

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, January 17th, 1831.

The House met. Present the same members as yesterday.

Mr. Nicholas presented the memorial of William McDonald and others, of the city of Baltimore, counter to the petition of certain stockholders of the Phoenix Shot Tower Company, which was read and referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

Also the petition of Charles Chandler, of New York, praying for a special act of insolvency, which was read and referred to the committee on insolvency.

Mr. Ely presented the petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, counter to the petition of sundry citizens of Frederick and Baltimore counties, praying for an act to authorize the opening a road from Frederick to the town of Torpika Road, at or near the thirty-first mile stone on said road, which was read and referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

On motion by Mr. Stewart, leave was given to bring in a bill for the benefit of Caleb Stewart and Richard Mason, of Anne Arundel county. Ordered: That Messrs. Stewart, Stockett and Hood, report the same.

On motion by Mr. Blackstone, Ordered: That no new matter, except upon petitions filed, shall be introduced during the remainder of the present session.

Mr. Stewart from the committee on claims, made an unfavorable report upon the order of the house, requiring them to examine the account of Major William Ridgway of Dorchester county.

Which was read.

Mr. Comery from the select committee, made an unfavorable report on the petitions of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying for the repeal of the supplement to the act authorizing the election of county commissioners.

Which was twice read and concurred in.

Mr. Comery from the committee on divorces made a favorable report upon the bill from the senate, entitled, An act to divorce Richard Gittings and Elizabeth Gittings, of Baltimore county.

Which was read.

Mr. Stewart from the committee on claims, made a favorable report on the petition of Martin Bourke, of Washington county, accompanied with the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the fine imposed by Washington county court, at March term 1830, upon Martin Bourke of said county, for selling merchandise at auction without license, be, and the same is hereby remitted; and if the same has been paid, the treasurer of the western shore is hereby authorized and required to refund the sum so paid over to the said Bourke, or his order.

Which was twice read, the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained assented to, and sent to the senate.

The unfavorable reports of the committee on divorces upon the petitions of Andrew Stein, of Baltimore county, and of Benjamin Arterson, of Washington county, were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time and concurred in.

The bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of John Contee Keith, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for regulating and inspecting weights and measures used in this state, passed at December session 1825, chapter 206, was taken up for consideration.

When on motion by Mr. Hicks, said bill was amended, by adding the following as the third section of the bill:

"Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any miller in this state to use any measure or measures, weight or weights, in taking tolls, or in vending any articles, except such measures and weights as have been tried and stamped by the keeper of the standard of weights and measures in the several counties in this state, under the penalty of twenty dollars for each and every offence, one half of the said penalty to go to the county, and the other half to the informer."

The said bill was then read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Nicholas, the house took up for consideration the bill from the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore Life Insurance Company.

The said bill was then read the second time, passed, and returned to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Steele, the house took up for consideration the bill, entitled, An act to compensate the adjutant-general of this state.

Mr. Hughlett moved to amend said bill by filling the blank in the first section, 4th line, with the sum of "two hundred and fifty."

Mr. Steele moved to fill the blank with "five hundred."

On the question being put, on filling the blank with "five hundred," it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Smith moved to fill the blank with "three hundred and fifty."

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, said bill was further amended, by adding at the end of said section, the following proviso: Provided, that provision be receiving any compensation under this act, the said Adjutant-General shall relinquish all claim upon the state for past services in that department; and that any act or resolution which might be construed to authorize any such demand, be, and the same is hereby repealed or rescinded.

The said bill was then read the second time, as amended, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill, entitled, A supplement to the act passed at December session 1825, regulating the inspection of flour in the city of Baltimore, were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Blackstone, the preamble and resolutions relative to the petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, praying for an act to authorize the opening a road from Frederick to the town of Torpika Road, at or near the thirty-first mile stone on said road, which was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Turner moved to amend the said resolution, by adding at the end thereof, the following proviso: "Provided, that the said road shall not be opened until the information of the Governor and Council shall be obtained, and that the said road shall be opened in accordance with the directions of the Governor and Council to execute any of the duties required by the said resolution, until they shall be satisfied that the whole expense will not exceed that amount."

Mr. Stewart reported a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Caleb Stewart and Richard Mason, of Anne Arundel county.

And Mr. Biles, from the committee, reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate certain persons therein mentioned, for the purpose of establishing a school, called the Liberty Grove School, in Cecil county; which said bills were severally read the first, and by special order the second time, and passed.

The preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. Ely, on the 11th inst. relative to the chancery records, was taken up for consideration.

When Mr. Brawner offered as a substitute therefor, the preamble and resolutions submitted by him on the 12th inst. on the same subject.

On the question being put, Will the house adopt the substitute?

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.	
Messrs. Thomas, Speaker,	Wright
Hawkins	Gantt
Blackstone	Darall
Gough	Brewer
Brown, of Kent	Tilghman
Wallis	Michael
Stewart	Richardson
Hood	Kemp
Kent	McKinstry
Stockett	Montgomery
Dalrymple	Moore
Brawner	Amos
Chapman	Watters
Rogerson	Charles
Hughlett	Burchenal
Dickinson	Hardcastle
Dudley	Kerchner
Teackle	Merrick
Ballard	Harding
Hicks	Gittings
Keeble	Willson
Steele	Ridgely
	Shaw—49

Messrs. Reynolds

Smith	Gale
Turner	Thomas, of Q. A.
Ely	Parker
Holmes	Hunt
Worthington	Yoe
Riles	Brookhart
	M'Mahon—14

The said substitute was then assented to.

On motion by Mr. Hood, the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill, entitled, An act to repeal so much of the militia laws of this state, as relate to parades, were taken up for consideration, read the second time, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The favorable reports of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, upon the petitions of Samuel Morton, of Saint-Mary's county, Elizabeth Dawkins, of Calvert county, Maria Gambrell, widow of Henry Baldwin, of Anne Arundel county, and the petition of Stephen Haffey, of Frederick county, were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, and concurred in, and the resolutions therein contained assented to.

The resolution authorizing the register of the land office of the western shore, to issue to Cassaway Findell, administrator of Nicholas Findell, a revolutionary soldier, a common warrant for fifty acres of land in Allegany county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and assented to.

The resolutions submitted by Mr. Merriek, relative to the adjustment of the controversies existing between the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, were taken up for consideration, and read the second time.

Mr. Nicholas moved to postpone said resolutions indefinitely.

On the question being put, It was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Merriek from the committee on grievances and courts of justice, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Samuel Graham, of Anne Arundel county, praying remuneration for the best services of a negro slave therein mentioned, which was twice read and concurred in.

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, February 18th, 1831.

The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday.

Mr. Wootton reported a bill, entitled, An act to authorize the establishment of an additional warehouse in Prince-George's county, for the inspection of tobacco.

Which was read.

The bill from the senate, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments, was read the second time, passed, and returned to the senate.

The bill, entitled, An act to authorize the extension and construction of a road from Unity, in Montgomery county, to some point on the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike, in Anne Arundel county.

The bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Washington Medical College of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration, when Mr. Hicks moved to postpone said bill indefinitely.

On the question being put, it was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill, entitled, An act to regulate the bounds of parishes in this state, was taken up for consideration.

When on motion by Mr. Hicks, said bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Teackle from the committee on ways and means, made the following report:

The committee on ways and means to which was referred the report of the same committee on the statements of sundry county clerks and auditors, the clerk of Baltimore city court, the state tobacco inspectors, and the register of the land office of the eastern and western shore, report the same with the following amendment, viz:—

Strike out the order therein contained, and substitute the following, to wit:

Ordered, That the treasurers of this state furnish a copy of this report to the several officers concerned therein, and that they take the necessary measures to enforce a compliance with the requisites of the Resolution of December session 1827, No. 70.

Which amendment was read and concurred in. The report as amended was then adopted, and the resolution assented to.

Mr. Teackle from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill, entitled, An act to provide for enforcing the collection of penalties incurred under existing resolutions of this state.

Which was read the first, and by special order the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Teackle from the committee on ways and means, delivered the following report:

The committee on ways and means, to which was referred the statement of the treasurer of the western shore, purporting to exhibit the details required by the resolution of December session 1827, No. 72, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report,—

That upon inquiry at the treasury, it was ascertained that no returns whatever had been received from several of the counties; and that the statements of some of the other counties were not in exact accordance with the provisions of the resolution in question, the design of which is clearly illustrated by the form extended in the journal of the house of delegates of December session 1827, opposite to page 222, as in lieu of a detail of aggregates, is given a voluminous exposition of minute charges, neither required nor calculated to facilitate the display of statistical information which was deemed to be necessary to the correct action of the legislature upon various concerns referred to, or connected with, the matters set forth in the resolution.

The committee therefore beg leave to recommend the adopting of the following proceeding, to wit:

Ordered, That the treasurers of this state, furnish a copy of this report to the several officers concerned therein, and that they take the necessary measures to enforce a compliance with the requisites of the resolution of December session 1827, No. 72.

Also a bill, entitled, An act to provide for enforcing the collecting of penalties incurred under existing resolutions of this state.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Which was twice read and concurred in.

On motion by Mr. Dickinson, Ordered, That the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, inquire into the expediency of granting unto Mrs. Mary Benson, of Talbot county, and widow of the late General Perry Benson, the half pay of a captain, as a further remuneration for his revolutionary services.

Mr. Smith reported a bill, entitled, An act to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace of Calvert county to the trial in certain cases of assaults, or assaults and batteries.

On the question being put, Will the house consider said bill? It was determined in the negative.

The unfavorable report of the committee on claims upon the order requiring them to examine the account of Major William Ridgway, of Dorchester county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and concurred in.

Mr. Wright submitted the following resolution; which was read.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the account, return and accompanying documents of Major William Ridgway, of Dorchester county, be and they are hereby referred to the governor and council, with a request that they will examine into the said claim, and if upon examination the said claim shall be found to be just and fair, that they will draw upon the treasurer of the western shore for such sum or sums of money, as may appear to be justly due.

On motion by Mr. Burchenal, the question was put, That the same be referred to the consideration of the next general assembly? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Nicholas from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the completion of the Washington monument.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Nicholas, the house agreed to give said bill a second reading by special order.

When on motion by Mr. Kent, the house was called and the door-keeper sent for the absent members.

On motion by Mr. Burchenal, the house resolved to proceed with the ordinary business of the session, during the absence of the door-keeper.

On motion by Mr. Burchenal, Ordered, That no officer of this house or of the state, shall be at liberty to purchase any articles for the use of this house, or make any improvements in or about said house, in the recess of the session, without first being instructed by the executive, (in writing) so to do, in which shall be expressed the articles to be purchased or improvements necessary to be done.

The door-keeper having returned, reported that in obedience to order, he had notified the absent members that their attendance in the house was required.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the completion of the Washington Monument.

The said bill was then read the second time, and rejected.

The bill reported by Mr. Wootton, entitled, An act to authorize the establishment of an additional warehouse in Prince-George's county for the inspection of tobacco, was read the second time by special order and rejected.

Mr. Chapman from the committee on ways and means delivered the following report:

Report of the opinion of the Minority of the Committee. The committee on ways and means to whom consideration was referred the annual statement and account of the managers of the Washington Monument, and the report made by the treasurer of the western shore, in obedience to an order of the house of delegates, requiring information of the amount appropriated and expended in the construction of the Washington Monument, report,—

The managers of the Washington Monument have raised by the lottery privilege granted by the state for the erection of the monument \$200,214 29

Interest on loans and profit on stock in which the proceeds of the lottery were invested 14,379 40

They have received from the treasury 43,585 07

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

NOTICE.

It is to be remembered that the following tracts of land, lying in the county of St. Anne, on Wednesday the 15th day of March, 1831, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at public auction, for the satisfaction of a mortgage, by the sheriff of the county for 1827 and 1828.

Part of the tract of land, known as the "Old Mill" tract, containing 100 acres, more or less, situated near the town of Pocomoke, in the county of St. Anne.

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Also interest on so much as was loaned until
1,890 71
They have also received for stock issued by vir-
tue of an act passed at last session, chapter
163 20,000
Making a gross sum of \$180,638 53

Which has been appropriated for this work.
It appears from the annual report of the managers of the
monument, that there remains unexpended in the hands of
the treasurer of the Washington Monument, the balance of
\$2,483 49.

In the present condition of the state's resources, the com-
mittee cannot recommend a further issue of stock as asked
for by the managers. The stock issued by the act of last
session will probably remain a charge upon the avails of the
lottery system for several years, and the committee do not
think it judicious at this time to make any further appropria-
tion for the completion of this splendid and costly work.

The unexpended balance will be sufficient to enclose and
protect the monument from injury, and the question of fur-
ther appropriation will be for the consideration of some fu-
ture legislature.

The committee ask to be discharged from the further con-
sideration of the subject.

Which was twice read and concurred in.

On motion by Mr. Chapman. Ordered, That the managers
of the Washington Monument report to the next general as-
sembly the precise sum which will be required to finish the
monument, and enclose the same with a suitable railing.

Mr. Merrick from the committee on grievances and courts
of justice, made a favourable report upon the bill from the
senate, entitled, An act to abolish imprisonment for debt on
certain judgments rendered by justices of the peace.

The said bill was then read the first, and by special order
the second time.

On the question being put, Shall the said bill pass?
The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Thomas, Speaker	Comegys
Blakistone	Gantt
Brown, of Kent	Thigman
Pliner	Thomas of Q. A.
Kent	Mitchell
Dalrymple	Richardson
Smith	Kemp
Chapman	Montgomery
Turner	Nicholas
Ely	Brookhart
Holmes	Merrick
Teackle	Shaw
Bell	Reid—27
Evans	

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Hawkins	Biles
Gough	Claude
Wallis	Brewer
Stewart	McKinstry
Hood	Moore
Stock	Amos
Rogerson	Burchenal
Hughlett	Hardcastle
Dickinson	Jones
Dudley	Kershner
Ballard	Harding
Hicks	Gittings
Keene	Willson
Steele	McMahon—29
Wright	

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, February 19, 1881.

The house met. Present the same members as on ye-
sterday.

Mr. Ely presented the memorial of Elisha Coe, Henry
Coe and William Rollins, of Baltimore county, praying for
special acts of insolvency; which was read and referred to
Messrs. Ely, Nicholas and Hunt.

