind—that to pursue eagerly after riches or distinction, will often lead us into error, and always end in disappointment.'

The happy group that so interested the artist on the Allegheny Hills, were soon laid at rest between the green turf of that land they had so eagerly sought—all but the lovely little girl, and she is now the adopted daughter of the Governor of—

From the Western Souvenir.

CHEROKEE, OR THE MAD BUFFALO.

The following facts are given on the authority of Major Davenport of the army, an officer of high and respectable standing, and who was conversant with all the circumstances. They are presented without embellishment, as no art could add to the simple and deep interest of the unadorned recital.

It will be necessary to premise, that the Osage Indians occupy an extensive tract of country on the North and West of the Arkansas territory. The game continued to be abundant throughout this region, until the whites began to intrude upon their hunting grounds.—Killing the buffalo for the tongue and skins alone, the whites committed great havoc among them, and the animals continually attacked, receded from the scene of slaughter. The government of the United States, to protect these, and other Indians, from such unjust invasions of their territory, passed a law prohibiting our citizens from hunting on the Indian lands. This wholesome law was often evaded, and its violation was the more distressing to the Osages, as the game had already become scarce; and being hemmed into the westward by the Pawnee, a powerful and warlike tribe, with whom they were always at war, they were unable to extend their hunting grounds in that direction.

In the spring of 1824, a party consisting of three or four whites, as many half-breed Indians, and a negro, disregarding the law, went from the borders of the Arkansas territory to hunt in the Indian lands. They were discovered by a party of the Osages led by Coetaco Washenpaha, or the Mad Buffalo, the most famous war chief of that tribe. Mistaking the hunters, as they afterwards stated, for Indians of an unfriendly nation, they attacked and killed several of the party. But upon ascertaining the character of those who had fallen, they expressed much regret; 'we fear,' said they, 'that it will make trouble.' Some of them were even melted to tears.

As always happens in such cases, the affair produced great excitement among the inhabitants of the frontier, whose fears and passions are always excited by the slightest insult from their warlike neighbours. The aggressors were demanded from their tribe by the commandant of the American troops stationed on the Neotio river. After much consultation among themselves, and upon the frequent reiteration of the demand, they met in council at the garrison, to the number of three or four hundred. They formed themselves in a circle to hold their talk after their own fashion. The demand was again repeated, and an appeal made to them, enforcing the necessity of their compliance, and the evil consequences which might result from a refusal. At length the Mad Buffalo arose with great dignity, and coming forward, declared himself to have been the leader of the party accused. He said that he had mistaken the hunters for a party of unfriendly Indians; and did not know that there were any whites among them, until after the deed was done. He expressed his willingness to make any atonement for the wrong which he had ignorantly committed against the children of his great father, the president, and stepping into the middle of the ring, 'I deliver myself up,' said he to the American commandant, 'to be dealt with as may be thought proper.' Five other warriors immediately followed his example. They were taken in charge, and held in close custody at the fort for a few days, and then sent under a strong guard, down the Arkansas to Little Rock, distant about three hundred miles. During the first, or second night of their journey, one of them slipped off his hands, and made his escape. Mad Buffalo was very much distressed at the event. He spoke of the deserters with vehement indignation as cowards, who had disgraced the nation and himself.

At the mouth of the river, they met with Major Davenport, who had been known to Mad Buffalo for some time for about two years, and whose confidence they expressed great pleasure at this meeting, and consulted with him as a friend, respecting their situation. He explained to them, as well as he could, the nature of their offences, and that under the laws of the United States, they would have to be tried for murder, by a court of justice, under the civil authority, and if found guilty, he would be punished with death by hanging. He advised them to employ counsel to defend them, as our own citizens did under similar circumstances. The Mad Buffalo seemed to be much moved by this explanation, and for the first time to comprehend his real situation. He told Major Davenport that he had expected to appear before a council of warriors like himself, who would decide, on principles of honour, & the particular circumstances, whether he had violated the pledged faith between his tribe and the children of his great father. He did not expect, he said, to be tried by laws of which he was ignorant, and which, as it appeared to him, very unjustly, affixed the punishment before hand. He requested Major Davenport to act as his counsel. But he declined, assuring the chief, that not being a lawyer, he could render him no service, and that it was, besides, impossible for him to leave his post to attend a trial, at a spot so distant.

On the following morning Mad Buffalo appeared much dejected, and told Major Davenport that he knew not how to act, that he knew not what his fate would be, nor what in justice it ought to be. His countenance was indicative of strong sensibility, and many contending emotions. He exhibited no symptoms of fear or alarm. But all the unyielding pride and stubborn prejudices of the Indian character were aroused, as he looked at the approaching crisis.

He again desired Major Davenport to speak for him, and delivered to him his war club as a token that he made him his deputy, with full power to act for him in every emergency. He requested the Major to shew the war club to Clairmore, the principal chief of the Osages, who, on seeing that symbol, would do whatever might be required of him.

'When I saw you yesterday,' said he, 'I felt as if I had seen my father. I know you to be my friend. Go to Clairmore—show him my war club.—Whatever you think ought to be done for me, tell Clairmore and he will do it.'

They parted, the one for Little Rock, the other for the post on Neotio river. On their arrival at the Rock, a smith was sent for to remove the manacles from the arms of the prisoners, previous to their being confined in jail. But the Buffalo, without waiting for assistance, threw the irons from his wrist, and turning to the officer who had charge of him—

'Go,' said he, 'and tell your Colonel, that the Mad Buffalo could have escaped at any moment he pleased, but would not. Tell him, that I gave myself up to the white people to answer for what I had done. I expected to be tried immediately by a council of warriors, without being confined. They said they must tie my arms—and I would not refuse. They said I must be brought here—and I have come without resistance.'

Major Davenport saw Clairmore, showed him the war club, advised him to employ counsel for his people below, and told him that the Buffalo wished him to attend his trial, and see justice done him. Clairmore refused to attend the trial, as he considered it not safe to trust himself amongst enemies; but offered five hundred dollars for counsel, which was accepted and paid.

When the trial came on at the Rock, no exertions corresponding with the importance of the case, were made for the prisoners. No legal evidence was produced against them, nor a case made out to warrant conviction. Three of them were acquitted. But as it was thought necessary by the public jury to make an example, which should strike terror among the Indians, the Mad Buffalo and the Little Eagle were selected as victims, to the prejudice and vengeance of the neighbouring whites; the Buffalo on account of his influence in the tribe, and the Eagle, because the lot happened to fall upon him.

The Buffalo behaved during the trial with the same resignation, the same calm courage and dignity, as he had all along exhibited. He and the Eagle were condemned to be hung; and the three who were acquitted returned to their tribe.

The sons of the Buffalo, some of whom were quite grown up, frequently visited Major Davenport at the garrison, and always requested to see the war club. After they heard that their father was condemned, and they despaired of again seeing him, they requested the Major to give them the war club. They would often secretly and silently examine it, while the tears would roll down their cheeks.—He promised to give it to the eldest of the sons, when it should be ascertained that their father never would return, but not before.

The Buffalo declared he would never submit to be hung up by the neck, and

made some unsuccessful attempts to destroy himself. They were respited from time to time by the governing council, who often consented to visit them in the prison. Upon being introduced, the Buffalo made him a speech, in which he expressed his sentiments in loud, figurative and fearless language. In the midst of his speech, the Eagle touched him, and told him, that in speaking so loud he might give offence. 'Give offence!' replied Buffalo indignantly, 'am not I a man as well as he.'

Much interest was made by Major Davenport, Governor M'Nair, and some others, to obtain their pardon. After about a year's imprisonment they were finally pardoned by President Adams, soon after entering upon the duties of his office in 1825. They were liberated at the Rock, and supplied by the people at the village with a gun, ammunition and provisions for their journey home.

Such however, are the jealousy and hatred existing between the frontier settlers and the Indians, that, to avoid the danger of being shot on the way, it was necessary for them to take a circuit a round the settlements of more than three hundred miles. With this view they took the direction of the mountains between the Arkansas and Red rivers, lying close by day, and travelling by night, and following the chain of mountains, until they had passed the last settlement.

Here they were so much exhausted with hunger, fatigue, swelled legs and sore feet, that they could proceed no further; and to add to their sufferings, the Buffalo was taken sick. The Eagle left him with a view of saving himself, and, if possible, of sending relief to his companion. Left to himself, the Buffalo heated a stone, and by applying it to his breast, was greatly relieved. He again pursued his journey, passed the Eagle on the way without knowing when or where, and arrived at the garrison at Grand River, so much emaciated, that Major Davenport did not know him. He had not felt safe, until he reached this point; and he could not give utterance to his joy and gratitude, except by emphatic gestures and inarticulate sounds. Major Davenport gave him his war club, and supplied him with a horse and provisions, and sent him on to his tribe. The Little Eagle arrived soon after, and was sent on in the same manner.

The document containing their pardon was soon afterwards sent on, and delivered to them. But they could not comprehend its meaning. As it was a large paper, and such as had been presented to them to sign, when they gave away their lands, they viewed it with much jealousy and alarm. After recollecting their strength a little, the Buffalo and Eagle, accompanied by about two hundred of the Osages, returned to the garrison to learn what the big paper meant. On its being read and explained to them, and being told that they said nothing about their lands, they went away perfectly satisfied, expressing the most friendly disposition towards their great father, the President.

This terminated the affray and trial of the Mad Buffalo and his companions—strongly illustrating the character of these rude sons of the forest, their views of civilized jurisprudence, and the absurdity, if not injustice, of making them amenable to the laws, of which they must be wholly ignorant.

From the London Monthly Magazine.

THE WOODSMAN.

A German newspaper contains a strange account—avouched with as much apparent accuracy almost as those which concerned the mermaids lately seen off our own coast, or the sea serpent that visits the shores of America—of a conversion lately worked upon the morals of a famous robber, by a supernatural visitation, in the forest of Wildeshausen. The hero of the tale whose name is Conrad Braunsvelt, but who was better known by the cognomen of the 'Woodsmen,' was drinking one evening at a small inn on the borders of the forest of Wildeshausen, when a traveller, well mounted and carrying a portmanteau on his horse behind him, came up by the road which runs from the direction of Hanover. The stranger, after enquiring if he could be accommodated with a bed, led his horse away to the stable, and in doing this, left his portmanteau upon a bench within the house,—which Conrad immediately, as a preliminary measure, tried the weight of. He had just discovered that the valise was unusually heavy, when the return of the traveller compelled him to desist; but his curiosity, without any further effort, was not long ungratified; for the stranger soon opened it before him, as it seemed, to take out some articles which were necessary for his use at night, and displayed in the process several large bags—larger, almost, than the machine would have seemed able to contain,—which were evidently full of gold or silver money. The cupidty of Conrad was excited by this view, and he would gladly have at once secured the prize even at the hazard of a personal struggle with the stranger; but the people of the inn, (according to his account afterwards) were such as would have expected a portion of the spoil. For this reason although unwillingly, and trusting himself to sleep little, lest by any chance the prey should escape him, he abandoned his design of robbery for

that night, and on the next morning, having learned which way the stranger went, he followed him, and exhibited no suspicions or apprehensions of those about him, but upon a party of his intended road, he never mentioned any thing of the charge he carried.—Having ascertained this fact, he allowed the rider to depart, and after a short time followed by a shorter track through the forest, which was practicable only to persons on foot, and which would enable him, had he even started later, easily to overtake the mounted traveller.

Now, knowing that his nearer road saved, as has been noticed, full a league of ground, 'the Woodsmen' moved on slowly; and accounted that, when he reached the point at which they were to meet, he should still have some time to wait for the stranger; on emerging, however, into the high road, he found him to his surprise already approaching, and what was still more extraordinary, mounted upon a black horse, when that on which he had left the inn, had certainly seemed to be a brown.—The portmanteau, however, which was all that Conrad looked to, was still behind the traveller, and on he came, riding as if nothing at all was the matter: 'The Woodsmen' never hung back or stayed reflecting, but levelled his rifle, and called upon him to 'Stand and deliver,' or his next moment was his last. The traveller upon this pulled up his horse with an air of great coolness; and looking upon Conrad, said something, which as the robber since says, he verily believes was—'That he hoped he had not kept him waiting?' or words to that purpose; but he was too busy at the time to pay much attention to discourse. 'Do you know who it is you are going to rob, though?' asked the stranger, addressing 'the Woodsmen' directly. 'Not I,' replied the latter, boldly; but if you were der Dyvel himself, descend from the horse, and deliver the bags of money that you have on you, or you shall die!' Upon this the black rider said no more; but dismounted quietly, although he had pistols in his holsters; and Conrad, immediately taking the portmanteau from the horse's back, was so eager to be sure of the contents, that he drew his knife and cut the fastening on the spot. In the mean time, the traveller might have fallen upon him unawares, and to advantage, to keep an eye upon him while he went on forcing the valise open as well as he could. At length the straps were all cut, and the robber thrust his hands in eagerly, making sure to find the bags which he had seen the preceding evening, for he had distinctly felt them from the outside. But when he drew out his hands, there was in one only a halter and in the other a piece of brass in the shape of a gibbet! And, at the same moment, a gripe was laid upon his arm; and a deep low voice, which seemed to be close behind him pronounced the words, 'This shall be thy fate!' When he turned round in horror and consternation, the horse, and the rider, and the portmanteau, all were gone; and he found himself with in a few paces of the inn door which he had quitted in the morning, with the halter and the brass gibbet still remaining in his hand. The narrative states further, that this horrible re-contre so affected Conrad Braunsvelt, that he forthwith delivered himself up to the rangers of the forest, and was sent to Cassel to await the pleasure of the Grand Duke. He is now confined in an asylum for repentant criminals, desirous of being restored to society; and his miraculous warning is noted in the records of the institution.

From the New York Morning Courier.

BISHOP HEBER.

We publish to day a very interesting letter from Mrs Heber, widow of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to a gentleman in this city. We have seen the autograph of Bishop Heber; its graceful and beautiful characters are typical of the refined spirit by which they were dictated. A deep interest appertains to every relic, however trifling, of Reginald Heber. He was one of the purest gifts that ever adorned humanity. Brought with a high genius, without any of those starting and impetuous passions which too often lead the 'magnates' of nature into temptation, error, & gloom—strictly religious, without fanaticism or intolerance—benevolent, and still more, beneficent, without ostentation—learned without pedantry, and accomplished without vanity, he seemed to have been intended by heaven to show how very near the angelic character mortal man may approach.—He was an ornament to the church—to his country—to the world. So long as genius is honored and virtue revered, the name of Heber 'clarum et venerabile nomen' will dwell upon the lips of posterity, a theme of praise, respect, and admiration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bodeyddan, St Asaph, N. Wales.

6th December, 1828.

Sir—It is impossible for me to express with what mixed feelings I read your letter,—gratification at the idea, that my beloved husband's memory and virtues were held, among strangers, and in a distant land, in equal veneration as at home, and as, in that country, for whose welfare his last efforts were spent, was certainly predominant, allow me to return you my most cordial thanks for your kindness, individually, in having afforded me this mel-

ancholy pleasure, and also let me request you will convey to the ladies of your village, and to the other inhabitants who have contributed to treat my touching a tribute to his memory, the warmest gratitude of a widowed heart, for this token of their respect for the same and virtues of my sainted husband, as well as my thanks for their kind expressions of feeling and sympathy towards myself.

It is indeed an inexpressible comfort to my mind to know that his last work has been received with so much warm approbation, wherever it has made its way, and still more to be assured that it has done, and will yet do much good among all classes of its readers. I have long anticipated that the feelings of America would be deeply interested in the publication, and you, have most thoroughly convinced me that I was not wrong in the estimate I had formed of the inhabitants of a country, which has long been an object of interest to me. I have no doubt but that you, and my other friends, (allow me to call you all so,) in C— will be interested in hearing that I am about to commence writing a memoir of his life, to serve as an introduction to his private correspondence, extracts from his journal in the North of Europe, and some of his lighter works. I feel it to be a very arduous undertaking, but I am strongly encouraged to make the attempt. As there are several other of his writings yet to be published, and as I wish this to be the last, I allow myself two years for its completion. At present I have a volume of sermons almost ready for the press.

In such pursuits, and above all, in educating his children as he would have wished, is my time now almost exclusively occupied; my eldest girl is a striking likeness of her father, and I trust the likeness is not confined to her person. The Turcoman Horse, (Cabal) you enquire after, was landed in safety in Bombay, where he was sold to a friend of ours, partly because there was difficulty in conveying three horses, (I had mine with me,) by sea to Calcutta, and partly because, want of his daily work had raised his spirits to such a height, as to make it unpleasant to ride him in so hot a climate. Neelju, and my own favourite Arab, favourite, because he was fond of it, I left in very good hands in Calcutta.

I have to thank you for an American newspaper the post has just brought me, and in again requesting you to accept the strongest assurance of my gratitude. I have the honour to remain your much obliged and ob't servant, Amelia Heber.

Sir—Just when I had finished but not sealed the enclosed, I had the pleasure of receiving your second letter, mentioning that to you I am indebted, which I only supposed before, for the American newspaper. I can only repeat my warm thanks, and I have great pleasure in enclosing, according to your request, an autograph of my beloved husband; which you will, in all points of view, I am sure, be gratified by receiving. I have the honour, to be, Sir, your much obliged and ob't.

A. H.

Paris, Jan. 29th, 1829.

Copy of the Autograph.

SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Room for the Proud! ye sons of clay,
From far his sweeping pomp survey,
Nor rashly curious, clog the way,
His chariot wheels before!

Lot with what scorn his lofty eye
Glances o'er our age and poverty,
And his intruding conscience fly
Far from his palace door!

Room for the Proud! how slow the feet
That bear his coffin down the street,
And dismal seems his winding sheet
Who purple lately wore,

Ah! where must now his spirit fly
In naked trembling agony?
Or how shall he for mercy cry
Who show'd it not before!

Room for the Proud! in ghastly state
The lords of hell his coming wait,
And flinging wide the dreadful gate
That shuts to open no more—
"Zot! here with us the seat," they cry,
"For him who mock'd at poverty,
And bade intruding conscience fly
Far from his palace door!"

The Centreville (Md.) Times mentions a homicide committed by one slave on another, in that place, in a quarrel. The deceased was stabbed with a knife.

In Chancery.

4th May, 1829.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Richard Harwood, of Thos. & Henry H. Harwood, trustees for the sale of the mortgaged estate of Col. Richard Harwood, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the 4th day of June next, in some one newspaper.

The report states a tract or parcel of land containing fifty acres, formerly purchased by Henry Carr, sold for \$211.00.

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

May 7.

Divine Service.

Will be performed in SAINT MARY'S Church, in this city, on Sunday next, the 7th inst. at 10 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. James W. Marsh, Prince-George's county.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The Jackson Convention which assembled in Baltimore, on Monday, for the purpose of selecting two persons to represent more city and county in the next General Assembly, have nominated JOHN Y. L. BROWN, of the city, and ELLIS HOWE, of the county. Mr. M'Nahon, the Gazette states, has notified his acceptance of his nomination. Mr. Brown has not been heard from.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Addressed to the Queen of the May, With flowers of the forest we have formed a wreath,
While the dew drop is glittering on the leaf beneath,
And we bring in, fair maiden, to place on thy brow,
Where graceful the ringlets are clustering now.

Oh, refuse not our tribute, but list to our lay,
While we hail you the beautiful Queen of the May,
And think not, Oh fair one, the crown that we bring,
Though lovely to look on, encloses a sting.

Like the badges of honour on monarch's bosom,
Which oft their possessors with misery load,
Till peace from their bosom has vanished and fled,
Thou' the sparkling diadem encircles the head,

Oh no! it is harmless, and will not impart
One feeling of pain, to your innocent heart.
Your reign will be tranquil, your empire secure,
For the sceptre of love cannot fall to endure,
And the hearts that you rule, ever faithful will be,
For thy winning attraction will bid them to thee.

Then accept of our chaplet, and let it twine,
Its perfumed breathing roses with ringlets of thine,
And all who behold thee, exulting will say,
Fair Harriet is chosen the Queen of the May.

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.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly.

ABNER LINTHICUM Sen.

Administration Meeting.

At a meeting held by a respectable number of the Voters of the 2d Election district of Anne Arundel county, (at the house of Mr. William Legg) on Saturday 2d inst. friendly to the National Administration, pursuant to notice given, Doctor BENJAMIN WATKINS was called to the chair, and WILLIAM H. WOODFIELD was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, it was moved and seconded, that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions best adapted to carry into effect the purpose of the meeting.

Whereupon it was thought proper that this committee consist of three, appointed by the chairman, viz. Gerard R. Hopkins, Benjamin T. Field and Richard W. Higgins, who retired for a short time, and returned the following resolutions, which were unanimously concurred in, viz.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to consist of the following gentlemen, viz. Thos. R. Cross, John Hammond, Eli Lusby, Edmund Claggett, and Richard W. Higgins, who shall meet in convention at John Heber's Tavern, on the Washington Turnpike, on the 23d day of May, at 10 o'clock, to consult upon measures best adapted to give to the National Administration, a fair, open and liberal support.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Republican.

B. WATKINS, Chairman.
W. H. WOODFIELD, Sec'y.

May 2, 1829.

COMMUNICATIO.

JONAS GREEN, Req. Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Dear Sir,

At a time like the present, when a few of the enemies of our worthy magistrates, satisfied of their own weakness and inability any longer to deceive the honest voters of this 2d Congressional district (who from a misplaced confidence in them, were induced to believe, during the late canvass for the Presidency, their insupportable slanders, and now only wait an opportunity to bear testimony by their ballots of having become convinced of their delusion, and the just indignation they feel towards their deceivers,) have determined, if possible, to retain their influence

MR. W. member of the presented below under his name, first seen in a north in his name upon and to the name he states below and on the 17th.

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MR. WEEMS said, the honorable member from Pennsylvania, who has just taken his seat, (Mr. Miner), who presented the preamble and resolutions now under consideration, had been pleased to take very special notice of me, first by complaining of his unkindness, in not believing the statements made in his preamble; secondly, by attacking upon him, (Mr. Weems), "to attend to the explanations, and the evidence he intended to offer, in proof of his statements, and in justification of his attack upon Congress, to do away such great evils, as distributable to a Republican as it was to a Christian community." and, thirdly, by requesting him,

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SPRING GOODS.

DENNIS CLAUDE, F. & Co.
CHURCH-STREET.
In addition to their usual supply, have just received from Philadelphia, and are opening for Sale,
A General Assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods,
Among which are a handsome variety of light and dark Calicoes, Gingham, (received by ship from England,) Circassian, superior Striped Camlet, Black Frenchie, Serge, Italian Lustring, Cravats, Stocks, Marcelline Counterspanes and Knotted Counterspanes, and Merino Cassimere. Likewise a variety of Gauze, Handkerchiefs and Merino Shawls. Also an extensive assortment of Three Thread English Cotton Stockings of various sizes.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

- 1 Bale Nashes Brown Shirtings,
- 3 do Chickopee Shirting,
- 1 Case Union Bleached Shirtings,
- 1 do Chickopee Bleached Shirtings,
- 1 do Merinos Prints,
- 2 do Tanton Prints,
- 2 Cases Hats, (superior finish)

WILLIAM BRYAN

Merchant Tailor,
Has just received a large assortment of
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.
Of the most superior qualities.
He has also a general assortment of
PANTALON STUFFS,
And a variety of handsome
VESTINGS.
All of which he will be glad to make up for his friends, and the public, at the shortest notice, and in most superior style; he solicits a continuation of that encouragement from his friends and the public, which he has received heretofore from them.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as trustee, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on the 27th day of May, at one o'clock, P. M. one entire undivided moiety of a tract of land called Riley's Discovery, situated in Prince George's county, about six miles from Upper Marlborough containing 7 hundred and fifty three acres, more or less; now in the possession of James Lamsr. This farm is said to be eligible situated; the soil is good and considerably improved, and very productive of Corn and Tobacco; there is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE on it, several Tobacco houses and other conveniences.
The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are cash on the day of the sale, or on the ratification thereof. Bond, with security, will be required for the payment of the purchase money, if not paid on the day of sale.
Geo. H. Brice, Trustee.

Anne Arundel County, to wit.

Whereas Anthony Smith, Collector for Anne Arundel county, hath returned to the commissioners for said county, the following List of Lands, on which taxes are due for the year 1826 and '27, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit.

Persons Names.	Names of Lands.	Amount of Tax due.
Snowden, Nicholas, and J. C. Herbert.	Part of Windsor Forrest	83 40
Banks, Samuel and Allen	Bunkers Hill Fortified	6 75
Dorsey, Nicholas	Name unknown	9 81
Sellman, Walter	Winoor Forest	1 09
Spangler, George	Name unknown	2 55
Welch, Warner	Part of Fredericksburgh and Good Will to his Lordship	2 15
Court Joseph's heirs	Goury Banks	22 98
Cork, William	Swamp	1 09
Child, William of Wm's heirs	Name unknown	1 70
Phelps, Mathew	Part of Portland Manor	9 55
Stevens, William	Name unknown	2 00
Sollars, Zadock	Pig Point	4 46
Serverson, Benjamin's heirs	Goury Banks	1 49
Johnson, Airy	Merrick's Contract Contained	5 10
Johnson, O'Neal's heirs	Part of Worslebury Forrest	2 56
Penning, Westley	Part of Mount Ville	97
Pennington Lawie's heirs	Name unknown	66
Smith, William of Jos. Brown, Richard	Name unknown	37
Hood, Joseph	Part of something or other, part Trusty Friend	1 58
Plummer, John	Part of Finland	51
Polton & Litchfield	Part of Hinward's Patapsco Range	11 97
Banks, Samuel and Allen	Bunkers Hill Fortified	7 68
Walker, John	Name unknown	5 61

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

A great number of spots on the Sun were visible yesterday forenoon, (Monday,) stretching in an almost continuous line from one side of the disc to the other; and making a handsome appearance. With a powerful telescope we should suppose that at least 200 spots might be distinguished; they will of course soon disappear on account of the rotation of the Sun.

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In Chancery.

4th May 1829.
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, vs
Henry Harding, and others.
The bill in this case states, that before the year 1818, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, sold to Edward Harding, of Montgomery county, a tract of land called "Hermitage;" that about twenty six hundred dollars of the purchase money is still due. It prays a sale of the land for the payment of this money. It is stated that Edward Harding is dead, that Edward Harding, and Charles J. Queen and Maria, his wife, who are defendants, live out of this state. Whereupon it is ordered by the court, that unless the said absent defendants appear in this court, and file their answers on or before the fourth day of October next, the said bill shall be taken pro confesso against them, provided a copy of this order, and the substance of said bill, be published in some newspaper of Annapolis three successive weeks before the fourth day of June next.

In Chancery.

23d April 1829.
Ordered, That the sale, made and reported by Robert Garner, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Tongue, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 23d day of June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper, once a week for three successive weeks, before the 23d day of May next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$401 00.
True Copy, Test.
Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Can.

Anne Arundel County, to wit.

Whereas Anthony Smith, Collector for Anne Arundel county, hath returned to the commissioners for said county, the following List of Lands, on which taxes are due for the year 1826 and '27, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit.

Persons Names.	Names of Lands.	Amount of Tax due.
Snowden, Nicholas, and J. C. Herbert.	Part of Windsor Forrest	83 40
Banks, Samuel and Allen	Bunkers Hill Fortified	6 75
Dorsey, Nicholas	Name unknown	9 81
Sellman, Walter	Winoor Forest	1 09
Spangler, George	Name unknown	2 55
Welch, Warner	Part of Fredericksburgh and Good Will to his Lordship	2 15
Court Joseph's heirs	Goury Banks	22 98
Cork, William	Swamp	1 09
Child, William of Wm's heirs	Name unknown	1 70
Phelps, Mathew	Part of Portland Manor	9 55
Stevens, William	Name unknown	2 00
Sollars, Zadock	Pig Point	4 46
Serverson, Benjamin's heirs	Goury Banks	1 49
Johnson, Airy	Merrick's Contract Contained	5 10
Johnson, O'Neal's heirs	Part of Worslebury Forrest	2 56
Penning, Westley	Part of Mount Ville	97
Pennington Lawie's heirs	Name unknown	66
Smith, William of Jos. Brown, Richard	Name unknown	37
Hood, Joseph	Part of something or other, part Trusty Friend	1 58
Plummer, John	Part of Finland	51
Polton & Litchfield	Part of Hinward's Patapsco Range	11 97
Banks, Samuel and Allen	Bunkers Hill Fortified	7 68
Walker, John	Name unknown	5 61

Notice is hereby given,

That unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said land, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state."
By order,
Richard W. Marriott,
Clerk to the Commissioners of A. A. County.

Teacher Wanted
By the Trustees of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county, on or before the first of June next, at which time the school will be vacant.
April 30
The National Intelligencer will please publish the above once a week until the first of June next, and forward the account to the Maryland Gazette.

Sale.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on Friday 22d May next, the personal property of John Shaw, deceased, consisting of a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. The sale will take place at the dwelling house, and will commence at nine o'clock, A. M. The terms are, for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months, on bond with security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and all sums of twenty dollars, or under, cash.
James Shaw, George Shaw, Thos. Franklin, Ex'rs.
April 30.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 22d, 1829.
On application by petition of James Shaw, George Shaw and Thomas Franklin executors of John Shaw, 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.
Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

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 John Shaw, 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 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 22d day of April 1829.
James Shaw, George Shaw, Thos. Franklin, Ex'rs.
April 30 6w.

Drawing on the 3d of June.
COHEN'S Office—Baltimore.
April 16, 1829.
Maryland State Lottery,
No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two tickets, or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three; and in some proportion to any greater quantity—No prize less than Four Dollars—The Drawing is fixed for the 3d June, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.
HIGHEST PRIZE,
10,000 Dollars.
BHILLANT LIST.
1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 prize of 2,000 is 2,000
2 prizes of 1,000 is 2,000
2 prizes of 500 is 1,000
10 prizes of 100 is 1,000
20 prizes of 50 is 1,000
50 prizes of 20 is 1,000
100 prizes of 10 is 1,000
200 prizes of 5 is 1,000
1000 prizes of 4 is 4,000

10386 prizes, amounting to 60,000
Not one Blank to a Prize—The whole payable in CASH, and which is paid at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.
Whole Tickets \$1 Quarters \$1 00
Halves 2 Eighths 50 cts.
To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at
COHEN'S OFFICE,
No. 114 Market-street Baltimore, Where the 2 Great Capital Prizes of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS each, were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.
Orders either by mail, (post paid), or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
J. J. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers, Balt.
The Register, containing the official list, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.
Baltimore, April 16.

