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LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, February 5, 1830.

MR. TEACKLE'S SPEECH.

(Concluded.)

3. That the power to "make issue and negotiate promissory notes," is merely formal, and that the proposed emission being founded upon an assigned and substantial capital, could not impinge the organic law of the Federal Government, which designs to prohibit the making of bills of credit a tender in payment of debts, and although the notes of the Commonwealth Bank of Kentucky, and those of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, were, in effect, of that description, the right to emit them has not been questioned in any of the courts of the United States.

4. And as this power has been conceded, in actual practice, the deduction drawn from the supposition that the resources of the bank would be confined nearly to its capital paid in, is entirely groundless and inadmissible, and by the exhibits of the Bank of the State of Alabama, where the specie funds exceed the gross amount of capital, and their circulation are greater far than either of them, and the operations of the public Banks of other States, I am fortified in believing that the State of Maryland might gain an income of great extent from her financial institution; that in point of fact, from the superior credit of its emissions, and the effusions of the treasury, its disposable means would increase from year to year, furnish means for the augmentation of its capital, and furnish means for literature, and the most beneficial influences of intercommunication incalculably; and it may be permitted to point the salutary and invigorating influences upon the busy politics, which would flow from the rapid and continuous action and reaction, the central and centrifugal force, the influx and reflux of money, obviously incident to its operations.

Mr. Teackle proceeded to state his ardent concurrence with the views of the enlightened President on the subject of improvements, and avowed his conviction, which had been of long standing, that the best expedient would be found in the practical use of an inconvertible currency, and that this opinion was illustrated with peculiar force and perspicuity by the lucid report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to the Legislature of that State; and that he also concurred in ascribing the flourishing condition of Philadelphia to the cause, which the President had assigned it, as from the reflections of many years upon the mysteries of circulation, and their influence upon communities, he had been satisfied that effective money was as essential to restore the energies of a paralyzed population as is the food of plants to renovate the latent principle of exhausted land; but to be effective, the circulation must be commensurate to the interchanges of society, and in constant increase with the progressive wealth of that society—it has been aptly styled the "oil of industry," as like Wigan's Oil, it reduces friction and multiplies productive labour indefinitely. And Mr. T. further said, that he had repudiated the idea of convertibility as communicating an equivalent to facilities, of any denomination, or as imparting intrinsic value, neither could he allow that intrinsic value being bottomed on value as all sufficient, that intrinsic value injured money, in its proper character as such, inasmuch as it tended to restrain its circulation and prevent its employment in useful work, while inconvertible money is never hoarded. He stated that the paper of the Commonwealth Bank of Kentucky had been reduced for a time below the value of convertible paper, by reason of the excessive indulgence of her citizens in Eastern credit, which turned the balance of trade against them, and that the depression in the exchangeable value of their property, was the natural consequence of an enterprising population, and peculiar circumstances, whose general capital might grow rapidly in despite of an adverse current of interchanges with other States—and this position is fully proved by the case of the Bank of Tennessee, whose paper, under different circumstances, has sustained the equivalent rate of specie notes, although not convertible into coin by the charter of its incorporation.

Mr. Teackle again adverted to the Bank of the State of Alabama, and contrasted the statement of its affairs with those of the Bank of this State, as reported to the Legislature by the Treasurer of the Western Shore, in which it appears that their "notes in circulation" amount to but a little more than a fifth part of their capital, and that their "specie" is only one tenth of the aggregate of their "loans and discounts," (b) and in vindication of the principle in controversy, and to prove the superior credit of public Banks over any private incorporation, he submitted an official exposition of the Bank of the State of Alabama, in which it appears, that—

"The institution is founded entirely on State capital, to the exclusion of individual stockholders. Its loans are distributed among the counties according to their population. Its operations have been successful, as its gains, in five years, have been \$198,343 45, although it commenced with only about \$200,000, and by surplus profits, and incidental revenue, its capital has increased from year to year, until it amounts to upwards of \$450,000. For further particulars I refer you to the annexed abstract from the official statement of the successful gain of the Bank of the State of Alabama since its commencement, viz.

Years.	Gain.
1825	\$16,822 07
1826	33,811 49
1827	38,770 71
1828	59,151 81
1829	50,787 45
Total gain in 5 years	\$198,343 45
Average capital	\$200,000 00
Average gain, about 12 per centum per annum.	

And to prove that the gains, which have been apportioned to the useful purposes of the State, exclusive of the reservations, have not been excessive, the subjoined statement, in relation to the Bank, is submitted to wit:

Capital stock	465,000 00
Notes in circulation	488,431 00
Money on deposit	118,925 92
Debits due to the Bank	616,187 31
Real and personal estate	10,367 18
Cash and bills of exchange	455,726 33

It is believed that there is not, in any country, any of the monied institutions, in which the

are concerned, that can exhibit so strong an evidence of actual wealth and prosperity." (c)

After advertising to a mass of documentary testimony in support of the solidity and impregnability of his position, among which was a communication from the late Governor of Georgia, which concludes by saying that the experiment of their state bank had been entirely satisfactory, Mr. Teackle said, if the states of South Carolina, and Tennessee, and Louisiana, and Alabama, and Georgia, have erected Banks upon their public funds, for the supply of revenue, and the common benefits of the people. And if the success of those institutions has realized the great advantages anticipated, and largely contributed to their relief & accommodation, and to the general welfare and prosperity, if in fact, by the operation of those institutions every proprietor is a banker upon his own means, and may obtain on easy terms, and at a moderate interest, convenient money to the amount of half of his estate, why may not Maryland, with equal justice, improve her high prerogative, in the like erection of a State's Bank, to enjoy its revenue and accommodations? And will not the people of Maryland expect this improvement of their Sovereign right in the present session of their Legislature? The state of the treasury and the depression of property from the actual dearth and scarcity of money, are enough to prove the absolute need of some expedient and substantial measure if not to elicit her dormant treasures, and to stimulate productive labour, at least to avert the further spread of pecuniary distress, or impending ruin. Then why not resort to that resource which other states have fully tested as most efficient and beneficial? and would not the delay of that improvement exhibit the want of a due regard to the great interests of the state and the ardent wishes of our constituents.

Mr. Teackle then said, a powerful prejudice very generally prevails against our banking institutions—This has generally grown out of the gross abuses of chartered privileges to particular persons, which may be conceived to be in opposition to the general interest, or rather an unjust cession of the public prerogative. The principle is, certainly, a sovereign right of infinite value, and is the source of the most beneficial improvement, as well in point of immediate revenue, as with regard to the convenience of the people, and the productive influence of progressive circulation, in the successive enhancement of every description of property. The public mind is very deeply concerned in the developments of this vast improvement, and it is believed to be daily gaining upon the public favour. The rapid acceleration of wealth and power, which succeeded to a rival nation, from the suspension of specie payments, and the substitution of money founded upon property, has imparted knowledge which may subserve our welfare in days to come. We are not at present prepared to abandon the metallic basis, but we might avail of the wise experience of the southern states, and create a bank upon the principles of convertibility, or specie equivalence. The just assumption of the sovereign right, to improve advantages within its compass would testify to the good intelligence and patriotism of the Legislature. The resulting supply of revenue, the accumulation of individuals, and the free diffusion of substantial money would well assure the common applause and approbation. From the improvement of this sovereign right in Tennessee, in Louisiana, in Alabama, in Georgia, and, more particularly in South Carolina, these good effects have been realized. A State's Bank is, in truth, the very reverse of the present system of favoritism and entirely free from those objections which have generated a strong repugnance to special monopolies for private benefit. The distinction is as obvious as the prosperity of the state is adverse to the creation of a monied aristocracy.

In proof of the fact that a most inconvenient and distressing scarcity of circulating medium prevails in the state. Mr. Teackle read a communication from a gentleman of the first intelligence, respectability and independence, who says "The report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina is a most able and lucid performance. It is correct in the principles assumed, and with respect to the expediency of adopting some practicable and efficient course to obviate an evidently approaching crisis in money matters, it must carry conviction to every intelligent individual. The languishing condition of the State, the depressed value of property, and the prices of our productions, may be chiefly ascribed to the actual want of currency. The circulation in fact, is not only insufficient for the convenient interchanges of society, but, in effect, the collection of the county charges is retarded or defeated, to a very injurious extent by reason of the existing scarcity. An improvement of the sovereign right as now proposed, and which nothing could be more equitable or expedient, would abundantly replenish the treasury and relieve the people from the burthen of taxation. It would diffuse money throughout the country, and extend the most beneficial accommodations. I sincerely wish the measure may be adopted."

Very many of our people, yes, a large majority of the whole state will say amen, said Mr. Teackle, to the aspiration of this respectable citizen.

Mr. Teackle again called the attention of the committee to the fact that the aggregate of specie in the several banks of this state, from their own statements, is considerably less than the productive capital of invested money in the treasury. (d) which is convertible into specie, and as the loans and discounts of those banks are mainly sustained upon private credit, perhaps for nine tenths of their amount; he contended that in addition to the greater effective capital, the superiority of the public credit, would enable the bank of the state of Maryland, to use its means to the utmost extent of every demand, to supply the necessities to overflowing without the necessity of any assessment, or direct taxation; and it would seem to be manifest, in the language of the committee, that an institution which would be so strong in its first formation, and which would be so powerfully aided and fortified by the invigorating deposits of the treasury, would most extensively conduce to the convenience, and general welfare of the people. Mr. Teackle took up the bill, and gave a synopsis of its several clauses and provisions—he spoke of the mode of appointing the officers of the institution, which, he said, had been made a principal objection, but although he could not perceive the full force of that objection, he would propose an amendment, by which it might be remedied, (e) he explained the various regulations, restrictions, and limitations, which would constitute the fundamental articles, and observed that such provisions were generally omitted in charters, and left to be the authority of the corporation, but in an institution of this character the public interest, as he conceived, should be protected by strict and rigid rules of action, and he would venture his life that neither fraud nor peculation, could be committed, by possibility, under the observance of such enactments by a proper selection of officers.

Mr. Teackle explained the section which inhibits the president, directors and subordinate officers from borrowing money, or becoming security in any shape or being concerned in the profits of the State's Bank, further than the discharge of their proper duties—he also explained the provision to appoint a discreet person to be the bank in any county in which there might not be a branch of the institution, whose

duty it should be to receive and transmit all applications and documents, to impart all necessary information, and generally to do and execute the proper business of his department; he next adverted to the original feature which he deemed to be of especial consequence both to the commerce and capital of the state—it provides for the emission of facilities bearing a progressive rate of appreciation, as exchequer bills, or treasury notes, with a view to the convenience and interests of emigrants in enterprises of foreign commerce, foreign capitalists desirous of investing money in this state, or of immigrating and settling in it, or erecting valuable works among us, as well as for the successive augmentation of the effective means of the institution, and the furtherance of the common welfare, & remarked that he was justified, in the opinions of well informed, and practical men; while those emissions would prove inestimable advantages to the adventurous merchant, in avoiding the sacrifices which were incident to an excess of supply in a distant port, they would encourage the wealthy men of Mexico and South America, of the West Indies, of Ireland and Britain, of Switzerland, and the circles of Germany and Holland—also of France, and Spain and Portugal the states of Italy, and perhaps of Turkey, and some other countries to invest their riches in Maryland, and to operate to produce a favourable proponderance to this state. It has been confidently asserted by an enlightened statesman, of long experience in the arena of commerce, that such facilities would be preferred in the market of China to Spanish dollars, from the value they would acquire in the British markets of Europe and India, or their factory at Canton—as the 3 per cent. of the U. S. scrip little below their consolidated debt commonly called the 3 per cent. annuities, and the State's stock, would soon be found equal to the debt of the U. S. in the British and Dutch markets.

It is in the bill, said Mr. Teackle, also provided for funding the current notes of the proposed Bank at a reduced rate of interest, redeemable at the pleasure of the legislature, upon the principle of the three per cent. of the United States; the effect of which would not only enhance the public credit, and present an available resource in every case of emergent need or exigency, but interpose a strong recuperative power to restore the treasury of the state, which have been wasted in former years, and operate most beneficially upon her latent or unimproved resources, to nourish the essential circulation of the body politic.

In illustrating the proper merits of this provision, it may be stated that three per cent. of the United States are now worth considerably more than the limitation which is contemplated for funding the issues of the State's Bank; and in elucidating the case of the superior value of that denomination of stock, it may be alleged that they are preferred to other investments, by reason of the peculiarity of their foundation, which, in its nature, is durable, and in point of security, is co-equal with the whole state. As the fee in land, is superior to any mine estate, so are permanent and fixed annuities more to be desired, than those of a temporary or uncertain character. In either case, the man of wealth adheres to the principle of permanency, as he understands that the invested capital may be reconverted into cash from a permanent preference of a limited, or precarious, property; and this facility of transmutation, which, in effect, is the vital principle of redemption, is found in practice to be equally available and beneficial, as by its improvement in times of depression, the means of the State's Bank might be employed to redeem the funded capital at the reduced rate of the market, while that capital might be increased in seasons of abundance for the greater extension of the public convenience and benefit.

Persons ignorant of the construction and genius of our institutions, might apprehend that the stock of the State would be less secure, and consequently of lesser estimation, than the funded debt of the United States, but when justly viewed, that apprehension would be rejected as inadmissible; and, actually, it would virtually be to imagine the creator inferior to the creature; as the federal government is, in truth, the mere creature of the several states, and cannot survive their political existence, and their relative superiority of credit was practically tested in the late war, as while the former was unable to raise money on any terms, the states, and especially our own state, could command abundant means at common interest, and were constrained to meet the expenditures of that war, for which the treasury of the Union had become incompetent or utterly inadequate.

According to the prayer of the memorialist, said Mr. T. the distributions of one half of the accommodations of the State's Bank are to be made upon real property, or landed liens, in the several counties, at the moderate rate of five per cent per annum, as before stated, without recourse to private endowments, or the involution of individual responsibility, and the bill provides for the effectuation of this object, which is so interesting to the agriculturalists, and other classes of interior sections in particular, on the one hand, and for the perfect security of the public on the other, and while some have feared, that in the operations of the public Bank, the State would acquire a large proportion of the lands and lots of different persons, it appears from a view of the property of the public Banks of the several states, which have been mentioned, that they hold, in truth, a lesser amount of real estate, than the incorporations of individuals; and this is easily accounted for, as, although the improvident will waste their substance, under circumstances even the most favourable, and consequently their estates would often pass to the more discreet and careful owners, yet such conversions would be less frequent, or less rapid, in the course and action of the institution, than under the hammer of the marshal, sheriff or constable; and as the claims of the State would, in their nature, be a mere ex-cise or voluntary contribution, the purchase of property by the State, would be not more likely to be realized, than in cases of default for county charges—so that this objection is, in effect, without foundation.

And, said Mr. Teackle, the president and directors, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council, are authorized by a section of the bill to mortgage and purchase one or more of the existing Banks, subject, however, to the confirmation of the next succeeding legislature, and for any purchase so negotiated and ratified, the treasurer is required to create a stock at an annual interest of 5 per cent, payable at the pleasure of the general assembly after twenty years from its creation, and it is made the duty of the president and directors of the State's Bank to set apart a redeeming fund, of not less than two per centum, semi annually, for the redemption of the State's stock, and it might be expected to a moral certainty, that the same would be paid from its own resources without claims upon the treasury, and, being fore-allowed to, we will suppose for instance, that the ambitious ministry of a rival nation, in contemplation of war, or for any political advantage, should conceive it to be their policy or interest to destroy our credit and means of defence, through the abstraction of the precious metals in our monied institutions; and having

as they always have, a thorough knowledge of our commercial concerns, and of the specie deposited in the several banks of our sea port towns, would they not possess the power, and could they not, by the simultaneous action of their agents in different places, dispose of our stocks, (of which they hold a large proportion,) sufficient to draw off the entire amount of these deposits, and thus embarrass the interchanges of society and the operations of the government? It is presumed that no intelligent statesman, who is properly acquainted with material circumstances in this regard, will give a negative answer to this inquiry. And it is not therefore to be viewed, as wise and prudent to avoid the pernicious operation of that most perilous exasperation, by proper and salutary enactments? In reply to this, the patriotic economist will pronounce that it becomes the administrators of the public affairs, as an incumbent and imperative duty so to concert and enact their measures, that the greatest practical power of industry shall be applied to the available resources of the State, and that the balance of commerce may be made to preponderate in her favour; and more especially, if the tendency of those measures shall directly conduce to the enrichment of the TARRANT, AND THE PROSPERITY OF ALL CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE.

In the course of his argument, Mr. Teackle alluded to the celebrated bank of Law in France, which although iniquitous in principle, being a gross abuse of the sovereign right for the special benefit of certain privileged individuals, and whose destruction was accelerated by the bad faith of the government. In the words of the historian of those days, (1717, '18, and '19) 'tho' founded on principles calculated to insure its stability, it could not stand the folly and perfidy of a despotic Regent. 'But,' says the historian, France 'has reaped immense advantages from its operations, in the great improvements of her agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and the people have become better acquainted with the principles of trade, in consequence of the abundance of circulating medium which this establishment has afforded. Arts are improved by the division of labour, and symbolic money by representing property in all its parts, enables the community to exchange their productions with every facility and accommodation.'

From the effect of this stupendous institution, although most inordinate and unjust in its vast monopolies, yet much of good was derived—'money was abundant—agriculture, manufactures, and commerce flourished—plenty was displayed in the capital of France and in the cities and provinces, and the government was enabled to relieve the people from the burthen of eighty seven millions of debts and taxes from the avails of this institution;' which proves the benefit of an abundant currency, even under circumstances of gross injustice and inequality.

Mr. Teackle further observed, that he might adduce the evidence of innumerable authors to demonstrate the truth, and to justify the expediency of his proposition. On perusing the early history of our country, it will be found, in every instance without exception, that wherever the cultivation was aided by the facilities of loan offices, the progress of improvement was astonishingly rapid, 'not only in agriculture, but in commerce, whilst, on the contrary, wherever those institutions were not established, the land lay mostly uncultivated, agriculture and commerce made slow advances, and the needy inhabitants were kept in wretched indolence.' The celebrated work of Sir James Stewart, on political economy, is strong in support of this position. In countries where a scarcity of the circulating medium prevails, credit, he says, must be little known; and those who have solid property find it difficult to turn their commodities into money, without which industry cannot be carried on, and every improvement is disappointed. Under such circumstances it is proper to establish a bank which must issue upon land, and other securities. Of this nature are the banks of Scotland, and to them the improvement of that country is entirely owing.

And, Mr. Chairman, there is another circumstance which alone speaks volumes upon this question: it is, that we see daily among us, persons from the south with masses of money to purchase slaves. Now, I would ask, if it would be possible for persons here to procure money, yes—large sums of money—to purchase property in the southern states? I think, Mr. Chairman, it would not be possible; and the circumstance related most clearly proves the superior facilities of those states in procuring money, not spurious money, as it has been improperly called, but the most desirable medium of circulation.

Some have contended that a public bank could not be managed with the same discretion as a private incorporation; but facts are against them in this presumption; and, in particular, the losses of Maryland in such institutions are strong against them, while not an instance can be adduced of the actual failure of any bank which was the property of the state, and conducted by its officers, nor of any claims upon their treasury, to pay the losses of such a bank.

Others have said that there is money enough at the present time, but the fact is against them, and our practical knowledge, from the inconveniences of scarcity, is in contradiction of this assertion. There may be money in the city banks; but who can get it in the country: for the useful purposes of circulation throughout the counties, it might as well be in the moon, as sealed in vaults of the privileged banks.

Before the establishment of the misnamed Bank of the U. States, the accommodations of the state of Maryland exceeded twenty

millions, while their population was less numerous, and their wants were fewer, than they now are. At the present time, those accommodations have been reduced below ten millions, being less than half of the former period. Now, it is believed, and the opinion is sustained by the facts and experience of other states, that the institution which is contemplated by the bill before you, Mr. Chairman, would be enabled to restore the amount of those facilities, with infinite advantages to the people, and the abundant repletion of the treasury, beyond indeed, the gross receipts of the present revenue by many folds, and all this without an injury to the existing banks, in which the state is interested; and while those privileged incorporations are collecting taxes from the people in the city of Baltimore, and three or four of the counties only, under the guise of interest or loans, to the annual amount of 5 or 600,000 dollars, the bank of the state would receive their voluntary contributions in other counties to an equal sum; and, if the sovereign right should be resumed, as it ought to be, and duly improved to the full degree of benefits of which it is susceptible, it would yield an annuity of more than a million, and make our Maryland a garden spot, the seat of learning, the central emporium of fertile commerce, mechanic arts, and beneficial sciences.

In summing up the several objections against the principle in controversy, to obviate them, said Mr. T. it would seem sufficient to offer facts, for facts, in fact, unerring facts might be opposed, in every aspect, with full success, against every effort to defeat the measure in contemplation.

With reference, again, to the supposed pledge of the public faith, to the existing grants to individuals, and the consent alleged divestment of the people's right, Mr. Teackle inquired if it could be pretended, with any semblance of common justice, that having assigned a certain portion of her high prerogative in the sovereign power of circulation, or public credit, the residue of that prerogative could not be used, by the State herself, for revenue and the general benefit of the people; and he put the case, and likened it unto the proprietor of an extensive domain, who, having ceded a certain part gratuitously to individuals, or, for a consideration however inadequate, and then, he had would the proprietor, from the mere effects of his munificence or liberality, be thus precluded from the just improvement of the valuable remainder of his estate. He pronounced the case analogous and could not doubt the proper answer.

An apprehension is entertained, as I have heard, said Mr. Teackle, that if this bill passes and becomes a law, the accommodation of the State's bank could not be commenced for a year or more, and the sensitive nerves of gentlemen are terrified from the dread of increased distresses, by reason of the anticipated curtailments of the present banks, in the mean time—but the fears of gentlemen, in that regard are entirely without cause, as the operations of the public bank could be commenced within sixty days, or, at the farthest, in three months after the enactment of the law, and the present banks would have no occasion to reduce their loans or accommodations, for reasons shewn conclusively.

Referring to a report in the Legislature of an eastern state, to prove the advantages of such institutions to industry and trade, and the whole economy of the national welfare, in the terms of the document which I hold in my hand, said Mr. T. I may truly aver that the currency which is proposed as a medium of circulation, can only act as the representatives of coin and public credit. This system of credit has now become indispensable in all commercial countries; it is the most powerful agent in generating and accelerating the prosperity of a nation; it essentially increases the active capital, which, in turn, extends the productive labour, and in producing commodities for exportation tends to a favourable commercial balance.

Together with the influence of our free institutions, an adequate supply of the circulating medium is all essential to develop the resources, and call into action the effective energies of the body politic. A free government is peculiarly adapted to the prosperous existence of such institutions, and to make them productive of the greatest advantages, they must be established upon liberal principles for the good of all, and not for the benefit of a privileged order or the favoured few.

But, Mr. Chairman, although the theme is copious, and other arguments, most incontrovertible, might be presented, I hold it to be needless to detain the Committee by additional facts or demonstrations, and, more especially, as other gentlemen, more able than myself, will succeed me to vindicate its proper merits, and illustrate its pregnant benefits. I am bound to conclude, however, said Mr. T. I am bound to render to the honourable Speaker my best acknowledgements for the several compliments bestowed upon me in reference to this and a former subject of legislation; and I discharge this duty unfeignedly, but I should thank him more for his efficient co-operation in the achievement of an institution, which I deem most important to the general welfare, and most conducive to the accommodation, and consequent happiness of individuals. I also thank the committee for their patient and polite attention to my detailed remarks upon this dry, but interesting subject.

(a) Abstract from the Official Statement of the Bank of South Carolina.

Fiscal year	Amount of capital at the end of each fiscal year.	Nett income
1812	102,346 75	5,323 21
1813	153,900 14	45,900 71
1814	338,807 14	63,022 69
1815	722,873 03	76,307 93
1816	1,052,856 65	103,818 07
1817	1,196,320 65	107,393 93
1818	1,196,320 65	100,387 37
1819	1,196,320 65	86,523 38
1820	1,196,320 65	120,073 18
1821	1,196,320 65	113,207 61
1822	1,196,320 65	116,350 59
1823	1,196,320 65	115,042 96
1824	1,196,320 65	70,500 00
1825	1,196,320 65	

Gross income in 13 years 1,127,174 66.
The income of 1825 was reduced by special reservations, the official returns for 1826, 1827, 1828 and 1829, manifest a continuous course of successful operation, and consequent prosperity.

ABSTRACT.

(b) Statement of sundry Banks in the State of Maryland, as reported to the legislature on the 3d February, 1829, by the Treasurer of the western shore.

Title of the Banks	Specie	Notes & Discounts
Bank of Baltimore	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bank of Annapolis	100,000	100,000
Bank of Pocomoke	100,000	100,000
Bank of St. Michaels	100,000	100,000
Bank of Cambridge	100,000	100,000
Bank of Havre de Grace	100,000	100,000
Bank of New Market	100,000	100,000
Bank of Port Deposit	100,000	100,000
Bank of Pikesville	100,000	100,000
Bank of Rockville	100,000	100,000
Bank of Upper Meriden	100,000	100,000
Bank of West River	100,000	100,000
Bank of Woodstock	100,000	100,000
Bank of York	100,000	100,000
Total City and County Banks	3,200,000	3,200,000

N. B. The cents are omitted in the foregoing abstract.

In the statement of the Union Bank of Maryland, the "specie" includes the "notes of specie paying banks," and their "notes in circulation" includes "debts due to Banks, in corporations, and individuals," also, in the statement of the Hagerstown Bank, "specie funds" is included in their representation of "specie on hand"—these are terms so vague and indefinite that the truth cannot be ascertained from them.

It is as well, to be remarked that the several statements are exhibited under different dates, varying from December 22d, 1828, to January the 12th, 1829, during which interval of time very considerable mutations may have occurred; and it may be presumed that the most favourable day was selected by each institution; from all which it may be inferred that the actual amount of specie in the Banks of this state, is far below the apparent aggregate of their several statements.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress dated Washington, D. C. February 10, 1830.
"In reply to your request for information on the subject of our financial institution, I have to remark that the State of Alabama has for some years had a bank in successful operation, upon the plan you mention—it is purely the property of the people, and the dividends are applied to their exclusive benefit. I send you the last official report of the situation of our institution, which proves the expediency of this improvement of the sovereign right for the supply of revenue, and the common convenience of the people, while it demonstrates the gross injustice of any transfer of this high and valuable prerogative of the state for the special benefit of a favoured few, or privileged order of individuals."

Extract from the Report of the Joint Committee, appointed by the General Assembly to examine into the situation and condition of the State Bank.

"The paper marked B. exhibits an exposure of the operations of the Bank, since January 7th, 1828, to the 8th inst. inclusive, by which it will appear that the Bank is liable for the amount of its notes in circulation and the amount due to individual depositors, making an aggregate of \$659,293 83. To meet this liability, the bank possesses funds of the following description, viz:—Specie, \$127,569 68; notes of other solvent Banks, principally United States, \$73,393; Bills of Exchange payable at Mobile and New Orleans, \$686,927 09, most readily available for any emergency. These several sums added to the amount due from other Banks on account, the sum of \$28,376 83, making a total of \$216,293 62, besides this amount, most readily convertible into funds to meet any exigency, the bank has due it, on notes discounted, \$237,060 73; making a grand total of \$1,153,354 36, leaving an excess, including real estate and furniture, of \$494,647 62, above what it is liable for, presenting a view of its concerns highly flattering, and thereby creating an unshaken confidence in its solvency—and as the committee believe realizing in the fullest extent the objects for which it was established, and which objects cannot be defeated under an impartial, able and judicious directory. The committee cannot conclude without bestowing due praise on the Cashier and Clerks of the Bank, for the alacrity and ability with which they discharge the incessant and laborious duties assigned them."

DAVID MOORE,	Committee on part.
ELISHA YOUNG,	H. Representatives.
J. B. CLARK,	Committee on part.
JOHN WATKINS,	H. Representatives.
JOHN B. HOGAN,	Committee on part.
J. W. GARTH,	of Senate.

From the statements accompanying the foregoing report, the following facts are elicited, to wit:—that

The Capital Stock is	2495,563
Notes in circulation	527,637
Specie funds, including bills of exchange, payable at Mobile and New Orleans, most readily available for any emergency	842,900

Besides which, the bank of the State of Alabama, holds the notes of other institutions, principally those of the Bank of the United States, for

By which it appears that the notes in circulation exceed, and their specie funds are nearly double, the entire capital of the bank.

Now with a view to demonstrate the superior credit of a Sovereign State, in the improvement of this prerogative, the subjoined exhibit, taken from the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is presented by way of contrast, viz:

Banks in the District of Columbia	Capital	Notes in circulation	Specie funds
Bank of Washington	479,120	68,064	19,633
Bank of the Metropolis	500,000	59,780	29,806
Patriotic Bank of Washington	250,000	100,068	20,591
F. & M. Bank of George Town	485,900	171,906	36,55
Union Bank of Georgetown	478,000	152,945	31,151
Bank of Alexandria	500,000	108,867	21,281
Bank of Potomac	590,900	158,399	38,316

Totals, \$3,193,020 780,029 197,953

The foregoing comparison is pregnant with facts, which are calculated to induce the most interesting reflections, and if further proofs, in demonstration of the great value of the improvement in contemplation were necessary, the late report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, upon the statements of sundry banks in this state, might be contrasted, not only with the situation and resources of the Bank of the State of Alabama, but with the public banks of Georgia, of Tennessee and of South Carolina, which severally belong to those States exclusively, and are conducted by public officers for the sole benefit of their revenue, and the general convenience of their population.

(d) Aggregate of specie in the several banks of this state from their own statements as reported by the treasurer of the Western Shore, 832 525

Productive capital of invested monies in the treasury consisting of funded debt of the United States, and stock held by the state in different banks, 935 601

(e) Amendment proposed in lieu of the first section.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That there shall be established an institution to be styled The Bank of the State of Maryland, and that the concerns of the said bank shall be conducted and controlled, under the management of a President and five Directors, for the sole and exclusive benefit of the state, and the accommodation of the people; and that the said President and Directors shall be appointed by the general assembly of Maryland, on the recommendation of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, two thirds of the members present in each branch of the said assembly concurring in such appointments; and the directors to be appointed shall divide themselves, by lot, into five classes, one of which classes shall become vacant, in succession, at the end of each year, and the vacancy shall be supplied as aforesaid; and in all appointments of President and Directors it shall be the duty of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to recommend for such appointments, persons of experience in men and things, of integrity and sound discretion, independent of any concern with, or interest in, any other monied institution, or any concern in any hazardous speculation; and the same rule shall be made to apply to the President and Directors of the State's Bank in their elections of all subordinate officers, agents and servants, and more particularly to the appointment of Cashier of the said bank and the said President; and Directors so to be appointed as aforesaid, under the restrictions and limitations of this act, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, subject to removal by the executive, upon the recommendation of the general assembly, two thirds of the members present in each branch thereof concurring as aforesaid—Provided always that no person shall be appointed, nor removed from, any office in the said bank on account of his political opinion.