Mr. Reid presented the petition of Nancy Stallings, of
Allegany county, praying for relief; which was read and re-
ferred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Chapman presented the petition of sundry citizens
of Charles county, praying for an act for the benefit of Mary
Mudd; which was read and referred to Messrs. Chapman,
Rogerson and Brawner.

Mr. Nicholas presented the petition of Anabel Hussey, of
the city of Baltimore, praying that authority may be given to
the guardians of minors therein mentioned, to convey in
exchange two lots of ground in Baltimore city for other pro-
perty, and to himself power to shut up part of an alley in
said city, and to open another; which was read and referred
to Messrs. Nicholas, Hunt and Turner.

Mr. Comegys presented the petition of Joseph Stewart,
of the city of Baltimore, praying for a divorce; which was
read and referred to the committee on divorces.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the col-
lector of Caroline county, containing a statement of the
number of deaf and dumb in said county; which was read.

Mr. Turner reported a bill, entitled, A further supple-
ment to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of
licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and others, passed
at December session 1877, chapter 117.

On the question being put, Will the house consider said
bill? It was determined in the negative.

Mr. Smith moved to suspend the order of the house ad-
opted on the 1st inst. relative to originating no new busi-
ness, for the purpose of offering a resolution.

On the question being put, Will the house suspend the
order? It was determined in the negative.

The clerk of the senate delivered a bill, originated in, and
passed by the senate, entitled, An act to promote internal im-
provement, by the construction of a rail road from Baltimore
to the city of Washington; which was read and referred to
the committee on internal improvement. And the following
messages:

By the Senate, February 18th, 1881.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate received several days ago your message pro-
posing an adjournment on to-morrow, and delayed answer-
ing it, with a view to ascertain the situation of the business,
and whether it could be disposed of by that time. The sen-
ate, from examination, is satisfied that the contemplated
adjournment cannot take place consistently with the public
interest, and therefore dissent from your proposition. There
are several very important measures relating to the revenue
of the state, internal improvement and education, now be-
fore the senate, in addition to which, it is believed the sen-
ate has resolved from your honourable body, within the
last four days, not less than seventy bills and resolutions,
many of them are of an important character, and all deserv-
ing and requiring deliberate and respectful consideration.
These cannot all be properly disposed of for some days, and
the senate therefore respectfully propose Saturday the 26th
inst. as the day of final adjournment.

By order, L. Gassaway, Clk.

By the Senate, February 17th, 1881.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate acknowledged the receipt of your message of
the 15th inst. requesting the return of the bill, which had
passed your honourable body, and which had been sent to
the senate, entitled, An act to authorize a subscription to the
capital stock of the Baltimore and Annapolis Rail Road
Company, and respectfully declines assenting thereto. The
bill was received by the senate on the 15th, and before the
receipt of your message had been read the first time in the
senate, had been referred to the committee on internal im-
provement, and a favourable report had been made upon it.
The bill had thus been acted upon by the senate, and could
not properly be withdrawn from its consideration. Inde-
pendently however, of the situation of the bill in the senate,
other objections exist to a compliance with your request.
The adoption of such a course would be inconsistent, in the
opinion of the senate, with the known parliamentary usage.
It would be to subject, in an irregular manner, the action of
one house to the control of the other, upon all subjects
which had previously passed the latter. How easy would it
be for either branch thus to withdraw and negative, or
cripple by injudicious amendments, any bill which had been
passed by it, and which had been sent to the co-ordinate
branch of the legislature. Suppose a bill, after discussion
and deliberation, to have passed either branch by a very
small majority, and to have been sent to the other branch.
Suppose in such a case, the arrival or return to the house of
several persons, who had not heard the discussion or partici-
pated in the deliberation upon the subject, but who were
nevertheless hostile to the bill. It would be in their power,
by a union with the minority on the passage of the bill, to
send a message, get back the bill, and negative it. The
senate uses these cases not from the slightest suspicion that
such would be the result on the present occasion; of that
they entertain no apprehension. They use these cases as
illustrative merely of the effect which might follow from the
adoption of a novel, and, as the senate conceives, an irregu-
lar course that would authorize a request by one house that
a bill should be returned to it, after it had been sent to and
subjected to the action of another. No imagination can
result to your honourable body from this determination, for
several other modes of proceeding are still open, by which
you may attain your end. The senate will most respect-
fully beg leave to suggest one of these modes from among many
that might be cited. You design to make amendments to
the bill, you can embody these amendments in the form of
a supplement, and if approved by the senate, they will of
course be passed, if not, and they be rejected, still your hon-
ourable body will be in the same situation that it would
have been in, had these amendments been inserted in the
original bill, for in that case the bill itself would be reject-
ed, a result not desired by your honourable body. Added
to all which your honourable body has not thought fit to put
the senate in possession of the amendments contemplated, so
that we might consider of their propriety.

By order

L. Gassaway, Clk.

Mr. Ely reported a bill, entitled, An act to provide for
the relief of insolvent debtors from imprisonment for debts
in certain cases; which was read the first, and by special or-
der the second time, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Hunt from the committee, made a favourable report
upon the bill from the senate, entitled, An act to incorpo-
rate the president and directors of the Baltimore Water
Company, passed at November session 1878, chapter 79.

The said bill was then read the first, and by special order
the second time, passed, and returned to the senate.

Mr. Nicholas from the committee on internal improve-
ment, made a favourable report upon the bill from the sen-
ate, entitled, An act to promote internal improvement, by
the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to the city of
Washington; which was read.

On motion by Mr. Nicholas, the house agreed to give said
bill a second reading by special order.

On motion by Mr. Steele, the house was called, and the
absent members sent for.

On motion by Mr. Hicks, the house resolved to proceed
with the ordinary business of the session during the absence
of the door-keeper.

Mr. Merrick submitted the following message; which was
twice read, assented to, and sent to the senate:

By the House of Delegates,

February 19, 1881.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message proposing Saturday the
26th inst. as the day of final adjournment.

With regard to the number of bills and resolutions which
are stated to have been sent up within the last four days,
without seeking to be precise as to the number, we feel per-
suaded, that in the history of the legislature of Maryland
similar occurrences have not been unusual; and further, that
upon comparison it will be found that at no former session
has the public business been suffered to accumulate by pro-
crastination in the house of delegates, less than at the pre-
sent.

Among the bills sent up by us within the few last days,
a vast majority are private bills of the plainest kind, and
we had hoped that your honourable body, consisting of fif-
teen members, would have found it practicable to move with
equal expedition as this house with eighty.

Your message informs us of very important measures now
before the senate—while we cannot but regret that these
important measures had not earlier attracted your attention,
we admit that it is to be expected, that all things will now
be done in order.

This house has been for some time without any thing to do.
With no wish to precipitate the action of your honourable
body, we respectfully decline your proposition to adjourn
finally on Saturday the 26th inst.

We indulge the hope that your honourable body will find
it practicable to close the session at an earlier day, without
failing to give to the subjects before you all the considera-
tion required.

We shall hold ourselves ready to adjourn whenever your
honourable body will inform us, that such is the case.

By order,

G. U. Brower, Clk.

The door-keeper having returned, reported, that in obedi-
ence to order he had notified the absent members that
their attendance in the house was required.

The house then proceeded to consider the bill, entitled,
An act to promote internal improvement, by the construc-
tion of a rail road from Baltimore to the city of Washing-
ton.

The said bill was then read the second time as amended.
On the question being put, Shall the said bill pass?
The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Thomas, Speaker	Evans
Blakistone	Biles
Brown	Comegys
Pliner	Gale

Stewart
Hood
Kent
Stockell
Smith
Brawner
Chapman
Rogerson
Turner
Ely
Holmes
Worthington
Hughlett
Dickinson
Dudley
Teackle
Ballard
Keene
Steele

Gantt
Daval
Gale
Brewer
Thigman
Thomas of Q. A.
Richardson
Kemp
McKinstry
Montgomery
Moore
Amos
Hunt
Nicholas
Jones
Brookhart
McMahon
Shaw
Reid—47

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Wallis
Dalrymple
Bell
Hicks
Wootton
Mitchell

Burchenal
Hardcastle
Kershner
Merrick
Harding
Gittings—12

A LIST

Of the Laws Passed at December Session, 1880.

No. 1. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to allow
Adam Robb, executor of Upton Beall, late clerk of Montgo-
mery county court, further time to complete certain records,
passed at December session, 1878, chapter 2.

2. An act to preserve the side-walks in the village of Union
Town, in Frederick county.

3. An act to alter and change the names of Levin Wall
Hall, his wife Rose Ann Hall, and his daughter Mary Eliza-
beth Hall, of Dorchester county.

4. An act to alter the name of Caleb Smith, of Dorches-
ter county.

5. An act for the benefit of William Workman, of Alle-
gany county.

6. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, A supple-
ment to an act to incorporate the Port Deposit and Ches-
apeake Turnpike Road Company, passed at December session,
1877, chapter 200.

7. An act to prevent swine and geese going at large in
Middletown, Groves' Addition, and Keller's Addition to
Middletown, in Frederick county.

8. An act to authorize the clerk of Allegany county, to re-
cord the deed therein mentioned.

9. An act to encourage the destruction of crows in Kent
county.

10. An act to authorize and empower John W. Richardson,
to import and bring into this state certain negroes therein
mentioned.

11. An act relative to a part of the Westminster and Ha-
gers-Town turnpike road.

12. A further and an additional supplement to an act, en-
titled, An act concerning crimes and punishments.

13. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to erect a
town in Talbot county, by the name of Saint Michaels, and
to appoint commissioners.

14. An act to provide for the admission of Somerset county
to the benefits of an act, entitled, An act to provide for the
public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this
state.

15. An act for the relief of James N. Allnut, of Montgo-
mery county.

16. An act to provide for the erection of a bridge over An-
tietam creek, at or near Hager's Mill, in Washington county.

17. An act to exempt the wearing apparel of deceased per-
sons from appraisement and sale in certain cases, and for other
purposes.

18. An act for the relief of Mary B. Godwin, of the state
of Indiana.

19. An act authorizing Cornelia A. Howard, guardian of
John E. Howard, of the city of Baltimore, to lease certain
property therein mentioned.

20. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorpo-
rate the Jackson Beneficial Society of Baltimore, passed at
December session 1879.

21. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for
the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establish-
ing free schools in the several counties mentioned, so far as
relates to Harford county.

22. An act for the re-valuation of the real and personal
property in Saint Mary's county, and for other purposes.

23. An act to incorporate the Union State company.

24. An additional supplement to the act incorporating a
company for the improvement of the public road from the city
of Frederick to Harper's Ferry, passed at December ses-
sion, 1878, chapter 142.

25. An act to abolish the office of commissioners of the
tax for Charles county.

26. An act to alter the location of the election districts in
Harford county therein mentioned.

27. An act to prevent bullet-playing in and near to Mid-
dle-Town, in Frederick county.

28. An act to abolish the levy court and commissioners of
the tax for Calvert county, and for other purposes.

29. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act to
appoint commissioners to establish the boundary line between
Harford and Cecil counties.

30. An act to provide for the more complete administration
of justice in equity cases in Allegany county.

31. An act for the benefit of George Gardiner and Wil-
liam Mudd, of Charles county.

32. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Clover Hill
school and meeting-house in Baltimore county.

33. An act to authorize the justices of the levy court of
Caroline county, to levy a sum of money for the purposes
therein mentioned.

34. An act to abolish all and every such parts of the con-
stitution and form of government of this state, as relate to
the appointment of the officers of register of wills, and clerks
of county courts of this state.

35. An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and
form of government, as relate to the division of Frederick
county into eleven election districts, and for other purposes.

36. An act altering and changing the name of Stephen Ad-
ams, to Stephen Henning Adams.

37. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate
the inspection of tobacco, so far as relates to Prince-George's
county.

38. An act to abolish the levy court, and provide for the e-
lection by the people of commissioners for Talbot county,
and prescribing their powers and duties.

39. An act to authorize commissioners to divide Prince-
George's county into school districts.

40. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for
the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establish-
ing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned.

41. An act to authorize the recording of the will of Chris-
tian Wyandt late of Washington county.

42. An act to incorporate Mount St. Mary's Institute
Frederick county.

(To be Continued.)



ANNAPOLIS

Thursday, March 2, 1881.

The last of the winter and the first of the spring.

On Sunday and Monday, the two last days of the
winter, the weather was beautiful, and the frost of the winter
free from ice. The two days, however, which embrace the
peninsula on which this city stands, remained tightly locked,
and a snow of brightly colored could be seen gliding over their hard and
entering surface, impelled by a motion nearly as light as that of the happy hour
prompted it.

On Tuesday, the first day of the spring, the weather was
calm and the sun shone brightly. As any well-bred gentleman could enter a
room. He appeared to have walked in since we last saw him. We
he'll continue the pleasant demonstration marked his arrival, and that release the
former boisterous and disagreeable habit.

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF ANNAPOLIS

My Fellow-citizens,

In withdrawing from the canvass, I place in this city, for delegates to represent you in the ensuing legislature of this State, I adopt this method of returning your
feigned acknowledgments for the support extended to me at the last October election. The reasons which influenced me to do so, were such as would, under similar circumstances, have actuated every one and supporter of the illustrious individual now holds the highest station in the American people. When applied to to know whether I would consent to be a candidate for the General Assembly, my answer was, that I had rather decline serving, than the consent of two other persons, namely to the cause of General Jackson, who obtained for the purpose of effecting a revolution, but at the same time said, that if event that the ticket could not be formed without me, sooner, than that there should be a Jackson ticket, I would acquiesce, and was the wish of the Jackson party that same should be on the ticket.

The application as above represented made the Friday preceding the Tuesday when the first Jackson meeting, (and was as the other party termed it) was announced; consequently, this was the intimation I received, that an opposition contemplated. It was then, on the evening of the 16th Sept, barely a fortnight before the election, when our first meeting was convened, at which meeting, I was appointed to the chair. I had no expectation, when a ballot was proposed, that I should among the number of those who were voted as candidates. In the course of the evening several were by their friends proposed candidates, when all with the exception of one of the gentlemen nominated, were ballotted for, and I was elected. A belief that we should ultimately succeed in getting the ticket completed. A gentleman who was absent, was then mentioned, and secretary and myself as President, were signified to address a joint letter to him, giving him of his appointment, and it was in addition to this, required of me, in the his declaration, to call another meeting, formally to the power thus vested in secretary and President, a joint letter was forwarded to him, and the following Tuesday the Maryland Gazette contained his acceptance of the nomination. It was then developed upon me in pursuance of the authority which I was invested, at the evening of the 16th Sept. to call another meeting, which I accordingly did on the evening of the 23d Sept. being the day on which the election was signified.

