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**REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON  
WAYS AND MEANS.**

The committee on ways and means, respectfully submits the following Report—

The balance of cash which remained in the treasury of the Western Shore, on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty, as appears by the report of the committee on claims, amount-

ed to

354,106 88

Since which, the receipts into the same treasury, to the last day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, has amounted to

238,625 93

Making an aggregate of

292,733 80

Applicable to demands during the fiscal year, which terminated on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, of which it appears that the treasurer has disbursed the sum of

215,555 17

When there remained a balance of cash in the treasury of Subject, however, to appropriations, amounting to

77,177 64

41,810 42

And leaving a clear unappropriated balance of Amount brought forward,

55,367 22

The receipts for the current year, are estimated as follows: to wit: For interest on 3 per cent stock of the United States,

10,053 08

To loan to Charlotte Hall School, fines and forfeitures, Licenses, Echeats and vacant lands,

160 00

Taxes on chancery and law process, Auction duties, Dividends on bank stock,

4,000 00

Dividends on stock in the Union Manufacturing Company,

76,000 00

Dividends on Rail Road and Turnpike stock,

2,000 00

Payments on acct. of the University of Maryland, Payments on acct. of the penitentiary,

5,000 00

The inspection of tobacco,

35,000 00

The avails of the public wharves,

1,500 00

The avails of lotteries,

10,000 00

Arrears of direct taxes, out standing debts, and various incidental sources,

9,000 00

Which would amount to

221,888 83

And, with the unappropriated balance, produce an aggregate of

Subject to the demands of the fiscal year, to wit, on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, which are estimated as follows, to wit:

The current session of the legislature,

40,000 00

For the Executive department, with other expenses,

12,000 00

For the Auditor,

20,000 00

For the Comptroller,

20,000 00

For the State's subscription to the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company,

2,821 56

Making together the sum of

30,001 43

For the inspectors of tobacco, and their clerks,

6,000 00

For the state's inspection warehouse,

26,600 00

For the Indian annuities,

130 00

For pensions to officers and soldiers, and their widows,

15,274 00

For donations to colleges, academies, and schools,

18,800 00

For donations to the colonization society,

1,000 00

For donations to the indigent deaf and dumb,

5,500 00

For donations to the University of Maryland,

5,000 00

For donations for the improvement of the harbour of Baltimore,

20,000 00

For interest on loans and sinking funds,

29,987 57

For contingencies and miscellaneous expenses,

18,000 00

Which will amount to the sum of

831,498 24

And being deducted from the foregoing estimate of available means, would leave a balance of unappropriated monies in the treasury, on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, applicable to the charges of the fiscal year ending on that day, amounting to

25,757 81

It is to be considered, however, and understood, that the foregoing estimates and calculations, are based upon the existing laws and fiscal regulations; and that any diminution of the revenues, or any augmentation of the expenditures, which may proceed from any enactment of the current session, would considerably affect the results assumed—as, for instance, the redemption of the loan of twenty thousand dollars, effected in virtue of the act of 1829, chapter 211, section 6, being the only debt redeemable at the pleasure of the general assembly, would reduce the anticipated balance, by that amount, but yet leave a capital of sufficient magnitude to meet every probable demand upon the treasury; and that debt being discharged, the gratifying spectacle of a sovereign state, with abundant means not only to defray the ordinary expenses of its government, but to disburse liberal appropriations for the support of the aged soldiers of the revolution, and their widows, and for literature and intercommunication, from incidental resources, without recourse to any system of direct taxation upon either person or property, would be exhibited in Maryland.

The committee therefore recommends the immediate payment of that debt, and a resolution for that purpose will be submitted.

*Of the School Fund, as on 1st Dec. 1832.*

The common school fund, invested in productive capital, amounted to

84,000 00

And the free schools fund, invested in like manner, belonging to different counties, for the education of indigent children, amounted to

47,293 66

Besides which the balance of cash belonging to those funds remaining in the Treasury of the Western Shore, on the 1st day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, a-

mounted to

35,000 00

1,500 00

10,000 00

All which is respectfully submitted,

4. The State's subscription to the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company,

2,821 56

Making together the sum of

30,001 43

Some of these funds are but of recent creation, and when it is considered that they are invested in productive stocks, and that over and above the progressive accumulation of their accretive interests, their means are successively augmented by specific appropriations of additional capital, a moral assurance is presented of effective resources for the final extinguishment of the several debts, towards which they are made available within a limited period of time.

*Of the State's capital on the 1st day of December, 1831.*

Productive.

Funded 3 per cent stock of the United States,

335,104 74

Loan to the trustees of Charlotte Hall school,

8,666 67

Due from sheriffs, clerks, collectors, and inspectors,

27,806 70

Stock in the Bank of Baltimore,

174,000 00

Union Bank of Maryland,

51,800 00

Hager's-Town Bank,

25,000 00

Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore,

21,666 66

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore,

15,000 00

Marine Bank of Baltimore,

10,000 00

Franklin Bank of Baltimore,

15,000 00

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

100,000 00

Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore,

46,500 00

Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company,

187,500 00

Baltimore and Frederick-Town Turnpike Road Company,

10,000 00

Baltimore and York-Town Turnpike Road Company,

5,000 00

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland,

10,000 00

Total amount of productive capital,

1,107,044 77

Unproductive.

Loan to the trustees of St. Peter's free school,

5,000 00

Bonds esteemed good,

27,074 61

Loan to the President and Directors of the Potowmack Company,

60,000 00

Interest thereon,

24,050 00

Stock of the Pomac Company,

120,444 44

Elyton Bank of Maryland,

10,000 00

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company,

50,000 00

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,

275,000 00

Baltimore and Susquehanna rail-road company,

35,000 00

Making a total of productive and unproductive capital of

574,569 05

1,681,613 83

The loan to the president and directors of the Potowmack company, and the interest thereon, together with the stock of the Potowmack company, are invested on account of the state, in the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, in virtue of a special provision in the act of incorporation to that effect.

The committee reserving for further consideration and consultation, a variety of subjects referred to it, will report thereon, by leave of the house specifically.

All which is respectfully submitted,

Littleton D. Teackle, chairman.

By order,

Gordon M. Handy, clk.

**MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.**

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES.**

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25th, 1832.

After the bill for the regulation of land and personal property in Worcester county, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendment was twice read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

And the bill relating to the jail of Baltimore city and county, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments" which amendments were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Edelen chairman of the committee on lotteries, entitled, An additional supplement to the act to amend the lottery system, was taken up for consideration.

When on motion by Mr. Edelen, said bill was amended by adding at the end thereof an additional section, the following:

And be it enacted. That one at least, of said commissioners shall reside in the city of Baltimore, and in lieu of the salary heretofore given to said commissioners—the commissioners or commissioners residing in the said city, shall hereafter be entitled to receive at the rate of ten per centum, and the said commissioners residing in the country, at the rate of seven and a half per centum each, upon the amount raised by the lottery system.

Provided, that the compensation to the commissioner or commissioners residing in the said city, shall, in no event, exceed the sum of \$2,000 each, in any one year, and the compensation to the commissioners in the country, in no event to exceed the sum of \$1,500 each, in any one year.

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

The bill, reported by Mr. Holloman, entitled, An act to establish a Bank and incorporate a company, under the name of the Washington County Bank, at the town of Williamsport, in Washington county, was taken up for consideration:

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

The bill, reported by Mr. Heard, entitled, An act for the benefit and relief of Saint-Mary's county, and all persons concerned in the records thereof lately burned, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to authorise the governor and council to appoint an inspector of lumber, for the village of Arkhaven, in Cecil county; passed at December session, 1829, chapter 141, endorsed "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also the resolution in favour of the state librarian, endorsed "assented to," ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Hunt obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Chesapeake Steam Towing Company.

Mr. Turner, of Baltimore, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act relating to a certain road therein mentioned.

Mr. Orrell obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act for the regulation and government of the alm house of Caroline county.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Wheeling Transportation Company, endorsed "will pass," with the proposed amendments, which amendments were severally read the first and second time, by special order, severally assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed:

And delivered a resolution originated in, and passed by the senate, authorizing the clerk of the senate, to record the proceedings of the several electoral colleges, from the year 1781, to the year 1825, inclusive.

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

**FRIDAY, January 27th, 1832.**

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

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of Peter Pote, of the city of Baltimore, a revolutionary soldier, praying for a pension.

Mr. Laurenson presented the memorial of Dr. Thomas Tillotson, of the State of New-York, praying for the payment of two lost certificates.

Mr. Johnson presented the memorial of the citizens of Mechanicatown, in Frederick county, praying for an act of incorporation.

Mr. Amos presented the petition and memorial of sundry citizens of Harford county, praying the establishment of a state bank.

Mr. Richardson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying that the levy court of said county may be authorized to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over Bush Creek, at Smith and Anderson's mill, in said county.

Mr. Hall presented the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, praying that a law may pass, allowing them to dispose of surplus water.

And Mr. Moore presented the memorial of Howes Goldsborough, and others, remonstrating against any further grant of privileges to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company.

Mr. Bell presented the petition of Thomas Jones, and others, inhabitants of that part of Somerset county, called the Old Upper Election District, praying a subdivision of said district.

Mr. Handy obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of witnesses of the several county and orphans' courts in this state.

Mr. Turner, of Baltimore, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to regulate the weight of Quarantine bark, sun-mach, and all other articles sold by weight in this state.

Mr. Dalrymple, from the select committee, made an unanimous report on the petition of James E. Dixon, sick to the commis-

sion of the state of Maryland, praying for the removal of sundry citizens of Anne Arundel county, whose names are of no record, the names of the majority of their clients.

Mr. Moore reported a bill, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the regulation and assessment of the real and personal property within this state, so far as the same relates to Caroline county, passed at December session, 1812, chapter 191.

Mr. Moore reported a bill, entitled, An act to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Mr. Mitchell reported a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the children of Robert J. Henry, late of Worcester county, deceased.

Which were severally read.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Washington county.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Washington Hose Company, of Baltimore, severally endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the clerk of Anne Arundel county, to record the deeds therein mentioned:

Also the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to enable the purchasers to obtain possession of lands and premises, sold by sheriffs, &c., at public auction, passed at December session, 1825, ch. 103; severally endorsed, "will pass," with the proposed amendments, which amendments were severally read the first and second time by special order, severally assented to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed:

Mr. Teakle, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a bill, entitled, An act further supplemental to the act of December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, ch. 111, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the favourable report of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, on the order of the house, requiring them to inquire into the expediency and propriety of giving additional compensation to the chief judge of the court of appeals;

When on motion by Mr. Brawner, said report was ordered to lie on the table.

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Saturday, Jan. 28th, 1832,

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

Mr. Richardson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Fredericktown, praying that the corporate authorities of said town, may be authorised by law to levy a tax on the property holders on such streets in said town, through which the rail road may be conducted.

Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, presented the petition of the trustees of the West Nottingham Presbyterian Church in Cecil county, praying that they may be permitted to hold certain property therein mentioned.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of John Chauncy, of the city of Baltimore, praying the state to take some measures to settle the state's claim to certain land therein mentioned.

Mr. John presented the petition of Martha Elizabeth Cunningham, praying for a divorce from her husband Mortimer Cunningham.

Mr. Wonton presented the petition of Mary Kidwell, of Prince-George's county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

And Mr. McKinstry presented the petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying the legislature to take into consideration the condition of the coloured population of this state.

Mr. Wright obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to authorise the clerk of Dorchester county court, to record a deed from John Ashcom Traverse to Henry Keene.

Mr. Sootheron obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate elections.

Mr. Swan, reported a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for electing commissioners for Allegany county, and prescribing their powers and duties, passed at December session 1829 chapter 25.

And Mr. Hunt reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Chesapeake steam towing company.

Which were severally read.

Mr. Sootheron, reported a bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate elections.

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

The resolution from the senate, relative to the free persons of colour of this state, and of the United States, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and assented to.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Wright, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

Which was read the second time.

The house adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

Monday, Jan. 30, 1832.

The house met. Present the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

Mr. McKinstry presented the petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying the legislature to devise such means for the liberation and removal of the coloured

and negro population.

Also presented the petition of Henry M. Mechanics, of Frederick county, counter to the petition of sundry citizens, praying for the incorporation of said town.

Mr. Brookhart presented the petition of Catherine Grove, widow of David Grove, a revolutionary soldier, praying to be placed on the pension roll.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of Mortimer Cunningham, counter to the petition of his wife, Martha Elizabeth Cunningham, praying for a divorce; also, remonstrating against the names of his children being changed.

Mr. Jones, of Frederick, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying that the levy court of said county, may be authorised to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over Linganore creek, near Devilish mill, in said county.

Mr. Bell presented the petition of Aquila Beall, of Prince-George's county court, praying for an enlargement of the clerk's office of said county.

And Mr. Wilson, of Montgomery, presented the memorial of Adam Robb, executor of Upton Boall, late clerk of Montgomery county, praying an extension of the time allowed to said Beall for completing certain records of judgments, and judicial proceedings in said court.

Mr. Heard reported a bill, entitled, An act to autorise the levy court of Saint-Mary's county, to levy a sum of money to build a court house and offices in said county.

Mr. Wright reported a bill, entitled, An act to authorise the clerk of Dorcester county court, to record a deed from John Ashcom Traverse, to Henry Keene.

Mr. Moore reported a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of Doctor William D Conway, formerly of Harford county.

And, Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, reported a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of Lower West Nottingham Presbyterian church.

Which were severally read.

Mr. Purnell submitted the following message:

By the House of Delegates, January 30th, 1832

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose, with the concurrence of your honourable body, to appoint a joint committee to examine into the business which is now before the legislature, and report when it is probable and expedient that the present session of the legislature may be brought to a termination.

We have appointed Messrs. Purnell, Carmichael, and Willson of Montgomery, to join such gentlemen as may be named by your honourable body.

By order,

G. G. Brewer, clk.

Which was read.

On the question being put "Will the house adopt said message?" it was determined in the negative.

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

TUESDAY, January 31, 1832.

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

Mr. Harding presented the petition of Elizabeth Clements and Hester Henley, of Montgomery county, severally praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Armstrong presented the petition of sundry citizens of Allegany county, relative to the division line between Maryland and Virginia.

And Mr. Laurenson presented the memorial of William Lorman and others, presidents of several banks in the city of Baltimore, praying for legislative inquiry into certain grievances therein alleged.

Mr. Brookhart presented the petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying the repeal of an act, entitled, An act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by justices of the peace.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of Albert G. Franciscus, of the city of Baltimore, praying for a divorce.

Mr. Wilson, of Cecil, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying the interference of the legislature in relation to the commissioners of said county.

Mr. Pearce presented resolutions adopted at a public meeting held in Kent county, to consider the condition of the free coloured population of this state.

Mr. Wilson, of Cecil, obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal an act, entitled, An act to provide for electing commissioners of Cecil county, and prescribing their powers and duties, passed at December session 1829 chapter 142.

Also, a supplement to the aforesaid act, passed the same session of the legislature, chapter 175.

Also, an additional supplement to the aforesaid act, passed at December session 1829, chapter 92.

Mr. Laurenson, from the select committee, delivered the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of Fielding Lucas, Jr. of the city of Baltimore, relative to a map of the state, respectfully report, that they have examined the memorial referred to them, and beg leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

C. Laurenson, Chairman.

Which was twice read, and concurred in.

On motion by Mr. Pearce, the memorial mentioned in said report, was referred to the joint committee on the library.

Mr. Garib reported a bill for the relief of

the poor in the state of Maryland.

Also presented the petition of Henry M. Mechanics, of Frederick county, counter to the petition of sundry citizens, praying for the incorporation of said town.

Great and increasing distress is

seen in Ireland.

The clerks of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to change the place of holding the election in the second election district of Anne-Arundel county, endorsed "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the dispatch of business in Baltimore county court, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the tables.

Also the resolution in favour of Josiah Bayly, endorsed "assented to," ordered to be engrossed.

The house proceeded to consider the order of the day, it being the resolution in favour of Samuel Graham, of Anne-Arundel county.

The said resolution was then read the second time, and assented to.

Mr. John presented the counter memorial of the trustees and stockholders of the Abingdon Academy in Harford county, remonstrating against remodelling the charter of said academy, which was read and referred to the committee on education.

On motion by Mr. Thomas, of Cecil,

The house took up for consideration the bill reported by him, entitled, An act for the benefit of Lower West Nottingham Presbyterian Church.

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

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

LIVERPOOL, December 1.

The Tagus, Captain Wade, arrived in

November, received in London, where

cases of continued agitation in the

camps of the King of Holland still delayed giving an

answer to the invitation of the conference to subscribe to the 39 articles of peace.

yet hopes, it would appear, that our Russia will support his pretensions, and ratify the treaty.

The Tagus, Captain Wade, arrived in

part of his family, and he has made no enemies. He afterwards died in 1809, and at his death wrote, "The Bourbons and the Bonapartists are—We are annihilated without our chief feeling vexed, without any sense of being with a mixed feeling of surprise and indignation, and I naturally ask myself, 'What, then, was Napoleon's aim—national?' This is a grave subject, and must be discussed seriously. I shall avail myself of every occasion to make some revelations to the Morning Chronicle, which will not be void either of interest or importance. I know what the Napoleonists are about. I know their influence, their wealth, their numbers, their associations, their foreign relations, and their object. It is the fault of M. Comte Perier and of Louis Philippe that this party exists, and flourishes as it does on the 19th of November, 1831. If M. Perier and our Citizen Monarch had understood the Revolution of July, all the Napoleonists would have rallied round his Duke, and the Duke of Reichstadt might have remained at Vilna, speaking German French with a bad pronunciation during the rest of his days. But neither M. Perier nor Louis Philippe have understood the revolution of July. They have tried to convert it into a sort of quasi legitimacy, and, now, I am obliged to add, the Napoleon party is most formidable! 'Most formidable!' I repeat, and you will not fail to remember these words on a future, and not very distant occasion.

"The Bourbons are to be banished!" This is just and natural! But why should they be banished by law? I must explain to you. 1st. Because Louis Philippe has required that such a law should be passed. 2d. Because it is contended by M. Perier and his colleagues, that the adoption of this law now by both Chambers will be a legislative sanction to the July revolution. Just as if we want to make a legal revolution! and a legal dethroning of Charles X., and a legal appointment of a Citizen King! Here is another proof that these men do not understand the character of that principle to which we are indebted for the revolution, viz: national sovereignty. 3d. The Bourbons are to be banished by law, because by such a measure their return will be illegal, and they will subject themselves to be tried by the tribunals; 4th. Because it affords an opportunity for passing other clauses in the same bill for selling the property of the Bourbons in France, and appropriating the proceeds. And so. Because when this law shall have passed, the new monarchy is to become legitimate, and as good as any of the rest in Europe, which claim the characteristics of Divine right and of that innate force which is irrespective of the people.

The only tolerable reason for passing this law, however, is this—that in consequence of the conduct of Louis Philippe and of his Ministers, since the moment when General Lafayette resigned his functions of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of France, it has been almost necessary to re-assure us that an actual restoration of Charles X. or of the Duke of Bordeaux was not contemplated, and that really and truly there was not an intention of abdicating in their favour.