THE BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In further refutation of the scandalous stories respecting the Bank of the State of South Carolina, the following information from undoubted sources, is submitted:

Extract of a letter from a Senator of the State of South Carolina, who has been a member of their legislature, and a director of their state bank since its establishment in 1812, dated Columbia, S. C. Feb. 6, 1830.

"Our institution continues in successful operation, still retaining the unshaken and entire confidence of the public. Although all our banks are very sound, and in full credit, yet the people entertain a manifest preference for the notes of the Bank of the State of S. Carolina, and I believe if the capital were doubled, it would be acted upon with a proportionate advantage to the treasury of the state, and to the people."

Extract of another letter from a Senator of the same state in the Congress of the United States, dated Washington, D. C. Feb. 9, 1820.

"I have had the pleasure to receive your letter inquiring as to the success of the bank of the State of South Carolina, and in reply can only say generally that it has been, and continues to be, a profitable institution—The state is the sole proprietor of the stock—it is a specie bank, and in addition, the faith of the state is pledged for the redemption of its notes." It will be remarked that both of the letters, from which the foregoing are extracts, were written since the delivery of the speech of Mr. Traskle in the debate on the bill to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of St. Mary's county, dated Feb. 5, 1830.

"I have attentively read, and seriously deliberated upon, the matter of your report up on the memorials of sundry citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State's Bank, to be founded on the invested monies in the treasury, for the supply of revenue and the general benefit of the people—and as far as my reflection carries me, I cannot doubt of the great advantages that would result to the finances of the state and the convenience of the citizens, as well as to the interests of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the common improvements of every class, from the operations of the plan proposed. For when we regard the very small amount of circulating medium, with reference to population and property, we perceive that a limit has been put to the vastness of common objects, which the closeness and the variety of our agricultural and commercial connections necessarily involve.

The United States may now contain about fourteen millions of inhabitants, with a specie currency of not more than three dollars per capita while in England, whose population may equal ours, the amount of specie per capita, is two pounds ten shillings sterling—This enormous difference at once shows the actual want of money for the common convenience of society; and great objects of amelioration. Good paper, to all intents and purposes, is as useful in our internal concerns as the coins of precious metals;—and the great desideratum is a monied capacity available without a burlesque on the people, or on the treasury. This the state possesses, and the realization of your theory would materially increase the source from which it is derived—The main object to be accomplished, is the enhancement of our fiscal means, and the concerns of individuals would be benefited by the augmentation of money in circulation at moderate interest, adequately secured, under ample guards and precautions—The question arises, is not the whole property of the State of Maryland a better basis for a currency than the notes of banks reiving upon a few thousand dollars of specie, which will disappear in the time of need? And who will deny it—A bank established upon so broad a basis, would naturally call into action a vast amount of labour, industry and enterprise—and while the currency has decreased in an inverse ratio to the increase of population, our property, and particularly our lands, has diminished proportionately in value—out, in a season of adequate circulation we could improve our estates, educate our children, and contribute in a variety of ways to the promotion of our comforts and social happiness—Nay, when money is plenty, interest will be low; farmers may erect barns, establish mills, and enrich the country—Freedom, wealth, industry and independence, all depend upon it essentially. But what is the present condition of the people? there are many sellers and but few buyers, which is a proof of the want of money, a feeling depreciation in the value of lands and labour, and surely there can be no danger of the institution becoming a potent instrument of political corruption on the one hand, and of party vengeance on the other—This apprehension could interpose no substantial objection to the proposition. My wish is that your theories may be verified to the great fiscal interest of the State, and the great accommodation of every deserving individual of it."

REMARKS—In estimating the quantum of specie in the United States, it is presumed that this respectable and highly intelligent gentleman had reference to the currency of every description, as it is believed that the actual coin in circulation, does not amount to one dollar per capita, perhaps far short of it—while the effective money of England, including the variety of public securities which there assume the character, and perform the functions of circulating medium, may exceed the ratio of two hundred dollars per capita—and the extraordinary and progressive increase of her productions may be mainly ascribed to the vast and vigorous action of that motive power to her industry and enterprise.

Extract of another letter from St. Mary's county, same date—

"With respect to the policy of a State Bank which seems theory in Maryland, is made very practicable by the experience of South Carolina and other states. If a due regard for our rights, or the Sovereignty of the States, is to become more orthodox, I cannot well imagine a surer guarantee than a full participation, by the States, in the fiscal concerns of the country, by the aid of institutions emanating from and responsible to the State Legislature—The means of such an institution would certainly be equal to any of the banks, and being regularly the object of popular observation, might be relied on for good credit—We have no banks now of general utility—from the United States' Bank down, they may all be considered as mere brokers, establishments, under the control of monied men, who have retired from commerce and trade to the mere traffic in paper, according to the exigencies of the people—If your project is to embark on a crusade for popularity, I fear it will not answer."

REMARKS—The brief views of this enlightened gentleman, must be admitted to be correctly stated, and correct in principle—Had he been acquainted with the legislative course of the person to whom they were addressed, he could not have supposed that the projected bank was a mere expedient for popularity—on the contrary, that gentleman would have believed that the cynosure of the person referred to, has mainly been the public good. He might say with truth, that under the guidance of a patriotic impulse, he has entertained a spirit of philanthropy with but little alloy of any sinister or sordid motive—and although his views have been misconceived or distorted designedly—his substance wasted by accidents or combinations, and his name of the subject of vituperation, yet animated by considerations of superior import, he has

supported measures, which were highly obnoxious to the misconceptions of his constituents, without regard to consequences, and in the prosecution of his adopted course, under the sanction of his judgment and conscience it is not his practice to look back, nor to abate in efforts to achieve an object which he deems essential to the general welfare.

STATE BANK.

In the late debate, in the House of Delegates, upon the bill to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland it was strongly contended that Kentucky had sustained heavy losses from their public bank, but it has turned out, as appears from the proceedings of their legislature, that instead of losses, immense profits have been derived to their treasury from that source—and that, in consequence of the prosperous issue of their experiments through a series of nine years, the proposition now is to take the whole business of banking into the hands of the state, for the great improvements of internal communication, and the public instruction of all their youth, in primary schools throughout the state as well as for the general benefit and accommodation of all the people. And although it was urged by the friends of the measure, that the case of the Commonwealth's Bank bore no analogy to the institution which they proposed, it having been founded entirely upon a different principle, yet the eventual success of that bank, against the greatest disadvantages, is strong proof of the superior credit and consequent profit of a State's Bank over special privileges to individuals, for the sole support of the monied interest.

From the Philadelphia E. Post.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.
It is stated in the preamble to a resolution pending in the legislature of Kentucky, that State has realised, in the course of nine years on a capital of about half a million of dollars invested as stock in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a sum exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, producing a profit clear of all expenses, greater than the amount of the original capital. In consequence of this profitable concern, the proposition now is to take the whole business of banking into the hands of the state, establish Banks wherever wanted, and appropriate the profits to internal improvements and education.

LIST OF LAWS

Made and passed at December session, 1830.

1. An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Dorchester county into election districts.
2. An act to authorise George Reed William Whitely and William E. Lockwood, as trustees of Caleb Lockwood, to sell the unexpired term of service of certain negroes in the state of Delaware.
3. An act for the benefit of the German Baptist or Tunker's Society of Frederick county.
4. An act to authorise the justices of the Levy Court of Allegany county to shut up certain streets and alleys in the town of Cumberland in Allegany county.
5. An act to change the name of William W. Williams of Dorchester county, to that of William W. Thompson.
6. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to authorise the laying out and opening a road through a part of Frederick, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties.
7. An act to alter the law in relation to the compensation of Judges of Elections in the city of Baltimore.
8. A supplement to the act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools in Anne Arundel county.
9. An act to authorise the bringing into this state the negro slaves therein mentioned.
10. An act to appoint commissioners for the purpose of dividing Dorchester county into eight separate Election Districts.
11. An act empowering and directing the commissioners of Cecil county to build two fire proof offices for the use of the Clerk of the county and Register of Wills for the safe keeping of the records appertaining to their respective offices, in the town of Elkton.
12. An act supplemental to an act, entitled, An act for the regulation and improvement of the village of Denton in Caroline county, and for other purposes.
13. An act to change the time of holding the November term of Somerset county court.
14. An act for the benefit of Henry W. Fitzhugh, now of the city of Annapolis.
15. An act for the relief of George Shrover, late of Loudan county, Virginia, and now confined for debt in the jail of Allegany county.
16. An act to divorce John Russell and Eleanor his wife of Charles county.
17. An act to authorise and require Jacob T. Towson, of the town of Williamsport in Washington county, to pay over to the Burgess and Commissioners of said town a sum therein mentioned.
18. An act to alter and repeal the act, entitled, An act to alter the present mode of appointing the justices of the Levy Court of Dorchester county, so that each Election District may have one member, passed at December session, 1823, chap. 36.
19. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Pittston Coal Company.
20. An act to confirm certain proceedings of the Levy Court of Somerset county, and for other purposes.
21. An act to provide for electing commissioners for Washington county, and prescribing their powers and duties.
22. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to authorise the persons therein named, to build a Methodist meeting house on the public ground in Chestertown, in Kent county, passed at November session 1801, chapter 37.
23. An act to revive an act authorising the

24. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Steam Navigation Company, passed at December session 1823, chap. 173.
25. An act to provide for electing commissioners for Allegany county, and prescribing their powers and duties.
26. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of John Ainsworth administrator of Robert Ainsworth, late collector of taxes for the city of Baltimore, (deceased) and his securities.
27. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned.
28. An act for the benefit of Richard Beall, sheriff of Allegany county.
29. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the construction of a canal through Frederick county.
30. An act to appoint commissioners to establish the boundary line between Harford and Cecil counties.
31. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.
32. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one system the laws to direct descents.
33. An act to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Society of St. Paul's Parish Baltimore.
34. An act to change the time of holding the November term of Queen Annes county court.
35. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to change the names of the Bank of Westminster, and Office of Pay and Receipt, to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Frederick county, and to locate said bank at Frederick city with a Branch at Westminster.
36. An act to confirm and make valid a deed of trust therein mentioned.
37. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Abingdon Academy in Harford county.
38. An act to repeal a part of the act passed at November session 1793, chap. 57.
39. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to Sheriffs, and for other purposes.
40. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Universal Insurance Company of Baltimore.
41. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the President and Directors of the Firemens Insurance Company of Baltimore.
42. An act to incorporate the Baltimore & Rappahannock Steam Packet Company.
43. An act to regulate the meetings of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county.
44. An act to incorporate the Cambridge Female Academy in Dorchester county.
45. An act to divorce Barbara Bast and her husband Cornelius Bast, of Frederick county.
46. An act for the benefit of the devisees and legal representatives of Moses Robinett, of Allegany county (deceased).
47. An act to repeal all special acts of assembly for the pecuniary relief of indigent persons by county assessments in Caroline county, and for other purposes.
48. An act to authorise Thompson F. Mason, of Alexandria, District of Columbia, to hire, remove to, or to work on Fair Island, in the Potomac river, any of his slaves.
49. An act to authorise John Croft of Baltimore county to hold real estate.
50. An act to incorporate the trustees of Saint Charles College.
51. An act to authorise equitable assignees to sue in their own names.
52. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Phoenix Shot Tower Company of Baltimore.
53. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the quality of silver plate manufactured and sold, or offered for sale, in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.
54. An act to incorporate the Black Water and Parson's creek Canal Company, in Dorchester county.
55. An act to authorise Benjamin Chew, junior, of the city of Philadelphia, to sell out of this state certain negro slaves, who are slaves for a term of years.
56. An act to preserve the side walks in the village of Liberty in Frederick county.
57. An act to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners in Worcester county.
58. An act to divorce Catharine Myers and her husband Daniel Myers, of Frederick county.
59. An act to divorce Otho William Callis, from his wife Jane Ashton Callis.
60. An act to incorporate the Cambridge Fire Company in Dorchester county.
61. An act to revive and extend the charter of the Planters' Bank of Prince-George's county, so as to enable the institution gradually to wind up its affairs.
62. An act for the relief of Isaac Coale.
63. An act to regulate the manner of granting out county pensions for Anne Arundel county.
64. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to authorise the New-Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike Company, to make a rail road from Frenchtown, on Elk river, to the Delaware line, in a direction towards Newcastle.
65. An act for the relief of Alphonso C. Johnson, an imprisoned debtor, in the jail of Harford county.
66. An act to alter the present mode of appointing the justices of the levy court for Montgomery county, so that each election district may have one member.
67. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a Lurpike road from the line of the District of Columbia, where it crosses the road leading from Georgetown to Fredericktown, through Montgomery and Frederick counties, to Fredericktown, passed at Nov. session, 1805.

Metecological Table kept by a Gentleman, residing near South River Bridge.

Table with columns for date and weather conditions. Includes entries for January and February with various weather descriptions like 'Clear, mild; light breeze' and 'Cloudy; rain; tremendous blow at night'.

Remarkable Eclipse of the Sun. It appears by the American Almanac, that on the 13th of Feb. 1831, there will be an eclipse of the sun, which will be very large throughout the United States, and actually annular in one third of them.

We learn, says the Boston Courier, that the following losses have fallen on the Insurance Companies of Boston, during the last week: \$20,750 on ship John Adams, from New Orleans for New York; \$10,000 on ship Octavia, run on shore in entering the port of Havre and condemned; \$10,000 on cargo of brig Larch, ashore on Long Island; \$8,000 on brig Goliath, ashore on the coast of France; cargo, 1000 bags of cotton, not known where insurance is effected; \$3000 on schooner Superior, abandoned at sea, with various other small losses not enumerated; \$14,000 on meeting house in Hanover street; \$2,500 on tracts, books, &c. in the same house.

It was in use among the Athenians, for six persons annually to examine the contradictory titles of their laws; and propose to the people such of them as could not be reconciled, that some certain resolutions might be taken about them. According to which example the legislatures of every State, should once in three or five years, as it shall seem proper, take a review of the contrarities in law; but let them first be inspected, and prepared by Committees appointed for the purpose, and then brought up for the General Assembly to fix and establish what shall be appointed by vote.—Lord Bacon.

Fanny Wright has chartered a vessel at New-Orleans, for the transportation of herself and thirty slaves, to St. Domingo, where she proposes to settle and establish them in freedom.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and City of Annapolis.

FELLOW CITIZENS, At the solicitation of many of my friends I am induced to come before the public as a candidate for the Sheriffship, at the ensuing election, and flatter myself, favoured with the confidence of a free and generous public, to discharge the duties incumbent on me with faithfulness and promptitude.

LEVI CHANEY.

MR. GREEN:—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffship of Anne-Arundel county, by

MANY VOTERS.

Annapolis Tobacco Inspection. NOTICE. ON Monday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. the Books will be opened at William's Hotel, to receive subscription, for stock in the Annapolis Tobacco Inspection, agreeable to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

H. MAYNARD, JAS. SHAW, L. NETH.

March 4. O. HAYDEN, DENTIST, RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity. He is at Mrs. Robinson's. Feb. 25.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Scrivener, deceased, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March next, the following property, viz. part of a tract or parcel of land, called

MOREHOUSE'S GENEROSITY, containing EIGHTY-FIVE acres, more or less, also part of a tract of land called GRIME'S VENTURE, containing FIFTEEN acres more or less; also part of a tract of land, called SKILL OUT, containing THIRTY ACRES, more or less.

THE TERMS OF SALE. Are, one third of the purchase money to be paid in four months from the day of sale, the balance in eight months from the day of sale, the whole to be secured by bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, is authorized to make a good and sufficient deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers. The creditors of said William Scrivener, deceased, are hereby required to file their claims, properly authenticated, in the Chancery office, within four months from the said day of sale.

GREENBURY GAITHER.

March 4. IN CHANCERY, 25th February, 1850. Richard Kirby and James Tongue.

vs. Roger B. Taney, Octavius C. Taney, and Michael Taney, Junior.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the payment of a judgment recovered by Richard Kirby, for the use of James Tongue vs. Michael Taney, Jr. in Calvert county court.

The bill states that at Calvert county court, May term, 1815, the complainant, Richard Kirby, recovered a judgment against the said Michael Taney, Junior, for the sum of three hundred dollars, with interest from the 12th day of June 1808, and that at May term 1828, a fiat was issued on a second scire facias, issued on the said judgment, which judgment has been entered for the use of the complainant, James Tongue. That on the 15th day of July 1819, a certain Michael Taney, Senior, the father of the said Michael Taney, Junior, by deed duly executed, acknowledged and recorded, conveyed certain land and personal property to the defendants, Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney, their heirs and assigns, in trust, that the said Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney, and the survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of said survivor, shall hold and possess the said lands and personal estate, and receive the rents, issues and profits thereof, and after deducting the expenses of cultivating the same, shall pay annually to the said Michael Taney, Junior, one thousand dollars during his life, and after such payment, shall apply whatever residue may remain to pay off all such debts as are now due and owing from the said Michael Taney, Senior, and whenever the said debts shall be fully paid and extinguished, then in trust to apply all the rents, issues and profits thereof (after defraying expenses) to the said Michael Taney, Senior, during his life, and after his death to hold the said lands, or such part thereof, as shall not have been sold under this deed, and personal property in trust for the use of Michael Taney, Junior, Roger B. Taney, Augustus Taney, Octavius C. Taney, Dorothy Taney and Sophia T. Taney, the children of Michael Taney, Senior, their heirs and assigns forever, as tenants in common and not as joint tenants, to be equally divided between them, share and share alike, with power to the said Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney, when ever they should see fit to sell the said property for the objects and purposes of the said trust. That the said Michael Taney, Senior, is dead, and that the said Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney have sold the whole of the said property conveyed to them, and that the amount of sales is about twenty-five thousand dollars. That all the debts of the said Michael Taney, Senior, have been paid, and that there is in the hands of the said Roger B. Taney, and Octavius C. Taney, a large amount of funds belonging to the said Michael Taney, Junior, under the trusts of the said deed. The bill charges that the said James Tongue, as assignee of said judgment, (no part of which has been paid,) is entitled to payment of the same out of the said sales, in preference to the other creditors of the said Michael Taney, Junior, the said judgment being the oldest judgment against the said Michael Taney, Junior, and the said fund being to be considered as land. The bill prays that a decree may be passed for the payment of the amount of said judgment out of the fund in the hands of the said Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney in preference to the other creditors of the said Michael Taney, Junior, and for general relief. And it is stated in the said bill that the said Michael Taney, Junior, resides out of the State of Maryland. It is there upon, this 25th day of February, 1850, by Theodore Bland, Chancellor, adjudged and ordered, That the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, before the last day of March next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first day of July next, to shew cause, if any he have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. March 4.

JAMES H. WATKINS, ATTORNEY at law offers his professional services to the Public. His office is adjoining that of N. Brewer, Esq. and nearly opposite the Farmers Bank of Md. Feb. 25.

DANIEL HART

Inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, a Large and general assortment of GOODS

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, CUT & PLAIN GLASS, QUEENSWARE, BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY FLOUR

BACON & PORK, HERRINGS and MACKERELL, which he is disposed to sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOOK BINDING. In all its variety executed in the most approved manner.

BLANK BOOKS. Of every description, made to order.

Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, suitable for public offices. Feb. 11.

IN CHANCERY, February, 23, 1850.

ORDERED That the sale made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, trustee in the case of Martin Pinkney vs Thomas Allein, adm'r of William Weems, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 23d. day of April next, provided a copy of this order be published in one of the Annapolis newspapers, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 23d. day of March next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$498.

True Copy. Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg Cur Can. Feb. 23.

By His Excellency, THOMAS KING CARROLL, Governor of Maryland.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS satisfactory information has reached this Department, that a most atrocious murder was committed on Thursday night of the 21st January last, on the road leading from Baltimore city to Frederick, near Stone's Tavern, on the body of a negro man named Harry, formerly the slave of George Howard, Esq. of Elk-Ridge, Anne Arundel county, by some person or persons unknown.

And whereas it is of the first importance to society that the perpetrators of such crimes should be brought to justice, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of

\$50 DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall apprehend and lodge in any jail, the person or persons who committed the above act, so that he, she or they be convicted thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this 22d day of February, 1850.

THOMAS KING CARROLL, [SEAL.] By command of His Excellency the Governor, JAMES MURRAY, Clk. of the Council.

To be published in the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore Republican, American and United States Telegraph. Feb 25.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. THAT the subscribers of St. Mary's county, who have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Williams, 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 subscribers, at or before the 2nd day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 17th day of February, 1850.

MARY ANN WILLIAMS, Adm'rs. WARING F. MOORE, 4w Feb 25.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. THAT the subscribers of St. Mary's county, who have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Redman, 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 26th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 17th day of February, 1850.

HELEN REDMAN, Adm'rs. JOHN H. BEAN, 4w Feb 25.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county, who have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Richardson, 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 26th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of February, 1850.

JONATHAN BOHANNAN, Adm'r. Feb. 25 4w

IN CHANCERY,

2d February, 1830.
Benjamin R. Morgan

Alexander C. Golden, Alexander Calder, Mary Ann Calder, William Calder and others.

The object of this bill is to obtain payment of the sum of one hundred and twenty seven dollars and ninety cents, with interest thereon from the 24th day of September 1803.

The bill states that heretofore, in virtue of a decree of this court, the real estate of one William Slukey was sold for the payment of his debts; that the complainant amongst others, filed his claim with the vouchers thereof, against said real estate, but the same being informal, it was on the 9th day of July 1803, agreed between the complainant and others interested in said estate, that the complainant should file a bill of complaint in order to try the validity of his said claim; and that the other creditors of Slukey, whose claims were then established, should be permitted to draw their proportions of the proceeds upon their respective giving bond with surety to refund what he or she should so draw, with interest, to satisfy the proportion that should be due from such person to the complainant on the establishment of his claim or of any part thereof.

That in pursuance of said agreement, the auditor reported an account, whereby the net proceeds of said sale were apportioned amongst said creditors, exclusive of the complainant: And the same was confirmed, and the proceeds directed to be paid over upon the claimant's giving bond as required by the agreement. That by said account a certain William Embleton was made entitled to receive the sum of two hundred and twenty-three pounds, eight shillings and six pence current money, and gave bond, with a certain James Parker as his surety, and with condition as required by the said agreement which bond was approved of the 26th day of September 1803, and on that day he received the said sum of money.

That the complainant in pursuance of said agreement filed his bill in this court, and it was thereon proceeded so that on the 1st day of December 1825, the auditor reported sundry accounts whereby said Embleton's proportion of the complainant's claim is stated to be one hundred and twenty seven dollars and ninety cents, and that said accounts were subsequently confirmed by order of the Court of Chancery, and said order was affirmed by the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore. That said Embleton is dead, having made his will, whereby he devised all the residue of his real and personal estate to the said James Parker, who was also left executor thereof. And that said James Parker by his last will devised the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife Catherine Parker, and his niece Mary Couden since married to the defendant William Thomas, of John. That Catherine Parker is since dead, leaving certain of the defendants her heirs at law, of whom the said Alexander Calder, Mary Ann Calder and William Calder are non residents. And the complainant charges that the estate of said Embleton and Parker in the hands of all and every of the defendants is chargeable with his said claim.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Annapolis at least once in each of three successive weeks before the sixth day of March next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the substance and object of this bill, in order that they may appear in this court on or before the fifth day of June next to answer the premises, and shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb. 11

FOR SALE, OR RENT,

THE subscriber wishes to sell, or rent her present residence.

MARY STEELE.

Feb. 18.

TO RENT,

ONE of the new BRICK BUILDINGS near the court house. It has heretofore been occupied as a lawyer's office, but will conveniently accommodate a small family. Apply to the subscriber.

Jan 21. JOHN RIDOUT.

Anne-Arundel County Court, October Term.

ON application to Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Thomas T. McPherson, praying for the benefit of the act, for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Thomas T. McPherson, having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland, two years next, preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security, for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed a trustee, by the said court, appointed a good and sufficient deed, for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel, and bedding of himself and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule; it is, therefore, ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said Thomas T. McPherson, be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of said county, and that the said petitioner by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in the city of Annapolis, for three months, successively, before the said third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear on that day, before said court to shew cause if any they have, why the said Thomas T. McPherson should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly, and the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test. W. S. Green.

Jan. 14.

COACH MAKING.



WILLIAM CARROLL,
MAKER AND REPAIRER OF ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES & HARNESS.

GRATEFUL for the encouragement he hath heretofore received, takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its variety, at the old stand at the N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & FRIDAY STREETS, near the Centre Market, BALTIMORE.

Persons having CARRIAGES to REPAIR or ALTER to the prevailing fashions, or to remedy any defect in running or other inconvenience, will find it to their advantage to favour him with their patronage, as from his long and tried experience, and the moderate prices for which he is determined to do work, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES sold on commission or taken on storage at his repository, where they will be perfectly secured from the weather or other injury, and where every attention will be paid to them, and where they may be taken out or put in at any time without inconvenience.

N. B. Several NEW & SECOND HAND GIGS, with a number of other CARRIAGES of various descriptions for sale on very accommodating terms.

Jan 21

FRESH 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 CASSIMERES,

And Variety of VESTINGS,

Of the latest patterns; with an assortment of Stocks, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk Hosiery, &c.

All of which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual men.

October 1.

23

WILLIAM BRYAN

Merchant Tailor,

Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large Stock of

FASHIONABLE GOODS

Very superior in colours and quality; all of which he will be happy to make up for his friends and the public, on moderate terms.

He has just received his Fall Fashions from New York.

True copy. Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Oct 15

NEW FANCY STORE,

ANN KARNEY

BEGS leave to announce to the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that she has just returned from the city of Baltimore, with a fine assortment of

FANCY GOODS

Of the latest New York & Baltimore Fashions, and has commenced business in the stand nearly opposite to William's Hotel, where Ladies can obtain all kind of articles in the

Millenary and Manua Making

line of business. She also has, and intends to keep various articles for the use of Gentle men. She announces also, that she will in a few days be joined by a lady, together acquainted with the aforementioned lines of business. She ventures to assert that she will be able to dispose of her goods at reduced prices as they can be obtained at in the city of Baltimore, and therefore respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—All orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

Nov 26

For Sale or Rent,

THE House lately in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah E. Boyd, 33 North East Street. For further information enquire of the subscriber.

Aug 13 H. RAY.

LABOURERS.

THE subscriber wishes to hire fifteen or twenty stout Servants, by the year, for which liberal wages will be given—Enquire of William Brown of Ben in Annapolis, or RICHARD GREEN, Manager of Elk Ridge Furnace.

July 23

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Office to the House contiguous to his residence in Prince-George's street, near the Dock.

JAMES MURRAY.

Oct 22

GLADES BUTTER.

300 lbs. Superior Egg Butter, Best White Wheat Family Flour, Fresh Roll Butter, daily expressed, Malaga Grapes, in nice order, Malaga Dates Raisins, Baste Currants, Fresh Prunes, Turkey Figs, Havana Oranges, Lisbon Lemons, Bordeaux Almonds, English Walnuts, Soft Shell Filberts, Madeira Wine in Bottles, Vintage of 1824, Do do in Wood do, India Madeira in Bottles, very old, Champagne, Lisbon, Scicily, Cete and Claret Wines, Choice Cognac Brandy, 12 years old, Do do do six, Eye Whiskey 5 years old, highly approved, Peach Brandy, pure and fine, Jamaica Spirit, 300 P. extra flavoured Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Champagne Glasses, with a good assortment of Cut Glass, and other reasonable articles.

For Sale by, JOHN WILMOT, Jan. 7.

IN CHANCERY,

24th February, 1830.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, vs.

Notley Young, Marsham Warring and Others.

THE Bill in this case states that in April, seventeen hundred and ninety eight, Thomas Simm Lee, executed to the complainant, his bond for six thousand pounds sterling money, conditioned for the payment of three thousand pounds, with Marsham Warring and Notley Young as his securities.

It states that the said Warring and Young are dead, and that they did not leave personal estate enough for the payment of their debts. The bill prays a decree for a sale of certain real estate, left by the said Young, for that purpose. It is stated that Joseph, Ann Maria, and Mary Pearson, Benjamin and Henry Young, Eleanor and Edward Brook, Natley Young, of Nicholas, Ignatius F. George Washington, Benjamin Dorrick, and Aloysias Young, Nicholas Young, Ann Casenave, and Thomas, Edward, Notley and Ignatius Fenwick, some of the defendants and representatives of Notley Young, aforesaid, deceased, and defendants in said bill live beyond the limits of the state of Maryland. Whereupon, it is ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order, and the substance of said bill to be published in a newspaper printed in Annapolis, three successive weeks before the 29th day of March next, give notice to the said absent defendants, to appear in this court by solicitor or in person, on or before the first day of July next, to shew cause why the decree should not pass as prayed.

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

F. b. 25. 2

IN CHANCERY,

9th February, 1830.

ORDERED That the sale made and reported by John W. Ringrose, trustee, in the case of Bullitt vs. Fluehart, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on or before the tenth day of April next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis once a week for three successive weeks before the tenth day of March next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$5174.

True copy. Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb. 11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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 Jesse Thompson 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 22d day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 22d day of January.

Thomas Thompson, Adm'r.

Feb. 18. 3

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the Court House, City of Annapolis, on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of ascertaining the expenses of the county, and laying the levy.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk

Feb 4.

ESTRAYS.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice, that she hath taken up two Stray Cattle, trespassing on her enclosures, near South River Bridge, which said cattle hath been trespassing as aforesaid, ever since the first part of May last, viz: One a Cow, red and white, with a crop on each ear; and a slit in the right, & swallow fork in the left; the other a Bull yearling with the same marks, black or brindle, and white; the owner or owners of the aforesaid Cattle are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Eleanor Woodfield.

Feb. 18. 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Shaw, dec'd. are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of March next, as further indulgence cannot be allowed.

Wm. BROWN, of Ben. } Ex'rs.
J. M. ROBINSON. }

Jan 21

Boarding House.

(REMOVAL.)

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she has removed from the house she lately occupied, near the Protestant Church, to the well known stand in FRANCIS STREET formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and since by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. Aona Gambrell, which is now undergoing repairs, and will be made a comfortable and agreeable place of residence for Members of the Legislature, or others visiting the city.

Having a good STABLE, well supplied with Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. together with a CARRIAGE HOUSE, and PUMP of good Water in the yard, gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well taken care of by a good Ostler.

Her TABLE will always be supplied with the best the Markets afford—Charges moderate, and no exertions wanting to render general satisfaction to all who may favour her with their patronage.

Boarders will be taken by the Year, Week or Day, on moderate terms.

M. ROBINSON.

Annapolis, Oct. 15.

FOR RENT,

The HOUSE in Corn Hill street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Richard Ridgely. For terms enquire of Mr. Richard Ridgely

Dec 10.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED by the Court, That the creditors of Benedict Johnson, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonard-Town, St. Mary's county, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

True copy. JO HARRIS, Clerk of St. Mary's county court

Dec 10

CAUTION TO HUNTERS, &C.