On the meeting being formed, and the compliance of the gentlemen last mentioned, communicated, one or two others, myself, were again put in nomination, and I do not now recollect, whether there was or not more than one independent of myself nominated at the subsequent meeting, however, the declaration method to be filled up, and as it was of the meeting that I should be the candidate, I at length consented for the name to be signed to the gentlemen who had named me to become one, and for the purpose I shall ever cherish a lively remembrance of the circumstances which I could explain, requisite to state them, have induced me to see this card.

March 2, 1881.

Wm. F. Jackson

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Given under my hand and
in the year of our Lord

ARIO RILLOTT, Chief Justice
of the Court, A. J.

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...of Anne Arundel
...the benefit of the people

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to answer such questions
as by the creditors of the
William H. York, the master of

and sufficient food, he has
lived and smiled. The reason
for his smiling is that he is
wearing a pair of glasses.

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... of November ...

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that a business

THOMAS

Baltimore Evening Sun

VOL. XXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1831.

NO. 11.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,

Church Street, Annapolis.
—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THE LIFE OF
BISHOP HEBER,
BY HIS WIDOW.
In Two Volumes.
No. 16.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
THE administration of Anne Arundel county has been obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, state of Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Henry Wood, late of Calvert county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby required to produce them, properly authenticated, and be indebted to make immediate payment.
JOHN WOOD, Adm'r.
Feb. 3.

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JOHN WOOD, Adm'r.
Feb. 3.

FRESH WINTER GOODS.
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
various qualities and colours, with an assortment of
ASSIMERES & VESTINGS
suitable to the season, which he respectfully invites his friends to call and examine.
All of which he will make up in the shortest time, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE.
For CASH, or to punctual men only.
Dec 23.

JUST RECEIVED
END FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
LAW'S TWO LETTERS
To Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor.
Price, Twenty-five Cents.
THE CHURCHMAN'S
ALMANAC
For 1831—Price 64 Cents.
Dec. 23.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
has just received a large and very
handsome assortment of
CLOTHS
Assimeres and Vestings,
various Qualities and Colours,
which he respectfully invites his friends to call and examine.
All of which he will make up in the shortest time, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE.
For CASH, or to punctual men only.
Dec 23.

REMOVAL.
The undersigned, who has moved from his former place in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Charles White, to a new and more commodious place, and has been found at any time, at the residence of Mr. Charles White, at the corner of Church and Second Streets, in Baltimore.
Dec. 23.

OF LAWS.

Passed at December Session, 1830.

(Continued.)

74. An act to widen a part of Gay-street, formerly Bridge street, in the city of Baltimore.

75. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for collecting commissions on the Washington county, and providing their powers and duties.

76. An act to provide for the opening of a street in Hagerstown.

77. An act appointing commissioners to mark and bound the lot of land on which the house for public worship of the Baptist Society of Harford county stands, and to vest the title of said land in the trustees of said society.

78. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act empowering the levy court of Cecil county, at their discretion, to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over the Octopus creek, in said county, at or near Samuel Rowland's store, passed at December session 1821, chapter 112.

79. An act to lay out and open a road in Baltimore and Frederick counties.

80. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent unnecessary accumulation of costs on all actions or suits at law in the county courts of this state, passed at December session 1829, chapter 166.

81. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act empowering and directing the commissioners of Cecil county to build two fire engines for the use of the clerks of the county, and register of wills, for the safe keeping of the records, appertaining to their respective offices in the Town of Elkton.

82. An act to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session.

83. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to alter and change the name of Elizabeth Town, in Washington county, to Hager's Town, and to incorporate the same.

84. An act to regulate the per diem of justices of the Jolly courts and trustees of the poor for Dorchester county, and for other purposes.

85. An act authorizing and empowering the commissioners of Harford county to build a bridge over Deer creek, at or near William Pyle's saw mill.

86. An act for the relief of certain distressed foreigners in Frederick county.

87. An act to make valid and authorize the recording of a bill of sale therein mentioned.

88. An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over the Susquehanna river, at the place where the public ferry is now kept from Frederick Town in Cecil county, to Georgetown in Kent county.

89. An act relating to the records in the register of wills office in Kent county.

90. An act for the benefit of the Children of Robert I. Henry, late of Worcester county deceased.

91. A supplement to an act to provide for the purchase of the office papers formerly belonging to the Surveyor's office of Montgomery county, passed at December session 1829, chapter 126.

92. An act for the relief of Ann Mathews of the city of Baltimore.

93. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the trustees of the Maria Marthian Society of Baltimore, passed at December session 1828, chapter 154.

94. An act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church at Monokin in Somerset county.

95. A further supplement to the act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools in Anne Arundel county.

96. An act for the benefit of Horatio Clagett of Alexandria.

97. An act regulating the manner of levying on the assessable property in Anne Arundel county for the support of primary schools in said county.

98. An act to incorporate Westminister, in Frederick county.

99. An act to authorize the orphans courts of this state, to apportion the expenses incurred in improving real estates in cases of dower in said estates.

100. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned.

101. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay.

102. An act to incorporate the Presbyterian church in Salisbury, in Worcester county.

103. An act to repeal so much of the militia laws of this state as relate to parades.

104. An act to lay out and bound the limits of the village of Greensborough, in Caroline county.

105. An act to confirm the proceedings of Nicholas Norris, of Baltimore county, acting as a justice of the peace for said county in the years 1829 and 1830.

106. An act to provide for building a bridge over the Patuxent falls at or near the Thistle Factory.

107. An act for the relief of Susanah Holmes, of Baltimore county.

108. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the payment of the jurors in Prince-George's county, passed at December session 1830, chapter 63.

109. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to build or repair the jail of Prince-George's county.

110. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the New Market academy in Dorchester county, passed at December session 1829, chapter 173.

111. An act to make valid a certain deed of trust therein mentioned.

112. An act relating to a public road in Montgomery county.

113. An act prescribing the duties of the several armories of this state, and relating to the public arm.

114. An act to compensate the Adjutant-General of this state.

115. An act for the relief of Caleb Stewart and Richard Mace, of Anne Arundel county.

116. An act to keep in repair the cause-way near the Town of Salisbury, in Somerset county.

117. A second supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, passed at December session 1826, chapter 193.

118. An act to incorporate a company under the name of The Jackson Library Company.

119. An act for the promotion of internal improvement.

120. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

121. An act to incorporate the Port Deposit Library Company.

122. An act to extend the time of taking appeals from the orphans court in a certain case therein mentioned.

123. An act empowering the commissioners of Harford county to build a bridge over Winter's Run in said county, at or near the place where the road leading from Chesapeake Neck to Belle Air crosses said run.

124. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company under the name of The Nottingham Library Company, passed at December session 1815, chapter 141.

125. An act to provide for the relief of insolvent debtors from imprisonment for costs in certain cases.

126. An act to reduce the rates of inspecting and gauging in this state.

127. An act, entitled, A supplement to the act passed at December session 1821, relating to the inspection of flour in the city of Baltimore.

128. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to authorize the levy court of Frederick county to appoint commissioners for the purposes therein mentioned.

129. An act to incorporate the Frederick and Hagerstown turnpike road company.

130. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

131. An act for the benefit of John Conter Keith.

132. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to the appointment of constables in this state, and for other purposes, passed December session 1824, chapter 140.

133. An act to divorce Henry Davis and Caroline M. Davis, of the city of Baltimore.

134. An act to incorporate certain persons therein mentioned for the purpose of establishing a school called The Liberty Grove School, in Cecil county.

135. An act to divorce William W. Vickars and Rebecca Vickars, of Dorchester county.

174. An act to encourage the destruction of crows in Queen Anne's county.

175. An act relating to the commissioners of Harford and Baltimore counties.

176. An act to provide for the purchase of the office papers formerly belonging to the surveyor's office of Frederick county, and to repeal an act therein mentioned.

177. An act for the benefit of James H. Elson, former owner of Calvert county.

178. An act to distribute the school fund in Montgomery county.

179. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Franklin Turnpike Road Company, passed at December session 1827, chapter 182.

180. An act for the benefit of M. A. Ringgold and children.

181. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

182. An act for the benefit of the heirs of Mary Buckwalter.

183. An act relating certain powers in the orphans court of Montgomery county.

184. An additional supplement to the act of December session 1827, chapter 117, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and others.

185. An act to prevent unnecessary expense and delay in prosecuting appeals from courts exercising equity jurisdiction in this state.

186. An additional supplement to the act to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs in civil suits.

187. An act relating to the court of chancery.

188. An act to authorize the commissioners of Baltimore county to levy and assess a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

189. An act to incorporate the American Colonization Society.

A LIST OF RESOLUTIONS.
Enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, at December Session, 1830.

No. 1. Resolution relative to the payment of the members and officers of the General Assembly.

2. Resolution authorizing the executive to settle the account of Jonas Green for the printing of the present session.

3. Resolution relative to the government house.

4. Resolution directing the treasurer of the western shore to invest the money due Montgomery county on account of the free school fund, in the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore.

5. Resolution directing the treasurer of the western shore to pay to William Ridgely, or order, money due to John Newman, a revolutionary soldier.

6. Resolution in favour of Thomas Jenkins, of the District of Columbia.

7. Resolution in favour of the Attorney-General of this state.

8. Resolution authorizing the governor to procure and present to Capt. George W. Rogers a sword, as further evidence of the high sense the legislature entertain for the services he has rendered his country.

9. Resolution relative to internal improvement.

10. Resolution in favour of Joshua Bath, who is confined in the jail of Frederick county.

11. Resolution directing the clerk of the council to advertise that proposals will be received for furnishing stationery for the executive and legislature.

12. Resolution in favour of Joseph Britton, John Burgess, and Robert Wilcox, soldiers of the revolutionary war.

13. Resolution in favour of Elizabeth J. Waters, widow of Richard Waters, a captain during the revolutionary war.

14. Resolution authorizing the treasurer of the western shore to pay to Henry Harding, for the use of Mary Wheeland, the balance of the pension due Joseph Clewly.

15. Resolution directing the treasurer to pay to William Ridgely the amount overpaid by Richard Beale, late sheriff of Allegany county.

40. Resolution relative to Charles county free school fund.
41. Resolution relative to the free school fund.
42. Resolution in favour of Dr. Thomas Tillotson, who was a surgeon in the revolutionary war.
43. Resolution in favour of Jannette Lingan, of Montgomery county.
44. Resolution authorizing the register of the land office for the western shore to receive into the land office a certificate of a tract of land called "Stewart's Good Will," and issue a patent for the same to Mary Magrath.
45. Resolution in favour of Richard Ridgely, of Annapolis.
46. Resolution in favour of John Quynn and Andrew Slicer.
47. Resolution in favour of Standish Barby.
48. Resolution in favour of the representatives of Thomas Stallings, one of the securities of Thomas Pollard.
49. Resolution relating to the commission appointed to go to Harrisburg.
50. Resolution in favour of Joseph Wicks, 4th.
51. Resolution in favour of Henry Wayman.
52. Resolution in favour of Mary Benson, widow of the late General Perry Benson.
53. Resolution in favour of James Maxwell, of Washington county.
54. Resolution providing for the payment of accounts for newspapers furnished the members of the legislature.
55. Resolution in favour of Isaac Hooper, of Calvert county.
56. Resolution in favour of Catherine Plann, of Anne Arundel county.
57. Resolution in favour of William Winchester.
58. Resolution directing the clerks of the senate and house of delegates to deliver to the state's librarian the manuscript votes and proceedings of the several legislatures of the province and state of Maryland, in the committee rooms.
59. Resolution in favour of Elizabeth Dawkins, of Calvert county, widow of a revolutionary soldier.
60. Resolution in favour of Mary Simpson, of Allegany county.
61. Resolution providing for the payment of the members and officers of the legislature.
62. Resolution relative to removing the obstructions to the entrance of the harbour of Annapolis.
63. Resolution relating to certain obstructions in the river Susquehanna.
64. Resolution relative to hoisting the flag on the dome of the state-house on the 22nd February.
65. Resolution relative to publishing the public laws passed at the present session.
66. Resolution requiring the governor to issue a commission to the honourable Ezekiel F. Chambers, as senator of this state in the United States senate.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

A POCKET-BOOK LOST.

A talkman with sleek hair and great equanimity of countenance, who had evidently taken a drop too much, presented himself before the sitting magistrate at the Police office on Saturday afternoon, to complain of the loss of his pocket-book. The business of the day having been previously disposed of, he was indulged in telling his story in his own way, with the exception of an occasional question, and thus began:

Complainant.—You are the Justice I suppose?

Magistrate.—Yes sir, what is your business?

Comp.—Why sir, I can't much, and yet it is a good deal too. I have lost my pocket book.

Mag.—How did you lose it?

Comp.—Why it's rather a curious story, and not so funny neither when you come to look at it. You see, I was down in the Fulton market, when a fellow that was there, appeared to be most awful clever; he talked with me, and I talked with him. He was deuced clever, you may depend on't; and so I told him that I wanted to buy some paper, and didn't exactly know where to get it. So says he, I'll go and show you. Well now, says I, that's clever, and so he came up with me to Pearl street. I can take you down and show you the store just at the corner, says he, I shall always remember the place, the longest day I live; for the man that keeps the store wears spectacles and spells stationary stationery, at least, so he's got it on his sign. Well, I bought some paper, and the fellow was mighty clever, and helped me hold my pocket-book, and talked a good deal—he was dreadful clever. Well, after we came out of the store, I was thinking how Webster spelled Stationary; for I was pretty certain the man was wrong in spelling it with an e, and yet I was not exactly sure. So I was thinking I would look at Webster when I got home. So all at once when I turned round and saw the chap running up the street—no, I won't say it was up the street, because, you see, I don't know whether it was up or down; because I am a stranger here and you've got so many ups and downs that I don't see how you can hardly tell, yourselves, which is up and which is down. But never mind that; for I can take and show you the identical place. Well I thought it plaguy queer; and felt my pockets, and found my pocket-book gone, with \$35 in bank bills, all on the U. S. Bank, and a promissory note, and a recommend. Well, thinks I, that's plaguy fine, and I tacked on, and chased the fellow, and followed all the time take care of your pocket; and every body felt his pockets but the chap was too slick; for he ran up one street, or down I don't know which, but at any rate, when he turned round a corner, not the first corner

though, for he turned two or three corners, and I after him as fast as I could split, but the last corner where he turned round as quick as a flash, there I lost him.

