

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, February 21st, 1832.

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

Mr. Lytle presented the petition of sundry citizens of Prince George's county, praying for an appropriation by the state for the construction of the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road.

Mr. Stewart presented the petition of sundry citizens of Anne Arundel county, praying for certain restrictions upon licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Bruff presented the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Oxford in Talbot county, praying that there may be two additional commissioners appointed for said town.

Mr. Welch presented the petition of the trustees of the Millington Academy, praying for a portion of the funds appropriated towards the support of education in Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

Mr. Rice presented the petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, praying the passage of an act to extend the time for locating and opening a certain road therein mentioned.

Mr. Nichols, from the select committee, to which was referred so much of the executive communication as relates to communications from the executive of the several states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware and Virginia, delivered the following report:

The select committee to which was referred so much of the executive communication as relates to a report and resolutions, respecting the tariff and internal improvements, of the legislature of Maine, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That although the government of the United States, has the power of executing a system of internal improvement, especially granted to it by the constitution, yet conceiving that power to be necessary for carrying into execution a general power, which has been granted, ought in raising revenue, to consider internal improvement among the purposes for which it can lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises.

Resolved, That the tariff of duties on imports, ought to be so modified, as having regard to the protection of the labor and industry of the country, that the receipts from them and all other sources of public income, should not greatly exceed the ordinary charges of the government, and the means of executing the most essential lines of inter-communication throughout the Union.

The select committee, to which was referred so much of the executive communication, as relates to certain resolutions of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, in relation to certain proceedings of the government of the state of Georgia, deeply and extensively affecting the integrity and stability of our civil institutions, have carefully considered the importance of the same, and respectfully submit the following report:

The committee believe that it is not only the right, but the duty of the legislature in the exercise of their conservative functions, while they would carefully avoid any effort improperly to influence the judicial tribunals of a sister state, to express their views and opinions, with freedom on all constitutional questions involving a common interest. The committee hold it an undeniable proposition, that the federal constitution, the laws of the United States corresponding therewith, and all treaties made by competent powers, are of paramount and authority paramount to the constitution and laws of any state; and that the judiciary of any state is concluded by the same, although at variance with the constitution and laws of any component part of the Union—Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no state can constitutionally constrain its executive officers, to disregard or resist any process, or mandate, served by the authority of the United States courts, acting in their legitimate sphere.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the President of the United States to take care that the constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties made under their authority, are faithfully executed.

The select committee, to which was referred so much of the executive communication, as relates to a report adopted, and resolutions passed by the Legislature of the state of Connecticut, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it is expedient at this time, to amend the constitution of the United States, in relation to the term of service of the President and Vice President of the United States, so as to elect the President for a term

of six years, and to render him forever ineligible after the expiration of the term of service.

Resolved, That the general government does possess the power to appropriate money in aid of the colonization of the free negroes and mulattoes residing within the United States, and territories thereof. And, that in the opinion of this general assembly, it is expedient to make an appropriation for that purpose.

The select committee, to which was referred so much of the executive communication, as refers to certain proceedings and resolutions of the general assembly of the state of Delaware, relative to the public lands of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

The citizens of Maryland, with great solicitude, have witnessed the strenuous and persevering efforts which have been made in the national legislature to deprive the original members of the Union, and particularly the Atlantic states, of their just and equitable proportion of the public lands. And, claiming as they do a community of interest in those domains, and that claim having not only been asserted, but conceded to them at the formation of the federal compact, they have always regarded the avails of that substantial capital, after the payment of the public debt, as a most appropriate resource for the extending the benefits of education throughout the Union, and therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this legislature will regard as unjust and improper, any attempt to make a partial disposition of the public land of the Union, among the states, either by a direct grant to any state, or by nominal sales at reduced prices.

Resolved, As the sense of this general assembly, that the revenue arising from the public lands, ought to be distributed among the states, according to the ratio of representation, in the popular branch of the national legislature, for extending the means of education in common schools, as soon as the liquidation of the public debt shall warrant such an appropriation.

The select committee, to whom was referred so much of the executive communication, as refers to the resolutions of the general assembly of the state of Delaware, relative to the election of president and vice president of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this General Assembly does not concur with the General Assembly of the state of Delaware, and believes that it is expedient at this time to amend the constitution of the United States, so as to extend the term of office of the President and Vice-President to six years, and to render the President after one term of service ineligible.

Resolved, That this general assembly, does concur with the general assembly of the state of Delaware, that it is inexpedient at this time, to amend the constitution of the United States, so as to provide a uniform mode of electing the President and Vice-President, without the intervention of electors, and that the election of President and Vice-President, should on the failure of the electors to elect, be submitted to the decision of the House of Representatives of the United States, as is now provided for by the constitution.