ALL persons are forewarned Hunting, Gunning, or in any way trespassing, on the Farms, north side of Severn, now in the occupation of the subscriber, and formerly belonging to Dr. William Hammond, and the late Allen Warfield. The law will be strictly enforced on all who may offend.

RICHARD CRISP.

Dec. 17.

GEORGE SCHWARAR, BAKER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced at their hands, and avails himself of this method to inform them that he has provided an ample supply of the very best materials to manufacture

Bread, Biscuits, Crackers and Cakes.

Unremitting attention shall be continued.

CAKES AND BISCUITS

Furnished to Shopkeepers and Country Dealers, at Baltimore Prices.

Dec. 24.

BOARDING & LODGING.

GIDEON PEARCE

BEGS leave to announce, that having rent ed the large and commodious House, recently occupied by Mrs. Robinson, near the Protestant Episcopal Church, conveniently situated to the State House, he will be prepared to accommodate with Boarding and Lodging, during the ensuing session of the legislature at least twenty gentlemen.

A few Yearly Boarders will also be taken.

Oct 8

HOUSES AND LOTS

In Annapolis, for Sale or Rent.

ONE convenient dwelling near the Town Gate, in West Street; a House, Lot, Stables, &c. near the Bath, also several other Houses and Lots in town; and two Farms in the country. Apply to the subscriber, or Mr Daniel Hart

Nov 26 J J SPEER.

CAUTION.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or in any other manner trespassing on my part of the farm called BELMONT, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

RICHARD M. CHASE.

Jan 21

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 Chester town at 6 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, 81.

March 25

BOARDING.

A private family, may be had, for one or two young Gentlemen, of correct, moral habits. Apply to the Editor of this paper.

Jan. 14th.

JOURNAL OF

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH, published by Wm. S. Green, No. 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

The primary object of the publication of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To state all changes and health, and to address a family familiar and interesting, and to give a professional opinion on all subjects, would be an obscure and unprofitable business. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation, shall be placed before them, so arranged and applied, as to conduce most effectually to their bodily comfort and mental tranquility. To whatever profession or calling they may belong, the readers of the Journal will find precepts susceptible of rational application. Air, food, exercise, the temperate use of mineral and body, climate and localities, clothing, and the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and pervading interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be mainly filled.

Recommendation of the work. We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the "Journal of Health" is conducted, and believe, that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication, which is conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D. Professors in the University of Pennsylvania.

Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. Thos. C. James, M. D. Wm. E. Horner, M. D. John G. Otto, M. D. Thos T. Hewson, M. D. Franklin Saxe, M. D. Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.

Wm. H. De Lancy, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

D. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church.

G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church.

James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.

George Weller.

Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.

Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.

Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.

John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.

Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the first Congregational Church.

W. T. Branly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star.

Geo. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.

Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Ch.

Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be added as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS: The Journal of Health, will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month. Price per annum, \$12 in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received by Judah Dobson, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octavo.

Agents: J. Dobson, 108 Chesnut St. Philadelphia; W. J. Neal, Baltimore; Wm. Burgess, 97 Fulton street, N. York; Carter & Hender, Boston; and in most of the towns in the United States.

A Specimen of the Work may be seen at this Office.

Nov. 19.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

UPON application to Anne-Arundel County Court by petition in writing, of David Ridgely, of said county, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled an act, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session 805, & the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and being attested that the said petitioner, hath resided in the state of Maryland, for two years, next preceding the date of his said petition; and being also satisfied by the certificate of the Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, that the said David Ridgely, is now in his custody for debt, and for no other cause; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed a trustee by the said court, appointed a good and sufficient deed, for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel, and bedding of himself, and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule. It is therefore ordered, and adjudged, by the said court, that the said David Ridgely, be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of said county, and that the said petitioner by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors, to be, and appear at the day and place, to shew cause if any they have, why the said David Ridgely should not have the benefit of the act of assembly, and the supplements aforesaid as prayed.

Test. Wm. S. Green.

Jan. 7. 9

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Gazette Office, price 25 cents.

"A COUNTRY CLOWN, or, DANDYISM IMPROVED," a Dramatic Medley, in one act.

Oct 29

PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE.

The Annapolis Gazette

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1830.

NO. 10.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

I wish the fashions were the same
As thirty years ago.
I can't imagine what can make
The tailors change them so;
When I was in my youth, I made
A coat of homespun do,
And thought it very fine to have
My hair tied in a que.
And in those days our breeches were
All buckled at the knee,
And silver buckles would ensure
The best of company;
Our beavers were of comely shape,
And kept off sun and rain—
Oh how I wish those broad-brimmed hats,
Would come in vogue again.
I'm troubled with a half a yard
Of cloth about my feet;
My coat is made so very small,
The lappets will hardly meet;
Tight knees are all the fashion now,
And shoes must have square toes;
Where the fashion will arrive at last,
The tailor only knows.
The dandies of the present day,
Have watch chains all of gold,
You'd think their monstrous pocket-book
Was filled with wealth untold!
My father wore a silver watch,
And eke a good steel chain,
And well I recollect his straight
Old pewter headed cane.
He owned a large and thrifty farm
Of wood and meadow land,
And always had a plenty of
The dollar coins on hand.
I guess some dandy friends of mine,
Would find it rather hard
To pay for coats they're wearing now,
At "two pounds ten per yard."
But as for me, I wish I had
My silver dollars back,
I'd recollect my father's ways,
And tread the same old track
I'd never do as I have done,
Risk hundreds on a bet,
Nor be obliged so oft to cry,
"Clean pockets here to let."

From the Boston Statesman.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

Some time ago,
I saw three fellows, clever, hale and spunky,
Taking a horn you know—
"Tacking the monkey—
"What's'er you call it when we blow.
There's nothing strange in drinking,
Or all men drink.
Some till they blink,
But I've a way of thinking,
That more get corned than
Persons dream of.
Who shew long faces with their steam off,
One pleasant day in June,
I was struggling with a fallen head,
My stomach out of tune,
Calling for something stronger far than mead,
A decent looking man
Came shivering?
Although his liver in-
side were cooking man,
And straight he posted to the bar,
Where people go who thirity are.
"I'll take a glass of gin and water,
Because I'm cold."
"Squire, where is the minister?"
"Really, Deacon, I don't know. He came
out of my house just after me, but he walked
so slow that I got out of sight of him."
"It's very strange he don't come."
"Very strange."
Here Miss Deborah Peepabout, an elderly
virgin, who held the opinion of Paul Pry, that
"the spirit of inquiry is the grand characteris-
tic of the age in which we live," and who also
felt a particular sympathy in the fate of un-
married clergymen, thrust her long nose be-
tween the Deacon and the 'Squire, and asked
"Law me! Deacon—Squire—why don't the
minister come?"
Then Miss Martha Buskbody, seeing the
Deacon, the 'Squire and Miss Peepabout, en-
gaged in a colloquy, wriggled herself into
their company and asked the same question.
Then another and another and another fol-
lowed the example, and there was quickly a
knot of people gathered round the Deacon and
the 'Squire, all asking questions which nobo-
dy could answer. The whole congregation
was in a buzz buzzing. Every one was ask-
ing where the minister was, although every
one knew that all the rest were just as igno-
rant as himself.
Bill Muggs, the sexton, kept tugging away
at the bell rope till he had tolled the people
out of patience. But we must leave the bell
tolling, and the sexton fretting, and the Dea-
con and the 'Squire and the old maids, and
all the rest of the congregation on the tenter
hooks of suspense, and go back to see what
has become of our friend Ichabod.
Ichabod had slackedened his pace after leav-
ing the house, and had fallen into a sort of re-

still or turned round; but fate and the Young
Men's Education Society had ordained other-
wise.

Ichabod had somehow or other, and most
unaccountably to himself, got the reputation
of not being remarkably knowing and acute in
the affairs of this world. He always got over-
reached in going to market, made terrible
losing bargains in sweeping even, and never
made a calculation without missing a figure.
He would throw the helve after the hatchet,
rob Peter to pay Paul, get himself April fool-
ed, run into water for fear of rain, stand in
his own sun shine, go on a Tom fool's errand,
swallow a fish story, and believe what the
newspapers said. In short, there was no making
any thing of him, so the Young Men's Educa-
tion Society determined to make him a parson.

Every body in the country knows the Young
Men's Education Society. They take it upon
them to bring up young men to the ministry,
and shew a wonderful tact in selecting the ob-
jects of their care. Like Garrick's Scotchman
who was told that his genius did not lie in
comedy, and thence concluded that it must
lie in tragedy, these sagacious people when
they find a youth not remarkably blessed with
worldly wisdom, very naturally infer that he
must be gifted with some more divine faculty,
and though in the eyes of the world he may be
an incorrigible numskull, he is to them a per-
son peculiarly fitted to become a burning and
a shining light—thus they evince a determina-
tion to verify the text of scripture, "not many
wise, &c. are called."

Now Ichabod was just the fellow for this;
he was a timorous, sheepish sort of an animal
who looked as if he did not dare to say his
soul was his own. The directors of the Young
Men's Education Society saw at the first
glance that he was exactly cut out for their
purpose; so they persuaded Ichabod to betake
himself to theological studies; there was no
difficulty in doing this, for Ichabod was never
known to be obstinate, simple soul! like Cor-
nelius Scriblerus he always agreed with the
last opinion he heard.

To make a long story short, he got through
his studies and was licensed to preach. It was
a terrible thing in his apprehension, to preach
the first sermon, as he was not remarkable for
the strength of his nerves. He bethought him-
self of the project of going into the field, hold-
ing forth to the cabbages, and fancying each
head to be an auditor. Some say he actually
did it, but this is rather dubious. However
it is certain the thing was done, if not by Ich-
abod Wing, at least by others in his line, and
to judge by the logic which many of these
gentlemen hold to their congregations, one
would imagine that they thought themselves
preaching to cabbage heads still.

But let that pass. Ichabod, after ponder-
ing a long while upon the matter, determined
to go to a distant town and make his first es-
say in the pulpit. He accordingly managed to
get himself despatched for this purpose to a
congregation at a distance where the minister
was absent on a journey for the benefit of his
health, a sort of remedy for slight diseases
very highly prized by the clergy. Ichabod
quartered himself upon the possessor of the
fattest looking farm he could espy, by which
it appears that he was not such a fool as to
despise good living, and possessed one instinct
for which men of his cloth are famous. But
let that pass also. Sunday came; Ichabod got
ready his sermon with great trepidation and
conceded it over again and again to make him-
self sure of it.

The congregation met, and the meeting house
was filled, but the minister put it off terribly.
The bell kept tolling and tolling 'till the peo-
ple thought it never would be done. They
yawned and stared about and kept peeping
out at the windows—just as if they expected
he would come sooner for that. At last Dea-
con Snacks got up and spoke to 'Squire Bar-
leycorn—
"Squire, where is the minister?"
"Really, Deacon, I don't know. He came
out of my house just after me, but he walked
so slow that I got out of sight of him."
"It's very strange he don't come."
"Very strange."
Here Miss Deborah Peepabout, an elderly
virgin, who held the opinion of Paul Pry, that
"the spirit of inquiry is the grand characteris-
tic of the age in which we live," and who also
felt a particular sympathy in the fate of un-
married clergymen, thrust her long nose be-
tween the Deacon and the 'Squire, and asked
"Law me! Deacon—Squire—why don't the
minister come?"
Then Miss Martha Buskbody, seeing the
Deacon, the 'Squire and Miss Peepabout, en-
gaged in a colloquy, wriggled herself into
their company and asked the same question.
Then another and another and another fol-
lowed the example, and there was quickly a
knot of people gathered round the Deacon and
the 'Squire, all asking questions which nobo-
dy could answer. The whole congregation
was in a buzz buzzing. Every one was ask-
ing where the minister was, although every
one knew that all the rest were just as igno-
rant as himself.
Bill Muggs, the sexton, kept tugging away
at the bell rope till he had tolled the people
out of patience. But we must leave the bell
tolling, and the sexton fretting, and the Dea-
con and the 'Squire and the old maids, and
all the rest of the congregation on the tenter
hooks of suspense, and go back to see what
has become of our friend Ichabod.
Ichabod had slackedened his pace after leav-
ing the house, and had fallen into a sort of re-

verie. Finding himself rather late before he
got near the church, he resolved to make a
short cut across a field where the road made
an angle; so jumping over a stone wall he
steered directly for the church, but had not
proceeded many paces when he was startled
by a most savage and unmissable boo-boo-
ing sound in a tone of the deepest bass he ever
heard. Lifting up his eyes he beheld a furious
bull making at him with all speed and bellow-
ing like mad. It is needless to say that he
took to his heels; the bull made after him, and
Ichabod put on with all the fleetness he could
exert. Four legs were better than two, and
it was soon evident that the quadruped would
win the race. Ichabod found he could not
reach the wall before the bull would be up
with him. 'Now' thought he, 'it is all over
with me!' His shoes flew off, but the bull kept
on. He dropped his hat; but the stratagem
did not take; the bull was not to be made a
fool of. He threw his sermon behind him, but
with no better success; the bull was not to be
reasoned with; he gave the manuscript a whack
with his tail and scattered it to the four winds!
'I'm gone, I'm gone!' said Ichabod, for the
bull was close behind him; at this instant he
espied an apple tree close at hand, and sum-
moning all his remaining strength he made a
desperate leap, and was fortunate enough to
spring into the tree at the moment the bull
was at his heels.

Here was an unlooked for deliverance, but
unluckily the bull was not so easily got rid of.
Though disappointed of his prey he kept about
the tree with such a menacing disposition that
Ichabod dared not descend. It seemed as if
the malicious animal knew that he kept a con-
gregation waiting, he stuck to the spot with
such pertinacity. For two mortal hours did
the unlucky Ichabod sit perched upon the tree
in sight of the church. Every minute seemed
an age to him. He heard the bell toll, toll,
toll, and each stroke seemed the funeral knell
to his hopes.

He pictured to his fancy a crowded congre-
gation waiting in anxious suspense, and lost
in wonder and amazement at his non-appear-
ance. 'Alas!' said he to himself—

"I hear a voice you cannot hear,
Which bids me thus delay,
I see the horns you cannot see,
Which force me here to stay."

He saw the congregation come out of the
church and scatter hither and thither like
sheep without a shepherd, yet he durst not
leave the apple tree, because there was—not
a lion—but a bull in the way!

The congregation were at last fairly tired
out. Two hours had they waited, and no pa-
son came. The sexton left off tolling the bell,
and indeed it was quite time, for he had near-
ly worn the rope off. The people all came
out of the church, having after two hours de-
bating upon the matter, come to the conclu-
sion that there would be no sermon, and that
there was good ground for alarm as to the fate
of the minister. They sent off parties, east,
west, north, and south, to explore the country,
and presently Ichabod discovered a crowd ad-
vancing along the road headed by the Deacon
and the Sexton. Ichabod mustered all the
strength of his lungs and bawled out to them
like seven watchmen upon a tower. The whole
party came to a halt and gazed around with
astonishment and fear; at length they spied
something snugly roosted in the apple tree:
they took it at first for a huge black turkey-
cock, but on a nearer approach they found it
to be no other than the Reverend Parson.

Now the bull just at that moment hap-
pened to be pawing and snuffing with his nose to
the ground on the other side of the tree, so that
he was hidden from the party by a thorn bush
at its foot. The people seeing Ichabod perch-
ed on high in that same manner, were struck
dumb with amazement for a few moments.
Was the poor man bewitched? or had he run
mad, or what had possessed him to spend the
afternoon dangling like a scarecrow on the
bough of an apple tree instead of holding forth
a godly discourse in the pulpit?—For some
moments no one dared advance a step further
or speak a single word. At last Bill Muggs
the sexton plucked up courage and advanced
to the stone wall. He was an old sailor, who
within a few years had taken his land-tacks
aboard and settled himself up in the bush; he
took up the trade of a sexton because it con-
sisted in pulling a rope.—On this occasion he
undertook to be spokesman of the party, for
the Deacon was absolutely frightened. Bill
put his head over the wall, clapped his hand
up to the corner of his mouth and sung out—
"Parson ahoy!"
Ichabod lifted up his voice, like an owl in
the desert; and exclaimed "Come along! come
along! save me! save me!"
"Blast your eye-balls," said Bill, clawing
a huge quid of tobacco out of his mouth and
throwing it slap upon the ground, "why don't
you save your self?"
"I can't I can't," said Ichabod. "Drive him
away—Drive him away."
By this time some of the party, and the
Deacon among the rest, had got over the wall
and were advancing towards the tree, staring
and wondering to hear the parson talk in such
an unaccountable manner.

"Come down, come down," said the Deacon
"What have you been doing all the afternoon
in Colonel Shute's orchard?"
"Ay, ay," said Bill, "what are you about
there aloft without your hat and shoes? look-
ing for all the world like a starved monkey
sitting on a lee backstay?"

At this moment the party had got nearly up
to the tree. Look out! look out! cried Ichabod,
"He's coming!" They had no time to ask
who it was that was coming for before the
words were fairly out of his mouth, they heard
a furious bellow, and, bounce—in an instant
the bull was among them! Heavens! what a
scampering! The whole squad took to flight
quicker than a flock of wild ducks on hearing
a shot. The deacon lost his hat and wig, and
captain Blueberry ran out of his boots, which
were a little too large for him. Divers other
accidents happened. The greatest catastrophes
were those of Squire Snakeroot and Lieuten-
ant Darling. The 'Squire being pursey and
short-winded, was overtaken by the bull, and
received a tremendous buff in the rear which
disabled him so that he could not sit down
without a double cushion for a fortnight. The
bull after knocking him over ran off after the
others, and the 'Squire made a shift to climb
up into the tree and take sides with the pa-
son.

The Lieutenant's was a more frightful case
—He was a short, fat, thick-set, duck-legged
fellow, and happened to be dressed in a pair
of stout, oil-fashion leather breeches. The
bull having floored the 'Squire, came in the
twinkling of a bedpost right upon the Lieuten-
ant, who was waddling off in double quick
time.—The bull hit him a poke behind, in-
tending to serve him as he did the 'Squire, but
one of his horns catching in the waistband of
the Lieutenant's inexpressibles, he was taken
off his legs in an instant and whisked off upon
the bull's horn. Away went the bull scour-
ing the fugitives, with the unfortunate,
Lieutenant dangling by the waistband, and
fairly out of his wits with terror. His capers
in the air were only brought to an end by the
bull bringing up, butt, against the stone wall,
and pitching the Lieutenant completely over
into the road.

The rest of the party got over the wall with-
out any help, and escaped the fury of the ani-
mal. And now commenced a regular set-to.
The party armed themselves with stones and
clubs, and began a pitched battle with the
bull for the deliverance of Ichabod. Thumps,
bangs, thrusts, pokes and missiles of every
description, were showered upon the hide of
the furious beast, who shook his redoubtable
horns, flourished his tail, and ran bating and
bellowing here and there, wherever the attack
was hottest. Ichabod & the 'Squire meantime
shouting from their citadel in the apple tree
cheering on the assailants, and attacking the
bull in the rear by pelting him with small-shot
in the shape of winter pippins.

This holy war lasted for three quarters of
an hour, and the bull seemed likely to win
the day. Ichabod fancied himself already re-
duced to the necessity of taking up his quar-
ters in the tree for the night; but luckily, at
this moment a reinforcement arrived, and the
bull began slowly to retreat; the assailants,
headed by Bill Muggs, pressed their advan-
tage, carried the stone wall by escalade, form-
ed a solid column, and in a short time the bull
was driven from the field without the loss of
a single man. And thus the victory being ac-
hieved—Ichabod came down from the tree.
But it was all over with him. His sermon
was gone, the afternoon was gone, and he
soon found that his hopes of wagging his pow
in a pulpit, were gone. The bull was never
out of his mind. He never had the courage
to attempt another sermon, and at the very
thought of marching to church in a surplice,
he imagines, to this day, he hears a boo-boo-
ing, and sees a pair of horns.

THE BURIAL—A FRAGMENT.

It was summer. The sun shone proudly
down upon the grey mist that rose above the
billows—the blushing charms of spring were
passed, and the summer glow of loveliness had
succeeded. The woodlands were gay and
beautiful—for nature had clothed them in all
her surpassing splendours. The mountain
stream now ran, now rippled, now curling with
its silver eddies, glad sparkling in the sun
beam—now smoothly flowed along its ever-
varying bed, towards its quiet home "in the
world of water." The birds warbled as sweet-
ly in their green bowers of bliss, as if sighs
and tears were unknown.

There was joy on earth. The twittering
swallow, as it darted along in sunshine and
shade, heeded not the bitter wailings of afflic-
tion and distress—the wild bird in its noiseless
flight, softly silent as falls the snow-flake,
seemed unmindful of wo, as it flashed its wing
across the vision, like a thought of a dream dur-
ing the hushed hours of midnight, and van-
ished as suddenly. To me, the sigh of their
joyous felicity brought no gladness, the sounds
of their mirth fell cold upon the heart—it seem-
ed but bitter mockery; and spoke of days de-
parted. The bright and laughing skies seemed
insensible that they were smiling over ruin
and decay; that one of hope's fairest sweetest
flowers, had drooped and died; and that now—
even now—was to be laid in the earth's cold
bosom.

I had seen the child in its guileless beauty,
when it was a thing all glowing with health, in-
nocence, and joy; I had seen it folded in the
arms of her that bore, in all the overwhelming
fondness of a mother's love. But now her first
born blessing—her first, last, and only one—
slept—not on the soft bosom of a mother's ten-
derness—but, with the quiet dead! Death,
death! how lovely canst thou be! Though pale
and lifeless, it wore a smile passionless and
pure, as the cherub of immortality—it had no
thing of the grave—but its silence. So be-
-

tiful it seemed—like the sportive lamb, deck-
ed with a flowery garland for the sacrifice, I
could have laid down by its side in the
cold bosom of our common mother, in the dark
and silent valley.

Thou weapest, childless mother—ah, well
thou mayest, the son of God wept at the tomb of
his friends—and thou mournest thy first-born.
Hard it is for thee to lay thy loved one low in
the damp earth—beneath the cold clods of the
valley—hard it is to reflect that this, thy child
of peerless beauty, will never more raise its
rosy lips to thine, in all the fondness of child-
hood's warm affection. Ah! these are recol-
lections that weigh upon the soul, even to
overpowering. Memory tells thee thou art
desolate—it tells, too of playful smiles—of a
thousand soft and winning ways that twine
around the mother's bosom—it tells of the
sweet, wild throbbings of bliss that were thine
when softly soothing it to slumber and repos-
e. Now, the foliage of the cypress will be its
shelter; and the narrow house its abiding
place—the nursery will no more resound with
its glad noise—the cradle in which it had
so often rested in quiet is now desolate. Thou
weapest, childless mother.

The last look. The time is come when she
may gaze once more upon her sleeping boy,
ere the pall is settled upon his lifeless brow.
Oh, the bitter agony of that moment—one long
burning kiss upon his marble brow, and he is
shut from her view. In the fullness of her
grief she says,

No more, my baby, shalt thou lie,
With drowsy smile, and half-shut eye—
Pillowed upon thy mother's breast,
Serenely sinking into rest.
For God hath laid thee down to sleep,
Like a pure pearl beneath the deep!

Look abroad, fond mother, upon the ways
of sinful men, and repine no more that God
hath made thy child an angel in the regions of
bliss. Now his song mingles with the thank-
sgiving of the blest!—sanctified, safe, and se-
cure from the stormy blasts of iniquity, with
him who is from everlasting!

The long train of weeping friends gathered
round a fresh-dug grave. The coffin was low-
ered into its final resting-place, in the vale of
solitude and silence—the spirit of him who
was so lovingly here had, long ere this, crossed
the dark waters—and is safely landed upon the
flowery coast of a world of fadeless bloom!

A PRINTER'S TECHNICAL TOAST.

Given at the recent anniversary of the "Col-
umbia Typographical Society" at Washing-
ton:—

Woman.—A handsomely decorated form,
composed by the great artist, which always
registers to the satisfaction of a skillful hand,
and which all good workmen take pleasure in
putting to press.

"PAIRED, NOT MATCHED."

We don't know what the mischief of getting
into the heads of the married folks of this hap-
py land. East, West, North, and South, they
are striving to slip the silken noose of matrimo-
ny as though it was a knotty hempen cord.
The other day we were called on to chronicle
the large number of divorce cases pending in
Rhode Island.—This we attributed to the fail-
ure of the manufacturers. Then came the ap-
plications to the Legislature of New Jersey—
probably because the cider barrels was M. T. •
In Maryland, likewise, applications have been
multitudinous. We are inclined to attribute
these to the absences of husbands on the rail-
road, where we fear they spend their wages,
leaving their wives to get along this cold
weather as well as they can. In Ohio, like-
wise, many attempts are making to cut the knot
which death alone has the privilege of untying.
The reasons for this we cannot discern, as
victuals are cheap and plenty in that region.
Cucumbers grow a rod long and corn so high
that climbing ladders are necessary to reach
the ears. But what are we to say of Vermont?
The last advices from that quarter informs us
that the Supreme Court at its late session in
Rutland, granted six divorces. At a previous
term, in Addison county, it granted eight. The
united age of one of the divorced couples, was
170 years. This was 'fat burglary,' unless
the husband was 130 years old, and the wife
'fair, fat and only forty.'—N. Y. Com. Ad-
vertiser.

THE WOMAN WHO WENT ABROAD.

A lady in the State of Connecticut, who was
in the habit of spending most of her time in
the society of her neighbours, happened one
day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her
husband, in great haste, for the physician.—
The husband ran a few yards, but soon return-
ed, exclaiming, "My dear, where shall I find
you when I get back?"
THE IRISHMAN'S WIT.
A gentleman in Newport, walking on one
of the wharves, encountered an Irish labourer,
employed in digging, and feeling in a curious
mood, enquired, "What part of Ireland are you
from?" "What part, hey?—oh, from all parts
of it, jist at present, your honour?"
A RED FACE.
The late Lord Kelly had a very red face.
"Pray, my Lord," said Koote to him one day,
"come look over my garden wall; my cucum-
bers are very backward."

LIST OF LAWS

161. An act to repeal certain acts, relating to Worcester county, and for other purposes. 162. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to introduce wholesome water into the city of Frederick. 163. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act incorporating a company for the improvement of the public road from the city of Frederick to Harper's Ferry, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, chapt. 142. 164. A further supplement to the act respecting Hay and Straw brought for sale to the city of Baltimore, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and eighteen, chapt. 123. 165. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act concerning the Washington Monument, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, chapt. 243. 166. An act to prevent unnecessary accumulation of costs on all actions or suits at law, in the county courts of this state. 167. An act for founding a College near Emmitsburg, in Frederick county. 168. An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven election districts, and for other purposes. 169. An act to regulate the sale of Bread in Baltimore county. 170. An act to authorise the election of trustees to adjust and settle the affairs of the Elkton Bank. 171. An act to provide for the support of schools in Queen Anne's county, and to withdraw the funds from the Centreville Academy. 172. An act to establish a tobacco inspection in the city of Annapolis. 173. An act to incorporate the New-Market academy, in Dorchester county. 174. An act to incorporate the Roman Catholic congregation worshipping at Christ Roman Catholic church, near Westminster, in Frederick county. 175. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to divorce Thomas Knoch and Margaret his wife, of Baltimore county, passed at December session 1821, chapt. 177. 176. An act for the rebuilding a certain bridge therein mentioned. 177. An act authorising the levy court of Prince-George's county, and the commissioners of Anne-Arundel county, to levy a sum of money for repairing a bridge over Patuxent river at Queen Anne. 178. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act incorporating the Master and Wardens of Clinton Lodge, No. 83, of Free and Accepted Masons, for the purpose therein mentioned, passed at December session 1826, chapt. 143. 179. An act to authorise the justices of the Orphans and Levy courts of Dorchester county, to appoint their respective clerks. 180. An act to divorce William Kempton, and Matilda his wife, of the city of Baltimore. 181. An act relating to the Baltimore second dispensary. 182. An act for the relief of Arthur Newman, of Kent county, and Richard Newman, of Queen-Anne's county. 183. An act for founding a college in the city of Frederick, by the name of Frederick College. 184. An act to repeal the act therein mentioned. 185. An act for the relief of George V. Castle, an insolvent debtor of the state of Ohio. 186. A supplement to the act to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs in civil suits. 187. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of William S. Morsell, late clerk of Calvert county court. 188. An additional supplement to the act entitled, An act to amend the Lottery System. 189. An act concerning the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road Company. 190. An act to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Dorchester county into election districts. 191. An act to alter and change the days of meeting of the trustees of the poor in Caroline county. 192. An act for the relief of Lucy Ann Bryan, and James Jones, and Ann Jones his wife, of Prince George's county. 193. An act for the relief of Sarah Barnum, of the city of Baltimore. 194. An act to incorporate the Howard Fire Company, in the city of Baltimore. 195. A supplement to the act passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, entitled, An act to incorporate the Maryland Hospital. 196. An act to incorporate the Baltimore Theatre and Circus. 197. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the better regulation of the militia of the city of Baltimore. 198. A supplement to the act entitled, An act concerning factors and agents. 199. An additional supplement to the act entitled, An act to provide for the making the several turnpike roads, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks therein mentioned, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapt. 42. 200. An act supplementary to an act for the despatch of business in Baltimore county court. 201. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the inspection of ground black oak bark, intended for exportation. 202. An act for taking testimony in certain cases of application for divorce. 203. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Mascarpone Mining Company of Baltimore. 204. An act for the relief of Ely Balderson, of the city of Baltimore. 205. An act for the shutting up a part of Lovegrove Alley, in the city of Baltimore.

206. An act to open and extend Eskey street in the city of Baltimore.

207. An act to authorise the leasing certain property in Baltimore county. 208. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore. 209. An act to continue an act passed at December session 1815, entitled An act to incorporate the Patapsco Insurance Company. 210. An act to perfect and make valid the title of Isaac S. Swearingen, of Washington county, to the lands therein mentioned. 211. An act to incorporate the Baltimore Sugar Refining Company. 212. A supplement to an act entitled, An act to repeal an act entitled, An act to create a Board of Public works, passed at December session 1825, ch. 126. 213. An act for the relief of Thomas Flynn an insolvent Debtor. 214. An act for the relief of Thomas Marshall, of the city of Baltimore, an insolvent debtor. 215. An act to authorise Charles Howard of the city of Baltimore, guardian of James McHenry, to lease certain portions of the estate of said ward. 216. A supplement to the act entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system, the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons. 217. An additional supplement to an act entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders ordinary keepers, and others, passed at December session 1827, ch. 117. 218. An act to fix the time of holding the annual election for commissioners of Princess Anne, in Somerset county. 219. An act relating to evidence. 220. An act to amend the law in relation to pleading in certain cases. 221. An act to regulate the removal of proceedings in criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the constitution and form of government, for that purpose. 222. An additional supplement to the act for enlarging the powers of the Chancery Court. 223. A supplement to an act entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco. 224. An act to confirm the proceedings, and extend the time of making a road in Baltimore county. 225. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Morton, of the city of Baltimore. 226. An act to authorise the persons therein named, to bring into this state, certain slaves. 227. An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Henderson, late of the city of Baltimore deceased. 228. An act for the benefit of Tabitha Swearingen, of Frederick county, deceased. 229. An act to divorce Rebecca Wilson, and James Wilson. 230. An act to revive an act passed at December session, 1825, incorporating the Westminster School, and for other purposes. 231. An act relating to the Baltimore second dispensary. 232. An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned. 233. An act for the payment of the Journal of accounts. 234. A supplement to the act entitled, An act authorising the laying out and opening a road through Frederick, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties. 235. An act authorising and empowering the Levy Courts of the several counties therein mentioned, to alter, open and shut up roads in their respective counties. 236. An act for the relief of Edward M. Kubanks, of the state of Delaware. 237. An act to limit the time of taking appeals from magistrate's judgments. 238. An act for the benefit of the heirs and legal representatives of William Price, late of Allegany county deceased.