Mag.—Well, what do you wish to do about it?

Comp.—Why, I've heard much about old Hays, and that he's a ternal cute man in this 'ere kind of business, and I thought may be if I mentioned it, it might be better.

Mag.—Is that all you want?

Comp.—Why not exactly. You see I had a note in the pocket-book—I can tell exactly how it read.—"Sea Kook, Sept. the 5th, one thousand and eight hundred and thirty. We jointly and severally promise to pay to — or order, five hundred dollars, one year after date, with interest for the same, for value received." Now I should like to know whether the fellow can collect that note, if I never ordered it over on the back.

Mag.—Certainly not.

Comp.—Well, then I can't so bad off as I thought I was.

Mag.—What is your business—are you a mechanic?

Comp.—Why yes—and not exactly neither—I teach the young idea how to shoot.

Mag.—You are a schoolmaster then.

Comp.—Why yes, and not exactly neither. I taught a school right over across at Brooklyn, or rather at Newtown, but my quarter is up, and I mean to go home. I am going to Providence in the Washington, which I guess is about as good a boat as any of them.

Mag.—What do you call home.

Comp.—Why I don't exactly know what I call home now—You see I was born in— in Massachusetts. My father and mother live there, but we had a very large family. I've got six brothers and six sisters. The oldest is Carlton, and then come the twins, Nathan and Anstice, and then Seth, and Anne, and Rachel, and Phoebe, and Ornan—that's my name—and Arvin, and Welcome, and Pardon—that's the youngest. But I've been teaching school at Newburgh. I got my recommend there.

Mag.—What do you call a recommend?

Comp.—Why that I was a moral character—there were twelve recommends, and they all run out the very day I lost my pocket book.

Mag.—How did they run out?

Comp.—Why, because that day I got a little awisley. I was as regular as clock work in Newburgh; but since I came down here, I've been pretty bad, I tell you.

Mag.—What makes you drink so?

Comp.—Why, just to stop my bad feelings, that's all; but I don't drink any thing in particular, only just as it happens—sometimes one thing and sometimes another. Now I don't call this drinking.

Mag.—I advise you to leave off drinking—you see what you have lost by it.

Comp.—Why yes, that's true, and may be I will, when I go home to father's.

Mag.—There is Hays sitting within the railing—you had better talk to him.

The complainant turned round and accosted Mr. Hays with an apparent feeling of commingled admiration and awe. Lowering the tone of his voice, which had previously been pitched upon a high key, and with it his hat, he inquired if the person he was addressing was Hays.

Hays.—Yes sir, what do you want?

Comp.—Why I lost my pocket book.

Hays.—I heard that, what else do you want?

Comp.—Why, how did you know that, I never told you afore.

Hays.—I hear you tell the Justice this minute. What kind of bills had you, says on the U. S. Bank, were they not?

Comp.—Why, yes to be sure; how the mischief did you know that? Now that's what I call astonishing. You must know something about it.

Hays.—To be sure I do; I have heard your story and that's all I know about it. You had better be going home before dark, if you are going to Newtown to night.

Comp.—Well I will, but if you should happen to hear any thing about my recommend, do for gracious sake try and get it for me, because between ourselves, I may have a good deal of trouble to get another.

The complainant here took his departure, with a promise to call again and enquire about the fate of his lost pocket book.

A FIT OF AGITATION.

NEW YORK POLICE.

Thursday 16th inst. This was a bright starry morning. The greater part of those who had taken their night's lodging at the City Hall Mansion House, were brought up at an early hour, and before wariness had received their several sentences. We were in three, however, to hear to the complaint of Mrs. Mix, the wife of Mr. Mix, the husband.

Mrs. Mix, the complainant, was a long-jointed, dogged looking fellow, about thirty, whose persons were hardly unbuttoned in consequence of a certain nocturnal fit of agitation. Mix, the feminine, was somewhat younger, and by far the more prepossessing in appearance. In the left corner of her eye, was rather a jolly look, which no doubt gave rise to sundry jests of which she accused her husband.

For two days or more, the Mixes had been man and wife for the frail power of Hyman, they twain did not men in family matters, with more ability than water and oil. They had been blessed with no pledge of affection. To while away his evenings, Mrs. Mix, the masculine, would resort to poetry, drama, and miscellany in mixtures obtruding mixtures. Mrs. Mix, the feminine, kept neither lap dog, nor parrot, as ought for society among her female acquaintances.

Late on the preceding evening, Mr. Mix, came home in a state of great agitation—as he expressed it—and finding no Mrs. Mix, in bed, he repaired to the house of the friend, a friend, where he found the subject of his search. With hard words, and still harder looks, he drove home the wandering Mrs. Mix. A considerable skirmish ensued between the Mixs, to the no small disturbance of the lodgers under the same roof. To sleep was a more difficult thing then in musquito time, or on New Year's night. The watch was therefore called in and Mr. Mix was called out.

These circumstances being related by Mix the wife, the magistrate turning to Mix, the husband, enquired how he came to molest her in so shameful a manner.

Why, please your honour, Mr. Mix, hanging down his head, I've seen I was out a little late last night and when I came home I was a good deal agitated.

Well, what excuse is that, said the magistrate, for beating your wife?

I'm going to tell your honour just how 'twas when I comes up to bed, where I suppose was my wife, she was gone off to that gals, where I've told her again and again she should 'nt go.

Please your honour, he's a terrible jealous man, interrupted Mrs. Mix.

I ain't jealous—faith, I ain't, responded Mr. Mix, but after I'd told her she should 'nt go there, why she should 'nt at your honour.

That's true, said the magistrate, but then you should have used gentle means to bring her back—what excuse have you for beating her?

Why, your honour, I was good-d-al agitated, and could I 'nt help it?

Agitated, what do you mean by agitated?

Why, I 'spos I had been drinking a little too much.

You was drunk then, was you? said the magistrate.

Yes, your honour, said Mrs. Mix, and when he's in that state he always has them fits of agitation.

A bad species of fits, really! said the magistrate.

Indeed, they be very bad, responded Mr. Mix, I never knows what I'm doing, when they are on me.

Don't you think, continued the magistrate, you deserve the Penitentiary for your drunken brutality?

Why, your honour, said Mr. Mix, there ain't a man in the community but what done 'ake a drop too much sometimes.

What do you mean by insoberity, demanded the magistrate, that every man drinks—that I drink?

Yes, your honour, y-e drink?

I drink—drink what?

Water, your honour.

Water, and why don't you drink water?

I do, your honour, but then there's a little whisky with it when I drink.

Yes, said Mrs. Mix, that's what's been the ruin of my life. He's a very kind husband when he's sober, your honour, but he's always at them porter houses.

Why don't you keep away from such places, said the magistrate to Mr. Mix.

I can't help it, your honour, I can't help it! I can't help it that's a likely story, said the magistrate.

No! I'll tell you how 'tis—I'm a mason, your honour, and sometimes I leaves my tool at the porter houses—and then I can't help going there to get them again.

Nonsense! you should 'nt leave them there, said the magistrate. If you continue to get drunk, and to beat your wife, I should 'nt blame her for leaving you.

That's what she can't do, please your honour, she's my wife.

Wife or no wife, answered the magistrate, she's not bound to live with you if you lead such a drunken life—she can get a bill of divorce sealed against you.

Will you set your seal to it now, your honour? inquired Mrs. Mix, making a low court bow.

Not at present, said the magistrate, but if he leads you such a life in future, just inform me of it, and the court will decide upon a separation.

That's what I will your honour, simpered Mrs. Mix, I will be divorced from you, George!

I guess I'll see your mother first! replied Mr. Mix, evidently a good deal agitated, at the prospect of being stripped of his better half. So saying he was dismissed by the magistrate, with strong injunctions to keep the peace, and never again to be caught in a fit of agitation.

A PROLIFIC FAMILY.

"Go forth and multiply" was a command, and in the following case, the particulars of which have been handed to us for publication, the mandate has been well obeyed.

John H. Smith and Elizabeth Ireland, both of Suffolk county, L. I. were married in the year 1765—the husband then in his 20th year, and the wife in his 16th. They are still living in the enjoyment of health, at a ripe old age; the former being in his 87th, and the latter in her 83d year. Their descendants are as follows:—viz.

17 children
97 grand children
135 great grand children
1 great, great grand child

Total 250 of whom 210 are now living.

As a proof of the good example, and the age of the aged pair, in all the 210 descendants yet living, not one of them is either deaf or imbecile. How seldom in a family so numerous can as much be said—in this case, the old age is not verified—there is a black sheep in every flock. May their descendants yet to come, be as virtuous as those of whom we speak!

N. Y. Mr. do.

We were from the New Berlin [Penn.] Times that the case of Robinson Hoffman against the Rev. George Hoim, for a breach of promise of marriage, was tried at that place last week, and a verdict of \$400 awarded to the plaintiff.



Annapolis Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, March 17, 1831.

We have obtained permission to make some extracts from the remarks made before the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, in the hall of the House of Delegates, by the Rev. Mr. HUMPHREYS the Principal of the Institution.

On the subject of preparing instructors for children, the speaker remarked, that the teachers of the young, are in some sense, the Sentinels of our liberty and happiness. They are so many watchmen over the folds, which contain our dearest hopes; and if the question arise, "quies custodiet ipsos custodes?" I answer, every intelligent individual in the community, every one interest is at stake, whether he feels it or not. Every one should resolve to give himself to the subject, till it shall secure the attention which it deserves. And let it not be said, that any thing can effectually be done, without the encouragement and the co-operation of all.

I know that the evil will be attributed to the want of an institution to educate teachers. But who does not perceive, that if the demand for teachers of a high order existed, the public would command such an institution; and the first named want, resolves itself therefore, into the absence of a demand for more than ordinary qualifications. And, let us ask ourselves a reason, why such a demand does not exist. It calls for no great penetration to discover, that the want of confidence, I had almost said the despair, or the fault of the public, of ever seeing a better state of things, lies at the bottom of it all. And it is clear that the public confidence cannot be had without complete arguments, drawn from practice itself to convince them; this business will regulate itself, like every other.

No intense demand will be created, till a better article shall be offered than that which has hitherto answered the purpose. The whole matter rests with the teachers themselves, they must give themselves to the work. In this, as in all pursuits, there must be some best model; let then industry and invention show it, and its advantages, to the world; and the good sense of the people, will not allow their efforts to go unrewarded.

One very unclouded and dangerous notion prevailing on this subject, is that any instruction is good enough for children; they absolutely require the best of their instruction in their tender years. Early impressions strike deep, and go very far to form the moral character of the individual, and to determine the question of his usefulness here and of his happiness in the life to come. It would be desirable that all teachers of youth should be persons of religious and exemplary lives, as well as proper capacities. Every parent, whatever may be his principles, or his practice, secretly wishes this. But no test of this kind can or ought, under our free institutions, to be established. But there is a point, which can and ought to be decided, before any person should be entrusted with so high and sacred a responsibility; he should be found to be possessed of undoubted moral worth, and sound principles. The instances are not wanting, where inattention to this reasonable requisition has ruined many a noble mind, by the improper employment of men of infidel views, or of licentious practices. Such models cannot, with any safety, be set so directly before the young, and every caution, on this and on other points, calculated to elevate the character of teachers, and to establish a high standard of qualifications, is of vital consequence. It ought also to be in the power of the colleges to give gratuitous instruction to a certain number of candidates of extraordinary capacities, who might not possess the means, and whom it would be well worth the pains of the benevolent, to patronise. This would be encouraging that portion of one class of talent within the state, (the talent for teaching,) which at present is buried under the load of poverty, and embarrassment, and, by exercising a sound discretion in the choice of these beneficiaries, very salutary effects might be produced, or the profession itself. Many a young man, with happy facilities for communicating knowledge, who is now kept in the shade by the want of opportunities, would thus be brought forward, whose faithfulness and devotion as a teacher, would be a rich reward for the expense of his education.

And this brings us to the proper tribunal for the decision of this question. I mean, the power of an enlightened public opinion. The people are the arbiters of the case, and they will determine it for the best, whenever they shall adopt the true economical principle, to get a good article, and hinder the best article, that education can afford, at whatever expense they are able to sustain. Our colleges must take the lead in this matter, by making their courses of instruction as practical as possible,

and by meeting, as far as they can, the demand for complete preparation.

If it is an unfounded opinion, that the teachers of the poor, are for the benefit of the rich, to the exclusion of the poor. But it may be argued, that the cause of primary education will benefit in proportion as these institutions shall extend their means of diffusing the knowledge of the higher branches. For, if not more than a twentieth part of the young men of the country should personally avail themselves of the benefits, would it follow, that the other teen-twentieths, would not actually be benefited? Is the existence of a body of learned men in the community, a thing of no consequence, of no practical use, common reason I will not detain the audience to reply to those questions. Intelligent men are looking with becoming pride, at the advance of the highest literary institutions, because they cover, in the general sum of intelligence, the standard of all the other communities, which are engaged, each in its own sphere, in the common work. And, it would be strange indeed, if wealth were not to possess a certain power in regard to education, as to every thing else. So far as the nature of the case will admit, the way is open to all the professions; and it might as well question the utility of one class to provide for the wealth, or of another to defend the rights of the rest of the classes, as to deny the necessity of a permanent class of teachers; and as we employ not a professional man who is destitute of skill, why should we be less scrupulous in selecting the hands that shall regulate the delicate machinery of the youthful mind? The choice of this profession is embarrassed by no other restrictions than those that obstruct the entrance to any other pursuit. And every man in the community has his share of interest in the institutions of learning, which may place that choice in the power of his child.