The passing of this law, and the affixing of the Royal sanction to the project will at least prove that up to that moment the new Government is pledged to maintain the exclusion of the Bourbons, although the conduct of the new dynasty and its Counsellors would have appeared to indicate different sentiments. This is the only sensible reason for passing the law, as far as it relates to the Bourbons. Because, as to all other reasons, it would be a most useless project in the teeth of a national rising in favour of the Bourbons (should such an event be possible)—and it is quite an unnecessary measure as long as the whole nation demands their permanent banishment. If France should become Bourbonite, why the law would not prevent the return of these Royal Jesuits; and if France should remain Anti-Bourbonite, as she is at present, why all the laws in Christendom would be of no avail either to strengthen or to weaken such a feeling. So then the law is unnecessary, except as it re-acknowledges that the revolution of July was really made to banish the Bourbons and their party from France, notwithstanding the conduct of those who have since governed this country would lead us to think very differently.

But the law is without a penalty! It may be broken by whosoever shall dare to break it, and the country or the tribunals, the Chamber of the people, must decide, when it is broken, what shall be done with the violators of its provisions. Why is this? 1st. Because no penalty short of death could be enacted in the opinions of these Juris-consults for such an offence. Solitary imprisonment for life would surely, however, be a sufficient pain for such a most proceeding. 2d. Because neither Chamber would consent to apply the penalty of death to the members of the family of Bonaparte, and 3dly, Because, as Louis Philippe and his Ministers are a vast deal more afraid of the Duke of Reichstadt than they are of the Duke of Bordeaux, they wish Napoleon's family to be banished by the same law as that which prescribes Charles X. and his descendants.

The descendants of Napoleon that are to be re-banished! It is true that the penalty of death, which was attached to the law passed against his family in the reign of Louis XIV. (which is repealed) and it is also true that an amendment of M. Comte being carried, the proscribing law, as against Napoleon's family, is of recent date, whilst

the position of Louis and his descendants is not a little modified. The re-establishment of Belgium of the twenty-four, signed by the five powers, does not put off the King of Holland—does not excommunicate—does not divide Luxembourg or Hamburg—does not excommunicate—does not endear peace between Holland and Belgium. The King of Holland remains obstinate. Will the five powers blockade the Dutch coast, seize the Dutch vessels, march an army to Amsterdam or the Hague, order all ambassadors to quit the seat of the Dutch government, and suspend the amicable relationship subsisting between the five powers and the Dutch King? If so, then, indeed, the Conference will become a reality—and the Protocols something more than waste paper—but, till then, of what use is a treaty not yet confirmed, and which is not to be ratified for two months to come? Between now and the two months the King of Holland will satisfy the Emperor of Russia that he ought not to accept of such conditions—and that the proposed treaty may not be ratified. Besides this, let the lovers of freedom bear in mind, that altho' upon this occasion, the Conference of London may decide in favour of the Belgian Revolution, and against the King of Holland—yet that if a new Holy Alliance is to be thus allowed to dictate and decide on European affairs, their next decision may be as unfriendly to liberty as this has been to the King of the Dutch.

What is Russia about? This is the first and most pressing subject of the day. In this letter I can do no more than put the question. Do you know what she is about? Conspiring against England, against France, against Austria, against Poland, and against Turkey! We will examine the policy of Russia, very shortly, for it is most dangerous and most fearful.

The affairs of Greece and Italy are in statu quo. The Pope makes no concessions. The Austrian army is always there on the frontiers of his states to defend him. The Romans are persecuted. The Duke of Parma is as cruel as ever—and the Duke of Modena has imprisoned and persecuted all who did not escape from his fangs. In Greece there is anarchy and confusion.—The Greeks of the Protocols is not sufficiently extensive—and the Rote will hesitate before it will consent to its enlargement. Thus the horizon is cloudy, and the Revolution of July, 1830, has been arrested. But will this state of things always continue? Not. We must get through the winter first, and the spring of the year will return with new and most important events. You may be sure of this.

Your obedient servant,  
O. P. Q.

#### FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT, in this city, now in the possession of John Quinn, near the residence of Col. Maynard. Sale to take place THIS DAY, on the premises, at 12 o'clock. M.

A. RANDALL,  
Agent for proprietor.

Feb. 2.

#### VALUABLE PUBLIC PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the commissioners of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the Indian Landing near the head of Severn River, on Wednesday the 29th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., if fair, or if not the next fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, the public Warehouse and Lot on which said house stands, also a tobacco screw and the scales and weights belonging to said house.

And on Thursday the first day of March next at 12 o'clock M., if fair, or if not the first fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, I will offer at Beard's Point on South River, to the highest bidder, the public Warehouse and Lot of ground on which said house stands. There are also several small houses on the lot that will be sold with it, also a tobacco screw and scales and weights.

TERMS OF SALE.  
The purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security payable in twelve months with legal interest from the day of sale, and on the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a good and sufficient deed.

LEONARD IGLEHART,  
Commissioner.

Feb. 2.

#### Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY certify that Richard Cowman, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, brought before me, as a stray, a small

RED COW,

about 15 years old, having a young calf. The cow has no marks except a piece apparent by torn from the left ear by the bite of a dog. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace of the state of Maryland, on and for Anne Arundel county, this 2nd day of January 1832.

ROBERT WELCH, of Esq.  
The owner of the above named Cow requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RICHARD J. GOWMAN.

Jan. 2.

the position of Louis and his descendants is not a little modified. The re-establishment of Belgium of the twenty-four, signed by the five powers, does not put off the King of Holland—does not excommunicate—does not divide Luxembourg or Hamburg—does not excommunicate—does not endear peace between Holland and Belgium. The King of Holland remains obstinate. Will the five powers blockade the Dutch coast, seize the Dutch vessels, march an army to Amsterdam or the Hague, order all ambassadors to quit the seat of the Dutch government, and suspend the amicable relationship subsisting between the five powers and the Dutch King? If so, then, indeed, the Conference will become a reality—and the Protocols something more than waste paper—but, till then, of what use is a treaty not yet confirmed, and which is not to be ratified for two months to come?

Between now and the two months the King of Holland will satisfy the Emperor of Russia that he ought not to accept of such conditions—and that the proposed treaty may not be ratified.

Besides this, let the lovers of freedom bear in mind, that altho' upon this occasion, the Conference of London may decide in favour of the Belgian Revolution, and against the King of Holland—yet that if a new Holy Alliance is to be thus allowed to dictate and decide on European affairs, their next decision may be as unfriendly to liberty as this has been to the King of the Dutch.

What is Russia about? This is the first and most pressing subject of the day. In this letter I can do no more than put the question. Do you know what she is about?

Conspiring against England, against France, against Austria, against Poland, and against Turkey! We will examine the policy of Russia, very shortly, for it is most dangerous and most fearful.

The affairs of Greece and Italy are in statu quo. The Pope makes no concessions. The Austrian army is always there on the frontiers of his states to defend him. The Romans are persecuted. The Duke of Parma is as cruel as ever—and the Duke of Modena has imprisoned and persecuted all who did not escape from his fangs. In

Greece there is anarchy and confusion.—The Greeks of the Protocols is not sufficiently extensive—and the Rote will hesitate before it will consent to its enlargement. Thus the horizon is cloudy, and the Revolution of July, 1830, has been arrested. But will this state of things always continue? Not.

We must get through the winter first, and the spring of the year will return with new and most important events. You may be sure of this.

Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and/or said county, this 12th day of January 1832.

N. D. WARFIELD, of Esq.

The owner of the above described Stray, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

THO'S H. MAHER, near Cooksville, Md.

Jan. 12.

TO THE EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.

JONATHAN ELLIOT, of the city of Wash-

ington, respectfully requests the Editors or publishers of Newspapers within the several States and Territories of the Union, to furnish him through the Members of Congress of their particular States or Districts, at the seal of the Federal Government, with three copies of their Newspapers [marked "one," "two" and "three"] issued on [or about] Wednesday, the twenty-second of February, 1832, (being the Centennial Anniversary of General Washington.)

As his motive is entirely disinterested and patriotic in making this request, it being his desire to produce positive evidence of the number of Newspapers printed in the United States, and their territories, he desires that particular attention may be paid to this request and above all, by the publishers of country papers in distant towns, that are comparatively little known, and if, at the same time, they would communicate, in their papers any "statistical information" relative to their immediate neighbourhood, it would be highly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

It is intended that every newspaper received, shall be carefully preserved and arranged, by States, in a room at Washington, devoted for this object; one set to be eventually deposited in the Library of Congress; the duplicates set to be transmitted to O. Rice, Esq. of London, (Agent for the purchase of Books, &c. for the Congressional Library,) to be by him placed in the British Museum; and the triplicate set to be retained for some public institution.

It is intended also, as soon as this collection is completed, to publish, in a tabular form, in the public prints, for the information of the people of the United States, a list of all the Newspapers, embracing the "name," "place" and period of publication, and terms of subscription." Great pains will be bestowed to make this list (being an important result to be gathered from the collection) as perfect as the material will admit.

It is hoped that the intelligent conductors of Newspapers, favourable to the above project, will oblige the advertiser by inserting this communication in their respective papers, to each of whom a copy of the "tabular statement" will be transmitted as soon as published.

Jan. 19.

JUST RECEIVED.

From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press.

WHATELY on St. Paul Price 75.

SIMEON on the Liturgy. 25.

THE PLAN OF SALVATION.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Dec. 1.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and for sale at this Office

PHILIP AUGUSTUS, 2 vols.

THE KING'S SECRET, 5 vols.

BEAUMARIS'S NARRATIVE, 3 vols.

THE DUTCHMAN'S FIRESIDE, 4 vols.

SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Mill's Introduction,

Clarke's Condensed.

Root's Latin Grammar.

Oct. 27.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, S.C.T.

W. HERBES Abner Lathum, Jr. late

Collector of the Tax for Anne Arundel

county, hath returned to the Commissioners

for said county, the following list of LANDS

on which TAXES are due for the year 1832,

and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:

Names of persons Names of Lands.

assessed. Name unknown. #1 78

Part of Headin. 3

Part Portland Major. 5 70

Blade's Hope. 1 55

Part Fioland. 0 45

Part Hammond's first connection. 0 38

Part First Discovery. 0 73

Scott's Folly. Last Shift, and part of addition to Timber Neck. 6 88

Beard & Glover. House and Lot in Annapolis. 4 28

Rebecca Bulsey's heirs. Dito. 0 57

James Dunn. Dito. 3

Thomas Morgan. Dito. 0 75

EDWARD DE GIBSON'S GROVE.

That until the county charges aforesaid,

are paid on or before the 16th day of February next, that the said lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax, and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, at twelve o'clock, agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state.

EDWARD DE GIBSON, Commissioner.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, S.C.T.

W. HERBES Abner Lathum, Jr. late

Collector of the Tax for Anne Arundel

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Rebecca Bulsey's heirs. Dito. 0 57

James Dunn. Dito. 3

Thomas Morgan. Dito. 0 75

EDWARD DE GIBSON'S GROVE.

4. Cloudy, wind, clear, heavy rain, light breeze.  
 5. Heavy, cold morning, hard frost, light breeze.  
 6. Cloudy, moderate, hard frost, light breeze.  
 7. Clear, pleasant, light breeze, smart frost.  
 8. Clear, pleasant, light breeze.  
 9. Cloudy, mild, light breeze.  
 10. Cloudy, light rain, in morning, heavy rain at night, fresh breeze.  
 11. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze.  
 12. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze.  
 13. Clear, cool, light breeze.  
 14. Flying clouds, cool, fresh breeze.  
 15. Clear, cool, light breeze.  
 16. Clear, cool, ice, light breeze.  
 17. Clear, cool, light breeze, front.  
 18. Cloudy, cool, rain at night, light breeze.  
 19. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze.  
 20. Clear, pleasant, heavy frost, light breeze.  
 21. Cloudy, cool, heavy frost, rain at night, fresh breeze.  
 22. Cloudy, hail, rain and snow before day, snow drifted 5 or 4 feet deep, heavy blow.  
 23. Clear, very cold, hard frost, very low tide, fresh breeze.  
 24. Clear, pleasant, hard frost, moderate breeze.  
 25. Cloudy part of the day, pleasant, breeze.  
 26. Cloudy, little rain, cool, fresh breeze.  
 27. Clear, cold, fresh breeze.  
 28. Clear, cold, heavy blow.  
 29. Clear, very cold, hard frost, heavy blow.  
 30. Clear, very cold, considerable ice along shore, moderate breeze.

#### A HIGHLAND ANECDOTE.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BAR'T.

The same course of reflection which led me to transmit to you the account of the death of an ancient borderer, induces me to add the particulars of a singular incident, affording a point which seems highly qualified to be illustrated by the pencil. It was suggested by the spirited engraving of the Gorrie Huntsman, which adorned the first number of your work, and perhaps bears too close a resemblance to the character of that print to admit of your choosing it as a subject for another. Of this you are the only competent judge:

The story is an old, but not an ancient one: the actor and sufferer was not a very aged man, when I heard the anecdote in my early youth. Duncan, for so I shall call him, had been engaged in the affair of 1746, with others of his class, and was supposed, by many, to have been an accomplice, if not the principal actor, in a certain tragic affair which made much noise a good many years after the rebellion. I am content with indicating this, in order to give some idea of the man's character, which was bold, fierce and enterprising.—I rates of this natural disposition still remained on Duncan's very good features, and in his keen grey eye. But the limbs, like those of the aged borderer in my former tale, had become unable to serve the purposes, and obey the dictates, of his inclination. On the one side of his body he retained the proportions and firmness of an active mountaineer; on the other he was a disabled cripple, scarce able to limp along the streets. The cause which reduced him to this state of infirmity was singular:

Twenty years or more before I knew Duncan, he assisted his brothers in forming a large grazing in the highlands, comprehending an extensive range of mountain and forest, land morass, lake and precipice. It chanced that a sheep or goat was missed from the flocks and Duncan, not satisfied with despatching his shepherds in one direction, went himself in quest of the fugitive in another.

In the course of his researches, he was induced to ascend a small and narrow path, leading to the top of a high precipice. Dangerous as it was at first, the road became doubly so as he advanced. It was not much more than two feet broad, so rugged and difficult, and, at the same time, so terrible, that it would have been impracticable to any but the light step and steady brain of a highlander. The precipice on the right rose like a wall, and on the left sank to a depth which it was difficult to look down upon; but Duncan passed carefully on, now whistling the Gathering of the Clans, now taking heed to his footsteps, when the difficulties of the path particularly required caution.

In this manner he had made more than half ascended the precipice, when, in midway, and it might almost be said, in mid-air, he encountered a pack of the red deer stags, running down the cliff by the same path, in an opposite direction. If Duncan had had a gun, no rencontre could have been more agreeable; but as he had not this advantage over the dozen of the wilderness, the meeting was all the higher degree of violence. Neither party had the power of retreating, for the stag had no time to turn himself in the narrow path, and if Duncan had turned his back to go down so low enough of the creature, doubtless he would have been devoured while engaged in the difficulty of the ascent. But he did, therefore, perfectly well

to the death of Laird James, published in the Keepsake for 1832.—S. D. G.

that is which he could do, and the work, though it may be difficult, will be done, and will be well performed, and the result will exceed their cost. But if improvements shall not cease to be made, the rate of increased revenue will be necessarily diminished.

If the progress of improvement shall continue, the gross amount of postage on newspapers and pamphlets for the year ending the 30th June, 1832, may be fairly estimated at \$249,000, and the net revenue at \$125,000.

If the postage shall be abolished on newspapers and pamphlets, it will not materially diminish the labour of postmasters, and their compensation, generally, does not exceed a fair equivalent for their labour, they would probably solicit an increase of commission on letter postage. Should this be granted, the diminution of the means for carrying on the operations of the department, and for that progress of improvements which the country demands, would consequently be \$249,000, for the first year, with the loss of its progressive increase from year to year.

But if the postmasters should be denied an increase of commission to counteract the loss which they will sustain in being deprived of this part of their compensation, then the immediate diminution of net revenue to the department would amount to about \$125,000 a year. There must also be estimated the increased expense of transporting the mail, incurred by additional weight which would be given to it in many sections of the country in becoming the medium for conveying the newspapers which are now transported by other means, and by the greater number of papers which would be distributed, the expense of which could neither be anticipated nor computed.

Should the measure be adopted, it would, of necessity, give an immediate check to all further improvement in mail facilities, and require a curtailment of some that are already afforded. And in order to preserve the rapidity and certainty of communication, now secured between the large commercial towns, so important to the great interests of the country, it will probably become necessary to provide for separating the newspaper from the letter mails.

The Post Office Department has always sustained itself without any expense to the Treasury. Besides the conveniences which it extends to every section of the Union, it furnishes the means to all the departments of the Government for transmitting its communications to all parts of the country, free from expense. On its present basis, it can be conducted securely. Its operations, its revenues and its expenses, are held up to public view; and the head of the department has, at all times, the strongest inducement, which a proper estimate of public sentiment can present, to manage its concerns with the strictest regard to economy, combined with the greatest degree of public convenience, allowed by the means at his command. But should it ever be thrown on the Treasury for support, it is evident that the same corrective restraint would not exist, either upon the representatives of the people, through whom the calls are generally made, or upon the head of the department.

I have no hesitation in giving the opinion, that the establishment ought, at all times, and under all circumstances, to rest on its own resources, independent of the National Treasury.

Newspapers and periodicals are held to be of inestimable value to the community, though it has not yet been considered the duty of the Government to distribute them through the nation, entirely at the public expense. The freedom of the press, guaranteed by the Constitution, and the small share of postage with which these publications are charged, compared with the whole expense of their transportation, demonstrate the estimation in which they are held. If they shall be transmitted entirely free of postage, and an equivalent amount appropriated from the Treasury, their transmission will be at the expense of the Government; or if the department shall still depend upon its own sources alone, then their transmission will be at the expense of those who pay the revenue in postages or letters.

From the preceding views of facts, the committee will judge of the policy or justice of adopting either of the alternatives stated, and how far the energies of the department would be impaired by abstracting from it the revenue derived from newspapers and pamphlets, and, at the same time, adding to its charges the increased number which it would be required to transport.

I have the honour to be,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. T. BARRY.

Hon. WILLIAM RUSSELL  
Of the Com on the Post Office and Post Roads, H. R.

#### JUST RECEIVED

From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press,  
**THE HOLY BIBLE.**

Price, \$1.50. \$1.75.

**THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC.**

For 1832—Price, 54 Cents.

For Sale at this Office, by

THOMPSON.

1. THE THOMPSON.

2. JOHN ARNOLD, Esq.

3. JOHN ARNOLD, Esq.

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101. JOHN ARNOLD, Esq.

# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXVII.

ANNAPOLES, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1832.

NO. 6.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Maryland, Anne-Arundel County,  
HEREBY certify, that Thomas H. Maher,  
of said county, brought before me, as a stray,  
trespassing on his enclosures, a  
bright bay

## HORSE COLT.

A white blaze on his face, the white running down his upper lip, and his right hind white, appearing as if he would be two ears old next spring, with a long tail. Given under the hand of me, one of the judges of the peace in and for said county, this day of January 1832.