Patent finished Cloth
GEORGE McNEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large stock of Goods in his line, consisting of some of the handsomest Patent Finished Cloth, of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of
PANTALON STUFFS,
And a variety of
VESTING.
All of the latest Patterns, and an assortment of
Stocks, Collars, Gloves, &c.
All of which he will sell low for Cash, or to punctual buyers on moderate terms
April 16.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county, Orphans court, April 20th, 1829.
On application by petition of Thomas Anderson, executor of Eleanor Mackubin 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.
THOMAS 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 Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Eleanor Mackubin, 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 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the 20th day of April, 1829
THOMAS ANDERSON Ex'r

Notice.
The Commissioners of Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on the third Tuesday in May next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and approving constables bonds, and such other business as may be necessary for them to transact.
By order of the board,
Bushrod W. Marriott, Clk.
April 30, 1829.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans court, April Term, 1829.
On application by petition of Richard P. Snowden, Adm'r. D. D. N. of John T. 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.
Thomas 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, D. D. N. on the personal estate of John T. 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 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April 1829.
Richard P. Snowden, Adm'r. D. D. N.
April 30, 1829 6w.

This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary, on the personal estate of William Smith, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 16th day of April, 1829.
John Sylvester Smith, Ex'r of Wm. Smith.
April 30.

NOTICE.
The notes and books of accounts due to Mr. William R. Thompson, have been assigned to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said William R. Thompson, are required to pay the same on or before the 20th May next.
Som. Pinkney.
April 9.

Cheap Boots & Shoes.
Richard A. Goodwin,
Has just received a large assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES**, of a superior quality, which he will sell low, for cash. Boots and Shoes made in the most fashionable manner, or to suit customers.
April 23. 3w

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, all the Personal Property, (remaining unsold) of the late Rousbury Bowie, at his late residence, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at 11 o'clock M.
Adeen Bowie, Adm'r.
April 23.

Public Sale.
There will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, on Thursday the 28th day of May next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, upwards of 300 Acres of Valuable Land, the property of the subscriber. This land hereby offered for sale, is part of a tract of land called Hammond's Security lying and being in Anne Arundel county, on the north side of the river Severn, and nearly two thirds thereof is in thick heavy wood, mixed with hickory, red and white oak, and poplar, with a large quantity of pine wood, has several valuable springs of water thereon, and adjoins the lands of the following persons, to wit: Mrs. Ray, the lands belonging to the heirs of the late Dr. Frederick Mackubin, Charles Waters, Esq. Elijah Rockhold, John Arnold, the lands belonging to the heirs of the late John Brice, Esq. and several others. The terms will be liberal, which will be made known on the day of sale, by BARRUCH FOWLER, who is hereby authorized by me to attend to and sell the same.
JULIANN HAMMOND.
April 23.
N. B. The above mentioned land may be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers, should it be thought proper so to do; and further, other lands adjoining the same belonging to the subscriber, may be offered for sale on the same terms, which is well situated.
Juliann Hammond

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO;
Or Friendship's Offering for every week in the year.
Philadelphia.
A Literary and Miscellaneous Repository, devoted to the Fine Arts, Science, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenaeum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget me not, Keepsake, Amulet and other Annuals.
The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances), two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLARKE, 67, Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.
"The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledgment of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works), and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess."—Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz.
"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—Rockingham (Va.) Register.
"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications, &c.—Utica, (N. Y.) Intelligencer.
"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage, &c."—N. Y. Daily Morn. Chron.
In point of literary merit & mechanical execution, it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen, &c. Watertown (N. Y.) Register.
"Indeed it is altogether a superior work." &c.—New York Mirror and Ladies Literary Gazette.
"Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable Journals in the United States have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.
"New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume."

NOTICE.
All persons in any manner indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment to THOMAS J. BRICE Esq. who is authorized to collect and receipt for the same.
George Watts.
April 16.

NOTICE.
Came to the subscriber's Farm—some time past winter, 9 OLD SHEEP and 4 LAMBS.
The owner thereof is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
John A. Grammer.
North Side Severn,
April 16, 1829. 4w.

This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert W. Dunkhson, late of said 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 February next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1829.
April 23 4w
Priscilla Runkinson.

Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Shaw and Claude, was dissolved by limitation this 24th day of March 1829—Those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted will please make payment, or close their accounts by note.
George Shaw, Dennis Claude, Jr.

Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRYAN and BASFORD, was dissolved by mutual consent, this 6th day of April 1829. Those having claims against the said firm, will present them for settlement, and those indebted will please make payment, or close their accounts by note.
William Bryan, Jacob Basford.

The business in future will be carried on in the name of
WILLIAM BRYAN
one of the firm, who has taken the stock now on hand. His friends will find it to their advantage to call and examine his present stock, which he will sell at reduced prices.
April 9.

NOTICE OF HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Shaw, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.
James Shaw, George Shaw, Thos. Franklin, Ex'rs.
April 2.

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND
Commences her regular route on Tuesday next, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Mondays leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day. On Sunday the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, leave Annapolis at 2 past 2 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season.
Passage to and from Annapolis, \$1.
March 26

NOTICE.
All persons in any manner indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment to THOMAS J. BRICE Esq. who is authorized to collect and receipt for the same.
George Watts.
April 16.

NOTICE.
Came to the subscriber's Farm—some time past winter, 9 OLD SHEEP and 4 LAMBS.
The owner thereof is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
John A. Grammer.
North Side Severn,
April 16, 1829. 4w.

This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert W. Dunkhson, late of said 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 February next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April 1829.
April 23 4w
Thomas Furlong, Ex'r.

Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Shaw and Claude, was dissolved by limitation this 24th day of March 1829—Those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted will please make payment, or close their accounts by note.
George Shaw, Dennis Claude, Jr.

The business in future, will be conducted under the firm of
DENNIS CLAUDE, Jr. & CO.
The subscriber will find it advantageous to call and examine their present stock, which they offer at reduced prices.
April 2.

This is to give Notice,
That the Subscriber of Saint Mary's County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of William Raley, late of said 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 24th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1829.
Mary Raley Adm'r. of William Raley deceased.
April 23.

Public Sale
Pursuant to the last will and testament of John Macubb, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the 20th day of May next, if fair, if not on the next fair day thereafter, the FARM on which said Macubb formerly resided, situated on the north side of Severn river, and near to Magoth, being part of a tract of land called Homewood's Lot, but commonly known in the neighbourhood by the name of Rich Neck, and containing
150 Acres of Land,
more or less. The improvements consist of a comfortable two story frame dwelling house, and some out buildings. This farm, from its vicinity to Baltimore and Annapolis, ought to be desirable. The sale will take place on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M. when and where the terms will be made known by
Horatio Ridout, James Mackubin, Executors of John Macubb.
Feb 5

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court April 22d, 1829.
On application, by petition of Thomas Furlong, executor of Hannah Gifford 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 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 testamentary on the personal estate of Hannah Gifford, 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 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of April 1829.
April 20
Thomas Furlong, Ex'r.

Notice is hereby given,
That the Subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Hannah Gifford, 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 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of April 1829.
April 20
Thomas Furlong, Ex'r.

This is to give Notice,
That the Subscriber of Saint Mary's County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of George Morgan late of Saint Mary's 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 24th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said state. Given under my hand, this 14th day of April 1829.
Thos. W. Morgan Ex'r of George Morgan deceased.
April 23, 4w.

100 Dollars Reward.
Ran away from the farm of the late Jonathan Pinkney, Esq. near Annapolis, two negroes, one named JIM WOOTEN, 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 5 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.
Som. Pinkney, Adm'r. of Jona. Pinkney.
June 5.

FOR SALE,
at the Office of the Maryland Gazette, Blank Bonds, according to the form prescribed by late act of assembly, Common Bonds, for payment of money.
Declarations of various kinds, &c. &c. Blank forms of any description printed in the latest style, on modern terms, and at the shortest notice.
Sent by mail, or by express, on application.
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.
May 7.

TO THE PUBLIC.
In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practiced in reference to my medicine, I am compelled to change the form of the bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put up in round bottles, and gradually, with the following words blown in the glass, "Swain's Panacea—Philadelphia."
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 which none is genuine. The medicine is consequently 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 enemas, its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from Patients and Medical Practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established its character, which every eye has dipped in gall, can never tarnish.
The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been diligently circulated by certain Physicians, have their origin either in envy or in the mischievous effects of the spurious 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 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, phlyctid and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.
Valentine Mott, M. D. New-York, lat mo. 6th, 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.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court April 22d, 1829.
On application, by petition of Thomas Furlong, executor of Hannah Gifford 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 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 testamentary on the personal estate of Hannah Gifford, 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 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of April 1829.
April 20
Thomas Furlong, Ex'r.

Notice is hereby given,
That the Subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Hannah Gifford, 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 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of April 1829.
April 20
Thomas Furlong, Ex'r.

This is to give Notice,
That the Subscriber of Saint Mary's County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of George Morgan late of Saint Mary's 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 24th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said state. Given under my hand, this 14th day of April 1829.
Thos. W. Morgan Ex'r of George Morgan deceased.
April 23, 4w.

100 Dollars Reward.
Ran away from the farm of the late Jonathan Pinkney, Esq. near Annapolis, two negroes, one named JIM WOOTEN, 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 5 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.
Som. Pinkney, Adm'r. of Jona. Pinkney.
June 5.

FOR SALE,
at the Office of the Maryland Gazette, Blank Bonds, according to the form prescribed by late act of assembly, Common Bonds, for payment of money.
Declarations of various kinds, &c. &c. Blank forms of any description printed in the latest style, on modern terms, and at the shortest notice.
Sent by mail, or by express, on application.
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.
May 7.

FOR SALE,
at the Office of the Maryland Gazette, Blank Bonds, according to the form prescribed by late act of assembly, Common Bonds, for payment of money.
Declarations of various kinds, &c. &c. Blank forms of any description printed in the latest style, on modern terms, and at the shortest notice.
Sent by mail, or by express, on application.
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.
May 7.

VOL. I
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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXIV.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 14, 1829.

No. 20.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
Jonas Green,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

Anne Arundel County, to wit.

I hereby certify that **Mordecai Vore**, of said county, brought before me as a stray, a Strawberry Roan Gelding, about ten years old, fifteen and an half hands high, a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose, the off hind foot white, shod all round, a switch tail, paces and trots, and has been worked in gears, and when he came had on a collar and harness. Given under my hand, a justice of the peace, in and for said county, this 22d day of April 1829.

Edward Warfield.

Notice.

The owner or owners of the above described Horse is hereby requested to come forward, pay charges, prove property, and take it away.
Mordecai Vore, Lisbon, A. A. C.
April 30, 1829.

Public Sale.

There will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, on Thursday the 28th day of May next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, upwards of 300 Acres of Valuable Land, the property of the subscriber. This land is situated in Anne Arundel County, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, on the north side of the river Severn, and nearly two thirds thereof is in thick heavy wood mixed with hickory, red and white oak, and poplar, with a large quantity of pine wood, has several valuable springs of water thereon, and belongs to the lands of the following persons, to wit: Mrs. Ray, the lands belonging to the heirs of the late Dr. Frederick Mackubin, Charles Waters, Esq. Elijah Rockhold, John Arnold, the lands belonging to the heirs of the late John Brice, Esq. and several others. The terms will be liberal, which will be made known on the day of sale, by **BARUCH FOWLER**, who is hereby authorized by me to attend to and sell the same.

JULIANN HAMMOND.

April 30.
N. B. The above mentioned land may be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers, should it be thought proper so to do; and further, other lands adjoining the same belonging to the subscriber, may be offered for sale on the same day, which is well situated.

Juliann Hammond

Maryland, A. A. county, scd.

I hereby certify, that **Thomas Burgess** brought before me as a trespassing stray, trespassing on his enclosure, a Chestnut Sorrel Gelding, supposed to be seven years old, gallops and paces, has three white feet, three old shoes on, a star in his face, and a snip on the nose, with switch tail, and has on the shoe of the left fore foot three letters, two of them nearly obliterated, the third is the letter N. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this first day of May 1829.

M'Lane Brown.

The above described horse came to the subscriber living near the 18th mile of the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike road, on the 28th of April last. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.
Thomas Burgess.
May 7. 2

In Chancery.

4th May, 1829.
Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Richard Harwood, of Thos. H. Harwood, trustees for the sale of the mortgaged estate of Col. Richard Harwood, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the 4th day of June next, in some one newspaper.

The report states a tract or parcel of land containing fifty acres, formerly purchased by Henry Carr, sold on 29th 00.

True copy.
Ramsay Waters,
Reg. Cor. Can.
May 7. 2

The subscriber offers his OFFICE, near the Court House, for RENT.
James Shaw.
April 30. 2

SPRING GOODS.

DENNIS CLAUDE, Jr. & Co.
CHURCH-STREET.

In addition to their usual supply have just received from Philadelphia, and are opening for Sale,

A General assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods,

Among which are a handsome variety of light and dark Calicoes, Gingham, (received by ship Monongahela.) Circassian, superior Silk Camlet, Black Prunello Serge, Italian Lustring, Cravats, Stocks, Marselles Counterpanes and Knotted Counterpanes, and Merino Cassimere. Likewise a variety of Gauze, Handkerchiefs and Merino Shawls. Also an extensive assortment of Three Thread English Cotton Stockings of various sizes

DOMESTIC GOODS.

1 Bale Nashes Brown Shirtings,
5 do Chickopee Shirting,
1 Case Union Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Chickopee Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Merime Prints,
1 do Tanton Prints,
2 Cases Hats, (superior finish.) 2
May 7.

WILLIAM BRYAN

Merchant Tailor,

Has just received a large assortment of

CLOTHES & CASSIMERES.

Of the most superior qualities.

He has also a general assortment of

PANTALON STUFFS,

And a variety of handsome

VESTINGS.

All of which he will be glad to make up for his friends, and in public at the shortest notice, and in the most superior style; he solicits a continuation of that encouragement from his friends and the public, which he has received heretofore from them

May 7. 2

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as trustee, will expose to public sale on the premises, on the 27th day of May at one o'clock, P. M. one entire and undivided moiety, of a tract of land called Riley's Discovery, situated in Prince George's county, about six miles from Upper Marlborough containing 2 hundred and fifty three acres, more or less; now in the possession of James Lamar. This farm is said to be eligible situated; the soil is good and considerably improved and very productive of Corn and Tobacco. There is a comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE on

it, several Tobacco houses and other conveniences

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are cash on the day of the sale, or on the ratification thereof Bond, with security, will be required for the payment of the purchase money, if not paid on the day of sale.

Geo. H. Urice, Trustee.

May 7. 2

In Chancery.

4th May 1829.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,

vs

Henry Harding, and others.

The bill in this case states, that before the year 1818 Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, sold to Edward Harding, of Montgomery county, a tract of land called "Hermitage," that about twenty six hundred dollars of the purchase money is still due. It prays a sale of the land for the payment of this money. It is stated that Edward Harding is dead, that Edward Harding, and Charles J. Queen and Maria, his wife, who are defendants, live out of this state. Whereupon it is ordered by the court, that unless the said absent defendants appear in this court, and file their answers on or before the fourth day of October next, the said bill shall be taken pro confesso against them, provided a copy of this order, and the substance of said bill, be published in some newspaper of Annapolis three successive weeks before the fourth day of June next.

True copy.

Test.

Ramsay Waters,

Reg. Cor. Can.

May 7. 2

The subscriber offers his

OFFICE, near the Court

House, for RENT.

James Shaw.

April 30. 2

LAW OF MARYLAND.

Passed at December Session, 1828.

A Supplement to the act, entitled: An act to regulate Sales by Public Auctioneers, passed at December Session 1827.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for all persons obtaining a special license as auctioneer, under the fifth section of the act to which this is a supplement, to sell books, stationary, maps or prints, by candlelight, any thing in the said section to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That all persons obtaining a license as auctioneer under the sixth section of the said act for the purpose of selling furniture and wearing apparel, lands, lots of ground, and other articles mentioned in the said sixth section, and shall pay for the said license the sum of three hundred dollars, and enter into recognizance prescribed in the said sixth section for said license, shall have the liberty to sell under the provisions of said law, jewelry, watches, tin ware, guns, pistols, lamps, candlesticks and mechanical tools.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That all real estate and vessels sold by any auctioneer under the said law, shall be subject to the same duty which is paid on other articles, except the same be sold by an executor or administrator of any deceased person, or under distress for rent, or taken in execution, or as effects of any bankrupt or insolvent debtor, transferred or conveyed to assignees by a general assignment for the benefit of all his creditors, or under the order or decree of any court.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for every auctioneer who takes out a general license under the law to which this is a supplement, to sell goods in the original form and package as imported, and bulky articles, such as have usually been sold in warehouses or in the public streets, or on the wharves, at such other places within the city of Baltimore, than their regular house or stand, as shall be desired by the owner or importer of said articles.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That every auctioneer, duly appointed and authorized by virtue of the law to which this is a supplement, in and for the city of Baltimore, shall hereafter, within twenty days after the first days of January, April, July and October, make the returns to one of the judges of the city court of said city, as provided in the eighth section of said law, and shall, within fifteen days thereafter pay to the treasurer of the western shore the amount of all duties upon the account of sales, under the same penalty and forfeiture as prescribed by the ninth section of the act to which this is a supplement, or he may deposit the same in such bank, as may be designated by the said treasurer, in the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the authority of each auctioneer to act for the term of one year shall commence with the date of his license.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the returns on accounts which are directed to be made by the eighth section of the said act to a judge of the City Court of Baltimore, shall be attested by the oath of the principal auctioneer, his partner or partners, salesman or salesmen, and book-keeper, or book-keepers, and no other attestation shall be required.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That the sixteenth section of the act passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, chapter one hundred and eleven, and all other parts of the said act as shall conflict with the provisions of this supplement, be and the same are hereby repealed: Provided that the said treasurer shall include the amount received from the duties on sales at auction, in his regular annual report and statement of the revenues of the state.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That so much of the act of December session eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, chapter one hundred and eleven, as requires an auctioneer to enter into recognizance with two sufficient sureties for the payment and satisfaction of claims that may

be against him as auctioneer for property committed to his charge, or consigned for sale, with reference to property hereafter to be consigned, be and the same hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars in which an auctioneer, appointed under the act of December session eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, chapter one hundred and eleven, is required, by the fourth section of the said act, to enter into recognizance, with two sufficient sureties, be and the same hereby is reduced to ten thousand dollars, and that so much of the said act as is inconsistent herewith, be and the same hereby is repealed: Provided nothing here contained, shall operate to affect any recognizance heretofore entered into.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That the annual report of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, required by the twenty-second section of the act to which this is a supplement, to be made on or before the first day of January in each and every year, may be made on or before the twentieth day of January hereafter, any thing in said section, or in any law of this state, to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the Gauging of Casks and the Inspection of Domestic Distilled Liquors in this State, passed at December Session eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, chapter one hundred and eighty-one.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of April next, it shall be the duty of the gaugers and inspectors of domestic liquors, appointed under the act to which this is a supplement, in addition to the mark of the capacity of the cask, and the number of gallons of proof spirit which he is required to make under the fourth section of said act, to mark also, in the same manner, the degrees of proof of said liquors, as first, second, third, fourth or fifth proof, agreeably to the standard established by said section.

A Further Additional Supplement to an Act to regulate the Inspection of Tobacco.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter no tobacco shall be passed, or accounted lawful tobacco, unless the same shall be packed in hogheads not exceeding fifty inches in the length of the staves, and seventy-six inches in the whole diameter within the staves, at the cross and bilge, and the owner of tobacco packed in any hoghead of greater dimensions shall repack the same in sizeable hogheads as herein before expressed and directed, at his own expense, before the same shall be passed.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That no inspector or inspectors of tobacco in this state shall require any owner or owners of tobacco, heretofore packed in hogheads varying from the dimensions required by the act of assembly passed at November session 1801, chapter 63, section 125, to repack the same in hogheads of the dimensions required by said act, before the first day of December next, any law to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

An Act to provide for taking Testimony in Civil Cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be lawful for the several county courts of this state to appoint such and so many discreet persons, not exceeding three in their respective counties, as commissioners to take the deposition of witnesses, in any civil action which shall be depending in said courts, on such notice to the opposite party, and in such manner, as the said court shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That either party in any action depending in the said courts, after due notice to the other party, or his attorney, agreeably to such rule as shall be made by said courts respectively, may take the deposition of any witness before any one of the said commissioners, to be used as testimony on the trial of such action, in case only of the death of such witness, or on proof to the satisfaction of the court, of the inability of the party to procure the

attendance of such witness at the time of trial, and the probable continuance of said inability until and at the next term before the court shall permit such testimony to be used; and the opposite party shall be entitled to cross examine any witness whose deposition shall be so taken, or to examine him or her on notice, before the same, or any other commissioners, and all depositions and examinations so taken shall be certified, and returned by the commissioner taking them, under his hand, to the clerk of the court in which it shall be intended to use them; and if such court shall be any other than that by which such commissioner shall be appointed, there shall be annexed to his return a certificate that he is such commissioner, by the clerk, and under the seal of the court by which he shall have been appointed; and all depositions of witnesses, so taken and returned, shall be subject to the same exceptions and objections as the testimony of the same witness would be if examined in open court, and shall have the same effect and validity.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to have the deposition or depositions taken of any witness or witnesses, who may have knowledge of any fact, in proving which such person or persons may apprehend him, her or themselves, to be interested, before any commissioner appointed in virtue of this act, upon reasonable notice to each party against whom such depositions shall be intended to be used, or to his or her agent, or attorney, or guardian, if such party be a minor, if within this state, of the reasonableness and proof of which notice, unless the party, agent, attorney or guardian, shall attend, the court in which the same is offered in evidence, shall be satisfied before such deposition is permitted to be offered in evidence; and in case of the absence of any such party from this state, and no agent, attorney or guardian, of such party, in this state, of which the commissioner may require satisfactory proof, then upon such notice, by advertisement or otherwise, as the said commissioner shall direct; and every such deposition shall be written by the commissioner, and signed by the deponent, and the taking thereof certified by the commissioner before whom they shall be so taken, and by him lodged with the clerk of the county court of the county in which he shall act as commissioner, to be recorded by such clerk, who shall record the same on receiving therefor compensation at the same rate allowed for recording deeds; and all such depositions, or a transcript thereof, under seal, whether taken before or after any suit commenced, may be read in evidence on any arbitration or trial at law, or in equity, if such deponent or deponents die before such arbitration or trial, or be out of this state, or cannot be had to attend, of which satisfactory proof shall be made, as is provided in the second section; and such depositions shall be subject to all exceptions as in the second section is provided.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the said county courts shall from time to time prescribe what fees shall be allowed to the commissioners for the services authorized by this act, which shall be paid by the party requiring the performance of the service, and taxed as other costs in the action.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That any commissioner appointed in pursuance of this act, before he proceeds to act as such, shall take an oath before some judge or justice, "that he will faithfully and impartially execute the duties of commissioner aforesaid, according to the best of his judgment;" a certificate of which oath shall be recorded among the records of the said counties respectively.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That any person swearing falsely, or procuring any person to swear falsely, before any of the said commissioners, shall be liable to the same penalties as if the testimony were given in open court.

An Act Supplementary to an act, entitled, An act to regulate Elections.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, at all elections of delegates to the general assembly, elections of electors of the senate, elections of president and vice president of the United States, of representatives in congress, and of sheriffs, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace for 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.

Remarks of J. C. WEEMS, Esq. (Concluded from our last.)
Mr. speaker, I hope the House will excuse the time I have taken to recite these two facts, which, but for the sort of personal accusation, not made sir, but insinuated against me, I should not have made mention of; although I have no objection that the world should know that I am, in common with all other slave-holders, denounced formally sir on this floor. Having said all I will say, touching this wretched preamble, the crimes, as set forth therein, if fully examined, I have no doubt will turn out, from beginning to end, about as offensive as the two cases explained, as coming under my own knowledge, I will now call the attention of the nation, through this house, to that view of slavery, which, as a slaveholder, I have received for myself, and am ready to defend, whenever assailed by reasons only half as well supported by proofs such as I shall now offer. Sir I have more than once heard men, themselves slaveholders, denounce slavery and every man who would be so hardy as to attempt to justify it in the abstract—I said sir that I have heard this from slaveholders;—yes sir; and if I mistake not, you too have heard the like. What shall I say to such men? He that esteemeth a thing unclean, to him it is unclean; then "Touch not, handle not the unclean thing" shall I be answered by such men? Policy requires, we found them slaves; policy requires we keep them so; sir, will any of the demands of policy justify my doing what in itself I believe to be evil? I do evil, that good shall come of it? God forbid! No sir, such selfishness, I trust, shall never be found to mark any part of my life. He that would save his life shall lose it, but he that would lose his life for my sake, shall save it. God forbid, sir, that I should be found practicing that which I cannot fully justify to myself; rather would I see a wife and ten children begging their bread from door to door; and myself another Lazarus lying at a gate with no other physician, than a dog to lick the sores of which, like him, I was soon to die, than to be such a one. Sir the member from Pennsylvania tells us, and tells us truly, that this is not the first time that he has been meddling in this matter. (I would add sir, with all due respect, to this august body,) was it not out of order in this mischief making, if not fraudulent business, sir, for what was the Constitution of these United States, (under the authority of which we are convened here) made? I would say sir, condensing speaking, to harmonize and to compromise all the varied interests of the whole; and not the least in the catalogue, was that of forever separating, the long felt distressing effects, growing out of an untimely union of an established church and state. What do we see here in this preamble and resolution sir; and other like attempts making, but so many entering wedges, of a secret combination forming under the most deceptive appearances, again to unite them, and to compel us to enlist in their ranks, some of the best but unsuspecting men, in all sections of our land, and shall we sir, seeing this, remain silent, and continue as heretofore inactive, until all chance to defeat by exposure be prostrate, by the edicts of an ecclesiastical hierarchy, locking up the consciences of men before we are aware of it. No sir, the baneful influence of such an unnatural union, shall not take place again in my generation, without at least having met with my protest—Sir, I understand not the meaning—I have to learn the character of that sort of christianity, to be made or produced by legislative enactment; and I fear very much to venture the price it will cost, not only myself, but the nation to learn it. In a word, sir, and every such attempt to influence Congress to pass laws, enforcing any religious observance would be an open violation not only of the Constitution, but of the very purposes for which man seems to have been created and placed in this world of probation. Sir, you are thereby enlisted to counteract the very purposes of his Creator, by obliging him, by your laws to do that which God left him as a free agent to do or not, upon his own responsibility. The honorable member from Pennsylvania, having (as I have already called upon this house to bear in remembrance,) pronounced

slavery, contrary not only to the principles of a Republican people, but contrary to the laws of God and of humanity, I must be the first to make good, what I asserted on this floor, (during the first session of the nineteenth Congress, when holding in my hand the memorial of hundreds of free people of colour,) I offered a resolution, to be sent to some standing or select committee of that Congress, calling upon them to examine and report whether or not, it would be expedient for the Government annually to appropriate a certain sum of money, &c. sufficient to aid and assist such free people as wished to emigrate to Africa, to the land of their ancestors, where they might carry with them, not only the arts and sciences, but a spiritual, practical knowledge of the Gospel; the religion of their Saviour; and be also instruments in the hands of God, for defending their colonial friends planted there before them by individual enterprise, from their heathen neighbours and their still more dangerous enemies, the unprincipled slave traders, such as the Eastern section of this country have heretofore turned out almost depopulating Africa, to fill up our own southern borders with slavery, a curse rendered now still more so by a hypocritical interference on the part of those very slave-traders, and such like persons, intended now to rob us of, although bought of them and paid for with our money. How was I met, sir? I mean by such as condescended to express an opinion to me. Why, sir, with the unrighteous declaration of—why call on the public Treasury, to help you get rid of this evil? It is an evil among yourselves; we have nothing to do with it; you must get rid of it at your own cost; we will not give a cent. I knew that before, or thought I did; & I had then a fair opportunity of testing the philanthropy of those who represented the non-slave-holding States. Would I could receive some evidence of their determination to discontinue their unrighteous interference with the right which I intend presently to prove we hold in this species of property. Sir, I then declared, what I will here repeat, that the right of property in the human family, purchased with our money has been recognized under every dispensation from God to man. & I will here again challenge a contradiction upon evidence as strong as I will now, but did not then offer, to prove my assertion. Sir, I invite the gentleman from Pennsylvania who seems so enlisted in this matter—nay, I dare him to attempt a reply on proof to the evidence I shall offer. I will not, and I now assure him I will not reply to dogmatical declamation, but I shall be happy to meet him in argument supported by proof; and I promise, if convinced that I am mistaken, to acknowledge it. And here let me add, that I hope an opportunity will be afforded him by the House to reply, which, if he fails to do, and that efficiently, that he will be induced, and his mistaken friends, with him, for ever hereafter, to mind his and their own business; and not again to meddle with what should not be found concerning them. Sir, before I proceed I will advise such gentlemen, as they are not slave holders, never to become so. I can assure them they cannot, if they wish to be Christians, and to travel on without meeting with temptation, find a road more beset on every side; but whilst I remind them to look almost with an eye single to avoid this road on that account, and to pray to be relieved, will the gentleman and his sort of philanthropist allow me to recollect, that I am nevertheless to rejoice that I am tempted, provided it be not beyond (as I am assured it shall not) the power of escape? I am now, Sir, by promise to prove my right under every dispensation from God to man, to hold my fellow man as property. Such as our worthy ancestors, framers of our Constitution considered them, when in the declaration of rights, they are found to declare all men to be born free and equal, all citizens of every country; masters as they were of those lands that were born and held in slavery. Had they an eye at all to slaves when they signed that instrument, they would have been hypocrites, altogether unworthy of being commemorated; or others, honest men. In offering this proof, Sir, the House will at once see the necessity I am under of referring as I have already promised to do to both sacred and profane history; and by this House, I shall consequently stand acquitted for quoting the Bible, (sacred history.) Without this House, Sir, many, very many weak, foolish men, will endeavour to scoff and cry out fanatics such men, Sir, have not mind enough to know better; as some relief, however, to all such, I will state that I have selected your Bible marked with the impress on its back, (Speaker's Bible.) To satisfy them that the United States possess among other books, this best of all books, the Bible, and as a library has been furnished at a very great expense by the nation, I have the same right to select the Bible as any other book belonging to that Library, when properly wanted, as evidence to refer to, to meet my purpose, in this instance, Sir, absolutely necessary. I have already quoted in several instances from it, without referring to chapter or verse, because I hop-