And if it be desirable to create an institution for the education of teachers, it is more desirable that its course of instruction should be thorough. We deprecate the establishment, in our seminaries, of two distinct instruction, one for scholars, and another for partial purposes. Such schemes are likely to lower the standard of education, and to destroy the most marked results, which are the glory of the best of the pupils themselves. An aspiring youth, would feel degraded, in an institution, where the majority of competitors should have higher aims and hopes, than his own. We would therefore advise but one course the best that can be devised. Such course must be supposed to contain no position which can be dispensed with, in a liberal education, or that will not prove useful in preparing the youthful mind for the various pursuits of life. And universal experience has so well settled the particulars of such course, and made them so well known to all hearers, that it would not be worth our while, for the present, to discuss them. Our present business is with the education of primary schools; and to go into the merits of a full college course, would far exceed our limits. It may be permitted, however, to remark, that practice has convinced me, of the propriety of giving equal consideration to the mathematics and to the ancient languages, unless in very extraordinary cases, they are both indispensable to a well balanced and richly instructed mind.

If, then, a thorough course of instruction for teachers, be desirable, it is natural to enquire, what are the means of its accomplishment? It has been supposed that the low condition of the primary schools, in the northern states, is owing to the existence of large funds, for their support, which, by relieving the payer of taxes, or of contributions, has diminished also his interest to provide for his children. But the real reason of the failure is, that the funds alone, are not sufficient. The teachers require not only the interest of the treasury, but the interest of the heart. And besides, the compensation of a teacher, in New England, is but barely equal to the wages of a labourer, (which must be on the principle of Adam Smith, that the rest is paid in personal consideration) and, so long as the people shall think the present quality of instruction to be good enough for the purpose, they will continue to rely on their fatal funds. But whenever such a revolution shall take place, in the public sentiment, as shall induce young men of character, to devote themselves to the business, or, which amounts to the same thing, whenever teachers themselves, by their model schools, shall compel the public to hold them in demand, the funds will become what they were intended to be, a partial support; and an interested community, will feel bound to raise a similar sum, by voluntary contributions.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the officers of the Annapolis Colonization Society, held on Wednesday the 16th ult. the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the Rev. John G. Blanchard, the Rev. Thomas J. Dorsey, Alexander Randall, and George M. Davis, Esquires, be a committee to wait on the members in Annapolis, to collect the annual subscription due from them to the Society, and that the said committee wait on all such persons as they believe may be induced to become members of the Society.

Resolved, That the President and each Vice President and Manager, residing out of the city of Annapolis, be authorized and requested to appoint one or more active agents, in their respective neighbourhoods, with power to solicit subscriptions and contributions in aid of its objects, and making it their duty to report to them monthly.

Officers residing in the society:

President—DANIEL MONROE.

Vice Presidents—

Rev. Dr. Dorsey.
Capt. M. J. Davis.
Rev. J. W. Dorsey.

Dr. Wilson Wadsworth.
Thos. M. Dorsey.
Dr. A. Blanchard.

NO. 12.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!
ASH will be given for clean Linen
Cotton Rags, at this Office.
Jan 6, 1851.

we are going to have a blow in
some half-drawn roof, way

blows on the lee hammock rail until it was literally in splinters. "Volunteers for catties!" called away main yard. "I exclaimed the gunner—there were two brave fellows spring forward with batcifs in each hand, headed by the gunner, ascended to the rigging, and cut it away—down came the main yard athwart ships on the bottom of the mainmast and broke in and lashed itself to the mainmast.

A poor labouring man has got out a berry from a rock in Ackworth, N. Hampshirshire, which weighs between 80 and 100 pounds. This I judge from its size; I have not seen one weigh it. He called at the Ransellaer Schoon about a fortnight ago. He said he should leave this, together with others of similar size

Having approached as near as is consistent with safety, the harpooner darts his instrument into the back of the monster. This

Having approached as near as is consistent with safety, the harpooner darts his instrument into the back of the monster. This

A critical moment for when this mighty animal feels himself struck, he often throws himself into violent convulsive movements, vibrating in the air his tremendous tail, one dash of which is sufficient to dash a boat in pieces. More commonly, however, he plunges with rapid flight into the depths of the sea, or beneath the thickest fields and mountains of ice. While he is thus moving at the rate usually of eight or ten miles an hour, the utmost diligence must be used that the line to which the harpoon is attached may run off smoothly and readily along with him. Should it be entangled for a moment, the strength of the whale is such that he would draw the boat and crew after him under the waves. The first boat ought to be quickly followed up by a second, to supply more line when the first is run out, which often takes place in eight or ten minutes. When the crew of the boat see the line in danger of being all run off, they hold up one, two, or three oars to intimate their pressing need of supply. At the same time they turn the rope once or twice round a kind of post called the "dollar," by which the motion of the line and the career of the animal are sometimes retarded. This, however, is a delicate operation, which brings the side of the boat down to the very edge of the water, and if the rope is drawn at all too tight, may sink it altogether. While the line is whirling round the dollar, the friction is so violent, that the harpoon is enveloped in smoke, and water must be constantly poured on to prevent it from catching fire. When, after all, no aid arrives, and the crew find that the line must be run out, they have only one resource—they cut it, losing thereby not only the whale, but the harpoon and all the rope of the boat. When the whale is first struck and plunges into the waves the boat's crew elevate a flag as a signal to the watch, on deck, who gives the alarm to those asleep below, by stamping violently on the deck, and crying out "a fall! a fall!" (Dutch, val, expressing the precipitate haste with which the sailors throw themselves into the boats.)—On this notice, they do not allow themselves time to dress, but rush out in their sleeping shirts or drawers into an atmosphere, the temperature of which is often below zero, carrying along with them their clothing in a bundle, and trusting to make their toilette in the interval of manning and pushing off the boats. Such is the tumult at this moment, that young mariners have been known to raise cries of fear thinking the ship was going down. The period during which a wounded whale remains under water is various, but it is averaged by Mr Scoresby at about half an hour. Then pressed by the necessity of respiration, it appears above, often considerably distant from the place where he was harpooned, and in a state of great exhaustion, which the same ingenious writer ascribes to the severe pressure which he has endured when placed beneath a column of water 700 or 800 fathoms deep. All the boats have, in the meantime, been spreading themselves in various directions, that once, at least, may be within a start, as it is called, or about two hundred yards of the point of his rising, at which distance they can easily reach and pierce him with one or two more harpoons before he descends again, as he usually does for a few minutes. On his re-appearance, a general attack is made with lances, which are struck as deep as possible, to reach and penetrate the vital parts. Blood mixed with oil streams copiously from his wounds and from the blow holes, dyeing the sea at a great distance. And sprinkling and sometimes drenching the boats and crews. The animal now becomes more and more exhausted; but at the approach of his dissolution, he often makes a convulsive and energetic struggle, raising his tail high in the air, and whirling it with a noise which is heard at a distance of several miles. At length quite overpowered and exhausted, he lays himself on his side or back, and expires. The flag is then taken down and three loud huzzas raised from the surrounding boats.

SHARK FIGHT.

The following curious account of a shark fight, by an eye witness, appears in the Calcutta Oriental Herald, of the 24th of May:—"An instance of intrepidity and dexterity on the part of an up-country native, well worthy of being recorded, occurred lately in this neighbourhood. I was walking on the bank of the river at the time when some up-country boats were delivering their cargoes. A considerable number of coolies were employed on shore in the work, all of whom I observed running away in apparent trepidation from the edge of the water—returning as before. I found, on enquiry, that the cause of all this perturbation was the appearance of a large and strange looking fish, swimming close to the bank, and almost in the midst of the boats. I hastened to the spot to ascertain the matter, when I perceived a huge monster of a shark sailing leisurely along—now near the surface of the water, and now sinking down apparently in pursuit of prey. At this moment a native on the Choppah roof of one of the boats, with a rope in his hand, which he was slowly coiling up, surveyed the shark's motions with a look that evidently indicated he had a serious intention of encountering him on his own element. Holding the rope, on which he had made a sort of running knot in one hand, and stretching out the other arm, as if already in the act of swimming, he stood in an attitude truly picturesque, waiting the re-appearance of the shark. At about six or eight yards from the boat, the animal rose near the surface, when the native instantly plunged in, the shark immediately turned round and swam slowly towards the man, who, in his turn, nothing daunted, struck out the arm that was at liberty, and approached his foe, when within a foot or two of the shark, the native dived beneath him, the animal going down almost at the same instant. The bold assailant in this most frightful contest soon re-ap-

peared on the opposite side of the shark, swimming fearlessly with the hand he had at liberty, and holding the rope behind his back with the other. The shark, which had by this time made his appearance again, immediately swam towards him; and while the animal was apparently in the act of lifting himself over the lower part of the native's body that he might seize upon his prey, the man making an effort, threw himself up perpendicularly, and went down with his feet foremost, the shark following him so simultaneously, that I was fully impressed with the idea that they had gone down grappling together. As far as I could judge, they remained nearly twenty seconds out of sight, while I stood in breathless anxiety, and I may add, horror, waiting the result of this fearful encounter. Suddenly the native made his appearance, holding up both hands over his head, and calling out with a voice that proclaimed the victory he had won while underneath the wave, "Tan, tan." The people in the boat were all prepared; the rope was instantly drawn tight, and the struggling victim, lashing the water in his wrath, was dragged to the shore and dispatched. When measured, his length was found to be six feet nine inches, his girth at the greatest three feet seven inches. The native who achieved this intrepid and dexterous exploit bore no other marks of his finny enemy than a cut on the left arm, evidently received from coming in contact with the tail or some one of the fins of the animal.

SELECTIONS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Received at the office of the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

The largest iron bridge in the world is in China, near Kingtung, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one immense mountain to the other. It is formed of chains 21 in number, and bound together by other cross chains. This bridge is more than 150 years old.

Antiquities.—Last week a labourer, in removing the soil from the surface of a quarry in the parish of Cambuslang, struck upon, and broke with his spade, two urns containing ashes a third was found unbroken; and immediately adjoining he discovered a flat stone upon removing which he found one below it, hollowed out containing several copper coins. The inscriptions have become illegible, but they are apparently English; and, from the form of the letters, may be referred to the fifteenth century. On one side they are impressed with the figure of a ship, and on the reverse a lozenge shield, with four fleurs de lis.

Glasgow Chron.

A few days ago, while a man was ploughing in a field at Downslaw, on the Blackadder estate, Berwickshire, the plough came in contact with a large stone, which on being displaced proved to be the lid or covering to a well constructed stone coffin, containing a quantity of earth and human bones. On removing the contents with a spade, the fragments of a Roman urn were turned up; the demolition, however, was so complete as to prevent the possibility of joining the parts, or forming an idea of what had been its original shape. The outer surface is beautifully marked, and in colour resembles the fire brick; and that of the inner, and for the greater part of its substance (half an inch) is of a dark blue or slate colour.

Caledonia Mercury.

DRAM DRINKING.

At a late meeting at Manchester the practice of dram-drinking was reprobated in very forcible terms, and among other proof of its bad consequences, it was stated that, according to authentic records, about 20 deaths were caused by it annually in that town alone. Two dram-shops in Manchester, it was mentioned sold £120 worth of ardent spirits in one day, another took on the average £150 per day; and at another, in one day of June last, customers entered at the rate of 500 per hour, of which number six tenths were men—three tenths respectable looking females, and one tenth girls!

The following curious article appears in Le Voleur: "Europe contains about 245 millions of inhabitants who are civilized, spread out among fifty-eight states, large and small. The revenue of these states, taken together, amounts to nearly 3,800,000,000 of francs. Placing on one side of France and England, uniting under their banners Belgium, Rhodania, Prussia, Sweden, Italy, Greece, and nearly all the German Confederation, (excepting Austria and Prussia) on the other, Austria, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and at present, Prussia, with some few states of the German Confederation, the progressive army is found to amount to 95,000,000 of men and the retrograde army to 102,000,000. The former at a revenue of 2,700,000,000, the latter only 900,000,000. The navy civilization amounts to 4,660 ships of war, and that of absolutism to 340. The surplus of European forces, in population, money and vessels, belong to the neutral army. After this statement, the result of the struggle cannot appear doubtful.

On the first November, 1827, the population of the kingdom of Wurtemberg amounted to 1,517,770 persons; of whom 1,055,132 professed the Evangelical, and 462,637 the Catholic religion; 9,100 were Jews, and 463 Menonists and Hermhuters.

The receipts of the corporation of London amounted in 1827, to 135,176. On 10th. The Bridge Estates produced an addition of 36,543. From the year 1780 to 1828, a period of forty-eight years, this Corporation expended 60,261 5s. for charitable purposes; 28,662 3s. 7d. for public purposes, (including the expense of thirty-five swords, and thirty-one gold snuff boxes bestowed on distinguished characters); and the sum of 55,556 18s. 9d. for improvements.

The annual rental of the county of Middle-

sex is 5,368,408; the produce therefore, of a three farthing rate is 16,771 5s. 6d. and not 22,000l. as has been stated.

INTELLECTUAL STATE OF RUSSIA.

At the present moment the following information may interest many.—The number of journals, which at the present issue from the Russian press is seventy-three, and of these the "Northern Bee," "The Patriot," and "The Invalid," enjoy the most extensive circulation: they are written in no less than twelve different languages. The number of elementary schools is 1411: they are frequented by 700,000 pupils; so that on a comparison of the total number of children capable of instruction in the Russian dominions, with those who are actually educated, there does not appear to be more than one in 567 whose mind is even superficially cultivated. There are seven universities in Russia, at which 3100 youths are educating under the care of 300 professors. The ecclesiastical nursery is well attended to, inasmuch as the four academies of theology at Kiev, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kasan, together with the seven and thirty upper, and eighteen lower seminaries, appertaining to the Greek church, contain 26,000 pupils, in the charge of 427 professors. The Roman Catholic church, possesses fourteen seminaries, of which one is of a superior class, in which above two hundred and fifty youths are educated for the priesthood.

RUSSIAN COMMERCE.

It appears, from official returns, that in the years 1827, 1828, and 1829, the total value of the importations into Russia was 533,500,000 rubles; that of the exportations 647,000,000; and that the commercial shipping engaged in trade amounted to 24,987 vessels, of which 2,145 sailed under Russian colours.

A NEW SECT.

A new religious society has been formed at Paris, under the title of "The Society of St. Simon;" the professed object of which appears to be the extermination of bigotry and superstition, and the establishment of "peace on earth and good-will towards men." The meetings of the society are held at the Hall d'Oratoire, and are attended by crowded and brilliant audiences. It having been stated that Madame Mahbran was one of the preachers of the Society, that lady has addressed a letter to several of the Parisian journals, denying the truth of the assertion.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Parliament sits on the 3rd of February, and the most important subject that will engage its attention is reform in the representation. A New York paper gives some extracts on this subject from the Times (a government paper); the London and the Liverpool Courier. The latter says that the plan generally supposed to be adopted, is to abstract one member from each close and corrupt borough under a certain number of inhabitants, and give the suffrage to the unrepresented towns. Perhaps a hundred members would thus be returned by commercial and manufacturing places.