MURDEROUS BATTLE.

A Gentleman who arrived here yesterday, direct from the Western Creek agency, informs us that a war party of Osages returned just before he left from a successful expedition against the Pawnee Indians. He was informed by one of the Chiefs that the party had surprised a Pawnee village, high up on the Arkansas, and had it completely surrounded before the inmates were apprised of their approach. At first the Pawnees showed a disposition to resist, but finding themselves greatly outnumbered by their assailants, soon sallied forth from their village, and took refuge in the margin of a lake, where they again made a stand.—Here they were again hemmed in by the Osages, who, throwing away their guns, fell upon them with their knives & tomahawks and did not cease the work of butchery as long as any remained to resist them. Not one escaped! All were slain! save a few who were taken prisoners, and who are, perhaps destined to suffer a more cruel death than those who were butchered on the spot. Our informant did not learn what number of the Pawnees were killed, but understood that the Osages brought in 60 or 80 scalps, besides several prisoners. The victorious party did not lose a man.

We also learn, that the Osages are so much elated with this victory, that another war party was preparing to go on an expedition against some Choctaws who reside on Red River with whom they have been at variance for some time past.

DIED

At his residence in Jericho Long Island, on the evening of the 27th ult. in the 82nd year of his age, ELIAS NICKS, a member of the Society of Friends, an eminent Minister of the Gospel, in which he laboured about sixty years. His disorder was paralytic, of about two weeks continuance.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, March 11, 1830.

By divine permission, the Rev. Mr. Barry will preach in SAINT MARY'S church, on Sunday next.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Anne Arundel county, which was held at the court house in this city, on Monday the 1st inst. the rate of the tax of the present year was fixed at 75 cents in every hundred dollars. The amount of the levy to be collected \$17,152 79 The following appointments were made by the Commissioners, viz:

- COLLECTOR—Abner Linthicum, jr. SUPERVISORS. District, No. 1, John S. Camden. 2 Thomas Beard. 3 William Legg. 4 Richard H. Merriken, John W. Williams. 5 John Welch of Robt. 6 William Tucker. 7 William Woodfield, Solomon G. Chaney. 8 Richard Foggott. 9 Abner Linthicum. 10 John Warfield of Joshua. 11 Reesee Williams, 12 Henry H. Owings, Benjamin Gaither. 13 Vachel Brown, Edward Duvall. 14 Henry C. Drury of Chas. William Gardiner. 15 John W. Richardson. 16 James Sykes. 17 Joshua Rawlings, senr. 18 Wesley Linthicum. 19 John Haslep, of Wm. 20 Samuel Brown of John K. 21 Nathan Shipley. 22 Hezekiah Linthicum. 23 John Hunter. 24 John Fisher. 25 Richard Phelps. 26 James B. Matthews.

TRUSTEES OF THE ALMS HOUSE. Ramsay Waters, Richard J. Crabb, Robert W. Kent, Richard S. Ilman, and Dr. Benjamin Watkins.

CONSTABLES. District No. 1.—James Claggett, John Davis, of Wm. Plummer J. Drury, William J. Stockett, William Urquhart, Roger Phipps, Benjamin Brown, James Nicholson, Philip Pindell, Robert G. Pindell. District No. 2.—Barnett Ketts, William Legg, John Hunter, Thomas Beard. District No. 3.—Charles Boone, Howard Elliott, Samuel Armiger, Orlando Hancock, Richard Warfield, Richard Mitchell. District No. 4.—George Bradford, John Watkins, of Henry, Osborn Connelly, Daniel Smith, Joshua Hall, Rezin Bounds, John J. Hawkins, Joseph Osborn. District No. 5.—Joseph Murphey, Joseph Jones, Samuel Carr, Merriken Jones, David N. Porter, John Stringer. District No. 6.—Seth Warfield, jun. Nimrod Welch, Thomas Treake, Bela Warfield, of Bela, Peregrine Hobbs, Thomas Rolfs.

CONSTABLES FOR ANNAPOLIS. Thomas Lambden, Nelson Nichols, Thomas Gardiner, Zachariah Duvall, and Richard Williams.

THE CANAL.

We hear that the water has been let into the new cut of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from the Powder-House down to the old Locks, and that the navigation, which has been for some time obstructed by the operations on that part of the Canal, has been resumed, several boats having come down to Georgetown from the river above. This piece of Canal, about two miles in length is spoken of as a beautiful sheet of water, which answers all the expectations of its projectors and managers. It is believed that, from its dimensions and general construction, the travelling on this Canal will be more expeditious than has yet been realized on any known Canal. One of the boats, lightly laden, is said to have travelled the two miles in fifteen minutes; that is, at the rate of eight miles per hour. Nat. Int.

A ROGUE CAUGHT.

A few nights ago, one of the clerks of the Post-office of this city, going into the office at a late hour, discovered a tin trap suspended from the outside of the mouth of the letter-box, which, at the time of its discovery, was full of letters, which had been dropped into it since the snare had been set. It being an ingenious contrivance, in which some mechanical dexterity had been employed, our police officers were set to work, and, having found out the workshop where a particular part of the work was done, and thus obtained a clue to lead them the detection of the offender, soon traced him out. On Monday he was apprehended, and confessed the fact, and is now committed for trial. He is an entire stranger in the city. Nat. Int.

CONGRESS. SENATE.

Wednesday, March 3. The Vice President communicated a letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a list of post roads, which have been established more than two years, and which do not produce one-third of the expense incurred for the transportation of the mail on the same.

The Vice President communicated the remonstrance of a number of the inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania, against the passage of a law to prevent the ordinary transportation of the mail on either of the days of the week. Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. The following Memorials and Petitions were presented and referred.

By Mr. Marks—From 250 Indians of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, severally praying that the Indians may be protected in their rights. By Mr. Silbee—from Sarah Boden, of Massachusetts, praying that the provisions of the bill for the relief of the relatives of the late officers and crew of the Hornet, may be extended to her as the mother of the late William Boden. Thursday, March 4.

Petitions and Memorials were presented and referred as follows, viz.

By Mr. Hendrick—from the Legislature of Indiana, praying that no laws may be passed against Sunday mails.

By Mr. Hendricks—from the same Legislature, praying that the Indians within that State may be induced to emigrate West of the Mississippi.

By Mr. Smith of Md.—From the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for an appropriation to deepen and preserve their harbour.

By Mr. Benton—From a number of the inhabitants of Missouri, for the protection of the trading caravans, going to and returning from Mexico.

Mr. Smith, of Md.—from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the Bills making appropriations for the naval service, and for the military service for the year 1830.

Wednesday, March 3, 1830. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Powers, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, which was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the appointment of Commissioners to digest and form a code of civil and criminal law for the said District, to be submitted to Congress, or such other measures as they may deem best calculated to remedy any existing evils in the present laws of said District, or in the administration thereof, made a report; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. White, of New York, from the committee appointed in the case of the heirs of Robert Fulton deceased, made a report accompanied by a bill concerning the heirs of the said Fulton; which was read and committed.

Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, from the committee on the Militia, laid before the House a communication from the war Department to that committee, in relation to the arming, equipping, and disciplining the militia of the United States; which communication was committed.

Thursday, March 4, 1830.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads, to which were referred memorials from inhabitants of various parts of the United States, praying for the abolition of the practice of transporting the mail and opening the post offices on Sundays; and to which were also referred sundry memorials from other inhabitants of various parts of the United States against the abolition of the same, made a report thereon; which being read—

OBITUARY.

De parted this life, at his residence, near Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, on Saturday the 6th inst. Doctor WALTER HARRISON, in the 75th year of his age. He may be truly said to be a benevolent and useful man in his day and generation—in peace he lived—in peace we trust he died.

NOTICE. STATE LIBRARY.

Annapolis March 11th, 1830.

THE subscribers having been authorised by sundry resolutions passed at the late session of the legislature, to dispose of, by sale or otherwise, under the directions of the joint committee on the Library of extra books now in the State Library at Annapolis, for the purpose of purchasing law, and other books for the same; and having been instructed by the joint committee to give public notice, that proposals will be received for the purchase of all or any part of said extra books, he hereby gives notice, that he will receive proposals for the purchase, or exchange for other books, of all or any part of the following works, viz— 24 copies of Kilty, Harris and Watkins' compilation of the Laws of Maryland, from the year 1800 to 1818 inclusive. 800 copies of Kilty's Reports of the British Statutes, and 43 copies of the History of England by Hume, Smollet and Bisset.— Persons disposed to contract for any part of said works, will state the terms on which they will purchase the same, either for cash or by exchange.

D. RIDGELY Librarian, State of Maryland.

The Baltimore Gazette will publish the above notice.

\$100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber, on Sunday night last, a Negro Boy, who calls himself CHARLES GAL-LOWAY, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, of rather dark complexion, stammers when speaking or spoken to. His dress, when he absconded, was a short green coat, with steel buttons; blue cloth pantaloons, white vest, and a new fur hat; he carried off with him a grey surtout coat with six pockets in the skirts, a brown frock coat nearly new, a pair of light brown pantaloons, a fur cap of sea otter, &c. &c. I will give One Hundred Dollars if I can get him again; Fifty Dollars if taken out of the county, and Ten Dollars if taken in the county. JOHN N. WATKINS, Admr of T. H. Hall.

March 8 1830.

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot situated in the South West end of the City of Annapolis, well known as the Bath Property. The intrinsic value, and great advantages of this property, render a minute and particular description unnecessary.— Persons wishing to purchase will apply to JOHN N. WATKINS, March 11.

Series of

UNITED STATES. N. Y. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PRESS. REV. WM. R. WITTINGHAM, A. M. Present Editor of the Family Visitor, and of the Child's Magazine, and of the Episcopal Magazine.

The second presentation of this design to the public, is owing to no want of success, or anticipation of difficulty in its execution. A considerable delay in the execution of the original design, and for ascertaining the nature of the wants which the publication is intended to supply, left the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Press, free to alter, and, if circumstances warranted, to enlarge their plan. Communications several quarters, and from the most respectable sources, produced by this delay, have led to the conviction, upon which the Trustees now propose to issue a plan far more comprehensive than that formerly contemplated, and for which the Trustees were republished in works of English and American divines was then contemplated. It is now intended by the introduction of every thing necessary to the works selected to the circulating libraries of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to give the publication the character of an original and, at the same time, to extend its influence to embrace the works of the primitive Christian era, and if occasion present itself, of foreign divines.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

I. Translations from the precious (agreements, with) existence, of the writings of men who derived their knowledge of Christianity immediately from the Apostles, and from such other of the works of the Fathers as are of immediate interest to the Church in the present age, will be given. Profuse, Biographical and Historical Introductions and explanatory and illustrative Notes, will accompany these in such manner as to render their perusal easy, interesting, and useful, to the modern and unlearned reader, and to supply them to the support of our primitive and apostolic doctrine, ministry, and worship. The Epistles of IGNATIUS, POLYCARP and CLEMENT; the Apologies of JUSTIN MARTYR, ATHENAGORAS, TERTULLIAN, MINUCIUS FELIX, and LACTANTIUS; many portions of the works of FREMYN, TERTULLIAN, CYRIL, CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA, ORIGEN, EUSEBIUS, JEROME, AUGUSTIN, and CHRYSOSTOM; and smaller writings of minor note, but not less valuable, will be made accessible and useful to the English reader.

II. Tracts and Essays by English divines, often called forth by temporary exigencies, but distinguished by lasting interest and utility, are now copiously in our large libraries, unknown and unperusable, while they should be employed, as they might be with the most advantageous results, in defence and advancement of the interests of our Church. The contents of these, will be given, with full indexes, in the support of the principles of their respective authors. Biographical notices of the writers, of the period, and of the circumstances, and of the success of their publications, and of the manner in which they have been received, will be given, to enable the reader to judge of the value of the works, and to be enabled to purchase them at a moderate price. Of works such as the above, while they in themselves possess themselves, no inquiring Episcopate would, of course, willingly be destitute; one or more copies of each, almost indispensable to a Sunday School or Parochial Library. To facilitate their acquisition, and to render practicable their distribution by benevolent individuals and Societies, the proposed publication has been undertaken, and is offered on the following liberal terms:—

TERMS: FOUR VOLUMES in Duodecimo, will be published yearly, to appear as nearly as possible once a quarter. Each volume will contain 300 pages, neatly printed on a good substantial paper, and well done up in muslin backs, with labels. Subscriptions will be received for no less term than a year, at FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, if paid for the year, and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS, if paid in the time of subscription. No departure will be made from these terms. A strict adherence to them, depends most materially on the success of this plan. Agencies will be established in most of the principal cities and towns in the United States, where subscribers may obtain their copies free of expense. To those who may so direct, the volume will be sent by mail, stitched in paper covers, at their expense.— Postage, to the extreme limits of the Union, will be 26 cents per volume; in proportion for a less distance. Clergymen who may obtain six subscriptions in advance, will be allowed the seventh copy gratis. Others disposed to aid in the accomplishment of the undertaking, and becoming responsible for the payment of the subscriptions which they may obtain, will be allowed a commission of 10 per cent. upon their amount.

The first volume, for the present year, will appear about the 1st of May; and the second in the month of June; the third and fourth, as nearly as practicable, on the 1st of July and the 1st of October. It is proposed that the first two volumes shall consist of the following matter; or as nearly so, as may be compatible with the typographical arrangement of the work. Communications to be addressed (Post Paid) to John V. Van Ingen, Agent New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, No. 46, Lumber-Street, New-York.

VOLUME I. Treatise on the Evidence of Christianity. General Preface. Introduction to the Evidence of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. Epistle of Ignatius to the Romans. Epistle of Ignatius to the Smyrnaeans. Epistle of Ignatius to the Ephesians. Epistle of Ignatius to the Trallesians. Epistle of Ignatius to the Antiochians. Epistle of Ignatius to the Roman Bishops. Epistle of Ignatius to the Laodaeans. Epistle of Ignatius to the Hierosolymitans. Epistle of Ignatius to the Sardians. Epistle of Ignatius to the Ephesians. Epistle of Ignatius to the Trallesians. Epistle of Ignatius to the Antiochians. Epistle of Ignatius to the Roman Bishops. Epistle of Ignatius to the Laodaeans. Epistle of Ignatius to the Hierosolymitans. Epistle of Ignatius to the Sardians. Epistle of Ignatius to the Ephesians. Epistle of Ignatius to the Trallesians. Epistle of Ignatius to the Antiochians. Epistle of Ignatius to the Roman Bishops. Epistle of Ignatius to the Laodaeans. 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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Fowler, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, 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 4th day of March, 1830.

ELIZABETH FOWLER, Adm'r.
March 11.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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 Eleanor Howe, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830.

GEORGE GODDARD, Adm'r.
March 11.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscribers of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John B. Russell, 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 9th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830.

Wm. F. GREENWELL, Ex'r.
March 11.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscribers of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Edward T. Carpenter, 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 2d day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830.

GEORGE A. CARPENTER, Ex'r.
March 11.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscribers of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Williams, 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 subscribers, at or before the 2nd day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 17th day of February, 1830.

MARY ANN WILLIAMS, } Adm'r.
WARING E. MOORE, }
Feb 25 4w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscribers of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Redman, 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 26th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 17th day of February, 1830.

HELEN REDMAN, } Adm'r.
JOHN H. BEAN, }
Feb 25 4w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscribers of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Richardson, 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 26th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of February, 1830.

JONATHAN BOHANNAN, Adm'r.
Feb 25 4w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public vendue on Thursday, the 1st of April next, on the premises, all the personal estate of John Taysman, late of said county, deceased, consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP

HOGS, and the entire stock of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder and Hacks, Rye Straw, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms—A credit of six months will be given for all sums over \$50 dollars, with interest from the day of sale, with good and sufficient security for all under that sum the cash will be expected. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

H. W. WOODWARD,
March 11.

DANIEL HART

Large and general assortment of

GOODS

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CHINA, CUT & PLAIN GLASS, QUEENSWARE, DRUGS,

BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY FLOUR

BACON & FISH

HERRINGS and MACKERELL,

BOOK BINDING

BLANK BOOKS

Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, suitable for public offices.

Orders relative to BINDING left at the office of the Gazette will be attended to.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That I shall apply to the Judges of the ensuing County Court, at Annapolis, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a part of a tract of land called YEATES' INHERITANCE, being lot No. 3, agreeably to act of Assembly of 1786.

SEPTIMIUS HOPKINS, a Minor, and Son of Dr. Richard Hopkins.
March 11.

DR. HULL'S TRUSS,

For the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. This Surgical instrument is now so well known to the Medical profession, and so extensively used by unfortunate sufferers labouring under the disease of Hernia, that a particular account of its mechanical construction of its surgical effects is thought unnecessary. The subjoined remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of high respectability in our country, are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adapting the true Surgical principle for the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary, under the head of "Truss," after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says "This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent ruptures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remedied. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concave and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia."

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Dr. Hull, says: "I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last year. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P., a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general."

Baltimore, January, 1830.

Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles. The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America."

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 37 Fayette street, east of Monument Square.

March 11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That an Election will be held at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing a member of the County Council to represent said city, in the Corporation thereof. The polls to be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. By order, JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.
March 11.

O. SAYDEN, DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity. He is at Mrs. Robinson's.
Feb 25

IN OHANCERY,

February 23, 1830. ORDERED That the sale made and reported by Somerville Pitkin, trustee in the case of Martin Fenwick vs Thomas Allen adm'r of William Weems, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 23d day of April next, provided a copy of this order be published in one of the Annapolis newspapers, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 23d day of March next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$498.
True Copy
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cuy. Can.
Feb. 25.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

February 23, 1830.

Ordered That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to cause the act, entitled, "An act to promote the preservation, improvement and increase of Shell Fish in this state," and the act of December session, 1820, chapter 24, entitled, "An act to prevent the destruction of Oysters in this State," to be printed three times in the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, also in two of the newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, and in one in each of the counties of the Eastern Shore.

By order, IDEON PEARCE, Clerk House of Delegates.

AN ACT

To promote the preservation, improvement and increase of Shell Fish, in this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be lawful for any citizen of this State, to locate and appropriate in any of the bays, sounds, rivers, creeks or coves, any area, not exceeding one acre in extent, for the purpose of depositing, bedding, or sowing any Oyster, or other Shell fish, either for domestic use or exportation, and all Oysters, or other Shell fish, so deposited, bedded or sowed, or contained therein, upon the bottom of such area, or superficies, shall be deemed and held in law as the proper estate and rightful property of the person who caused the same to be so located, or appropriated, and deposited, bedded or sowed therein, as aforesaid; Provided however, That the same location or appropriation, shall be indicated and distinctly defined by stakes, bushes or other proper marks, or metes and bounds, which indication and definition, shall be described in writing, under the oath or affirmation and recorded, at the cost of the party applying, in the office of the clerk of the proper county; and Provided also, That the said location and appropriation shall not injure, obstruct or impede the free navigation of any estuary or navigable stream in this State.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the proprietor of the adjacent shore, shall have a right of pre-emption of one acre of superficies, extending along the shore from the ordinary low water mark, in the direction of the main channel, to be equilateral, or as nearly square as the situation and circumstances may admit of, subject however, to the limitation herein before contained; And provided, That the said location shall be selected and completed, on or before the first day of January next; And provided also, That no person or persons, other than the citizens of the county into which any creek or inlet may run, or extend, from any bay, sound, river or other main stream, shall be entitled to select, stake out, and use any part or portion, of any such creek or inlet, so running into, or being encompassed on either side by any one county; and that any proprietor, into whose land a creek, cove or inlet, may make, which at its mouth does not exceed one hundred yards in width, shall have the exclusive right of such creek, cove or inlet, for the deposit and use of any Oysters, or other Shell fish; Provided always, That no such selection or exclusive use of any Oyster bar or bay, shall be authorized or allowed by this act.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to catch or take any Oysters or other Shell fish, within the limits or adopted depot, of any citizen of this State, as described by this act, without permission first had and obtained from the proprietor of such depot, and any such taking, either by day or by night, shall be deemed and held in law to be a trespass, and deemed a misdemeanor, in the cases hereinafter mentioned; Provided however, That the proper owner of such depot shall keep up, from year to year, and shall annually deposit, bed or sow thereon a quantity of Oysters, or other Shell fish, for improvement, as contemplated by this act, sufficient to preserve the increase and growth of such Oysters or Shell fish, in the depot so selected, as aforesaid; and the neglect or failure of such depositing, bedding, or sowing, shall be deemed and held to be a non user, and the said depot, in that event, may be adopted and appropriated by any other citizen as aforesaid, for the purposes of this act, in the same manner as if the said depot had been vacant, and subject to the like limitations, conditions and penalties, as are contained herein and provided for.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That the foregoing sections of this act shall not be construed to extend in any manner whatever, to the waters of the Western shore of this State.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to take, catch, carry away or otherwise destroy any

Oysters, or other Shell fish, which have been, or may hereafter be, planted, placed, or otherwise deposited, on the bed of any of the bays, rivers, creeks, or other tributary streams, on the Western shore of this State, without the consent of the person or persons who may have planted or may hereafter so plant, place, or otherwise deposit the same (subject to the restrictions hereafter mentioned) under the penalty of fifty dollars, for each and every offence, which penalty shall be recoverable before a Justice of the Peace in the same manner as small debts are, or shall be recoverable by law, one half in the use of the informer, and the other half for the benefit of the School fund of the county where the offence shall have been committed.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, other than citizens of the counties bordering on said waters, to form beds of, or otherwise deposit, or to take, catch, carry away, or otherwise destroy any Oysters or other Shell fish, within three hundred yards of low water mark of either shore of said bays, rivers or creeks.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That the citizens of the counties bordering on said waters may join beds, or otherwise deposit Oysters, or other Shell fish, within said prescribed limits, Provided, no one person shall have the right to appropriate to himself or herself, more than two acres superficies, which shall be so designated as not to interfere with, or in any manner whatever obstruct the hauling of seines, or any purposes of navigation.

SECTION 8. And be it enacted, That where any creek, cove or inlet makes into the land of any owner, or other lawful occupant, of the same, which creek, cove, or inlet does not at its mouth exceed one hundred yards in breadth, such owner, or other lawful occupant, shall have the exclusive right to use the same provided nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorize any obstruction to the purposes of navigation.

SECTION 9. And be it enacted, That the rights to form beds, or otherwise deposit Oysters, or other Shell Fish, within the waters of this State and to use the same (except as herein before excepted) shall be in common to each and every citizen of this State.

SECTION 10. And be it enacted, That in taking or catching, any Oysters, or other Shell Fish, it shall not be lawful for any person, or persons, to use (except in the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River) any drag, or rake, or tong with more than six teeth, prongs, or nails, on either side; nor to take up, or appropriate to his, or their use, any Oyster Bar, within the waters of this State and the person who may be detected in violating the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth sections of this act, shall be subject to the penalty provided for in the fifth section of this act.

SEC. 11. And be it enacted, That if any person shall catch or take any Oysters or Shell Fish within the limits or adopted depot of any citizen of this State as described by this act without permission first had and obtained from the proprietor of such depot, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and if such offender be a free person, on conviction thereof shall be adjudged to be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court before which any such persons shall be tried and convicted, and if such offender be a slave on conviction thereof before a single Justice of the Peace, such offender shall be by such Justice adjudged to suffer such punishment of whipping not exceeding forty lashes as said Justice shall think fit.

AN ACT

To prevent the destruction of Oysters in this State.

WHEREAS it is represented to the general assembly, that a great number of large vessels from the northern and middle states frequent our waters for the purpose of transporting oysters to those states; And whereas, well grounded apprehensions are entertained of the utter extinction of oysters in the state, as well in consequence of the immense quantity thereof exported, as the destructive instruments used in catching them; Therefore;

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any person or persons shall use any drag, scow, or other instrument except tongs or rakes, such as have generally been used for the purpose of catching oysters within the waters of this state, every person so offending, and being thereof convicted before a justice of the peace of either of the counties adjoining the water course in which the offence has been committed, shall forthwith pay the sum of twenty dollars, or in case of failure so to do shall be committed, by such justice of the peace, to the public jail of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprize for sixty days unless such fine of twenty dollars be sooner discharged, one half of which fine shall go to the state, and the other to the use of the informer, in case the evidence without his or her testimony was sufficient to convict the offender; and if not, the whole of such fine shall go to the state; Provided nothing contained herein shall be construed to extend to the use of drags on the western shore, such as has been generally used on said shore.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That no person who has not previously resided twelve months in this state, shall gather or catch oysters, in any of the bays, rivers, creeks or waters of this state, and put them on board of any canoe, boat, scow, flat, or other vessel, nor wholly belonging to and owned by some person or persons who hath or have resided twelve months in this state, previously to such oysters being so put on board of such canoe, boat, scow, flat, or vessel, under the penalty of forfeiting such canoe, boat, scow, flat, or vessel, together with all the oysters, oyster tongs, tackle, furniture and apparel, in and belonging to the same.

SECTION 3. And be it enacted, That any person who shall seize and secure any such canoe, flat, scow, boat or other vessel aforesaid, shall immediately thereafter give information thereof to any one justice of the peace of either of the counties contiguous to such bays, rivers, creeks or waters, where such seizure shall have been made, who is hereby empowered and required to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint for the trial thereof, and the same, if condemned, shall with all things thereunto belonging, be sold by the order and under the direction of the said justice, who after deducting all legal costs and charges, shall pay one moiety of the proceeds to the collector of the said county, for the use of the county, and the other moiety to the person who seized and prosecuted the same.

SECTION 4. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons on board of any such canoe, scow, boat, flat, or other vessel aforesaid, shall refuse and not suffer to enter, or resist, before or after entering, any officer or officers, or otherwise resist their office, then every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs, by action of debt by such officer in any of the counties of the respective counties of this state, the one moiety to the use of such prosecutor, and the other moiety to the collector of the county where the offence was committed, for the use of such county; Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall prevent the taking & transporting of oysters heretofore from the waters of the Potomac and Pocomoke, where those rivers are common territory to the states of Maryland and Virginia, nor to prevent oysters taken from any part of the said rivers or creeks thereof, from being transported to any place whatsoever; And provided also, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any person, residing in Washington county, in the District of Columbia, from using the waters of Maryland as fully and freely as any citizen of Maryland is authorized by law to do.

SECTION 5. And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of April next.

Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1830.

NO. 11.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
February 23, 1830.

ORDERED. That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to cause the act, entitled, "An act to promote the preservation, improvement and increase of Shell Fish in this State," and the act of December session, 1820, chapter 24, entitled, "An act to prevent the destruction of Oysters in this State," to be printed three times in the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, also in two of the newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, and in one in each of the counties of the Eastern Shore.

By order,
GIDEON PEARCE,
Clerk House of Delegates.

AN ACT

To promote the preservation, improvement and increase of Shell Fish, in this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be lawful for any citizen of this State, to locate and appropriate in any of the bays, sounds, rivers, creeks or coves, any area, not exceeding one acre in extent, for the purpose of depositing, bedding, or sowing any Oyster, or other Shell fish, either for domestic use or exportation, and all Oysters, or other Shell fish, so deposited, bedded or sowed, or contained therein, or upon the bottom of such area, or superficies, shall be deemed and held in law as the proper estate and rightful property of the person who caused the same to be so located, or appropriated, and deposited, bedded or sowed therein, as aforesaid; Provided however, That the same location or appropriation, shall be indicated and distinctly defined by stakes, bushes or other proper marks, or metes and bounds; which indication and definition, shall be described in writing, under the oath or affirmation, and recorded, at the cost of the party applying, in the office of the clerk of the proper county; and provided also, That the said location and appropriation shall not injure, obstruct or impede the free navigation of any estuary or navigable stream in this State.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the proprietor of the adjacent shore, shall have a right of emption for one acre of superficies, extending along the shore from the ordinary low water mark, in the direction of the main channel, to equilateral, or as nearly square as the situation and circumstances may admit of, subject nevertheless to the limitation herein before contained; And provided, That the said location shall be selected and completed, on or before the first day of January next; And provided also, That no person or persons, other than the owners of the county into which any creek or bay may run, or extend, from any bay, sound, river, or other main stream, shall be entitled to select, stake out, and use any part or portion, of any such creek or inlet, so running into, or along the shore on either side by any one person; and that any proprietor, into whose bay, creek, cove or inlet, may take, whose mouth does not exceed one hundred yards in width, shall have the exclusive right of such bay, cove or inlet, for the deposit and use of Oysters, or other Shell fish; Provided also, That no such selection or exclusive use of any Oyster bar or bars, shall be authorized unless allowed by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to catch or take any Oysters or other Shell fish, within the limits or adopted depot of any citizen of this State, as described by this act, without permission first had and obtained from the proprietor of such depot, and any such taking, either by day or by night, shall be deemed and held in law to be a trespass, and deemed a misdemeanor in the cases hereinafter mentioned; Provided however, That the proper owner of such depot shall keep up, from year to year, and annually deposit, bed or sow thereon a quantity of Oysters, or other Shell fish, for improvement, as contemplated by this act, sufficient to preserve the increase and growth of Oysters or Shell fish, in the depot as aforesaid, and the neglect or failure to do so, shall be deemed and held to be a misdemeanor, and the said person, in that event, may be adopted and appropriated by any other citizen as aforesaid, for the purposes of this act, in the same manner as if the said depot had been vacant, and subject to the like limitations, conditions and penalties, as contained herein and provided for.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the foregoing provisions of this act shall not be construed to extend in any manner whatever, to the waters of the Western shore of this State.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to take, carry away or otherwise destroy any Oysters, or other Shell fish, which have been deposited, on the bed of any of the bays, sounds, creeks, or their tributary streams, on the Eastern shore of this State, without the consent of the person or persons who may have deposited, or may hereafter so plant, place, or sow, or deposit the same (subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned); under the penalty of fifty dollars, for each and every offence, which shall be recoverable before a Justice of the Peace in the same manner as debts are, or shall be recoverable by law.

one-half for the use of the informer, and the other half for the benefit of the School fund of the county where the offence shall have been committed.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, other than citizens of the counties bordering on said waters, to fish in beds of, or otherwise deposit, or to take, catch, carry away, or otherwise destroy any Oysters or other Shell fish, within three hundred yards of low water mark of either shore of said bays, rivers or creeks.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the citizens of the counties bordering on said waters may join beds, or otherwise deposit Oysters, or other Shell fish, within said prescribed limits, Provided, no one person shall have the right to appropriate to himself or herself, more than two acres superficies, which shall be so designated as not to interfere with, or in any manner whatever obstruct the hauling of seines, or any purposes of navigation.