N. D. WARFIELD, of Belvoir,  
The owner of the above described Stray,  
requested to come forward, prove property,  
charges and take him away.  
THOS. H. MAHER, near Cooksville, Md.  
Jan 19, 1832.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:  
HEREBY certify that Richard Cowman,  
Esq. of the city of Annapolis, brought before me, as a stray, a small

## RED COW.

At six years old, having a young calf.  
cow has no marks except a piece apparent  
from the left ear by the bite of a dog.  
Given under the hand of one of the justices of  
the state of Maryland, in and for  
Anne-Arundel county, this 23d day of January  
1832.

ROBERT WELCH, of Belvoir,  
The owner of the above described Cow is  
requested to come forward, prove property,  
charges, and take her away.

RICHARD J. COWMAN.

Jan. 26.

## ANNUALS AND NOVELS.

THOMPSON, has on hand, and offers  
Sale the following Annuals and Novels.  
THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, for 1832.  
THE AMERICAN ALMANACK, for 1832.

THE BRAVO (Cooper's New Novel)

THE CLUB BOOK

THE YOUNG AUGUSTUS.

THE YOUNG DUKE.

THE TETCHMAN'S FIRESIDE.

THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER.

XOBEL, by Sherwood.

UTHENAN.

UHLA.

STINY.

THE MUSSULMAN.

VERHILL.

LXWELL.

LEFT OF WISH-TON-WISH.

ATER WITCH.

To Visiting Cards, &c. &c.

Jan. 5.

## RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

ASH will be given for clean Linen and

Cotton Rags, at this Office.

Dec. 1.

## HOG'S HEAD CHEESE.

A NEW SONG.

Air.—“Love’s Young Dream.

Let Yankee Poets strike the Lyre,

Tossing of Buckwheat Cakes,

(A theme which many do admire,

Unless there be mistakes.)

But I will sing

Of such a thing

As cannot fail to please!

I mean that most delightful dish

Called hog’s head cheese!

Oh, there’s nothing half so sweet in life,

As hog’s head cheese!

Compared to this, “Pigs’ feet” and “tripe,”

“Roast ducks” and “turkey soup,”

Are things to which no appetite

Should condescend to stoop;

These may allure

The epicure,

But any one of these,

However sweet, cannot compete

With hog’s head cheese!

There is a genius in a pig,

Philosophers must own,

Which from the little to the big

Is evidently shown;

And in their pate

They concentrate

Their better qualities,

So “there’s nothing half so sweet in life”

As hog’s head cheese?

And when the jowls are cut and hashed,

The marrow and the brains,

With cloves and sage, and allspice smash’d,

You’re paid for all your pains—

For such a dish,

Of flesh or fish,

No expense can seize,

For “there’s nothing half so sweet in life”

As hog’s head cheese!

## MATRIMONY.

“Is she married?”—“Is he paying attention to any one?”—“when will they be married?” Such are the questions which are invariably heard wherever there is a gathering together of ‘grown up children’ of the present day.—Matrimony, love and courtship form the standing subject of conversation. The very unfrocked urchin catch the cant words of their elders, and talk of ‘beaus’ and ‘wives,’ and act over the mimic courtships and marriages. Mothers talk to their daughters of their chances of matrimony; and fathers reckon up in the presence of their children, the amount of bank stock, or the acres of landed property, which are respectively held by the different visitors, neighbours or acquaintances, and having ascertained to a mathematical certainty, the wealthiest of number, invariably recommend him or her as a prize worth seeking after. The first—we had almost said—the only definite idea which a young woman just entering upon her teens can boast of is that she must be married—some time or other—to some body or other—married well if she can—poorly if she must—but at all events, married she must be. The bare idea of an old maid jars upon her sensitive nerves, and acts as spell to call up associations of disgust and horror. To her the barren and blasted tree—blossomless and leafless rocking to every breeze that sweeps coldly around it, is an emblem of the state of single blessedness.—She knows not—dreams not that woman in the exercise of the holy charities and sympathies of her nature, may live on in lonely and unappropriated loveliness, like some beautiful wild flower smiling apart from its clustered sisterhood—

“Fair as a star, when only one  
Is shining in the sky.”

And, wherefore all this talk of matrimony?—why should the young and beautiful so soon learn to fix her thoughts with all-engrossing interest, upon this subject—to speculate and devise plans for what is usually termed marrying well,—which being interpreted, signifies marrying a large estate—a handsome house—without much regard to the person or the intellect necessarily appended to these desirable commodities?—And what is marriage after all?—A leap in the dark, and launching out upon an untried ocean. It may, in lead, be happy—hearts may unite in all the felicity of kindred feeling and sympathy, melting like two clouds of a summer sunset into one another. But this cannot always be. The mysterious cords of human sympathy, are each in a measure, distinct and peculiar—they have no general character—no definite and irreversible affinity.

“Few are the hearts whence one same touch,  
Bids the sweet fountain flow.”

Marriage two often takes place before the parties have been able fully to understand each other—before the guarded reserve—the dissimulation of courtship have passed away, and given place to the frank impulse of nature and feeling, and disappointment falls keen and heavily upon the votaries of wedlock, when once this irrevocable vow is spoken. In the caustic language of M. de Argenis in his ‘Philosopher turned Hermit’—A man who would please, carefully conceals his faults,—and this is woman’s peculiar talent. For six long months two persons study to cheat one another; at least they are joined in wedlock, when once this irrevocable vow is spoken.

We cannot say with Edward Fitzgerald, that, ‘we never saw a bridal but our eyelids have been wet;’—but we have seen some, one at least, when we would have wept, had not the fever of the world long before dried up the fountain of our childish tears. It was a marriage for money—you might read that in the misery and decrepid form which drew up its bended proportions before the altar, at the side of a young, beautiful and simple hearted girl. She was pale—and her delicate little hand trembled as it adjusted the folds of her rich garments, and there was a quiver about her fine mouth which told of repressed agony—and, when the ceremony began, she turned one hasty glance upon her ill-suited bridegroom, and I could see her shrink from him, with a slight but evident feeling of disgust and abhorrence. I looked upon the bridegroom—He was regarding her with as much fondness as his cold and selfish heart was capable of—miserly chuckle, as if he had just counted over his gold—the smile of an orang outang. And was this the man to whom that beautiful creature was to be bound—a living and lovely being upon a lifeless corpse—beauty and greenness upon barrenness and decay?—And her friends and her relatives—they stood clustering around her, with their eyes fixed, not upon the agonized countenance of their victim, but upon the jewelry and gauds which adorned her. Fools—fools—know they not the victim of a pagan immolation is as gaudily decked when she is placed upon her pile of consuming; and that her sacrifice is far less terrible than that

of a young and lovely creature, made in the perfect similitude of angels, and glowing with rich and ardent affections, upon the polluted shrine of Mammon! Alas! what could ever move for this chaining of the human affections—this binding of loveliness and innocence to age, disease and avarice! Sick at heart we turned away from the melancholy spectacle, whilst these words of the immortal William Penn, rushed strongly upon our memory. “Oh—how sordid has man grown! man the noblest creature of the universe, as a God upon earth and the image of Him who made it, thus to make earth for heaven, and worship gold for God.”

understand the language, and as they employed one of the link-boys, and they allow him the privilege of driving the two trades—Incadia-ry and dramatist. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—Well, I regret to see you in such a condition. Your habits, I am afraid, must be rather uneconomical, or you would not be so ragged. However, you shall have a few shillings and something to cover you, and I will send you home.

Applicant—Most respectfully I thank you, my Lord Mayor, and if ever you come to Ireland, and happen to be in the same condition that I am in, you shall command my services.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, February 1st, 1832.  
The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday.

Mr. Laurenson presented the memorial of Thomas B. Gordon, of the city of Baltimore, praying for a special act of insolvency:

Also presented the memorial of Elizabeth Poe, of the city of Baltimore, praying for relief therein mentioned.

Mr. Ely presented the petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, praying for the passage of an act to prevent justices of the peace from holding their courts in public houses, such as taverns, &c.

Mr. Pearce presented the petition of sundry citizens of Kent county, praying for the passage of an act empowering the levy court of said county, to locate a certain road therein mentioned.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of John Willcot, and others, of the city of Baltimore, praying for the passage of an act to provide for widening a certain part of Gay street, in said city:

Also presented the memorial of Hugh Birkhead, and others, of the city of Baltimore, counter to the petition of sundry citizens of Frederick, on the subject of the appointment of Frederick, on the subject of the appointment of an additional flour inspector.

Mr. Holloman presented the petition of sundry citizens of Williamsport, in Washington county, praying for a repeal of the act of 1809, chapter 109, as relates to market house commissioners, and giving the same powers to the burgesses and commissioners of said town:

And Mr. Stewart presented the petition of John Childs, of Anne-Arundel county, and Somerset Bowen, of Calvert county, praying the passage of a law to correct a mistake in the act of assembly, passed at December session, 1830, chapter 172, for the benefit of John Childs of said county.

Mr. Sutton obtained leave to bring in a bill, to alter and amend the constitution, so as to reduce the number of delegates from each county, and the city of Annapolis, and to give one additional member to the city of Baltimore. Ordered, that Messrs. Sutton, Gault and Wright, report the same.

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

Gentlemen of the senate,  
We propose, with the concurrence of your honourable body, that a joint committee be appointed to make proper arrangements for the commemoration of the centennial birthday of the illustrious father of our country, George Washington.

We have appointed on the part of this house, Messrs. Laurenson, Teackle Carmichael, Kent and Heard.

By order,

G. G. BREWER, CLK.

On motion by Mr. Ely,

Ordered, that it be entered on the journal, that said message was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Handy reported a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of witnesses of the several county and orphans’ courts in this state:

Mr. Johnson reported a bill, entitled, An act relating to a part of a lot of ground in Frederick county:

Mr. Lyles chairman of the committee on inspections, reported a bill, entitled, An act supplementary to an act entitled, An act authorising the governor and council of this state, to appoint inspectors of salt fish, for the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes; passed at December session 1826, chapter 137;

Mr. Belt reported a bill, entitled, An act to authorise and empower the justices of the levy court of Prince George’s county, to sell and convey the lot of ground therein mentioned;

Mr. Purnell reported a bill, entitled, An act authorising the levy court of Worcester county, to levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Hunt reported a bill, entitled, An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act to authorise commissioners to divide Prince George’s

bill reported by Mr. Hunt, entitled, An act to incorporate Baer’s Chemical of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration. The said bill was then read a second time, amended, and passed.

Bill reported by Mr. Johnson, entitled, An act to regulate the buying of liquor by traders, keepers of ordinaries, and chap. 117, passed at December session 1827.

Bill reported by Mr. Hunt, entitled, An act to incorporate the pore and Annapolis oil road company, was taken up for consideration, read the same and passed. Year 44—Navy 18.

Bill reported by Mr. Laurenson, entitled, An act for the incorporation of the Lodge of the State of Maryland, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was taken up for consideration. The said bill was read a second time, amended, and

clerk of the senate returned the bill, A further supplement to the act, to incorporate a company to make and sell lamps near Elliott’s lower mills, to George Town, in the district of Columbia, was read a second time, amended, and passed.

Bill reported by Mr. Hunt, entitled, An act to regulate the buying of liquor by traders, keepers of ordinaries, and chap. 118, passed at December session 1828.

Bill reported by Mr. Hunt, entitled, An act to regulate the buying of liquor by traders, keepers of ordinaries, and chap. 119, passed at December session 1829.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the collection of the public revenue, passed at December session 1830.

Also, this bill, entitled, An act to regulate the buying of liquor by traders, keepers of ordinaries, and chap. 120, was passed.

PRINTING  
Neatly executed at this  
Office.

WRITING PAPER.

Commonwealth’s daily

1. Clear, pleasant, light breeze. n—w  
2. Cloudy, cool, light breeze. n—w  
3. Cloudy, part of day, light breeze. n—w  
4. Cloudy, cool, light breeze. n—w  
5. Cloudy, cold morning, hard frost, light breeze. n—w  
6. Cloudy, moderate, hard frost, light breeze. n—w  
7. Clear, pleasant, light breeze, smart. n—w  
8. Clear, pleasant, light breeze. n—w  
9. Cloudy, mild, light breeze. n—w  
10. Cloudy, light rain, in morning, heavy rain at night, fresh breeze. n—w  
11. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze. n—w  
12. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze. n—w  
13. Clear, cool, light breeze. n—w  
14. Flying clouds, cool, fresh breeze. n—w  
15. Clear, cool, light breeze. n—w  
16. Clear, cool, ice, light breeze. n—w  
17. Clear, cool, light breeze, frost. n—w  
18. Cloudy, cool, rain at night, light breeze. n—w  
19. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze. n—w  
20. Clear, pleasant, heavy frost, light breeze. n—w  
21. Cloudy, cool, heavy frost, rain at night, fresh breeze. n—w  
22. Cloudy, hail, rain and snow before day, snow drifted 3 or 4 feet deep, heavy blow. n—w  
23. Clear, very cold, hard frost, very low temperature, fresh breeze. w—w  
24. Clear, pleasant, hard frost, moderate breeze. w—w  
25. Cloudy, part of the day, pleasant, light breeze. n—w  
26. Cloudy, little rain, cool, fresh breeze. s—n w  
27. Clear, cold, fresh breeze. n—w  
28. Clear, cold, heavy blow. n—w  
29. Clear, very cold, hard frost, heavy blow. n—w  
30. Clear, very cold, considerable ice along shore, moderate breeze. w—w

#### A HIGHLAND ANECDOTE.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BAR'T.

The same course of reflection which led me to transmit to you the account of the death of an ancient borderer induces me to add the particulars of a singular incident, affording a point which seems highly qualified to be illustrated by the pencil. It was suggested by the spirited engraving of the Good Huntsman, which adorned the first number of your work, and perhaps bears too close resemblance to the character of that print to admit of your choosing it as a subject for another. Of this you are the only competent judge:

The story is an old, but not an ancient one; the actor and sufferer was not a very aged man, when I hear the anecdote in my early youth. Duncan, so far as I shall call him, had been engaged in the affair of 1746, with others of his class, and was supposed, by many, to have been an accomplice, if not the principal actor, in a certain tragic affair which made much noise a good many years after the rebellion. I am content with indicating this, in order to give some idea of the man's character, which was bold, fierce and enterprising.—Traces of this natural disposition still remained on Duncan's very good features, and in his keen grey eye. But the limbs, like those of the aged borderer in my former tale, had become unable to serve the purposes, and obey the dictates, of his inclination. On the one side of his body he retained the proportions and firmness of an active mountaineer; on the other he was a disabled cripple, scarce able to limp along the streets. The cause which reduced him to this state of infirmity was singular:

Twenty years or more before I knew Duncan, he assisted his brothers in forming a large grazing in the highlands, comprehending an extensive range of mountain and forest, land morass, lake and precipice. It chanced that a sheep or goat was missed from the flocks and Duncan, not satisfied with despatching his shepherds in one direction, went himself in quest of the fugitive in another.

In the course of his researches, he was induced to ascend a small and narrow path, leading to the top of a high precipice. Dangerous as it was at first, the road became doubly so as he advanced. It was not much more than two feet broad, so rugged and difficult, and, at the same time, so terrible, that it would have been impracticable to any but the light step and steady brain of a highlander. The precipice on the right rose like a wall, and on the left sank to a depth which it was glad to look down upon, but Duncan passed cheerfully on, now whistling the gathering of the clan, now taking heed to his footsteps, when the difficulties of the path particularly required caution.

In this manner he had more than half ascended the precipice, when, in midway, and it might almost be said, in mid-air, he encountered a buck of the red deer species, scaling down the cliff by the same path, in the opposite direction. If Duncan had had no encounter could have been more unequal, but as he had not this advantage over his antagonist, the meeting must have been most unpropitious. His only safety had the power of retreating, for the way had returned to turn himself in the narrow path, and as Duncan had turned his back to go down, he knew enough of the creature's habits to be certain that he would cast upon him while engaged in the difficulties of the retreat. The result, however, perfectly well,

The death of Lord's book, published in the Gazette for 1832, page 17, d. 10.

December session 1830, chapter 58.

Mr. Wilson, of Cecil, reported a bill, entitled, An act to repeal an act and its supplements theron mentioned:

And Mr. Johnson reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate Mechanic's Town, in Frederick county. Which said bills were severally read.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Brawner, on the 30th ultmo, authorising and directing the treasurer of the western shore, to place to the credit of the several counties, such proportion of the general free school fund, as each county may be entitled to, &c., was taken up for consideration, and read the second time:

Mr. Ely moved to refer the resolution to the consideration of next general assembly. Determined in the negative.

Mr. Hunt moved to lay the resolution on the table; determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Will the house assent to the resolution? Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill entitled, An act for the relief of David Bostetter, of Washington county.

Also, the bill entitled, An act for the benefit of James Hendrixon, Seur. of Allegany county; severally endorsed, "will pass;" ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill entitled, An act to authorise the granting of writs of replevin by justices of the peace, and for other purposes therein mentioned; endorsed, "will pass."

Also, delivered a memorial of James D. Woodside, of the city of Washington, relative to the Washington monument; endorsed, "referred by the senate, to the consideration of the house of delegates;" which was read.

And the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

A memorial has been presented to the senate, on the part of the bank of Baltimore, and several other banks in the city of Baltimore, praying inquiry into certain alleged interferences with their banking privileges, and provision for their protection, in their asserted corporate rights.

The subjects of the memorial are important and the aid to which the memorialists may be constitutionally entitled, should be fully and promptly afforded, for any grievance that they may appear to be suffering.

Under these views, we would respectfully submit to your honourable body, the propriety of appointing a committee on your part, to join a committee of the senate, upon the matters and prayer of the memorial. We have appointed, as the committee on the part of the senate, Messrs. Mayer, Chapman, Hughlett, Emory and Dennis.

Which was read.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act relating to a certain road in Baltimore county, therein mentioned; also the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the commissioners of Baltimore county to appoint collectors in the cases therein mentioned; severally endorsed, "will pass;" ordered to be engrossed.

And delivered the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have received your message proposing the appointment of a joint committee to make proper arrangements for the commemoration of the centennial birth day of the illustrious father of our country, George Washington, and concur therein.

We have appointed Messrs. Sappington, Emory, Wootton, Chapman and Page, a committee to join the gentlemen named on the part of your honourable body.

Which was read.

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

By the House of Delegates,

February 1, 1832.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message proposing to refer the memorial of the incorporated banks in the city of Baltimore, to the consideration of a joint committee, and concur therein.

We have appointed on the part of the house, Messrs. Brawner, Handy, Pearce, Carmichael, Brewer, Teakle and Edelen, to act in conjunction with the gentlemen named by your honourable body, upon the subject matter of the said memorial.

The bill reported by Mr. Heard, entitled, An act to authorise the levy court of Saint-Mary's county, to levy a sum of money to build a court house and offices in said county;

The bill reported by Mr. Wright, entitled, An act to authorise the clerk of Dorchester county court to record a deed from John Ash-TRaverse to Henry Keene;

The bill reported by Mr. Moore, entitled, An act for the benefit of Dr. William D. Conway, formerly of Harford county;

Were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The house adjourned until tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2d, 1832.

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

Mr. Laurenson presented the memorial of George M. Gill and others, praying for an act

to prevent the opening of part of Holland street, in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Sutton presented the petition of William Malone, of Harford county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of Henrietta T. Stewart, of the city of Baltimore, praying to be divorced from her husband James Stewart.