The Times distinctly declares that a reform in parliament is the only security against a revolutionary overthrow of the Church and State of England, and deprecates on this account any opposition to it. The middle classes, the country, it says, are pledged not less than the ministry to carry through some plan of reform. Should a Tory ministry come in, pledged to oppose reform, either the king would be forced by the country to dismiss it, or England would be repeated in her own case, "a lesson which Providence seems to have inflicted on other states," expressly that their neighbours may have the wisdom to profit by it. The London Courier says, an Anti-reform opposition would have the effect, in a few years, to raise the lower orders en masse; the Liverpool Courier remarks that a stormy and divided parliament would tend to give power to a party which aims at revolution, not improvement.

In regard to the present state of England we may quote the apt remark of Goldsmith: "in policy, as in architecture, ruin is most fatal when it begins from the bottom."

NAPOLEON AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

He has ruined us—he has destroyed France and himself;—yet I love him still. It is impossible to be near him and not love him; he has so much greatness of soul—such majesty of manner. Bewitches all minds; approach him with a thousand prejudices, and you quit him filled with admiration; but then, his mad ambition his ruinous infatuation! his obstinacy without bounds! Besides he was wont to set every thing upon a cast; his game was all or nothing! Even the battle of Waterloo might have been retrieved, had he not charged with the Guard. This was the reserve of the army, and should have been employed in covering his retreat instead of attacking, but, with him, whenever matters looked desperate, he resembled a mad dog. He harangues the Guard—he puts himself at its head—it debouches rapidly—it rushes upon the enemy. We are mowed down by grape—we waver—we turn our backs—and the route is complete. A general disorganization of the army ensues, and Napoleon, returned to himself, is cold as a stone. The last time I saw him was in retreating from the charge, when all was lost. My thigh had been broken by a musket shot in advancing, and I remained in the rear, extended on the ground. Napoleon passed close to me; his nose was buried in his snuff-box, and his bridle fell loosely on the neck of his horse, which was pacing leisurely along. A Scotch regiment was advancing at the charge in the distance. The Emperor was almost alone. Lallemande only was with him. The latter still exclaimed, "All is not lost; sire! all is not lost;—rally, soldiers! rally!" The Emperor replied not a word. Lallemande recognized me in passing. "What ails you, Raoul?" "My thigh is shattered by a musket ball." "Poor devil, how I pity you! how I pity you! Adieu—Adieu!" The Emperor uttered not a word.—Journal of an Officer.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We have so much interesting matter on hand, original and selected, relating to Rail Roads, that if we were to publish the whole at once, we might incur the risk of having our paper styled the Rail Road Gazette—we shall therefore, with our accustomed moderation on this subject, confine ourselves to-day to those prominent matters which our duty as an editor will not permit us to omit or postpone.—We will premise, solely for the information of our distant subscribers, that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road for about ten months past has been in use for general travel from the city to Ellicott's Mills, a distance of thirteen miles, but only for a part of the time and partially for transportation of produce and other articles—the regular course established for travel and transportation has been, that the cars for both purposes, drawn by horses, start at stated periods daily from the Depot to Pratt street in the city, and proceed half the distance to a Relay station, where a change of horses is made; so that each horse travels only six and a half miles at one time, although during the day they generally each travel that distance four times, or twenty six miles each day.

It was only a few days since that we noticed the fact, as a matter of some boast too, that 75 barrels of flour had been brought by one horse on the Rail Road from Ellicott's Mills:—On Saturday afternoon however, we saw a single horse, and that not either a very strong, large or fleet one, draw two hundred barrels of flour, which had been brought by him from the relay house where he had received the load from the Mills. The first six miles and a half to the relay house were travelled in 46 minutes. The distance between the Relay house and the Depot on Pratt street, was travelled in 1 hour and 19 minutes. The last 2 miles of this latter line was passed in 16 minutes, or at the rate of 7 1/2 miles an hour, showing that the horse was by no means distressed by his previous labour.—When the train of wagons passed us, there were upwards of 50 persons who had jumped on in the last mile. The whole weight drawn, estimating only 10 barrels to a ton, and each car at a ton was 28 tons. There were 8 wagons on the Wagon's plan, containing 25 barrels each. The horse was followed by a crowd when he was taken to the stable, who seemed anxious to ascertain whether he was still alive, & were the better pleased to find that he did not appear more fatigued than if he had been trotted over a turnpike road in a gig at the rate of 6 or 8 miles an hour. Yesterday morning he again performed his usual trips not at all affected by the labour of Saturday.

We may truly say that we never beheld a more imposing sight than was presented by the moving train lengthened as it was. The rapid, steady, and apparently unresisting advance of the cars seemed totally inexplicable, when the moving power was considered, but as the actual truth of the fact was obvious to the senses, it became eminently illustrative of one of the most useful applications and productions of human ingenuity. Such we believe was it esteemed by the crowd of citizens assembled to witness the experiment.

It was a bold undertaking on the part of the Company to make the experiment whose success we have just related; not because reason and calculation, on fixed principles, did not guarantee success under fit circumstances. But a tumble of the horse, the momentary sinking of his strength, an obstruction on the rails, and many other conceivable chances, might have prevented the draft from being effected, which it was well and generally known, would be attempted; and there would not have been wanting those, who would have attributed the accidental failure in this Herculean feat, to causes inherent in the Rail Road system, and the cry once raised by the ill intentioned would have been widely echoed. This it was, that made the undertaking a bold one. Its success however has fully justified the confidence which prompted it.

We do not think that Rail Roads need for their evidence in their favour to prove their superiority to Canals, than the performance here described; and we recommend, once more, the consideration of the comparative merits of the two systems to the people of those sections of our country who are already embarked or who contemplate embarking in the construction of works of internal improvement.

During the whole of Saturday there blew a violent north west wind. After leaving the half way house, the draft of the horse was frequently in its very teeth, particularly for some time before reaching and after leaving the deep cut, in which distance he had to draw his load upon the shortest and consequently most difficult curves of the whole division, besides which the transportation of earth and sand from the cut, and the work going on, on the second track, made the rails unfit for a fair experiment.

There are upon the line between the relay-house and Pratt street, four summits, which were necessarily introduced at the several deep-cuttings to secure the drainage of the road, to wit: one of four feet at Vinegar Hill, one of ten feet at the "Deep-Cut," one of six feet under the Washington Road, and one of four feet at Mount-Clare—making altogether an elevation overcome by the horse of twenty-four feet, at a rise of about seventeen feet to the mile, or in the aggregate, near one and a half miles of ascending ground.

In passing the cut through the bill under the Washington Turnpike Road, the load encountered a curve of about six hundred feet radius, an acclivity of 17 feet to the mile, and a very strong N. West taking the whole train of wagons, which actually combined, could not have opposed a resistance added to the load, of less than equivalent to fifty-eight or sixty tons upon a straight level road in a calm day.

To all which it should be added that half the wagons were new and had not yet acquired any smoothness in their working gear by use.

When all these circumstances are considered, no one will doubt but that one horse

upon a level rail-way with wagon on a proved construction now in use upon a road, would draw four hundred barrels of flour for a short distance—and that a locomotive engine of ten horse power would transport to Baltimore, one thousand barrels of flour, or any other load equivalent to it, from either Hagerstown in Maryland, Winchester in Virginia, in ten hours.

It would be unjust in speaking of this performance not to mention the friction of Wagon's and the peculiar application of the cone of Knight, as the agents whose and efficiency contributed so essentially to effect it.

It required twenty-five days, twenty horses, and twenty-five men, to bring hundred barrels from the Depot, to the houses in town—and we have heard from eye witnesses, that the draw horse with the barrels, seemed to work harder and more than the rail road horse with the hundred.

The usual load of flour for a wagon is six horses from Ellicott's Mills to town, twenty to twenty-five barrels, say twenty—the experiment of Saturday exhibited a horse on the rail-road doing forty-eight as much as the utmost power of a horse accomplish on one of our best turnpikes.

From the Chronicle.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

Until this stupendous work was begun, little was known in Maryland of rail-roads, and for want of correct information, were incredulous as to their practical utility. Indeed, the legislature which passed the bill to incorporate this company, had little faith in its success, and viewed the undertaking as a doubtful experiment. The completion of the road to Ellicott's Mills, has, however, so completely dispelled all doubts as to the practical utility of such works, but has inspired confidence in them amounting to enthusiasm. The ease, rapidity, and safety, of this mode of conveyance, must, in a short time, as rail roads supersede all the methods of animal communication. The Baltimore and Ohio Company deserve greater credit for having hazarded the experiment, and from the progress they are making westward with the road, will no doubt in a short time, make an ample remuneration for their expenditure as they will have been. No one doubts this, who knows the immense quantities of produce now transported on the turnpikes from the western counties of the State.

We think it probable that the road will be far extended during present year, as to the transportation of passengers and produce from Frederick Town. It may be that the effects earlier than we anticipated, and we to judge by the progress made in the road to Frederick, we should believe that the whole line to that place would be completed by August or September. Like a cap stream, it will enrich and fertilize as it progresses, and will render useful and positive that which was heretofore waste and sterile. It has already had an animating effect on business, and created an appreciation in the value of property, and it is destined to have still more extensive beneficial influence.

A few years will suffice to extend rail-roads throughout the State, and the transportation of two hundred barrels of flour, or the number of passengers on a single car, will then be a sight of no more novelty, than the plying of a steamboat with a crowded deck.

After the above was written, we had the pleasure of witnessing the following surprising performance on the rail road: On Saturday afternoon two hundred barrels of flour were placed on eight cars, and the cars were drawn by a horse from Ellicott's Mills to the Depot in one hour and fifty-five minutes, being at the rate of near six miles and half per hour. Besides the flour, about twenty persons were on the cars.

The following statement was furnished us by a gentleman who kept the time.

From the Mills to the relay-house 45 m.
From the relay-house to the depot, 69 m.

h. 1 55 s.

The first mile was performed in 7 m. 20
Second do. - - - 7 20
Third do. - - - 7 30
Fourth do. - - - 6 01
Fifth do. - - - 6 00
Sixth do. - - - 8 30
Seventh do. - - - 8 00
Eighth do. - - - 9 00
Ninth do. - - - 10 00
Tenth do. - - - 12 00

No account was kept of the last three miles.

COUNT RUMFORD'S DONATION.

This Donation was made in 1796, accepted for the purpose intended, and gratefully acknowledged. The gift was \$3000 in three per cent stock. The interest was biennially to be appropriated as premiums for discoveries in Light and Heat, and to be invested in a gold and silver medal, the two to cost \$300. The inscriptions to be by the Academy. There was a further provision, that if no meritorious application was made for any two years, then the accumulation was to be given in money, beside the medals, to the next successful applicant. Candidates to be eligible from any part of North America, or the Islands.

"Sarah," said an innocent Abigail to her sister gossip, who had, like herself and her cronies joined the Temperance Society—"Sarah," says she—"don't you think our Sam keeps a bottle?—I found it yesterday behind the flour barrel in the pantry, with brandy in it." "Law soul!—you don't say so!" "Well, that beats all—Suso and I found you the day before, and had a good swing." "Well, don't you tell any body." "Law, no—We have a right to do as we please by ourselves, but it is wrong to set a bad example."

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS.

Rev. HECTOR HUMPHREYS, A. M. Principal, and Professor of Moral Science.
 EDWARD SPARKS, M. D. Professor of Ancient Languages.
 THOMAS E. SUDERS, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
 Rev. JOHN JACKER, A. M. Professor of Grammar.
 CHARLES T. FLÜSSER, Professor of Modern Languages.
 Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have his classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetic; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Aep's Fables; Erasmus; Caesar's Commentaries, or Silius; Eclogues, and first six books of the Aeneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term. Folsom's Latin. Graeca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.) Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.
 2d Term. Horace, (Odes)—Virgil's Georgics. Graeca Majora, (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.) Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.
 3d Term. Horace, (Satires and Epistles.) Graeca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabilia, Plato.) Algebra completed. Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term. Juvenal, (Leverett's.) Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.) Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.) Terentius's Comedies, or Quintilian. Graeca Majora, (Odysses & Hesiod.) Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.) Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.)
 2d Term. Graeca Majora—(Tragedians.) Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
 Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term. Graeca Majora, (Minor Poets.) Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c. Moral Philosophy.
 2d Term. Tacitus—(History.) Conic Sections. Chemistry, with Lectures. Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.) Natural Philosophy, with Lectures. Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts.
 3d Term. Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year.

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term. Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures. Horace's De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and Revision of Latin. Logic, and philosophy of the Mind.
 2d Term. Astronomy—with Lectures. Political Economy—with Lectures. Evidence of Christianity, & Natural Theology. Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States. Butler's Analogy. Civil Engineering—(construction of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
 3d Term. Mineralogy and Geology. Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible, and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied. Particular attention will be given to exercises

in Rhetoric and Oratory, and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal, and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms in the College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter, with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty-seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honors of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises, will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanor, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanor, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the States, and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dismissal.

EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and rooming, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - - 824 per annum
 Preparatory Classes, - - 840 do. do.
 Freshman and Sophomore Classes, - - 840 do. do.
 Senior and Junior Classes, - - 850 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VA-CATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes

of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.
 Dr. John's COLLIER, was founded and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co-operation of the alumni of their alma mater, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existence and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board.
 A. C. MAGRUDER, President.

March 5.

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 subject 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 permanent 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, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty 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 and 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, 57 Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Baltimore.

March 11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Baldwin, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

GRAFTON DUVALL, Adm'r.

March 10 1831.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williams' Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 14th

Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to the subscriber, in the recent of the court, as chief justice of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Jacob Farver, praying 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 petition, and the said Jacob Farver having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having appointed George Farver trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jacob Farver, and the said trustee having given bond with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob Farver having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted, for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Farver, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Farver be discharged from his confinement, and that he be causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why said Jacob Farver should not have the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

THOMAS B. DORSEY.

Jan. 3 3m

Anne-Arundel county, Sc.