SECTION 8. And be it enacted, That where any creek, cove or inlet makes into the land of any owner, or other lawful occupant, of the same, which creek, cove, or inlet does not at its mouth exceed one hundred yards in breadth, such owner, or other lawful occupant, shall have the exclusive right to use the same provided nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorize any obstruction to the purposes of navigation.

SECTION 9. And be it enacted, That the right to form beds, or otherwise deposit Oysters, or other Shell Fish, within the waters of this State and to use the same (except as herein before excepted) shall be in common to each and every citizen of this State.

SECTION 10. And be it enacted, That in taking, or catching, any Oysters, or other Shell Fish, it shall not be lawful for any person, or persons, to use (except in the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River) any drag, or rake, or tongs with more than six teeth, prongs, or nails, on either side; nor to take up, or appropriate to his, or their use, any Oyster Bar, within the waters of this State and the person who may be detected in violating the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth sections of this act, shall be subject to the penalty provided for in the fifth section of this act.

SECTION 11. And be it enacted, That if any person shall catch or take any Oysters or Shell Fish within the limits or adopted depot of any citizen of this State as described by this act without permission first had and obtained from the proprietor of such depot, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and if such offender be a free person, on conviction thereof shall be adjudged to be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court before which any such persons shall be tried and convicted, and if such offender be a slave on conviction thereof before a single Justice of the Peace, such offender shall by such Justice be adjudged to suffer such punishment of whipping not exceeding forty lashes as said Justice shall think fit.

AN ACT

To prevent the destruction of Oysters in this State.

WHEREAS it is represented to the general assembly, that a great number of large vessels from the northern and middle states frequent our waters for the purpose of transporting oysters to those states; And whereas, well grounded apprehensions are entertained of the utter extinction of oysters in the state, as well in consequence of the immense quantity thereof exported, as the destructive instruments used in catching them; Therefore;

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any person or persons shall use any drag, scoop, or other instrument except tongs or rakes, such as have generally been used for the purpose of catching oysters within the waters of this state, every person so offending, and being thereof convicted before a justice of the peace of either of the counties adjoining the water course in which the offence has been committed, shall forthwith pay the sum of twenty dollars, or in case of failure so to do, shall be committed by a justice of the peace, to the public jail of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprize for sixty days unless such fine of twenty dollars be sooner discharged, one half of which fine, shall go to the state, and the other to the use of the informer, in case the evidence without his or her testimony was sufficient to convict the offender; and if not, the whole of such fine shall go to the state; Provided nothing contained herein shall be construed to extend to the use of drags on the western shore, such as has been generally used on said shore.

2. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons whatsoever, shall put oysters caught or gathered in the waters, bays, rivers or creeks of this state, on board of any canoe, flat, scow, boat or other vessel, not wholly belonging to and owned by some person or persons who have resided within this state twelve months previously to such oysters being so put on board of such canoe, flat, scow, boat or vessel, and every person so offending, and being thereof convicted before a justice of either of the counties adjoining the waters, bays, rivers or creeks, in which the offence has been committed, shall forthwith pay the sum of twenty dollars, or in case of failure so to do, shall be committed by a justice of the peace to the public jail of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprize for sixty days, unless such fine of twenty dollars be sooner discharged, one half of which fine shall go to the state, and the other to the use of the informer, in case the evidence without his or her testimony was sufficient to convict the

offender, if not, the whole of such fine shall go to the state, Provided nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to the basin and harbour of the City of Baltimore.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, upon his own view, or the information of any person on oath, to issue his warrant to one or more constables in his county, commanding him, her or them, to require such and so many persons as he or they shall deem necessary, to aid and assist him or them in apprehending every person or persons offending against all or any of the preceding sections, in any of the bays, rivers, creeks or waters of this state, and forthwith to bring such offender, when apprehended, before any justice of the peace, to be proceeded against in the manner herein before directed.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons who hath or have not resided within this state twelve months previously thereto, to carry oysters out of this state, and if any master or skipper of a vessel, who has not resided within this state twelve months previous thereto, shall hereafter transport any quantity of oysters taken from any place within this state to any place beyond the limits thereof, every such master or skipper shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in any court of record by any person who will sue for the same. In all actions which shall be brought against any master or skipper of any vessel in pursuance of this act, such master or skipper shall be required to give appearance bail, provided the plaintiff shall make affidavit before a justice of the peace of the cause of such action, to be transmitted to the clerk of the court wherein the suit shall be prosecuted. Whenever any person shall make affidavit that he has good cause to believe that any master or skipper of a vessel not resident as aforesaid, has received on board such vessel, oysters for the purpose of transporting them out of this state, contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the justice of the peace before whom such affidavit shall be made, and within whose jurisdiction such vessel may be, to issue his warrant for the immediate apprehension of such master or skipper, and for bringing him before such justice of the peace, or before any other justice of the same county, and the justice before whom such person shall be brought, upon hearing such evidence as may be adduced before him, if there be no good cause to believe that the violation of the provisions of this act is intended, shall discharge from farther custody such master or skipper, but if it shall appear to such justice, and there is good cause to believe that a violation of the provisions of this act is intended by such master or skipper, then it shall be the duty of such justice to commit such master or skipper to the jail of the county wherein such justice resides, unless he shall enter into recognizance, with sufficient security, in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, upon condition, to appear at the next court to be held in such county, and to abide and perform such order or orders as shall be made by the said court, if upon all circumstances of the case the court shall adjudge that there is good cause to believe that such master or skipper is about to violate the provisions of this act, by transporting oysters out of this state, the said court shall require of such master or skipper to enter into recognizance, with sufficient security, in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, upon condition, that such master or skipper shall not, within one year thereafter, be guilty of the violations of this act.

5. And be it enacted, That no person who has not previously resided twelve months in this state, shall gather or catch oysters, in any of the bays, rivers, creeks or waters of this state, and put them on board of any canoe, boat, scow, flat, or other vessel, not wholly belonging to and owned by some person or persons who hath or have resided twelve months in this state, previously to such oysters being so put on board of such canoe, boat, scow, flat, or vessel, under the penalty of forfeiting such canoe, boat, scow, flat, or vessel, together with all the oysters, oyster tongs, tackle, furniture and apparel, in and belonging to the same.

6. And be it enacted, That any person who shall seize and secure any such canoe, flat, scow, boat or other vessel aforesaid, shall immediately thereafter give information thereof to any one justice of the peace of either of the counties contiguous to such bays, rivers, creeks or waters, where such seizure shall have been made, who is hereby empowered and required to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint for the trial thereof, and the same, if contemned, shall with all things thereunto belonging, be sold by the order and under the direction of the said justice, who after deducting all legal costs and charges, shall pay one moiety of the proceeds to the collector of the said county, for the use of the county, and the other moiety to the person who seized and prosecuted the same.

7. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons on board of any such canoe, scow, boat, flat, or other vessel aforesaid, shall refuse or not suffer to enter, or resist, before or after entering, any officer or officers, or otherwise resist them, or any of them, in the execution of their office, then every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs by action of debt by such officer in any of the county courts of the respective counties of this state, the one moiety to the use of such prosecutor, and the other moiety to the collector of the county where the offence was committed, for the use of such county; Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall prevent the taking & transporting of oysters heretofore from the waters of the Potomac and

Patuxent in the states of Maryland and Virginia, nor to prevent oysters taken from any part of the said rivers or creeks thereof, from being transported to any place whatsoever; And provided also, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as to prevent any person, residing in Washington county, in the District of Columbia, from using the waters of Maryland as fully and freely as any citizen of Maryland is authorized by law to do.

8. And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the 1st day of April next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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 William Fowler, 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 first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830.

ELIZABETH FOWLER, Adm'r.
March 11.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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 Eleanor Howe, 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 23rd day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830.

GEORGE GODDARD, Adm'r.
March 11.

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 John B. Russell, 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 9th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830.

Wm. F. GREENWELL, Ex'r.
March 11.

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 Edward T. Carpenter, 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 2d day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830.

GEORGE A. CARPENTER, Ex'r.
March 11.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers 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 Williams, 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 subscribers, at or before the 2nd day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 17th day of February, 1830.

MARY ANN WILLIAMS, } Adm'r.
WARING E. MOORE, }
Feb 25 4w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Redman, 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 26th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 17th day of February, 1830.

HELEN REDMAN, } Adm'r.
JOHN H. BEAN, }
Feb 27 4w

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 Charles Richardson, 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 26th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of February, 1830.

JOHNATHAN BOHANNAN, Adm'r.
Feb. 28 4w

DANIEL HART
Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, a
Large and general assortment of
GOODS

IN HIS LINE—CONSISTING OF

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CHINA, CUT &

PLAIN GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

DESSERTS,

BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY

FLOUR

BACON & PORK

HERRINGS and MACKERELL,

which he is disposed to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOOK BINDING

In all its variety executed in the most approved manner.

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, made to order.

Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, and

Record Books, suitable for public

offices.

Orders relative to **BINDING**

left at the office of the Gazette will

be attended to.

Feb. 11.

NOTICE.

STATE LIBRARY

Annapolis March 11th, 1830.

THE subscriber having been authorized by sundry resolutions passed at the late session of the legislature, to dispose of, by sale or otherwise, under the directions of the joint committee on the Library of extra books now in the State Library at Annapolis, for the purpose of purchasing law, and other books for the same; and having been instructed by the joint committee to give public notice, that proposals will be received for the purchase of all or any part of said extra books, he hereby gives notice, that he will receive proposals for the purchase, or exchange for other books, of all or any part of the following works, viz—

24 copies of Kilty, Harris and Watkins' compilation of the Laws of Maryland, from the year 1800 to 1818 inclusive.

800 copies of Kilty's Reports of the British Statutes, and 43 copies of the History of England by Hume, Smollet and Bissset—Persons disposed to contract for any part of said works, will state the terms on which they will purchase the same, either for cash or by exchange.

D. RIDGELY Librarian,
State of Maryland.

The Baltimore Gazette will publish the above notice.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public vendue on Thursday, the 1st of April next, on the premises, all the personal estate of John Tayman, late of said county, deceased, consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP



HOGS, and the entire stock of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder and Husks, Rye Straw, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms—A credit of six months will be given for all sums over five dollars, with interest from the day of sale, with good and sufficient security; for all under that sum the cash will be expected. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

H. W. WOODWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held at the Assembly Room, in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing seven Common Councilmen, to represent said city, in the Corporation thereof. The polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order, **JOHN H. WELLS** Clerk

March 11.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

THAT I shall apply to the Judges of the Circuit Court at Annapolis, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a part of a tract of land called YEATES' INHERITANCE, being lot No. 3, agreeably to act of Assembly of 1786.

SEPTIMUS HOPKINS, a Minor,
and Son of Dr. Richard Hopkins.

March 11. 3w

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot situated in the South West end of the City of Annapolis, well known as the Bath Property. The intrinsic value, and great advantages of this property, render a minute & particular description unnecessary. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to

JOHN N. WATKINS.
March 11. 2

FRESH 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
CASSIMERES,
 And Variety of
VESTINGS,
 Of the latest patterns; with an assortment of Stocks, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk Hosiery, &c.
 All of which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual men.
 October 1.

WILLIAM BRYAN
 Merchant Tailor,
 Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large Stock of
FASHIONABLE GOODS
 Very superior in colour and quality; all of which he will be happy to make up for his friends and the public, on moderate terms.
 He has just received his **Fall Fashions** from New York.
 Oct 15

COACH MAKING.

WILLIAM STROBE,
 MAKER AND REPAIRER OF ALL KINDS OF
CARRIAGES & HARNESS.

GRATEFUL for the encouragement he hath heretofore received, takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its variety, at the old stand at the N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & FREDE RICK STREETS, near the Centre Market, BALTIMORE, in all its variety, and respectfully solicits a continuance of a share of public patronage.
 Persons having CARRIAGES to REPAIR or ALTER to the prevailing fashions, or to remedy any defect in running or other inconvenience, will find it to their advantage to favour him with their patronage, as from his long and tried experience, and the moderate prices for which he is determined to do work, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES sold on COMMISSION or taken on STORAGE at his repository, where they will be perfectly secured from the weather or other injury, and where every attention will be paid to them, and where they may be taken out or put in at any time without inconvenience.
 N. B. Several NEW & SECOND HAND GIGS, with a number of other CARRIAGES of various descriptions for sale on very accommodating terms.
 Jan 21

By His Excellency, **THOMAS KING CARROLL,** Governor of Maryland.

PROCLAMATION.
 WHEREAS satisfactory information has reached this Department, that a most atrocious murder was committed on Thursday night of the 21st January last, on the road leading from Baltimore city to Frederick, near Stone's Tavern, on the body of a negro named Harry, formerly the slave of George Howard, Esq. of Elk-Ridge, Anne Arundel county, by some person or persons unknown.
 And whereas it is of the first importance to society that the perpetrators of such crimes should be brought to justice, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of

150 DOLLARS
 to any person or persons who shall apprehend and lodge in any jail, the person or persons who committed the above act, so that he, she or they be convicted thereof.
 Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this 23d day of February, 1830.
THOMAS KING CARROLL, [SEAL]
 By command of His Excellency the Governor, **JAMES MURRAY,** Clk. of the Council.
 It is published in the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore Republican, American and United States Telegraph.
 Feb 25.

FOR SALE, OR RENT,
 THE subscriber wishes to sell, or rent her present residence.
MARY STEELE.
 Feb. 18.

TO RENT,
 ONE of the new BRICK BUILDINGS near the court house. It has heretofore been occupied as a lawyer's office, but will now conveniently accommodate a small family. Apply to the subscriber.
JOHN RIDOUT.
 Jan 21.

CHANCERY SALE.
 BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Scriveners, deceased, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March next, the following property, viz. part of a tract or parcel of land, called
MOREHOUSE'S GENEROSITY,
 containing EIGHTY-FIVE acres, more or less, also part of a tract of land called GRIME'S VENTURE, containing FIFTEEN acres more or less; also part of a tract of land, called SKILL GITT, containing THIRTY ACRES, more or less.

THE TERMS OF SALE
 Are, one third of the purchase money to be paid in four months from the day of sale, the balance in eight months from the day of sale, the whole to be secured by bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, is authorized to make a good and sufficient deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers. The creditors of said William Scriveners, deceased, are hereby required to file their claims, properly authenticated, in the Chancery office, within four months from the said day of sale.
GREENBURY GAITHER.
 March 4.

IN CHANCERY,
 23th February, 1830.
 Richard Kirby and James Tongue, vs.
 Roger B. Taney, Octavius C. Taney, and Michael Taney, Junior.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the payment of a judgment recovered by Richard Kirby, for the use of James Tongue vs. Michael Taney, Jr. in Calvert county court.
 The bill states that at Calvert county court, May term, 1815, the complainant, Richard Kirby, recovered a judgment against the said Michael Taney, Junior, for the sum of three hundred dollars, with interest from the 12th day of June 1808, and that at May term 1828, a fiat was issued on a second scire facias, issued on the said judgment, which judgment has been entered for the use of the complainant, James Tongue. That on the 15th day of July 1819, a certain Michael Taney, Senior, the father of the said Michael Taney, Junior, by deed duly executed, acknowledged and recorded, conveyed certain land and personal property to the defendants, Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney, their heirs and assigns, in trust, that the said Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney, and the survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, shall hold and possess the said lands and personal estate, and receive the rents, issues and profits thereof, and after deducting the expenses of cultivating the same, shall pay annually to the said Michael Taney, Junior, one thousand dollars during his life, and after such payment, shall apply whatever residue may remain to pay off all such debts as are now due and owing from the said Michael Taney, Senior, and whenever the said debts shall be fully paid and extinguished, then in trust to apply all the rents, issues and profits thereof (after defraying expenses) to the said Michael Taney, Senior, during his life, and after his death to hold the said lands, or such part thereof, as shall not have been sold under this deed, and personal property in trust for the use of Michael Taney, Junior, Roger B. Taney, Augustus Taney, Octavius C. Taney, Dorothy Taney and Sophia T. Taney, the children of Michael Taney, Senior, their heirs and assigns forever, as tenants in common and not as joint tenants, to be equally divided between them, share and share alike, with power to the said Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney, whenever they should see fit to sell the said property for the objects and purposes of the said trust. That the said Michael Taney, Senior, is dead, and that the said Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney have sold the whole of the said property conveyed to them, and that the amount of sales is about twenty-five thousand dollars. That all the debts of the said Michael Taney, Senior, have been paid, and that there is in the hands of the said Roger B. Taney, and Octavius C. Taney, a large amount of funds belonging to the said Michael Taney, Junior, under the trusts of the said deed. The bill charges that the said James Tongue, as assignee of said judgment, (no part of which has been paid,) is entitled to payment of the same out of the said fund, in preference to the other creditors of the said Michael Taney, Junior, the said judgment being the oldest judgment against the said Michael Taney, Junior, and the said fund being to be considered as land. The bill prays that a decree may be passed for the payment of the amount of said judgment out of the fund in the hands of the said Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney, in preference to the other creditors of the said Michael Taney, Junior, and for general relief. And it being stated in the said bill that the said Michael Taney, Junior, resides out of the State of Maryland. It is thereupon, this 25th day of February, 1830, by Theodorick Bland, Chancellor, adjudged and ordered, That the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, before the last day of March next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first day of July next, to shew cause, if any he have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.
 True copy. Test. **RAMSAY WATERS,** Reg. Cur. Can.
 March 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 THAT the Subscriber of Saint Mary's county, in the Orphans' court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland letters of administration, on the personal estate of Jesse Thompson, 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 22d day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 22d day of January.
 Thomas Thompson, Adm'r.
 Feb. 18.

Anne-Arundel County Court, October Term, 1829.

ON application in writing, of Thomas T. McPherson, praying for the benefit of the act, for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Thomas T. McPherson, having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland, two years next, preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security, for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed to a trustee, by the said court, appointed a good and sufficient deed, for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel, and bedding of himself and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule. It is, therefore, ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said Thomas T. McPherson, be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of said county, and that the said petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months, successively, before the said third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear on that day, before said court to shew cause if any they have, why the said Thomas T. McPherson should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly, and the supplements thereto as prayed.
 Test. **W. S. Green.**
 Jan. 14.

For Sale or Rent,
 THE House lately in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah L. Boyd, on North East Street. For further information enquire of the subscriber.
H. RAY.
 Aug 13.

LABOURERS.
 THE subscriber wishes to hire fifteen or twenty stout Servants, by the year, for which liberal wages will be given.—Enquire of **William Brown of Ben in Annapolis,** or **RICHARD GREEN,** Manager of Elk Ridge Farm.
 July 22.

GLADES BUTTER.
 500 lb. Superior Keg Butter,
 Best White Wheat Family Flour,
 Fresh Roll Butter, daily expected,
 Malaga Grapes, in nice order,
 Malaga Bunch Raisins,
 Santa Carrots,
 Fresh Prunes, Turkey Peas,
 Havana Oranges,
 Lisbon Lemons,
 Bordeaux Almonds,
 English Walnuts,
 Soft Shell Filberts,
 Madeira Wine in Bottles, Vintage of 1824,
 110 do do in Wood do
 India Madeira in Bottles, very old,
 Champagne
 Lisbon, Sicily, Cete and Claret Wines,
 Choice Cognac Brandy, 12 years old,
 Do do do do do do do do
 Rye Whiskey 5 years old, highly approved,
 Peach Brandy, pure and fine,
 Jamaica Spirit,
 300 lb. extra flavoured Richmond Chewing Tobacco.
 Champagne Glasses, with a good assortment of Cut Glass, and other seasonable articles.
 For Sale by,
JOHN WILMOT.
 Jan. 7.

IN CHANCERY,
 24th February, 1830.
 Charles Carroll and Carrollton, vs.
 Nottley Young, Maria Warring and Others.

THE bill in this case states that in April, seventeen hundred and ninety eight, Thomas Simm Lee, executed to the complainant, his bond for six thousand pounds sterling money, conditioned for the payment of three thousand pounds, with Maraham Warring and Nottley Young as his securities.
 It states that the said Warring and Young are dead, and that they did not leave personal estate enough for the payment of their debts. The bill prays a decree for a sale of certain real estate, left by the said Young, for that purpose. It is stated that Joseph, Ann Maria, and Mary Pearson, Benjamin and Henry Young, Eleanor and Edward Brook, Nottley Young, Nicholas Ignatius F. George Washington, Benjamin Dorrick, and Aloysias Young, Nicholas Young, on Cassenave, and Thomas Edward, Nottley and Ignatius Fenwick, some of the defendants and representatives of Nottley Young, are dead, and defendants in said bill live beyond the limits of the state of Maryland. Thereupon, it is ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order, and the substance of said bill to be published in a newspaper printed in Annapolis, three successive weeks before the 29th day of March next, give notice to the said absent defendants, to appear in this court by solicitor or in person, on or before the first day of July next, to shew cause why the decree should not pass as prayed.
 True Copy. Test. **Ramsay Waters,** Reg. Cur. Can.
 Feb. 25.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 THAT the Subscriber of Saint Mary's county, in the Orphans' court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland letters of administration, on the personal estate of Jesse Thompson, 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 22d day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 22d day of January.
 Thomas Thompson, Adm'r.
 Feb. 18.

Anne-Arundel County Court, October Term, 1829.

ON application in writing, of Thomas T. McPherson, praying for the benefit of the act, for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Thomas T. McPherson, having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland, two years next, preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security, for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed to a trustee, by the said court, appointed a good and sufficient deed, for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel, and bedding of himself and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule. It is, therefore, ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said Thomas T. McPherson, be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of said county, and that the said petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months, successively, before the said third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear on that day, before said court to shew cause if any they have, why the said Thomas T. McPherson should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly, and the supplements thereto as prayed.
 Test. **W. S. Green.**
 Jan. 14.

For Sale or Rent,
 THE House lately in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah L. Boyd, on North East Street. For further information enquire of the subscriber.
H. RAY.
 Aug 13.

LABOURERS.
 THE subscriber wishes to hire fifteen or twenty stout Servants, by the year, for which liberal wages will be given.—Enquire of **William Brown of Ben in Annapolis,** or **RICHARD GREEN,** Manager of Elk Ridge Farm.
 July 22.

Boarding House.
(REMOVED.)
 THE SUBSCRIBER, who has heretofore been the proprietor of the Boarding House, lately occupied near the Protestant Church, to the well known stand in FRANCIS STREET, formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and since by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. Anna Gasbriell, which is now undergoing repairs, and will be made a comfortable and agreeable place of residence for Members of the Legislature, or others visiting the city.
 Having a good STABLE, well supplied with Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. together with a CARRIAGE HOUSE, and PUMP of good Water in the yard, gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well taken care of by a good Ostler.
 Her TABLE will always be supplied with the best the Markets afford—Charges moderate, and no exertions wanting to render general satisfaction to all who may favour her with their patronage.
 Boarders will be taken by the Year, Week or Day, on moderate terms.
M. ROBINSON.
 Annapolis, Oct. 15.

FOR RENT,
 THE HOUSE in Corn Hill street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Richard Ridgely. For terms enquire of Mr. Richard Ridgely
 Dec 10.

NOTICE.
 ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Shaw, dec'd. are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of March next, as further indulgence cannot be allowed.
Wm. BROWN, of Ben. } Ex'rs.
J. M. ROBINSON.
 Jan 21

CAUTION TO HUNTERS, &C.
 ALL persons are forewarned Hunting, Gunning, or in any way trespassing, on the Farms, north side of Severn, now in the occupation of the subscriber, and formerly belonging to Dr. William Hammond, and the late Allen Warfield. The law will be strictly enforced on all who may offend.
RICHARD CRISP.
 Dec. 17.

GEORGE SCHWARAR, BAKER,
 RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced at their hands, and avails himself of this method to inform them that he has provided an ample supply of the very best materials to manufacture
Bread, Biscuits, Crackers and Cakes.
 Unremitting attention shall be continued.
CAKES AND BISCUITS
 Furnished to Shopkeepers and Country Dealers, at Baltimore Prices
 Dec 24

BOARDING & LODGING.
GIDEON PEARCE
 BEGS leave to announce, that having rent ed the large and commodious House, recently occupied by Mrs Robinson, near the Protestant Episcopal Church, conveniently situated to the State House, he will be prepared to accommodate with Boarding and Lodging, during the ensuing session of the legislature at least twenty gentlemen.
 A few Yearly Boarders will also be taken.
 Oct 8

HOUSES AND LOTS
 In Annapolis, for Sale or Rent.
 ONE convenient dwelling near the Town Gate, in West Street; a House, Lot, Stables, &c. near the Bath, also several other Houses and Lots in town; and two Farms in the country. Apply to the subscriber, or Mr Daniel Hart
J J SPEED.
 Nov 25

CAUTION.
 HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or in any other manner trespassing on my part of the farm called BELMONT, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
RICHARD M. CHASE.
 Jan 21

The Steam Boat

MARYLAND
 Commences her regular route on Tuesday next, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Edgely returning, leaving Edgely at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Mondays leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chester town 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 1/2 past 3 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season.
 Passage to and from Annapolis, 21.
 March 22.

BOARDING.
 In a private family, may be had, for one or two young Gentlemen, of correct, moral habits. Apply to the Editor of this paper
 24th, 1830.

JUST PUBLISHED,
 And for Sale at the Gazette Office, price 25 cents.
"A COUNTRY CLOWN, or, DADY ISM IMPROVED." A Dramatic Medley, in one act.
 Oct 29

PRINTING
 NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
 The Journal of Health, is a new and original work, containing a full and complete system of medicine, for the cure of all the diseases of the human body, and a full and complete system of surgery, for the cure of all the diseases of the human body, and a full and complete system of anatomy, for the cure of all the diseases of the human body, and a full and complete system of physiology, for the cure of all the diseases of the human body, and a full and complete system of pathology, for the cure of all the diseases of the human body, and a full and complete system of therapeutics, for the cure of all the diseases of the human body, and a full and complete system of hygiene, for the cure of all the diseases of the human body, and a full and complete system of dietetics, for the cure of all the diseases of the human body, and a full and complete system of gymnastics, for the cure of all the diseases of the human body, and a full and complete system of music, for the cure of all the 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From *Ackerman's Forget Me not, for 1830*
GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

BY THE OLD SAILOR.

"What do you say to get some of the worthy old blues, my messinate?" (Dick is a pensioner)—"to spin out a yarn or two about the shattered old hulks in Greenwich moorings?" "Say no more, say no more!" exclaimed I; "it shall be done directly."

"And got'em printed in one of your periodicals?" continued Dick.
"The very thing, the very thing!"
Greenwich Hospital; A Series of Naval Sketches.

Ay, there it is!—the grand depository of human fragments—the snug harbour for docked remnants—Greenwich Hospital! Who is there that has stood on that fine terrace, when the calm of evening has shed its influence on the spirit, and nature's pencil, intermingling light and shade, has graced the landscape with its various tints, without feeling delighted at the spectacle? No sound is heard to break the stillness of the hour, save where the sea-boy trills his plaintive ditty, studious to grace the turnings of his song; for it was his mother taught it him, and her he strives to imitate,—To him the tide rolls on unheeded; he sees not the tall mast, the drooping sail ah, no! his heart is in the cottage where he knew his first affection, when, with a smile of infantile delight, he drew his nourishment from that fond bosom lately bedewed with tears at parting. Who is there that has not exulted in the scene, when the proud ship has spread her canvass to the breeze to carry forth the produce of our country to distant lands; or when returning to her own home-shores, laden with the luxuries of foreign climes, the gallant tars have hailed each wellknown object with delight? Ay, there they stand! the veterans of the ocean, bidding defiance to the frowns of fate, although they are moored in tiers. They are critics too—deep critics; but they cannot fancy the steam-vessel with a chimney for a mast, and a long line of smoke for a pendant. These are the men that Smollett pictured—the Jack Rattlins and the Tom Pipes of former years. Ay, those were rattling days, and piping times! There is no place on earth, except Greenwich, in which we can now meet with them, or find the weather roll or the sea-lurch to perfection. They are all thorough-bred, and a thorough-bred seaman is one of the drollest compounds in existence; to a mixture of all that is ludicrous and grave—of undaunted courage and silly fear. I do not mean the every day sailor but the bold, daring, intrepid man-of-war's man; him who in the time of action, primed his wit and his gun together, without a fear of either missing fire. He has a language peculiarly his own, and his figures of rhetoric are perfect reef-knots to the understanding of a landsman. If he speaks of his ship his eloquence surpasses the oration of a Demosthenes, and he revels in the luxuriance of metaphor. The same powers of elocution, with precisely the same terms, are applied to his wife, and it is a matter of doubt which engrosses the greatest portion of his affection; to him they are both lady-ships. Hear him expatiate on his little barkey, as he calls his wooden island, though she may be able to carry a hundred and fifty guns, and a crew of a thousand men—"

"O! she is the fleetest of the fleet—sits on the water like a duck—stands under her canvass as stiff as a crutch—and turns to windward like a witch? Of his wife he observes, "What a clean run from stem to stern! She carries her gallants through every breeze, and in turning bank for bank never misses stays." He will point to the bows of his ship, and swear she is as sharp as a wedge, never stops at a sea, but goes smack through all. He looks at his wife, addresses her head-gear and bow lines, compares her eyes to dolphin-strikers, boasts of her fancy and fashion pieces, and declares that she darts along with all the grace of a bonnetta. When he parts with his wife to go on a cruise, no tear moistens his cheek, there is the honest pressure of the hand the fervent kiss, and then he claps on the top-sail halliards, or walks round at the capstan to the lively sounds of music. But when he quits his ship, the being he has rigged with his own fingers, that has stood under him in many a dark and trying hour, whilst the wild waves have dashed over them with relentless fury, then—then—the scuppers of his heart are unplugged, and overflow with the soft droppings of sensibility. How often has he stood upon that deck and eyed the swelling sails, lest the breezes of heaven should visit their face too roughly! How many hours has he stood at that helm, and watched her coming up and falling off! and when the roaring billows have threatened to engulf her in the bubbling foam of the dark waters, he has eased her to the sea with all the tender anxiety that a mother feels for her darling child. With what pride has he beheld her top the mountain wave, and climb the rolling swell, while every groan of labour that she gave carried a taught strain upon his own heart strings!

Place confidence in what he says, and he will use no deception: doubt his word, and he will indulge you with some of the purest rotundities that ingenious fancy can invent. He will swear that he had a messmate who knew the man in the moon, and on one occasion went hand-over-hand up a rainbow to pay him a visit. He himself was once a powder-monkey in the Volcano bomb, and will tell you a story of his falling asleep in the mortar at the bombardment of Poulon, and his body being discharged from its mouth instead of a carcass. With all the precision of an engineer, he will describe his evolutions in the air when they fired him off, and the manner in which he was saved from being dashed to pieces in his fall.