ed in examining to see if I quoted aright; the honorable member might find much that may tend to remove his indignity. I will now, Sir, give him chapter and verse, in hopes thereby more certainly to elicit not only his examinations, but his reply to set me right. The Bible finds me in error, for I will follow his example here, and here, only, in saying that I would wish him if he can, to correct me if I am mistaken. Mr. Speaker, from whence, permit me to ask you, originated slavery? When, where, and from what cause? I myself answer the question, Sir, and I beg the honorable member's attention. In the 9th chapter of Genesis, we read at the 20th verse, 'And Noah began to be an husbandman, and he planted a vineyard, and he drank of the wine and was drunken, and he was uncovered within his tent; and Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father, and told his brothers with out, and Shem and Japheth took a garment, and laid it upon both their shoulders, and went backward, and covered the nakedness of their father, and their faces were backward, and they saw not their father's nakedness.' And Noah awoke from his wine, and knew what his younger son had done unto him, and he said, cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren, and he said blessed be the Lord God of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant.' God shall enslave Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant! Now, sir, here we see the curse of slavery prophetically denounced against Canaan, the youngest and fourth son of Ham. If I am asked why this punishment on Canaan for the sin of ingratitude, committed by his unrighteous father Ham, in ridiculing the weakness of his aged parent Noah, who, as a good man, (al though still a man) had been made God's instrument in saving him and his family from the consequences of the flood? I will reply, why came death upon all men for the sin of Adam? And when I have received the answer, I will, if satisfactory, offer it as my answer. But sir, I will stop here to ask, how came Noah to know when he awoke, this attempted ridicule of his ungrateful son while he was drunk and asleep? I will tell you my opinion, Sir, God informed him of it, as he had previously made known to him his intentions to destroy every living thing except what should be shut up with him in the ark, which he directed how and when to build; and no doubt whilst he was engaged in the building, he was looked on by all the antediluvians as a madman. Sir, do we want a further confirmation of this being a sentence of slavery, prophetically coming through Noah, from the Almighty? Look to profane history, the history of the world if you please to call it so, and what does it tell us? Why, that Europe was settled and peopled by Japheth, Asia by Shem, and Africa by Ham, and the sea board and the country adjacent thereto by Canaan, from whence all the servants of servants (slaves) have been taken, as a possession for all the descendants of both Shem and Japheth, who might wish to have them. But shall I be told, that although they have been thus taken and used, that it was contrary to the laws of God and humanity, Sir, we will test this denunciation first. I will beg all concerned to read from the 9th to the 23d verse inclusive, of the 17th chapter of Genesis, & they will find that Abraham (the friend of God) was authorized to buy his fellow men with his money. Yes, sir, God in establishing his covenant with Abraham, (that which went before, and was the prototype of Christian baptism,) directed him thus: 'He that is born in thy house, and he that is bought with money, must needs be circumcised;—and in the 23d verse, we read that he executed God's command as well on those bought with his money, as those born in his house. Now, Mr. Speaker, agreeable to this new fangled doctrine, Father Abraham was a slave trader, a Turk, and practised a cruelty unbefitting a republican or a Christian; and yet, strange to read, that God should authorize all this, and honour him with the title of 'friend of God.' Sir, I will take the gentleman on to the 21st chapter of the same book, all of which I ask him and his enthusiastic friends and coadjutors attentively to read; he will find sir, that women so bought, are pronounced by the Lord to be bond women, and that Hagar being such an one, directions are given, setting forth the difference between her son, as the bond woman, and Sarah's son Isaac, the heir of promise. My worthy friend to my right, from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Ramsay,) will here perhaps see why I am unwilling to set a part a country alongside, if not in the midst of our aboriginal brothers of Oregon, who, like all the other aboriginals of this country, I consider as the descendants of Ishmael, and although thus cast out, was nevertheless half brother to Isaac, too nearly, therefore, connected to ourselves, to be treated as they are already, & still worse were his proposition (of mixing the negroes in with them,) to carry. And my friend before me, from Ohio, (Mr. Woods,) will here find cause for my opposition to his project at the last session, to wit: for intermarrying them with the whites, seeing they are half bloods only with ourselves, and that from an inferior stock, by no means desirable to breed from. I have so far, I think, satisfactorily shown the origin of

slavery, and that it was justified by the Almighty, and practised by Abraham. I will now invite the gentleman to the 25th chapter of Leviticus, from the first to the last verse; it will explain this subject most fully. It will show the difference in treatment to be extended to a Hebrew servant, who was to be held when bought, as an hired servant, and not in any wise to be held as a bondsman, but commands that their bondsmen should be bought, and held in slavery, from another sort, viz. as thus, 'Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids. Moreover of the children of the strangers that sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they beget in your land; and they shall be your possession; and ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession. They shall be your bondmen forever; but over your brethren, the children of Israel; ye shall not rule one over another with rigour.' Now, sir, what will the gentleman answer to this? He will not dare to call this law given sent from God to man, (Moses) a Turk, a slave trader, justifying, nay commanding those who look to him as God's messenger, to buy and hold their fellow men in a bondage, contrary to justice and humanity, and to republican-ism and christianity. No, Sir, he will remember that by this good man came, not only an explanation of the laws, but the commandments; how then is he to get rid of this? I shall like indeed to hear; but I will suppose by an old hackneyed argument, to wit, that the Gospel teaches better things; that we are there instructed 'to do unto others as we would they should do unto us.' Well, sir, I agree fully to the obligations imposed by this golden rule; but how is it to be construed or enforced so as to make it general? Surely it is not worthy of the title if it be not universal, which can only be by a reversal of situations. If I am a master, I am to treat my slave as I would have him treat me, if he was the master and I his slave; if the slave, to be faithful and obedient as I would have my master if he was the slave and I the master; and so teacheth all the disciples of our blessed Lord and founder of the Gospel.—But, Sir, if we want an unanswerable evidence upon this fact, proving that Christ came not to do away this law, but rather to show how it was to be practically met and lived up to. I will refer the gentleman to a letter of St. Paul to Philemon, (next before his letter as recorded to the Hebrews, so that he can easily find it.) He will there find that Philemon's servant, Onesimus, ran away, and on going to Paul, and being instructed in his duty, went back to his master with a letter, a joint letter from Paul and Timothy, in which it is thus written: 'I beseech thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds, which in times past was to thee unprofitable, but now profitable to thee and to me, whom I have sent again; thou therefore receive him,' (yes as a brother,) 'that is mine own bowels, whom I would have retained, that in thy stead he might have ministered unto me in the bonds of the Gospel.' Yes, such bonds, Sir, as bind master and slave as brother together; bonds of love, not to be found for the descendants of Canaan in non-slave holding states, as I will presently prove, by the enactment of at least one state, with all their professions of feeling.—The letter goes on to say, 'but without thy mind would I do nothing, that thy benefit should not be, as it were, of necessity, but willingly.' Now, sir, let me ask why all this, if Onesimus had not been the lawful property of Philemon? Then the Apostle goes on to express a hope, now that he had been (begotten) instructed in his duty (to his master, so as to be induced to return with Paul's letter to him and to his service, he says: 'For perhaps he therefore departed for a season, that thou shouldst receive him for ever, seeing that Onesimus was thus instructed to discharge all the duties belonging to his station, and allotment in life, there would be no longer a necessity for his master to hold him as he had done, and treat him perhaps with rigour. The Apostle therefore continues, 'Not now as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved.' (and here let me ask who of all the masters do not in this our day feel this brotherly love for such a faithful servant as Onesimus had now become, and who is it that does not treat such as being above a servant?) 'Specially to me but much more unto thee, both in the flesh and in the Lord; if thou count me therefore as a partner, receive him as myself.' (It will be recollected that Philemon was a Christian, although the master of Onesimus.) 'If he hath wronged thee, or oweeth thee ought, put that on mine account. I Paul have written it with mine own hand, I will repay it; albeit I do not say to thee, how thou owest unto me even myself besides.' &c. Now sir, can any thing more be wanted, or might I not rather say, have I not now placed before the gentleman not only Moses and the Prophets, but the Law and the Gospel; and I may fairly conclude, if this will not satisfy him of his improper meddling in matters of this mischievous nature, neither would he be convinced 'though one should come to him from the dead.' Sir, the honorable gentleman complains heavily in his pro-

amble about the traffic in slaves that is carried on through this District, which I beg to be excused for again adverting to, because he has in his remarks, as he is very able to do, painted in very glowing colours all the horrors imaginable of jails, public and private, as used for the accommodation of dealers in human flesh, harrowing up all the kindest feelings of our natures against 'such monsters, who without feelings of mercy or bowels of compassion, are seen chaining one to another, those unhappy victims of their avarice, and carrying them off like wild beasts of the forest.' Sir, in this part of his statement there may be some truth, and I will state why I think so. In Maryland, the state I have in part the honour to represent, the legislature passed a law for the erection of a Penitentiary, a humane substitute for the gallows, as we have done in this District, sir; and in a very short time they were obliged to exclude from the blessings of that abode, all slaves, people of colour. If they had not done so, by this time the institution must have been enlarged ten fold, as would also have been the burdens it has produced, already intolerable, on the honest part of the community; now in this way we find those dealers in slaves very useful citizens. They purchase such convicts and take them to the south, when they add to them a number sufficient to make it an object to be off, whilst thus collecting them, and such like from every part of the country, they are obliged to confine them in some depot, where and when they start, they are obliged to have them well secured, otherwise they would certainly lose them; and for one, sir, I can truly say, I would rather allow the business to be managed securely as they manage it, than to have such, worse than wild beasts of the forest, let loose amongst us, and where they take them I understand their characters are never once enquired about, removed as they are from their old associates in villainy, and placed where it is the interest of their owners to take the best possible care of them on account of their great value; they have little or no cause to steal, and if they were, they would find none as here, sir, to purchase of them; consequently no profit being likely to grow out of a repetition of acts for which they have once forfeited their lives, they, from necessity, as it were, become honest; and again, they see before them no possible chance of escape, they become more than usually valuable. My own observation induces a belief, that generally speaking, such men are about the most sprightly sort of fellows. One or two more remarks, Sir, & I have done. The gentleman's resolutions contain a complaint about the law and practice in this District of selling men for prison fees, &c. who have been committed as slaves, and afterwards established their right to freedom. Sir, the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which I have the honour to be one, last year reported a bill, which is now on your table, (bill 139) repealing so much of the law of Maryland, passed in the year 1715, entitled, an act relating to servants and slaves, and providing that the jail fees, &c. of persons taken up in this District as slaves, and afterwards proved not to be so, shall be chargeable to the United States. Let the gentleman and his friends join with us in the passage of this law, and all is obtained that is now wanted, or ought to be asked for, or contented for, if asked for, by this august assembly. Mr. Speaker, I would ask this House, nay, Sir, I would ask the world, to take the speech just delivered by the member from Pennsylvania, (if he shall give it as he delivered it, which I strongly apprehend he will not do exactly, lest it might be found to justify my answer, and place himself in the predicament which I trust I have placed him,) but, Sir, I say to you and the members here, who have heard both speeches, to tell me what of mercy or humanity, or brotherly kindness, can you find in his towards those poor blacks. Does the honorable member wish to emancipate them in the District, for the purpose of making their situation better or more happy than now, whilst they are the property of their masters, whose interest it is to take care of them, and when they are sick to have them well attended to, &c. I answer that he does not! For what purpose then does he wish them emancipated? He almost tells you, Sir, in so many words, to root them out, to drive them out as we do the poor Indians—and if we could once place them together, as recommended by another honourable member from Pennsylvania, already adverted to, on the Oregon, we might drive them together, further and further, until at last they shall all be driven into the Pacific Ocean. Sir, the member, (Mr. Miner,) after showing us the increase in this District, from 1800 to 1820,—to be 6308 coloured persons, whilst the increase of the white population has been only 12,548, little more than double, and considerably less numerically in proportion to the numbers of each in 1800; the white population then being only, he says, 10,066, and in 1820 only 22,614. The blacks in 1800 was only 4027, and in 1820, 10,385. Leaving gentlemen to draw their own conclusions as to the results, &c. he went on to describe the effects, and concluded by pronouncing the blacks a degraded race, (as they are most assuredly,) 'without industry, (said the gentleman,) enterprise or property, (with but some inconsiderable

exceptions,) who build no houses, plant no gardens, cultivate, voluntarily, no land, strike out no new plans of business, enter into no commercial speculations.' They set in motion, confused the honourable member, no manufacturers, or any thing else that is calculated to increase the wholesome business, or improve the appearance of the city. Suppose Sir, instead of these 10,000 negroes, there existed a free white population, what would be the certain consequence, &c? And he then went on to enumerate the blessings. Now Sir, I appeal to common sense to tell me what I am to gather from all this, save that first of all, you are to rob masters of this part of their lawful property; and when thus freed, and thereby become the great nuisance to the community, such as he has described them, and such as I am sure no man that could help himself would consent to live among. What then is this humane gentleman's plan towards them? Why Sir I do not know that I can answer better, than by reading an act of the Legislature of Ohio, a non-slaveholding state, to all of which I must consider the honourable member as agreeing. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that no negro or mulatto person shall be permitted to emigrate into, and settle within this state, unless such negro or mulatto person shall, within twenty days thereafter, enter into bond with two or more freehold sureties, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, before the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in the county in which such negro or mulatto may wish to reside, (to be approved of by the Clerk,) conditioned for the good behaviour of such negro or mulatto, and moreover to pay for the support of such person, in case he, she, or they should hereafter be found within any township in this State, unable to support themselves; and if any negro or mulatto person shall migrate into this State, and not comply with the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor of the township where such negro or mulatto person shall be found, to remove him immediately, as paupers are removed. This act goes on further to impose a fine of one hundred dollars on any person or persons who shall employ a negro or mulatto contrary to the aforesaid provision, and liable always to maintain such, so illegally employed, when found necessary, &c. and the fourth and last section of the act provides, that no black or mulatto person shall be permitted to give evidence, in a Court or elsewhere, against a white person, &c. Now, Sir, in saying nothing about the facilities by which this law may be gotten over, to the great injury of the owners of such property in States adjacent to Ohio, I clearly set forth what I have already stated, to wit, that negroes and mulattoes are not considered or treated as citizens—hardly as men, by those I might almost venture to call pretenders to philanthropy, humanity, or christianity. Sir, it is to be feared too many of them are christians by enactments of their Legislatures, as they would make the people of this district by the enactments of Congress. Were I a citizen of this district, sir, or a slave, I would pray to God to deliver me and mine from falling into the hands of such kind friends. Sir, one word more, and I have done. Can any man suppose for one moment, that either the State of Virginia or Maryland would have consented to have ceded to the General Government the ten miles square, if they had ever once supposed, that Congress, here in the midst of their slave holding population, would ever have entertained such a dangerous proposition for one moment. No, Sir, the honesty of those days cast a cloud over the popularity seeking policy of modern politicians. With a hope that an opportunity may be allowed the member to reply, I will now Sir, with my thanks to the House for their indulgence, take my seat.

ANNAPOLIS
Thursday, May 14, 1829.

HYMENEAL.
Married, in this city, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. T. Riley, Mr. James Brewer to Miss Miss Rawlings, both of this city.

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.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County
I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly.
ABNER LINTHICUM Sen.

MR. GREEN,
You are authorised to announce **ROBERT WELCH**, of Ben. as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly, and that he will be supported by **MANY VOTERS.**

WHEAT CROP.
The Eastern (Md.) Gazette of the 2d inst. says:—'From the healthful appearance of the surviving wheat, and the present favourable season, bearing unforeseen accidents, we have throughout the county of Talbot a fair chance for something more than half a bushel per acre, which could not be counted on four weeks ago.'

Infant Schools in Philadelphia.
The first anniversary of the Northern Liberties' Infant Schools was celebrated in Philadelphia on Tuesday afternoon.

The U. S. Gazette states that more than 600 children were arranged upon a temporary stage, under the direction of four principal, and four assistant teachers. The performances of the scholars were said to be truly astonishing; their age, and the time in which the schools have been in operation, considered—Questions from Scripture were answered with promptness; hymns and primary arithmetical tables were repeated, and words defined, and their opposites in signification named. One class gave a pleasing evidence of its own proficiency, and its teacher's proficiency in Geography. All gave evidence of the utility of the institution, the faithfulness of the instructors, and the propriety of commencing with good, before evil has become habitual.

MR. M-LANE.
The new Minister from the United States to Great Britain, has been for the last week in this city, and left it on Tuesday. He will proceed upon his destined mission, we believe, within a very few weeks.

Nat. Intel.

From the Portland Yankee.
MR. BENJAMIN TITCOMB, Jr.
A Preacher of the Gospel, a man of extraordinary talents and worth, is just dead—aged forty-two; and being behind him one fact in his biography, of so much value at this particular time, that every paper of our country should assist in giving it circulation. He is—six or eight years of his life, he was a HELPLESS AND HOPELESS DRUNKARD.—But he grew ashamed of wallowing with the beasts that perish—got up—broke off the indurated filth of eight long years—returned to life, as it were—because a Preacher of the Gospel, and to the last hour was an example of perfect and severe temperance. Let no man be discouraged therefore. At one time, while he was studying law with the present Chief Justice of Maine, he was regarded, as beyond all comparison, the clearest young man here. Yet he was a drunkard. After this, he studied law with somebody at the eastward—he continued to rise in reputation—but he was still a drunkard. It was about this time that I knew him; and I never knew a more hopeless case. There appeared to be no way of reaching him. His pride was no more, his dignity, his self-respect, his moral courage—hope itself, was extinguished. Yet he awoke; and after years of horrid self-denial, died a sober and virtuous, and generally respected man. After all, however, his death proceeded from intemperance. The reformation, though it came in season for his character, came too late for his health; and he has gone down to a premature grave, under the blasting and withering curse he voluntarily fastened upon himself at a period when, if he had not gone astray from the rocky paths of high and peculiar virtue, he might have been just what he pleased.

LOTTERIES.
A resolution was offered in the New York Assembly by Mr. Hubbell, that the Governor of that state inform the Governors of other states, that Lotteries will cease in 1835; and request them to endeavour to bring them to close in their respective states. It was supported the resolution with some marks. Adopted.

AUSTRIA.
From the London Gazette (Oct. 1829) we published one Traveler, author, who not a little of the Scandinavian of the Ignorance for inhabitant given, are on Niels Klim, translation, just appeared from the London Gazette, was a native of Copenhagen. The translation was executed differently from the original. The popularity of Europe, which through an opinion of this commend (I think, would general we shall see the fountain volume in his After taking and philosopher Klim returns Bergen, in Norway, of better emblem making some contribute to finances, he is in quest of pl other natural of Bergen, he of a lofty mountain which he says 'From the accents at which is very to the feeling spires him with atmospheric air and repelled Klim resolute, and accompanied by with ropes, him in the brink of the round his body in his hand, lower him than twenty broke, of which, how ble, and by my descent, darkness and a quarter of goodness a judge, who distant gleam to increase compassed there. At that cit from above from below again, and cavern to the as the sun were appar those which et are accurate recognise it this appear the effect of el imagina soul of regions: was quicken that I sh hand, and from my beive that creatory to die, or the mire such might rath sngs, like the deave further P lectures, and arrive and that hers who that withi her lease stars and The re are we my decee perceives gradually approach ed appee ched to a denser a (t.) both on its su but that which I rotary my hill, covey, I should I, and revolting ver; on; are a l

SUBTERRANEAN TRAVELS OF NIELS KLIM.

From the Latin of Lewis Holberg. 12 mo. pp. 400. London 1828. T. North. In Nos. 507 and 509 of the Literary Gazette (October 7th and 21st, 1826.) we published two papers of Subterranean Travels, translated from a Russian author, who had evidently presumed not a little on the ignorance or forgetfulness of the public with regard to Scandinavian literature, for his account of the Ignorantians and the Scinnyans (for inhabitants of Beast Land) there given, are mercilessly plundered from Niels Klim, of whose adventures this translation into the English tongue has just appeared. The title page says, "our information would lead us to speak of the Danish of Baron Holberg, who was a native of Bergen, and died at Copenhagen in 1754."

The translation before us is very poorly executed; and is indeed so in different degrees, as to lose much of the wit and satirical humour of the original. We wonder at the great popularity of the writer in the north of Europe, while we contemplate him through so uncertain a medium, and are of opinion, that a spirited version of this work, with (we should recommend) illustrations by G. Cruikshanks, would be rewarded with high and general favour. In the meantime we shall render a notice of Niels from the fountain head, rather than from the volume in hand.

After taking his degrees in theology and philosophy at Copenhagen, Niels Klim returns to his native town North Bergen, in Norway, whence, for want of better employment, and in hopes of making some discovery which may contribute to the improvement of his species, he wanders about the country in quest of plants and minerals. Among other natural curiosities in the vicinity of Bergen, he visits a cavern at the top of a lofty mountain, called Floien, of which he says:—

"From the mouth of this cavern there ascends at intervals a column of air, which is very mild, and not unpleasant to the feelings of the visitor, and in spires him with the idea that the atmospheric air is alternately attracted and repelled through the opening."

Klim resolves on investigating the pit, and ascends the mountain accompanied by four labourers, furnished with ropes, boat hooks, &c. to assist him in the descent, on reaching the brink of the abyss, he binds the rope round his body, and taking a boat hook in his hand, desires the attendants to lower him until they hear his call.

"I had not (he says) descended more than twenty or thirty feet when the rope broke, of which I was immediately aware by the screams of my companions (which, however, soon became inaudible), and by the astonishing rapidity of my descent. I was involved in utter darkness and horrible night for about a quarter of an hour, (as nearly as my suddenness and alarm allowed me to judge) when I suddenly discerned a distant gleam of light, which continued to increase until I found myself encompassed by a clear ethereal atmosphere. At first, I foolishly conjectured that either the reaction of the air from above, or some current of wind from below, had carried me upwards again, and that I was ejected from the cavern to the surface of the earth; but as the sun and stars which I beheld were apparently much smaller than those which the inhabitants of our planet are accustomed to see, I could not recognise them. I then concluded that this apparent phenomenon was merely the effect of my giddiness and disturbed imagination, or that I was dead, & my soul on its flight to more blessed regions: The latter ridiculous idea was quickly dissipated, when I observed that I still had my boat hook in my hand, and the broken rope dangling from my waist; but I could not conceive that such implements were necessary to land on the shores of paradise, or that the inhabitants could admire such ornaments, by which they might rather imagine that I was coming like the giants of old, to besiege the heavens and expel the gods. After further reflection, and many vain conjectures, I was at last convinced that I had arrived in the subterranean world, and that the theory of these philosophers was confirmed, who maintain, that within the crust of the earth is another lesser world, with a smaller sun, stars and planets."

The result proved that my conjectures were correct; for after continuing my descent for some time longer, I perceived that the rapidity of my flight gradually decreased, in proportion as I approached the planet, which I perceived directly below me, on first emerging from the darkness. This planet appeared gradually larger as I approached it; and I was at last enabled to discern (through a somewhat denser atmosphere which encompassed it) its sea, mountains and valleys, on its surface. I next perceived that it was not only suspended in the air, but that the perpendicular direction in which I was propelled was changed to a rotary motion. I cannot deny that my heart stood erect on making this discovery, at the idea of being metamorphosed into a planet, or rather a satellite, and condemned to eternity in this revolving systematic motion. However, on reflecting that my honour was unscathed, and that a heavenly orb, or even a heavenly orb's satellite, must at

least be considered of equal rank with a pennyless studious philosopher, my courage revived; especially when I found that, invigorated by the ethereal air, I perceived neither hunger nor thirst. Meantime, as I had a biscuit in my pocket, I took it out, merely to try if I could eat; but the first mouthful convinced me that I had lost all relish for earthly food, and I threw the biscuit away as a useless burden. Judge how great was my astonishment, when I observed that the biscuit was not only suspended in the air, but commenced to describe a circle around me. I hereby obtained a clear idea of the true laws of gravitation, according to which, all bodies suspended in their own weight of atmosphere must move in a conical circle. So directed, as I was at first, on sliding myself transfused to a satellite to a tyrannical planet, my pride was now great on perceiving myself elevated to the latter rank, and to attend forever by my moon, and consequently to be ranked among the larger stars, or planets of the first class. In fact, my vanity and weakness were so great, that had all the burgo-masters and senators of Bergen presented themselves at that moment at my feet, I should have looked down upon them as contemptible beings, much less would I have bowed my neck, or lowered my boat hook to salute them. I was in this situation for three days; for as I revolved round the planet nearest to me, I could easily distinguish night from day, by seeing the subterranean sun rise and set, although I perceived no darkness when it disappeared; for after sun set, the whole heaven was as clear and light as at the full of the moon—which I suppose proceeds from the subterranean world or hemisphere receiving its light from the sun in the centre. But on the fourth day of my glory, as I was dreaming of my heavenly bliss, and fancying to myself the curiosity that my appearance would excite among the astronomers and stargazers in the nearest planet, I beheld an enormous winged monster approach, which threatened to come into destructive contact with me. At first I conceived that it must be one of the zodiacal signs, & secretly wished that it might be the Virgin, as that was the only one of the whole system from whose society I could anticipate any pleasure; but as it approached nearer, I found that it was no less formidable a personage than a monstrous and frightful griffin, whereupon I was so terrified that I completely forgot my celestial dignity."

After describing his conjectures, he proceeds:—"The griffin was now so near to me that it struck me with its immense wings, and was about to seize one of my legs, so that I was no longer in doubt as to the object of its visit. I therefore began to defend myself as boldly as I could against my enemy, and contrived with my boat hook not only to ward off its attacks, but compelled it to retire several times, and at last succeeded in striking the boat hook so forcibly into its flesh between the wings that it could not withdraw it. The wounded monster dashed with a tremendous cry towards the planet below, and I, being somewhat weary of my celestial dignities, which I found did not exempt me from the same or worse danger than terrestrial honours, held fast by the boat hook, and descended with the griffin to the planet like a shooting star. After being dragged through the misty atmosphere that encircled the planet, which occasioned a deafening noise, I fell gently on the earth, accompanied by the griffin, which soon after died of its wounds."

Exhausted with his exertions, the Danish subterranean traveller falls into a deep sleep, from which he is awake by the roaring of a bull, which is running towards him. To avoid the animal he retreats towards an adjacent wood, and endeavours to ascend a tree, but to his astonishment the tree creaks a shriek, and he is immediately seized by the boughs of numerous other trees, who, it afterwards appears, are the inhabitants of the planet, and he is led off to take his trial for an assault on the lady of the burgo-master of Potu—for such was the distinguished personage whom he had so rudely, & unintentionally, insulted. From the court he is handed over to the surgeons and natural historians to investigate his species, & whether he is a rational creature, or, as the inhabitants of Potu conceived him to be, some description of ape. His offence is pardoned, and he is instructed in the language and customs of the country, and from the swiftness of his feet (for the arboreal nation have very short legs, and consequently are very slow in their gait,) he obtains the appointment of royal courier, the only occupation for which he is deemed competent; for his perception is considered by the inhabitants so quick, that it is impossible for his judgment to be sound. Odious & laborious as he finds this office, it gives him an opportunity of visiting different parts of the planet, which are described in a very amusing satirical strain. He is ultimately banished from it, for having sent in a proposal to the king, that females should be excluded from holding public offices (which is customary at Potu.) At a period of the year when a certain description of immense birds visit the planet, a bait is attached to his person, and he is exposed in a field, whence he is carried, together with the bait, to a part of the firmament called Martinis, a republic of apes, by whom he is much admired, and becomes enabled; he is, however, afterwards

found guilty (although really innocent) of an amour with the president's lady, and is sent on board a galley, with other convicts, bound to Menzelores, a transmarine colony of the island of Anis. In the course of the voyage, he visits Pycardania, a land of birds; Myrica, a land of musical instruments; Pygosis, a land of beings resembling terrestrials, with the exception that they have no mouths, and speak with that part of the body which faces the south; when the nose is turned to the north; and Iceland, inhabited by a race of icebergs.

He at last reaches Menzelores, which is peopled mostly by beasts, interspersed, however, with emigrants from the before mentioned countries of Pycardania. On his return from Menzelores he is wrecked, and escapes in a boat to another part of the firmament, called Quama, inhabited by beings in every respect resembling savages of the south of our world;—where he becomes so great a favourite, and renders the state so many services that on the death of the reigning monarch, he is elected emperor. He carries on war against several of the neighbouring countries, and subjects them to the crown of Quama; but a conspiracy at last takes place, and Klim is obliged to fly to the mountains for safety. Having crept into a dark cavern for concealment, he is suddenly precipitated down an abyss, through which he continues to descend until he ultimately perceives an opening, and finds himself stretched on the ground at the mouth of the same pit through which he, ten years before, made his extraordinary entrance into the subterranean world.

A number of citizens of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, have had a public meeting, for the laudable purpose of putting down the practice of treating with whiskey, &c. at elections. The following resolutions were adopted, and the members of the association severally subscribed their names to them, binding themselves to conform to their provision.

Whereas the practice of electioneering is deemed by the undersigned extremely demoralizing, they mutually and solemnly pledge themselves to each other, and to the community at large, not to vote for any person, for any office in this country, who will ride over the country to electioneer, or who will treat with spirituous liquors, or otherwise, to procure votes. And we further pledge ourselves to use all laudable means to prevent the election of any person or persons who will be guilty, either directly or indirectly, of any such immoral practices.

SALMON FISHERY.