The select committee to which was referred so much of the executive communication as relates to a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the state of New Hampshire, have had the same under consideration, and concurring in the proposition therein contained submit the following resolution.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the senators and representatives of this state, in congress, and also to the governors of other states, with a request that the same may be laid before their respective legislatures, for their consideration.

Which were severally read.

Mr. Wilson, of Cecil, reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Elkton and Baltimore rail road company.

The report and resolution submitted by Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee on internal improvement, on the 15th instant, relative to removing certain obstructions in the head waters of Chester river, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained, assented to.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of wood cutters in the town of Princess Anne, in Somerset county, endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, endorsed "will not pass."

Also the resolution requiring the treasurer to deliver to captain Charles R. Stewart, certain rifles, &c., endorsed "assented to." Ordered to be engrossed.

And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Choptank river, at or near Dorchester.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Dudley, Hild and Stevens.

On motion by Mr. Brown, of Queen Anne's, The house took up for consideration, the

bill from the senate, entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this state, and for other purposes.

Mr. Teackle moved that the bill be rejected.

Resolved in the affirmative.

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

TUESDAY, February 23d, 1832.

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

Mr. Dalrymple presented the petition of William Hance and others, of Calvert county, praying that the commissioners of the tax for said county, may be directed to levy a sum of money for the repairs of a road therein mentioned.

Mr. Richardson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Fredericktown, praying for an act to incorporate a fire insurance company in said town.

Mr. Armstrong presented the petition of sundry citizens of Allegany county, praying for the passage of an act to prevent the unreasonable destruction of deer in said county.

Mr. Hood presented the petition of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Severn circuit, praying for an act to authorize them to dispose of their parsonage property.

Mr. Hall presented the memorial of sundry ladies of Hagerstown, in Washington county, praying an act of incorporation for certain charitable and benevolent purposes therein specified.

Mr. Kent presented the petition of Levi Chaney, of Anne Arundel county, praying for relief therein mentioned.

Also presented the petition of sundry citizens of Anne Arundel county, praying the repeal of so much of the act of assembly, passed in the year 1801, as authorizes the commissioners of the tax of said county, to sell the tobacco warehouses.

The speaker laid before the house several memorials of underwriters, ship owners and merchants, in favour of the employment of skillful pilots, &c.

The speaker also laid before the house a communication from Philip E. Thomas, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, transmitting the report of the estimates and surveys of the contemplated rail road from Baltimore to Washington, and asking the favorable consideration of the legislature to that subject which was read.

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

The committee, to which was referred so much of the executive communication as refers to certain resolutions of the general assembly of the state of Delaware, in relation to the re-election of Andrew Jackson, as President of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That this legislature, accord with the views of the legislature of Delaware, in believing that the best interests of the country do not require the re-election of Andrew Jackson, after his present term of office shall expire.

And whereas, the state of Delaware, through their legislature, have expressed their views as to the person who shall next fill the presidential chair.—We consider it our privilege and duty, to declare what we conceive to be the will and wish of our state. Therefore,

Resolved, That the course of that patriot and statesman, Henry Clay, has our gratitude; and we believe that the best interests of the nation would be greatly promoted by his election to the Presidency of the United States, after the present term of office of Andrew Jackson shall have expired.—And we therefore recommend said Henry Clay, as a suitable person for President of the United States.

Mr. Johns reported a bill, entitled, An act to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs upon state fines.

Mr. Teackle reported a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the cessation of territorial jurisdiction of Turkey Point in Cecil county, for the erection of a light house thereon, by the government of the United States.

Mr. Thomas, of Queen Anne's, reported a bill, entitled, An act to regulate the election of clerk of the county courts and register of wills for Queen Anne's county.

Mr. Roberts reported a bill, entitled, An act relating to judgments and decrees obtained in the several courts of this state.

Mr. Orrell reported a bill, entitled, An act for the further distribution of the donation to the Colleges and Academies in the several counties of this state, so far as the same relates to Caroline county.

Also reported a bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor of Caroline county.

Which were severally read.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act relating to certain fees in Anne Arundel county court, also the bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Margaret Barker of Allegany county, also the bill, entitled, An act authorizing the levy court of Worcester county, to levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned, also the bill,

entitled, An act to authorize the justices of the orphans' court of Caroline county, to appoint their clerks, severally endorsed, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also the resolution in favor of Mary Hance, endorsed "assented to," ordered to be engrossed.