ON application to Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Richard Ridgely, 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 petition, and the said Richard Ridgely having satisfied me 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 in April next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as his creditors may make or propose to him, and having also executed to William Brewer, trustee appointed by the said county court, 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 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 thereupon adjudged, that the said Richard Ridgely be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

Jan. 3 3m

Anne-Arundel county court,

October Term, 1830.

ON application to Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Francis Sumnerline, 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 petition, and the said Francis Sumnerline 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 in 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 Francis Sumnerline 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, to give notice to his creditors to be and appear on that day, before said court, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Francis Sumnerline should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

WM. S. GREEN.

Dec 6 3m

Anne-Arundel county, Sc.

ON application, by petition, of GILBERT NOWELL, to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An 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, so far as he could ascertain them,) being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied that the said Gilbert Nowell had resided in the state of Maryland, for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Gilbert Nowell is in actual confinement for debt, and having appointed John F. Willson trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Gilbert Nowell, which said trustee has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Gilbert Nowell having given bond, with security, for his personal appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee, for all his property, real, personal and mixed; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Gilbert Nowell be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week, for the term of three months, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Gilbert Nowell should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

WM. S. GREEN.

Jan. 3 3m

NOTICE.

An Election will be held at the Ball Room Mayor, Recorder, five Aldermen and seven Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, agreeably to the Charter. Polls to be opened at 9 A. M. and closed at 6 P. M.

By order, JOHN H. WELLS, clk.

March 10, 1831.

Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to the subscriber, in the recent of the court, as chief justice of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Isaac Nichols, praying 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 petition, and the said Isaac Nichols having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having appointed Edward Sparks trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Isaac Nichols, and the said trustee having given bond with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Isaac Nichols having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted, for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing that he is in possession of all the estate of said Isaac Nichols, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Isaac Nichols be discharged from his confinement, and that he be causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Nichols should not have the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

WM. S. GREEN.

Oct. 30 3m

State of Maryland,

Anne-Arundel county, Sc.
 ON application to the subscriber, in the recent of the court, as chief justice of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Isaac Nichols, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of the state of Maryland, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Isaac Nichols having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland, immediately previous to, and during the time of his said application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and the said Isaac Nichols having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond, with security for his appearance in the said act, for the delivery of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may then and there be made against him, and having appointed Isaac Nichols, of William, an Annapolis, has given bond as such, with approved security, and received a conveyance from Isaac Nichols, of all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel of himself and family excepted, and being in possession thereof, use of the creditors of the said Isaac Nichols, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Isaac Nichols be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this notice to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the third Monday of April next, to be and appear in person, or by attorney, before the said county court on the third Monday in April next, to be and recommend a trustee for their benefit to show cause, if any they have, why Isaac Nichols should not have the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, as prayed by him. Given under my hand this 2d of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

HORATIO RHOADS, Chief Justice of the Orphans Court, &c.

D. c. 30 12

Anne-Arundel county, to WM.

UPON application to me, one of the judges of the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, in writing, of Isaac Nichols, of Anne-Arundel county, for the relief of the act of assembly, entitled, An 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 petition, and the said Isaac Nichols having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of the said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Somerville Pinkney is now in actual confinement for debt, and for no other cause; and 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 make or propose to him, and having also executed to William H. Tuck, the trustee appointed by the said court, a good and sufficient deed for all his real, personal and mixed the necessary wearing apparel of himself and family excepted, and the said trustee having executed the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Isaac Nichols, mentioned in his schedule, before the said county court, on the third Monday of November 1830, by the said subscriber, one of the justices of the Orphans' court, and ordered, that the said Somerville Pinkney be discharged from the custody of the sheriff aforesaid, and that the said Isaac Nichols, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week, for the term of three months, to appear before the said county court, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Somerville Pinkney should not have the benefit of the said assembly, and supplement aforesaid as prayed.

WM. S. GREEN.

Dec. 23 3m

TALE CREDITUM

OF Thomas Tague Junior, deceased hereby notified, that further divided personal assets is about to be made, payable on the third Monday of April next, on which day the administrator will call on the office of the register of the said county, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of creditors their respective dividends.

THOMAS T.

March 10, 1831.

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 For 1831
 Dec. 23.
 RAGS!
 ASH will be
 Cotton Rag
 Jan. 6, 1831.

On board the vessel, sail was made, and he taken to Hualuco, and delivered in the hands of his enemies. Thence he was taken to Oaxaca, where he was tried by a kind of court martial, and on the 14th of March was shot about two leagues from the city. On the ground he made presents of little he had about him, and died like a hero. This thing has caused a violent sensation here, and when a re-action does take place, as it most certainly will, sooner or later will be terrible.—Blood will flow in the streets.

THE BANK ROBBERY.

New York papers of Monday contain particulars relative to the robbery of the City Bank of that city. The Commercial Advertiser says that at the usual hour on Monday morning, Mr. Lancaster S. Burling, the first teller of the bank, went to take out the money for the business of the day. On entering he found that since he deposited the money on Saturday afternoon, the vault had been entered, and it was soon ascertained that upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS had been taken away, the greater part of which was in city bills.

Police Magistrates, with Mr. Hays, entered through the building, and examined the premises, and we believe all are satisfied that the bank and vault were entered by keys.

Other particulars will be found in the supplement which follows. Among the things abstracted was a trunk belonging to Messrs. Allen, containing between thirty and forty thousand dollars in bills of various banks.

THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.
The City Bank of this city having entered by means of false keys, between yesterday afternoon, 19th inst. and Monday morning, 21st inst. and robbed of a large sum of Bank notes, &c., the above reward is offered for the recovery of the property, proportionate sum for any part of it.—Following comprises the whole amount of robbery, including deposits for safe keeping.

at \$40,000 in notes of the Bank of Montgomery.
20,000 Morris Canal & Banking Co.
2,500 Rutland Bank, Vermont.
3,000 Orange County Bank.
2,000 Newburgh Bank.
2,000 Morris Bank New Jersey.
200 Spanish Doubloons.
A large amount of the Notes of the various banks in this city. No Collection Checks, or any other Securities held by the Bank, were taken. The door of the vault were found on Monday morning closed and locked as usual.
A. WORTH, Cashier of City Bank.
New York, March 21st, 1831.

from the office of the Mercantile Advertiser says:—The capital stock of the City Bank is \$1,250,000. The loss of so large a sum as \$138,000 has created a panic among the holders—and the stock which was on Saturday, is offered at 85. The vigilance is and will be used for the apprehension of the robbers, and it seems hardly probable that the villains can escape with impunity.

New York Gazette of Tuesday morning:—No clue has yet been obtained as to the robbers. It is evident, from the manner in which the robbery was effected, that time was consumed in maturing the plan, and that the perpetrators were no adepts in their vocation. They also displayed a good deal of tact in confining themselves to the abstraction of the bills of other banks, by which they rendered themselves liable to detection. It was currently reported yesterday, that two persons had taken passage in the ship Calhoun, for Charles and other suspicious circumstances. This went to sea on Sunday—and such facts come to the knowledge of the Directors of the Bank, as to justify them in sending officers to Charleston, to overtake the vessel. We understand that an attempt has been made to effect an entrance into the Bank in Wall street, and that it is only frustrated by the disclosure of a circumstance which caused a good watch to be kept about the premises.

M. H. T. MAGRUDER will be supported as an Alderman for the City of Annapolis.
MANY VOTERS.

GREEN, will please announce **SOMERVILLE PINKNEY** as one of the Aldermen for this City, and oblige,
MANY VOTERS.

OBITUARY.

On the 18th inst. at Mount Tirza in Annapolis County, the residence of **GWYN HARVEY**, (uncle of the deceased,) **JOHN HARVEY** of this city, in the 35th year of his age.

FOR RENT.

Office opposite the Court House, and the office of Nicholas Brewer, (of Esquire. For terms apply to **WILLIAM BISHOP, Jr.**
March 31, 1831.

NOTICE.

Commissioners of Anne-Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday, the 19th day of March next, for the purpose of approving and making bonds, hearing appeals and making orders, and such other business as may be necessary for them to transact.
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT,
Clerk Commissioners A. A. County.
March 31.

A CARD.

DENNIS BOYD, offers his services as Secretary of the Senate, and solicits the support of his Fellow-Citizens of Anne-Arundel county at the approaching September Election.
Feb 17

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to the power lodged in me by a decree of the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell on Tuesday 19th of April next, at public sale, on the premises, all that tract, or three parts of tracts of Land, lying in Anne Arundel county, about six miles from the city of Annapolis, called Turkey Point, containing one hundred and fifty acres. This land was sold by a certain John Linthicum, of the county aforesaid, to a certain John D. Meekens, some years since, and is said to be very valuable. On this property there are a large and commodious brick Dwelling House, not much out of repair, and all necessary out houses. The terms of sale are, one eighth part cash on the day of sale, three eighths of the remainder shall be paid in six months, and the residue shall be paid in four years, with interest from the day of sale, which interest shall be paid annually; the entire purchase money to be secured by bond to the trustee with security approved by him. The title is believed to be indisputable.
HENRY PAGE, Trustee.
March 31.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr. John W. Hammond to the subscriber, and in pursuance of an agreement between John Glenn, Esq. trustee of the said Hammond, and the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 23d day of April next, at the court house door Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

A FARM,
Situated on the Anne-Arundel county side of Patuxent river, opposite Port M'Henry, and adjoining the Farm of Rd. Cromwell, Esq. containing about

486 ACRES.

This farm is well wooded, and from its situation, being distant about two and a half miles from Baltimore, and convenient to the water, offers a desirable and advantageous mode of investment for capitalists.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,

One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. Notes with sufficient endorers will be required to secure the payment of the two last instalments.
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
March 31, 1831.

The Editor of the Baltimore Gazette will publish the above twice a week until sale.

IN CHANCERY,

March term 1831.

The President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland,

vs.

Samuel Chew, Francis Hawkins, and Edward G. Reynolds, non-resident, and others.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a sale of the real estate of Thomas Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased.
The bill states that Thomas Reynolds became indebted to the President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and judgment was rendered in his lifetime against him for \$300, with interest from the 17th day of May, 1819 until paid; that the following payments were made thereon, \$5 on the 12th day of May 1825, \$5 made on Oct. term 1825, \$496 on the 16th day of August 1830, and \$100 on the 23d day of Oct. 1832, that the said Thomas Reynolds was indebted to the complainants on another account, and judgment was rendered thereon for the sum of \$200, with interest thereon from the 30th day of May, until paid, on which latter judgment no payment has been made; that Thomas Reynolds is dead, and by his last will and testament appointed his widow, Elizabeth Reynolds, executrix, who renounced, that John H. Chew took out letters on his estate, who died, and that Samuel Chew, of Calvert county, is the present Administrator, and that he devised his real estate to his nephews, Samuel Chew, Edward R. Chew, and his niece Frances Hawkins, (who had married James Hawkins since dead) or their heirs, Edward G. Reynolds or his heirs, and to his wife Elizabeth Reynolds, the rest of his land during her natural life, and after her death to be sold, and the proceeds to be paid among his brothers William Reynolds, Edward G. Reynolds, and Joseph W. Reynolds, in certain amounts, and the balance to be equally divided between his nephews Samuel Chew, Edward R. Chew, and his wife Frances Hawkins, or their heirs; that the personal estate is inadequate to discharge his just debts; that the devisees Samuel Chew, Frances Hawkins and Edward G. Reynolds, are non-residents of this State, that Edward R. Chew is dead intestate, and without issue; that William Reynolds, is dead intestate, leaving at the time of his death as his heirs at law, Edward Reynolds, William Reynolds, Richard Reynolds, Mary Reynolds and Sarah Reynolds, the two latter of whom are dead intestate, and without heirs of their body, and the survivors are infants.

It is thereupon, this 29th day of March 1831, on motion of James Boyle, the complainant's Solicitor, ordered, That a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks, in some of the newspapers printed in Annapolis, before the 29th day of April next, to the end that the said devisees Samuel Chew, Frances Hawkins, and Edward G. Reynolds, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 29th day of July next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.
True copy.
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
March 31.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge; if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Com.

March 31, 1831.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give **HIGHER PRICES** for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williams' Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

March 31, 1831.

FRESH GARDEN SEED,

JUST received from Philadelphia, and for sale by

JOHN S. SELBY.

March 24.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
JESSE WHEAT, Adm'r.
March 24, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hayden 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 1st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of March, 1831.
GEORGE A. CARPENTER, Adm'r.
March 24.

NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Boone, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.
WILLIAM BROWN of Ben. Ex'r.
March 10.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE BY

J. F. HALLIDAY.

THE AMERICAN GARDENER;

Containing ample directions for working a Kitchen Garden, every month in the year, and copious instructions for the cultivation of Flower Gardens, Vineyards, Nurseries, Hop Yards, Green Houses, and Hot Houses. By John Gardiner, and by David Hepburn, late Gardener to Gov. Mercer and Gen. Mason. A new edition, much enlarged. To which is added a Treatise on Gardening, by a Citizen of Virginia. Also, a few hints on the Cultivation of Native Vines, and Directions for making Domestic Wines. Fourth Edition. Copy Right secured.

The above book is generally considered the best Treatise on Gardening extant. Price One Dollar, bound. A liberal discount made to dealers.

Persons forwarding \$5, will receive the Sixth copy gratis.

Orders for the above work, if addressed to the Publisher, will be attended to.
Washington, March 24.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis March 16th, 1831.

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.

Gazette and American Baltimore, will insert the above once a week, for three weeks.

March 17, 1831.

Just Received

McMAHON'S History of Maryland, 1st vol. **WEBSTER'S SPEECHES**, 1 vol. 8vo. **PHILIP** on Acute and Chronic Diseases. **FOLSON'S LIVY.**

And For Sale at this Office, by

J. THOMPSON.

March 17.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer a vendue, on Tuesday the 19th of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on Greenbury's Point, on the north side of Severn river, near Annapolis, the following property. A number of cattle, amongst which are

Several young Steers fit for the Yoke, Milch Cows, Cows with Calf, and Oxen, Oxcarts, Sheep, Horses Corn in the ear Corn-blades and Oats, Farming utensils, of every kind.

The LOT with all the improvements thereon, in the city of Annapolis, where I reside, is offered at Private Sale.

ED. WILLIAMS.

March 17, 1831.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed at public auction, at the late residence of James P. Super, deceased, near Hawkins Point, on Thursday the 14th April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter at 11 o'clock, A. M. part of the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE,

Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, some Farming Utensils, &c.