A correspondent of the Wisconsin Citizen gives the following account of this fishery in the Kennebec. But few men now on the stage, appear to have knowledge of the superabundance of these fish as far back as the period before the Revolution. If my memory does not misgive me, a Mr. Rogers and his company, seven in all, in the year 1784 or '85, at Hunnewell's Point, exclusive of Fox Island, took in six nets between eight and nine thousand salmon. The average weight of each was 20 pounds of the first shal and the last eighteen pounds. When I owned the same fisheries, the Salmon were two or three pounds lighter.—Where Rogers caught a thousand, my fishermen had need to be industrious to get one hundred. In the year 1815, I kept an account of the number and weight of Salmon caught. In five nets, were caught that year, 1143 Salmon. The last run were usually smoked for the New York market. 840 in number, weighing 2564, and 1765 cents smoked fit for market, sold at 14 cents the pound at the smoke house. I took some care that year to know the amount of Salmon caught on the Kennebec below Fidler's reach. Fox Islands caught 1000—all the births at Cape Sault Point, say 500—Hunnewell's Point, 1143—Stago Island and all on the east side below the Fort, 1500. All the above was one eighth of the quantity below Bath on the Kennebec, of Salmon only, making 35,000. You perceive that the small school, from the above, would average about \$1 to the Salmon. Those sold fresh in Boston before the middle of May did average 12 cents net profit, and 18 to 20 and 22 lbs. each, so that in a lot of 15, weighing 270 lbs. sold May last of that year, I received 833 75. From which data the conclusion may be drawn that every Salmon caught at that time was worth a dollar. The Salmon fishery alone then, on the Kennebec, below Fidler's Reach, was worth to the State, 93,000 dollars. And it is a fair estimate to value the Shal and Alewife fishery within the same compass at one half of the Salmon, making a total of 849,500 in the Kennebec, below Fidler's Reach in the year 1815. This appears large, but by the manner the trade was carried on, the fact can be demonstrated with tolerable certainty. One third at least of the Salmon were sold fresh in the markets of New York, Newport and all the sea ports between that and Portland. There were three regular trading sloops, with a capital of about \$3000 each, who purchased Salmon only, and generally changed the whole of their produce readily for that article, making up \$9000 value. And 11,000 was but a reasonable proportion in all

the other methods of saving and cooking that fish. If therefore the Salmon Shal and Alewife fishery, even in that of the Kennebec could be restored it would give a source of wealth to the State about equal to the amount of the State tax.

From the Remember Me. IDLE WORDS.

"My God!" the beauty oft exclaimed With deep impassioned tone— But not in humble prayer she named The high and holy One! "Twas not upon the bended knee, With soul upraised to Heaven, Pleading, with heartfelt agony, That she might be forgiven. 'Twas not in heavenly strains to raise To the great source of good, Her daily offering of praise, Her song of gratitude. But in the gay and thoughtless crowd, And in the festive hall, 'Mid scenes of mirth and mockery proud, She named the Lord of all! She called upon that awful name, When laughter loudest rang— Or when the flush of triumph came— Or disappointment's pang. The ideal thing that flattery knew, The most unmeaning jest, From those sweet lips profanely drew Names of the Holiest. I thought—how great that voice would be Breathing this prayer to Heaven— "My God! I worship only thee, O be my sins forgiven." W. C.

THE EXECUTIONS.

It is with regret that we infer from the accounts given in several of the papers, that the two miserable beings who have this day paid the penalty of their lives for the violated laws of God and man, died probably in a state of impenitence certainly in no hopeful frame of mind. Johnson entertained hopes of pardon until the last. Even last night he did not appear to realize the certainty of his impending fate. The Reverend Mr. Danbar, of the Baptist Church, was to accompany him to the place of execution. He has repeatedly said, that though he printed the infidel paper called the Correspondent, he did not believe in the principles it avowed; and that he fully believed the truth of the doctrines of the New Testament. He was yesterday informed of the report that he had made an attempt to commit suicide, and it appeared to disturb him. The Sheriff stated to us last night that it was incorrect. The Black woman Catherine, has been regularly attended by the Rev. Mr. Miller, a coloured clergyman, who remained with the poor creature the whole of last night, and went with her this morning to the place of execution. It is generally known that Johnson is a printer. One of the trade called to bid him adieu last evening at 10 o'clock; and, in a conversation with him, Johnson remarked, that it must be a painful circumstance, a brother printer to find himself in such a situation—that had he himself been told six months ago, that he would go to the grave in such a manner as his prospects indicated, he should have considered the person mad. He was asked whether he thought himself prepared for a change of world? He answered, with a faint voice, he hoped so.

Catherine was visited last night by her mother. The scene was an affecting one. The mother was in great agony; but the poor daughter did not appear concerned at her critical state.—There was an alarm of fire while her spiritual advisers were conversing with her last night when she asked, with a quick voice, "Is there fire?" and immediately got up and looked out of the window. We understand that Johnson had a long interview this morning with Miss Newman, and that they were engaged in devotional exercises, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Sandford, and subsequently alone, after the clergyman had retired, at the request of Johnson. One o'clock—the prisoners were taken this morning from Bridewell at 8 o'clock, in a close carriage, under the escort of a company of horse, and carried to the Penitentiary at Bellevue, with a rapidity which totally baffled the attempts of the crowd to follow the melancholy procession. Immense numbers of people were collected in Broadway and the other main avenues during the morning, but it is believed that but a small portion of them witnessed the termination of the scene. From the Penitentiary the convicts were taken at nine o'clock on board a steam boat, which conveyed them to Blackwell's Island, on the east end of which the gallows was erected last night.

THE SALE
Of the personal property of John Shaw, advertised to take place on the 22d inst. is indefinitely postponed.

PUBLIC SALE
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at Vore's tavern, in Lisbon, on Friday the 5th of June next, at 11 o'clock, & very valuable young negro MEN, and 1 negro WOMAN, Slaves for life. Terms of sale—Cash to be paid on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor. Th. S. Alexander, Trustee. May 14.

\$50 REWARD.
Taken from the files of the Court of Chancery, TWO LARGE BOOKS containing records of proceedings in that court from the year eighteen hundred and fifteen to the year eighteen hundred and twenty. Any person who will deliver said books to the subscriber, shall receive the sum of fifty dollars, or twenty five dollars for either of them. Ramsay Waters, Reg. Can. Can. May 7.

ON WEDNESDAY
30th inst. will be drawn in the City of Baltimore, the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 1 Extra, for 1828, arranged on the ODD and EVEN system, by which the holder of two tickets or two shares is CERTAIN of obtaining at least ONE PRIZE AND MAY DRAW THREE!

CAPITALS.
2,000 dollars | 100 dollars
1,000 dollars | 150 dollars
500 dollars | 100 dollars
\$100, 100, &c. &c.
More Prizes than Blanks.
Tickets ONLY \$2, Halves 1, Quarters 50 cts.

ON SATURDAY,
30th inst. will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND LOTTERY, for the benefit of Washington and St. John's Colleges 2d class, new series.

CAPITALS.
1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 prize of 4,000 is 4,000
1 prize of 2,500 is 2,500
1 prize of 1,880 is 1,880
2 prizes of 1,000 is 2,000
2 prizes of 500 is 1,000
4 prizes of 400 is 1,600
8 prizes of 200 is 1,600
\$9 of 50, 39 of 40, 39 of 30, 78 of 15, 390 of 10, 4446 of 5.
Tickets \$5 00 | Quarters \$1 25
Half 2 50 | Eighth 62 1/2

SWANN'S OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS—where were sold in the late Maryland Lottery, several very handsome prizes to citizens of this place. The CASH will be advanced for all prizes as soon as presented. Address to THOMAS SWANN, Annapolis. May 14.

BASIL SHEPARD, MERCHANT TAILOR,
Having just arrived from PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE with a select STOCK OF GOODS, In his line, which in part consists of some of the latest importations of Patent Finished BLACK, BLUE, BROWN AND OLIVE CLOTHS, With an assortment of Pantaloons Stuffs Together with a variety of VESTINGS.

Which he will be proud to make up low for CASH, or to punctual customers on moderate terms. May 14.

BY LAW.

Imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the limits of the City of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, that a tax of sixty-two and one half cents in the hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of the said city and the precincts thereof, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty nine, and that it be levied and collected agreeably to an act of assembly passed at December session eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled, An act to alter and amend the charter of the City of Annapolis, and the several By Laws of this city. D. CLAUDE, Mayor. May 8.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M. a part of a tract of Land called, Montpellier, lying on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, and containing five hundred and eighteen acres, more or less. This parcel of Land is bounded on the north by the parts of the same tract owned by Nicholas Snowden and John C. Herbert Esqrs. On the east by the land of Thomas Worthington, of Nicholas Esq. and on the south and west by the lands lately owned by Amos Warfield, deceased. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the land before the day of sale. The terms of sale, are credits of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bonds, with good security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Th. S. Alexander, Trustee. May 14.

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.
Editors of papers who will give the above a few insertions, will oblige the publisher, and receive an exchange by sending their paper to this office.

The Philadelphia

Published every Wednesday, and sold by the publishers, at the office of the Philadelphia, No. 12, N. 2d St. Philadelphia.

"Now that the winter of our discontent is made glorious summer by the Sun of Jackson, or in other words the storm which has agitated our political horizon being now dispelled, the publisher deems it advisable at the commencement of the New Year, to return his thanks to his patrons for the favours already bestowed, and inform them, and the public, that he enters upon his duties with renewed prospects of rendering it still more interesting than at any former period, he has completed his arrangements, and is now in the receipt of every packet which arrives from New York, from England, of the most interesting periodicals, from which he will be able to furnish his readers with the latest literary productions of merit, instead of receiving them second hand from publications in this country; for those who attach an importance to the Epoteus changes of fashion, he has been induced to add La Belle Assemblee, which is believed by the gay world to hold the 'mirror up to nature,' and which will enable him to present them with the earliest notice of all changes in taste and fashion, which are constantly taking place, and from it to select the elegant engravings with which it is adorned, to grace the pages of the Souvenir quarterly; in short no expense has been spared that will be likely to add to the value of our publication. But whilst our attention is thus directed to what transpires in Europe, it shall not permit us to neglect NATIVE MERIT, and we shall freely select from American publications what seems adapted to our purpose, and last but not least, we have succeeded in enlisting in our interest many valuable correspondents, both in this country and in Europe, whose productions would do credit to any publication, and were we at liberty to give their names to the public, would add lustre to any work to which they were attached, in short no exertion will be spared to render 'The Souvenir' in all respects worthy the patronage of the public, both as a cheap and elegant emporium of useful and interesting information, and a valuable repository of choice specimens of Miscellaneous literature. Strict attention will be bestowed on its moral tendency, and a constant watchfulness preserved over the cause and interests of virtue.

A portion of the contents will be as follows:
I. Tales, original and selected; Essays, moral, humorous and scientific; Poetry, original and selected from the best American and Foreign literary publications; Biographical Sketches of distinguished persons, male and female; Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c. The original matter necessary for this department of our paper will be furnished by individuals who are advantageously known to the public through the medium of their literary productions.

II. The Toilet. In addition to the usual Literary matter contained in similar publications, the Proprietor has completed an arrangement by which he will be enabled to furnish correct descriptions of the prevailing fashions, both foreign and domestic, illustrated with elegant engravings, besides the regular series, once in each quarter, places of fashionable resort, sketches of life, manners, &c. &c. at the earliest possible period, and from the most authentic sources.

III. Miscellaneous Interesting items of Intelligence, Foreign and domestic occurrences, Deaths, Marriages, &c.
IV. Engravings. In each quarter the Souvenir will be embellished with four splendid quarto copper plate engravings of remarkable American or European Scenery, or Portraits of distinguished characters, also one plate of the latest fashions, which will be sent coloured, free of charge, to those who comply with the terms of subscription, of payment in advance.

Each subscriber will thus be furnished yearly with Twenty Superior Copper plate Engravings; the price of which if purchased singly, would be more than double the annual cost of the entire work.

V. Editor's Department. Notice of passing events, the Drama, New Publications, Criticisms, Reviews, &c. &c. TERMS.—The Souvenir will be forwarded to Subscribers out of the city by mail or otherwise, as may be directed—each number will contain Eight closely printed pages, and be decorated with appropriate embellishments in addition to the above engravings.

Price of Subscription Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance—for four copies Eleven Dollars—for ten copies Twenty-five Dollars, and at the same rate for a larger number—in all cases in advance, which entitles them to coloured plates, of fashions.

Subscriptions commence and end in January or July in each year—a few copies may be had from the commencement of the work, if applied for soon.

Editors of papers who will give the above a few insertions, will oblige the publisher, and receive an exchange by sending their paper to this office.

PHILIP PRICE, Jr. Editors of papers who will give the above a few insertions, will oblige the publisher, and receive an exchange by sending their paper to this office.

Teacher Wanted
 The Trustees of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county, on or before the first of June next, at which time the school will be vacant.
 April 30.
 The National Intelligencer will please publish the above once a week until the first of June next and forward the amount to the Maryland Gazette.

Sale.
 By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on Friday 22d day next, the personal property of John Shaw, deceased, consisting of a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. The sale will take place at the dwelling house, and will commence at nine o'clock, A. M. The terms are, for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months on bond with security, hearing interest from the day of sale, and all sums of twenty dollars, or under, cash.
 James Shaw, George Shaw, Thos. Franklin } Ex'rs.
 April 30.

State of Maryland, sc.
 Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 22d, 1829.
 On application by petition of James Shaw, George Shaw and Thos. Franklin executors of John Shaw, 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.
 Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

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 John Shaw, 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 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of April 1829.
 James Shaw, George Shaw, Thos. Franklin } Ex'rs.
 April 30. 6w.

Drawing on the 3d of June.
COHEN'S Office—Baltimore.
 April 16, 1829.
Maryland State Lottery,
 No. 2 for 1829, arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two tickets, or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three; and in same proportion for any greater quantity—No prize less than Four Dollars.—The Drawing is fixed for the 3d June, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing
HIGHEST PRIZE,
10,000 Dollars.
BRILLIANT LIST.
 1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
 1 prize of 2,000 is 2,000
 2 prizes of 1,000 is 2,000
 2 prizes of 500 is 1,000
 10 prizes of 100 is 1,000
 20 prizes of 50 is 1,000
 50 prizes of 20 is 1,000
 100 prizes of 10 is 1,000
 300 prizes of 5 is 1,000
 1000 prizes of 4 is 4,000
 10386 prizes, amounting to 60,000
 Not one Blank to a Prize.—The whole payable in CASH, and which as usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.
 Whole Tickets \$4 | Quarters \$1 00
 Halves 2 | Eighths 50 cts.
 To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at
COHEN'S OFFICE,
 No. 114 Market-street Baltimore, where the 2 Great Capital Prizes of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS each, were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.
 Orders either by mail, (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or notes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Ad dress to
 J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers, Bank 31 The Register, containing the official list, will be forwarded immediately after drawing, to those who may request it.
 Baltimore, April 16.

Patent finished Cloth
GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR
 Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large stock of Goods in his line, consisting of some of the handsomest Patent Finished Cloth, of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of
PANTALON STUFFS,
 And a variety of
VESTINGS.
 All of the latest Patterns, and an assortment of
Stocks, Collars, Gloves, &c.
 All of which he will sell low for Cash, or to punctual men on moderate terms.
 April 16.

State of Maryland, sc.
 Anne Arundel county Orphans court, April 20th, 1829.
 On application by petition, of Thos. Anderson, executor of Eleanor Mackubin 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.
 THOMAS 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 Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Eleanor Mackubin, 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 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1829.
 THOMAS ANDERSON Ex'r.

Notice.
 The Commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on the third Tuesday in May next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and approving constables bonds, and such other business as may be necessary for them to transact.
 By order of the board,
 Bushrod W. Marriott, Clk.
 April 30, 1829. R1

State of Maryland, sc.
 Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April Term, 1829.
 On application by petition of Richard P. Snowden, Adm'r. D. B. N. of John T. 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.
 Thomas 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, D. B. N. on the personal estate of John T. 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 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April 1829.
 Richard P. Snowden, Adm'r. D. B. N.
 April 30, 1829. 6w*

This is to give Notice,
 That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary, on the personal estate of William Smith, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of April, 1829.
 John Sylvester Smith, Ex'r of Wm. Smith.
 April 30.

NOTICE.
 The notes and books of accounts due to Mr. William B. Thompson, have been assigned to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said William B. Thompson, are required to pay the same on or before the 20th May next.
 April 6. Som. Pinkney.

THE LADIES LITERARY PORT FOLIO.
 Or Friendship's Offering for every week in the year.
 Philadelphia.

A Literary and Miscellaneous Repository, devoted to the Fine Arts, Science, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenaeum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget me not, Keepsake, Amulet and other Annuals. The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances,) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLARKE, 67, Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.
 "The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledgments of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess. &c.—Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz.
 "The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country,—Rockingham (Va.) Register.
 "It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications, &c.—N. Y. Intelligencer.
 "The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage, &c.—N. Y. Daily Morn. Chron.
 In point of literary merit & mechanical execution, it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen, &c.—Watertown (N. Y.) Register.
 "Indeed it is altogether a superior work. &c.—New York Mirror and Ladies Literary Gazette.
 "Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable Journals in the United States have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.
 "New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott Campbell and Moore engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume.
 April 23.

In Chancery,
 23d April 1829.
 Ordered, That the sale, made and reported by Robert Garner, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Longue, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 23d day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive weeks, before the 23d day of May next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$401 00.
 True Copy, Test.
 Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Can.
 April 30.

Anno Arundel County, to wit.
 Whereas Anthony Smith, Collector for Anne Arundel county, hath returned to the commissioners for said county, the following List of Lands, on which taxes are due for the year 1826 and '27, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:
FOR 1826.

Persons Names.	Names of Lands.	Amount of Tax due.
Snowden, Nicholas, and J. C.		
Herbert,	Part of Windsor Forrest	83 40
Banks, Samuel and Allen	Bunkers Hill Fortified	6 75
Dorsey, Nicholas	Name unknown	8 14
Sellman, Walter	Windsor Forrest	1 60
Spangler George	Name unknown	2 55
Welch, Warner	Part of Fredericksburgh and Good	
	Will to his Lordship	2 13
	FOR 1827.	
Court Joseph's heirs	Goury Banks	22 98
Cork, William	Swamp	1 99
Child, William of Wm's heirs	Name unknown	1 70
Phelps, Matthew	Part of Portland Manor	0 53
Stevens, William	Name unknown	2 00
Sollars, Zadock	Pig Point	46
Scrivener Benjamin's heirs	Goury Banks	1 49
Johnson, Airy	Merrick's Contract Contained	5 10
Johnson, O Neal's heirs	Part of Wortlebury Forrest	2 53
Penning, Westley	Part of Mount Ville	97
Pennington Lewis's heirs	Name unknown	68
Smith, William of Jos.	Name unknown	37
Brown, Richard	Part of Something or other, part	
	Trufty Friend	1 36
Hood, Joseph	Part of Finland	51
Plummer, John	Part of Howard's Patapsco Range	11 97
Pulton & Litchfield		7 66
Banks, Samuel and Allen	Bunker's Hill Fortified	6 75
Walker, John	Name unknown	5 01

Notice is hereby given,
 That unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said land, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state.
 By order,
 Bushrod W. Marriott,
 Clerk to the Commissioners of A. A. County.
 May 7 2

Cheap Boots & Shoes.

Richard R. Goodwin,
 Has just received a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of a superior quality, which he will sell low, for cash. Boots and Shoes made in the most fashionable manner, or to suit customers.
 April 23, 3w

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND
 Commences her regular route on Tuesday next, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Mondays leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day. On Sunday the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, leave Annapolis at 1 past 2 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season.
 Passage to and from Annapolis, 81 March 26.

This is to give Notice,
 That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert W. Dunkinson, late of said 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 February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1829.
 April 23. Priscilla Dunkinson. 4w

Dissolution of Partnership.
 The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Shaw and Claude, was dissolved by limitation this 24th day of March 1829—Those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted will please make payment, or close their accounts, by note.
 George Shaw, Dennis Claude, Jr.

The business in future, will be conducted under the firm of
DENIS CLAUDE, Jr. & CO.
 Their friends will find it advantageous to call and examine their present stock, which they offer at reduced prices.
 April 2.
Persons
 Who have borrowed any Books belonging to the late Jonathan Pinkney, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.
 Som. Pinkney.
 Jan. 17.

PRINTING
 Neatly executed at this Office.

This is to give Notice,

That the Subscriber of Saint Mary's County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of William Raley, late of said 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 24th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1829.
 Mary Raley Adm'r. of William Raley deceased.
 April 23, 4w

Public Sale
 Pursuant to the last will and testament of John Maccubbin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the 20th day of May next, if fair, if not on the next fair day thereafter, the FAR V. on which said Maccubbin formerly resided, situate on the north side of Severn river, and near to Magothy, being part of a tract of land called Homewood's Lot, but commonly known in the neighbourhood by the name of Rich Neck, and containing
150 Acres of Land,
 more or less. The improvements consist of a comfortable two story frame dwelling house, and some out buildings. This farm, from its vicinity to Baltimore and Annapolis, ought to be desirable. The sale will take place on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M. when and where the terms will be made known by
 Horatio Ridout, James Mackubin, Executors of John Maccubbin.
 Feb 5

State of Maryland, sc.
 Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, April 22d 1829.
 On application by petition of Thos. Furlong, executor of Hannah Gifford 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 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 testamentary on the personal estate of Hannah Gifford, 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 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April 1829.
 Thos. Furlong, Ex'r.
 April 6

This is to give Notice,
 That the Subscriber of Saint Mary's County, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of George Morgan late of Saint Mary's 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 24th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said state. Given under my hand, this 14th day of April 1829.
 Thos. W. Morgan Ex'r of George Morgan deceased.
 April 23, 4w

100 Dollars Reward.
 Ran away from the farm of the late Jonathan Pinkney, Esq near Annapolis, two negroes, one named JIM WOOTEN, 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 3 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.
 Som. Pinkney, adm'r. of Jos. Pinkney.
 June 5.

Swain's Panacea
 For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases, Rheumatism, Obstructions, White Swellings, Dropsies of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, 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 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, "Swain's Panacea—Phila'da."
 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 which none is genuine. The medicine must consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; to counterfeits 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 encomiums than those heretofore used, and wonderful operation, have drawn, both from Patients and Medical Practitioners, 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 envy or in the mischievous effects of the spurious 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 will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons.
 Wm 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 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. 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. Odger and Mrs. Campbell.
 James Mease, M. D. Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 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 Howard streets, Nov 27.

NOTICE.
 Came to the subscriber's Farm some time last winter, a OLD SHEEP and 4 DAMS. The owner thereof is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
 John A. Grampan, North Side Severn, April 16, 1829. 4w

FOR SALE,
 at the Office of the Maryland Gazette
 Blank Deeds, Appeal Bonds, according to the form prescribed by late act of assembly, Common Bonds, for payment of money.
 Declarations of various kinds, &c. &c. Blank forms of any description used in the nearest style, on movable terms, and the shortest notice.
 The Journal of Proceedings of the House of Delegates, December Session, 1828, is completed, and ready for distribution. A few copies for sale at the Office.

House of Delegates
 December Session, 1828, is completed, and ready for distribution. A few copies for sale at the Office.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXIV.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 21, 1829.

No. 21.

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

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

LAWS OF MARYLAND

Passed at December Session, 1828.

An Act incorporating the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company.

WHEREAS a navigable canal, connecting the city of Annapolis with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, either through the District of Columbia, or by any other route which may be selected by the company hereinafter incorporated, to be fed through its course by all such streams of water or rivers, or by the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, if in the opinion of the president, directors and stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, after examination, it will not injure or impede the navigation of said canal, as may be beneficially drawn thereto by feeders, dams, or in any other practicable mode, will be a work of great profit and advantage to the people of this state, and of the Union, by opening a more direct and expeditious communication between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Chesapeake Bay, than the circuitous and difficult navigation of the Potomac river; therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That so soon as the President of the United States shall assent to the provisions of this act, in the manner required by the twenty first section of the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, there shall be appointed, by the executive of this state, nine commissioners, of whom three shall be residents of the city of Annapolis, or Anne-Arundel county; three shall be residents of the city of Baltimore; and three shall be residents in the town of Bladensburg; and the president of the United States shall also appoint three commissioners who shall be residents of the city of Washington or Georgetown, any one of whom shall be competent to act for the place for which he shall have been appointed, who shall cause books to be opened at such times and places, as they shall think proper, within the limits of the cities and towns for which they shall have been appointed, for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the company hereinafter incorporated, which subscriptions may be made either in person, or by power of attorney, and notice shall be given in such manner as a majority of these who consent to act shall deem advisable, of the time, place of opening the books.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the said commissioners shall cause the books to be kept open at least forty days, and within twenty days after the expiration thereof shall call a general meeting of the subscribers at the city of Annapolis, of which meeting notice shall be given by a majority of the commissioners aforesaid, in at least four newspapers printed in Annapolis, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, at least twenty days next before the said meeting; and such meeting shall and may be continued from day to day until the business is finished; and the commissioners, at the time and place aforesaid, shall lay before such subscribers as shall meet according to the said notice, the books containing the state of said subscriptions; and if one third of the capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars shall appear not to have been subscribed, then the said commissioners, or a majority of them, at the said meeting, are empowered to take and receive subscriptions to make up such deficiency, and may continue to take and receive such subscriptions for the term of twelve months thereafter; and a just and true list of all the subscribers, with the sum subscribed by each, shall be made out and returned by the said commissioners, or a majority of them, under their hands, to the governor and council of this state, to be carefully preserved; and in case more than six hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed, then the sum subscribed shall be reduced to that amount by the said commissioners, or a majority of them, by beginning at, and striking off, a share from the largest subscription or subscriptions, and continuing to strike off a share from all subscriptions under the largest, and above one share, until the same is reduced to the capital aforesaid; or until a share is taken from all subscriptions above one share, and lots shall be drawn between subscribers of equal sums, to determine the number of shares which each subscriber shall be allowed to hold, on a list to be made out for striking out as aforesaid; and if the sum subscribed still exceeds the capital

aforesaid, then to strike off by the same rule, until the sum subscribed is reduced to the capital aforesaid, or all the subscriptions reduced to one share respectively; and if there shall be an excess, then lots shall be drawn to determine the subscribers who are to be excluded, to reduce the subscription to the capital aforesaid, which striking off shall be certified on the list aforesaid; and the said capital stock of the company hereby incorporated, shall consist of six hundred thousand dollars, divided into six thousand shares of one hundred each, of which every person subscribing make take and subscribe for one or more whole shares, and such subscriptions shall be paid and discharged in legal currency of the United States; *Provided,* that unless one third of the said capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, all subscriptions made in consequence of this act, shall be void; and in case one third and less than the whole capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, then the said commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and directed to take and receive the subscriptions, which shall first be offered in whole shares as aforesaid, until the deficiency shall be made up; a certificate of which additional subscription shall be made under the hands of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, for the time being, and returned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That when one third or a greater part of the said capital stock shall have been subscribed in manner aforesaid, the subscribers, their heirs and assigns, or legal representatives, shall be, and are hereby declared to be incorporated into a company by the name of The President and Directors of the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company, and may sue and be sued as such, shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal; and the estates, rights and interests, of said company, shall be adjudged and taken in law to be real estates; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, to call a general meeting of the said subscribers at such time and place as a majority of them shall appoint, after advertising the same in such public prints as they, or a majority of them, shall think proper; and such of the said subscribers as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required to elect a president, and six directors, for conducting said undertaking, and managing all the said company's business and concerns, for and during such time, not exceeding three years, as the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think fit; and in counting the votes of all general meetings of the said company, each member shall be allowed one vote for every share, as far as ten shares, and one vote for every five shares above ten, by him or her held at the time in the stock of the said company; and any proprietor, by writing under his or her hand, executed before two witnesses, may depute any other member or proprietor to vote and act as proxy for him or her at any general meeting; *Provided,* also, that no director of said company shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to vote on any stock but his own.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power and authority to appoint, and at their pleasure to dismiss, such engineer or engineers, and agent or agents, as they may deem expedient, and to fix their compensation, and to agree with any person or persons on behalf of the said company, to cut canals, erect dams, open feeders, construct locks, and perform such other works as they shall judge necessary or expedient for completing the canal hereinafter mentioned, and described; and out of the money arising from the subscriptions and tolls and other aids hereinafter given, to pay for the same, and to repair and keep in order said canal, locks, and other works, necessary thereto, and to defray all incidental charges, and also to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and other officers, toll-gatherers, managers and servants, as they shall judge requisite, and to agree for and settle their respective wages and allowances, and to settle, pass, and sign their accounts, and also to make and establish rules of proceeding, and to transact all other business and concerns of the said company, in and during the intervals be-

tween the general meetings of the same; and they shall be allowed, as a compensation for their trouble therein, such sums of money as shall, by a general meeting of the stockholders, be determined; *Provided,* always, that the treasurer shall give bond in such penalty, and with such security, as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall direct, for the true and faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, and that the allowance to be made him for his service shall not exceed three dollars in the hundred, for the disbursements by him made, and that no officer in the company shall have any vote in the settling or passing of his own account.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That on all subscriptions there shall be paid, at the time of subscription, on each share, one dollar, and thereafter, when the company shall be formed, the stock subscribed shall be paid in such instalments, and at such time, as the president and directors shall, from time to time require, as the work advances; *Provided,* that not more than one third part shall be demanded within any year from the commencement of the work, nor any payment demanded until at least sixty days public notice thereof shall have been given in such public newspaper as the said president and directors shall direct such notice to be published in; and whenever any subscriber shall fail to pay any instalment called for by the company, it shall and may be lawful for the company, upon motion to be made in any court of record, after ten days notice, to obtain judgment against the subscriber so failing to pay; or the said company may, at their option, after sixty days notice in such public newspapers printed within the city of Annapolis, the District of Columbia, and the city of Philadelphia, as they may judge proper, sell the stock of such subscriber, and if the proceeds of any such sale shall exceed the sum demanded, the surplus, after paying the expenses of such sale, shall be paid to the subscriber so failing, or his representatives, and the purchaser at such sale shall become a stockholder, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, and entitled to the same privileges, rights and emoluments, as original subscribers under this act.