All this he repeats without a smile upon his countenance—and he expects you to believe it, but you may soon balance the account; for it with the utmost credulity, & is convinced of its truth. His courage is undoubted, for he will stand on the deck undismayed, amidst the blood and slaughter of battle; yet on shore

he is seized with indescribable apprehensions at the sight of a coffin. The wallings of distress find a ready passport to his heart; but to disguise the real motives which prompt immediate aid, he swears that the object of his charity does not deserve a copper, yet gives a pound, with only this provision, that the individual relieved does not bother him about gratitude.—You may know him from a thousand; for though in his dress conspicuously neat, and his standing and running rigging in exact order, yet they are arranged with a certain careless ease, as if he had but just come down from reefing topsails. The truck at the mast head does not sit better than his tarpawling hat, neither does the shoe upon the peg of the anchor fit tighter than his long quartered pumps. Grog is his ambrosia, his nectar, and he takes it cold, without sugar, that he may have the full smack of the rum.

And these are the characters at Greenwich Hospital, who, after fighting the battles of their country, are honoured with a palace. Oh it was a proud display of national gratitude to such brave defenders! England has been compared to a huge machine animal, a sort of lubber, whose parts were its mouths, and whose navy formed its claws. What, then, is Greenwich but a receptacle for superannuated claws! I dearly love to get amongst them—nearly two thousand shattered emblems of Britain's triumphs. Then, to see them strolling about the Park, luxuriating in their green meadow banks, or holding strange converse with the deer, they always remind me, in their blue dresses, of bachelor's buttons, springing from the sword.

"You were with Nelson then," said I to a pensioner with whom I had entered into conversation. He was a short, thickset man, apparently between sixty and seventy years of age; and, as he hobbled along on his wooden leg, he strongly reminded me of a heavy laden Indian with a bent to port, rolling down before the wind from the Cape of Good Hope to Saint Helena. His countenance was one of mild benevolence, and yet there was a daring in his look that told at once a tale of unsubdued & noble intrepidity, whilst the despondence upon his skin was finely contrasted with the silky white locks which hung straggling on his brow.

"You were with Nelson?" said I.
"I was, your honour," he replied; "and those were the proudest days of my life. I was with him when he bore up out of the line off Cape St. Vincent, and saved old Jarvis from disgrace. I was in his ship too—the Victory, fighting on the same quarter deck."

This was spoken with such an air of triumph that the old man's features were lighted up with animation; it called to his remembrance scenes in which he had shared the glory of the day and saved his country. His eye sparkled with delight, as if he again saw the British ensign floating in the breeze, as the proud signal for conquest, or was labouring at the oar, with his darling chief like a tutelary deity of old, guiding the boat through the yielding element, and leading on to some daring and desperate enterprise. At this moment I felt somewhat of a mischievous inclination to try the veteran's temper, and therefore remarked, "Nelson was a brave man, no doubt, but then he was tyrannical and cruel."
The hoary tar stopped, and looked me full in the face, a storm was gathering in his heart, or rather, like a vessel taking aback in a sudden squall, he stood perplexed which way to scud. But it was only for a moment; & as his features relaxed their sternness, he replied: "No matter, your honour!—no matter! You have been kind to me and mine, and I'm no dog to bite the hand that helped me in adversity."

This seemed to be uttered with the mingling emotions of defiance and melancholy, and to urge him further, I continued:—"But, my friend, what can you say of the remember poor Caraccioli experienced? You remember that I suppose?"
"I do, indeed!" he replied; "Poor old man! how earnestly he pleaded for the few short days which nature at the utmost could have allowed him! But, sir," added he, grasping my arm, "do you know what it is to have a fiend at the helm, who when Humanity cries 'Port!' will clap it hard a-starboard in spite of you?—one who in loveliness and fascination, is like an angel of light, but whose heart resembles an infernal machine, ready to explode whenever passion touches the secret spring of vengeance?"

I had merely put the question to him by way of joke, little expecting the result; but I had to listen to a tale of horror.
"You give a pretty picture, truly, old friend," said I. "And, pray, who may this fiend be?"
"A woman, your honour. She full of smiles and sweetness, but she could gaze with indifference on a deed of blood; and exult over the victim her perfidy betrayed. It is a long story, but I must tell it you, that you may not think Nelson was cruel or unjust. His generous heart was deceived, and brought a stain upon the British flag, which he afterwards washed out with his blood. Obedience is the test of a seaman's duty, to reverence his king, and to fight for his country. This I have done, and therefore speak without fear, though I know nothing of parliaments and politics.—Well, your honour, it was at the time when there was a mutiny among the people of Naples, and prince Caraccioli joined one of the parties against the court; but afterwards a sort of amnesty, or damnification, I think they call it, was passed, by way of pardon to the rebels, many of whom surrendered, but they were all made prisoners, and numbers of them were executed."

"Well one day I was standing at the gangway, getting the barge's sails ready, when a shore boat came along side, full of people who were making a terrible noise. At last they brought a venerable old man up the side; he was dressed as a peasant, and his arms were pinioned so tight behind that he seemed to be suffering considerable pain. As soon as they had all reached the deck, the rabble gathered round him, some cursing, others buffeting, and one wretch, unmindful of his grey hairs spat

upon him. This was too much to see and not to speak about; the man was their prisoner, and they had him secure—the very nature of his situation should have been sufficient protection; so I gave the unmannerly fellow a tap with this little fist—holding up a hand like a sledgehammer—and sent him flying into the boat again without the aid of a rope. "Well done, Jack!" exclaimed a young midshipman, who is now a post captain; "well done, my boy! I owe you a glass of grog for that; it was the best Somerset I ever saw in my life."—"Thank you for your glass of grog, sir," said I; "you see I've made a tumbler already." And indeed, your honour, he spun head over heels, head over heels, astonishingly clever. I was brought up to the quarter deck for it, to be sure, because they said I had used the why-hit-arms; but I soon convinced them I had only used my fist, and the young officer who saw the transaction stood my friend, and so I got off.

"Well, there stood the old man as firm as the rock of Gibraltar, not a single feature betraying the anguish he must have felt. His face was turned away from the quarter deck, and his head was uncovered in the presence of his enemies. The Neapolitans still kept up an incessant din, which brought the first lieutenant to the gangway; he advanced behind the prisoner, and, pushing aside the abusive rabble, swore at them pretty fiercely for their inhumanity, although, at the same time seizing the old man roughly, he brought him in his front. "What traitor have we here?" exclaimed the lieutenant; but checking himself on viewing the mild countenance of the prisoner, he gazed more intently upon him. "Eh, no—it surely cannot be—and yet it is—his hat was instantly removed, with every token of respect, as he continued—"it is the prince!"

The old man with calm dignity, bowed his hoary head to the salute, and at this moment Nelson himself, who had been disturbed by the shouting of the captives, came from his cabin on the deck. He advanced quickly to the scene, and called out in his hasty way when vexed, "Am I to be eternally annoyed by the confusion these fellows create? What is the matter here?" But when his eye had caught the time-and-toil-worn features of the prisoner, he sprung forward, and with his own hands commenced unbinding the cords. "Monsters!" said he, "is it thus that age should be treated?—Towards! do you fear a weak & unarmed old man? Honour'd prince, I grieve to see you degraded and injured by such baseness, and now," he added, as the last turn released his arms, "dear Caraccioli, you are free!" I thought a tear rolled down Nelson's cheek, as he cast loose the lashing, which having finished, he took the prince's hand, and they both walked aft together.

"They say the devil knows precisely the nick of time when the most mischief is to be done, and so it happened now, for a certain lady followed Nelson to the deck, and approached him with her usual bewitching smile. But oh! your honour, how was that smile changed to the black scowl of a demon when she pierced the disguise of the peasant, and recognised the prince, who, on some particular occasion at court, had thwarted her views and treated her with indignity. It had never been forgiven, and now—she was in her power. Forcibly she grasped Nelson by the arm, and led him to the cabin.

"His doom is sealed," said one of the lieutenants, conversing in an under tone with a brother officer;—"no power on earth can save him." "On earth?" rejoined the other, "no, nor in the air, nor in the ocean; for I suspect he will meet his death in the one, and find his grave in the other."—"Yet, surely," said the surgeon, who came up, "Nelson will remember his former friendship for the prince, who once served under him. Every sympathetic feeling which is dear to a noble mind, must operate to avert his death." "All the virtues in your medicine chest, doctor, rejoined the first, "would not preserve him many hours from destruction, unless you could pour an opiate on the deadly malignity of"—here he put his finger upon his lip and walked away.

"Well, your honour, the old man given up to his bitter foes, who went through the mockery of a court martial; for they condemned him first and tried him afterwards. In vain he implored for mercy; in vain he pleaded the proclamation, and pointed to his hoary head; in vain he solicited the mediation of Nelson, for a revengful fury had taken possession of his better purposes, and damned the rising tide of generosity in the hero's soul; in vain he implored the pardon and intercession of—, but here I follow the example of my officer, and lay my finger on my lip.

"A few hours more, and the brave old man, the veteran prince, in his eightieth year, hung suspended from the fore-yard-arm of a ship he had once commanded. Never shall I forget the burst of indignation with which the signal gun was heard by our crew, and a simultaneous execration was uttered fore and aft.

"Nelson walked the deck with unusual quickness; nay he almost ran, and every limb seemed violently agitated. He heard the half-suppressed murmurs of the men, and a conviction of dishonour seemed to be awakening in his mind. But, oh sir! where was pity, where was feminine delicacy and feeling? The lady approached him in the most seducing manner, and attracted his attention: he stopped, she looked at her for a moment with stern severity, and again walked on. "What ails you, Bronte?" said she, "you appear to be ill!" and the witchery of her commanding look, subdued the sternness of his features—he gazed upon her and was tranquil.—"See!" said she, pointing out at the port to where the body of Caraccioli was still, writhing in convulsive agony; see! his mortal struggles will soon be over. Poor prince! I grieve we could not save him. But come, Bronte, man the barge, and let us go and take a parting look at our old friend. I shuddered, your honour, and actually looked down at her feet to see if I could make out any thing like a cloven hoof. "The devil!" exclaimed a voice in half whisper behind me

that made me start, for I thought the speaker had certainly made the discovery, but it was only one of the officers giving vent to his pious indignation.

"Well the barge was manned, and away we sailed, with Nelson and the lady, round the ship where the unfortunate prince was hanging. He had no cap upon his head, nor was his face covered, but his white hair streamed in the breeze above the livid contortions which the last death pang had left upon his features. The Neapolitans were shouting, and insulting his memory; but they were rank cowards, for the truly brave will never wreak their vengeance on a dead enemy.

"Nelson and the lady conversed in whispers, but it was plain to be seen his spirit was agonized, & his fair but frail companion was employing every art to soothe him. She affected to weep, but there was a glistening pleasure in her eyes, as she looked at the corpse, which had well nigh made the boat's crew set all duty at defiance. Nelson—and no man was better acquainted with the characteristics of a sailor—saw this, and ordered to be rowed on board. She upbraided him for what she called his weakness, but his soul was stirred beyond the power of her influence to control his actions.

"A few days afterwards, a pleasure party was made up amongst the nobility for an excursion on the water, and the barge with Nelson and his mistress, took the lead. It was a beautiful sight to see the gilded galleys, with their silken canopies and pennons flashing in the sun and reflecting their glittering beauties, on the smooth surface of the clear blue waters, whilst the measured sweep of the oars kept time with the sweet sounds of music. Not a cloud veiled the sky, not a breath curled the transparent crest of the gentle billow: all was gay and mirth.

"After pulling for some miles to the entrance of the bay, we were returning towards the shore, when a dark object, resembling a bale of goods, appeared floating ahead of the barge. The bow men were directed to lay in their oars and see what it was. They obeyed, and stood ready with their boat-hooks, which the moment they were near enough, were used in grappling the supposed prize. But in an instant they were loosened again, and "A dead body! a dead body!" was uttered in a suppressed tone by both. The boat held on her way, and as the corpse passed astern, the face turned upwards, and showed the well remembered countenance of poor Caraccioli. Yes, as the lieutenant had said, he met his death in the air, and the ocean had been his grave; but that grave had given up its dead, and the lady seldom smiled afterwards.

"Nelson hired one of the cutters that were in attendance, and directed that the body should be taken on board, and receive the funeral ceremonies suitable to the rank which the unfortunate prince had held whilst living. The music ceased its joyous sounds for notes of melancholy wailing; and the voice of mirth was changed to lamentation and sadness. "Years passed away, and Nelson fell in the hour of victory; but the lady! ah! her end was terrible. The murdered prince was ever present to her mind; and as she lay upon her death bed, like a stranded wreck that would never more spread canvass to the breeze, her groans, her shrieks, were still on Caraccioli. "I see him!" she would cry, there, there!—look at his white locks, and his straining eyeballs! England—England is ungrateful, or this would have been prevented. But I follow—I follow—and then she would shriek with dismay, and hide herself from sight. But she is gone, your honour, to give in her dead reckoning to the Judge of all. She died in a foreign land, without one real friend to close her eyes; and she was buried in a stranger's grave, without one mourner to weep upon the turf which covered her remains."

ELIAS HICKS was born in Rockaway, Long Island, in 1748, and in his youth, embraced the principles of the society of friends. For nearly sixty years he has been an active and useful minister of the Society, and has travelled and preached with great success in almost every State in the Union. His life was a practical illustration of the precepts he inculcated, which secured to him a weight of character and influence which few men have ever enjoyed. Gifted by nature with talents of a superior order, and deeply impressed with the importance of employing them in the cause of human improvement, he has held for many years a more conspicuous station, and exercised a more extensive influence, than any other individual in his religious society. The recollection of his labours and services, will be gratefully cherished by all who had the privilege of enjoying them, and the name of Elias Hicks will descend to posterity as one of the great reformers of his age, and be enrolled with the venerated names of George Fox, William Pennington, and William Penn. About four weeks since, he attended in this city, the Quarterly Meeting of his society, and preached several times to numerous assemblies, with great force and clearness. It was very generally remarked by those who attended his meetings, that they had never heard him with more satisfaction. In his meetings with his friends, he expressed a presentiment that his work was nearly completed,—and he pressed upon them with great tenderness and affection, the importance of a strict conformity to their principles.—The last act of his useful life consisted in writing a long letter of advice and instruction to one of his friends in Ohio, and had he known it to have been his last it could not more fully express his religious sentiments. Having completed this letter, and while the pen remained in his hand, he was seized with a stroke of paralysis, which took place on the 14th ult. He recovered from it sufficiently to recognize his friends, and to give them satisfactory evidence that his mind was tranquil and happy, and that he looked forward to a blessed immortality. N. Y. paper.

The U. S. Sloop of War, *Falmouth*, Com. Elliott, and the U. S. Schooner *Grampus*, sailed from Pensacola on the 18th ult.

March 10th 1830.

DEAR SIR,
I take the liberty to state through the columns of your paper, to my friends and fellow citizens of the county, that I decline taking a poll for a seat in the Legislature at the ensuing October election. I think it necessary to make this prompt, early and explicit avowal of my determination, that my political friends may have every opportunity afforded of bringing out a suitable candidate in my place. In retiring from public life, and the turmoil and confusion of electioneering, I leave to express the gratitude which I feel for the warm, sincere, and undeviating support, which I have always received from a large and highly respectable portion of the voters of my native county. Domestic considerations peculiarly, and other reasons imperatively require that I should pursue this course. In retiring however, I wish it to be expressly understood, that it is my own voluntary act, and that I am not driven, by the threats of a certain gentleman who now fills an elevated station. I wish it to be understood also, that whenever the eagle descends from his Ery, and stoops towards his prey, he will be met in any shape, manner or form, that suits him. Respectfully,
JOHN S. SELLMAN.

AN ACT
To establish a Tobacco Inspection in the city of Annapolis.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an inspection of Tobacco shall be established in the city of Annapolis, by individual subscription, the original capital stock of which shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of twenty dollars each; and the subscriptions towards constituting the said stock, shall, on the second Monday of March next, be opened at the city of Annapolis, under the superintendance of Messrs. Henry Maynadier, Lewis Neth and James Shaw, or any two of them, who shall keep open the said subscription for at least the term of three days, and if the sum of five thousand dollars be not subscribed at the expiration of that term, they shall keep the same open for three days more, but if the subscription shall be filled at any time within the said terms, then the said books shall be immediately closed.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person, co-partnership, or body politic or corporate, in person or by attorney, to subscribe for a share or any number of shares not exceeding one hundred, and the amount of the share or shares subscribed, shall be paid by the several and respective subscribers at the times and in the proportions hereinafter directed:

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, as soon as conveniently may be, to submit the said subscription, together with an account of the expenses attending the same, to a meeting of the stockholders, to be called for that purpose, of which ten days notice shall be given by publication in the several newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the said stockholders, when so assembled, shall proceed to the election of a president and three directors from amongst themselves, to manage the affairs of said company, which said president and directors shall continue in office until such time as the stockholders or a majority of them may think proper to have a new election; and all such elections each stockholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he may have shares of the said capital stock.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That at the time of subscribing each subscriber shall pay to the said commissioners for the benefit of said company, the sum of one dollar on each and every share for which he may subscribe, and the sums so received by said commissioners, shall be by them paid over to the President and Directors immediately after their appointment.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the President and Directors, shall from time to time, as the interest of the company may require, call upon the stockholders for such instalments of the capital stock, as they may think proper, provided three weeks notice by publication as aforesaid be given; and provided also that no instalment exceeding ten dollars per share shall at any time be called for.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That all such persons and bodies politic as shall become subscribers, for said stock, their successors and assigns, shall be, and are hereby created and made a body politic and corporate by the name and style of "the President, Directors and Company of the Annapolis Tobacco Inspection," and by that name shall be, and are hereby made able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to have, purchase and hold all lands, tenements and other property necessary for the purposes of the said Corporation, to pass all proper laws and ordinances, and to appoint all necessary officers, and to fix and ascertain the compensations for their services; to erect good and sufficient warehouse and other houses, and to build such wharves as they may deem necessary for the reception and inspection of Tobacco; and to receive and demand every Hoghead of Tobacco which shall be expected at said warehouse fifty cents for storage and all such charges and compensations as are by law demanded at the several Tobacco Inspections in Anne-Arundel county, subject to all the forfeitures and restrictions which the said Inspections are now regulated and governed.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That as soon as a sufficient warehouse shall have been erected, and every thing necessary for the reception

DR. HULL'S TRUSS,

FOR the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. This Surgical Instrument is now so well known to the Medical Profession, and is extensively used by unfortunate sufferers labouring under the disease of Hernia, that a particular account of its mechanical construction of its surgical effects is thought unnecessary. The subjoined remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of high respectability in our country, are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adapting the true Surgical principle for the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary, under the head of "Truss," after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says "This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent ruptures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remedied. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concave and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia."

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: "I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P., a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general."

Baltimore, January, 1850.
Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles. The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America." Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 37, Fayette street, east of Monument Square.
March 11 5M

By His Excellency, THOMAS KING CARROLL, Governor of Maryland.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has reached this Department, that a most atrocious murder was committed on Thursday night of the 21st January last, on the road leading from Baltimore city to Frederick, near Stone's Tavern, on the body of a negro man named Harry, formerly the slave of George Howard, Esq. of Elk-Ridge, Anne Arundel county, by some person or persons unknown. And whereas it is of the first importance to society that the perpetrators of such crimes should be brought to justice. I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of

150 DOLLARS

to any person or persons who shall apprehend and lodge in any jail, the person or persons who committed the above act, so that he, she or they be convicted thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this 22d day of February, 1850.
THOMAS KING CARROLL, [SEAL]
By command of His Excellency the Governor, JAMES MURRAY, Clk. of the Council.

To be published in the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore Republican, American and United States Telegraph.
Feb 25.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to sell, or rent her present residence.

MARY STEELE.
Feb. 18. 5

TO RENT.

ONE of the new BRICK BUILDINGS near the court house. It has heretofore been occupied as a lawyer's office, but will conveniently accommodate a small family. Apply to the subscriber.
JOHN RIDOUT.
Jan 21. 9

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Scriveners deceased, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March next, the following property, viz part of a tract or parcel of land, called

MOREHOUSE'S GENEROSITY, containing EIGHTY-FIVE acres, more or less, also part of a tract of land called GRIMM'S VENTURE, containing FIFTY-SEVEN acres more or less; also part of a tract of land, called SELL (117), containing THIRTY ACRES, more or less.

THE TERMS OF SALE

Are, one third of the purchase money to be paid in four months from the day of sale, the balance in eight months from the day of sale, the whole to be secured by bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, is authorized to make a good and sufficient deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers. The creditors of said William Scriveners, deceased, are hereby required to file their claims, properly authenticated, in the Chancery office, within four months from the said day of sale.

GREENBURY WATHER.
March 4.

IN CHANCERY,

23th February, 1850.
Richard Kirby and James Tongue.

vs.
Roger B. Taney, Octavius C. Taney, and Michael Taney, Junior.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the payment of a judgment recovered by Richard Kirby, for the use of James Tongue vs. Michael Taney, Jr. in Calvert county court.

The bill states that at Calvert county court, May term, 1815, the complainant, Richard Kirby, recovered a judgment against the said Michael Taney, Junior, for the sum of three hundred dollars, with interest from the 12th day of June 1808, and that at May term 1828, a fiat was issued on a second scire facias, issued on the said judgment, which judgment has been entered for the use of the complainant, James Tongue. That on the 15th day of July 1819, a certain Michael Taney, Senior, the father of the said Michael Taney, Junior, by deed duly executed, acknowledged and recorded, conveyed certain land and personal property to the defendants, Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney, their heirs and assigns, in trust, that the said Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney, and the survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, shall hold and possess the said lands and personal estate, and receive the rents, issues and profits thereof, and after deducting the expenses of cultivating the same, shall pay annually to the said Michael Taney, Junior, one thousand dollars during his life, and after such payment, shall apply whatever residue may remain to pay off all such debts as are now due and owing from the said Michael Taney, Senior, and whenever the said debts shall be fully paid and extinguished, then in trust to apply all the rents, issues and profits thereof (after defraying expenses) to the said Michael Taney, Senior, during his life, and after his death to hold the said lands, or such part thereof, as shall not have been sold under this deed, and personal property in trust for the use of Michael Taney, Junior, Roger B. Taney, Augustus Taney, Octavius C. Taney, Dorothy Taney and Sophia T. Taney, the children of Michael Taney, Senior, their heirs and assigns forever, as tenants in common and not as joint tenants, to be equally divided between them, share and share alike, with power to the said Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney, when ever they should see fit to sell the said property for the objects and purposes of the said trust. That the said Michael Taney, Senior, is dead, and that the said Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney have sold the whole of the said property conveyed to them, and that the amount of sales is about twenty-five thousand dollars. That all the debts of the said Michael Taney, Senior, have been paid, and that there is in the hands of the said Roger B. Taney, and Octavius C. Taney, a large amount of funds belonging to the said Michael Taney, Junior, under the trusts of the said deed. The bill charges that the said James Tongue, as assignee of said judgment, (no part of which has been paid), is entitled to payment of the same out of the said fund, in preference to the other creditors of the said Michael Taney, Junior; the said judgment being the oldest judgment against the said Michael Taney, Junior, and the said fund being to be considered as land. The bill prays that a decree may be passed for the payment of the amount of said judgment out of the fund in the hands of the said Roger B. Taney and Octavius C. Taney in preference to the other creditors of the said Michael Taney, Junior, and for general relief. And it being stated in the said bill that the said Michael Taney, Junior, resides out of the State of Maryland. It is there upon, this 25th day of February, 1850, by Theodorick Bland, Chancellor, adjudged and ordered, That the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, before the last day of March next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first day of July next, to shew cause, if any he have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can. 4w

March 4. 3

JAMES H. WATKINS,

ATTORNEY at law offers his professional services to the Public. His office is adjoining that of N. Brewster Jr. Esq. and nearly opposite the Farmers Bank of Md.
Feb. 25, 4

PERNSTAVARA GLADES BUTTER.

500 lbs. Superior Keg Butter,
500 White Wheel Family Butter,
Fresh Hill Butter, daily expected,
Maiden Brand Butter, in 50 lb. casks,
Maiden Brand Butter,
State Corns,
Fresh Peas, Turkey Figs,
Havana Oranges,
Lisbon Lemons,
Borwick Almonds,
English Walnuts,
Soft Shell Filberts,
Madeira Wine in Bottles, Vintage of 1824,
Do do do in Wood do
India Madeira in Bottles, very old,
Champaign
Lisbon, Sicily, Cete and Claret Wines,
Choice Cognac Brandy, 12 years old,
Do do do do six,
Rye Whiskey 5 years old, highly approved,
Peach Brandy, pure and fine,
Jamaica Spirit,
300 lb. extra flavour'd Richmond Chewing Tobacco,
Champagne Glasses, with a good assortment of Cut Glass, and other seasonable articles.
For Sale by,
JOHN WILMOT.
Jan. 7.

COACH MAKING.

WILLIAM GIBBS,
MAKER AND REPAIRER OF ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES & HARNESS.

GRAVEFUL for the encouragement he hath heretofore received, takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its variety, at the old stand at the N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & FRIDG RICK STREETS, near the Centre Market, BALTIMORE.

In all its variety, and respectfully solicits a continuance of a share of public patronage. Persons having CARRIAGES to REPAIR or ALTER to the prevailing fashions, or to remedy any defect in running or other inconvenience, will find it to their advantage to favour him with their patronage, as from his long and tried experience, and the moderate prices for which he is determined to do work. He flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES sold on COMMISSION or taken on STORAGE at his repository, where they will be perfectly secured from the weather or other injury, and where every attention will be paid to them, and where they may be taken out or put in at any time without inconvenience.

N B Several NEW & SECOND HAND GIGS, with a number of other CARRIAGES of various descriptions for sale on very accommodating terms.
Jan 21

FRESH 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 handomest Patent Finished Cloth of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of CASSIMERES,
And Variety of VESTINGS,
Of the latest patterns; with an assortment of Stocks, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk Hosiery, &c.

All of which he will sell low for CASH, or on punctual terms.
October 1. 25

CAUTION TO HUNTERS, &C.

ALL persons are forewarned Hunting, Gunning, or in any way trespassing, on the Farms, north side of Severn, now in the occupation of the subscriber, and formerly belonging to Dr. William Hammond, and the late Allen Warfield. The law will be strictly enforced on all who may offend.
RICHARD CRISP.
Dec. 17.

GEORGE SCHWARAR, BAKER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced at their hands, and avails himself of this method to inform them that he has provided an ample supply of the very best materials to manufacture Bread, Biscuits, Crackers and Cakes. Unremitting attention shall be continued.
CAKES AND BISCUITS Furnished to Shopkeepers and Country Dealers, at Baltimore Prices.
Dec. 24. 1f

For Sale or Rent,

THE House lately in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah L. Boyd, North East Street. For further information enquire of the subscriber.
H RAY.
Aug 13 17

LABOURERS.

THE subscriber wishes to hire fifteen or twenty stout Servants, by the year, for which liberal wages will be given—Enquire of William Brown of Ben in Annapolis, or RICHARD GREEN, Manager of Elk Ridge Furnace.
July 23.

Boarding House.

(REMOVAL)

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she has removed from the house she lately occupied, near the Protestant Church, to the well known stand in FRANCIS STREET formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and since by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. Anna Gambrell, which is now undergoing repairs, and will be made a comfortable and agreeable place of residence for Members of the Legislature, or others visiting the city.

Having a good STABLE, well supplied with Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. together with a CARRIAGE HOUSE, and PUMP of good Water in the yard; gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well taken care of by a good Ostler.

Her TABLE will always be supplied with the best the Markets afford—Charges moderate, and no exertions wanting to render general satisfaction to all who may favour her with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the Year, Week or Day, on moderate terms.
M. ROBINSON.
Annapolis, Oct. 15. 1f

FOR RENT,

THE HOUSE in Corn Hill street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Richard Ridgely. For terms enquire of Mr. Richard Ridgely
Dec 10.

Anne Arundel County Court, October Term, 1850.

ON application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Thomas T. McPherson, praying for the benefit of the act, for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Thomas T. McPherson, having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland, two years next, preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security, for his appearance in Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed to a trustee, by the said court, appointed a good and sufficient deed, for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel, and bedding of himself and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule; It is, therefore, ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said Thomas T. McPherson, be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of said county, and that the said petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months, successively, before the said third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear on that day, before the said court to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas T. McPherson should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly, and the supplements thereto as prayed.
Test. W. S. Green.
Jan. 14.

BOARDING & LODGING.

GIDEON PEARCE
Begs leave to announce, that having rented the large and commodious House, recently occupied by Mrs. Robinson, near the Protestant Episcopal Church, conveniently situated to the State House, he will be prepared to accommodate with Boarding and Lodging, during the ensuing session of the legislature at least twenty gentlemen.
A few Yearly Boarders will also be taken.
Oct 8.

HOUSES AND LOTS

In Annapolis, for Sale or Rent.
ONE convenient dwelling near the Town Gate, in West Street; a House, Lot, Stables, &c. near the Bath; also several other Houses and Lots in town; and two Farms in the country. Apply to the subscriber, or Mr. Daniel Hart
Nov 26 17 J J SPEED.

CAUTION.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or in any other manner trespassing on my part of the farm called BELMONT, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
RICHARD M. CHASE.
Jan 21 17

The Steam Boat

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 leaves Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chester town 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 1/2 past 2 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season.
Passage to and from Annapolis, &c. March 26.

MARYLAND

IN a private family, may be had, for one or two young Gentlemen, of correct, moral habits. Apply to the Editor of this paper.
Jan. 14th.

BOARDING.

IN a private family, may be had, for one or two young Gentlemen, of correct, moral habits. Apply to the Editor of this paper.
Jan. 14th.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

The Journal of Health is published weekly, and contains all the latest and most interesting information relative to the human mind and body, and the means of promoting their health and happiness. It is published by M. Robinson, No. 15, Annapolis, Md.

Recommendation of the work. We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the "Journal of Health," is conducted, and believe, that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on subjects of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication, which is conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1850.

- N. Chapman, M. D. Professor in the University of Pennsylvania.
- Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. Professor in the University of Pennsylvania.
- Thos. C. James, M. D. Professor in the University of Pennsylvania.
- Wm. E. Horner, M. D. Professor in the University of Pennsylvania.
- John C. Otto, M. D. Professor in the University of Pennsylvania.
- Thos. T. Hewson, M. D. Professor in the University of Pennsylvania.
- Franklin Bache, M. D. Professor in the University of Pennsylvania.
- Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.
- Wm. H. De Lancy, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.
- B. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church.
- G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church.
- James Abernethy, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.
- George W. Elmer, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.
- Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.
- Thos. B. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.
- Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.
- John Hugues, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
- Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.
- Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the First Congregational Church.
- W. T. Branly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star.
- Geo. L. Bagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.
- Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Ch.
- Samuel Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be added, as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS:

The Journal of Health will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month. Price per annum, \$1.25 in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received by J. D. Johnson, Agent, No. 108 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any foreign remittance on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health including index, will form at the end of the year's volume of 400 pages octavo.
Agents: J. Dobson, 108 Chestnut St. Philadelphia; W. J. Neal, Baltimore; Wm. Burgess, 97 Fulton street, N. York; Carter & Hendee, Boston; and in most of the towns in the United States.