And, Mr. Satheron presented the petition of Henry Armstrong, of Saint-Mary's county, praying for a divorce.

Mr. Wilson, of Cecil, presented the petition of John Williamson, of Cecil county, of the city of Baltimore, counter to the memorial of the managers of the House of Refuge.

Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, presented the petition of John Wheley, of Cecil county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

On motion by Mr. Teakle, the bill was amended, by adding at end of the section, the following:

"And that either party may have an appeal to the county court of the place in which the justice of the peace before whom the claim may be pending may render that the said right of appeal be made available under the laws now in force, relating to judgments of justices of the peace."

On motion by Mr. Teakle, the bill was amended, by striking out the end of the section of the bill was struck out, as follows:

"And, Mr. Brawner presented the petition of George Gardiner and others, citizens of Charles county, praying that Mary Mudd, be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Heard obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to authorise the Register of Wills, of Saint-Mary's county, to record certain papers destroyed by fire, and for other purposes.

Mr. Bolt obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of lumber, in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Laurenson reported a bill, entitled, An act to exempt a part of Holland street, in the city of Baltimore, from the operation of the 16th section of the act of 1817, chapter 143, entitled, An act relating to the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Turner, of Baltimore, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act for the relief of the securities of the Collectors of taxes, and of sheriffs.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to divorce Ann H. Drake, of the city of Baltimore, from her husband Matthew Drake; endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were severally read the first and second time by special order, severally assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

And delivered a memorial, counter to the petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying inquiry into certain alleged interferences with their banking privileges, and provision for their protection, in their asserted corporate rights.

The speaker announced the following message:

Mr. Turner reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Maryland Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

Mr. Brawner reported a bill, entitled, An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of John Childs, of Anne-Arundel county, passed at December session, 1830, chapter 172. Which was read the first, and second time, by special order, and passed.

Mr. Hunt reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Maryland Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

Mr. Teakle reported a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the payment of jurors in Baltimore county, without the limits of the city, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were severally read the first and second time, by special order, and ordered to be engrossed.

And delivered a memorial, counter to the petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying inquiry into certain alleged interferences with their banking privileges, and provision for their protection, in their asserted corporate rights.

The speaker announced the following message:

Mr. Turner reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the register of wills of Saint-Mary's county, to record certain papers destroyed by fire, and for other purposes.

Which were severally read.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to authorise and empower the commissioners of Baltimore county, to levy a sum of money, and re-build a bridge over Herring Run, on the road leading from Baltimore to Belie-Air, on what is called the Boll Air road.

And, Mr. Heard reported a bill, entitled, An act to authorise the register of wills of Saint-Mary's county, to record certain papers destroyed by fire, and for other purposes.

The said bill was then read the second time;

On the question being put, shall the said bill pass, it was resolved in the affirmative.

The said bill was then sent to the senate.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Hunt, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Chesapeake Steam Towing Company.

Mr. Cuffman moved to amend the twelfth section of the bill, by inserting after the word "whatsoever," in the tenth line thereof, the following: "except the masters of vessels of forty tons burthen and under, who shall be permitted to enter said track, when such entrance will not interfere with and impede the passage of any other vessel."

Determined in the negative.—yeas 23.

Mr. Stewart then moved to amend said section, by inserting in the twentieth line thereof, after the word "track," the following:

"Being first warned by the said company, or their agent, not to enter or use such track, shall forfeit and pay for the distance they may use such track, at the ratio of the usual charge of said company per mile, for towing vessels of a similar burthen."

Determined in the negative.

Mr. Bell moved to amend said section, by striking out in the 21st line, the word "one dollar," and insert in lieu thereof, "twenty-five cents."

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Handy, said section was amended by striking out from the word "or," in the 23rd line, to the end of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "they" also, in the same line, after the word "city," insert, "of Baltimore."

On motion by Mr. Handy, said section was further amended by striking out from the word "or," in the 23rd line, to the end of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof, these words, "any county in this state where the offender may reside, when the amount shall not exceed fifty dollars."

On motion by Mr. Handy, said bill was further amended by inserting after the word "or," in the thirteenth section, and third line, these words, "to open any track lateral or parallel!"

On motion by Mr. Handy, said section was further amended, by adding at the end thereof, the following proviso:

Mr. Johnson presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Teakle presented the petition of William Mahone, of Harford county, residing in Catonsville.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Johnson presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Teakle presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Johnson presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Teakle presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Johnson presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Teakle presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Johnson presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Teakle presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Johnson presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Teakle presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county, residing in Crismon.

Mr. Johnson presented the petition of John Johnson, of Anne-Arundel county

441. At New Castle, the whole number of cases inclusive, was 100. On the 1st there were twenty-four cases, and thirty-four deaths. There were twenty new cases on the present, therefore, is the most recent account we have had.

#### MURDER OF THE ITALIAN BOY.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—In the early hour yesterday morning, the members of the Old Bailey were almost in a state of alarm. Every approach to it was so crowded, that the entrance was rendered difficult at half past seven o'clock. In the galleries, it was stated by the officers of the court, had been completely taken over by members of the nobility; and a guillotine was said to have been repeated. Mr. C. Phillips was expected to conduct the defence; but having declined in other courts, he declined in consequence of this trial being likely to occupy the court till 10 o'clock at night. Upwards of one hundred witnesses were subpoenaed for the prosecution, and twenty-two for the defence.

At one o'clock, Mr. Sergeant Arabian took his seat on the bench, and the prisoners were arraigned. They were called up in the following order:—John Bishop, he was dressed in a black jacket, with a brown handkerchief; a man looking man, under the middle size, of extremely inoffensive appearance; he seemed to be as little affected as any of the others. James May is more athletic, of make, and firm, determined countenance; dressed in a fustian jacket, with a yellow handkerchief, and appeared during the argument, with a compressed lip, a stern countenance.

The appearance of the prisoners showed nothing which could indicate that they were charged with a more heinous offence than the pocket and house breakers around them. The court was by this time, nearly filled by handsomely dressed persons, particularly females, and the approaches to the barristers' boxes presented, from a continuance of wigs, heads, the appearance of a bed of canopiers. The Duke of Sussex, and a great number of the nobility, took their seats on the bench. The counsel engaged for the prosecution were Messrs. Adolphus, Clarkson & Skinner. Those for the prisoners were Messrs. Wood and Barry.

The indictment charged the prisoners with murder, on the 4th November last, of John Ferrair, in Bethnalgreen, by striking and beating him, and inflicting divers wounds and contusions, of which wounds and contusions he died. They were also indicted for the murder of a male person, whose name is unknown. The Clerk of the Arraignment asked, "John Bishop, are you guilty or not guilty?" Bishop answered, without any hesitation, "Not Guilty," as did also the others. The evidence is given at length. The result was as follows:—

At eight o'clock, the jury retired to consider their verdict, and the prisoners were removed from the bar, and taken out of court. The interval between that and the return of the jury, was a period of intense anxiety to every one in court; and, as is usual on such occasions, there were various conjectures as to what would be the verdict as to the prisoners. That a verdict of "Guilty" could be returned against two of the persons—namely, Bishop and Williams,—was heard the evidence, and the summing up of the learned Judge, could entertain any rational doubt; but the same confident opinion was not entertained with respect to the fate of the prisoner May. The general opinion, so far as we could judge from what was passing around us, was—that the circumstantial proof not being in his case so strong as it was in that of his fellow-prisoners, the jury would acquit him; but still there were many who thought the proof of a participation in the murder clear and perfect as to all the parties. These conjectures and speculations were put an end to by the return of the jury at half past eight o'clock.

The most death-like silence now prevailed through the court, interrupted only by a slight buzz on the re-introduction of the prisoners. Every eye was now fixed upon them; but their appearance and manner had undergone a considerable change from what they exhibited at being first placed at the bar, and during the greater part of the trial, they did not seem conscious of the additional interest which their presence at this moment excited. They scarcely raised their eyes as they entered, beyond a glance or two at the jury box.

Bishop advanced to the Bar with a heavy step, and with rather a slight bend of the body; his arms hung closely down, and it seemed as if he were about to fall to him when he took his place, to rest his hand on the board before him. His appearance, when he got in front, was that of a man who had been for some time labouring under the most intense mental agony, which had brought on a kind of lethargic stupor. His eye was sunk, and glassy; his nose drawn and pinched, the skin fallen, and, of course, the mouth open; but occasionally the mouth closed, the lips became compressed, and the shoulders and chest

receded, as if he was straining to remain suspended in the air. He was silent, and apparently gazed his eyes forward, with a look and the very box; but this was done without raising his head. His face had that pallid bluish appearance, which so often accompanies and betokens great mental suffering.

Williams came forward with a short quick step, and his whole manner was, we should say, the reverse of that of his companions in guilt. His face had undergone very little change, but in his eye and his manner there was a feverish anxiety which we did not observe during the trial. When he came in front and laid his hand on the bar, the rapid movement of his fingers on the board—the frequent shifting of the hand, sometimes letting it hang down for an instant by his side, then replacing it on the board, and then resting his side against the front of the dock—showed the perturbed state of his feelings. Once or twice he gave a glace round the bench and the bar, but after that he seldom took his eye from the jury-box.

May came forward with a more firm step than either of his fellow-prisoners; but his look was that of a man who thought that all chance of life was lost. He seemed desponding, but there appeared in his despondency which gave him an air of—we could not call it daring, or even confidence,—we should rather say a physical power of endurance, which imparted to his whole manner a more firm bearing than that of the other prisoners. He was very pale, but his eye had not relaxed from that firmness which was observable in his glance throughout the whole of the trial.

Ordinary physiognomists who (without having seen the prisoners) had read the accounts of their examination at the police office,—of their habits and mode of living, and the horrible atrocities with which there is now no doubt they were familiar,—would have been greatly disappointed in the appearance of all of them as they stood yesterday at the bar.

There was nothing in the aspect of any of them which betokened a predisposition to anything like the outrage on humanity, of which they stand convicted. Thurtell looked, as well as acted, the "bold faced villain." Ings and one or two others of the companions of Thistlewood wore in their countenances, almost as strongly as they showed in their deeds, the boldfacing of the reckless desperado, but nothing of this kind could be traced in the face of any of the three who were convicted yesterday. There was something of heaviness in the aspect of Bishop, but altogether his aspect was mild. Williams had that kind of aspect with which men associate the ideas of sharpness and cunning, and something of mischief, but nothing of the villain. May, who was the best looking of the three, had a countenance which most persons would consider open and manly. There was an air of firmness and determination about him, but neither in him nor his companions was there the slightest physiognomical trait of a murderer, according to the common notions on the subject. They were all those kind of vulgar men in appearance of which we see hundreds every day, without being struck with any indication in them of gaud or evil disposition.

The verdict was that John Bishop, Thomas Williams and James May, were severally guilty of Murder. The verdict was received in court with becoming silence, but in a moment it was conveyed to the immense multitude assembled outside, who evinced their satisfaction at the result by loud and continued cheering and clapping of hands. To such an extent was this expression of the popular feeling carried, that the windows of the court were obliged to be closed, in order that the voice of the Recorder might be heard in passing sentence.

The prisoners were then severally called upon to say why sentence of death and execution should not be pronounced upon them, but none of them availed themselves of this opportunity of saying any thing.

The Recorder then proceeded to pass the awful sentence upon them; but was for some moments again interrupted by the renewed shouts of the populace from without. Silence having been restored, the Learned Judge proceeded. He began by eulogizing the patient and diligent attention bestowed on their case by the jury, whose verdict was just recorded; and of that jury he might state, what he often had occasion to remark of juries in that box, that nothing but the most satisfactory evidence, and a conviction of the solemn obligation they owed to their Master and to their country, could induce them to pronounce a verdict which was to consign some of their fellow men to a disgraceful death. He fully concurred in the verdict they had pronounced, which was supported by the most conclusive evidence.

The Prisoner Bishop. By false evidence, my Lord!

The Learned Recorder went on, and addressing himself to the prisoners, observed, that he would not encroach by any lengthened remarks on the very short time that waited between their sentence and their appearance in the presence of their Creator. After pointing out to them the spiritual assistance which could be afforded to them in prison, the Learned Judge concluded by pas-

sing sentence, as if he was straining to remain suspended in the air. He was silent, and apparently gazed his eyes forward, with a look and the very box; but this was done without raising his head. His face had that pallid bluish appearance, which so often accompanies and betokens great mental suffering.

The prisoners heard the sentence as they heard the verdict, without any visible alteration in their manner. They stood at the bar as if expecting that something more would be added. When ordered to be removed, May raised his voice, and in a firm tone, said, "I am a murdered man, Gentlemen, and that man (pointing to Bishop) knows it." The prisoner Williams said, "We are all murdered men." He then addressed himself to one or two of the witnesses at the side bar and said that before three months they would suffer for the false evidence they had given against him.

Bishop made no observation, but retired from the bar even more absorbed by his awful situation than he had appeared before. The prisoners were then removed, and in a short time after the crowd outside the court dispersed.

7. p.m.

#### Harpagand Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, February 9, 1832.

In consequence of our not receiving a supply of paper, we have been compelled to issue the "Gazette" on a smaller sheet.

#### COMMENCEMENT.

We learn that the annual commencement of St. John's College, will take place in St. Anne's Church, in this city, on the 22d instant, the birth-day of Washington. A particular notice of the intended exercise, will be given in our papers previous to the Anniversary. We hope the attendance on the part of the Alumni will be full, and that measures will be adopted to revive their annual festival.

The following is an extract of a letter to a gentleman of this city from an American merchant at St. Petersburg, giving the particulars of the Emperor's visit to the sloop of war Kensington. — N. Y. Mer. Adv.

The Kensington was moored in the Roads about half an English mile from the Mole Head, and near several Russian ships of war—but she did not appear to any disadvantage by coming in competition with these vessels, as you know her model and beauty are not surpassed by anything that floats.

She was in perfect order for the occasion, and on the 1st October, (new style) the imperial steamer, used only for the Emperor, arrived at Cronstadt from his summer palace at Sarskayillo. The governor of Cronstadt immediately went in his barge on board the Kensington, and announced to captain Rawson the approach of the Emperor and his suite. His Imperial Majesty embarked from the steamer in a beautiful barge, rowed by 24 men, and on his arrival at the Kensington, the yards were handsomely manted, and the band on board played "Hail to the chief."

The Emperor was received by the Captain and his officers in full dress, at the gang way. When he reached the deck, he raised his cap and bowed graciously to the officers, and gave his hand to the captain. He then commenced a survey of the ship, examining every part, even the hold and spirit room, and made many inquiries that evinced a correct idea of the requisite qualities of a good ship of war, and expressed himself highly pleased with the finish and accommodations. While in the cabin, he was asked to take a glass of wine, he observed, I seldom drink wine, but will on this occasion, and give, "Your country, and the officers of this ship."

The Emperor noticed a beautiful little boat, which was taken out as a present to his little son, the Grand Duke Constantine, 11 years old, and on being informed of this, he took the captain by the hand and observed, "My son is now small, but will soon, I hope, be able to manage it." His suite looked quite amazed at the condescension of his Majesty, and also at the courteous assurance of the Americans, whose independent manners were the same in the presence of royalty, as among equals of their own countrymen.

The officers sustained themselves well on the occasion. The history connected with the Kensington, and the result is most gratifying to all Americans at St. Petersburg. The individuals in the United States who was the cause of her being in Russia during the present year, must feel much satisfaction.

She is to be the Emperor's Yacht, and to be called the Paskewitch, after the conqueror of Warsaw. The Russians think there never was such a vessel as the Kensington. On his majesty's barge leaving the ship, the crew gave three cheers, and the crew of his barge returned three cheers, when the ship fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The same day the Emperor ordered a present of 200 ducats to be divided among the crew, and thus ended this splendid affair. The Emperor was in an undress uniform of the Imperial Guards, green frock coat, with silver epaulets, blue pantaloons and white cap, and made a fine appearance. He is over six feet in height, well proportioned, graceful and dignified, fair com-

plexion, the hair dark, and his eyes blue.

He is ill, this day, and has been to Russia.

Capt. Caldwell, of the Brig Osprey, from Mocha, states, that in November, 1830, he visited Jidda, and hoisted the first American flag that had ever been seen at that place, which created considerable excitement among the people—as none of the grade of Admiral had the privilege to show the flag of their country—Capt. Caldwell was however treated kindly. The inhabitants were very inquisitive to know who the Americans were. Capt. C. has brought letters to the United States, that came across the Desert of Jidda.

Jidda or Jiddah is a considerable commercial haven of Arabia, on the shore of the Red Sea. It may be considered as the port of Mecca, it is supplied partly by its trade with India and Egypt, and partly by the Mohammedan pilgrims. The English have had some trade with this place, and the Americans have had commerce with it too, as we learn from Breckinridge and other travellers; which makes us incline to the opinion that our flag was seen in that part of the world previous to the arrival of Capt. Caldwell.

Jidda is in long. 39, 16. E. lat. 21, 29 N. Mocha is in long. 43, 10. E. lat. 13, 16 N.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

#### NOTICES

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by McLane Brown, Esq. and to me directed will be offered for sale on the premises of Jacob Timmons on MONDAY, the 23d inst. at 12 o'clock M. for cash only, one

BRICK HOUSE,

near Elliott's Mills, about three hundred yards from Mrs. L. Maughlin's Tavern, seized and taken as the property of said Lomanas, at the suit of Jesse Gosling, use of James Bratt.

JAMES TREAKLE,  
Feb. 9. Constable.

#### NOTICE TO WITNESS GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel County, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Charles McLean, late of said 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.

THOMAS FLEMMING, Adm.

Feb. 9.

#### THE STEAMBOAT



#### MARYLAND

WILL, and further notice, leave Baltimore on Monday next, and every succeeding Monday, at 7 o'clock, M., and return the same day, leaving Annapolis at one o'clock.

On Tuesday, leave Baltimore at 7 o'clock, M., for Easton, and return on Wednesday, leaving Annapolis at 1 o'clock.

On Friday, he will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, at 7 o'clock, M., and return on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

With Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Feb. 9.

#### SPLENDID PRIZES.

\$12,000—\$5,000—\$2,000—\$1,500

\$1,300—5 of \$1,000—10 of \$500

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—for the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. Class No. 3, for 1832. To be drawn at Richmond, on Friday, the 10th of February, 1832.

Ticket \$4—Half \$2—Quarter \$1.

\$20,000—\$5,000—\$4,136—4 of \$1,000—14 of \$500—35 of 100 Dollars.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Class No. 3, for 1832.—To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday February 11th, 1832.

Ticket \$3—Half \$2 50—Quarter \$1 25.

\$10,000—\$4,00—\$2,500—\$2,000  
\$1,800—\$1,628—5 of \$1,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—for the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.—Extra Class No. 2, for 1832. To be drawn at Norfolk, on Monday the 13th of Feb. 1832.

Ticket \$5—Half \$2 50—Quarter \$1 25.

\$10,600—\$3,000—\$2,000—\$1,686

10 of \$1,000—10 of \$400.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, for Literature and Charities, in the states of Delaware, South Carolina, and Louisiana, Class No. 3, for 1832. To be drawn in Wilmington, on Tuesday the 13th of February, 1832.

Ticket \$4—Half \$2—Quarter \$1.  
For Tickets or Shares, Address  
E. DUBOIS, Washington City, D. C.