Sec. 6. *And,* to continue the succession of the said president and directors, and to keep up the said number, *Be it enacted,* That from time to time, upon the expiration of said term for which the said president and directors were appointed, the proprietors of the said company, at the next general meeting, shall either continue the said president and directors, or any of them, or choose others in their stead, and until such choice be made, the president and directors, for the time being, shall continue in office; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or incapacity, of the president or any of the said directors, they may and shall, in manner aforesaid, elect any other person or persons to be president and directors in the room of him or them so dying, removing or resigning, and may, at any of their general meetings, remove the president, or any of the directors, and appoint others for and during the remainder of the term for which such person or persons were at first to have acted.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* That every president and director, before he acts as such, shall take an oath, or affirmation, for the due execution of his office.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted,* That the presence of the stockholders having a major part of the stock at least, shall be necessary to constitute a general meeting of the stockholders, which shall be held at such convenient town or place, as shall be from time to time appointed by the said general meetings; but if a sufficient number shall not attend on that day, the stockholders who do attend, may adjourn from time to time, until the stockholders holding the major part of the stock do attend, and the business of the company is finished, to which meeting the president and directors shall make report, and render distinct accounts of all their proceedings, and on finding them fairly and justly stated; the stockholders then present, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, a duplicate of which shall be entered on the company's books; and at such yearly general meeting, after leaving in the

hand of the treasurer such sums as the stockholders, or a majority of them, shall judge necessary for repairs and contingent charges, an equal dividend of all the net profits arising from the tolls hereby granted, shall be ordered and made to and among all the stockholders of said company, in proportion to their several shares, subject to the provisions and enactments hereinafter declared; and upon any emergency, in the interval between said yearly meetings, the said president, or a majority of said directors, may appoint a general meeting of the stockholders of the company, at any convenient town or place, giving at least one month previous notice in at least four newspapers in the city of Annapolis, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia, which meeting may be adjourned and continued as aforesaid; and in case the stockholders, or a majority of them, in any general meeting aforesaid, shall deem it expedient to order a semi-annual, rather than a yearly dividend, as aforesaid, then in like manner, with like notice and under like restrictions, there shall be a semi-annual or yearly dividend of net profits declared and paid.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted,* That for and in consideration of the expense the said stockholders will be at, not only in cutting the said canal, erecting locks and dams, providing aqueducts, feeders and other works, and improving and keeping the same in repair, the said canal, and all other works aforesaid, or such as may be hereafter required to improve the navigation thereof, at any time hereafter, with all their profits, subject to the limitations herein provided, and to none other, shall be and the same are hereby vested in the said stockholders, their heirs and assigns, forever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares, and subject to the same tax as other incorporated companies in this state; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, at all times, for ever hereafter, to demand and receive, at such places as shall be hereafter appointed by the president and directors as aforesaid, tolls for the passage of vessels, boats, rafts, produce, and all other articles, at such rates as the said president and directors may hereafter allow and establish according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted,* That if any of the commissioners hereby required to be appointed, shall die, resign, or refuse to act, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall be filled by the same authority by which the original appointment was made, and the person or persons appointed to fill such vacancy, shall have all the power and authority which was vested in the commissioner or commissioners, whose place he or they were appointed to fill; and when any part of the canal aforesaid shall have been completed according to the true intent and meaning of this act, the president and directors of the company hereby created, shall have power, and it shall be their duty to ordain and establish a rate of tolls, to be paid upon boats, vessels, rafts, or other property, passing on the part of the canal so completed, and from time to time, as part or parts shall be completed, and thereafter until the entire canal shall have been finished according to the true intent and meaning of this act, for the collection of which tolls, the president and directors shall have power to establish so many toll-houses, and at their pleasure to appoint and remove so many collectors, at such places, as from time to time they may judge expedient; and the said president and directors shall have full power and authority, subject to the direction and control of a majority in interest of the stockholders represented in general meeting, to regulate and fix a tariff of tolls not exceeding an average of two cents per ton per mile, and so adjust the said tolls in relation to the burthen or capacity of the boats, and the dimensions of the rafts passing the locks of the said canal, as to promote economy of water and time in the navigation thereof.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted,* That the president and directors shall annually, or semi-annually, declare and make such dividend of the net profits from the tolls to be received according to the provisions of this act, and from the other resources of the company, as they shall deem advisable, after deducting therefrom the neces-

sary current, and the probable contingent expenses, to be divided among the proprietors of the stock of the said company, in proportion to their respective shares.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted,* That the said canal, and the works to be erected thereon in virtue of this act, when completed, shall for ever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable, as a public highway, free for the transportation of all goods, commodities and produce whatever, on payment of the tolls to be imposed as provided by this act, and no other toll or tax whatever, for the use of the said canal, and the works thereon erected, shall at any time hereafter be imposed, but by the consent of the legislature of Maryland.

Sec. 13. *And,* whereas it is necessary for the making of the said canal, locks, dams, feeders, ponds, and other works, that a provision should be made for the condemning a quantity of land for the purpose, *Be it enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with the owners of any land, through which the said canal is intended to pass, for the purchase or use and occupation thereof, and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a *feme covert*, under age, or non *compos mentis*, or out of the state or county, on application to a justice of the county in which such land shall be, the said justice of the peace shall issue his warrant, under his hand, to the sheriff of the county, to summon a jury of twenty inhabitants of said county, not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter, and the sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the said jury, and when met, shall administer an oath or affirmation, to every jurymen who shall appear, not being less than twelve in number, that he will faithfully, justly and impartially, value the land, and all damages the owner shall sustain by cutting the canal through such land, or the partial or temporary appropriation, use or occupation, of such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment, and that in such valuation he will not spare any person for favour or affection, nor any person grieve through malice, hatred or ill-will; and the inquisition thereupon taken shall be signed by the sheriff, and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, and unless good cause be shown against said inquisition, it shall be affirmed by the court, and recorded, but if the said inquisition should be set aside, or if, from any cause, no inquisition shall be returned to such court within a reasonable time, the said court may, at its discretion, as often as it may be necessary, direct another inquisition to be taken in the manner above prescribed; and upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and the quality and duration of the interest and estate in the same required by the said company for its use, and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid for by the president and directors to the owners of the land or his legal representatives, and on payment thereof the said company shall be seized of such land as of an absolute estate in perpetuity, or with such less quantity and duration of interest and estate in the same, or subject to such partial or temporary appropriation, use or occupation, as shall be required and described as aforesaid, as if conveyed by the owner of them; and whenever, in the construction of the said canal, or any of the works thereof, locks, dams, ponds, feeders, tunnels, aqueducts, culverts, bridges, or works of any other description whatsoever, appertenant thereto, it shall be necessary to use earth, timber, gravel or stone, or any other material to be found on any of the lands adjacent or near thereto, and the said president and directors, or their agent, cannot procure the same for the works aforesaid by private contract of the proprietor or owner on reasonable terms, or in case the owner should be a *feme covert* or non *compos mentis*, under age, or out of the county or state, the same proceedings in all respects shall be had as in the case

before mentioned of cases must in condemnation of land required for the canal, or the works appertenant thereto.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the company hereby incorporated, to cut, make and construct the said canal, with good and sufficient locks, on the most approved plans for expedition in the use thereof, and with the width of not less than forty feet at the surface of the water therein, or of twenty-eight feet at the bottom thereof, unless the quantity of the soil shall require a narrower base, of sufficient slope to preserve the banks from sliding down, and sufficient to admit, at all seasons, the navigation of boats and rafts, with a depth of four feet water at least; and whenever waters shall be essential to the security of the said canal, and in no other situation along the same, the waste water of the said canal may be from time to time, sold or disposed of by the said company, for the purpose of supplying such works and machinery as require a waterpower; and along one side at least of the said canal, and such aqueducts as it may render necessary, there shall be provided throughout its whole extent a towing path of sufficient breadth to apply the power of horses to the navigation thereof.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for any of the said stockholders to transfer his or her shares, by deed, executed before two witnesses, and registered, after proof of the assent thereof, on the company's books, and not otherwise, except by devise, which devise shall be also exhibited to the president and directors, and registered in the company's books before the devise or devises shall be entitled to draw any part of the profits from the said tolls or dividends; *Provided,* that no transfer whatsoever shall be made, except for one or more share or shares and not for part of such share or shares, and that no share or shares shall, at any time, be sold, conveyed, or held in trust, for the use and benefit, or in the name of another, whereby the said president and directors, or stockholders of said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged or made to answer concerning any such trust; but that every person appearing as aforesaid, to be a stockholder, shall, as to others of the said company, be to every intent taken absolutely as such; but as between any trustee and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy may be pursued.

Sec. 16. *And be it enacted,* That if the said capital, and the other aids already granted by this act, shall prove insufficient, it shall and may be lawful for the said company, from time to time, to increase the said capital, by the addition of so many whole shares as shall be judged necessary by the said stockholders, or a majority of them present at any general meeting of the said company, and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required, after giving at least two months previous notice thereof, in at least four of the newspapers of the city of Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore, to open books in the before mentioned cities for receiving and entering additional subscriptions, in which the stockholders of the said company, for the time being, shall, and are hereby declared to have the preference, of all others, for the first thirty days after the said books shall be opened, as aforesaid, of taking and subscribing for so many whole shares as any of them shall choose, and the said president and directors are hereby required to observe, in all other respects, the same rules therein, as are by this act prescribed, for receiving and adjusting the first subscriptions, in like manner to return under the hands of any three or more of them, an exact list of all such additional subscriptions, with the sums subscribed, to the public authorities as aforesaid, to be by them preserved as aforesaid; and all such stockholders of such additional shares shall and are hereby declared to be from thence forward incorporated into the said company.

Sec. 17. *And be it enacted,* That whenever it shall become necessary to subject the lands of any individuals to the purposes provided for in this act, and their consent cannot be

obtained, it shall and may be lawful for the company to enter upon such lands, and proceed to the execution of such works as may be requisite, and that the pendency of any proceedings in any suit in the nature of a writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other proceedings, shall not hinder or delay the progress of the work, and it shall be the duty of every court to give precedence to controversies which may arise between the company created by this act and the proprietors of land sought to be condemned for public uses, and to determine them in preference to all other causes.

Sec. 18. *And be it enacted*, That the governor of this state, immediately after the passage of this act, shall make application to the president of the United States, to cause an examination to be made by engineers to be appointed by him in pursuance of the provisions of the twenty-first section of the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to ascertain whether the junction of the canal proposed by this act to be joined to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, will injure or impede the navigation thereof, and request his early decision thereon, and also that he request the president to have the country between the city of Annapolis and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, examined and surveyed by the corps of engineers of the United States, with a view to ascertain the best route for said Annapolis and Potomac Canal.

An Act to reduce into one the several Acts relative to the times of holding the Court of Appeals, and the several County Courts in this State, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the court of appeals shall be holden for the western shore, at the city of Annapolis, on the second Monday in June and first Monday in December in each and every year; and that the court of appeals shall be holden for the eastern shore, at the town of Easton, on the first Monday in June and third Monday in November in each and every year.

Sec. 2. *Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted*, That it shall not be necessary for the judges of the court of appeals, or any of them, except the judge of the said court resident of the second judicial district, to attend the said court to be holden for the eastern shore on the third Monday in November in each and every year; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the said court, resident of the said district, to attend the said court to be holden as aforesaid in the month of November in each and every year, who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the said court, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial, or decision of such suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, and to call executions, or to enter them not called by consent; and at each and every such November sessions of the said court, all suits, actions, appeals, writs of error, pleas, and other proceedings, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing session of the said court.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if the judge of the court of appeals required by this act to attend at Easton on the third Monday in November in each and every year, shall not, owing to indisposition, or otherwise, attend as aforesaid on the said day for the purposes by this act directed, the clerk of the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until he can notify some one of the other judges of the said court, who shall attend within a convenient time, and shall, when so attending, have, use and exercise, all the powers hereinbefore vested in the judge of the said court resident of the second judicial district; and the clerk of the said court is hereby empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day until the said judge, so notified, shall attend for the purposes by this act required.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the judges of the court of appeals, at their annual summer session on the eastern shore, if they shall find that more than one week is required to hear, adjudicate settle and determine, the business of the said court, are hereby authorized to sit so long as may be necessary for that purpose.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That in case the session of the court of appeals on the eastern shore shall be extended so as to interfere with the time limited and appointed by law for the holding of the said court on the western shore, the clerk of the said court for the western shore shall have pow-

er to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the judges of the said court shall attend.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the county courts shall be held in each county within the six judicial districts of this state, at the places fixed by law for that purpose, and shall commence at the times following, to wit: In Saint-Mary's county on the first Monday in March and August; in Charles county on the third Monday in March and August; in Prince-George's county on the first Monday in April and second Monday in October; in Cecil county on the first Monday in April and third Monday in October; in Kent county on the third Monday in March and September; in Queen-Anne's county on the first Monday in May and third Monday of November; in Talbot county on the third Monday in May and third Monday in November; in Calvert county on the second Monday in May and October; in Anne-Arundel county on the third Monday in April and fourth Monday of October; in Montgomery county on the first Monday in March and second Monday in November; in Caroline county on the second Monday in March and October; in Dorchester county on the first Monday in April and fourth Monday in October; in Somerset county on the third Monday in May and fourth Monday of November; in Worcester county on the second Monday in May and the second Monday of November; in Frederick county on the fourth Monday in February and October; in Washington county on the fourth Monday in March and third Monday in November; in Allegany county on the third Monday in April and second Monday in October; and in Harford county on the second Monday in March and August.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That an act, entitled, An act to alter the times of the holding of the court of appeals, and for other purposes, passed at December session in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, chapter two hundred and fifteen; also an act, entitled, An act for altering the times of holding the court of appeals, and of holding the court for Talbot county, passed at December session, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, chapter one hundred and fifty-one; also an act, entitled, An act to authorize the judges of the court of appeals to extend the time of their sessions on the eastern shore, passed at December session one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, chapter eighty-eight; also an act, entitled, An act to change the time of holding the November term of the court of appeals for the eastern shore, passed at December session, one thousand eight hundred and five, chapter sixty-five; and also all and every part of the following acts, within the purview of this act; that is to say, An act, entitled, An act to alter the time of holding the county courts in Queen-Anne's county, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and seven, chapter fourteen; An act, entitled, An act to alter the time for holding the county court of Montgomery county, passed at the last mentioned session, chapter one hundred and forty-six; An act, entitled, An act to alter the time of holding Baltimore county court, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and twelve, chapter one hundred and thirty-two; An act, entitled, An act to alter the times of holding the county courts in Frederick and Washington counties, passed at December session one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, chapter twelve; An act, entitled, An act to alter the time of holding the county court in Dorchester county, passed at December session one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, chapter one hundred and sixty-six; An act, entitled, An act to alter the time of holding the court in Anne-Arundel county, passed at December session one thousand eight hundred and twenty, chapter two; An act passed at the same session, chapter thirty, entitled, An act to repeal the act, entitled, An act to alter the time of holding the county court in Charles county, passed at December session eighteen hundred and nineteen; An act, entitled, An act to alter the time of holding the county courts in the several counties therein mentioned, passed at December session one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, chapter eighty; An act, entitled, An act to alter the time of holding the county court of Harford county, passed at the last mentioned session, chapter one hundred and eighteen; An act, entitled, An act to alter the times of

holding the county courts in Worcester and Somerset counties, passed at December session, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, chapter fifty-two; An act passed at the same session, chapter eighty-four, entitled, An act to alter the time of holding the county courts in Caroline county at their March terms; and an act passed also at the same session, chapter one hundred and sixty-five, entitled, An act to alter the time of holding the county courts of Frederick county, and for other purposes, together with all and every act, or part of an act, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

An Act to present the operation of the Escheat Laws of this State in certain cases.

WHEREAS by the petition of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, it appears that three of his grand-daughters, to wit, Mary Ann, Elizabeth and Louisa, the children of his daughter Mary Caton, the wife of Richard Caton, reside in Great Britain, and that two of them, to wit, Mary Ann and Louisa, are intermarried with subjects of the king of Great Britain: And whereas it also appears that Emily, the fourth daughter of said Richard Caton and Mary Caton, is also intermarried with a subject of the king of Great Britain, and resides with her said husband in this state: And whereas it is desirable to prevent the operation of the escheat laws of this state upon any lands in this state now held by the said four daughters of Richard Caton and Mary Caton, or upon any other lands which may hereafter be acquired by them, respectively, by descent, deed or devise, from their grandfather Charles Carroll of Carrollton, aforesaid, or from their parents Richard Caton or Mary Caton aforesaid, or from one to the other of them the said Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Louisa and Emily, respectively, by reason of the non-residence of them, or either of them, and their respective husbands, in this state, or by reason of the present or future intermarriage of them, or either of them, with persons, not citizens of this state, or by reason of the descendant or descendants of them, or either of them, being born out of the United States, and not entitled to citizenship in this state; therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That no escheat shall operate upon any lands in this state, now held by the said four grand-daughters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, or either of them, or upon any lands which may hereafter be acquired by them respectively, by descent, deed or devise, to them respectively, from their grandfather Charles Carroll of Carrollton, aforesaid, or from their parents Richard Caton or Mary Caton aforesaid, or from one to the other of them the said Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Louisa and Emily, or from the descendant or descendants of any one of them, to the descendants of any others of them, the said Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Louisa and Emily, by reason of the non-residence of them, or either of them, and their respective husbands, in this state, or by reason of the present or future intermarriage of them, or either of them, with persons not citizens of this state, or by reason of the descendant or descendants of them, or either of them, being born out of the United States, and not entitled to citizenship in this state.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the said Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Louisa and Emily, and their descendants respectively, shall, in relation to all such lands now held, or hereafter to be acquired by them as aforesaid, have all the rights of citizens of this state, free and exempt from the operation of the escheat laws, so that they may hold and enjoy, sell, lease or bequeath, such lands as may be advisable or necessary.

An Additional Supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to Sheriffs, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That in case that any editor of a newspaper in any county in this state, shall refuse or neglect to publish, on application to him by the sheriff, coroner, or elisor, the notice required to be given by said sheriff, coroner, or elisor, for the sale of negro slaves, lands or tenements, hereafter to be made in virtue of a *feri facias*, or *venditioni exponas*; the same may be given by advertisement, set up at least twenty days before the day of sale at the courthouse door of the county; and other public places in the county in which the negro slaves, lands or tenements, may be; *Provided nevertheless*, that the said sheriff, coroner or elisor, shall to his return to said *feri facias* or *venditioni exponas* annex a statement, on oath, of the refusal of said editor to publish said notice in his newspaper.

CALUM DHU.

A HIGHLAND TALE.

The following is a traditional tale of the West Highlands, and in relating it, the author has adhered to the narrative, and so far as he could, to the simple but nervous phraseology of the old plaided shepherd who told it to him on the side of a heathy hill, near Inverouglas, on the banks of Loch Lomond.

H. S.
Calum Dhu was the bravest warrior that followed the banners of the Chief of Colquhoun, with which clan the powerful and warlike M'Gregors were at inveterate feud: Calum lived in a sequestered glen in the vicinity of Ben Lomond. His cottage stood at the base of a steep ferny hill, retired from the rest of the clan, he lived alone. This solitary being was the deadliest foe of the M'Gregors, when the clans were in the red unyielding battle of the mountain chiefs. His weapon was a bow, in the use of which he was so skilful, that he could bring down the smallest bird when on the wing. No man but himself had ever bent his bow, and his arrows were driven with such resistless force, their feathery wings were always drenched with his foeman's best blood. In the use of the sword, also, he had but few equals; but the bow was the weapon of his heart.

The son of the chief of the M'Gregors, with two of his clansmen, having gone to hunt, and their game being wide, they wandered far, and found themselves a little after mid day, on the top of the hill at the foot of which stood Calum Dhu's cottage. 'Come,' said the young chief, 'let us go down and try to bend Calum Dhu's bow.' 'Evan, you and I have got the name of being the best bowmen of our clan; it is said that no man but Calum himself can bend his bow; but it will go hard with us if we cannot show him that the M'Gregors are men of thews and sinews equal to the bending of his long bow, with which he has often sent his arrow through and thro' our best warriors, as if they had been men of straw to practice on. Come, he will not know us; and if he should we are three to one; and I owe him something, added he, touching the hilt of his dirk, 'since the last conflict, where he sent an arrow through my uncle's gallant bosom. Come follow me down!' he continued, his eye gleaming with determined vengeance and his voice quivering with suppressed passion. The will of a highland chieftain was law at the time of which we speak. 'We will go down, if a score of his best clansmen were with him,' said Evan. 'Aye but be cautious.' 'We shall bend his bow, then break it,' replied the young M'Gregor; and then—then for the sword! said the third M'Gregor; but this, (showing his dirk) will stretch him on the awar!' 'Strike him not behind,' said the young chief, 'how him down in front, he deserves honourable wounds, he is brave, tho' an enemy.'

They had been concealed by a raising knoll from being seen from the cottage which they now reached. Knocking loudly at the door, after some delay they were answered by the appearance of a little thick set, grey eyed old man looking man, with long arms and a black bushy beard hung with grey threads and thrams, as if he had been employed in weaving the coarse linen of the country all the time. But as he had some of the muscular symptoms of prodigious strength which Calum Dhu was reported to possess, and which had often proved so fatal to their clan, they could not suppose this to be their rebuffed foe; and to the querulous question what they wanted, uttered in the impatient tone of one who has been interrupted in some necessary worldly employment, they replied by enquiring if Calum Dhu was at home. 'Na he's gone to the fishing; but an ye hae any message frae our chief, (Heaven guard him!) about the coming of the red M'Gregors, and will trust me with it, Calum will get it frae me. You may as well tell me as him; he stays lang when he goes out, for he is a keen fisher.'

'We were only wanting to try the bending of his bow,' said the disappointed chief, which we have heard no man can do save himself.' 'Hoo! gin that is a', ye might have tell'd it at first, an' no keep me as lang frae my loom,' said the old man; 'but stop!—and giving his shoulders an impatient shrug, which to a keen observer, would have passed for one of satisfaction, triumph and determination, he went into the house and quickly returned, bringing out a strong bow and a shaft of arrows, and flung them carelessly on the ground, saying, 'ye'll be for trying your strength at a sight!' pointing to the arrows, 'I have seen Calum send an arrow over the highest point o' that hill, like a glance o' lightning; and when the M'Gregors were coming raging up the glen, like red devils as they are, many o' their best warriors fell at the farthest entry o' that pass, every man o' them wi' a hole in his breast and his fellow at his back.'

He had taken a long arrow out of the sheaf and stood playing with it in his hand while speaking, seemingly ready to give it to the first man who should bend the bow. The M'Gregors were tall muscular men, in the prime of youth and manhood. The young chief took up the bow, and after examining its unbending strength, laying all his might to it, strained till the blood rushed to his face, and his temples

throbbed almost to bursting, but in vain the string remained slack as ever. Evan and the other M'Gregor, were a little unsuccessful, they might as well have tried to root up the gnarled oaks of their native mountains.

There is not a man, cried the young chief of M'Gregor, greatly elirined at the absence of Calum Dhu, & his own clansmen's vain attempts to bend the bow—There is not a man in your clan, can bend that bow, and if Calum Dhu, were here, he could not bend it—Here he bit his lip, and suppressed the rest of the sentence, for the third M'Gregor gave him a glance of caution. 'Hill' said the old man, still playing with the long arrow in his hand, and without seeming to observe the latter part of the M'Gregors speech. 'If Calum was here, he would bend it as easily as ye would bend that rush; and gin ye o' the M'Gregors were in sight, he would drive this long arrow through them as easily as ye would drive your dirk through my old plaid, and the feather would come out at the other side, wet wi' their hearts blood. Sometimes even the man behind is wounded, if they were one way thick in their battle. I once saw a pair o' them stretch ed on the heather, pinned together with one of Calum's lang arrows.'

This was spoken with the cool composure of one who is talking to friends, or is careless if they are foes. A looker on could have discerned a checkered shade of pleasure and triumph cross his countenance as M'Gregor's lip quivering, and the scowl of anger fell along his brow at the tale of his kinsman's destruction by the arm of his most hated enemy.

He must be a brave warrior, said the young chief, compressing his breath, and looking with anger and astonishment at the tenacious & cool old man. I should like to see this Calum Dhu. 'Ye may soon enough; an' gin ye were a M'Gregor, feel him too. But what is the man glouching and glooming at? Gin ye were black John himself, ye could na look mair deevlish-like. And what are ye fidgeting at, man? addressing the third M'Gregor, who had both marked and felt the anger of his young chief, and had slowly moved nearer the old man, and stood with his right hand below the left breast of his plaid, probably grasping his dirk, ready to execute the vengeance of his master, as it was displayed on his clouded countenance which he closely watched. The faith of the Gael is deeper than to hear is to obey, the slavish obedience of the East; his is to anticipate and perform—to know and accomplish or die, is the sterner devotedness of the north.

But the old man kept his keen grey eye fixed upon him, and continued, in the same unsuspecting tone: But is there any word of the M'Gregors soon coming over the hill? Calum would like to try a shot at Black John, their chief; he wonders gin he could pass an arrow through his great hairy bulk as ready as he sends them through his clansmen's aily bodies. John has a son, too, he would like to try his craft on; he has the name of a brave warrior—forget his name. Calum likes to strike at noble game, though he is sometimes forced to kill that which is little worth. But I'm fearful that he overrates his ain strength, his arrow will only I think, stick weel through Black John, but—'Doutard, peace!' roared the young chief, till the glen rang again; his brow darkening like mid-night Peace! or I shall cut the sacrilegious tongue out of your head and nail it to that door, to show Calum Dhu that you have had visitors since he went away, and bless his stars that he was not here.'

A dark flash of suspicion crossed his mind as he gazed at the cool old tormentor, who stood before him unquailing at his frowns; but it vanished as the impetuous old man said, 'Hoah! ye're no a M'Gregor—and tho' ye were, ye surely had na mind the like o' me! But anent bending this bow,' striking it with the long arrow which he still held in his hand, 'there is just a knack in it; and your untaught young strength is useless, as ye dinna ken the gait o' it. I learned frae Calum, but I'm sworn never to tell it to a stranger.—There is mony a man in the clan I ken nothing about. But as ye seem anxious to see the bow bent, I'll not disappoint ye; I'll up to yon grey stone—stand there, and it will no be the same as if ye were standing near me when I'm doing it, but it will just be the same to you, for we can see weel enough, and when the string is on the bow, ye may come down, an' ye like, and try a sight; it's a capital bow, and that ye'll find. A promise is sacred with the Gael; and as he was under one, they did not insist on his exhibiting his art while they were in his presence; but, curious to see the sturdy bow bent, a feat of which the best warrior of their clan would have been proud, and which they had in vain essayed; and perhaps thinking Calum Dhu would arrive in the interval; and as they feared nothing from the individual, who seemed ignorant of their names, who could not be supposed to send an arrow so far with any effect, they therefore walked away in the directions pointed out, nor did they once turn their faces till they reached the grey rock. They now turned, and saw the old man who had waited till they had gone the whole way) suddenly bend the stubborn yew, and fix an arrow on the string. In so

very cool, and the feathered shaft, a cloth-bound length, was slowly launched in air.

'Alph—hooh!' cried the young chief, meaning to raise the M'Gregor war cry, clapping his hands to his breast as he fell. 'Hill' cried Calum Dhu, for it was he himself, 'clap your hand behind; the arrow shot that sent sent arrow that came out where I went in;—a rhyme he used in battle, when his foes fell as fast as he could straws to the bow string.

The two M'Gregors hesitated a moment whether to rush down and cut at atoms the old man who had so suddenly caused the death of their beloved young chief; but seeing him fix another arrow to his bow, of which they had just seen the terrible effects, and fearing they might be prevented from carrying the news of his son's death to their old chieftain, and thus cheat him of his revenge, they started over the hill like roes. But a speedy messenger was after them; an arrow caught Evan as he descended out of sight over the hills sent with powerful and unerring aim, it transfixed him in the shoulder. It must have grazed the spot that grew on the hill to catch him, as only his shoulders could be seen from where Calum Dhu stood. On flew the other M'Gregor with little abatement of speed, till he reached his chieftain with the bloody tidings of his son's death. Raise the clan! was Black John's first words, dearly shall they rue it.

A party was soon gathered. Braathing all the vengeance of mountain warriors they were soon far on their way of fierce retaliation, with Black John at their head. Calum Dhu was in the meantime not idly knowing from the escape of one of the three M'Gregor, that a battle must quickly ensue, he collected as many of his clansmen as he could, and taking his terrible bow, which he could so bravely use, calmly awaited the approach of the M'Gregors, who did not conceal their coming, for loud and fiercely their pipes flung their notes of war and defiance, on the gale as they approached; and mountain cliff and glen echoed far and wide the martial strains. They arrived, and a desperate struggle immediately commenced. The M'Gregors carried all before them; no warriors of this time could withstand the hurricane onslaught, sword in hand, of the far-famed, warlike M'Gregors.

Black John raged through the field like a chafed lion, roaring in a voice of thunder, heard far above the clash, groans, and yells of the unyielding combatants—'where was the murder of his son?' None could tell him—none was afforded time, for he cut down in his headlong rage, every foe he met. At length when but a few of his folk remained, on whom he could wreak his wrath, or exercise his great strength, he spied an old man sitting on a fern bank, holding the stump of his leg, which had been cut off in the battle, and who beckoned the grim chieftain come nearer. Black John rushed forward, brandishing his bloody sword, crying in a voice which startled the yet remaining birds from the neighboring mountain cliffs—'where was his son's murderer?' 'shake the leg out o' that brogue,' said the old man, speaking with difficulty, and squeezing his bleeding stump with both hands, with all the energy of pain, and bring me some o' the water frae yon burn to drink, and I will show you Calum Dhu for he is yet in the field, and lives, rin, for his heart burns and faints. Black John without speaking, shook the leg out of the brogue, and hastied to bring water, to get the wished for intelligence. Stooping to dip the bloody brogue in the little stream M'Alph—hooh he cried, and splashed lifeless in the water, which in a moment ran thick with his blood. 'Ha!' cried Calum Dhu, for it was again; 'clap your hand behind; that's the last arrow shot by the arm that sent those which came not out where they went in.'

THE WEATHER.

Amidst all the mutations of this singular season, we have felt none more sensibly than that of Saturday. After a dreaching rain, the wind came round and has visited us so rudely from the inhospitable north-west, that we have been compelled to re-light our fires and shrink beneath our quilts, albeit the season of flowers, and of genial looks, and so closely verging on the month of May. The thermometer of Sunday morning was at 43° and we understand that a frost has been experienced in the neighbourhood, a circumstance if not altogether unknown, at least very unusual, so late in the season, in this part of the world.

We learn in addition that ice was formed in this city, and that the cotton has been injured in some situations by the frost—Inasmuch, that many will be obliged to re-plant, if not all, and in consequence of this visitation, together with its use as a manure, it is apprehended that the seed will be scarce for that occasion.

The Rice was a little touched, and the growth will probably be retarded a month. But as to the Sugar Cane, from the peculiar nature and growth of the plant, it would be difficult to say, what injury it has sustained. However, at 8 o'clock last evening the thermometer stood at 54 deg. F. and tomorrow will probably be more moderate. Savannah Georgia, April 27.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, May 21, 1829.