A Specimen of the Work may be seen at this Office
Nov. 19.

Anne Arundel County, Sct.

UPON application to Anne Arundel County Court, by petition in writing of David Ridgely, of said county, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled An act, for the relief of sundry Insolvent debtors passed at November session 805, & the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said petitioner, hath resided in the state of Maryland, for two years, next preceding the date of his said petition; and being also satisfied by the certificate of the Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, that the said David Ridgely, is now in his custody for debt, and for no other cause; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed to a trustee, by the said court, appointed a good and sufficient deed, for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel, and bedding of himself, and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule; It is therefore ordered, and adjudged, by the said court, that the said David Ridgely, be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of said county, and that the said petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors, to be and appear at the day and place, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said David Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly, and supplements aforesaid as prayed.
Test Wm. S. Green.
Jan. 7. 11

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Gazette Office, price 25 cents.
"A COUNTRY CROWN, OR, DANDYISM IMPROVED." A Dramatic Medley, in one act.
Oct 29

PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
February 23, 1830.

That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to cause the act, entitled, "An act to promote the preservation, improvement and increase of Shell Fish in this State," and the act of December session, 1820, chapter 24, entitled, "An act to prevent the destruction of Oysters in this State," to be printed three times in the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, also in two of the newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, and in one in each of the counties of the Eastern Shore.

GIDEON PEARCE,
Clerk House of Delegates.

AN ACT

to promote the preservation, improvement and increase of Shell Fish, in this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That it shall be lawful for any citizen of this State, to locate and appropriate in any of the bays, sounds, rivers, creeks or coves, any area, not exceeding one acre in extent, for the purpose of depositing, holding, or sowing any Oyster, or other Shell Fish, either for domestic use or exportation, and Oysters, or other Shell fish, so deposited, added or sowed, or contained therein, or upon the bottom of such area, or superficies, shall be deemed and held in law as the proper estate and rightful property of the person who caused the same to be so located, or appropriated, and deposited, bedded or sowed therein, as aforesaid; *Provided* however, That the same location or appropriation, shall be indicated and distinctly defined by stakes, bushes or other proper marks, or notes and bounds; which location and definition, shall be described in writing, under the oath or affirmation, and recorded, at the cost of the party applying, in the office of the clerk of the proper county; and *provided* also, That the said location and appropriation shall not injure, obstruct or impede the free navigation of any estuary or navigable stream in this State.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the proprietor of the adjacent shore, shall have a right of redemption for one acre of superficies, extending along the shore from the ordinary low water mark, in the direction of the main channel, to an equalateral, or as nearly square as the situation and circumstances may admit of, subject however, to the limitation herein before contained; *And provided,* That the said location shall be selected and completed, on or before the first day of January next; *And provided* also, That no person or persons, other than the citizens of the county into which any creek or inlet may run, or extend, from any bay, sound, river or other main stream, shall be entitled to select, stake out, or use any part or portion, of any such creek or inlet, so running into, or being encompassed on either side by any one county; and that any proprietor, into whose land a creek, cove or inlet, may make, which at its mouth does not exceed one hundred yards in width, shall have the exclusive right of such creek, cove or inlet, for the deposit and use of any Oysters, or other Shell fish; *Provided* always, That no such selection or exclusive use of any Oyster bar or pass, shall be authorized or allowed by this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to catch or take any Oysters or other Shell fish, within the limits or adopted depot of any citizen of this State, as described by this act, without permission first had and obtained from the proprietor of such depot, and any such taking, either by day or by night, shall be deemed and held in law to be a trespass, and deemed a misdemeanor, in the cases hereinafter mentioned; *Provided* however, That the proper owner of such depot shall keep up, from year to year, and shall annually deposit, bedded or sowed thereon a quantity of Oysters, or other Shell fish, for improvement, as contemplated by this act, sufficient to preserve the increase and growth of such Oysters or Shell fish, in the depot so selected, as aforesaid; and the neglect or failure of such depositing, bedding, or sowing, shall be deemed and held to be a non user, and the said depot, in that event, may be adopted and appropriated by any other citizen as aforesaid, for the purposes of this act, in the same manner as if the said depot had been vacant, and subject to the like limitations, conditions and penalties, as are contained herein and provided for.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the foregoing sections of this act shall not be construed to extend in any manner whatever, to the waters of the Western shore of this State.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to take, catch, carry away or otherwise destroy, any Oysters, or other Shell fish, which have been, or may hereafter be, planted, placed, or otherwise deposited, on the bed of any of the bays, rivers, creeks, or their tributary streams, on the Western shore of this State, without the consent of the person or persons who may have planted or may hereafter so plant, place, or otherwise deposit the same (subject to the restrictions hereinafter mentioned) under the penalty of fifty dollars, for each and every offence, which penalty shall be recoverable before a Justice of the Peace in the same manner as small debts are, or shall be recoverable by law,

one half to the use of the informer, and the other half for the benefit of the School fund of the county where the offence shall have been committed.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, other than citizens of the counties bordering on said waters, to form beds of, or otherwise deposit, or to take, catch, carry away, or otherwise destroy any Oysters or other Shell fish, within three hundred yards of low water mark of either shore of said bays, rivers or creeks.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted,* That the citizens of the counties bordering on said waters may join beds, or otherwise deposit Oysters, or other Shell fish, within said prescribed limits, *Provided,* no one person shall have the right to appropriate to himself or herself, more than two acres superficies, which shall be so designated as not to interfere with, or in any manner whatever obstruct the hauling of seines, or any purposes of navigation.

SECTION 8. *And be it enacted,* That where any creek, cove or inlet makes into the land of any owner, or other lawful occupant, of the same, which creek, cove, or inlet does not at its mouth exceed one hundred yards in breadth, such owner, or other lawful occupant, shall have the exclusive right to use the same provided nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorise any obstruction to the purposes of navigation.

SECTION 9. *And be it enacted,* That the rights to form beds, or otherwise deposit Oysters, or other Shell fish, within the waters of this State and to use the same (except as herein before excepted) shall be in common to each and every citizen of this State.

SECTION 10. *And be it enacted,* That in taking, or catching, any Oysters, or other Shell fish, it shall not be lawful for any person, or persons, to use (except in the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River) any drag, or rake, or tongs with more than six teeth, prongs, or nails, on either side; nor to take up, or appropriate to his, or their use, any Oyster Bar, within the waters of this State and the person who may be detected in violating the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth sections of this act, shall be subject to the penalty provided for in the fifth section of this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted,* That if any person shall catch or take any Oysters or Shell Fish within the limits or adopted depot of any citizen of this State as described by this act without permission first had and obtained from the proprietor of such depot, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and if such offender be a free person, on conviction thereof shall be adjudged to be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court before which any such persons shall be tried and convicted, and if such offender be a slave on conviction thereof before a single Justice of the Peace, such offender shall be by such Justice adjudged to suffer such punishment of whipping not exceeding forty lashes as said Justice shall think fit.

AN ACT

To prevent the destruction of Oysters in this State.

WHEREAS it is represented to the general assembly, that a great number of large vessels from the northern and middle states frequent our waters for the purpose of transporting oysters to those states; and whereas, well grounded apprehensions are entertained of the utter extinction of oysters in the state, as well in consequence of the immense quantity thereof exported, as the destructive instruments used in catching them; Therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any person or persons shall use any drag, scoop, or other instrument except tongs or rakes, such as have generally been used for the purpose of catching oysters within the waters of this state, every person so offending, and being thereof convicted before a justice of the peace of either of the counties adjoining the water course in which the offence has been committed, shall forthwith pay the sum of twenty dollars, or in case of failure so to do shall be committed, by such justice of the peace, to the public jail of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprize for sixty days unless such fine of twenty dollars be sooner discharged, one half of which fine, shall go to the state, and the other to the use of the informer. In case the evidence without his or her testimony was sufficient to convict the offender and if not, the whole of such fine shall go to the state; *Provided* nothing contained herein shall be construed to extend to the use of drags on the western shore, such as has been generally used on said shore.

2. *And be it further enacted,* That no person or persons whatsoever, shall put oysters caught, or gathered in the waters, bays, rivers or creeks of this state, on board of any canoe, flat, scow, boat or other vessel, not wholly belonging to and owned by some person or persons who have resided within this state twelve months previously to such oysters being so put on board of such canoe, flat, scow, boat or vessel, and every person so offending, and being thereof convicted before a justice of the peace of either of the counties adjoining the waters, bays, rivers or creeks, in which the offence has been committed, shall forthwith pay the sum of twenty dollars, or in case of failure so to do, shall be committed by a justice of the peace to the public jail of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprize for sixty days, unless such fine of twenty dollars be sooner discharged, one half of which fine shall go to the state, and the other to the use of the informer, in case the evidence without his or her testimony was sufficient to convict the

offender, if not, the whole of such fine shall go to the state, *Provided* nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to the basin and harbour of the City of Baltimore.

3. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, upon his own view, or the information of any person on oath, to issue his warrant to one or more constables in his county, commanding him, her or them, to require such and so many persons as he or they shall deem necessary, to aid and assist him or them in apprehending every person or persons offending against all or any of the preceding sections, in any of the bays, rivers, creeks or waters of this state, and forthwith bringing such offender, when apprehended, before any justice of the peace, to be proceeded against in the manner herein before directed.

4. *And be it enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons who hath or have not resided within this state twelve months previously thereto, to carry oysters out of this state, and if any master or skipper of a vessel, who has not resided within this state twelve months previous thereto, shall hereafter transport any quantity of oysters taken from any place within this state to any place beyond the limits thereof, every such master or skipper shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in any court of record by any person who will sue for the same. In all actions which shall be brought against any master or skipper of any vessel in pursuance of this act, such master or skipper shall be required to give appearance bail, provided the plaintiff shall make affidavit before a justice of the peace of the cause of such action, to be transmitted to the clerk of the court wherein the suit shall be prosecuted. Whenever any person shall make affidavit that he has good cause to believe that any master or skipper of a vessel not resident as aforesaid, has received on board such vessel, oysters for the purpose of transporting them out of this state, contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the justice of the peace before whom such affidavit shall be made, and within whose jurisdiction such vessel may be, to issue his warrant for the immediate apprehension of such master or skipper, and for bringing him before such justice of the peace, or before any other justice of the same county, and the justice before whom such person shall be brought, upon hearing such evidence as may be adduced before him, if there be no good cause to believe that the violation of the provisions of this act is intended, shall discharge from farther custody such master or skipper, but, if it shall appear to such justice, and there is good cause to believe that a violation of the provisions of this act is intended by such master or skipper, then it shall be the duty of such justice to commit such master or skipper to the jail of the county wherein such justice resides, unless he shall enter into recognizance, with sufficient security, in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, upon condition, to appear at the next court to be held in such county, and to abide and perform such order or orders as shall be made by the said court, if upon all circumstances of the case the court shall adjudge that there is good cause to believe that such master or skipper is about to violate the provisions of this act, by transporting oysters out of this state, the said court shall require of such master or skipper to enter into recognizance, with sufficient security, in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, upon condition, that such master or skipper shall not, within one year thereafter, be guilty of the violations of this act.

5. *And be it enacted,* That no person who has not previously resided twelve months in this state, shall gather or catch oysters, in any of the bays, rivers, creeks or waters of this state, and put them on board of any canoe, boat, scow, flat, or other vessel, not wholly belonging to and owned by some person or persons who hath or have resided twelve months in this state, previously to such oysters being so put on board of such canoe, boat, scow, flat, or vessel, under the penalty of forfeiting such canoe, boat, scow, flat, or vessel, together with all the oysters, oyster tongs, tackle, furniture and apparel, in and belonging to the same.

6. *And be it enacted,* That any person who shall seize and secure any such canoe, flat, scow, boat or other vessel aforesaid, shall immediately thereafter give information thereof to any one justice of the peace of either of the counties contiguous to such bays, rivers, creeks or waters, where such seizure shall have been made, who is hereby empowered and required to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint for the trial thereof, and the same, if condemned, shall with all things thereunto being, be sold by the order and under the direction of the said justice, who after deducting all legal costs and charges, shall pay one moiety of the proceeds to the collector of the said county, for the use of the county, and the other moiety to the person who seized and prosecuted the same.

7. *And be it enacted,* That if any person or persons on board of any such canoe, scow, boat, flat, or other vessel aforesaid, shall refuse and not suffer to enter, or resist, before or after entering, any officer or officers, or otherwise resist them, or any of them; in the execution of their office, then every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs, by action of debt by such officer in any of the county courts of the respective counties of this state, the one moiety to the use of such prosecutor, and the other moiety to the collector of the county where the offence was committed, for the use of such county; *Provided* always, that nothing in this act contained shall prevent the taking & transporting of oysters herebefore from the waters of the Potomac and Pocomoke, where those rivers are common ter-

ritory to the states of Maryland and Virginia, nor to prevent oysters taken from any part of the said rivers or creeks thereof, from being transported to any place whatsoever; *And provided* also, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any person, residing in Washington county, in the District of Columbia, from using the waters of Maryland as fully and freely as any citizen of Maryland is authorized by law to do.

8. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the 1st day of April next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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 William Fowler, 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 first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830.

ELIZABETH FOWLER, Adm'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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 Eleanor Howe, 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 August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830.

GEORGE GODDARD, Adm'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 John B. Russell, 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 9th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830.

Wm. F. GREENWELL, 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 Edward T. Carpenter, 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 2d day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830.

GEORGE A. CARPENTER, Ex'r.

IN CHANCERY,

16th of March, 1830.

Thomas B. Owings and Cordelia, his wife,

vs.

James Owings, John Iiams and others.

The object of this bill is to obtain an assignment of dower in a certain warehouse in the city of Baltimore. The bill states that a certain Beale Owings and Richard Owings, were, in their life time, seized in fee of said warehouse as tenants in common, and being so seized the said Beale died intestate in the year 1802, leaving the complainant, Cordelia (since married to the other complainant) his widow, & as such, entitled to dower in the premises. That Richard Owings took the rents and profits of said warehouse, from the death of the said Beale, until the year 1819, when he conveyed the same to the defendant, James Owings, who has ever since been in possession, taking the profits in his own use; and it charges that the said Iiams, individually, and as executor of the said Richard, is accountable to the complainants for arrears of dower. The bill also states that the defendants Henry Stevenson and Mary, his wife, Nathan Owings and John Iiams, and Harriott, his wife, are the heirs and representatives of the said Beale Owings, and that John Iiams is a non-resident. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by inserting a copy of this order in some newspaper printed at Annapolis, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 16th day of April next, give notice to the said non-resident defendant, of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the first day of August next, to answer the premises, and shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

March 18 2

O. HAYDEN,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity. He is at Mrs. Robinson's.

Feb. 25.

DANIEL HART

Inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand:

Large and general assortment of

GOODS

IN HIS LINE—CONSISTING OF

GROCERIES

HARDWARE, CHINA, CUT &

PLAIN GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

DRUGS,

BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY

FLOUR

BACON & PORK

HERRINGS and MACKERELL,

which he is disposed to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOOK BINDING

In all its variety executed in the most approved manner.

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, made to order.

Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, and

Record Books, suitable for public

offices.

Orders relative to BINDING

left at the office of the Gazette will

be attended to.

Feb. 11.

NOTICE.

STATE LIBRARY

Annapolis March 11th, 1830.

THE subscriber having been authorised by

sundry resolutions passed at the late session

of the legislature, to dispose of, by sale or otherwise,

under the directions of the joint committee

on the Library of extra books now in the

State Library at Annapolis, for the purpose of

purchasing law, and other books for the same;

and having been instructed by the joint committee

to give public notice, that proposals will

be received for the purchase of all or any part

of said extra books, he hereby gives notice,

that he will receive proposals for the purchase,

or exchange for other books, of all or any part

of the following works, viz—

24 copies of Kilty, Harris and Watkins'

compilation of the Laws of Maryland, from the

year 1800 to 1818 inclusive.

800 copies of Kilty's Reports of the British

Statutes, and 43 copies of the History of

England by Hume, Smollet and Bissett.—

Persons disposed to contract for any part of

said works, will state the terms on which they

will purchase the same, either for cash or by

exchange.

3 D. RIDGELY Librarian,

State of Maryland.

The Baltimore Gazette will publish the above notice.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans'

court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber

will expose to public vendue on Thursday,

the 1st of April next, on the premises, all the

personal estate of John Tayman, late of

said county, deceased, consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP

HOGS, and the entire stock of Household and

Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Corn,

Fodder and Husks, Rye Straw, and a number

of other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms—A credit of six months will be given

for all sums over five dollars, with interest from

the day of sale, with good and sufficient security;

for all under that sum the cash will be ex-

pected. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

H. W. WOODWARD,

March 11. 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held at the Assembly

Room, in the city of Annapolis, on the

first Monday in April next, for the purpose of

electing seven Common Councilmen, to represent

said city, in the Corporation thereof. The

polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order, JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

March 11. 4

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

THAT I shall apply to the Judges of the en-

suing County Court, at Annapolis, for a

commission to mark and bound the lines of

a part of a tract of land called YEATES' IN-

HERITANCE, being lot No. 3, agreeably to

act of Assembly of 1786.

SEPTIMUS HOPKINS, a Minor,

and Son of Dr. Richard Hopkins.

March 11. 5

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot situated in the South

West end of the City of Annapolis, well

known as the Bath Property. The intrinsic value,

and great advantages of this property, render

it a most desirable and particular description unnecessary.

Persons wishing to purchase will apply to

JOHN N. WATKINS.

March 11, 6

THE GRAVE OF GIULIETTA.

From Trieste, I did not, as usual with travellers, cross the Gulf of Venice to the Ocean Queen, but travelled round the head of the Adriatic, to that famous city of waters and goudonias. On the morning of the second day, I passed through the once celebrated but now decayed city of Aquileia, once second only to Rome herself, the beautiful Adriatic bearing to her heaven the tribute of a hundred climates, now deserted ever by the sea, the metropolis of a dreary expanse of inhospitable marches and shaggy sands. I had passed the Lagoon of Marano, and the now insignificant village that lives to them their name; and I expected that before night-fall, I should arrive at the mouth of the river Tagliamento. A more dreary route than this it had never been my lot to travel; and the journey had already created an unusual and somewhat painful depression of mind. The evening was, indeed, magnificent; the sun looked down in glory from as gorgeous a sky as ever occupied the classic land of Italy; but it illuminated a wide waste of sand hillocks, and broad arms of the shallow Lagoon. No human habitation cheered the prospect; no sail moved over the waters; no sound broke upon the silence, save the low murmuring of the sea, and the occasional cry of some solitary bird.

I have said it was the evening; the sun had sunk, and I walked leisurely onward, purposing if not home presented itself, to seek some sheltered place until morning should break: it was the beginning of July, and night was therefore of short continuance. Since passing the Lagoon, the beach had gradually risen, and now formed a barrier of considerable altitude above the sea, which gently broke in small creamy waves, within a few hundred yards of the elevation. I had now reached a low headland, beyond which, a few hundred yards, another headland jutted into the sea; and, betwixt these, I had little doubt that a sheltered cove must lie, where I should find a resting place for the night. The moment I turned the headland, the base of which was just touched by the water, and obtained a view into the narrow deep bay that lay beyond, I perceived a small boat drawn up on the beach and a man in the act of scooping a hole in the loose dry sand that lay about fifty yards from the water. The figure was singular, the action was suspicious; but, even had I been conscious of retreating, I could not have done so unnoticed, for, apparently, at the same instant that I had made the discovery, I had been also observed; the man stood erect, looking towards me, and seemingly waiting my approach.

It may easily be believed, that my feelings were not the most enviable, when, advancing nearer, I observed that a person in female attire lay upon the ground, close to the spot where an excavation had already been made in the sand.—The appearance of the stranger was in singular contrast with the circumstances under which the meeting took place: his figure was youthful, and his face, on which the shade of deep sorrow seemed to have settled, denoted an age at which sorrow might be said to be an untimely visitor; he had scarcely passed the first years of manhood, his fair hair and open brow marked him as the inhabitant of another clime than Italy, and, through the first rising tears, a world of feeling was revealed in the mild blue eyes that were fixed upon me. He addressed me, first in German, and then in French: "You find me," said he, in a tone of mournful solemnity; "in singular and suspicious circumstances; but, at present, let me complete my melancholy task, and I will then narrate to you the events that have brought me hither."—When I looked on the fine open countenance of the speaker, so opposite from that of a Spalatro, I could suspect no evil, and I silently signified my acquiescence, and stood by, while he resumed his extraordinary occupation; and, having scooped out a shallow grave, he requested my assistance in performing the last obsequies to the dead. This, however, seemed to me too direct a participation in an act that more resembled the sequel of recent murder, than the performance of a Christiana burial, and I mildly but firmly explained to the stranger the unwillingness I felt to aid him in his design, until I had been made acquainted with the seemingly mysterious circumstances that had rendered it a necessary one. I am not surprised," he replied, "at your suspicious scruple is just, and your request reasonable: sit down, then, upon the sand hillock, and, as my relation will be but short, there will be sufficient light when I have finished, to perform these sad obsequies." I sat down accordingly, and while, for a few moments, he covered his face with his hands, before commencing his recital, I could not but feel the depression of my mind deepened into something almost bordering upon dread, as I saw the night gathering round upon the desolate shore, and the unknown dead stretched beside the open grave. It was in the words that, after a short interval of silence, the stranger spoke:—

"I am, by birth, a German, and a year ago I left Dresden, my native city, to travel through the southern countries of Europe. At Venice, I became known to the family of the Marquis di Pansa; and I loved Giulietta, his only child, and was beloved by her. My heart was mine, wholly mine, but her hand could not obtain: the Marquis sternly opposed himself to my wishes; and after many fruitless attempts to see Giulietta, I discovered that she had been secretly sent from Venice to some place of concealment, but where I was unable to learn. I knew that absence would kill us both, and, disguised, I set out on a pilgrimage, to seek her that I had lost. During six months, I vainly sought; and yesterday evening, sorrowfully returning to Venice, about night fall, arrived at a solitary house that stands close to the water. As I approached this secluded habitation, an indescribable sensation, such as we are conscious of when approaching a beloved object, arose in my mind, and I drew forth my knife, and played that Silesian air which only one in Italy could recognize: I was at first, refused admittance, but saying that I

wanted but a cup of water to proceed on my journey, I was permitted to enter. A man in the habit of a fisherman, and his wife, were within, and it was no difficulty to perceive, that they had a secret. A certain embarrassment and looks full of meaning, that passed between them, created a strong conviction in my mind that this was the concealment of my loved and long lost Giulietta. I shortly after left the house, playing, as I went, the well known air, it was then after sunset, and I hid myself, at some distance, among the sand hillocks till near midnight. I then cautiously approached the spot; sure that, if my suspicions were just, the air I had played had prepared Giulietta for my appearance.

"I had waited but a few moments between the house and the water, when a casement was withdrawn, and in another moment I clasped Giulietta in my arms." Here the stranger's eyes filled with tears, and his emotion was violent.—"Did I," said he, "find her but to lose her for ever!—Did I look upon her living, but to see her buried? it was indeed," continued he, wiping away his tears, "it was indeed, Giulietta,—but oh! how changed! death was in her countenance; her cheek was always pale,—but now, it wore the sickly pale of decay,—and her form—it was wasted to a shadow. Once, she was beautiful,—but see," he, rising, "see her dead,—still she is beautiful." We arose, and he motioned to me to lift the napkin that covered the face of the dead; it was, indeed, loveliness in death.—"Eighteen summers have scarcely passed over her," said the mourning stranger, "and he threw himself upon the sand, and took her hand, and looked in her face, long, and earnestly.

At length a burst of passionate grief came forth like a tempest, then rivers of tears gushed from his eyes; and when they ran out, sighs, the upheavings of the soul, and sobs—that seemed to rise from the deepest wells of sorrow, showed how unspokeable is that grief that waits upon the blighted promises of youth. At length he arose, re-seated himself, and resumed his mournful story. "Giulietta," I said, "leave this place and fly with me; the boat that lies there unmoved, will soon carry us from danger? Scarcely had she strength to say, that death was very near; that she loved me as she had done ever; that she would have lived for me—and was willing to die for me. 'Giulietta,' said I, 'you are my wife; here, we have none to unite us. But heaven hears and accepts our vows, and may God bless us.'"

"I had scarcely spoken this, when the sound of voices was heard; we are discovered. I said, and I instantly lifted my bride in my arms, and ran towards the boat; the force with which I struck it sent it forward into the water, and as it left the shore I sprang into it with my beloved burden. The infernal guardian of my Giulietta, rushed from the house to the water, followed by another—both venting hideous imprecations. I grasped the oars, and laying my Giulietta in the bottom of the boat, rowed for life, life that was valued by me, only for the sake of her who lay beside me. The pursuers followed into the water; but it grew deeper, and they could follow no further. A flash, followed by a report, and the whizzing ball that passed over my head, was the last expression of their rage,—and we were beyond the dangers of immediate pursuit.

"It was now the dead of night; and after pausing awhile to listen if any sound came over the still water, I bent down, and lifted Giulietta—and placed her beside me,—and laid her head upon my bosom. 'Giulietta,' I said, 'we are safe, Giulietta; but she answered not. I took her hand, but it returned not my pressure; I laid my hand upon her heart, but it was still. I was alone, on the wide sea, with my love,—but she was dead. Long I gazed upon her face,—sometimes I fancied she breathed; and I said, 'Giulietta,—my wife, Giulietta!' But no! no! no! Giulietta, was dead. Whether could I go? My Giulietta was no more my living love, but I wished to know her grave. I will lay her in the grave with my own hands, I said, and I will make my dwelling beside it, and while it was yet dark, I rowed along the shore, until, as day was breaking over the Dalmatian hills, I reached this cove. Here I have sat all day, hidden among the sand hillocks, and my dead love beside me; and as night approached, I began to make her grave; it is now finished, and this is all my story."

There was a solemn calmness in the manner and countenance of the unhappy German.—We now rose silently; but the stranger motioned me to be still, and himself lifted his lost one, and laid her in the grave. He then knelt down, and I knelt beside him; he lifted the napkin, kissed the cheek of the dead, and said: "Giulietta, I will not forsake thee. I cannot heap sand on her grave," said he, "do this last office for me; and he turned away while I covered her, forever, from his sight. I prayed to God to support him in his dreadful affliction, but I heard no voice respond Amen.

It was now near midnight, dreadfully had the depression of my mind been deepened by the events of the last few hours. I asked the stranger to go with me; "No," he replied, "I will remain." "But your life is in danger," I said. "It will not long be in danger," he answered. I knew that it would be unsafe for me to proceed by this route to Venice, and I resolved to retrace my steps to Aquileia, and, as I looked back, ere passing the headland, to the spot where Giulietta was laid, I could see the stranger, sitting, in the gloom, by the grave of his bride.

From the London Literary Gazette.

A TALE.

Charles VIII. sent into Germany a man named Bernage, who proceeding night and day on his journey, arrived late one evening at a chateau, where he requested to remain till morning, but was refused. Monsieur L. the owner, however, learning from whom he came, ordered him to be admitted, and prayed his excuse for the incivility of his servants: adding, that certain relations of his wife, who wished evil to him, rendered the caution he had seen necessary. Bernage told him the

purpose of his journey, and received from him the office of rendering to the king his master what service lay in his power. The supper being over, Monsieur L. conducted Bernage into an apartment most richly hung with tapestry, from behind which, as soon as they were entered, there came one of the most beautiful women eyes could behold, but with her head shaved, and dressed entirely in black. After Monsieur had washed with Bernage, the water was carried to the lady, who did the same, and then took her place at the bottom of the table, without speaking to any person, or any one to her. Bernage regarded her attentively, and found her the most beautiful creature he had ever seen, save that at her countenance was very pale, and her air extremely sorrowful.—When she had eaten a short time she asked for some wine which was presented to her in a most extraordinary vessel; a skull mounted with silver. She drank two or three times out of the cup; and when supper was ended, after making her obeisance to the master of the house, retired as she entered without uttering a syllable. Bernage was so surprised at what he saw, that he remained pensive: which his host perceiving he said to him, you are no doubt astonished at the scene you have witnessed; but the honour and candour I have found in you will not allow me to keep secret the cause of this seeming great cruelty, lest you should deem me capable of it. The lady you saw is my wife, whom I loved more than man ever loved woman; I risked every thing for her, and against the will of my parents married her; she also returned my love so ardently, that I would have hazarded a thousand lives for her. We lived for some time in so much enjoyment and pleasure, that I considered myself the happiest man in christendom. But honour obliging me to make a journey, she forgot herself, her conscience, and her love she had for me, and threw herself into the embraces of a youth I had brought up in my house; and so great was my passion for her, that I was long ere I could bring myself to suspect her; till at last my eyes were opened, and my love was turned into fury and despair. Feigning one day to go into the country, I secreted myself in her chamber, where I had been only a short time, when my wife and her paramour entered. I killed him in her arms; but as I thought death an insufficient punishment for her crime I have inflicted one far more insupportable: imprisonment in the chamber, the scene of their wicked pleasures, in a cabinet of which I have hung the bones of her gallant. And that she may never lose the memory of it even at her meals, I cause her to drink opposite me out of the skull of the ingrate; thus to see living him whom she has made her mortal enemy and kept in remembrance of him dead whose friendship she preferred to mine.

In every other respect, I treat her as myself, except having her hair cut off; for that is an ornament no more to be allowed to an adulteress than a veil to a prostitute. This is an outline of her story, and should you wish to see her, I will lead you to her apartment. Bernage accepted his offer, and upon entering they found her seated before a good fire, alone, and in deep sorrow. Bernage wished much to speak to her; but the presence of the husband withheld him, who, perceiving by his looks what passed in his mind, said, you can speak to her if you desire it; she will reply. If your patience, madam, they said Bernage to her, be equal to your punishment, I regard you as the happiest woman in the world. The lady with her eyes bathed in tears, and with the utmost grace and humility, answered, "I confess, Monsieur, my fault to be so great that all the ills the lord of this house, whom I am no more worthy to call husband, can do to me, are nothing to the regret that I have for my offence;" and she burst into a more violent paroxysm of tears. Monsieur L. took Bernage by the arm, and they quitted the apartment. The latter proceeded on his journey next morning, and in taking leave of the former, spoke thus to him: "The esteem I feel for you, Monsieur, and the hospitality I have experienced under your roof, induce me to urge your attention to the great repentance of your good wife; look on her in pity; you are young and without children; consider the evil, if a house such as yours should fall, or those whom you dislike should become heirs to your wealth." Monsieur L. who had resolved never to pardon his wife, remained long silent; at last feeling the weight of what Bernage had said, he promised, that if she continued in her humility, he would at length pardon her.

Bernage, having returned to court, related what had happened to him, to the king, who was so much struck, and especially at the account of her beauty, that he sent his painter Jean de Paris to take her portrait, which he did with the consent of her husband, who pardoned her, and had a family by her.