And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, An act for the benefit of Mary Ann Reynolds, of Allegany county.

The bill reported by Mr. Stockett, entitled, An act supplementary to the acts relating to the University of Maryland, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed.

On motion by Mr. Hunt,

The speaker appointed Mr. Stewart, on the select committee, to which was referred the petition of sundry citizens of the city of Baltimore, respecting Dugan's and M'El-dery's wharves, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Edelen.

Mr. Armstrong, from the committee, made a favorable report upon the bill from the senate, entitled, An act for the benefit of Mary Ann Reynolds, of Allegany county.

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

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

FRIDAY, February 24th, 1832.

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

Mr. Brookhart presented the petition of sundry citizens of the village of Boonsboro, praying for an act of incorporation.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of Eliza Kite, of the city of Baltimore, praying to be divorced from her husband Benjamin Kite.

Also presented the memorial of William Patterson, and others, stockholders of the Neptune Insurance Company, of Baltimore, praying for a supplement to the act of incorporation of said company.

And presented the petition of Josiah Hubbell, and others, of the city of Baltimore, counter to the petition of William W. Handy, and others, praying the passage of an act to provide for the extension of Riddle Alley.

Mr. Belt presented the petition of the justices of the orphans' court, of Prince George's county, praying for an act authorizing the erection of a new building for the office of the register of wills of said county.

Also presented the petition of Belinda Wallace, of Prince George's county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Gittings presented the memorial of Charles Bunting, of Montgomery county, praying the passage of a law authorizing the levy court of said county, to levy a sum of money therein mentioned.

Mr. Richardson presented petitions and memorials of sundry citizens of Frederick county, counter to the petition of sundry of their fellow citizens of said county, praying for a modification or repeal of the act of December session, 1830, chapter 117, entitled, A supplement to the Baltimore and Ohio rail road charter.

The speaker laid before the house, a petition from the trustees of the Franklin Academy, in Baltimore county, praying that the donation of the said academy may not be diminished.

Mr. Gantt presented the petition of John M. Hepburn, administrator de bonis non of John Hepburn, deceased, praying a re-reference of his claim on the state to the Chancellor of Maryland, with the accompanying documents, with the right of appeal, &c.

Mr. Hunt obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, A supplement to an act providing for the widening of Orange Alley, in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Jones, of Frederick, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to incorporate the Savings Institution of Liberty Town, in Frederick county.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, that a *faciatis, conditionis expensas, or copies of suits pendentes*, may be issued by any justice of the peace, on a short copy of any judgment rendered by any justice of the peace, in any county in this state, in the same manner as is now the practice, on a short copy of any judgment rendered by any single justice of the peace residing in the same county, and that they report to this house by bill or otherwise.

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

Mr. Hollman reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Washington Academy, in the town of Williamsport in Washington county.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill, entitled, An act regulating the admission of attorneys to practice law in the several courts of this state.

Mr. Turner, of Baltimore, from the committee on divorces, reported a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Martha Elizabeth Cunningham, of Harford county.

Mr. Nichols reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Savings Institution of Dorchester county, to be located in the town of Cambridge.

And Mr. Richardson reported a bill, enti-

itled, An act to incorporate the Frederick Fire Insurance Company.

Which were severally read.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Chesapeake Steam Saw Mill 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 bill originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning powers of attorney, from heirs and legatees, and final discharges to executors, administrators, and guardians, which was read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Also a bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of William Lamar, of Allegany county, which was read and referred to Messrs. Armstrong, Lantz and Blair.

Mr. Kent reported a bill, entitled, An act relating to the tobacco warehouses in Anne Arundel county.

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

The bill from the senate, entitled, A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish a bank, and incorporate a company under the name of the Conococheague Bank, in Williamsport in Washington county, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 142, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and returned to the senate.

The bill, reported by Mr. Johnson, to incorporate the Savings Institution of Emmitsburg.

The bill, reported by Mr. Richardson, entitled, A supplement to the act, to incorporate the trustees of the public school in Middle-town, in Frederick county, passed at December session, 1832, chapter 179.

The bill, reported by Mr. Farran, to authorize the recording of a deed therein mentioned—Were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Hood reported a bill, to authorize the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the seventh circuit, to sell the parsonage property of the said circuit.

Mr. Nichols reported a bill, to authorize the trustees of the poor of Dorchester county, to purchase a farm for the use of the poor, and sell the present almshouse of said county, and for other purposes.

Mr. Bruff reported a supplement to an act relating to a public road in Montgomery county, passed at December session, 1830, chapter 112.

Which said bills were severally read the first and second time by special order, and passed.