Feb. 9.

presented the petition of Henry Miller, citizen of Fredericktown, in Frederick County, for the partition of his estate, consisting of land town and buildings, and the removal of said town to a larger tract of land.

White presented the memorial of Isaac Montgomery, citizen of Montgomery County, praying for an act of incorporation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Laurens presented the memorial of J. Cox, and M. and others of the Baltimore, praying for an act to prohibit the inspection of Babo, on Pratt-street, city of Baltimore.

Nicols presented the memorial of Ed. Pattiason, security and administrator of Ed. Applegarth, late sheriff of Dorchester, praying for further time to settle the collections of said deceased.

Wilson of Cecil, presented the petition of citizens of Cecil County, praying for the removal of Zebulon Ferguson, may be placed on the election list of said county.

Teakle presented the petition of constituents of the lower election district of set county, praying that a certain part said district may be attached to the election district.

Lantz presented the petition of Henry Hill, a free man of colour, praying a time for his relief.

Holloman presented the petition of inhabitants of Funkstown, in Washington County, praying the establishment of a new election district to be held at Funkstown, presented the petition of Timothy Lewis of Washington County, praying the establishment of a new election district, to be held at Leitersburg, in said county.

Brewer presented the memorial of Boyle, deputy attorney general for Maryland, praying additional election for the removal of criminal Anne-Arundel county court.

presented the memorial of the viscount of St. John's College, on account of education.

Willson, of Montgomery, obtained bring in a bill entitled, An act to amend the electoral law of this state in regard to the election of President and Vice-President.

Suiton reported a bill to alter and abrogate so as to reduce the of delegates from each county and of Annapolis, at 7 o'clock, M., and return the same day, leaving Annapolis at one o'clock.

On Tuesdays, leave Baltimore at 7 o'clock, M., for Easton, and return on Wednesday, leaving Annapolis at 1 o'clock.

On Friday, he will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, at 7 o'clock, M., and return on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

With Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Feb. 9.</

1. Cloudy, cool, light breeze, n  
2. Cloudy, cold morning, hard frost, n  
3. Cloudy, moderate, hard frost, n  
4. Cloudy, moderate, hard frost, n  
5. Cloudy, cold morning, hard frost, n  
6. Cloudy, moderate, hard frost, n  
7. Clear, pleasant, light breeze, n  
8. Cloudy, pleasant, light breeze, n  
9. Cloudy, mild, light breeze, n  
10. Cloudy, light rain, in morning, h  
rain at night, fresh breeze, n  
11. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze, n  
12. Cloudy, cool, fresh breeze, n  
13. Clear, cool, light breeze, n  
14. Drying clouds, cool, fresh breeze, n  
15. Clear, cool, light breeze, n  
16. Clear, cool, ice, light breeze, n  
17. Clear, cool, light breeze, front, n  
18. Cloudy, cool, rain at night, light  
breeze, n  
19. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze, n  
20. Clear, pleasant, heavy frost light  
breeze, n  
21. Cloudy, cool, heavy frost, rain at  
fresh breeze, n  
22. Cloudy, hail, rain and snow before  
snow drifted 5 or 4 feet deep,  
blow, n  
23. Clear, very cold, hard frost, very  
light, fresh breeze, w-w  
24. Clear, pleasant, hard frost, moder-  
ate breeze, w  
25. Cloudy, part of the day, pleasant,  
breeze, n  
26. Cloudy, little rain, cool, fresh bre-  
ze, n  
27. Clear, cold, fresh breeze, n  
28. Clear, cold, heavy blow, n  
29. Clear, very cold, hard frost, heavy  
blow, n  
30. Clear, very cold, considerable ice,  
shore, moderate breeze, n-w

#### A HIGHLAND ANECDOTE.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BAR'.

The same course of reflection which it  
to transmit to you the account of the  
of an ancient borderer, induces me to  
the particular of a singular incident, a  
ing a point which seems highly qualifi-  
be illustrated by the pencil. It was sug-  
ed by the spirited engraving of the  
Housman, which adorned the first no-  
of your work, and perhaps bears too close  
resemblance to the character of that  
to admit of your choosing it as a subject  
of this you are the only co-  
tent judge:

The story is an old, but not an ancient  
the actor and sufferer was not a very  
man, when I hear the anecdote in my  
youth. Duncan, for so I shall call  
had been engaged in the affair of 1745,  
others of his class and was supposed, by  
ny, to have been in accomplice, if not  
principal actor, in a certain tragic  
which made much noise a good many  
after the rebellion. I am content with  
ating this, in order to give some idea of  
man's character, which was bold, fierce  
enterprising.—Traces of this natural di-  
stinct still remained on Duncan's very  
features, and in his keen grey eye. But  
limbs, like those of the aged borderer in  
former tale, had become unable to serve  
purposes, and obey the dictates of his in-  
nation. On the one side of his body he  
tailed the proportions and firmness of an  
tive mountaineer; on the other he was a  
able cripple, scarce able to limp along  
streets. The cause which reduced him  
this state of infirmity was singular:

Twenty years or more before I knew Dunc-  
an, he assisted his brother in forming a la-  
grazing in the highlands, comprehending an  
extensive range of mountain and forest, in  
morass, lake and precipice. It chanced t  
a sheep or goat was missed from the flock  
and Duncan, not satisfied with despatch  
his shepherds in one direction, went him  
in quest of the fugitive in another.

In the course of his researches, he was  
duced to ascend a small and narrow path  
leading to the top of a high precipice.  
Dangerous as it was at first, the road became  
double as he advanced. It was not more  
than two feet broad, so rugged and  
difficult, and, at the same time, so terrible,  
it would have been impractical to any  
the right step and steady brain of a high  
dare. The precipice on the right rose in  
wall, and on the left sank to a depth which  
was ready to look down upon but had  
passed carefully on, now whirling the  
thrusting of the lion, now taking heed to  
footsteps, when the difficulties of the  
particularly required caution.

In this manner he had more than half  
conquered the precipice, when, in shadow,  
it might almost be said, in mid-air, he  
countered a buck of the red deer species  
laying down the cliff by the same path  
opposite direction. If Duncan had had  
no encounter could have been more  
but as he had this advantage over  
one of the wilderness, the meeting  
the lion was unavoidable. Neither  
had the power of retreating, for the stag  
had not even to turn himself in the narrow  
path, and if Duncan had turned his back to  
it, he knew enough of the creature's  
habits to be certain that he would make  
him while engaged in the difficulty of the  
cliff. The stag, therefore, perfectly well  
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with the stag, and the stag with the stag,  
under the guidance of the several acts of as  
nearly as possible. Robert. The  
board will also require testimonies of strict  
character, in a Teacher to be employ-  
ed, and to the Board of Trustees to Pri-  
mary School, No. 1. Friendship, A. A. coun-  
ty, Md. By order of the board.

JOHN WOOD, CLK.

Jan. 26.

#### MILITARY BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

The subscriber wishes to purchase military  
bounty lands, for which a liberal price will be  
paid. The necessary forms to obtain the war-  
rants from government will be furnished. Any  
communications by mail, post paid, will be  
promptly attended to.

ISAAC HOLLAND.

Jan. 26

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#### PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans court  
of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber  
will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence  
of Elijah Redman, deceased on the north side of  
Severn, on Thursday the 2d day of Febru-  
ary next, if fair, if not the next fair day  
thereafter. Sunday excepted, the public Ware-  
house and Lot on which said house stands, al-  
so a tobacco screw and the scales and weights  
belonging to said house.

And on Thursday the first day of March  
next, at 12 o'clock M., if fair, if not, the first  
fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, I will offer  
at Beard's Point on South River, to the  
highest bidder, the public Warehouse and Lot  
of ground on which said house stands. There  
are also several small houses on the lot that  
will be sold with it, also a tobacco screw and  
scales and weights.

#### TERMS OF SALE.

the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with  
approved security payable in twelve months  
with legal interest from the day of sale, and on  
the payment of the purchase money, the sub-  
scriber is authorized to execute a good and  
sufficient deed.

LEONARD IGLEHART,  
Commissioner.

Feb. 2.

#### Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the  
Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county,  
in Maryland, Letters of Administration, on  
the personal estate of James Leach, late of St.  
Mary's county, deceased. All persons having  
claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the  
subscriber, at or before the 15th day of Decem-  
ber next, they may otherwise by law be exclu-  
ded from all benefit of the said estate. Given  
under our hands this 1st day of December,  
1831.

#### Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the  
Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county,  
in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal  
estate of Teressa Stole, late of said county,  
deceased. All persons having claims against  
the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the  
subscriber, at or before the 15th day of Decem-  
ber next, they may otherwise by law be exclu-  
ded from all benefit of the said estate. Given  
under our hands this 1st day of December,  
1831.

CLEMENT V. STONE. MATTHEW A. STONE. Ex'r's.

Dec. 29.

#### PORTER'S TAVERN, FOR SALE.

BY virtue of two decrees of the High Court  
of Chancery, the one in which Micha  
Lloyd was complainant, and the heirs of  
Nathan Porter were defendants; the other where  
Jesse H. Hunter and Jane his wife were com-  
plainants, and Micha Lloyd and the heirs of  
Nathan Porter were defendants, the subscriber,  
as trustee, will offer at public sale on the pre-  
mises, (if fair, if not the first fair day there-  
after), on Thursday the 1st day of March next,  
at 12 o'clock M., that long established and  
well known Tavern called

#### PORTER'S TAVERN:

and part of a Tract of Land mortgaged by the  
said Nathan Porter in his life to the said Mi-  
cha Lloyd, being part of a tract of land called

#### DORSEY'S SEARCH EN-

#### LARGED.

containing One Hundred and twelve ACRES,  
more or less, situate in Anne Arundel county  
and on the main road leading from Ellicott's  
Mills to Snell's Bridge, commonly called the  
Montgomery Road. As a place of public re-  
sort and business it is almost unequalled, being  
about 14 miles from Baltimore, 24 from Wash-  
ington, 30 from Annapolis, between 4 and 5  
from Ellicott's Mills, and 2 or 3 from Oakland  
Mills, and is the place of voting for the 5th elec-  
tion district of said county.—The neighbour-  
hood is healthy and most respectable. This  
land is well watered, with about 20 acres of  
good meadow. The buildings consist of a one  
two story Stone House and Kitchen, large, commodious and com-  
fortable, with a large and dry cel-  
lir, a good Barn, and Stabling for 18 horses,  
a threshing floor and sheds for the accommoda-  
tion of travellers, a Wheelwright shop, a Black-  
smith's shop, a pump of good water which  
communicates with a cool and fine dairy, an  
ice house, and smoke house, and a large young  
thriving apple orchard of selected fruit. At  
the same time and place will be offered another  
piece or parcel of land called

#### G. I. GRAMMER, JR.

RESPECTFULLY notifies his friends and  
the public, that he has just opened, at the  
residence of his father, nearly opposite the  
large brick building formerly occupied as a  
Boarding House by Mrs. Robinson.

A choice and well selected assortment of

#### GROCERIES,

which he will be happy to dispose of on rea-  
sonable terms, for Cash.

Dec. 15.

#### REMOVAL

WILLIAM BRYAN.  
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS recently taken the Shop that he former-  
ly occupied, nearly opposite Messrs. Wil-  
liams & Swan's Hotel; where he intends  
keeping a very Superior Assortment of

#### Cloths Cassimeres, & VESTINGS,

All of which he will sell very low, and make  
up at the shortest notice and in the BEST  
MANNER.

Sept. 29.

#### J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,  
THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.

THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.

HAVERHILL, 2 vols.

MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.

MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.

TEACHER'S GUIDE,

ANNUAL RETRORPECT,

MACKENIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.

THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of

Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the

Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relat-  
ing to that Sacrament, and Directions for the

Communicant's daily walk with God. By the

Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a

Supply of

WRITING PAPER.

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Foolscap, Visiting

Cards, and Ink Powder.

Dec. 2.

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#### ALMANAC,

For 1832—Price 6*½* Cents.

For sale at this Office, by

JOHN THOMPSON.

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the act, entitled, An act to amend the constitution of the state, so as to provide for the election of members of the legislature by districts, and for other purposes.

Also, resolution in favour of Charles Tilden, and Jacob C. Wilson, severally ordered, "engrossed" ordered to be engrossed.

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, February 7th, 1832.

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

Mr. McKinstry presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, praying for a further supplement to an act, passed at December session 1828, chapter 59, authorising the appointment of commissioners for the purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Johnson presented the petition of Joseph Talbot, of Frederick county, praying that a certain sum of money may be refunded to him.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of John Kean, former sheriff of Harford county, praying the state to refund him a certain sum of money, therein mentioned.

Mr. Teakle obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, A supplement to an act, to incorporate the Baltimore life insurance company.

Mr. Hollman obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act in relation to justices of the orphans' courts of this state.

Mr. Turner, of Baltimore, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, A further additional supplementary act, to the act, entitled, An act to establish orphan's courts in the several counties of this state, passed at February session 1777.

Mr. Teakle, from the committee on ways and means, to which was referred the bill, entitled, An act to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners, and to extend the time for making the roads therein mentioned, An act to establish orphan's courts in the several counties of this state, passed at December session 1827, chapter 111, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction, reported the same with amendments; which were read the first and second time, by special order.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Ordered, That the memorials and petitions of sundry citizens of Frederick and Baltimore counties, praying that an act may be passed for a division of said counties, and for erecting a new one out of parts thereof, be withdrawn from the files of the house.

Mr. Hunt presented the memorial of the President and Directors on behalf of the members and depositors of the Maryland Savings Institution, counter to the memorial of several banks in the city of Baltimore.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Brookhart entitled, An act to abolish all and every such part of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relates to the appointment and tenure of office of Registrars of Wills, and clerks of the county courts of this state.

The said bill, was then read the second time.

On the question being put, shall the said bill pass? It was determined in the negative.

The bill reported by Mr. Turner, of Baltimore, entitled, An act for the relief of the securities of the collectors of taxes and of sheriffs, was read the second time, as amended and passed.

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8th, 1832.

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

Mr. Turner, of Baltimore, presented the petition of Phebe Hanna of Baltimore county, praying for a divorce;

Also, presented the petition of sundry citizens of the ninth election district in Baltimore county, praying for an alteration in the constitution so as to make an additional district in said county.

Mr. Ely presented the petition of the trustees of the Manchester United Academy or School, praying a proportional part of the donation to academies in Baltimore county.

Mr. Ames presented the petition of sundry citizens of Harford county, praying the passage of an act, requiring the commissioners of said county, to levy a sum of money sufficient to build a bridge over Deep Creek, at or near Clarkford.

Mr. Johns presented the petition of the trustees of the Anne-House of Harford county, praying for the passage of a law, authorising the commissioners of said county, to levy a sum of money for purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of William W. Handy and others of the city of Baltimore, praying the passage of an act, to provide for the extension of Bottie Alley.

Also, presented the memorial of Brana & Bixler and others, of the city of Baltimore, counter to the petition of Thomas B. Gordon, praying for a special act of insolvency.

Mr. Ames presented the petition of sundry citizens of Harford county, praying for the establishment of a State Bank.

Also presented the petition of sundry citizens of Harford and Baltimore counties, praying the passage of a law requiring the commissioners of said counties to levy a sufficient sum of money, to build a bridge over the Little Gun-powder Falls, at or near Rockport.

Mr. Richardson presented the petition of

William Jones, widow of James Reeves, a revolutionary soldier, praying for a pension.

Mr. Bruff obtained leave to bring in a bill, for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Talbot county.

Mr. Roberts obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the more speedy payment of jurors and state witnesses in Queen Anne's county.

Mr. Orrell, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorise Mary Fountain, late collector of Caroline county, further time to complete his collection.

Mr. Brawner submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore, be and he is hereby authorised and directed, to transfer to the Free Schools fund, the stock and cash now to the credit of the common Free Schools fund, and distribute the same amongst the several counties, in the same proportion as the Free Schools fund is now by law distributable.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and assented to.

Mr. Hunt from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Millington and Smyrna Rail Road Company.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners, and to extend the time for making the roads therein mentioned, An act to establish orphan's courts in Baltimore county;

Also the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the levy court of Frederick county at their discretion, to levy a sum of money to erect a bridge over Bush creek in said county;

Also the bill, entitled, An act authorising the levy court of Frederick county, at their discretion to levy a sum of money to erect a bridge over Linganore creek;

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the rebuilding of a bridge over Conowingo creek, at or near Abijah Fenns, in Cecil county; severally endorsed, "will pass" Ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to open and extend Pleasant street, in the city of Baltimore, endorsed, "will pass" with the proposed amendments; which amendments were severally read the first and second time by special order, severally assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

And delivered a memorial of James Johnson, praying for compensation as the inventor and patentee of the Life Escape and Fire Ladder, endorsed, "referred by the senate to the consideration of this house."

Which was read.

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, February 9, 1832.

The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday, except Mr. Thomas, the speaker, who is confined by indisposition.

On motion by Mr. Handy,

The house proceeded to ballot for a speaker pro tempore; the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box, on examination thereof, it appeared that John Edelen, Esq. received fifty-three votes, and that there were seven scattering.

Whereupon, John Edelen, Esquire, was declared duly elected the speaker pro tempore of the house of delegates, and accordingly took the chair.

The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Johns presented the petition of James M. Magness, of Harford county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Handy presented the petition of William Riley and others, securities of Cord Hazzard, late sheriff and collector of Worcester county, praying to be released from interest therein mentioned, accompanied with a letter from Josiah Bayly, attorney general of the state.

Mr. Carmichael presented the petition of sundry citizens of Queen Anne's county, praying for the grant of a pension to Tabitha Lewis and John Lewis.

Mr. Wilson, of Cecil, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying for an act to incorporate a company to construct a rail road from the Delaware line through Elkton to Baltimore.

Which were read.

On motion by Mr. Teakle,

Ordered, That the treasurer of the Western Shore, be required to report to this house, the amount of capital upon which the city bank of Baltimore, the Cumberland Bank, and the Conococheague Bank, paid the school tax before the failure of those banks.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill, entitled, An act for the incorporation of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, entitled, "will not pass."

Mr. Johnson presented the petition of Lydia Brown and Ann Hill, of Saint Mary's county, legal representatives of Richard Hill, a soldier of the revolutionary war:

Also, the resolution in favour of Richard Coe, of Prince George's county, a soldier of the revolution; severally endorsed "assented to" ordered to be engrossed.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act for the relief of the widow, heirs and devisees of Stephen Raphael, the elder.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to auth-

orise Nathaniel Appleby, of the town of Worcester county, to sue and determine the cause of action of tax of said county.

Mr. Jones of Frederick, obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to amend the constitution of the state, so as to provide for the removal of the boundaries of the several counties of this state, so far as the same relates to Caroline county, passed at December session, 1812, chapter 191, severally endorsed "will pass," and ordered to be engrossed.

Also the resolution relating to the obstructions in the Susquehanna river; endorsed "assented to."

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee on internal improvement, reported a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the promotion of internal improvement.

Mr. Hunt reported a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to reduce into one, the several acts of assembly respecting elections and to regulate such elections.

Which were severally read.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Teakle, from the committee on ways and means, requiring the payment of interest on the deposits of the monies received in payment of the revenue; was taken up for consideration; When on motion by Mr. Brawner.