THE TERMS OF SALE are: six months credit on all sums above twenty dollars, purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums of twenty dollars or under, the cash will be required.

Sale to continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of.

JOSEPH EVANS, Surv'r Ex'r

March 17, 1831.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Thursday the 7th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Edward Baldwin, in Broad Neck, on the north side of Severn river.

THE PERSONAL ESTATE

of the said Edward Baldwin, deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of six months will be allowed on all sums of ten dollars, or upwards, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the date—under ten dollars, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAFTON B. DUVALL, Adm'r.

March 10 1831.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the fifteenth day of April next, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day, a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, known by the name of Storr's Fancy and the survey on Storr's Fancy, supposed to contain about

NINETY ACRES,

now in the possession of the heirs of Ephraim Richeson deceased. This land adjoins the residence of the late Ephraim Richeson, and the land of Col. Lyde Griffith. It is well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Rye and Corn, &c. The terms prescribed by the decree, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the residue in nine months from the day of sale, with interest on both payments from the day of sale. On the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers.

MORTIMER DORSEY, Trustee.

March 10 1831.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday the 31st day of March instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the late residence of Ann Boone, deceased, in the city of Annapolis, a part of the personal estate of the said Ann Boone, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a parcel of Bacon, and about 5 cords of Oak Wood.

TERMS OF SALE.

For all sums of ten dollars and upwards a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving note, with good security, and for all sums under ten dollars the cash to be paid.
Wm. BROWN, of Ben. Ex'r
March 10 1831.

FRESH WINTER GOODS.

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 & VESTINGS** suitable to the season, which he respectfully invites his friends to call and examine.

All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, low for CASH, or to punctual men only.

Dec 22



Proof slips from the office of the New York morning papers, under date of 27th inst., announce that the robber of the City Bank has been discovered. The following detailed account of this gratifying intelligence is from the Mercantile Advertiser.

ROBBER OF THE CITY BANK TAKEN.

The mystery which has hung over the robbery of the City Bank for a week past, and excited so much of the public attention is at last solved.

On Saturday night about 12 o'clock, Justice Hopson, High Constable Hays, assisted by some Police officers, arrested a man named **EDWARD SMITH**, at a Boarding House corner of Broome and Elm street, in whose possession was discovered a small travelling trunk filled with Bank Notes, which on examination, was found to contain \$183,733, and proved to be the identical money stolen from the City Bank. The balance \$63,563 (including the doubloons) is yet missing.

Smith is the very man who was suspected by the Police Officers from the very first, and they were actually on the look out for him. Some of this man's previous acts have rendered his character notorious. He is said to be the individual who some years ago committed the great robbery of £27,000 sterling from a mail coach in England, and compromised with the Bank for £9,000, with which ill-gotten gain he arrived in this country some six or eight years ago. He is believed to be the same person who took from the iron chest of the steam boat Chancellor Livingston, a sum of money last fall on her passage hence from Providence, which money was afterwards discovered secreted amongst the baggage—and this same man was one of those who recently robbed the store of Mr. Schenck in Bro'klyn.

By way of a cover to his crimes, Smith has for some time kept a small shoe store in Division street, a few days ago he changed his lodgings, and took up his residence in the house above alluded to, under the assumed name of Jones. We understand that his strange conduct in relation to his trunk, first excited the suspicions of the landlord, and induced him to communicate his suspicions to the police, which resulted in his apprehension.

Smith was taken to the police office this morning, where he underwent an examination—but he refused to give any satisfactory answers—the money was safely deposited in the bank.

Among the money found, is the whole amount belonging to the Morris Canal Company, and the principal part of Messrs. S. & M. Allen's.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Clematis, at Boston, brings Paris papers to the 6th February. Letters from intelligent sources at Paris state that all apprehensions from the popular ferment in Paris had subsided, but new apprehensions had arisen from the opposition of the peace and war parties, and from the peculiar state of Belgium.

The Duke de Nemours, second son of the King of the French, was chosen King of Belgium, by the National Congress, on the 3d February. After a long discussion on the 1st, 2d and 3d, which turned chiefly on the comparative pretensions of the Duke de Leuchtenberg and the Duke de Nemours, it was finally voted to close the discussion and to proceed to the vote. The proceeding was conducted with solemnity and in profound silence. A committee of eight members to count the votes was appointed by lot. They were seated round a table, within the semicircle in front of the tribune. After the votes were received the urn was emptied upon the table, and one of the members of the committee counted the votes aloud. They were found to be 191 in number, which corresponded with the number of members present—two being absent from sickness. The committee then proceeded to read the name of each voter, and of the candidate voted for, and to make a list of each. It was found that there were for

The Duke de Nemours, 89 votes.
The Duke of Leuchtenberg, 67
The Archduke Charles of Austria, 33

No one having a majority of votes, the Congress proceeded to vote again, in conformity with a regulation previously adopted.

On the second ballot there were 192 votes, viz: for the Duke de Nemours 97, for the Duke de Leuchtenberg 74, and for the Archduke Charles of Austria, 21. The President then proclaimed the Duke de Nemours King of Belgium.

As soon as this decision was pronounced, the cry of long live the Duke de Nemours was uttered from every quarter of the house, from the members and from spectators; and the same cry was soon repeated without, and resounded throughout the city. It was soon followed by discharges of cannon, and a spontaneous illumination in the streets. A troop of young lads promenaded the streets with tri coloured caps, and crying long live the Duke de Nemours, long live the King of the Belgians.

The Duke de Nemours was born on the 25th October, 1814, and is of course in the 17th year of his age. The Journal des Debats of Feb. 6, discusses the question whether the King of the French on the part of his son, ought to accept of this dignity thus conferred upon him by a majority of two votes after a long and angry debate in the National Congress. It states some of the obstacles which the young king, at sixteen years of age, would have to encounter, among a divided people, who have their constitution yet to establish, and concludes with the declaration that reason forbids exposing the young prince, France, and even Belgium to the dangers which would be incurred by an acceptance of the appointment.

The Journal des Debats announces in a postscript, "We learn this evening (Feb. 5,) in a certain manner, that the King has not accepted the throne of Belgium for the Duke de Nemours."

News had been received from Warsaw to Jan. 25, The Diet in the session of the 25th declared unanimously that the throne of Poland was vacant. Hostilities had not commenced, but the Polish army had advanced from Praga to Breza and Rayen. Every thing was tranquil at Warsaw. The tri coloured cockade had taken the place of the white.

News from London of Feb. 8, is contained in the Paris papers. The question of Reform was to be brought forward in Parliament on the 3d of March. There was a new conference on the affairs of Belgium in London on the 2d.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS.

REV. HECTOR HUMPHREYS, A. M. Principal,
and Professor of Moral Science.
EDWARD SPARKS, M. D.
Professor of Ancient Languages.
THOMAS E. SUDLER, A. M.
Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
REV. JOHN DECKER, A. M.
Professor of Grammar.
CHARLES T. FLUSSER.
Professor of Modern Languages.
Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have its classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, viz.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Catechism; Eop's Fables; Erasmus; Caesar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the *Æneid* of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prose.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term.—Folsom's Latin; Greek Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)
2d Term.—Greek Majora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)
3d Term.—Horace, (Odes.)—Virgil's Georgics.
4th Term.—Greek Majora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)
5th Term.—Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.
6th Term.—Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)
7th Term.—Greek Majora. (Xenophon's Memorabilia, Plato.)
8th Term.—Algebra completed.
9th Term.—Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.
10th Term.—SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term.—Juvenal, (Leverett's.)
2d Term.—Horace's *Tristia*, (Robinson's.)
3d Term.—Paine Geometry, (Legendre's.)
4th Term.—Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.
5th Term.—Greek Majora, (Olympey & Hesiod.)
6th Term.—Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)
7th Term.—Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.—(Wair.)
8th Term.—Greek Majora.—(Tragedians.)
9th Term.—Logarithms: Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
10th Term.—Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term.—Greek Majora. (Minor Poets.)
2d Term.—Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.
3d Term.—Moral Philosophy.
4th Term.—Tacitus—(History.)
5th Term.—Conic Sections.
6th Term.—Chemistry, with Lectures.
7th Term.—Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)
8th Term.—Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.
9th Term.—Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts.
10th Term.—Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year.

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term.—Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.
2d Term.—Horace's *De Arte Poetica*, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.
3d Term.—Logic, and philosophy of the Mind.
4th Term.—Astronomy—with Lectures.
5th Term.—Political Economy—with Lectures.
6th Term.—Evidence of Christianity, & Natural Theology.
7th Term.—Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.
8th Term.—Butler's Analogy.
9th Term.—Civil Engineering—(construction of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
10th Term.—Mineralogy and Geology.
11th Term.—Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible, and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied. Particular attention will be given to exercises

in Rhetoric and Oratory; and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal; and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Ministers for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter: with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, requires, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honors of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanor, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanor, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dismission.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any common Board, including bedding, washing, and rooming, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - - \$24 per annum
Preparatory Classes, - - \$40 do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Classes, - - \$40 do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes, - - \$30 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VAOCATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes

of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.

St. John's College, was founded and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honor of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co-operation of the alumni of their alma mater, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existence and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board,

A. C. MAGRUDER, President.
March 3.

DR. HULL'S TRUSS.

FOR the relief 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 *Homer'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 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, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty 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, 57, Fayette street, near Monument Square, Baltimore.

March 11

THE CREDITORS

Of Thomas George Junie, deceased, are hereby notified, that a further dividend of the personal assets is about to be made, and will be payable on the third Tuesday of April next, on which day the administrator will attend at the office of the register of wills of Anne Arundel county, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, for the purpose of paying the creditors their respective dividends.

March 10, 1831.

J. THOMPSON

HAS just received Sergeant's Constitutional Law; Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols. American Digest; Lawyer's Note Book; Crabb's Dictionary; Lexicon of Things in General Use; Lady Morgan's France, 2 vols. History of the Revolution in France, 1830; Willard's History of the United States or Republic of America, with Atlas; Howe's Greek Revolution; Water Witch, or Skimmer of the Seas, 2 vols. Southemann, 2 vols. Musselman, 2 vols. Journal of the Heart; Watson's Theological Institutes; Works of Bishop Ravenscroft; Lawrence on the Horse; Johnson's Scraps; American Almanac for 1831. For Sale at this Office Annapolis, Jan. 6, 1831

Anne Arundel County, &c.

ON application to the subscriber, in the record of the court, as chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Jacob Farver, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jacob Farver having satisfied me 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 having appointed George Farver trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jacob Farver, and the said trustee having executed a deed for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted, for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Farver, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Farver be discharged from his confinement, and that he be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why said Jacob Farver should not have the benefit of said acts and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Jan. 3

Anne Arundel county, &c.

ON application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of RICHARD RIDGELY, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Richard Ridgely having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately 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 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 trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a deed 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 adjudge, that the said Richard Ridgely be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Jan 3

Anne Arundel county court,

October Term, 1830.
ON application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of FRANCIS SUMERLINE, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Francis Sumerline having satisfied me 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 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 trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a deed 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 adjudge, that the said Francis Sumerline be discharged from his confinement, and that the said petitioner, by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted in some newspaper in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said third Monday of April next, to give notice to his creditors to be and appear on that day, before said court, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Francis Sumerline should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

Dec 6

Anne Arundel county, &c.

ON application, by petition, of GILBERT NOWELL, to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, (on oath, so far as he could ascertain them), being annexed to his said petition, and the said Gilbert Nowell having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland, for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Gilbert Nowell is now in actual confinement for debt, and having appointed John E. Willson trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Gilbert Nowell, which said trustee has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Gilbert Nowell having given bond, with security, for his personal appearance in Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee, for all his property, real, personal and mixed, it is therefore ordered and adjudge, that the said Gilbert Nowell be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week, for the term of three months, to appear before Anne Arundel county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Gilbert Nowell should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Jan.

NOTICE.

AN Election will be held at the Ball Room on Monday the 4th April next, to elect a Mayor, Recorder, five Aldermen and seven Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, agreeably to the Charter. Polls to be opened at 9 A. M. and closed at 6 P. M.
By order, JOHN H. WELLS, clk,
March 10, 1831,

Anne Arundel County, &c.

ON application to the subscriber, in the record of the court, as chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Isaac Nichols, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Isaac Nichols having satisfied me 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 having appointed William Nichols trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Isaac Nichols, and the said trustee having executed a deed for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of said Isaac Nichols, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Isaac Nichols be discharged from his confinement, and that he be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Nichols should not have the benefit of said act, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

Oct. 30.

State of Maryland,

Anne Arundel county, &c.
Judge of the Orphans Court, by petition in writing, of ISAAC NICHOLS, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1803, 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 petition, and the said Isaac Nichols having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided for two years within the State of Maryland, immediately previous to, or preceding the time of his said application, and that the said Isaac Nichols having taken the oath prescribed in the said act, for the delivery up of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may then and there be put made against him, and having appointed William Nichols, of William, his trustee, he has given bond as such, with approved security and received a conveyance from the said Isaac Nichols, of all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary bedding and wearing apparel of himself and family alone excepted, and being in possession thereof, for the use of the creditors of the said Isaac Nichols, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Isaac Nichols be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this notice to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, to be and appear in person, or by attorney, before the said county court on said third Monday in April next, then and there to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Nichols should not have the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, as prayed by him. Given under my hand this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

HORATIO RIDOUT, Chief Justice
of Orphans Court, A. A. C.

D. c. 30

Anne Arundel county, to wit.

UPON application to me, one of the justices of the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing, of SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, 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 1803, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain them, on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and I being satisfied that the said petitioner hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of the said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Somerville Pinkney is now in actual confinement for debt, and for no other cause, and 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 may be proposed to him by his creditors, and having also executed a deed for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary bedding and wearing apparel of himself and family excepted, and the said trustee having executed a deed for the faithful performance 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, on this ninth day of November 1830, by me, the undersigned, judge of the Orphans court of the said county, ordered and adjudge, that the said Somerville Pinkney be discharged from the custody of the sheriff aforesaid, 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 said county court on the day aforesaid, to show cause if any they have, why the said Somerville Pinkney should not have the benefit of the act of assembly, and supplements aforesaid as prayed.

TH. J. BRICE,

WM. S. GREEN, clk.

Dec. 23.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Baldwin, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them legibly authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
GRAFTON B. DUVALL, Adm'r.
March 10 1831.