HYMENEAL. Married, in Baltimore, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Barlow, Mr. Dennis Claude, Jr. of this city, to Miss Elizabeth G. Cotton, of Baltimore.

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.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County. I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly. ABNER LINTHICUM Sen.

Mr. GREEN. You are authorized to announce ROBERT WELCH, of Ben: as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly, and that he will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

HORNED SNAKE. There was killed on the farm of Mr. Holliman Potter, last week, in Cranston, R. I. a snake about four feet in length, of a bright yellow and brown variegated. On examination it was found there was a sharp horn in the end of his tail. About twelve years since, a snake of a similar kind was killed near the same place by Mr. Potter. No others of the kind have ever been seen in that neighbourhood.

LATE FROM EUROPE. The packet ship Amethyst, Capt. Nye, arrived at Boston, on Tuesday, and brings London papers of the 20th and Liverpool of the 21st ultimo. The Duke of Wellington has lately purchased an estate, for \$250,000 more than a million dollars. A great meeting was held in St. James's to consider the best means of testifying the gratitude of the friends of civil and religious liberty to the Duke of Wellington, for the great measure of peace and justice, in the consummation of which he, as prime minister, was principally instrumental. The Duke of Leinster was called to the chair. Several resolutions were passed, one of which proposed that a meeting should be held on the second day of May, at the London Tavern, to consider the means of raising a sufficient sum of money to erect a statue in or near Dublin, of the Duke of Wellington, as commemorative of this, the most glorious of his public services.

We stated some days since, that the beneficial effects of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill were already experienced, in the decisive tone they have enabled the British government to assume in its negotiations for the restoration of tranquillity throughout Europe. The last foreign arrivals confirm our previous statements. Mon. Chron. On the 1st of February, on the coast of Africa, the Black Joke, tender to the H. M. ship Sybille captured after a long chase and a gallant action, the Spanish slave vessel Almirante, with 400 slaves on board. The B. J. carried 12 guns and had 55 men; the A. 24 guns 50. In the action, the former had 2 killed and 4 wounded; the latter 13 killed, including her captain and first and second mates, and 13 wounded.

It was stated in the London Standard that an Extraordinary Ambassador was going from Great Britain to Portugal to negotiate the settlement of the differences between Don Miguel and his brother Don Pedro. Capt. Ross was expected to sail on his new Arctic Expedition in the ship the Victory, a steam vessel of 200 tons, accompanied by the John Bull, 200 tons laden with fuel and stores for three years. An English political newspaper is established at Paris, supported by two rich individuals, a peer and a gentleman who has made a large fortune in India. The French papers, says the London Times of the 16th contain several news from Rome about the discovery of a lodge of Carbonari.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKES IN SPAIN. A letter from Madrid of the 2d of April, states, that fresh shocks of an earthquake were felt on the 25th 30th and 31st of March. The latter, which took place in the night, spread terror & consternation through the city. If the account from Madrid, given in the French papers, be true, the effects of these earthquakes in Murcia have extended far beyond that province, and are attended with still more fatal disasters than on the spot itself. All cases it was reported, had been sub-merged, though pains were taken to prevent that dreadful calamity, by which every family in the kingdom, and many in other lands, would be torn into desolation; for that rich province, comprised within its boundaries individuals from almost every country on earth. The number of victims hitherto dug out of the ruins of

the towns destroyed by the earthquake amounts already to more than 5,000, and that of the persons wounded or mutilated, more than double that number. The houses destroyed are between 6 and 7,000. The wine and oil of last years are lost.

The King of Spain had ordered all the revenues of the province of Murcia to be employed in relieving the persons reduced to misery by the late terrible earthquakes in that country. It is said, also, that 80,000 francs, the produce of the sale of oil, had been destined for the same purpose.

There are some private accounts from Spain, which mention that the plan for putting a stop to the smuggling trade in Andalusia was to be carried into effect forthwith, and that upwards of twelve thousand men were to be employed in the service, which will prove very detrimental to the trading interests at Gibraltar. Trade at Cadiz was in a most wretched state, and some of the oldest establishments, tired of waiting for some change, were about to quit the place altogether.

Letters from Barcelona state that the principalities were perfectly tranquil, and it seems certain, that several more individuals will be in a few days condemned to death, who are now in the citadel of that place, as implicated in the same constitutional conspiracy, for which twenty-three others have already suffered the same thing. FRANCE.

Letters from all the Departments where the vine is cultivated, state that misery is at its height, and it is principally in the parts where the best crops are that the greatest distress prevails; because the indirect contributions rendering impossible all speculation, found on the keeping of good wines, the owners are forced to sell them for the coarsest wines, and nearly at the same price. Thus they find themselves reduced to the double impossibility of cultivating their vines, and paying their taxes. In the department of Gironne a great number of persons are determined to hoe their vines but once this year instead of twice as usual, on account of the expense. Thus the vines are going to ruin, and a crowd of labourers are without work. In several cantons of the same department, and in that of la Dordogne, the tax collectors have been forced to sell the wine of the proprietors at a price infinitely below the usual rate.

Such facts show the government that the present system of legislation produces, with alarming rapidity, the ruin of the most precious vineyards. It is said, that Prussia, at the requisition of France, has disclaimed the intention which had been attributed to her of joining Russia in the war which that power is waging against Turkey. The differences between Holland & Prussia respecting the freedom of the navigation of the Rhine are finally adjusted, and the conditions on which the matter is to be regulated have been agreed to by both countries.

The Morning Chronicle of the 20th says:—The private letters from Paris, received to day, give no countenance to the rumour of the French Government being concerned with this country in a joint expedition to the Morea, and state that the late fall in the public securities in the French capital, was to be attributed wholly to the results of the debates in the chambers, and not to any armament being about to be sent to the Morea, as was rumoured. The advices from Toulon give a decided negative to the rumour alluded to, inasmuch as the naval preparations which had for some time been actively going on had almost wholly ceased.

PORTUGAL. A private letter from Lisbon says:—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has notified the Brazilian Consul to leave Portugal without delay. Scaffolds have been erected in various places, as well as in the streets of Lisbon; 22 liberals are destined to be executed on them. The cells in the convents have been open for the reception of the women, as all the other prisons are full.

OBITUARY. COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life on Monday the 18th, in the 39th year of his age Mr. GEORGE SHAW, merchant, of this city. Of Mr. Shaw's usefulness as a citizen, of the excellence of his character in the various relations of life, all who had the happiness to be acquainted with him can speak. His death was not sudden, and for death he was not unprepared; many years since he declared himself "on the Lord's side," and having acknowledged Christ Jesus to be his Saviour, endeavoured to evince the genuineness of his faith by the obedience of his life. Trusting in Christ, and in none other, he died "in the full assurance of hope." "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; even so saith the spirit; for they rest from their labours." On Monday last, at his residence, on the North side of Severn, Mr. BRADDOCK FOWLER.

The subscriber offers his OFFICE near the Court House, for RENT. James Shaw. April 30.

FOR SALE.

If not disposed of by private sale, before Saturday the 30th inst. the subscriber, being about to retire from business, will on that day at 10 o'clock A. M. at his residence, offer at public sale, the residue of his household and kitchen furniture. Also a Grand FINE PORTER superior tone, and a Philadelphia built GIG with TAN-DEA HARNESS.

For all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving ample security for the amount, with interest from the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediately settlement by note of hand or otherwise, and those having claims against him to present them for settlement. Edward Sparks.

May 21.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Elk-Ridge, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nicholas Worthington, of Thos late of Elk ridge, Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there- of, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—also those indebted to said estate are here by requested to come forward and set- tle the same. Given under my hand this 14th day of May 1829. Am Worthington, Executor. May 21.

Notice.

Purchasers at the sale of the personal property of the late Gerard H Snowden, are notified that their notes will become due on the 19th inst. The undersigned will attend at Mr. William Cecil's Tavern on Saturday the 30th inst. from 11 until 2 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving payment for the same. All notes not immediately paid, will be collected in the shortest manner, without respect to persons. Resin H. Snowden, Act. Adm'r. May 21.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estates of Mark Thomas Wilkinson and John Wilkinson, late of Saint Mary's 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 May eight hundred and thirty, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estates. Given under my hand and seal this ninth day of May eighteen hundred and twenty-nine. James Wilkinson, Adm'r. May 21.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Ignatius Boothe of George late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fourteenth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this eleventh day of May eighteen hundred and twenty nine. Wm. T. Maddox, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Ign's. Boothe of George. May 21.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of St. Mary's county hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Hammett, late of the county aforesaid, 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 19th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May 1829. Thomas H. Miles, Adm'r. May 21.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Branson, late of the county aforesaid, 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 25th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of May 1829. Bent Spalding, Adm'r. May 21.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Saint Mary's county, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Barton Greenwell, late of Saint Mary's 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 thirteenth day of January eighteen hundred and thirty, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this ninth day of May eighteen hundred and twenty-nine. James Wilkinson, Adm'r. William Brewer, Adm'r. May 21.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as trustee, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on the 27th day of May, at one o'clock, P. M. one entire and undivided moiety of a tract of land called Riley's Discovery, situated in Prince George's county, about six miles from Upper Marlborough containing 2 hundred and fifty three acres, more or less; now in the possession of James Lamar. This farm is said to be eligibly situated; the soil is good and considerably improved and very productive of Corn and Tobacco; there is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE on it, several Tobacco houses and other conveniences. The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are cash on the day of the sale, or on the ratification thereof. Bond, with security, will be required for the payment of the purchase money, if not paid on the day of sale. Geo. H. Selce, Trustee. May 7.

Land for Sale.

For sale the tract of land belonging to the heirs of James Warfield of Anne Arundel county, deceased, on which James Carr now lives. This farm lies on Hammond's Branch, Elk-ridge Anne-Arundel county, about two miles northwest of the Savage Factory, adjoining the farm of Doct. Charles G. Worthington, and about eighteen miles from Baltimore, and contains about three hundred and eighteen acres, a part of which is first rate meadow land. The improvements upon said farm are a tolerable good Frame Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stables, and other out houses, also a tolerable good Orchard. A further description is deemed unimportant as purchasers will examine for themselves. If not sold at private sale before the 15th August next, it will be offered on the premises, on that day, at 12 o'clock. For terms which shall be accommodating, apply to the subscriber, at the late residence of Nicholas Worthington of Thos Elk-ridge, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. Laban Warfield. May 21.

Mr. C. Hayden, Dentist.

Respectfully informs the citizens of St. Mary's, and CHARLES COUNTY, that he intends visiting the several towns in those counties, (in his professional capacity,) in the latter part of the present month, or beginning of June. May 21.

ON SATURDAY,

30th inst. will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND LOTTERY, for the benefit of Washington and St. John's Colleges 2d class, new series. CAPITALS. 1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000 1 prize of 4,000 is 4,000 1 prize of 2,500 is 2,500 1 prize of 1,880 is 1,880 2 prizes of 1,000 is 2,000 2 prizes of 500 is 1,000 4 prizes of 400 is 1,600 8 prizes of 200 is 1,600 39 of 50, 59 of 40, 39 of 30, 78 of 15, 390 of 10, 4446 of 5. Tickets \$5 00 Quarters \$1 25 Half 2 50 Eighth 62 1/2 Tickets and Shares for Sale at SWANN'S OFFICE, ANNAPOLES—where were sold in the last Maryland Lottery, several very handsome prizes to citizens of this place. The CASH will be advanced for all prizes as soon as presented. Address to THOMAS SWANN, Annapolis. May 14.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M a part of a tract of Land called, Montpelier, lying on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, and containing five hundred and eighteen acres, more or less. This parcel of Land is bounded on the north by the parts of the same tract owned by Nicholas Snowden and John C. Herbert Esqrs. On the east by the land of Thomas Worthington, of Nicholas Esq. and on the south and west by the lands lately owned by Amos Warfield, deceased. Persons desirous of purchase are invited to examine the land before the day of sale. The terms of sale, are credits of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bonds with good security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Th. S. Alexander, Trustee. May 21.

Land for Sale.

For sale the tract of land belonging to the heirs of James Warfield of Anne Arundel county, deceased, on which James Carr now lives. This farm lies on Hammond's Branch, Elk-ridge Anne-Arundel county, about two miles northwest of the Savage Factory, adjoining the farm of Doct. Charles G. Worthington, and about eighteen miles from Baltimore, and contains about three hundred and eighteen acres, a part of which is first rate meadow land. The improvements upon said farm are a tolerable good Frame Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stables, and other out houses, also a tolerable good Orchard. A further description is deemed unimportant as purchasers will examine for themselves. If not sold at private sale before the 15th August next, it will be offered on the premises, on that day, at 12 o'clock. For terms which shall be accommodating, apply to the subscriber, at the late residence of Nicholas Worthington of Thos Elk-ridge, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. Laban Warfield. May 21.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of St. Mary's county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Gatter, late of the county aforesaid, 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 25th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May 1829. James Gatter, Adm'r. May 21.

NOTICE.

The Visitors and Governors of Saint John's College, have observed that a Lottery for the benefit of Washington and Saint John's Colleges, is advertised to be drawn in the city of Baltimore, on the 30th inst. They esteem it their duty to inform the public, that they are not in any manner interested in the drawing of the proposed lottery. The acts of 1821, ch 46, and 1823, ch. 193, authorized them to propose a scheme or schemes of a lottery or lotteries, for raising a sum not exceeding \$80,000, and to sell such scheme or schemes to any person whatsoever. In 1824 they sold their rights created by those acts of Assembly, to Palmer Canfield, for a certain sum of money. They understand Mr Canfield has assigned his interest in part, or wholly to Yates and M-Intyre. They supposed the acts of assembly conferred on them the power to grant to other persons a right to draw a lottery or lotteries. They have never considered themselves interested in the result of any lottery drawn by Mr. Canfield, nor responsible for his management of the same. The Editors of the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis, and American and Gazette, at Baltimore, will insert the above until the 30th instant and send their accounts to Th. S. Alexander, Annapolis, May 21. 130m

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Saint Mary's county, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Barton Greenwell, late of Saint Mary's 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 thirteenth day of January eighteen hundred and thirty, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this ninth day of May eighteen hundred and twenty-nine. James Wilkinson, Adm'r. William Brewer, Adm'r. May 21.

In Chancery.

4th May 1829. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, vs Henry Harding, and others. The bill in this case states, that before the year 1818, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, sold to Edward Harding, of Montgomery county, a tract of land called "Hermitage," that about twenty six hundred dollars of the purchase money is still due. It prays a sale of the land for the payment of this money. It is stated that Edward Harding is dead, that Edward Harding, and Charles J. Queen and Maria, his wife who are defendants, live out of this state. Whereupon it is ordered by the court, that unless the said absent defendants appear in this court, and file their answers on or before the fourth day of October next, the said bill shall be taken pro confesso against them, provided a copy of this order, and the substance of said bill, be published in some newspaper of Annapolis three successive weeks before the fourth day of June next. True copy. Test Ramsay Waters, Reg Cur Can. May 7.

SPRING GOODS.

DENNIS CLAUDE, Jr. & Co. CHURCH-STREET. In addition to their usual supply have just received from Philadelphia, and are opening for sale, A General assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods, Among which are a handsome variety of light and dark Calicoes, Gingham, (received by ship from Bengala,) Circassian, superior Silk Camlet, Black Prunello, Serge, Italian Estring, Cravats, Stocks, Marcellus Counterpanes and Knotted Counterpanes, and Merino Cassimere. Likewise a variety of Gauzes, Handkerchiefs and Merino Shawls. Also an extensive assortment of Three Thread English Cotton Stockings of various sizes. DOMESTIC GOODS. 1 Bale Naaheca Brown Shirtings, 5 do Chickopee Shirting, 1 Case Union Bleached Shirtings, 1 do Chickopee Bleached Shirtings, 1 do Merino Prints, 1 do Tanned Prints, 2 Cases Hats, (superior quality.) May 7.

Public Sale.

There will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, on Thursday the 28th day of May next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, upwards of 300 Acres of Valuable Land, the property of the subscriber. This land hereby offered for sale, is part of a tract of land called Hammond's Security lying and being in Anne-Arundel county on the north side of the river Severn, and nearly two-thirds thereof is thick heavy wood, mixed with hickory, red and white oak, and poplar, with large quantity of pine wood, has several valuable springs of water thereon, and adjoins the lands of the following persons, to wit: Mrs. Ray, the lands belonging to the heirs of the late Dr. Frederick Mackubin, Charles Waters, Esq. Elijah Rockhold, John Arnold, the lands belonging to the heirs of the late John Brice, Esq. and several others. The terms will be liberal, which will be made known on the day of sale, by BA-RUCH FOWLER, who is hereby authorised by me to attend to and sell the same. JULIANN HAMMOND. April 23.

Maryland, A. A. county, scil.

I hereby certify, that Thomas Burgess brought before me as a trespassing stray, trespassing on his enclosure, a Chestnut Sorrel Gelding, supposed to be seven years old, gallops and paces, has three white feet, three old shoes on, a star in his face, and a snip on the nose with switch tail, and has on the shoe of the left fore foot three letters, two of them nearly obliterated, the third is the letter N. Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the peace in and for said county, this first day of May 1829. M. Lane Brown.

THE ABOVE DESCRIBED HORSE CAME TO THE SUBSCRIBER LIVING NEAR THE 18TH MILE OF THE BALTIMORE AND FREDERICK TURNPIKE ROAD, ON THE 28TH OF APRIL LAST. THE OWNER IS REQUESTED TO COME FORWARD, PROVE PROPERTY, PAY CHARGES AND TAKE IT AWAY. Thomas Burgess. May 7.

BY LAW.

Imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the limits of the City of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, that a tax of sixty-two and an half cents in the hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of the said city and the precincts thereof, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty nine, and that it be levied and collected agreeably to an act of assembly passed at December session eighteen hundred and eighteen entitled, An act to alter and amend the charter of the City of Annapolis, and the several By-Laws of this city. D. CLAUDE, Mayor. May 8.

WILLIAM BRYAN Merchant Tailor,

Has just received a large assortment of CLOTHES & GARNISHES. Of the most superior quality. He has also a general assortment of PANTALON STUFFS, And a variety of handsome VESTINGS. All of which he will be glad to make up for his friends, and the public, at the shortest notice, and in most superior style; he collects a continuation of that encouragement from his friends and the public, which he has received heretofore from them. May 7.

Notice.

The owner or owners of the above described Horses is hereby requested to come forward, pay charges, prove property, and take it away. Medical Vore, L. A. A. C. April 30 1829.

Public Sale.

There will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, on Thursday the 28th day of May next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, upwards of 300 Acres of Valuable Land, the property of the subscriber. This land hereby offered for sale, is part of a tract of land called Hammond's Security lying and being in Anne-Arundel county on the north side of the river Severn, and nearly two-thirds thereof is thick heavy wood, mixed with hickory, red and white oak, and poplar, with large quantity of pine wood, has several valuable springs of water thereon, and adjoins the lands of the following persons, to wit: Mrs. Ray, the lands belonging to the heirs of the late Dr. Frederick Mackubin, Charles Waters, Esq. Elijah Rockhold, John Arnold, the lands belonging to the heirs of the late John Brice, Esq. and several others. The terms will be liberal, which will be made known on the day of sale, by BA-RUCH FOWLER, who is hereby authorised by me to attend to and sell the same. JULIANN HAMMOND. April 23.

Maryland, A. A. county, scil.

I hereby certify, that Thomas Burgess brought before me as a trespassing stray, trespassing on his enclosure, a Chestnut Sorrel Gelding, supposed to be seven years old, gallops and paces, has three white feet, three old shoes on, a star in his face, and a snip on the nose with switch tail, and has on the shoe of the left fore foot three letters, two of them nearly obliterated, the third is the letter N. Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the peace in and for said county, this first day of May 1829. M. Lane Brown.

THE ABOVE DESCRIBED HORSE CAME TO THE SUBSCRIBER LIVING NEAR THE 18TH MILE OF THE BALTIMORE AND FREDERICK TURNPIKE ROAD, ON THE 28TH OF APRIL LAST. THE OWNER IS REQUESTED TO COME FORWARD, PROVE PROPERTY, PAY CHARGES AND TAKE IT AWAY. Thomas Burgess. May 7.

BY LAW.

Imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the limits of the City of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, that a tax of sixty-two and an half cents in the hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of the said city and the precincts thereof, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty nine, and that it be levied and collected agreeably to an act of assembly passed at December session eighteen hundred and eighteen entitled, An act to alter and amend the charter of the City of Annapolis, and the several By-Laws of this city. D. CLAUDE, Mayor. May 8.

BASIL SHEPARD
MERCHANT TAILOR,
 Having just arrived from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE with a select **STOCK OF GOODS,**
 In his line, which in part consists of some of the latest importations of **Patent Finished Black, Blue, Brown and Olive CLOTHS,**
 With an assortment of **Pantaloons Stuffs** Together with a variety of **VESTINGS,**
 Which he will be proud to make up for Cash, or to punctual customers on moderate terms.

In Chancery.
 4th May, 1829.
 Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Richard Harwood, of Thos. & Henry H. Harwood, trustees for the sale of the mortgaged estate of Col. Richard Harwood, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the 4th day of June next, in some one newspaper.
 The report states a tract or parcel of land containing fifty acres, formerly purchased by Henry Carr, sold for \$11,000.
 True copy. Test.
 Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Can.

State of Maryland, sc.
 Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 22d, 1829.
 On application by petition of James Shaw, George Shaw and Thomas Franklin, executors of John Shaw, 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.
 Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

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 John Shaw, 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 22d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 22d day of April 1829.
 James Shaw, } Exrs.
 George Shaw, }
 Thomas Franklin. }
 April 30. 6w.

Drawing on the 3d of June.
COHEN'S Office—Baltimore.
 Maryland State Lottery, No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the **ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,** by which the holder of two tickets, or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three; and in same proportion for any greater quantity—No prize less than Four Dollars—The Drawing is fixed for the 3d June, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.
HIGHEST PRIZE,
10,000 Dollars.
BRILLIANT LIST.
 1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
 1 prize of 2,000 is 2,000
 2 prizes of 1,000 is 2,000
 2 prizes of 500 is 1,000
 10 prizes of 100 is 1,000
 20 prizes of 50 is 1,000
 50 prizes of 20 is 1,000
 100 prizes of 10 is 1,000
 300 prizes of 5 is 1,500
 1000 prizes of 4 is 4,000

10386 prizes, amounting to 60,000
 Not one Blank to a Prize—The whole payable in Cash, and which is usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.
 Whole Tickets \$4 Quarters \$1 00
 Halves 2 Eighths 50 cts.
 To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at
COHEN'S OFFICE
 No. 114 Market-street Baltimore, Where the 2 Great Capital Prizes of **ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS** each, were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.
 Orders either by mail, (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
 J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers, Balt.
 The Register, containing the official list, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.
 Baltimore, April 16.

Patent finished Cloth
GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
 Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large stock of Goods in his line, consisting of some of the handsomest Patent Finished Cloth, of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of **PANTALON STUFFS,**
 And a variety of **VESTINGS,**
 All of the latest Patterns, and an assortment of **Stocks, Collars, Gloves, &c.**
 All of which he will sell low for Cash, or to punctual men on moderate terms.
 April 16.

State of Maryland, sc.
 Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, April 20th, 1829.
 On application by petition, of Thomas Anderson, executor of Eleanor Mackubin 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.
 THOMAS 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 Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Eleanor Mackubin, 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 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1829.
 THOMAS ANDERSON Exr

PUBLIC SALE
 By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at Vore's tavern, in Lisbon, on Friday the 3th of June next, at 11 o'clock 2 very valuable young negro MEN, and 1 negro WOMAN. Slaves for life. Terms of sale—Cash to be paid on the ratification of the sale. The Chancellor.
 Th. S. Alexander, Trustee.
 May 16.

State of Maryland, sc.
 Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court, April Term, 1829.
 On application by petition of Richard P. Snowden, Adm'r D. B. N. of John T. 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.
 Thomas 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, D. B. N. on the personal estate of John T. 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 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April 1829.
 Richard P. Snowden, Adm'r. D. B. N.
 April 30. 6w.

This is to give Notice,
 That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Smith, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 16th day of April, 1829.
 John Sylvester Smith, Exr. of Wm. Smith.
 April 30.

NOTICE.
 The notes and books of accounts due to Mr. William R. Thompson, have been assigned to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said William R. Thompson, are required to pay the same on or before the 30th May next, in
 Som. Pinkney.
 May 7

THE LADIES LITERARY PORT FOLIO.
 Or Friendship's Offering for every week in the year.
 Philadelphia.
 A Literary and Miscellaneous Repository, devoted to the Fine Arts, Science, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the reading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenaeum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget me not, Keepsake, Amulet and other Annuals.
 The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5. Address, (post paid), THOMAS C. CLARKE, 67, Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.
 "The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess."—Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz.
 "The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—Rockingham (Va.) Register.
 "It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications, &c.—Utica, (N. Y.) Intelligencer.
 "The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage, &c."—N. Y. Daily Morn. Chron.
 In point of literary merit & mechanical execution, it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen, &c. Watertown (N. Y.) Register.
 "Indeed it is altogether a superior work."—New York Mirror and Ladies Literary Gazette.
 "Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable Journals in the United States have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.
 "New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume.
 April 23.

\$50 REWARD.
 Taken from the office of the Court of Chancery, TWO LARGE BOOKS containing records of proceedings in that court from the year eighteen hundred and fifteen to the year eighteen hundred and twenty. Any person who will deliver said books to the subscriber, shall receive the sum of fifty dollars, or twenty five dollars for either of them.
 Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Can.
 May 7.

PRINTING
 Neatly executed at this Office.
Anne-Arundel County, to wit.
 Whereas Anthony Smith, Collector for Anne Arundel county, hath returned to the commissioners for said county, the following List of Lands, on which taxes are due for the year 1826 and '27, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:

Persons Names.	Names of Lands.	Amount of Tax due.
Snowden, Nicholas, and J. C. Herbert.	Part of Windsor Forrest	83 40
Banks, Samuel and Allen	Bunkers Hill Fortified	6 75
Dorsey, Nicholas	Name unknown	8 14
Sellman, Walter	Wineor Forest	1 69
Spangler George	Name unknown	2 55
Welch, Warner	Part of Fredericksburgh and Good Will to his Lordship	2 13
	FOR 1827.	
	Goury Banks	82 98
	Swamp	1 99
	Name unknown	1 70
	Part of Portland Manor	9 53
	Name unknown	2 00
	Pig Point	46
	Goury Banks	1 49
	Merriken's Contract Contained	5 10
	Part of Wortlebury Forrest	6 55
	Part of Mount Ville	97
	Name unknown	68
	Name unknown	37
	Part of Something or other, part Trusty Friend	1 36
	Part of Finland	51
	Part of Howard's Patapsco Range	11 97
		7 65
	Bunker's Hill Fortified.	6 75
	Name unknown	5 61

Notice is hereby given,
 That unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said land, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state.
 By order,
 Ephraim W. Marriott,
 Clerk to the Commissioners of A. A. County.
 May 7

Cheap Boots & Shoes.
Richard B. Goodwin,
 Has just received a large assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES,** of a superior quality, which he will sell low, for cash. Boots and Shoes made in the most fashionable manner, or to suit customers.
 April 23. 3w.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND
 Commences her regular route on Tuesday next. Leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Mondays leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day. On Sunday the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, leave Annapolis at 4 past 2 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season.
 Passage to and from Annapolis, &c. March 26.

100 Dollars Reward.
 Ran away from the farm of the late Jonathan Pinkney, Esq. near Annapolis, two negroes, one named **JIM WOOTTEN,** aged a bout 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 Drice. 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.
 Som. Pinkney, adm'r. of Jona Pinkney.
 June 5.

Teacher Wanted
 By the Trustees of the Free School of Anne-Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county, on or before the first of June next, at which time the school will be vacant.
 April 30.
 The National Intelligencer will please publish the above once a week until the first of June next, and forward the account to the Maryland Gazette.

The Philadelphia Souvenir,
 Published every Wednesday, embellished with twenty elegant Gilt Copper Plate engravings of remarkable views, celebrated persons, & quarterly plates of the fashion.
 "Now that the winter of our discontent is made glorious summer by the Sun of Jackson, or in other words, the storm which has agitated our political horizon being now dispelled, the publisher deems it advisable at the commencement of the New Year, to return his thanks to his patrons for the favours already bestowed, and inform them, and the public, that he enters upon his duties with renewed prospects of rendering it still more interesting than at any former period, and he has completed his arrangements, and is now in the receipt by every packet which arrives here or at New York from England, of the most interesting periodicals, from which he will be able to furnish his readers with the latest literary productions of merit, instead of receiving them second hand from publications in this country; for those who attach an importance to the Proteus changes of fashion, he has been induced to add La Belle Assemblee, which is believed by the gay world to hold the 'mirror up to nature,' and which will enable him to present them with the earliest notice of all changes in taste and fashion, which are constantly taking place, and from it to select the elegant engravings with which it is adorned, to grace the pages of the Souvenir quarterly; in short no expense has been spared that will be likely to add to the value of our publication. But whilst our attention is thus directed to what transpires in Europe, it shall not permit us to neglect **NATIVE MERIT,** and we shall freely select from American publications what seems adapted to our purpose, and last but not least, we have succeeded in enlisting in our interest many valuable correspondents, both in this country and in Europe, whose productions would do credit to any publication, and were we at liberty to give their names to the public, would add lustre to any work to which they were attached, in short no exertion will be spared to render 'The Souvenir,' in all respects worthy the patronage of the public, both as a cheap and elegant emporium of useful and interesting information, and a valuable repository of choice specimens of Miscellaneous literature. Strict attention will be bestowed on its moral tendency, and a constant watchfulness preserved over the cause and interests of virtue.
 A portion of the contents will be as follows:

I. Tales, original and selected; Essays, moral, humorous and scientific; Poetry, original and selected from the best American and Foreign literary publications; Biographical Sketches of distinguished persons, male and female; Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c. The original matter necessary for this department of our paper will be furnished by individuals who are advantageously known to the public through the medium of their literary productions.
 II. The Toilet. In addition to the usual Literary matter contained in similar publications, the Proprietor has completed an arrangement by which he will be enabled to furnish correct descriptions of the prevailing fashions, both foreign and domestic, illustrated with elegant engravings, besides the regular series, once in each quarter, places of fashionable resort, sketches of life, manners, &c. &c. at the earliest possible period, and from the most authentic sources.
 III. Miscellany. Interesting items of Intelligence, Foreign and domestic occurrences, Deaths, Marriages, &c.
 IV. Engravings. In each quarter the Souvenir will be embellished with four splendid quarto copper plate engravings of remarkable American or European Scenery, or Portraits of distinguished characters, also one plate of the latest fashions, which will be sent coloured, free of charge, to those who comply with the terms of subscription, of payment in advance.
 Each subscriber will thus be furnished yearly with Twenty Superior Copper plate Engravings; the price of which if purchased singly, would be more than double the actual cost of the entire work.
 V. Editor's Department. Notice of passing events, the Drama, New Publications, Criticisms, Reviews, &c. &c.
TERMS.—The Souvenir will be published every Wednesday, and forwarded to Subscribers out of the city by mail or otherwise, as may be directed—each number will contain Eight closely printed pages, and be decorated with appropriate embellishments in addition to the above engravings.
 Price of Subscription Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance—for four copies Eleven Dollars—for ten copies Twenty-five Dollars, and at the same rate for a larger number—in all cases in advance, which entitles them to coloured plates of fashions.
 Subscriptions to commence and end in January or July in each year—a few copies may be had from the commencement of the work, if applied for soon.