Said report was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Thursday next the 16th inst.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, to amend the lottery system;

Also the bill, entitled, An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act to lay out and open a road from Harne's Old Field in Baltimore county, to Lisbon in Anne Arundel county, passed at December session 1829; severally endorsed "will pass," ordered to be engrossed;

And delivered a bill, originated in, and passed by the senate, entitled, An act for the relief of Balthasar Schroeder, of the city of Baltimore; which was read and referred to Messrs. Hunt, Laurenson and Holmes:

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, February 10th, 1832.

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

Mr. Brookhart presented the petition of Jacob Spreibart and Catharine Bentz, of Washington county, praying the passage of an act authorising the recording of a deed therein mentioned.

Mr. Dudley presented the petition of Nicholas Connolly Harrison, of Talbot county, praying to be divorced from his wife Mary Harrison.

Mr. White presented the petition of Rebecca Mollison, of Montgomery county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Carmichael presented the petition of Ann Kennard, of Queen Anne's county, praying the passage of an act for her benefit.

Also, presented the petition of John A. Sangston and Mary S. Gibson, executors of Elizabeth Maxwell, deceased, praying a further grant of power.

Mr. White presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Medley's District, in Montgomery county, counter to the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

And Mr. Harding presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Montgomery county, counter to the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company;

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and assented to.

Mr. Wright obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act relating to coroners.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from James Sangston, register of wills for Caroline county, containing his resignation as register of wills of said county.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill entitled, An act to incorporate Mount Nebo public school, in Frederick county.

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

Mr. Bruff reported a bill entitled, An act for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Talbot county.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee on internal improvement, reported a bill entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Port Deposit Rail Road company;

Which were read.

On motion by Mr. Teakle,

Ordered, That the treasurer of the Western Shore, be required to report to this house, the amount of capital upon which the city bank of Baltimore, the Cumberland Bank, and the Conococheague Bank, paid the school tax before the failure of those banks.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill, entitled, An act for the incorporation of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, entitled, "will not pass."

Also, the resolution in favour of Lydia Brown and Ann Hill, of Saint Mary's county, legal representatives of Richard Hill, a soldier of the revolutionary war:

Also, the resolution in favour of Richard Coe, of Prince George's county, a soldier of the revolution; severally endorsed "assented to" ordered to be engrossed.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act for the relief of the widow, heirs and devisees of Stephen Raphael, the elder.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to auth-

orise Nathaniel Appleby, of the town of Worcester county, to sue and determine his cause of action against the state.

Mr. Teakle, chairman of the committee on internal improvement, reported a bill, entitled, An act to amend the constitution of the state, so as to provide for the incorporation of the several banks in the city of Baltimore in which the state holds stock, for the years 1828, 29, 30 and 31.

Also the resolution relating to the obstructions in the Susquehanna river; endorsed "assented to."

On motion by Mr. Teakle,

Ordered, That the treasurer of the Western Shore, be required to report to this house, the rates of dividend paid by the several banks of the city of Baltimore in which the state holds stock, for the years 1828, 29, 30 and 31.

By order, G. G. Brown, Clerk.

On the question being put, shall the bill pass, it was determined in the negative.

The house adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, February 13th, 1832.

The house met. Present the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

The bill, entitled, A further additional supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act for the incorporation of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and severally endorsed "will pass," was taken up for consideration, and read the second time and passed.

Mr. Laurenson submitted the following message:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We hereby return the bill, entitled, An act for the incorporation of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and severally endorsed "will pass,"

and request that your honourable body will reconsider and pass the same.

By order,

G. G. Brown, Clerk.

On the question being put, shall the bill pass, it was determined in the negative.

The house adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, February 13th, 1832.

The house met. Present the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

The bill, entitled, A further additional supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act for the incorporation of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and severally endorsed "will pass,"

was taken up for consideration.

The house took up for consideration, the bill reported by Mr. Hunt, entitled, An act to reduce into one, the several acts of assembly respecting elections and to regulate such elections.

W. H. Fitzhugh, Esq., presented a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the United States Insurance Company of Baltimore, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and was ordered to be engrossed.

And, delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the Senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the United States Insurance Company of Baltimore:

Also, a bill, entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, and for other purposes.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from William H. Fitzhugh, Esq. resigning his seat as a member of the house; which was read, and is as follows.

Annapolis, February 13th, 1832.

Honorable Benjamin L. Ganis,

Speaker, pro tempore of the House of Delegates.

Sir,—In consequence of the death of the Sheriff of Washington county, I have been commissioned, as second Sheriff on the return to fill the vacancy. And as I purpose occupying the station, I hereby notify you of my resignation of my seat in the House of Delegates of Maryland, as a step preliminary to my entering on the duties of the office.

With high considerations of respect,

I remain, &c.

W. H. FITZHUGH.

On motion by Mr. Brookhart,

Ordered, That the Speaker of the House of Delegates be requested to issue a warrant to the Sheriff of Washington county, for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William H. Fitzhugh, Esq.

A warrant of election was accordingly issued, signed by the speaker and clerk, and transmitted to the Sheriff of Washington county.

The bill reported by Mr. Richardson, entitled, An act to authorize the executors of the last will and testament of William N. Ritchie, deceased, to bring into the state of Maryland, certain slaves, was taken up for consideration.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Said bill was amended, by adding at the end thereof, the following proviso: "Provided, if the said negroes shall refuse to go to Liberia, they shall be sold out of this state as slaves for life."

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

The bill reported by Mr. Holmes, to provide for the building a bridge over the Great Falls of Gunpowder, at or near to Jessop's Mill, in Baltimore county;

The bill reported by Mr. McKinstry, entitled, A further supplement to the act, to authorize the laying out and opening a road through Frederick, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties;

The bill reported by Mr. Carmichael, to enable John Cummins, of the State of Delaware, to remove a negro out of this state, in whom he possesses an unexpired term.

Were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, to incorporate Emmitsburg, in Frederick county.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the trustees of the Valley School House, in Frederick county.

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

## Maryland Gazette.

### ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, February 16, 1832.

### CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

#### CITY COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Feb. 11, 1832.

At a special meeting of the Corporation held this day, at the City Hall, the following members appeared at the Board—

Dennis Claude, Esq. Mayor.

Jno. W. Watkins, Esq. Recorder.

Nicholas Brewer, Dr. J. B. Wells, and

Jeremiah Hughes, Esquires, Aldermen.

Philip Clayton, Edward Dubois, D. T. Hyde, J. L. Boyd and W. G. Tuck, Esq's. Common Council-men.

On motion of Mr. Dubois, the proceedings of the last meeting were read.

On motion of Dr. Wells, the following preamble and resolutions were read the first, by special order the second time, and assented to.

By the Corporation of Annapolis,

February 11, 1832.

Whereas, arrangements have been made by the General Assembly of Maryland (now in session in this city) to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the consummate general, statesman and patriot; one of the founders of the American republic; the first President of the federal government, and one of the few who have been great without being criminal—therefore,

Resolved by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the City of Annapolis, That it be recommended to the citizens, to unite in the festivities of the day, and to set in concert with the arrangements made by the members of the legislature—were sent to the senate.

Mr. Brewer presented the petition of William Eaton, of the city of Annapolis, praying to be refunded money paid into the treasury.

Mr. Thomas of Cecil, presented five medals from the citizens of Cecil county, in answer to the memorial for a repeal of the

Also resolved, That the day be set apart

for the celebration of the birth of George Washington, counter to the position of sundry citizens, for violating their rights in said city. Also, presented a memorial signed by upwards of fifty hundred persons, residing in the western section of the city of Baltimore, praying the passage of an act to incorporate the Mechanics Building Fund Society.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the treasurer of the Western Shore, in obedience to an order of the house, relative to the amount of capital upon which the City Bank of Baltimore, the Cumberland Bank of Allegany, and the Conococheague bank, paid the school tax, before the failure of those banks.

On motion by Mr. Kent:

Ordered, That the committee on pensions

and revolutionary claims, inquire into the

exceedency of allowing a pension to Sarah

Smith, widow of John Smith, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, a soldier of the revolu-

tional war.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Ordered, That the committee on pensions

and revolutionary claims, inquire into the

exceedency of allowing a pension to Sarah

Smith, widow of John Smith, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, a soldier of the revolu-

tional war.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Ordered, That the committee on pensions

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Smith, widow of John Smith, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, a soldier of the revolu-

tional war.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

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On motion by Mr. Johnson,

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On motion by Mr. Johnson,

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On motion by Mr. Johnson,

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tional war.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

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On motion by Mr. Johnson,

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Smith, widow of John Smith, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, a soldier of the revolu-

From Poetry. Vol. I  
CONSTITUTION.

A lover with his love, who  
To possibly thinking of none;  
A garment which is to come,  
It likely enough have been worn  
A simple life—no greater happiness  
May shortly swallow a man;  
And, in particular, they who are "safe,"  
May possibly wish to get in;

A lady when drowsing for church,  
May perhaps have a thought of this earth;  
A lover, when left in the lurch,  
With mudin may batter your mirth;  
A lawyer, who flings it at you,  
May be moved by some deeper presence;  
And a man who is keeping calm he,  
Is in a state of most painful suspense,

NATIONAL CALAMITIES.

Of the numerous and varied pestilences which have assailed mankind in every quarter of the known world, from the earliest account, traditional or recorded, none have been more overwhelmingly destructive to the human race than the plague. Of the primary source of this malady, nothing satisfactory is known. That it is a disease of the remotest antiquity cannot be doubted—inasmuch as it is noticed successively by the Romans and Arabians, and through all the subsequent records of nations down to the present day.

The earliest Jewish history in the Pentateuch indisputably proves its existence, where allusion is made to it under the sign of the Hebrew word *Deber*. Egypt would appear to be the place whence the Jews imagined the pestilence to have emanated. Thucydides describes the prevalence of the plague at Athens—which was reigned in the much admired account given by Lucretius. About the middle of the second century of the Christian era, Rome was visited by a severe plague, which in all probability, was introduced to the capital by the army of Lucius Vetus, on his return from Parthia. Galen notices the plague in his writings. On the authority of Eusebius, we name A. D. 302, as the period of the Syrian plague, which was so mortal during its prevalence. In the year 540, during the reign of Justinian, a severe and extensive pestilence ranged over the greater part of Europe and Asia for half a century.

The earliest authentic visitation in Britain of this disease, is that described in the year 430. The last time it ranged as an epidemic, was in the ever memorable years 1664-'5. It fortunately has not existed in Britain since 1679; and in Edinburgh not subsequent to 1645; from which period it commenced a sweeping tour of havoc throughout the continent of Europe. It reached Aleppo in 1680, remaining for three years; at London it appeared in 1685. Goldsworthy mentions it having prevailed at Danzig, in 1700. It reached Provence in 1720, and in 1771, Moscow was infected from communication with the Turkish army. Smyrna was nearly devastated in 1784, and Grand Cairo in 1798. The plague broke out in the Indian army during the expedition in 1801. The British camp was attacked with plague while in Egypt. Of those seized of the French army under Napoleon, at the battle of the pyramids, only one in five recovered, whereas 361 only died of the English army during the two years—a fact which shows the superiority of British practice. The plague now reached, in 1815, the little rock of Malta.—Noya in 1815, and Smyrna in 1814.

The mortality was dreadful. At Moscow 1200 are reported to have fallen, victims in twelve hours. In Athens and London the dead were too numerous for interment.

Evelyn, in his Calendarium, under date of September 7, says—"Near 10,000 now die weekly; however, I went all along the city and suburbs from Kent street to St. James', a dismal passage and dangerous, to see so many coffins exposed in the streets thin of people, shops shut up, and all in mournful silence, as not knowing whose turn it might be next."

At Grand Cairo, the annual mortality averaged 7000. It would seem an established fact, that this malady cannot engender an active miseria, should the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere be above 80 degrees of Fahrenheit, nor under 60.

The next national visitation is that of small pox. We cannot tell when it appeared in the world, neither can we affirm that it was known to the Greeks, or Romans. Certain we are that it was observed in Asia and China for an incalculable period before its appearance in Britain. We can trace its course from China to India—thence to Arabia Felix, and the triumph of the Saracens arms brought it to the Levant, whence it was disseminated to Spain, Sicily, Africa, and by the merchant ships brought back to Europe.

This scourge, in point of mortality, rivalled the plague, diffusing itself insidiously every where. The humble and industrious inmates of the cot of the hind—and the princely and indolent inhabitants of the palace of Kings, were equally and impartially assailed by the deforming ravages of this frightful disease. In fifty years alone no fewer than eleven illustrious individuals of the Imperial House of Austria fell victims to this visitation.

The Yellow Fever in the West India islands; the Bubonic fever and the endemic of Malaga; all contribute to the destruction of the human race. At Besas, air of nature so pestiferous blows from the coast, which meeting with a horribly offensive emanation, which rushes from the southeast upon

the land, and the inhabitants of the town were smitten with the plague. The pestilence was communicated to the Indians by the magic hand of an invisible agent. At Cadiz, a pestilence of the name of plague appeared in 1780; the air, from its stagnant water became so vitiated, that its noxious qualities affected even animals! Canary birds died, blood issuing from their bills, and in the neighbouring towns which were afterwards infected, not a sparrow was to be seen!

We now proceed to cholera, the last dreadful pestilence in our catalogue of great national calamities. As to the early history of this disease, there is also much uncertainty and contradiction. Bononia supposes that it was known to the Greeks. Homer describes a disease exactly like the cholera, which was prevalent in 1774. The medical Hindoo writers are said to have described it, and particularly the renowned Dharmawat, the Hindoo Esculapius.

The following has been its progress:—In 1769, at Ambore Valley; and at Arcot it appeared in 1781. At Mauritius in 1788. It reached the presidency of Madras in 1782. Vellore in 1787, and in 18 years thereafter, it spread to Trincomalee. It appeared in India in 1807, in shape so unquestionable, that it was regarded as a new disease. At Jessor, (100 miles N. E. of Calcutta,) it raged most furiously, visiting and ravaging in its course, the population of Benares, Alahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, &c. travelling as by a chain of posts. It now reached the grand army, and devastated the Deccan.—Spreading to Poona, and crossing to Salsette, it arrived at Bombay in September 1818, exactly twelve months after its appearance at Calcutta. It reached the Persian Gulf in 1821, and in 1823, it prevailed at Ashachan, which proves that Europe was then closely threatened. Mr. Cornish, in a communication from Persia in 1824, made the following prediction:—"I much fear it will extend to Europe, where the crowded cities and great population will make it more severely felt than in the scattered cities and scanty population of Persia."

It has passed over 90 degrees longitude, and 85 degrees latitude; crossing the equator to the boundary line of southern tropics, and from the Northern tropic to the Temperate Zone. Of its remote cause we know nothing; it seems to give the lie to all our known laws of contagion—spreading in India in the teeth of the most powerful monsoons. And now Mr. Cornish's prediction is verified; it has visited Europe. At Moscow, out of a population of 300,000, in forty-two days there were 4,310 cases; out of that number only 671 cases recovered, and 2,340 died. At St. Petersburg, out of a population of 350,000, 7,767 were attacked in the first thirty-two days, and 3,972 died; and only 2,283 recovered. It raged for some time in Vienna, then again appeared at St. Petersburg, and at length reached Hamburg; thus leaving the German ocean as the only barrier to the contagion in Great Britain. The results of its progress hitherto, too fully attest the utter insufficiency of sanitary cords in checking this dreadful pestilence.

English paper.

NFGRO TEA-TABLE CHAT.  
Miss Dins, you no habba some Cream in do Teat? No, Sir.—The flavourality of do cream distract the octangular taste ob do tea and renders it quite obcoo.

Sartainly, sartainly, miss, dat being owing to the imprecity of man having riven to such a hife of natr, its almost onposible to disinfone him.

From the London Morning Herald, Dec. 6.  
THE BURKITES.

CONFESSON OF THE MURDERERS.

By the great kindness of Mr. Sheriff Pime, Mr. Under-Sheriff Ellis, and Mr. Wontner, we are enabled to give the following exact copies from the original confessions of the prisoners, Bishop and Williams:

"NEWCASTLE, Dec. 4, 1831.  
"I, John Bishop, do hereby declare and confess that the boy supposed to be the Italian boy, was a Lincolnshire boy. I and Williams took him to my house about half past ten o'clock, on the Thursday night, the 3d of November from the Bell, in Smithfield. He walked home with us. Williams promised to give him some work. Williams went with him from the Bell to the Old Bailey watering house, whilst I went to the Fortune of War, Williams came from the Old Bailey watering house to the Fortune of War for me, leaving the boy standing at the corner of the court by the watering-house in the Old Bailey. I went directly with Williams to the boy, and we walked them all three to the Nova Scotia gardens, taking a pint of stout at a public house near Holloway lane, Shoreditch, on our way, of which we gave the boy a part. We only staid just to drink it, and walked on to my house, where we arrived at about 11 o'clock.

My wife and children and Mrs. Williams were not gone to bed, so we put him in the privy, and told him to wait there for us.—Williams went in and told them to go to bed, and I staid in the garden. Williams, come out directly, and we both walked out of the garden a little way to give time for the family to get into bed; we returned in about ten minutes at a quarter of an hour, and listened outside of the window to ascertain whether the family were gone to bed. All was quiet, and we then went to the boy in the privy and took him into the houses, we lighted a candle and gave the boy some bread and cheese, and after he had eaten, we gave him a cup full of

laudanum. The boy drank the contents of the cup directly in two draughts, and afterwards a little beer. In about 10 minutes he fell asleep on the chair on which he sat, and I removed him from the chair to the floor, and laid him on his side. We then went out and left him there. We had a quarton of gin and a pint of beer at the Feathers, near Shoreditch chace, and then went home again, having been away from the boy about 20 minutes.

We found him asleep as we had left him. We took him directly—asleep and insensible—into the garden, and tied a cord to his feet, to enable us to pull him up by, and I then took him in my arms, and let him slide from them headlong into the well in the garden, whilst Williams held the cord to prevent the body going altogether too low in the well. He was nearly wholly in the water of the well—his feet just above the surface.—Williams fastened the other end of the cord round the paling, to prevent the body getting beyond our reach. The boy struggled a little with his arms and legs in the water, and the water bubbled for a minute. We waited till these symptoms were past, and then went in doors, and afterwards I think we went out, and walked down Shoreditch to occupy the time, and in about three-quarters of an hour we returned and took him out of the well, by pulling him by the cord attached to his feet; we undressed him in the paved yard, rolled his clothes up, and buried them where they were found by the witness who produced them. We carried the boy into the wash-house, laid him on the floor, and covered him with a bag. We left him there, and went and had some coffee in Old street road, and then (a little before two in the morning of Friday,) went back to my house. We immediately doubled the body up and put it into a box, which we corded so that nobody might open it to see what was in it; and went again and had some more coffee at the same place in Old street road, where we staid a little while, and then went home to bed, both in the same house, and to our own beds as usual. We slept till about ten o'clock on Friday morning, when we got up—tore breakfast together with the family, and then went both of us to Smithfield, to the Fortune of War. We had something to eat and drink there; and after we had been there about half an hour, May came in.