The bill, reported by Mr. Gantt, to provide for the rebuilding of a certain bridge therein mentioned.

The bill, reported by Mr. Teackle, to provide for the cessation of territorial jurisdiction at Turkey Point, in Cecil county, for the erection of a light house thereon by the government of the United States.

And the bill from the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the United States Insurance Company of Baltimore.

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

Mr. Williamson submitted the following resolution:

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the western shore, pay to the Rev. Mr. Guest, chaplain of the house of delegates, and to the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, chaplain of the senate, or their respective orders, each the sum of one hundred dollars, as compensation for their services during the present session.

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

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

SATURDAY, February 25, 1832.

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

Mr. Botherson moved that the house adjourn until one o'clock.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The house accordingly adjourned until one o'clock, P. M.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The house met.

Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying that the location of the contemplated Rail Road, from Wilmington to Port Deposit, may not have any intermediate calls, but left with the engineers, and surveyors appointed for the purpose of locating said road.

Mr. Dalrymple presented the petition of Isaac Hooper, of Calvert county, praying that the commissioners of the tax for said county, may be authorized to release him from the payment of a balance due said county.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of Catherine Deernant, of Harford county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

And Mr. Lantz presented the petition of sundry citizens of Allegany county, praying for an alteration of a road in said county.

Mr. Carmichael obtained leave to bring in

surveyor of Queen Anne's county.

Mr. Lancaster reported an additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Western and Maria Southern Society of Baltimore.

Mr. Hall reported a bill, to repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Somerset county, into election districts.

And, Mr. Brookhart reported a bill, to incorporate Boonsborough, Silfers Addition, Hollers Addition, and Allebaugh Addition to Boonsborough.

Which said bills were severally read the first and second time by special order, and passed.

Mr. Hunt reported a supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the widening of Orange Alley, in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Jones, of Frederick, reported a bill, to incorporate the Liberty Town Savings Institution.

Mr. Hall reported a bill, to incorporate the Female Domestic Missionary and Education Society of Hagerstown.

Mr. Cottman reported a bill, to authorise the levy court of Somerset county, to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Turner, of Baltimore, from the committee on divorces, reported a bill, for the relief of Mary Hickson, of Frederick county.

Also reported a bill, to provide for an alteration in the constitution, so as to enlarge the number of election districts in Baltimore county, and fix the place of voting.

Also, reported a bill, to confirm the proceedings of the commissioners of Baltimore county;

Which were severally read.

The bill from the senate, entitled, An act for the relief of John A Stannerby, of the city of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and returned to the senate.

The bill reported by Mr. Orrell, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor of Caroline county.

Also, the bill reported by him, for the further distribution of the donation to the colleges and academies in the several counties of this state, so far as the same relates to Caroline county;

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

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act appointing commissioners to build a bridge over the Little Falls of Gunpowder, in Harford and Baltimore counties, endorsed "will pass;" ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to authorise Joseph Stewart, of Dorchester county, to sue the negro man therein named; endorsed "will not pass;"

Also, the resolution relative to removing certain obstructions in the head waters of Chester river; endorsed "assented to;" ordered to be engrossed.

And, the resolution in favour of Mary Stallings and Lloyd Stallings, of Allegany county, endorsed "dissented from."

The house adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

—

MONDAY, Feb. 27th, 1832.

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

Mr. Nicols presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying for a more efficient militia law, so far as it relates to Dorchester county.

Mr. Orrell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Caroline county, praying an act in favour of the children of James Due, late of the county aforesaid.

Mr. Brawner presented the petition of John B. Norris, of Charles county, praying that sum of money may be levied upon the assessable property of said county, to aid in support of himself and children.

Mr. Lyles presented the petition of John Booth, of Prince-George's county, praying be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Belt presented the petition of sundry citizens of Prince-George's county, praying for a re-assessment of the real and personal property in said county.

Mr. Hunt presented the memorial of James Carey and others, of the city of Baltimore relative to the gradual emancipation of slaves in this state.

Mr. Lake presented the petition of Sally Collins, of Dorchester county, praying be compensated for a loss of services of a negro man therein mentioned.

Mr. Gantt presented the petition of sundry citizens of Prince-George's county, praying that a subscription of five hundred thousand dollars be made by the state to the general stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to be applied to the road between the cities of Baltimore and Washington.

Mr. Lawitz presented the petition of John Knight, of Allegany county, praying to be compensated for the arrest of Frederick Clouse, who was convicted of kidnapping.

And, Mr. Gantt presented the memorial of the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Severn Circle, praying for an act to authorise the clerk of Prince-George's county court, to record deeds and certificates therein mentioned.