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.
 Editors of papers who will give the above a few insertions, will oblige the publisher, and receive an exchange by sending their papers to this office.

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 the corner streets.
 Nov 27.

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

FOR SALE,
 at the Office of the Maryland Gazette, Blank Deeds,
 Appeal Bonds, according to the acts prescribed by late act of assembly.
 Common Bonds, for payment of money.
 Declarations of various kinds, &c. &c.
 Blank forms of any description printed in the neatest style, on moderate terms, and the shortest notice.
 Sept 4.

The Journal of Proceedings
 of the
House of Delegates
 December Session, 1828.
 Is completed, and ready for publication. A few copies may be had from the office.
 April 8.

THE GENUINE PANACEA
 For the cure of Swain's Panacea, Erythema, Scrophulous, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Swelling, Discharge 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 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, "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 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 envy or in the mischievous effects of the spurious 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 consequently be without examination, 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 Swain'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 6th, 1828.
 From Doctor William P. Dawes, 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. Dawes, 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 Scrophulous, I saw two inveterate cases perfectly cured by it, after the usual remedies had been long tried without effect—those of Mrs. Ober and Mrs. Campbell.
 James Mease, M. D.
 Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1825.

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From the last No. of Silliman's Journal.
A NIGHT SQUALL AT SEA.

We have been permitted to hear read parts of a MS. work now in progress, which will, if we mistake not, form a book of a kind somewhat peculiar. The author, a man of mental power and liberal education, taste & acquirements, accompanied an American squadron around the shores of the Mediterranean, and was absent from this, his native country, from the autumn of 1825 to that of 1828. In his character of Instructor of the Midshipmen, he was in some sense, a privileged man, was of course exempt from every kind of naval duty, was at liberty to observe the peculiarities of the life and character, of incident, discipline and duty, among the members of the Navy, was attentive to marine scenery and natural phenomena, and availed himself of opportunities, in which he was liberally indulged, of visiting many places in several of the interesting countries that surround the Mediterranean.

In observing these regions, the cradle of man—famous alike in song and story, in arts, in commerce, and in war, the seats of empire, risen, fallen and gone; the birth place of true and false religion; the theatre of noble struggles for liberty, both ancient and modern—he was not an idle observer, and men and things were alike embraced in his survey.

But his leading object seems to have been to unfold the interior of the American Navy, so that this National Institution, so much spoken of, but so little understood, may be displayed to the national eye, and to present such graphic sketches of those scenes, which are beyond a landsman's view, that he may see them as if he were sailing with the traveller.

We have obtained permission of the author to insert the following sketch of a night squall.

U. S. frigate Constitution. ?
Monday, Sept. 4, 1826.

On Friday the green shores of Sicily came in view, but the breeze was light, and we advanced slowly. On Saturday it left us altogether, when I turned in at night, the sea was smooth and bright as a mirror; the vast firmament seemed to descend below us; the ship seemed suspended in the centre of an immense sphere, and if I may say so, one felt in awe and silence the majesty of space. The sails hung idly by the mast, and the officers' tread along the deck was the only sound heard. So I left them. About midnight I was awakened by a heavy swing of my cot, succeeded by a sudden dash to the other side; the water was pouring into our room, and I could hear it rush across the upper decks, where all was noise and rapid motion. I hurried on my clothes and ran up; the gun deck was clear; hammocks had already been lashed up and stowed; it was lighted up, and the lamps showed it flooded in its whole extent. I ascended to the next; the rain came down in torrents, but I did not feel it, so deeply absorbing was the scene. I wish I could describe it; the sky was in a constant blaze; the sea was not high but the waves were broken, confused and foaming, and taking from the lightning an unnatural hue. Above me were the yards covered with human beings, thrown by each flash in a stronger outline, struggling hard to secure the canvass, and to maintain their precarious footing, the ship rolled tremulously. And now add the wild uproar of elements, the noise of many waters, the deep and constant roar of winds, the cries of men aloft, the heavy and rapid tread of those below, the reiterated orders of officers, and the sound of the trumpet rising above all; and then add to this the heavy rolling of thunder, at times drowning all these sounds. The first lieutenant had the deck; he had sprung to it at the first alarm, and seizing the trumpet had called for Black, his favourite helmsman.

The ship was soon under way, and now dashed onwards at a furious rate, giving to the gale a yet wilder character. All at once a rocky island seemed to start up from the waters, but the next broad flash showed a good offing, and we were safe; when suddenly came a loud shout from the fore-castle, 'a sail close on the larboard bow.' I trembled then; not for our selves, for we should have gone over them and have scarcely felt the shock, but for the poor wretches, whom it would have been impossible to save.—The helm was put hard down, we shot by, and again I breathed freely when some one bade me look up to our spars. I did so, and found every upper yard arm and mast head tipped with lightning. Each blaze was twice as large as that of a candle, and thus we flew on, with the elements of destruction playing above our heads.

In about thirty minutes, the wind which was from the S. W. changed suddenly to the S. E. and became as hot as air from the mouth of an oven; it was the Sirocco, and I was told afterwards by those most above the deck, brought with it a quantity of fine sand. We were then a few miles from Martimo, sixty six from Cape Bon, the nearest African shore, and three hundred from the nearest land in the direction of the wind. It lasted half an hour, and was a stiff smacking breeze, but not near so strong as the one that had preceded it.

A similar electric phenomenon oc-

curred to the ship in which Castor and Pollux sailed, in the Argonautic expedition, only the light appeared on the caps of the two heroes; the storm subsided, and they were received as patrons of sailors. Hence the ancient medals represent them each with a star or flame of fire at the apex of his cap. In this way, too, we may account for the story, that they often appeared to sailors in distress, and also to the Roman armies leading them to victory. The latter was nothing more than the electric fluid on their spears.

I recollect hearing Professor Silliman, in one of his lectures, relate a case nearly similar, of the late Mr. Whitney, of New Haven. He was riding on horseback, near East Rock, in the vicinity of that town, during a night thunder storm of great severity, and was astonished to find all at once, his horse's ears tipped with fire, and he alighted, but discovered the same phenomenon at the end of his whip, stirrups, and every prominent object. His own person and that of his attendant, were tipped in the same manner. Similar appearances, probably suggested to Virgil the fiction of the flame about Ascanius' head the night Troy was burnt.

Our sailors call them complaints, (from Corpo Sauto;) I went among them yesterday, to discover whether such appearances were common, and began with a group of old quartermasters, most of whom had followed the sea from their youth. I found each had seen them three or four times before, and that they occur most frequently on the West Indies. They tell me they often appear on the lower yards first, and ascend as the storm abates. 'Well,' I asked, 'what do you think they are?' They shook their heads—it was a hard question. At length one spoke very seriously, 'I tell you, sir, what I think they are; they are foul air that the wind rolls together in a lump, it gets a little lightning in it and sticks on the yards.'

Yesterday we had a strong wind and a rough sea all day another squall threatened as evening drew round; the sea was wild and fuming; the waves came rolling on as if eager to overwhelm us; the clouds rose like dark walls on the horizon, appearing to shut us up forever to the treacherous elements, while a broad heavy mass rolled on, over head, 'noctem hiememque ferens.' Nothing else could be seen, except North Carolina, (the flag line of battle ship,) an indistinct mass, several miles distant. She too faded and became a misty speck, but the usual light was raised at her mizen-top to govern our course. But this suddenly disappeared and nothing could be seen. We answered its disappearance by raising a light to our foremast head; all looked in her direction, when suddenly another light appeared, a mere point in the distance; it spread and brightened, and then shot up so as to lighten the whole stern and sails. It sunk and was succeeded by another, and this by another similar one; then was darkness a moment, and next followed three successive flashes. We lowered our lantern; her mizen light again appeared, and all hands were called to execute the order. This is the first time I have introduced to you a night signal; we had two on Saturday night in the midst of the storm; their effect, in rough or calm weather, is always very fine.

The gale came on soon after; it brought one complaint, and this appeared at our mizen royal-mast head; our mainmast has a chain conductor.

The following extract from a new publication called 'Tales of a Military Life,' brings the scene before the reader with all the interest and animation of real life. We need not inform our readers that at the Battle of Quatre Bras the British Army first fought at the battle of Waterloo.

BATTLE OF QUATRE BRAS.
Gray, as one of the party of dragoons who attended the Duke of Wellington, proceeded onward at a sharp pace through the marching columns, which his Grace examined, with a close but quick glance, as he passed on, and a march of seven leagues came up with the Belgian troops under the Prince of Orange, who had been attacked and pushed back by the French. It was about seven o'clock, none of the British troops had yet arrived within some hours march of the Duke. The party of dragoons were ordered to remain in readiness for duty in a corn field near the road, on a rising ground which commanded a view of the country in front, while the Duke and his staff proceeded to the left.

The four biscuits which had been served out to each man at Brussels the night before, with some cold beef, and the contents of their canteen, served to regale the dragoons after their long and rapid march, while the stout seeds that had borne them, found a delightful repast in the high eye that waved under their noses. Here they beheld passing on the road side beside them many wounded Belgians, and could see before them, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, the French bayonets glistening over the high fields of corn, and hear distinctly the occasional discharges of musketry from tirailleurs. Gray's heart leaped with joy, and he thought no more of Brussels.

'What's this place called?' inquired one of the dragoons, generally of his comrades.

'Called!—Oh, some jaw-breaking Dutch name, of a yard long, I suppose, replied another. As gentlemen Gray; he'll tell you.'

'Well Mr. Gray, do you know the name of this here place?'

'I believe,' replied Gray, 'we are near a point called Quatre Bras, or the four roads.'

'I say Jack, said another, with his mouth full of biscuit, 'did you ever meet with such a devil of a roadster as the corporal there with a glazed cocked hat?'

'Who do you mean?' said Jack.
'Why the Devil, to be sure—how he did give it us on the long road through the forest.'

'An—he's the lad; well, here's God bless his jolly old glazed hat any way,' cried the trooper, swallowing a horn of grog; 'he's the boy that has come from the Peninsula, just to gi' 'em a leaf out of his book. He was a dancing last night—and riding like a devil all the morning—and I'll warrant he'll be fighting all the afternoon by the way of refreshing himself.'

The party remained undisturbed until about half past one o'clock; nothing having been done in the way of attack by the French.—During the interval Gray employed himself in watching closely to the scene around him, and mentally discussing the chance of the now inevitably approaching fight.

The hour of struggle was near—the pibroch burst upon the ears of the troopers, and up they started.
'Here they come,' cried one.—'Here they come,' cried another.—'The gilliant 42d; look at the petticoat devils, how they loot it along!'

All stood on the highest part of the ground, to witness the arrival of the troops who were now within a quarter of a mile of them on the main road. A hum arose. Belgian officers galloped down the road, and across the fields in all directions; the Duke was seen riding towards his expected soldiers, and the scene was life at all points. The pibroch's sound grew louder and now the basis of the more distant regiments were heard; and the harmonious bugle, of the rifle corps, mingled their sounds with the others. The long red line of Britons is fully before the sight, like a giant stream of blood on the rye and in low bosom of the earth. Picton is at its head, and the Duke greets the heroic partner of his glory. The first of the regiments passes close to the troopers, and receives a cheer from them which found a return in the relaxing muscles of the hardy Scots.

'What corps is that?' inquired one of the group.

'The Royal Highlanders, the 43d—don't you see they are turned up with blue and gold?' replied another.

'And what's this with the yellow facing?'

'The old 92.'

'And the other Scotch regiment, with the green and gold?'

'The 79th; three as good gilled corps as ever crossed the Tweed. And there's the 95th rifle boys, as green as the wood they are going to take. And there see the 28th—and the 41st—and the 32,—that's Picton's division; a glorious set of fellows as ever stepped.'

'And who are the fellows in black?'

'The old Brunswick corps, with death's head on their caps—the undertakers of the French, cried the corporal.'

'Never did a young hero gaze on a gallant army with more enthusiastic feelings, than did Gray upon the troops before him—the sight stirred his heart strings.—They were within gunshot of their foe, and half an hour should see them in bloody contest. He sighed to think that his own regiment had not yet come up with which he might share the glory of the fight.'

One after the other, the corps entered the field, across the high corn, from the roads to take up their positions for the battle. Neither cavalry nor artillery had they to support them—their bayonets were their hopes, and their wise general placed them accordingly in squares and at such distances as that one might support the other, while each would protect itself, independently if necessary. The rifle corps now advanced to open the business of the day by firing into a field of tirailleurs.

The French were not idle at this time, they advanced in masses—cavalry and infantry; while a roar of cannon, that almost deafened every ear, covered the attack.

'They are coming on the centre,' cried Gray; 'see the cuirassiers—what a body of men! Oh! where is our cavalry?'

'Ay,' cried a trooper; and look—what columns of infantry?'

All now remained in breathless anxiety, gazing on the approaching masses of the enemy—not a word was spoken amongst well planted squares of the British. The French were within fifty yards of them; and the battle began.

'There,' cried a trooper; 'how our men give it to them!—there's a volley!—look how the horses fall!—see they can't stand it—hurrah!—the rascals are staggered—the 27th are after them—they deploy into line, there the French go, with the bayonet at them, helter skelter. But observe at a little distance from them, the enemy's dragoons are at the 42—they get it right and left. Down they go—brave old Scotland.'

'By Heaven!' cried Gray, here come the Brunswick horse in confusion, pursued by the cuirassiers along the road, near the village.'

All turned to gaze at the point, it was too true; their leader had fallen; they advanced too incautiously, and were therefore obliged to fall back.

'Here they come,' and the French cavalry are close upon them. But see the Highlanders in the ditch. Hark! there—they gave them a volley. Down tumble the horsemen!—look!—they are in a heap on the ground.'

A shout from the troopers acknowledged the glorious truth. It was the fire from the 92d that achieved the triumph.

The artillery, the musketry, and the shouting of the combatants, became so deafening, that even the group of the troopers unoccupied in the fight, & in their rear, could scarcely hear each other's voices. Gray's party mounted their horses now, in order to have a better view of the battle, and from the situation of the ground on which they were standing, they beheld in awful anxiety rush after-rush made against the British infantry, whose duty was evidently that of firm defence; they beheld wave after wave of blue ranks advance over the rising bosom of the ground, and saw them successively battered by the rocks they assaulted—the ground covered with men and horses by the well directed fire of the squares. The other division of the English army were fast arriving, and taking up ground on the left, and in spite of the efforts of the French to prevent it, and thus divide them from their comrades engaged. A 'hull,' (as the sailors say, when the storm pauses a little,) took place, and both armies stood, as it were looking at each other. But another and more desperate attack soon followed—the tempest returned with double violence. The mouths of Ney's numerous cannon opened again; the smoke drifted over on the English, and under its cover were seen advancing an immense force for another struggle with the right of the Duke's line. In order to turn it and possess themselves of the village. The Duke and his staff were in front of the 92d regiment, and the balls playing on had knocked down several of his aids de-camps. As the foe came near, the artillery ceased, the close fight began, and several regiments at once poured in their fire; both sides kept their ground, and hundreds fell at every discharge of musketry. The Duke now, in pity and familiar language of the soldier, cried to the Scots, 'Ninety second, you must charge these fellows.'

'The word was magic—the kilts rushed against the blaze of tirailleurs!—their leader and their officer fell amongst them; but, alas! their blood only enraged the men, fiercely as tigers they rush, and their bayonets sink into the mass before them. The whole fly before them, while the victorious Highlanders pursue them out of the sight of their general. Alas! many of these heroes fell in their gallant work.'

This glorious charge was beheld by Gray and his comrades with delight; their shadows waved over their heads, and their cries of exultation fully showed that a catching thing is the fever of fight. One of the dragoons now turns his eyes to the wood on the right, which the French had possessed themselves of, and exclaimed—

'But look, the guards have come up, and are in the wood. Where did they come from? I didn't see them before. Hark! how they shout, they are all amongst the trees.'

'Yes, and they'll not soon come back, they will keep their ground, I'll warrant,' cried the corporal.

At this moment the troopers were somewhat disarranged by a part of the earth suddenly flying upwards in a cloud; it was the effect of a cannon ball which had struck the ground.—They started a few paces backwards, wiped their faces, and having all passed their joyful sentiments on the occasion, coolly united again to view and comment on the action.

They continued to gaze on the busy and bloody scene, with but few observations. Mass after mass was advancing against the steady squares of infantry, and received with roars of musketry; the cavalry of the enemy, desperate and disappointed, galloped about the close and well guarded Britons, cutting at the ranks, and dropping as they cut. Artillery belled upon the unyielding heroes, whose ranks closed up at every point where the dead had opened them; they cried aloud for the order to advance; but received the cool and prudent negative of the watchful chief, who during the action, was moving from rank to rank, encouraging and elevating the energies of his men.

The repeated unsuccessful attacks of the French wore out the patience of their general, and so thinned his ranks, that he at length ceased to contend, and drew off his troops from the field, leaving the English masters of it, and holding every point of the position which they had taken up in the early part of the day.

MARRIGES.

The following remarkable occurrence has taken place in Walton county, Georgia—Some years ago the Father and Son married Sisters; the Father and Son died, and the same Sisters have again married Father and Son.

Milledgeville Recorder

From the Richmond Family Visitor.

NUNNERY IN THE U. STATES

Gonzocrowm, D. C. March 13th 1829
I called, to day, at the Nunnery or 'Monastery of Visitation' in George town. I expressed a wish to the Nun who received me, to view such parts of the interior as strangers are ever allowed to visit. The Nun smiled assent.

The site of this Monastery is in the north west part of the town. It stands upon the borders of the heights, and overlooks the body of the town below. It commands a pleasant view of the Potomac, as it rolls its still waters to the south east, and also of the cultivated fields and lawns on its western bank. The enclosure embraces about one acre. On the north side, is the Academy conducted by the Nuns, consisting of a long range of buildings, three stories high. In the middle of the front or eastern side, stands the chapel. On the left of the chapel is the room of the Father Confessor, and also the private apartments of the Nuns into which no unhallowed tread of the worldly and profane is ever admitted.

I had not waited long, when the Lady Abbess, and a Nun of the newly initiated to the mysteries of the black veil, about eighteen or twenty years of age, whose countenance seemed the abode of an unusual degree of intelligence, thought and meaning, came in to the hall. I was introduced to the Lady Abbess and her young and beautiful attendant. 'We will be your conductresses,' said the Lady Abbess, at the same time leading the way and inviting me to follow.

The Academy, or High School for Ladies, is the most interesting of the Convent. It contains a boarding school of upwards of one hundred pupils, and a free or charity school of a much larger number of day scholars. What strikes the visitor with the mass pleasure, is the perfect system and order with which every thing is done. All is perfect clock-work. The young Misses who compose the school are regularly and rigidly trained to do every thing on plan and method.

We first entered a long passage.—Here were fixtures prepared for the cloaks, bonnets, &c. of the pupils, each numbered from 1 to 150, and each pupil has her particular number. The next room we visited was another long passage, adjoining the dormitories. In this was an extended range of wash-stands, reaching through its length. Here the pupils commence their morning toilette. Each stand is furnished with bowl, pitcher, napkin, soap, combs, brushes, &c. and each numbered. The same is true of the beds and couches in the dormitories—of the departments or divisions of their common wardrobe—of their seats in the dining and study halls, and even of the depositories of their shoes, &c. Each pupil has the same number throughout the whole establishment.

The Seminary is divided into four classes. The hall of the first class contains an extensive cabinet of minerals, to which many rare and valuable specimens have been presented by the officers of our Navy, and by Catholics of the eastern world. It has also many rich specimens of art—the contributions of wealthy and powerful patrons of the church. The sword sheath and belt of Irburde—the hero of South America—two of whose daughters are now in this convent, was recently presented to the cabinet by Commodore Rogers. It also claims to have many sacred relics, such as shreds or scraps from the garments of numerous saints, fragments from the church and tomb of St Peter, and of other saints—pieces of the wood of the Cross, &c. of which the industry and credulity of the Catholics in the east, have collected enough. In the last 1400 years, to build a ship of the line. These relics, so says tradition, have been carefully preserved by a long line of Popes, Bishops and Priests, and distributed among the churches and their convents as the memorials of many precious & hallowed associations. The veneration with which they are regarded by Catholics, is well known. The same call containing the cabinet, has also a good chemical laboratory.

After visiting the other rooms, my conductresses led me to the domestic apartment, where the culinary operations of this great family are performed. This is kept with great care every thing was neat, bright and clean; and but for the implements of house wifery, carefully arranged about the room, one might have mistaken it for a drawing room.

One feature in the training of these young ladies I was wonderfully pleased with. It is this, two of them are taken every week by rotation; & placed in this parlour kitchen, where, under the instruction of one of the sisters, they perform all the operations of housewifery, for the week.—They make the bread and bake it—the puddings, tarts, pies, cakes, &c.—They roast the beef and fowls, and in short, perform the whole labour of house keeping, except the dlabgery. At the end of the week they return to their study, and two others take their places. This is as it should be. Domestic education is almost wholly overlooked with us. Young ladies are trained up as if to charm and please & grace the drawing room where to be the sole business of their lives. They are taught to sing, dance, (this is indispensible) to play the piano and guitar,

to read and French, and write English, to trade graciously, (all which I acknowledge I like very well, if backed by solid attainments,) but not one to ten, on arriving at a proper age for taking charge of a family, knows how to make a pudding, or a pie that would be eatable, unless she were to make it by book.

The Chapel in this convent will not vie in wealth with those of the older Convents in Catholic countries. Its architecture and furniture are not splendid. It is supplied, of course, with the usual furniture of 'vases, altar, candlesticks,' images, statues and pictures. Every thing is ordered for effect. The imposing forms of worship, heightened by the numerous visible objects of sacred or superstitious regard, backed by the wily influence of the Priests and the enthusiastic earnestness of the Nuns, are well suited to captivate the imaginations of young and giddy school girls. Of their seminary, their plan, their board, rigid and thorough system of education, I think well but at the same time, I cannot think it safe or at all consistent for true protestants to send their daughters there, as many do.

The number of Nuns in this Convent, at present, is about sixty. Among them are descendants of several rich and powerful families. Their employments consists in confessions, vigils, fasts, penances, reading and religious exercises, in domestic concerns, and in making fine needle work for sale. The Charity School embraces about 200 day pupils. For their humanity and benevolency in collecting and teaching these children, the Nuns deserve praise. If these employments they appeared happy; but the happiness of these devotees, if real, must be of the negative kind.

In one respect I was much disappointed. Instead of finding, in the Convent, a set of rigid, sour, austere female ascetics, I met with a cheerful, neat approaching to vivacity,—with kindness the most engaging, and with politeness the most natural and unaffected.

Among the passengers in the Caladonia on Monday, was Mr. Sparks, who, having completed his historical researches in Europe, has returned to this country after an absence of nearly a year and a half. He has been exceedingly fortunate in obtaining access to documents connected with the period of the American revolution whether repositied in the public archives, in the possession of private persons. The utmost courtesy, and liberality has been shown him by the public functionaries both in England and France in submitting to his inspection and permitting him to copy the diplomatic and other papers in their keeping, as not wishing to keep back the truth of history, and as desirous of affording every facility to the labours of a learned and able man who had no other object in view than that of giving a fair and impartial record of important events. The materials discovered by Mr. Sparks, in Paris, were, we understand, much more important than he expected to meet with.—They throw great light, not only on our relations with the French government at that critical period of our history; but with the courts of the other European nations. They show, moreover, the beginning and progress of those negotiations, direct and indirect, by which a final settlement was effected, between this country and Great Britain. On this point, we understand, the information they afford is particularly full and interesting. The confidential letters also of the French Ministers in this country to their own government, their accounts of passing events, of the state of public feeling in our country, of the characters of our public men, and the plans proposed & discussed by them at different stages of the war of the revolution, are exceedingly minute & valuable.—The instructions of the British government to its officers here, and the military correspondence relating to the American campaigns, throw important light on the dispositions of their government towards the colonies, and on the operations and plans of the British armies. The whole mass of materials thus collected, will set many events connected with our revolutionary struggle in a new point of view, and will enable Mr. Sparks to write its history with more authenticity and impartiality than has yet been done. The posthumous papers of Gen. Washington with historical and explanatory notes by Mr. Sparks to be published in London by Murray.—N. Y. Evening Post.

A JUST TRIBUTE.

The following just tribute to the people of this country, appears in an article of the Paris Constitutionnel relative to the United States:

'There is not a city so small that has not its printing office and its journal, or a hamlet so obscure that the light of the periodical press does not penetrate it. A foreigner is surprised to see common farmers debate, with a perfect knowledge of men and things, not only upon the affairs of their own country, but even upon the political events of which Europe is the theatre. There is more good sense, more sound ideas upon civilization, in a log house in the United States, than in our most brilliant saloons, and even our academies.'

MARRIGES.

The following remarkable occurrence has taken place in Walton county, Georgia—Some years ago the Father and Son married Sisters; the Father and Son died, and the same Sisters have again married Father and Son.

Milledgeville Recorder

HYMENEAL. Married, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, Mr. SAMUEL KIRBY, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN HUNTER, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Tobias Riley, Mr. HORATIO S. GIBSON to Miss ESTER HUNTER, both of Anne Arundel county.

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. BRILLMAN.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County. I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen

Mr. GREEN, You are authorized to announce ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly, and that he will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

Colonel GEORGE E. MITCHELL, of Cecil, is a candidate for Congress, to represent the district composed of Harford, Cecil, and Kent counties.—Levin Gale our late representative having withdrawn.

Administration Meeting in Queen-Anne's County.

Saturday, 3 o'clock, P. M. Pursuant to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Queen Anne's county, friendly to the present Administration; convened in the Court House in Centreville, when

KENSEY HARRISON, Esq. was called to the Chair, and

THOMAS WRIGHT, 3d. appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened by William Carmichael, Esq. who briefly stated the success of General Andrew Jackson, over his competitor, by an overwhelming majority, and the necessity and duty of his friends supporting him in the Administration of the Government.

He then submitted a number of resolutions, when, upon motion of Robert Goldsborough, it was determined that a committee of twelve be appointed to consider and report thereon.

Jessie, Robert Goldsborough, Ezekiel Ferrick, Peter C. Swiggert, William Sackett, of Wm. Arthur E. Suller, William Sparks, (Henry B. Anthony, Robert D. C. Wright, James Richardson, James P. Heath, William Grason and John O'Stevens, were appointed said committee, who having retired for a short time, returned to the meeting and reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the late election of General Jackson by the great majority of independent voters of these United States, is a pledge that the people remain faithful to their country, the constitution and themselves.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the principles disclosed by the President in his Inaugural Address, and we have full and entire confidence that the wise expenditures of the public money by the late administration, to support their ill gotten power, will not be sorted to by the man who has been used to the head of the Republic by his confidence and affection of his countrymen.

Resolved, That in order to promote the necessary work of reform, we deem expedient that the President should be supported by his friends, both in the general and State Governments. We therefore recommend to the friends of the present administration in the several districts of this county, to meet at their respective places of election, on the second Saturday of June, and to elect three delegates in each district, to shall meet at Centreville, on the said Saturday of June, to nominate suitable candidates to represent us in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and we also recommend to them, to select at the same time three delegates in each district, to meet delegates who may be appointed by our friends in Talbot and Caroline, to nominate a suitable person as a candidate Congress.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be published in the Eastern Whig, Baltimore Republican, and the Centreville Times, for two successive weeks, signed by the Chairman, and attested by the Secretary of a meeting, which resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted.

Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting, when it was adjourned sine die.

KENSEY HARRISON, Chm. Test—THOMAS WRIGHT, 3d, Sec.

We learn that instructions have been received from Washington, authorizing the officers here to take custody of Capt. Anderson, and Rogers, and the other persons charged with piracy, who arrived in the Danish brig of war St. Thomas, that Governor Van Schootbarck will send with Captain Klaman in the St. Thomas for Copenhagen, to-morrow.

St. Thomas, Adm.

THE AFFAIR OF PORT MAHON.

A friend has favoured us with the following copy of a communication from Capt. Downes, of the Java, to Mr. Brown our Minister at Paris, relative to the occurrences at Port Mahon, in the Island of Minorca.—[Mass Jour. United States Frigate Java, Toulon, March 18, 1859.

Sir,—Having seen in the Toulon newspaper what purports to be an account of the affray that occurred at Mahon, between the French and American sailors, on the evening of the 15th of February, in which Lieut. Messard, of the French brig Faune, was killed, and this account being altogether incorrect, and calculated to reflect discredit on the character of the American officers, then at Mahon, I have thought it a duty I owed myself as well as the service in general, to give you a statement of the circumstances as they have come to my knowledge, and I can with confidence appeal to the Government of Minorca, and other authorities of Mahon, (as far as they are acquainted with the circumstances,) for the correctness of my statement. I should not make this reference, was it not that in the account published in the French paper, it is stated, that "these events have raised against them, the Americans, and the inhabitants of Villa Carlos, (George Town,) who assured the authorities of the country that in no instance were the French the aggressors."