[The parties subsequently returned to Bishop's house, and the narrative then proceeds:]

We went into the wash-house, where I uncorded the trunk and showed May the body. He asked, "how are the teeth?" I said I had not looked at them. Williams went and fetched a bradawl from the house, and May took it and forced the teeth out. It is the constant practice to take the teeth out first, because, if the body be lost, the teeth are saved. After the teeth were taken out, we put the body in a bag and took it to the chariot. May and I carried the body, and Williams got first into the coach, and then assisted in pulling the body in.

[The party finally arrived with the body at King's College, where they offered it for sale, but suspicious having been excited that the boy had not come fairly to his death, they were detained until police officers were sent for. They were arrested, and afterwards underwent trial, as detailed in Saturday's American. Bishop makes the following confession in relation to other murders committed by him and Williams.]

I declare this statement is all true, and that it contains all the facts as far as I can recollect. May knew nothing of the murder, and I do not believe that he suspected that I had got the body except in the usual way, and after the death of it. I always told him that I got it from the ground, and he never knew to the contrary until I confessed to Mr. Williams, since the trial. I have known May as a body snatcher for four or five years, but I do not believe he ever obtained a body except in the common course of men in that calling, by stealing from the graves. I also confess that I and Williams were concerned in the murder of a female, whom I believe to have been since discovered to be Fanny Pigburn, on or about the 9th of October last. I and Williams saw her sitting about 11 o'clock at night on the step of a door in Shoreditch, near the church. She had a child four or five years old with her on her lap. I asked why she was sitting there. She said she had no home to go to, for her landlord had turned her out into the street. I told her that she might go home with us, and sit by the fire all night; she said she would go with us, and she walked with us to my house in Nova Scotia gardens, carrying her child with her.

When we got there we found the family abed, and we took the woman in and lighted a fire, by which we all went down together. I went out for beer, and we all took of beer and rum, (I had brought the rum from Smithfield in my pocket,) the woman and her child laid down on some dirty linen on the floor, and I and Williams went to bed. About 6 o'clock next morning, I and Williams told her to go away, and to meet us at the London Apprentice, in Old street road, at one o'clock; this was before our families were up; she met us again at one o'clock at the London Apprentice, without her child, we gave her some half pence and beer, and desired her to meet us again at 10 o'clock at night, at the same place; after this we bought rum and laudanum at different places, and at 10 o'clock we met the woman again at the London Apprentice, she had no child with her; we drank three pints of beer between us there, and staid there about an hour. We should have staid there longer, but an old man came in, whom the woman said she knew,

and everybody went away.

We had no light.

Williams stepped out into the garden with the rum and laudanum which I had handed to him; they broke mixed them together in a half pint bottle, and came into the house to me and the woman, and gave her the bottle to drink. She drank the whole at two or three draughts, there was a quarton of rum, and about half a pint of laudanum; she sat down on the step between two rooms in the house, and went off to sleep in about ten minutes. She was falling back; I caught her to save her fall, and she laid back on the floor. Then Williams and I went to a public house, got something to drink, and in about half an hour came back to the woman. We took her cloak off, tied a cord to her feet, carried her to the well in the garden, and thrust her into it headlong; she struggled very little afterward, and the water bubbled a little at the top.—We fastened the chord to the paling to prevent her going down beyond our reach, and left her, and took a walk to Shoreditch and back in half an hour.—We left the woman in the well for this length of time, that the rum and laudanum might run out of the body at the mouth. On our return we took her out of the well, cut her clothes off, put them down the privy of the empty house, carried the body into the wash house of my own house, where we doubled it up, and put into a hair box which we corded, and left it there.

[The boy was disposed of at St. Thomas's Hospital for eight guineas].

I never saw the woman's child after the first time before mentioned. She said she had left the child with a person she had taken some of her things to, before her landlord took her goods. The woman murdered did not tell us her name; she said her age was 35, I think, and that her husband, before he died, was a cabinet maker. She was thin, rather tall, and very much marked with the small pox. I also confess the murder of a boy who told us his name was Cunningham. It was a fortnight after the murder of the woman. I and Williams found him sleeping about 11 or 12 o'clock at night, on Friday, the 21st of Oct. as I think, under the pig boards in the pig market in Smithfield. Williams awoke him and asked him to come along with him (Williams) and the boy walked with Williams and me to my house in Nova Scotia gardens. We took him into my house, and gave him some warm beer, sweetened with sugar, with rum and laudanum in it. He drank two or three cups full, and then fell asleep in a little chair belonging to one of my children. We laid him on the floor, and went out for a little while and got something to drink, and then returned, carried the boy to the well, and threw him into it, in the same way as we had served the other boy and the woman. He died instantly in the well, and we left him there a little while, to give time for the mixtures we had given him to run out of the body.

We then took the body from the well, took off the clothes in the garden, and buried them there. The body we carried into the wash house, and put it into the same box and left it there till the next evening, when we got a porter to carry it with us to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where I sold it to Mr. Smith for eight guineas. This boy was about 10 or 11 years old, said his mother lived in Kent street, and that he had not been home for a twelve-month and better.

I know nothing of any Italian boy, and was never concerned in, or knew of the murder of such a boy. Until the transactions before set forth I never was concerned in obtaining a subject by detraction of the living. I have followed the course of obtaining a livelihood as a body-snatcher for twelve years, and have obtained and sold, I think, from 500 to 1000 bodies; but I declare before God that they were all obtained after death, and that, with the above exceptions, I am ignorant of any murderer for that or any other purpose.

JOHN BISHOP."

Witness, Robert Ellis, Under-Sheriff.

Besides the foregoing statement, Bishop and Williams, just before going to execution, confessed that they had attempted to murder two men by giving them laudanum, but the dose having failed in both instances they escaped.

VALUABLE PUBLIC PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the commissioners of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the Indian Landing near the head of Severn River, on Wednesday the 20th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, the public Ware house and Lot on which said house stands, also tobacco screw and the scales, and weights belonging to said house.

And on Thursday the first day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, I will offer at Beard's Point on South River, to the highest bidder, the public Ware house and Lot of ground on which said house stands. There are also several small houses on the lot that will be sold with it, also a tobacco screw and scales and weights.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers giving bond with sufficient security payable in twelve months with legal interest, from the day of sale, for the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a good and sufficient deed.

LEONARD IGLEHART,  
Feb. 8. Commissioner.

Jan. 26.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

Jan. 26.

JOHN WOOD, C.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JONAS GREEN,  
11 South Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## TO RENT.

A large BRICK HOUSE and LOT,  
situated on Green Street, formerly  
owned by Mr. Bruce B. Brewer,  
Town Tenant the rent will be low. Also,  
the OFFICE in West street, between the offices  
of Alexander Randall and J. H. Nicholson.  
Requires. The rent of the latter property is  
fixed at \$30 per annum.

R. I. JONES.

Jan. 26.

MILITARY  
BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

The subscriber wishes to purchase military  
bounty lands, for which a liberal price will be  
paid. The necessary forms to obtain the war  
rants from government will be furnished. Any  
communications by mail, post paid, will be  
promptly attended to.

ISAAC HOLLAND.

Jan. 26.

## G. I. GRAMMER, JR.

RESPECTFULLY notifies his friends and  
the public, that he has just opened, at the  
residence of his father, nearly opposite the  
large brick building, formerly occupied as a  
Boarding House by Mrs. Robinson.

A choice and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,  
which he will be happy to dispose of on rea-  
sonable terms, for Cash.

Dec. 15.

## A TEACHER WANTED.

THE board of trustees to Primary School  
district, No. 1, in Anne Arundel county,  
will employ a TEACHER in the present year,  
under the requisites of the several acts of as-  
sembly governing Primary Schools. The  
board will also require testimonials of strict  
temperate habits, in a Teacher to be employ-  
ed. Address to the board of trustees to Pri-  
mary School, No. 1, Friendship, A. A. county,  
Md. By order of the board.

JOHN WOOD, Cirk.

Jan. 26.

## PRIME FALL &amp; WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR.

## MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just received a large and handsome as-  
sortment of FALL and WINTER  
GOODS, all of the latest importations, among  
which are

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioner for Anne Arundel coun-  
ty, will meet at the Court house, on Mon-  
day the 15th day of March next, for the pur-  
pose of ascertaining the expenses of the coun-  
ty, and laying the levy.

By order,

JOSHUA W. MARRIOTT, Cirk.

Feb. 2.

## Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY certify that Richard Cowman,  
Km. of the city of Annapolis, brought  
before me, as a stray, a small

## RED COW.

about six years old, having a young calf.  
The cow has no marks except a piece apparent-  
ly torn from the left ear, by the bite of a dog.  
Given under my hand, one of the justices of  
the peace of the state of Maryland, in and for  
Anne Arundel county, this 23d day of Janu-  
ary, 1832.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

The owner of the above described Cow is  
requested to come forward, prove property,  
pay charges, and take her away.

RICHARD J. COWMAN.

Jan. 26.

## Maryland, Anne Arundel County,

I HEREBY certify that Thomas H. Maner,  
of said county, brought before me, as a stray,  
trespassing on his enclosure, a  
bright bay

## HOUSE COLT.

with a white blaze on his face, the white run-  
ning down on his upper lip, and his right hind  
foot white, appearing as if he would be two  
years old next spring, with a long tail.

Given under the hand of me, one of the jus-  
tices of the peace in and for said county, this  
4th day of January, 1832.

N. D. WARFIELD, of Bel.

The owner of the above described Stray,  
is requested to come forward, prove property,  
pay charges and take him away.

THO'S H. McHEESE near Cooksville, Md.

Jan. 19, 1832.

## PORTER'S TAVERN.

## FOR SALE.

BY virtue of two decrees of the High Court  
of Chancery, the one in which Micha  
Lloyd was complainant, and the heirs of Na-  
thanael Porter were defendants; the other where  
Dose H. Hunter and Jane his wife, were com-  
plainants, and Micha Lloyd and the heirs of  
Nathanael Porter were defendants, the subscriber,  
as trustee, will offer at public sale on the pre-  
mises, (if fair, if not the next fair day ther-  
after,) on Thursday the 1st day of March next,  
at 12 o'clock, M., that long established and  
well known Tavern called

## PORTER'S TAVERN.

and part of a Tract of Land mortgaged by the  
said Nathan Porter in his life to the said Mi-  
cha Lloyd, being part of a tract of land call-  
ed

DORSEY'S SEARCH EN-  
LARGED.

containing One hundred and twelve ACRES,  
more or less, situated in Anne Arundel county  
and on the main road leading from Ellicott's  
Mill to Stell's Bridge, commonly called the  
Montgomery Road. As a place of public re-  
sort and business it is almost unequalled, being  
about 14 miles from Baltimore, 2½ from Wash-  
ington, 50 from Annapolis, between 4 and 5  
from Ellicott's Mill, and 2 or 3 from Oakland  
Mill, and is the place of voting for the 5th elec-  
tion district of said county. The neighbour-  
hood is healthy and most respectable. This  
land is well watered, with about 20 acres of  
good meadow. The buildings consist of a one  
two story Stone House and Kitchen,  
large, commodious and comfortable, with a large and dry cel-  
lar, a good Barn, and Stable for 18 horses,  
a threshing floor and sheds for the accommoda-  
tion of travellers. A Wheelwright shop, a Black-  
smith's shop, a pump of good water which  
communicates with a cool and fine dairy, an  
ice house, and smoke house, and a large young  
thriving apple orchard of selected fruit. At  
the same time and place will be offered another  
piece or parcel of land called

## CLOTHES CASSIMERES, &amp;

## VESTINGS,

All of which he will sell very low, and make  
up at the shortest notice, and in the BEST  
MANER.

Sept. 29.

VALUABLE PUBLIC PRO-  
PERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the commis-  
sioners of Anne Arundel county, the sub-  
scriber will offer at public sale at the Indian  
Landing near the head of Severn River, on  
Wednesday the 29th day of February next, at  
12 o'clock M., a fair, if not the next fair day  
therafter, Sunday excepted, the public Ware-  
house and Lot on which said house stands, al-  
so a tobacco screw and the scales and weights  
belonging to said house.

And on Thursday the first day of March  
next, at 12 o'clock M., if fair, if not, the first  
day thereafter, Sunday excepted, I will of-  
fer at public sale, subject to the highest bidder, the public Warehouse and Lot  
of ground on which said house stands. There  
are also several small houses on the lot  
which will be sold with it, also a tobacco screw and  
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## TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers giving bond with  
sufficient security, payable in twelve months  
from the day of sale, and on the  
payment of the purchase money, the sub-  
scriber is authorized to execute a deed and  
mortgage.

LEONARD KELLY, Esq.,  
Commissioner.

Feb. 2.

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## PORT

sum of money incurred and paid by the state.

The motion by Mr. Stewart of Queen Anne's, to establish a committee to inspect the establishment of banks in the city of Baltimore, and have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The speaker laid before the house, a communication from the treasurer of the western shore, in obedience to an order of the house, enclosing transcripts of the returns of the condition of the several banks in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Stewart presented the report of the commissioners of primary schools for Anne Arundel county.

Mr. Handy submitted the following preamble and resolution—

Whereas, it is consistent with the genius of our institutions, and repugnant to that generous and liberal spirit which has heretofore characterized our state, that any public servant should incur responsibility, and be subject to labour without receiving an adequate compensation; and whereas, by a resolution of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1829, the books and papers of the late Auditor General's office, were transferred from the clerk of the council to the register of the land office of the western shore, and he is required by said resolution to give information, &c. to those who may be by way concerned therein, without making him any compensation for the same—Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the register of the land office of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorized to charge and receive for any information or certificates which he has heretofore given or made out, or may hereafter give or make out, for any person or persons interested in the books and papers committed to his care, the same compensation as he is entitled to by law for similar services in the land office, to be placed on the journal of accounts, and paid by the state.

Which was read.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Frederick county into twelve election districts, and for other purposes.

Also, the bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, to provide for the purchase of office papers belonging to the surveyor's office, of Frederick county, and to repeal an act therein mentioned.

Several engrossed, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of lumber in the city of Baltimore, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendment," which amendment was read the first and second time by special order, "assented to," and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Also, a bill, for the relief of Allen Thomas, of Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Hood from the committee to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, An act for the relief of Allen Thomas, of Anne-Arundel county, reported favorably thereon.

Which was read.

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

On motion by Mr. Brookhart.

The house took up for consideration the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill entitled, An act to incorporate Baer's Chemical Works of Baltimore.

The said amendments were then read, the second time, severally assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Lantz.

The house took up for consideration the bill reported by Mr. Swan, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to be styled The Allegany Coal Mine Rail Road Company. The said bill was then read the second time, amended, and passed.

The house then proceeded to consider the second order of the day, being the bill reported by Mr. Johnson, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, for the promotion of internal improvement.

The said bill was then read the second time, and passed.—yeas 56, nays 10.

The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, February 17, 1830.

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

Mr. Laurenson presented the memorial of Rebecca Wood, of the city of Baltimore, praying for a divorce.

Mr. Ely presented the petition of Lewis Hunt, of Baltimore county, praying for the passage of an act to change his name.

Mr. Carmichael presented the petition of sundry citizens of Queen Anne's county, praying the passage of an act to incorporate a company under the name of the Queen's Town Creek Company.

Mr. Sutton presented the petition of sundry citizens of Harford county, praying that William Hughes, and Eleanor his wife, may be placed on pension list of said county.

And, Mr. Holliman presented the petition of Elizabeth Pope, and William C. Drury, of Washington county, praying the passage of an act for the sale of the real estate there mentioned.

Mr. Jones, of Caroline, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorise the justices of the orphans' court for Caroline county, to appoint their clerks.

On motion by Mr. Thomas, of Queen Anne's.

Ordered, That the committee on inspections inquire into the expediency of reducing the standard of the weight of wheat in this state, and have leave to report to this house by bill or otherwise.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Ordered, That the committee on internal improvement, to whom has been referred the bill to regulate the internal improvement of the state, be directed to report on the same.

The clerk of the senate delivered to the committee, to support the cause of the objects of mollification in question, and of further applying the resources of the state, in such works of intercommunication, as may be deemed to comport with sound policy, in reference to the due improvement of the general welfare.

Mr. Kent reported a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of Mary Pearce, of Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Handy submitted the following preamble and resolution—

Whereas, it is consistent with the genius of our institutions, and repugnant to that generous and liberal spirit which has heretofore characterized our state, that any public servant should incur responsibility, and be subject to labour without receiving an adequate compensation; and whereas, by a resolution of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1829, the books and papers of the late Auditor General's office, were transferred from the clerk of the council to the register of the land office of the western shore, and he is required by said resolution to give information, &c. to those who may be by way concerned therein, without making him any compensation for the same—Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the register of the land office of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorized to charge and receive for any information or certificates which he has heretofore given or made out, or may hereafter give or make out, for any person or persons interested in the books and papers committed to his care, the same compensation as he is entitled to by law for similar services in the land office, to be placed on the journal of accounts, and paid by the state.

Which was read.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Frederick county into twelve election districts, and for other purposes.

Also, the bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, to provide for the purchase of office papers belonging to the surveyor's office, of Frederick county, and to repeal an act therein mentioned.

Several engrossed, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of lumber in the city of Baltimore, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendment," which amendment was read the first and second time by special order, "assented to," and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the resolution relating to postages paid or chargeable to members of the legislature.

Also the resolutions in favour of Robinson Savage, Jr., the heirs of Benjamin Howard, deceased, Sarah Auld, widow of Daniel Auld, the heirs of George Ireland, deceased, John Jacob and Thomas Burchenal and Martha Hardcastle, severally endorsed, "assented to," ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Johnson.

The house took up for consideration the bill reported by him, as chairman of the committee on internal improvement, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Port Deposit Rail Road Company.

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

Messieurs Wilson, of Montgomery, and Brown, of Queen Anne's, of the joint committee, appointed on the part of this house, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and to invite his attendance in the senate chamber this evening, for the purpose of signing and sealing such of the engrossed bills, passed at the present session, reported that said committee had discharged the duties assigned them, and that the Governor gave an answer, that he would accordingly attend in the senate chamber at the time appointed, for the purpose above mentioned.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the building over the Great Falls of Gunpowder, at or near Jessop's Mill, in Baltimore county, endorsed, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed:

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Millington and Smyrna rail road company, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were severally read the first and second time by special order, severally assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed:

And the bill, entitled, A further additional supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act to establish orphans' courts in the several counties of this state, passed at February session, 1777, endorsed, "will not pass."

The house then adjourned until 4 o'clock, Post Meridian.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

The house met.

The clerk of the senate delivered the engrossed bills from No. 13 to No. 17 inclusive, and from No. 53 to No. 53 inclusive, severally endorsed, "read and assented to," which were read, assented to, and returned to the senate.

The engrossed bills from No. 1 to No. 12 inclusive, and from No. 18 to No. 64 inclusive, were read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returned the said bills, severally endorsed, "read and assented to."

A deputation from the senate being announced, Messrs. Claude and Chapman, members of that body, appeared within the bar of the house, and informed the speaker, that his excellency the governor, was attending in the senate chamber, and requested the attendance of this house to see him sign and seal the laws.

Ordered, That the committee on internal improvement, to whom has been referred the bill to regulate the internal improvement of the state, be directed to report on the same.

5. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the benefit of Asiel Hussey and others.