RECIPROCITY OF GOOD OFFICES.

The situation of man in society demands the exercise of mutual charity and love. Who could exist in a world of evil, where man is constantly at variance with his fellow man? Who would choose to live in the world without the exercise of those gentle sympathies which bind heart to heart, and unite soul to soul—those kindly feelings which cause the rough passages of life to become smooth, and which create a mental sunshine and serenity, even in the midst of the tempests of human misfortune?

The condition of life is such, that all men can scarcely arrive at entire perfection of duty at once, and are liable, even in honest conviction, to embrace the principles of false philosophy, or the doctrines of an imperfect faith. Must we exclude such men from the circle of our charity—from the exercise of our affection? Must we not walk in the street, or sit at the fire side, with the man who differs from us in some opinion? It is not thus written in the precepts of our holy religion. We are commanded to imitate him who went about doing good, who was not ashamed to enter the dwellings of the poor, and to impart his good offices to those who were out of the way.

Can that be the true principle of Christ, which will not admit the exercise of that charity which is the bond of perfection? If a man is in error, is he to be reclaimed by invective? If he has wandered from the truth, will he love you the better for insult, or be convinced of your correctness by your persecuting him? Such are not the principles of the doctrine of Christ.

Hear what a holy apostle says, "Love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous. Be of one mind, live in peace. Be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient; in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves."

How happy would society become, if men would subdue the evil passions which agitate its repose, and reciprocate only those friendly services, and cherish those kindly regards which constitute the unities of the great family of man.

SKETCH OF BISHOP RAVENSCROFT.

The death of this distinguished Minister of the Gospel has been heard with much regret, not only in North Carolina, and Virginia, but by the Friends of his Church in the Northern States. Several paragraphs have appeared in the Philadelphia prints—and in one of them, he has been compared to Moses himself, in the reading of the Deutalogue.

Being a native of Virginia, and having taken Holy Orders under the ministrations of Bishop Moore, his Life and Death have excited great interest among his fellow-citizens in this State.—And it was under the influence of those feelings, that Bishop Moore on last Sunday delivered an impressive Funeral Discourse, from the Pulpit of the Monumental Church, commemorative of the merits of the deceased. The Sermon was intended to illustrate the Immortality of the Soul, as taught by Holy Writ—and it concluded with the following Sketch of Bishop Ravenscroft, with a Copy of which we have been favoured by the Reverend Author.—Richmond Enq.

Extract from Bishop Moore's Discourse.

I have been led to the selection of the present subject by that solemn event, which I announced from this desk the last Tuesday; the death of our venerable friend BISHOP RAVENSCROFT. The departure of an individual so highly gifted, is no common occurrence. Ordained to the Ministry, and this altar by myself, and a native of Virginia, I should be deficient in duty to you, to his memory, and to the Church at large, were I to pass over the event in silence. Often, Brethren, has he addressed you from this place; & from his tomb, he now proclaims in your ears, the transitory nature of temporal things; assuring you that Man cometh up, and is cut down like a flower; that all flesh is grass, and the glory of Man, however firm in constitution, resplendent in talents, and graceful in structure, is as the flower of the field. Yes, my hearers, were he permitted to speak to you at this moment, he would direct your attention to that Saviour who is the resurrection and the life. He would shew you the folly of trusting the salvation of your souls to any thing short of Christ Jesus; and would proclaim the Redeemer as the only way to the regions of eternal peace.

He would tell you, that the language of entreaty in which he addressed you during life, however warm and animating that language had been, was too cold for the occasion; that the most fervent appeals he had ever used, though they burned on his lips, were too frigid; unworthy a subject, involving in it eternal considerations. He would shew Heaven on the one hand, and with a Seraph's tongue would entreat you to flee from the wrath to come, and to lay hold on eternal life. Were he to see you halting between your duty to God, and the concerns of the world, he would press an immediate renunciation of the things of time. He would solicit you to awake from your slumbers; to take up the Cross without the least delay. He would tell you, that to-morrow might be too late; that now is the accepted time—this the day of salvation.

It is productive of great satisfaction upon an occasion like the present, to look back & to take a view of the individual, whose death and removal forms the subject of our consideration. It is a Minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, whose departure has awakened the best sympathies of our nature, and which has involved the Church of North Carolina in gloom; a Minister, whose faithfulness was universally acknowledged, and whose pastoral virtues were so highly valued by the people of his charge.

Bishop Ravenscroft became alive for the importance of religion about 18 or 20 years since; and for the last thirteen years, has been zealously engaged as a Preacher of the everlasting Gospel. That feeling which animated his bosom, infused itself into all his discourses, and rendered him both popular and instructive. The fidelity which distinguished his labours, met with the blessing of Heaven, and Carolina in common with his former Parish in this Diocese, can bear witness to his affection and unwearied exertion.

In the month of April, 1819, he devoted himself to this altar, in the presence of many of you now before me, to the service of God, and of the Church—was admitted Deacon's orders, and laboured one year in the county of Lunenburg. In the course of a short time, he entered the second grade of the Christian Ministry, and was invested with the order of Priesthood. He then removed into the county of Mecklenburg, where through the influence of Major John Nelson and a few other individuals, St. James Church were erected, and set apart for the solemn purposes of religion.

In that retired Parish he laboured with great fidelity; and saw in several instances remarkable evidences of the blessing of God, on his pastoral exertions. On one occasion in particular, when engaged in the administration of the Lord's supper while standing at the Altar, inviting into the most earnest terms, the approach of his fellow mortals to a commemoration of the sufferings of the Lord Je-

sus Christ; he powerful and moving appeals, and so certain individuals were converted, and some of them were baptized. In the various parts of his life, he was a constant witness to the Lord's table; and his symbols of the dying love of a crucified Jesus were the emotions of the Father, that he drew his arms around his weeping Parishioners, rejoicing at his union with a God of love and mercy.

After labouring in Mecklenburg six years, the Bishoprick of North Carolina being vacant, he was selected to fill the same, and was consecrated in Philadelphia in the year 1823.

Ardent in disposition, and with a constitution of uncommon strength and vigour, he engaged upon the Episcopal office with a determined purpose to fulfil the duties of his mission, travelling to the remotest parts of the State, without regard to the season, the year, or the situation of the place. By constitution from his exposure, received several severe shocks, and bowed to the pressure of his exertion. Disease, with its paralyzing influence deprived him of his strength, and frequently prostrated him on a bed of sickness. Debilitated, however, as his body became, his mind retained its vigour; and his efforts in the discharge of duty were always renewed the moment he recovered strength to travel. His pastoral visits were extended the last year to the States of Kentucky and Tennessee—in both of which he organized the Church and took them under his Episcopal care.

At the last General Convention in Philadelphia, he was seriously indisposed, and confined for several weeks. Through the aid derived from the Physicians of that city, his strength and energies again rallied; and in my interview with him last autumn in Petersburg, he considered himself so far recovered, as to justify an expectation of living several years. His former disease, however, soon returned with additional violence; and after a long confinement he terminated his earthly career on Friday morning the 5th instant, without a struggle or distorted features; in the 53th year of his age.

Possessing his mind to the last moment, he was enabled to make that preparation for death, so essential to his eternal comfort. He looked forward to the event, without a disquieting apprehension. He appointed the place of his sepulchre; and ordered his grave prepared some time before his decease.

His trust and confidence was in the Redeemer of mankind. He knew that the arms of the Lord Jesus were open for the reception of every true believer. To the cross of Christ he flew for refuge; and on that statement made for sinners on Mount Calvary, he trusted for the salvation of his soul.

You, my Brethren, who knew his strength of mind, and were conversant with the discriminating powers of his understanding, must be convinced, that he had weighed in the balance of reason, the religion in which he believed; and that nothing less than evidence, the most satisfactory and conclusive, could have attached him to the cross; and moulded him into a compliance with the religion of Jesus.

That we may all fly to the same refuge which succoured him—that we may all enjoy the same consolations, which bore him in triumph through the valley and shadow of death, and which attended him to the bosom of his God and Saviour—may the Almighty in mercy grant for Jesus Christ's sake.

Fayetteville, (N. C.) March 11.

Upon the receipt of the intelligence, on Saturday last, of the lamented death of Bishop Ravenscroft, the following proceedings took place at a meeting of the Vestry of St. John's Church, in this town.

At a special meeting of the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. John's Church, held at the Vestry Room on Saturday Morning, the 6th inst. the Rev. Mr. Jones, Rector of the Parish, presiding.

A letter communicating the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Right Reverend JOHN STARK RAVENSCROFT, D. D. Bishop of this Diocese, was submitted to the meeting, whereupon the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

In his allwise providence it has pleased Almighty God to call to his eternal rest, our Right Reverend Father in God, the venerable Bishop of this Diocese. While we would desire to bow in humble resignation to his sovereign will, under this severe bereavement with which he has visited us, and the Church at large, we feel called upon, both from the respect and love borne to the memory of our deceased Diocesan, and from our duty at all times to lay seriously to heart the afflictive dispensations of our Heavenly Father, not to suffer this trying event to pass by, without solemn recognition.

Therefore Resolved, That in testimony of the respect and veneration we entertain for the memory of our departed Father in God, the Wardens of this Church be directed to clothe it in suitable habiliments of mourning. And that the communicants and members of the congregation, male and female, be requested to wear the usual badge of personal respect and regard during the session of Lent.

Resolved also, That the Rector of this Church be requested to deliver a discourse of some early and suitable day, appropriate to the afflictive dispensation, and that he request the Congregation to observe the same as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. G. H. JONES, Chairman.

T. L. HUBBARD, Secretary.

PIRATES EXECUTED.

Capt. Wilcox, of the schr. Superior, of Philadelphia, arrived at N. York from Gibraltar, states that on the day on which he sailed, the Captain of the gang of pirates recently executed at Cadiz, was hung at Gibraltar.

Thursday, March 25, 1830.

Appointments for BALTIMORE CONFERENCE, March 1830.

- Baltimore District—Christopher Fyfe, P. E. Baltimore City—Wardlaw Pierce, John H. H. Henry, Furlong, Joseph White, Thos. B. Bergan, George Hill, African Churches—Joseph Fyfe. East Baltimore—James M. Hanson, John Poimal. Baltimore Circuit—Henry Fyfe, John H. Baker. Severn—Robert S. Vinton, Richard Brown. Annapolis—Thomas J. Dorsey. Calverton—James Smith, Joseph Dobb. Prince-George's—Robert B. Harris, John A. Henning. Elizabeth—John Smith. Montgomery—Basil Barry, John L. Gibbons. Potomac District—John Davis, P. E. Alexandria—Stephen G. Russell, S. Kepler. Georgetown—John L. Amis. Africa—Charles Kalkhus. Lehigh—Samuel Clark. Loudon—John Guest, Thos. Kennison. Stafford—Wm. O. Lumden, John A. Collins. Frederickburg—Dr. Edw. Dorsey. Lancaster—Thomas Riley, George W. Humphreys. Westmoreland—Richard Bond. Rockingham District—James Watts, P. E. Rockingham—Wm. Hank, W. H. Inness. Staunton—Gerrard Morgan, John Clary. Fincastle—John Howell, Stephen Smith. Christiansburg—Peter McEnally, Christian Hartman. Monroe—Thomas Toneyhill. Greenbrier—Joseph Sprigg, John McEnally. Warm Springs—Hezekiah Best. Pendleton—James Reed, Jr. N. B. Cunningham. South Branch—John Rodes, N. J. Morgan. Cumberland District—Norval Wilson, P. E. Jefferson—Wm. Munroe, Joseph Kowan. Winchester—Charles A. Davis. Winchester Circuit—Francis M. Cartney, Wm. Edmonds. Woodstock—Henry J. Keppeler, W. D. Edwards. Berkeley—R. G. Giddes, J. Houseman. Allegany—David Shaver, J. McEnally. Springfield—James Berkeley. Cumberland—Charles B. Young. Bedford—Thomas Larkin, John B. Riden. Clear Spring—Wm. Butler, C. Parkinson. Northumberland District—David Steel, P. E. Sunbury—Josiah Forrester. Northumberland—John J. Donahay, A. A. Ekridge. Locoming—Wm. Prettymann, Jas. H. Brown. Bellefonte—Isaac Collins, Oliver Ege. Philadelphia—James Sank, S. Jordan. Huntington—Samuel Ellis, H. Tarring. Lewisburg—Amos Smith. Concord—E. M. Allen, A. Britten. Carlisle District—Wm. Hamilton, P. E. Carlisle—Samuel Bryan. Carlisle Circuit—J. Bowen, J. C. Lyon, A. G. Smith, Supery. York—Henry Smith. Shrewsbury—P. D. Lipscomb. Harford—C. B. Tippet, G. G. Brook. Great Falls—T. M. Tice, Job Bernard, N. B. Mills, Supery. Liberty—Jas. Riley, T. H. W. Monroe, B. D. Higgins, Supery. Frederick—John A. Gere, James Reed, senr. Hagerstown—Edw. Smith, J. M. Brent, Chambersburg—A. A. Herpfill. Gettysburg—Jonathan Munroe, Robert Crooke. Conference for 1831, to be held in Washington, 16th March.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The following extracts are taken from a "Report of the Officers of the Temperance Association of Washington County, Maryland," at their first Annual Meeting, held in Hagerstown on the 1st of January 1830. Little more than a year since, a few citizens of this county conceived it to be their duty to form an association for the purpose of checking, as far as they might have ability, the Vice of Intemperance. They had seen its devastations—they had contemplated the swelling food rolling its proud waves over the land and engulfing alike poor and rich, wise and ignorant, lowly and eminent.

They were but a feeble handful; but twenty-four in number and of small influence. This is their first annual meeting, and in submitting, as required by the constitution, a brief report, the officers present to the Association a heartfelt congratulation on the evidence this day afforded, of the work wrought among us, as we trust, by the Spirit of the Lord.

The banner which is lifted up has been seen, and many are flocking round it. Hope has sprung up in the bosom of those who have seen the light, and there is ample encouragement for all, who will look around and consider the reformation which seems already to have been effected by means so apparently inadequate.

Many of the original members of this Association were farmers. So prevalent in our region had been the use of ardent spirits, that these farmers were thought to have jeopardized their harvests; and many there were, hearty advocates of temperance, who thought it impracticable to procure labourers without whiskey, and dared not encounter the risk.

The question was fairly tested in various parts of the county, and the apprehension proved to be visionary. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining labourers. Those who firmly tried the experiment, have made their distinct statements, and the result was in every case most satisfactory. The limits proper for this report will not admit of details, but many facts were reported by those gentlemen which went to show that the harvest (an unusually heavy one) was accomplished, with less sickness than usual, without quarrelling, fighting and profanity; and that the labourers were almost without exception satisfied and pleased with the change. Since these effects were made known, many other farmers have determined to pursue the same course, and we have reason to hope that hundreds of harvests will be gathered in this county next year, without the aid of the whiskey bottle.

Nor has the reformation stopped here. It is thought that among multitudes who have not yet cast in their lot with us, the use of ardent spirits is greatly diminishing. Public opinion is rapidly changing. It is no longer thought an indispensable rite of hospitality to entertain guests with the bottle, and those who still habitually lift the bottle, find it less sweet than when they drank unwarned. They hate, they detest, but seldom fail to think of the Temperance Societies.

Several merchants in Hagerstown, Williams-Port, Clear Spring, and other villages, have given up the sale of strong liquors. Others have determined to buy no more after selling out their present stock. In one of the villages mentioned, there are five stores; the proprietor of one has relinquished the sale of spirits; three others declare themselves willing to do so, provided the other and only remaining one will do so in the measure, which is not yet done. We hope that in such cases, each one will be enabled to have right views of his own duty and responsibility, and so the dictates of an enlightened conscience. We deem it worthy of particular remark & commendation, that the two tavern keepers in the village of Clear Spring, and two others west of the North Mountains, have determined to banish from their houses the ruinous and disgraceful habit of tipping on the Sabbath day.

FRANKLIN ANDERSON, Esquire, On moving the following resolutions: Resolved, That this Association will adhere to the principles of total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, as the only sure foundation of the Temperance cause.

IT is a subject of congratulation, at our first annual meeting, that we have been prospered in our undertaking, far beyond our fondest expectations. We commenced a year ago, a small band without any similar Association in our neighbourhood, to strengthen our hands, and with the feelings, the opinions, the prejudices, and habits of the community decidedly against us. We are now encouraged by a large increase of numbers, and have the satisfaction to know, that a spirit of inquiry has been awakened, that information has been diffused, that prejudices have been softened, and that a far juster view of the Temperance cause is entertained by a large portion of our Fellow-citizens.

These are animating prospects, and promise a day of great brightness to our Country. But we must recollect, that we are yet, in the dawn of that happy day, and that mighty and unremitting efforts are to be made, before we can hope to see its meridian splendour. So much remains to be accomplished, that we should consider what has been already done, as almost nothing. So far from folding our arms in security, as if the battle were already won, we must regard ourselves as only in the first onset.

It is a very long time, since the enemy of mankind first sowed the seeds of intemperance on our earth. For centuries it has been extending its roots, and spreading its branches, until it overshadows the land threatening universal devastation and ruin. The work we have taken in hand, is no less than the extermination of this noxious plant, and we must not rest satisfied, while a vestige of it remains. This is not the work of a day, but one of long, patient and persevering effort. It is a work which even the boldest, with a full view of its magnitude, might well abandon in despair did they not know that there is One above who is unbounded in his love and compassion to our fallen race—who is infinite in his power to control the hearts of men, and who ever regards with approving smiles, and pro-pers by his blessing, all efforts for the improvement of the moral condition of mankind.

To Him we continually look for guidance and support. To Him we address our fervent supplications for the effusion of his holy Spirit to enlighten the understandings and purify the hearts of all who are engaged in this great work, that they may be inspired with wisdom, and strength, and zeal, and energy, and perseverance, and to crown with the means that may be used, for the accomplishment of the great reformation at which we aim.

This is a subject which nearly concerns every one of us; for there is no individual, however secure from danger he may feel himself, who has not cause to tremble for others whom he loves, who are standing on slippery places, by the side of a devouring gulf, which is yearly swallowing its thousands, and tens of thousands of victims. Oh! that men could be roused from their insensibility; and that none were seen looking on with cold indifference, as unconcerned spectators, while one of the most destructive scourges of the human race is raging around them. What family is there among us, that has not suffered a cruel wound in some of its members from this insidious pest? In one, perhaps, a promising youth is seen first exhibited at his father's board—then loitering in the bar-room, or around the billiard-table, and partaking of the passing glass—then neglecting his business for convivial meetings—then occasionally reeling under the influence of the intoxicating bowl—then a disgusting and abandoned sot; and then perhaps suddenly snatched away to his last awful account, with the horrible ravings of a maniac on his dying lips. In another, perhaps, we see the husband and father, running a similar career, cut off miserably, in the midst of his days, and leaving a helpless widow and orphans, to mourn his degradation and ruin. It may be, he has in his own household, companions in vice and shame, who have been made such by his vicious example.

We see a host of wives and mothers, who have sipped of the snaring cup, until they become its miserable slaves, lost at all the finer feelings of the sex, the spot and derision of the thoughtless, a byword among their neighbours, and a source of unspeakable mortification, and anguish, to those who once regarded them with the warmest affection. There are few, perhaps, in this large assembly, whose thoughts are not already turned to a wretched son, or father, or husband, or wife, or brother, or some other near and beloved relative, who, from intemperance, has made himself the oppressive burden, or afflictive scourge of his family, or who, having already died a drunkard's death, has gone to receive the drunkard's awful doom. "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God."—This is a fearful saying, and should sink deep into our hearts, while we meditate, on the evil of intemperance, and the danger which begets us and our friends on every hand.

In a future number we shall give further extracts from the same paper.

POCKET STEAM ENGINE.

A few evenings ago, we were exceedingly gratified by the sight of a steam engine, the smallest ever made, the workmanship of an ingenious artisan named Charles Swift, who is employed in the Rutland Foundry in this town. In size it is no larger than might with ease be put into the coat pockets; the principle is the high pressure in miniature; the pressure being two pounds to the square inch; the cylinder is only one fourth of an inch diameter, and it makes 600 strokes in a minute, half a pint of water will keep it in constant action for more than three hours. It has been constructed for no specific purpose, but has sufficient power to wind the bobbin for a twist net lace machine. The workmanship is at once highly finished and firmly compact, and this less than Lilliputian engine is deserving the inspection of the curious and the ingenious. Nottingham Review.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

Blessings on the merry sons of Æsculapius who conduct this pleasant and useful hebdomadal! It is one of the most entertaining periodicals we have ever met with; and there is a tone of sincerity and a visible abhorrence of quackery in its spirited essays, which cannot fail to recommend it to all classes of readers. The style of its writers, is pure, and classical, yet perfectly adapted to the understanding of all. The object is the prevention of disease, rather than prescription for its actual existence. Essex Gazette.

THE EXPLOSION. Passengers, who were on board the Helen M. Greger, at Memphis, when the late melancholy explosion took place, concur with other gentlemen, who have passed Memphis since the accident occurred, in estimating the number of killed, at not less than thirty-four. The list we published on Saturday contained the names of sixteen killed. Subsequent to the publication of that list, it was ascertained that 18 or 20 others were destroyed. It is added, that some of those who stood on the dock, immediately over the boilers, were blown 40 to 60 feet high. Captain Tyson was confined to his room, but was not considered in a very dangerous situation. Mr. Turner, the Engineer, was not materially injured.

The Nantucket Enquirer tells a story of an Anti-Sunday Mail Deacon in Connecticut who petitioned for a divorce because his wife had given birth to a child on Sunday.

REWARD OF GOOD CONDUCT. The Baltimore & Washington Stage Company have presented to Mr. Charles Haslop, the driver of the stage upon which the attack was made by highwaymen in January last, a silver goblet, as a testimony of his good conduct on that occasion. The goblet is represented as of neat and handsome workmanship, and bears the following inscription: "Presented by the Baltimore and Washington Stage Company to Charles Haslop, as a token of their high opinion of his firmness and good conduct when attacked and wounded by Robbers, on the 25th January, 1830. 'Act well your part—there all the honour lies.'"

We take pleasure in giving publicity to the following testimonial of a meritorious act of Captain Hebard.

U. S. FINEST BRANDY WINE. North River, 4th March 1830. Gentlemen, Permit me through you to offer to Capt. Hebard, (of the London packet Hannibal,) his officers and crew, the grateful acknowledgments of myself, and officers and boats crew under my command, for their kind and hospitable reception of us in the late snow storm on the night of the 2d inst, when after an unsuccessful struggle to reach our own ship, we were driven by distress of weather along side the Hannibal. Please assure Capt. H. and his ship's company, on their return to America, that their prompt and energetic exertions to rescue from a watery grave an unfortunate member of our crew, will be long remembered by us, with mingled feelings of gratitude and respect. In conclusion allow me to express my admiration of the high order and discipline so conspicuous in every department of that fine ship, which reflects great credit upon her owners and officers, and which I am happy in feeling assured will secure to her philanthropic crew, a prosperous voyage and happy return to the land of their nativity. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant. GEO. P. UPSHUR. Lieut. U. S. F. Brandywine. Messrs. Fish, Grinnell & Co.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SENATE.

Friday March 12. Petitions were presented by Mr. Barnard—From the importing merchants of the City of Philadelphia, for a remission of the additional duties imposed by the tariff law of 1828, on goods imported between the 30th June and 1st September—and a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Philadelphia, approving the object of said memorial.

Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing a subscription of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company; which was read and passed to a second reading. Pursuant to notice Mr. Benton asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and respects the election of President and Vice President of the United States; which was read and passed to a second reading.

The bill from the House of Representatives to continue in force "an act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof;" was read the third time, and laid on the table, for the present. Monday March 15th

The President communicated a letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of the contracts made by that Department, during the year 1829.

Mr. Barton presented a memorial from a number of the inhabitants of Randolph county, in Missouri, complaining of the depredations committed by the Indians, under the pretence of their hunting privilege, secured to them by treaty. The memorialists allege, that the privilege granted to them has expired: referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Tuesday, March 16, 1830. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Benton, instructing the Select Committee appointed on his resolution to amend the Constitution as it respects the election of President and Vice-President, to inquire into the expediency of diminishing, or regulating Executive Patronage, was agreed to.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Sprague, on the expediency of providing by law for the release of the right of the United States to lands which have been taken on execution, when the debt for which they were taken shall have been otherwise paid, was agreed to.

Petitions were presented and referred, as follows—By Mr. Marks—from the farmers and graziers of the county of Philadelphia, asking for such alterations of, and additions to, the laws now in force on agricultural produce as will suit and protect their interest.

By Mr. Benton—resolutions of Missouri in favour of amending the Constitution of the United States so as to give the People the right of voting for President and Vice-President without the intervention of Electors. Mr. Rowan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made an unfavorable report on the petition of David H. Mason, asking for a secret patent for his discovery of a device for Bank Notes, &c. to prevent counterfeits.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Friday, March 12. Mr. Magee, from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which was referred an inquiry into the expediency of making further provision the better to secure the accountability of Postmasters, reported an amendment to the bill further to amend the several acts respecting the Post Office establishment; which was read and committed. Mr. Varnum, from the committee for the District of Columbia, made a report on the memorial of the Trustees of the Columbian College, accompanied by a bill for the relief of the Columbian College; [granting them a portion of the public lots in the city of Washington of the value of \$25,000] which was twice read and committed. Mr. Tucker laid the following resolutions on the table: Resolved, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives do adjourn the present session of Congress on the 8th day of May next. Resolved, That the above resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence. Mr. Vinton moved the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House to what extent of country beyond the river Mississippi, and not within the States and organized Territories, the Indian title has been extinguished, the geographical situation of such country, the climate, soil, and productions, if known, what has been the average expense per head of removing beyond the Mississippi, and subsisting for a year, the Creek Indians, who have gone beyond that river, including all expenses incident to such removal and support. And to transmit an estimate of the expense of removing all the Indians on the east of the Mississippi to the country west of it, and of subsisting them for a year thereafter; what amount of Military force will be necessary for their protection in their new residence against other tribes of Indians, the encroachment of the whites, and wars among themselves; and the annual expense of supporting such force. And that he also inform the House whether the tribes beyond the States and Territories are friendly to the removal among them of the tribes within the States and Territories.

Saturday March 13th. Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Military Pensions, reported a bill extending the provisions of the Revolutionary Pension law; which was read and committed. Mr. Letcher, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, to which the subject was referred, reported a bill to authorize a subscription for stock on the part of the United States in the Louisville and Portland Canal; which was read and committed.

Monday, March 15. Mr. Buchanan, from the same committee, who were directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the patent laws of the United States, as to enable foreigners, not resident in the United States, to sue out patents, reported that it was expedient to make the provision proposed, which report was, on motion of Mr. Spencer, of New York, committed to a Committee of the Whole House for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, from the committee on the Library, reported a bill making an appropriation for the purchase of books for the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read twice, committed to a committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Hemphill, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill to authorize a subscription for completing the mail road from Baltimore and Washington; which was disposed of in the same manner.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate, to the Census Bill, made a report thereon; which was read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Butman, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, made a report on the subject of an appropriation for surveying a route for a rail road or canal, or for improving the navigation of the Connecticut river, from Long Island Sound, to the Canada line; which was laid on the table.

Tuesday, March 16. The House took up the joint resolution of Mr. Tucker, proposing to close the present session of Congress on the 8th of May. Mr. Tucker modified this resolution by altering the proposed day of adjournment to the 17th of May; not that he was in favour of a more distant day, but because some objected to the 8th who might agree to the 17th and the latter was probably the earliest day that could be obtained, and he called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Pearce moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion was decided in the negative by yeas and nays—Ays 21, Nays 136. Mr. McDuffie said, he had never seen any good result from discussing such questions as

the present; and it was not necessary, an every member was just as well able to judge for himself, and to vote on it without debate, as with it. He therefore moved the previous question, but it was not carried by a majority of the House. Here the hour elapsed, and the resolution was laid over for the day. The following Message was received from the President of the United States: To the House of Representatives: In pursuance of a resolution of the House, of Representatives of the 27th ultimo, calling for information respecting the report of the Commissioner for running and marking the line between the United States and Florida under the treaty of 1795, I herewith communicate a report from the Secretary of State, containing the desired information.

ANDREW JACKSON. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of a report of the Engineer appointed to survey Flat Beach or Tucker's Island, at Great Egg Harbour, New Jersey, with an estimate of the expense of securing said Harbour, as called for by the House on the 8th ult. They were read and laid on the table. And the House adjourned.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Thomas W. Dorsey, (an insolvent debtor) to me the Subscriber, on the 4th of November, 1829, I will offer at PUBLIC SALE, in Liberty town, Md. on Wednesday the 14th of April next: The following valuable Property: One eighth undivided part of a Tract of LAND lying in Anne Arundel county, inherited by the said Dorsey, as heir of Sarah Dorsey, his mother, formerly Sarah Worthington. Terms will be made known on the day of Sale. NATHAN ENGLAND, Trustee. March 25, 1830.

The Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, will please insert the above to the amount of one dollar and forward their account to this office for pay. A WIFE NEEDED WANTED. IN a respectable family, for whose services good wages will be given. A respectable white woman would be Preferred. Enquire at this Office. March, 18th. 2 3w

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he continues as heretofore, to practice Law in the Several Courts held in this City, and requests those persons having business with him to call at the Council Chamber. JAMES MURRAY. Annapolis, March, 18th. The Republican and Gazette, Baltimore, will publish the above 7 times 2

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND. Annapolis, March 17th, 1830. THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of Three per cent on the Stock of the said Bank, for six months, ending the 31st. instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order. By Order. SAMUEL MAYNARD, Cash. The Gazette and American, Baltimore will publish the above once a week, for three weeks. March 18 R 2 3w

COUNCIL CHAMBER. March 18th, 1830. PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th of April, for delivering the Laws and Votes and Proceedings of this State and right volumes of Harris and Gill's reports, to the clerks of the respective counties. It is requested that they be made separate for the Eastern and Western shores. JAMES MURRAY. Clerk of the Council. The Baltimore Republican and Eastern Shore Whig will publish the above daily until the 15th of April. March 18. 2

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on Monday, the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the court house door, in the city of Annapolis, seven SHARES of the capital stock of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, standing in the name of the late William Warfield, deceased. TERMS OF SALE. Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or the ratification thereof by the Chancellor. On payment of the purchase money, an ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, the subscriber is authorized to transfer the stock to the purchaser or purchasers. SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee. March 18 2

JAMES H. WATKINS, ATTORNEY at Law offers his professional Services to the Public, His office is adjoining that of N. Brewer Jr. Esq. and nearly opposite the Farmers Bank of Md. Feb 25, 5

NOTICE. THE Annual Meeting of the Female Orphan Society of Annapolis, will be held in St. Anne's Church at 7 o'clock P. M. on Thursday the 25th instant, when the Report of the proceedings of the last year will be read, after which the election of New Members will take place. The punctual attendance of every member of the Society is earnestly desired, and the company of all persons interested in the prosperity of the Institution respectfully solicited. March 18.