On the 25th January last, about one hundred men belonging to the Java were on shore. During the evening there was a fight, between them and the French sailors belonging to the Corvette Pomone, and Brig Faune, in which several of my men were severely wounded, two of them dangerously so. Upon that occasion, the Governor of Minorca, issued an order dated 26th January, 1859, addressed to the Consul, with a request that they would communicate the same to the commanders of public vessels in port, directing that all seamen on shore should retire on board at sunset. In compliance with that order, the American seamen were kept on board their ships until the 13th February, when I obtained the consent of the Governor for them to visit the shore during the eight succeeding days. The French on the contrary appeared to take no notice of the order, but their seamen continued to visit the shore, constantly at night, and generally armed with swords.

Within a week subsequent to the affray of the 25th January, above alluded to, at my request, (made through our Consul, Mr. Ludico,) the Governor of Minorca proposed to the French Consul, residing at Mahon, with a view to prevent the sailors of different nations from meeting on shore, that the French sailors should be allowed a certain number of days (say ten) to visit the shore, and that afterwards the Americans should come on shore, and so on alternately. The Governor informed me that the French Consul declined making any such arrangement, in which circumstance we must attribute the unfortunate affair of the 15th, to February.

I will now state the circumstances of the case, confining myself to the 15th of February. Lt. Messard, with several of his men, had taken into custody a man belonging to this ship, and was dragging him along Castle-street, (the general place of resort for sailors,) with the declared object of taking him before the Governor, but for what purpose I have not been able to learn; the man was severely beaten, and his cries of murder brought several of his shipmates to his rescue, and in the affray which ensued, the French lieutenant received a blow on the head, which fractured his skull and terminated his existence.

A man belonging to the Java was passing peaceably along the street, (in George Town) alone, when he was met by several French sailors, one of whom drew his sword, and ran him through the body, of which wound he died the following morning; the poor fellow states that the attack was entirely unexpected, as they did not speak to him; several other men belonging to the Java, were found alone, and horribly mangled by the French sailors. I am happy to say, however that only one has died of his wounds.

The excitement against the officers and the crew of the Java at this place is very great; and I am sorry to say, that this hostile spirit does not appear to be confined to the seamen, but even extends to the officers. I however do not believe that the superior officers are so illiberal, as to charge to the officers of the Java, the acts committed by a parcel of riotous, drunken sailors on shore, where the officers of course were not with them, and consequently could not prevent the riot. The only circumstance which could lead me to suppose that this hostile feeling extended to the superior officer is the fact that the French commanding officer in this port, did not upon my arrival, send a boat to inquire if I was in want of any thing, and with an offer of his services, which is always customary even in a foreign port. In this instance, (to say the least) it bears a most unfriendly aspect.

If a French frigate were to arrive in one of our ports, where we had some twenty ships of war lying, and should remain there ten days, and the American officers should take no notice what ever of her, during that time, I ask

what would the French say? This is precisely my situation here.

I am given to understand that it would not be prudent to allow my officers to land at Toulon, and it is more than probable they would be assassinated.

I have made this statement to you, under the impression that you will receive a communication, on the subject of the affray at Mahon, from the French government, and that my statement may be acceptable to you.

I am now waiting the arrival of our agent, Mr. McCall. I shall sail for Mahon immediately on his arrival.

I will mention, also, that two men belonging to the Java, were identified as having been present when the Lieut. was killed, and having been demanded of me by the Governor, were given up to the civil authorities.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. Signed, JOHN DOWNES. To his Excellency, James Brown, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c. &c. at Paris.

AMERICAN FARMERS!

Yours is among the choicest of callings, and not so great a body of people in any other part of the globe have such ample means of independence and comfort. Of the grounds you till, you yourselves are the lords. Every good tree you plant, every acre you cultivate, tends directly to your own benefit, and that of your own wives and children. Be up and doing! Think not hard concerning your work, and the toil of your hands, because of the ground which the Lord hath cursed. To the industrious it is a blessing in disguise. Say not "a little more folding of hands to sleep," if thorns and thistles are still growing in your inclosure. Expel them, with all speed, every nuisance, every deformity, occasioned by the wiles of the serpent. Destroy the teeth of the old dragon wherever you find them scattered within your premises. Make every acre of ground turn to some good account by industry and skill. Seek earnestly, and by all means in your power, to increase your own knowledge, in particular agriculture.—To skillful industry, add economy.—Be frugal; let your living be good, but plain and uncostly; so you will avoid the curse of debt, which is not remediable like that brought upon the ground. Dash from your lips the cup of intemperance; its deadly poison is more to be dreaded than the venomous tooth of the adder that hisses under your sheaves. Bring up your children in the habits of industry and frugality, and in the fear of the Lord. Grudge not to school and educate the well, that they may become intelligent, virtuous, useful, and respectable men and women. In all your toils and labours, in all your domestic concerns, seek the guidance of wisdom which is from above, and the blessing of heaven will rest upon you.

Looking through the vista of a few years, methinks I see in prospective the auspicious period when the United States shall possess an agricultural population far superior in numbers, and equal in knowledge and virtue, to any that the world has ever known; when millions of tillers of the ground shall be spread over this vast territory, enjoying the comforts of moderate independence, the lamp of divine truth,—the lights of science, social and domestic happiness, and distinguished no less for the moral and christian virtues, than for the pre-eminent goodness of their secular lot and portion.

Pough Bay

The New York papers announce the death of the venerable JOHN JAY, on Sunday last. The following notice of this event is copied from the N. Y. American.

Another of the heroic race has passed from the scene. JOHN JAY—the companion and friend of Washington, the collaborator of Hamilton and Madison, the upright and learned Judge, the firm, patriotic and able foreign Minister, the enlightened Chief Magistrate, the distinguished Senator, the Scholar, and the Gentleman—has paid the tribute which all must in time pay. He died on Sunday, at his residence at Bedford, in Westchester county, in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Jay has not, for more than twenty years, taken any part in the public affairs of the country, nor mingled at all in the busy world; and hence, to the present generation, his name was already, even before the grave had placed it beyond the reach of envy or of accident, purely historical. The intelligence, therefore, of his death, will fall upon the community, not with the shock occasioned by the sudden and unexpected bereavement of a familiar object, but as putting the final seal and consummation to a reputation, which, whether for disinterested purity, enlightened patriotism, or simple grandeur, is not surpassed, even in the illustrious annals of the men of the American Revolution.

We insert, with satisfaction, the following testimonies of respect to the memory of the deceased, by the Supreme Court of this State, now sitting here, and of the Bar.

On the opening of the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. David B. Ogden rose and said he would take the liberty to announce to the court the death of John Jay. It was not his intention to pronounce the eulogy of the deceased. The Court and all who heard him well knew the splendid services which he

had rendered his country. He was a member of the Convention which had formed the Constitution of this State at the organization of the Government; he was the first Chief Justice of this Court, under that Constitution, and discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and ability, until sent abroad by the Government of the United States to secure and protect its interests in Europe. On his return, he received the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and continued in that office until elected Governor of this State; and in every station that he occupied, he felt himself authorized to say that more talent, more zeal, more patriotism, and greater purity had never been exhibited by a public functionary than by John Jay. As a tribute of respect to his memory, he moved that the court do adjourn.

Mr. D. S. Jones said he rose to second the motion. He was prompted to do so not only by his feelings of respect for the public character of the deceased, which demanded all that had been said, but by his veneration for his private character, whilst living, he had felt towards him the strongest attachment, having for many years been a member of his family and witnessed his domestic virtues, and the purity of his private life.

Chief Justice Savage observed that it was due to the memory of John Jay, that this respect should be paid—and directed the court to adjourn until to-morrow.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.

A letter which we have this morning received, from a gentleman at Millville, Cumberland county, New Jersey, informs us that the whole neighbourhood is in consternation at a tremendous fire in the woods of Walkersfield, about five miles above Millville. Chronicle.

PERU AND COLOMBIA.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Wednesday says:—"We have been able to collect no further information relative to the battle between the Colombian and Peruvian armies, except that it was fought on the 27th and 28th of February, and that the forces engaged were 8000 Peruvians and 5000 Colombians. There is no paper published at Porto Cabello, and consequently none were brought by the Splendid. A single copy of the Proclamation of Bolivar, announcing the result, was forwarded by the American consul but being addressed to the Secretary of State, it was immediately transmitted to Washington.

It may, however, be regarded as certain, that the unhappy war which existed between the two countries, is brought to a close. Except in the final engagement, concerning which the particulars have not come to hand) it has been attended with very little bloodshed, and has only been fruitful in hostile feeling, and expenses which neither Republic was able to bear.—It is due to Colombia to say that last autumn she made overtures to prevent its continuance, and has all along manifested a reluctance to contend with a Republic which emerged into life almost at the same moment with herself, and under circumstances well calculated to bind them together in a lasting sympathy of feeling."

ADDITIONAL.

The New York Gazette of Thursday says:—"We were yesterday favoured with a Jamaica paper of the 18th ult. containing the Convention entered into by Colombia and Peru on the 27th February last at Jiron, to serve as the basis of a definitive treaty of Peace, and approved by the Colombian General Sure, and by the President of Peru, Da La Mar, on the 1st March. The principal articles of the Convention are those which which declare that neither power shall interfere with the government of the other; that the independence of the Bolivian Republic is acknowledged; that the Peruvian army shall evacuate the soil of Colombia within 20 days; that plenipotentiaries on both sides shall meet at Gayaquil in May, to form a definitive treaty of alliance against all foreign invasion; and lastly, that the blockade against the Colombian ports shall cease on the day on which the Commissioners shall meet at Gayaquil to settle the details of the definitive treaty.

The most important part of the Convention to us, is that which raises the blockade of the Colombian ports, and of course takes off the trammels now imposed on our commerce with these ports, and as by article 8, our government is to be requested to act as a mediator, and guarantee the definitive treaty there is no doubt that our intercourse with both countries will become more frequent and valuable.

Rhe fighting appears to have been desperate and the slaughter of the Peruvians very great. According to the Colombian account, 8,000 Peruvians were beaten by 4,000 Colombians.

DECEASED.

Died, on Sunday last, in his late residence, near this city, ROBERT WELCH, an aged and respectable inhabitant of our community.—He has been for many years a pious member of the Methodist Church, and we have every reason to believe, has exchanged a life of trial, for the never ending enjoyments that are promised as the reward of faith and patience. This persuasion, and the hope of meeting him hereafter, where parting shall be no more—is left to console a large family for the afflictive bereavement.

Died, in Baltimore, on the 19th Instant, Capt. JAMES DOZAR, formerly of Anne Arundel county.

WILLIAM BRYAN Merchant Tailor.

Returns his thanks to a generous public for their encouragement, and informs them that he has taken a shop two doors above his old stand, nearly opposite the Maryland Gazette office, where he has on hand a

Superior assortment of Goods,

to suit the seasons. Those who wish to buy bargains will call and examine the articles, as he is determined to sell them on the lowest terms. He has also an assortment of

STOCKS AND COLLARS.

May 28. Drawing on the 3d of June.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 2, for 1859, arranged on the Odd & Even System,

by which the holder of two Tickets or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least one Prize, and may draw THREE, and in same proportion for any great or quantity. The drawing will take place on

WEDNESDAY, THE 30 JUNE HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.

1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 prize of 2,000 is 2,000
2 prizes of 1,000 is 2,000
8 prizes of 500 is 4,000
10 prizes of 100 is 1,000
20 prizes of 50 is 1,000
50 prizes of 20 is 1,000
100 prizes of 10 is 1,000
200 prizes of 5 is 1,000
1000 prizes of 1 is 1,000

10,386 prizes, amounting to 60,000
Whole Tickets \$4 | Quarters \$1 00
Halves, | Eighths, 50 cts
For Tickets or Shares apply at SWANN'S OFFICE.

May 28

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of June next, at 12 o'clock, that Valuable Property being one hundred and thirteen feet on Church street in the city of Annapolis, adjoining the large building occupied by Mrs. Robinson as a Boarding House. The property is divided into three lots on which stands two Valuable DWELLING HOUSES, the one occupied by Henry S. Holland, and the other by John Disney. The buildings are in good order, and the one occupied by John Disney is large, and well fitted for a Tavern or Boarding House. A particular description is deemed unnecessary. Persons disposed to purchase will view the premises, and obtain every information, on application to Robert Welch, of Ben. Esq. The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, a credit of twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, secured by bond, with approved security. On payment of the purchase money, a conveyance will be executed.

John Gambrell, Trustee.
Balt May 28, 1859.

THE SALE

Of the property advertised by the subscriber to take place on the 27th inst, is postponed until further notice.
Geo. H. Brice.

Valuable Books for Sale

The subscribers will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 17th June next, at the late office of the deceased, the Library of the late J. T. Chase, Esq. consisting of Law, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, among which are many ancient and valuable authors, rarely to be met with.
Rd. M. Chase, } Ex'rs.
Rd. J. Crabb, }

May 28. Caution to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby forbidden trespassing in any way, on the farm now occupied by the subscriber, on the North side of Severn, formerly in the occupation of Dr. Hammond, and adjoining that on which Mr. Richard Crisp resides.
John Bright.

May 28.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Long, late of Saint Mary's 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 of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of May 1859.
Ann Long, adm'r. of John Long, of Jery. 5w

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Leigh of Lewis, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of May, 1859.
Thomas Brown, adm'r. of John Leigh, of Lewis. 5w

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, (in Maryland,) letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Taney, late of said 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 first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1859.
Robert Digges, Ex'r. of Thomas Taney, dec'd. 5w

FOR SALE.

If not disposed of by private sale, before Saturday the 30th inst. the subscriber, being about to retire from house keeping, will on that day at 10 o'clock A. M. at his residence, offer at public sale, the residue of his household and kitchen furniture. Also a Grand PIANO FORTE of superior tone, and a Philadelphia built GIG with TANDEM HARNESS.

For all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving ample security for the amount, with interest from the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate settlement by note of hand or otherwise, and those having claims against him to present them for settlement.
Edward Sparks.

Notice.

Purchasers at the sale of the personal property of the late Gerard H. Snowden, are notified that their notes will become due on the 19th inst. The undersigned will attend at Mr. William Cecil's Tavern on Saturday the 30th inst. from 11 until 2 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving payment for the same. All notes not immediately paid, will be collected in the shortest manner, without respect to persons.
Rezin H. Snowden, Act. Adm'r. 5w

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of St. Mary's county hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Hammett, late of the county aforesaid, 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 19th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May 1859.
Thomas H. Miles, Adm'r. 5w

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Branson, late of the county aforesaid, 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 23th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May 1859.
Beat Spalding, Adm'r. 5w

BASIL SHEPARD
MERCANTILE TAILOR,
 Having just arrived from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE with a select **STOCK OF GOODS,** in his line, which in part consists of some of the latest importations of **Patent Finished Black, Blue, Brown and Olive CLOTHS,** With an assortment of **Pantaloons Stuffs** Together with a variety of **VESTINGS,** Which he will be proud to make up low for CASH, to punctual customers on moderate terms.

State of Maryland, sc.
 Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 22d, 1829.
 On application by petition of James S. Shaw, George Shaw and Thomas Franklin executors of John Shaw, 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. Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

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 John Shaw, 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 22d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 22d day of April 1829. James Shaw, George Shaw, Thomas Franklin, Exrs. April 22d.

PUBLIC SALE
 By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale at Vore's tavern, in Lisbon, on Friday the 5th of June next, at 11 o'clock 2 very valuable young negro MEN, and 1 negro WOMAN, Slaves for life. Terms of sale—Cash to be paid on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor. Th. S. Alexander, Trustee. May 11.

Land for Sale.
 For sale the tract of land belonging to the heirs of James Warfield of Anne Arundel county, deceased, on which James Carr now lives. This farm lies on Hammond's Branch, Elk ridge Anne Arundel county, about two miles northwest of the Savage Factory, adjoining the farm of Doct. Charles G. Worthington, and about eighteen miles from Baltimore, and contains a bout three hundred and eighteen acres, a part of which is first rate meadow land. The improvements upon said farm are a tolerable good Frame Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stables, and other out houses, also a tolerable good Orchard. A further description is deemed unimportant as purchasers will examine for themselves. If not sold at private sale before the 15th August next, it will be offered on the premises, on that day, at 12 o'clock. For terms which shall be accommodating, apply to the subscriber, at the late residence of Nicholas Worthington of Thos. Elk ridge. Anne Arundel county, Maryland. Laban Warfield. May 21.

This is to give Notice,
 That the subscriber of St. Mary's county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Gatter, late of the county aforesaid, 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 25th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May 1829. James Gatter, Adm'r. May 2.

FOR SALE,
 at the Office of the Maryland Gazette
 Blank Deeds, Appeal Bonds, according to the form prescribed by late act of assembly Common Bonds, for payment of money. Declarations of various kinds, &c. &c. Blank forms of any description printed in the neatest style, on moderate terms, and the shortest notice. Sept 6.

Patent finished Cloth
GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCANTILE TAILOR
 Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large stock of Goods in his line, consisting of some of the handsomest Patent Finished Cloth, of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of **PANTALOOON STUFFS,** And a variety of **VESTINGS,** All of the latest Patterns, and an assortment of **Stocks, Collars, Gloves, &c.** All of which he will sell low for Cash, or to punctual men on moderate terms April 16.

Mr. C. Hayden,
Dentist.
 Respectfully informs the citizens of St. Mary's, and CHARLES COUNTIES, that he intends visiting the several towns in those counties, (in his professional capacity,) in the latter part of the present month, or beginning of June. May 21.

State of Maryland sc.
 Anne Arundel County, Orphans court, April Term, 1829.
 On application by petition of Richard P. Snowden, Adm'r. D. N. of John T. 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. Thomas 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, D. N. on the personal estate of John T. 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 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April 1829. Richard P. Snowden, Adm'r. D. N. April 30, 1829.

Drawing on the 3d of June.
COHEN'S Office—Baltimore.
 April 16, 1829.
Maryland State Lottery,
 No. 2 for 1829, arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two tickets, or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three; and in same proportion for any greater quantity. No prize less than Four Dollars. The Drawing is fixed for the 3d June, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
10 000 Dollars.
BILLIANT LIST.
 1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
 1 prize of 2,000 is 2,000
 2 prizes of 1,000 is 2,000
 2 prizes of 500 is 1,000
 10 prizes of 100 is 1,000
 20 prizes of 50 is 1,000
 50 prizes of 20 is 1,000
 100 prizes of 10 is 1,000
 200 prizes of 5 is 1,000
 1000 prizes of 4 is 40,000
 10388 prizes, amounting to 60,000
 Not one Blank to a Prize. The whole payable in CASH, and which as usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.
 Whole Tickets \$1 Quarters \$1 00
 Halves 2 Eighths 50 cts.
 To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at
COHEN'S OFFICE
 No. 114 Market Street Baltimore, Where the 2 Great Capital Prizes of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS each, were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.
 Orders either by mail, (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prices, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
 J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers, Balt. The Register, containing the official list, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing to those who may request it. Baltimore, April 16.

The Journal of Proceedings
 of the
House of Delegates.
 December Session, 1828, is completed, and ready for distribution. A few copies for sale at this office. April 2.

FOR SALE,
 at the Office of the Maryland Gazette
 Blank Deeds, Appeal Bonds, according to the form prescribed by late act of assembly Common Bonds, for payment of money. Declarations of various kinds, &c. &c. Blank forms of any description printed in the neatest style, on moderate terms, and the shortest notice. Sept 6.

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO;
 Or Friendship's Offering for every week in the year Philadelphia.
 A Literary and Miscellaneous Repository, devoted to the Fine Arts, Science, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenaeum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget me not, Keepsake, Amulet and other Annuals. The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances,) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLARKE, 67, Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.
 "The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledgment of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess."—Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz.
 "The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—Rockingham (Va.) Register.
 "It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications, &c.—Utica, (N. Y. Intelligencer.
 "The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage, &c."—N. Y. Daily Morn. Chron.
 "In point of literary merit & mechanical execution, it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen, &c."—Watertown (N. Y.) Register.
 "Indeed it is altogether a superior work."—New York Mirror and Ladies Literary Gazette.
 "Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable Journals in the United States have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.
 "New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott Campbell and Moore engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume. April 23.

\$50 REWARD.
 Taken from the office of the Court of Chancery, TWO LARGE BOOKS containing records of proceedings in that court from the year eighteen hundred and fifteen to the year eighteen hundred and twenty. Any person who will deliver said books to the subscriber, shall receive the sum of fifty dollars, or twenty five dollars for either of them. May Waters, Reg. Cur. Can. if

PRINTING
 Neatly executed at this Office.
Anne Arundel County to wit.
 Witness Anthony Smith, Collector for Anne Arundel county, hath returned to the commissioners for said county, the following List of Lands, on which taxes are due for the year 1826 and '27, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit.

Persons Names.	Names of Lands.	Amount of Tax due.
Snowden, Nicholas, and J. C. Herbert,	Part of Windsor Forrest	\$3 40
Banker, Samuel and Aldea	Bunkers Hill Fortified	6 75
Dorsey, Nicholas	Name unknown	8 14
Sellman, Walter	Windsor Forrest	1 69
Spangler George	Name unknown.	2 55
Weich, Warner	Part of Fredericksburgh and Good	2 13
	Will to his Lordship	
	FOR 1827.	
Court Joseph's heirs	Goury Banks	\$2 98
Cork, William	Swamp	1 99
Child, William of Wm's heirs	Name unknown	1 70
Phelps, Mathew	Part of Portland Manor	0 53
Stevens, William	Name unknown	2 00
Sollars, Zadock	Fig Point	46
Servener, Benjamin's heirs	Goury Banks	1 49
Johnson, Airy	Merriken's Contract Contained	6 10
Johnson, O'Neal's heirs	Part of Wortlesbury Forrest	2 55
Penning, Westley	Part of Mount Ville	0 7
Pennington Lewis's heirs	Name unknown	68
Smith, William of Jos.	Name unknown	37
Brown, Richard	Part of Something or other, part	
	Trusty Friend	1 36
Hood Joseph	Part of Finland	51
Plummer John	Part of Howard's Patapoco Range	11 97
Polton & Litchfield		7 65
Banks, Samuel and Allen	Bunker's Hill Fortified	6 75
Walker, John	Name unknown	5 81

Notice is hereby given,
 That unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said land, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state. By order,
 Richard W. Marriott,
 Clerk to the Commissioners of A. A. County.

100 Dollars Reward.
 Ran away from the farm of the late Jonathan Pinkney, near Annapolis, two negroes, one named JIM WOOTTEN, aged about thirty years, five or seven 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. Som. Pinkney, adm'r. of Jona Pinkney. June 5.

Teacher Wanted
 By the Trustees of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county, on or before the first of June next, at which time the school will be vacated. April 30.
 The National Intelligencer will please publish the above one week until the first of June next, and forward the account to the Maryland Gazette.

FOR SALE,
 at the Office of the Maryland Gazette
 Blank Deeds, Appeal Bonds, according to the form prescribed by late act of assembly Common Bonds, for payment of money. Declarations of various kinds, &c. &c. Blank forms of any description printed in the neatest style, on moderate terms, and the shortest notice. Sept 6.

Cheap Boots & Shoes.
Richard H. Goodwin,
 Has just received a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of a superior quality, which he will sell low for cash. Boots and Shoes made in the most fashionable manner, or to suit customers. April 23. 3w

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND
 Commences her regular route on Tuesday next. Leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Mondays leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day. On Sunday the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, leave Annapolis at 1 past 2 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season. Passage to and from Annapolis. \$1 Meroh 26.

100 Dollars Reward.
 Ran away from the farm of the late Jonathan Pinkney, near Annapolis, two negroes, one named JIM WOOTTEN, aged about thirty years, five or seven 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. Som. Pinkney, adm'r. of Jona Pinkney. June 5.

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 By the Trustees of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county, on or before the first of June next, at which time the school will be vacated. April 30.
 The National Intelligencer will please publish the above one week until the first of June next, and forward the account to the Maryland Gazette.

FOR 1826.
Names of Lands.
Amount of Tax due.

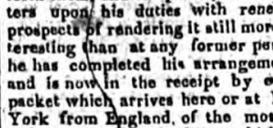
FOR 1827.
Names of Lands.
Amount of Tax due.

FOR 1826.
Names of Lands.
Amount of Tax due.

FOR 1827.
Names of Lands.
Amount of Tax due.

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The Philadelphia Souvenir,
 Published every Wednesday, embellished with twenty elegant Quarto Copper Plate engravings of remarkable views, celebrated persons, & quarterly plates of the fashions.
 "Now that the winter of our discontent is made glorious summer by the Sun of Jackson, or in other words the storm which has agitated our political horizon being now dispelled, the publisher deems it advisable at the commencement of the New Year, to return his thanks to his patrons for the favours already bestowed, and inform them, and the public, that he enters upon his duties with renewed prospects of rendering it still more interesting than at any former period, he has completed his arrangements, and is now in the receipt by every packet which arrives here or at New York from England, of the most interesting periodicals, from which he will be able to furnish his readers with the latest literary productions of merit, instead of receiving them second hand from publications in this country; for those who attach an importance to the Proteus changes of fashion, he has been induced to add La Belle Assemblee, which is believed by the gay world to hold the 'mirror up to nature,' and which will enable him to present them with the earliest notice of all changes in taste and fashion, which are constantly taking place, and from it to select the elegant engravings with which it is adorned, to grace the pages of the Souvenir quarterly; in short no expense has been spared that will be likely to add to the value of our publication. But whilst our attention is thus directed to what transpires in Europe, it shall not permit us to neglect NATIVE MERIT, and we shall freely select from American publications what seems adapted to our purpose, and last but not least, we have succeeded in enlisting in our interest many valuable correspondents, both in this country and in Europe, whose productions would do credit to any publication, and were we at liberty to give their names to the public, would add lustre to any work to which they were attached, in short no exertion will be spared to render 'The Souvenir,' in all respects worthy the patronage of the public, both as a cheap and elegant repository of useful and interesting information, and a valuable repository of choice specimens of Miscellaneous literature. Strict attention will be bestowed on its moral tendency, and a constant watchfulness preserved over the cause and interests of virtue.
 A portion of the contents will be as follows:
 I. Tales, original and selected; Essays, moral, humorous and scientific; Poetry, original and selected from the best American and Foreign literary publications; Biographical Sketches of distinguished persons, male and female; Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c. The original matter necessary for this department of our paper will be furnished by individuals who are advantageously known to the public through the medium of their literary productions.
 II. The Toilet. In addition to the usual literary matter contained in similar publications, the Proprietor has completed an arrangement by which he will be enabled to furnish correct descriptions of the prevailing fashions, both foreign and domestic, illustrated with elegant engravings, besides the regular series, once in each quarter, plates of fashionable resort, sketches of life, manners, &c. &c. at the earliest possible period, and from the most authentic sources.
 III. Miscellaneous interesting items of Intelligence, Foreign and domestic occurrences, Deaths, Marriages, &c.
 IV. Engravings. In each quarter the Souvenir will be embellished with four splendid quarto copper plate engravings of remarkable American or European Scenery or Portraits of distinguished characters, also one plate of the latest fashions, which will be sent coloured, free of charge, to those who comply with the terms of subscription, of payment in advance.
 Each subscriber will thus be furnished yearly with Twenty Superior Copper plate Engravings; the price of which if purchased singly, would be more than double the annual cost of the entire work.
 V. Editor's Department. Notice of passing events, the Drama, New Publications, Criticisms, Reviews, &c. &c.
 TERMS.—The Souvenir will be published every Wednesday, and forwarded to Subscribers out of the city by mail or otherwise, as may be directed—each number will contain Eight closely printed pages, and be decorated with appropriate embellishments in addition to the above engravings.
 Price of Subscription Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance—for four copies Eleven Dollars—for ten copies Twenty-five Dollars, and at the same rate for a larger number—in all cases in advance which entitles them to coloured plates of fashions.
 Subscriptions to commence and end in January or July in each year—five copies may be had from the commencement of the work, if applied for soon.
 PHILIP PRICE, Jr.
 Editors of papers who will give the above few insertions, will oblige the publisher, and receive an exchange by sending their paper to this office.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND
 Commences her regular route on Tuesday next. Leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Mondays leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day. On Sunday the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, leave Annapolis at 1 past 2 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season. Passage to and from Annapolis. \$1 Meroh 26.

100 Dollars Reward.
 Ran away from the farm of the late Jonathan Pinkney, near Annapolis, two negroes, one named JIM WOOTTEN, aged about thirty years, five or seven 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. Som. Pinkney, adm'r. of Jona Pinkney. June 5.

Teacher Wanted
 By the Trustees of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county, on or before the first of June next, at which time the school will be vacated. April 30.
 The National Intelligencer will please publish the above one week until the first of June next, and forward the account to the Maryland Gazette.

FOR 1826.
Names of Lands.
Amount of Tax due.

FOR 1827.
Names of Lands.
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FOR 1826.
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 Blank Deeds, Appeal Bonds, according to the form prescribed by late act of assembly Common Bonds, for payment of money. Declarations of various kinds, &c. &c. Blank forms of any description printed in the neatest style, on moderate terms, and the shortest notice. Sept 6.

State of Maryland,
 Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, April 22d, 1829.
 On application by petition, of Thomas Anderson, executor of Thomas Mackubin 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. THOMAS 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 Testamentary on the personal estate of Eleanor Mackubin, 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 25th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1829. THOMAS ANDERSON, Exr.

Swain'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 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—Philsda."
 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 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 Physicians and Medical Practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unflinching approbation, and established it a character, which every pen, 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 spurious 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 that will consequently be without effect, who shall purchase from any other persons. Wm 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 scrophulous complaints, in obstinate cutaneous affections. Valentine Mott, M. D. New-York, 1st mo. 5th, 1828.
 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 lysterate disease, from Swain's Panacea, where other remedies had failed—one was that of Mrs. Brown, Philadelphia; Feb. 20, 1827.
 From Doctor James Mease, Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.
 I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of Mr. Swain's Panacea, as a remedy in Scrophulous, I saw two lysterate cases perfectly cured by it, after the usual remedies had been long used without effect—those of Mrs. O'Brien and Mrs. Campbell. James Mease, M. D. Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1828.
 The GENUINE PANACEA may be had, wholesale and retail, of the Proprietor's own Dispensary, at the corner of Baltimore and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Nov 27.

Swain'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 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—Philsda."
 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 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 Physicians and Medical Practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unflinching approbation, and established it a character, which every pen, 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 spurious 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 that will consequently be without effect, who shall purchase from any other persons. Wm 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 scrophulous complaints, in obstinate cutaneous affections. Valentine Mott, M. D. New-York, 1st mo. 5th, 1828.
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