6. An act to revise and continue in full force, an act, entitled, "an act to preserve the sidewalks in Baltimore, Frederick county," passed December session, 1829, chapter 2.

7. An act to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners, and extend the time for making a road in Baltimore county.

8. An act to provide for the revision of territorial jurisdiction at Hooper's or Barren Island, Dorchester county, and at Sharp's Island, in Talbot county, for the erection of Light Houses thereon by the Government of the United States.

9. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the benefit of M. A. Kingold and children.

10. An act to erect a new bridge over Great Choptank River, at Greensborough, in Caroline county.

11. An act to extend the time for taking the bond of the Sheriff of Calvert county.

12. An act to authorize Dr. William J. McElheny, of Harford county, to hire out certain negroes.

13. An act to authorize John Kinger, Henry Herring and Solomon Sailor, trustees, named in a certain deed from John Wampler, or their successors, to build a suitable house on the lot therein conveyed, for the residence and accommodation of a teacher.

14. An act for the relief of John Norris and Caleb Pine, of Harford county.

15. A supplement to the act, entitled, "an act relating to Crownell's bridge in Baltimore county."

16. An act extending the time for taking the bond of the Sheriff of Somerset county.

17. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, "an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Choptank river, at or near Dovers Ferry.

18. An act to make valid and confirm the proceedings of John Allen, as a justice of the peace for Somerset county.

19. An act to make valid and confirm the proceedings of Elijah Nelson, as a justice of the peace of Worcester county.

20. An act to amend the Charter of the city of Annapolis, and to exempt the property in the said city belonging to the corporation thereof, from the payment of county taxes.

21. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for electing commissioners for Harford county, and prescribing their powers and duties, passed at December session 1827.

22. An act supplementary to an act to provide for the payment of jurors of Harford county, passed at December session 1826, chapter 103.

23. An act for the relief of Sarah Foster, of Frederick county.

24. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Fredericktown Savings' Institution, passed December session 1827, chapter 142.

25. An act for the shutting up of a certain part of Forrest-street extended, in the city of Baltimore.

26. An act to authorize the clerk of Dorchester county to record a deed from Hugh Neild and James Neild, to William Dorsey.

27. An act to provide for building a bridge over the Patapsco Falls, at or near the Thistle Factory.

28. An act to incorporate the Carmelite Sisters of Baltimore.

29. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Frederick County Bank.

30. An act to establish the width of that part of Orleans-street lying east of Canal-street, in the city of Baltimore.

31. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the widening of certain streets near the Washington Monument in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

32. An act to authorize the mayor and city council of Baltimore, to alter the grade of Calvert street in said city.

33. An act to amend the constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

34. An act to authorize the commissioners of Washington county to raise a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

35. An act to provide for the erection of a building for the accommodation of Somerset county.

36. An act for the revaluation and reassessment of the real and personal property in Worcester county.

37. An additional supplement to the act entitled, an act authorising gates to be kept on the public roads in Queen-Anne's county, passed at December session 1829, chapter 107.

38. An act to provide for the erection of a bridge over Antietam creek, on the road leading from Williamsport to Allentown, in Washington county.

39. An act to amend the constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts.

40. An act to amend the constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts.

41. An act for the relief of the heirs and executors, at publication, of the will of John Edelen, chapter 103.

42. An act to repeat an act, entitled, an act to authorise the governor and council to appoint an inspector of Lumber for the villages of Arkheaven in Cecil county, passed at December session 1828, chapter 141.

43. An act to authorize the clerk of Anne-Arundel county to record a deed therein mentioned.

44. An act to authorize the guardian of the heirs of Isaac Mitchell, to convey to Mary P. Mitchell, their right, title and interest in a piece of land therein mentioned.

45. An act to incorporate the Washington Bone Company of Baltimore.

46. An act to authorize the clerk of Harford county to record the deeds there mentioned.

47. An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Washington county.

48. An act for the relief of David Donister of Washington county.

49. An act appointing commissioners to fix on a site for building a bridge over Deer Creek in Harford county, at Del's Ford or Wilson's Mill, or some site between said places, and authorizing a levy not exceeding one thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting the same.

50. An act to authorize the commissioners of Baltimore county to appoint collectors in the cases therein mentioned.

51. An act relating to a certain road in Baltimore county therein mentioned.

52. An act to alter and change the place of holding the election in the second election district of Anne-Arundel county.

53. An act for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of George Chapman, late of Washington county, deceased, and for other persons.

54. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Woodsborough Turnpike Road Company.

55. An act to authorize the levy court of Saint-Mary's county to levy a sum of money to build a court house and offices for the said county.

56. An act to authorize the commissioners of Baltimore county to rebuild a bridge over Herring Run, on the road leading from Baltimore to Belle-Air, on what is called the Belle-Air road.

57. An act to divorce Ann H. Drake, of the city of Baltimore, from her husband Matthew Drake.

58. An act relating to the jail of Baltimore city and county.

59. An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Wheeling transportation company.

60. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering public roads in Baltimore county, passed at December session 1829, chapter 70.

61. An act to provide for the payment of jurors in Baltimore county, without the limits of the city, and for the payment of the judges of the orphans' court of Baltimore county.</p

the bill, entitled, An act to regulate the sale and removal of slaves, and to prohibit the importation of slaves into the state.

The committee of arrangements, having made all necessary preparations, and members and officers of this house, in conjunction with those of the Senate, and his Excellency the Governor, and the members and officers of the executive council, the committee of arrangements, accompanied by other members of the state government, the visitors, faculty, alumni and students of St. John's College, officers of the United States Army and Navy, citizens and strangers, having been duly arranged in solemn procession, conformed to the order of the committee of arrangements, moved with the bier, containing the corpse of John Wilson, Esq., late a member of this house, to the steam-boat Maryland, on board of which the body was placed under the care of the said committee, for the purpose of being conveyed and delivered to his friends in Charles county.

Maryland, Feb. 20th, 1832.

The house met. Present the same members as on Saturday and Sunday. The proceedings of Saturday and Sunday were read.

Mr. Peasek presented the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, detailing the operation and prospects of the corporation, and inviting a further subscription on the part of the state to the common stock of that company.

Mr. Johnson presented the memorial of the Baltimore and Chesapeake Rail-Road Company, praying for a similar advance of the money already subscribed by the state, to that which has been made by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, upon their subscription.

Mr. Wilson, of Cecil, presented the memorial of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, praying the passage of an act to prevent frauds on the revenue of said Canal.

Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying that a charter may be granted to a company to make a rail road from Port Deposit to the Pennsylvania line.

Mr. Johnson presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Middletown, in Frederick county, counter to the petition of sundry citizens of said town, respecting the Middletown Academy.

Mr. Hall presented the petition of the commissioners of Washington county, praying the repeal of the third section of the supplement to the act, to provide for electing commissioners for Washington county, and prescribing their powers and duties.

Mr. Stanbury presented the petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, praying the passage of a law authorising and empowering the commissioners of said county to levy a sum of money for purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Wilson, of Cecil, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying that the commissioners of said county may be directed to levy a sum of money for the building of a bridge over Big Elk River.

Also presented a communication from Capt. French-Glow, Cecil county, relative to his claim for militia services, rendered on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of March last.

The speaker laid before the house a communication enclosing affidavits, relating to the revolutionary services of Levin King, of Somerset county.

Mr. Orrick obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorize the further distribution of the foundation to the Academies and Colleges, within the limits of the several counties of this state so far as the same relates to Caroline county.

Mr. Thomas, of Queen Anne's, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to regulate the election of clerk of the county court, and Register of Wills in Queen Anne's county.

Mr. Nichols obtained leave to bring in a bill, to incorporate the Savings' Institution of Dorchester county.

Mr. Johnson obtained leave to bring in a bill, to alter and improve that part of a road in Frederick county, which lies between Jellicoe and Catoclin Creek.

The motion by Mr. Rogers.

Ordered, That the speaker be requested to issue a warrant to the Sheriff of Charles county, for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Edelen, Esq., a delegate for said county.

A warrant of election was accordingly issued, signed by the speaker, and clerk, and transmitted to the sheriff of Charles county.

Mr. Peasek, from the joint committee on the library, reported a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the making of a map of the state of Maryland, and of each of the counties thereof.

And Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee on internal improvement, reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Cecil county Rail-Road Company.

Which was read.

The bill from the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the United States Insurance Company of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration.

Upon motion by Mr. Ely, said bill was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of the committee of arrangements, the bill, entitled, An act to regulate the sale and removal of slaves, and to prohibit the importation of slaves into the state, was referred to the Committee of Arrangements, and to the joint committee on the library.

The committee of arrangements, having made all necessary preparations, and members and officers of this house, in conjunction with those of the Senate, and his Excellency the Governor, and the members and officers of the executive council, the committee of arrangements, accompanied by other members of the state government, the visitors, faculty, alumni and students of St. John's College, officers of the United States Army and Navy, citizens and strangers, having been duly arranged in solemn procession, conformed to the order of the committee of arrangements, moved with the bier, containing the corpse of John Wilson, Esq., late a member of this house, to the steam-boat Maryland, on board of which the body was placed under the care of the said committee, for the purpose of being conveyed and delivered to his friends in Charles county.

Also the resolution relative to equalizing the donations granted to the academies and schools in the several counties of the state.

Also the resolution in favour of Henry Korn and Moses H. Lourian, severally entitled, "Solemnly assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed."

Also the resolution relative to equalizing the donations granted to the academies and schools in the several counties of the state.

Also the resolution in favour of Henry Korn and Moses H. Lourian, severally entitled, "Solemnly assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed."

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[From the Edinburgh Literary Journal.]

The world is composed of savages,  
And poor human beings their tools,  
Ingenious and simple, however,  
Half knaves and the other half fools.

Devotees of every sect pass away  
(A bottle of beer) may be given,  
Invaluable advice, if you'll give it;  
"Small compliment," called a proud note.

When health's to be sold in a phial,  
We cannot well choose but to buy,  
That is spite of our faith upon trial;

"I found he was ill in my eye.  
He practised a London leech piping,  
Cures ailments, by rubbing the backs  
But his patients, when fairly a-dying,

Begin to suspect he's a quack.

When you find your apparel is wearing,  
How cheaply you may be a bear,  
At the warehouse in Prince's street; bearing  
The large sign of P—g and Co.

But should you believe their pristers,  
Buy ready-made cloths that look well,  
Oh! like Satan's Phœnix's blust'rous rousers,  
You'll find they were made but to sell.

But of all impositions a-going,

The greatest, and wrost to escape,  
Is the one that prevents us from knowing  
A woman's own natural shape.

Young ladies off wed for a carriage,  
But the bargain is not half so bad  
As the youth who is guil'd into marriage,  
By losing his heart to a pad.

Entangled in love's silk meshies,  
With the maid that hath caught him, made  
one—

He fancies the flesh of his flesh is,  
He finds her bone of his bone.

Pensive poets of shipes love the slender,  
I own I'm not partial to such;

But my heart grows exceedingly tender

Wherever, I gaze on the Dutch.

Lean ladies, they are thy provokers,  
So lank and so stiff you would say,  
That their drink was dreckion of pokers,  
Instead of good London bobs.

But I think we are most of us dusters  
On the girl, whether little or big,  
Who sports upon small pretty trotters  
A figure as plump as a pig.

#### ARCHITECTURE.

Under this head a writer it the 35th number of Silliman's Journal of Science, makes the following remarks:

"Place in a village a handsome public mon-

ument, or pillar, or church, and I do not hesi-

tate to say, that all other things being equal,

those villagers will be bound more to one an-

other. Place by another a group of trees,

with a fountain playing in their midst: have

below them tasteful seats, and make it a

place to which experienced age and prattling

infancy will go for company and amusement;

a spot where the villagers will assemble in

the evening for cheerful conversation, and I

venture to say that these people will love their

homes more, and think less of changing, will

improve them more; that they will be wiser;

that their taverns will be less frequented; and

that every good feeling will prevail more am-

ong them, than would have been the case

without. Place in a town or city, a spot with

spreading trees, and pleasant walks between,

a spot which would serve as an agreeable pro-

menade, and the feelings of that people will

flow in a kinder and smoother channel; there

will be more cheerfulness and more happiness

than there would otherwise have been. It is

a delightful amusement to saunter along the

French promenades about sunset, and observe

the happy groups of old ages that throng

them; to watch the rapid sale of bouquets, at

the platforms which line the sides; (flowers

only are admitted there) and as an Ameri-

can looks at the cheerful scene, he must think

with pain of his own cities, where every thing

seems calculated for dull labour, or lynx-eyed

gain. It doubles owing, in some degree,

to the provision of such places, in foreign

countries, that their natives resort less to ta-

vers for amusement, than with us; and that

intoxication consequently is less frequently

seen. The French have their Boulevards; the

Spaniards their Padoj; the Italians their Cor-

so; all of these have their public gardens; and we—we have our tipping shops, the bane and

disgrace of our land, and shall have them, I

fear, till we provide more innocent places of

resort. All attempts to check this current

of feeling are vain; the stream must flow, and

if we give it a channel, will refresh and beautify the land it would otherwise have deso-

lated and destroyed.

So much for the effects on the morals of a

people. The reaction on the mind is also of

very great consequence. A flourishing state

of architecture, it is true, implies a good de-

gree of previous mental culture; but no cause

perhaps, operates with more quickness, cer-

tainty and power, in refining the mind, thus

prepared, than this. It is placing objects of

taste before the public, which they cannot

help seeing, about which they must converse,

whose beauties they must analyse, on which,

In short, all will turn critics, and the sure

consequence will be, a refinement of taste,

an elevation of mental character, which will

carry itself into all the concerns of life.

The principle of accommodation is one of the

most powerful and useful in our nature. Place

a civilized man among savages, and his

thoughts, feelings and habits will, before many

years, be strongly assimilated to those of

the savages; place a savage in refined society,

and his character will in a short time under-

go a change. Place a number of tasteful pub-

lic edifices in a town, and the private build-

ings of that town will become classic, and

tasteful; build private edifices on the princi-

ples of good taste, and I do not hesitate to

say, that their interior will correspond—that

In cleanliness, good order and regularity,

of the system within, there will be a sure and

rapid improvement-reaching strongly on the

mind, as well as on the moral character of the

occupants."

#### THE POISONOUS VALLEY OF JAVA.

Under this head we find the following sin-

gle story in one of the "Ms. London jour-

nals." The account was communicated to the

#### ROYAL GARDENS, LONDON.

—A few days ago we received a letter from Mr. Almon London, whose circumstances rendered him, the author of this, the poisonous valley, may account for the fabulous tales concerning the Impostor. There is nothing in it positively incredible, as the effects attributed to the atmosphere might be occasioned by the inhalation of gases from poisonous minerals, and the whole valley only another *Grotto del Grotto* on a larger scale.

The letter contained the account of a visit to a small valley in the island of Java, which is particularly remarkable for its power of destroying in a very short space of time the life of man or any animal exposed to its atmosphere. It is distant only three miles from Batavia, in Java, and on the 4th of July, 1831, Mr. London, with a party of friends, set out to visit it. It is known by the name of Guev-Upas, or Poisoned Valley; and, following a path which had been made for that purpose, the party shortly afterwards reached it, with a couple of dogs and some fowls, for the purpose of making experiments. On arriving at the mountain the party dismounted, and scrambled up the side of a hill, a distance of a quarter of a mile, with the assistance of the branches of trees and projecting roots. In consequence of the heavy rain that had fallen during the night, this was rendered more difficult, and occasioned much fatigue. When a few yards from the valley, a strong nauseous and suffocating smell was experienced, but on approaching the margin this inconvenience was no longer found. The scene that now presented itself is described as one of the most appalling in nature. The valley is about half a mile in circumference, of an oval shape, and about thirty or thirty-five feet in depth. The bottom of it appeared to be flat, without any vegetation, and a few large stones scattered here and there. The attention of the party was immediately attracted to the number of skeletons of human beings, tigers, boars, deer, and all sorts of birds and wild animals, which lay about in profusion.—The ground on which they lay at the bottom of the valley appeared to be a hard sandy substance, and no vapour was perceived issuing from it, nor any opening through which it might escape; and the sides were covered with vegetation. It was now proposed to enter it, and each of the party, having lit a cigar, managed to get within twenty feet of the bottom, where a sickening, nauseous smell was experienced, without any difficulty in breathing. A dog was now fastened at the end of bamboo, and thrust to the bottom of the valley, while some of the party, with their watches in their hands, observed the effects. At the expiration of fourteen seconds the dog fell off his legs, without moving or looking round, and continued alive only 18 minutes. The other dog now left the party and went to his companion; on reaching him he was observed to stand quite motionless, and at the end of ten seconds, he fell down; he never moved his limbs after, and lived only seven minutes. A fowl was now thrown in, which died in a minute and a half, and another, which was thrown in after, died in the space of a minute and a half. A heavy shower of rain fell during the time that these experiments were going forward, which from the interesting nature of the experiments, was quite disregarded. On the opposite side of the valley to that which was visited, lay a human skeleton, the head resting on the right arm. The effect of the weather had bleach the bones as white as ivory. Two hours passed away in this valley of death, and the party had some difficulty in getting out of it, owing to the rain that had fallen. The human skeletons are supposed to be those of rebels, who had been pursued from the main road, and taken refuge in the valley without their knowledge of the danger to which they were thus exposing themselves.

#### LETTER FROM MRS. MINA.

Giving a detailed account of her acquaintance with Mina, the circumstances of her husband's death, Mina's previous and subsequent conduct, &c.

The following copy of a letter written by Mrs. Chapman, as she still calls her, if, notwithstanding her marriage to Mina, while in prison at Erie, Pa., we can assure our readers is authentic. It was written to a friend in Brewster, the place where her relatives reside, who offered the copy to be taken which we publish below.

#### My worthy and much esteemed friend:

With eyes bathed in tears, and a heart full of sorrow, occasioned by almost unparalleled sufferings, do I now address you. Alas! Alas! kind sir, my pen almost refuses to perform the painful task of informing you of my melancholy situation. I am a prisoner! O my friend, little did I think, once that I should ever be compelled to address a letter to any of my friends from the gloom of a prison; and that under circumstances the most appalling!

Ah! from what a height have I fallen! but yesterday I had and enjoyed all that heart could wish, blithely with competence, surrounded with a lovely family, enjoying the society, and smiles of a husband I loved, what more could I wish? what more had this world to bestow?

But alas! the cruel spoiler came, and in one hour, all, all, was blasted! All my hopes and

prospects are vanished! And O, my husband, who would once have stepped forth to protect me, and sympathise with me, is now no more.

His head lies low under the clods of the valley, unconscious of the sufferings of his family.

O! how enviable is his lot to mine! while my bleeding heart is torn with a thousand pang by the death of the kindest and best of husbands, as if this was not enough to complete my misery, in order to put a finishing

stroke to them and dart the last pang to my already too much agonized bosom, I am charg-ed, am arrested on the false, the cruel suspicion of being thought accessory to the death of my husband. Was it not for consciousness in me, and the happiness of my dear babes,

and the love of my husband, that I would have

been a party to his crime?

Alas! my husband, my dearest, my best,

my only support, my only comfort, my only

joy, my only happiness, my only consolation,

my only friend, my only love, my only life,

my only happiness, my only joy, my only

comfort, my only support, my only

friend, my only love, my only life,

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