Mr. Ely obtained leave to bring in a bill, to alter and amend that part of the constitution which relates to the election of the senate electors.

Mr. Winter obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to make further provision for publishing the laws of Maryland.

Mr. Gittings obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to regulate the courts of law.

On motion, by Mr. Eakin,

Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the committee on divorces, made an unfavourable report upon the petitions of Phoebe Hanna, and Rebecca Wood, of the city of Baltimore; Also, the petition of Anthony Loftis, of Frederick county, severally praying for a divorce.

Which were severally read the first and second time by special order, and severally concurred in.

Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the committee on divorces, made an unfavourable report upon the petition of Jacob Garlock, of Allegany county, praying for a divorce.

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

Mr. Teasdale, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a bill, entitled, An act for the improvement of the revenue.

And, Mr. Carmichael reported a bill, entitled, An act relating to the compensation of the surveyor of Queen Anne's county.

Which were read.

The bill reported by Mr. Richardson, entitled, An act to incorporate the Frederick Fire Insurance Company.

The bill reported by Mr. Turner, of Baltimore, from the committee on divorces, entitled, An act for the relief of Martha Elizabeth Cunningham, of Harford county.

And, the bill reported by Mr. Hollman, entitled, An act to incorporate the Washington Academy, in the town of Williamsport in Washington county.

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

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to alter and improve that part of a road Frederick county, which lies between Jefferson and Catoclin creeks; endorsed "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill, entitled, An act providing for the inspection of sole leather, rough harness and rough skirting leather, 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.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to regulate the election of clerk of the county court and register of wills for Frederick county, endorsed "will not pass."

And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, An act relative to Liberty street, in the city of Baltimore, which was read and referred to Messrs. Hunt, Latzen and Turner, of Baltimore.

Also, a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to authorise the levee courts of Baltimore and Harford counties to build a bridge over the Little Gunpowder Falls, at Lee's mill, on the road leading from Baltimore to Belle Air, which was read and referred to Messrs. Amos, Moore, John Turner of Baltimore, and Stansbury.

Also, a bill, entitled, An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act to authorise the leasing of a lot in the city of Baltimore, belonging to the heirs of Kennedy Owen, passed at December session, 1857, chapter 31, which was read and referred to Messrs. Latzen, Amos, Hunt and Stansbury.

Also, a bill, entitled, A supplement (concerns the city of Baltimore) to the act entitled An act to provide a summary mode of recovering the possession of lands and tenements holden by tenants for years, or will, after the expiration of their terms; which was read and referred to Messrs. Laurensen, Hunt and Turner, of Baltimore.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day, the house proceeded to consider the first order of the day, being the bill reported by Mr. Wright, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish pilots and regulate their fees.

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

Mr. Stewart presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Anne Arundel county, praying the state to subscribe five hundred thousand dollars, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to be applied to the construction of the rail road between the city of Baltimore and Washington.

Mr. Hood, presented the petition of Al Smith, (widow of Elijah Smith) a revolutionary soldier, praying to be placed on the pension roll.

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

TUESDAY, February 28th, 1859.

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

Mr. Ely presented the petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, praying for an act to authorise commissioners of said counties, to levy a tax of money for the purpose of repairing a bridge over the Patuxent Falls.

Mr. Laurensen presented the memorial Philip B. Thomas and others, of the city Baltimore, praying for an act to declare a public Alley in said city, as a public alley.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of Jas Harvey, of the city of Baltimore, praying be divorced from his wife.

And Mr. Wootton presented the petition of Nedley Young and others, executors and assigns of the late Dr. Clement Smith, praying that an act may pass directing the sale of real estate of the testator.

Mr. Laurensen obtained leave to bring

Mr. Brawner obtained leave to bring in a bill, to incorporate the Fort Tobacco Savings Bank.

Mr. Gittings obtained leave to bring in a bill, relating to the duties of the levy court of Montgomery county.

Mr. Brawner obtained leave to bring in an additional supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs on all actions or suits at law in the county courts of this state."

Mr. Lake obtained leave to bring in a bill, to revalue and reassess the real and personal property of Dorchester county.

Mr. Belt obtained leave to bring in an additional supplement to an act, entitled, "An act for the distribution of a certain land, for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned."

Mr. Powell obtained leave to bring in a bill to fix the compensation of the judges and clerks of election in and for Worcester county, and for other purposes.

Mr. Brawner obtained leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the use of gill-nets in the Potomac river, during the period therein mentioned.

Mr. Laurensen reported a bill, to authorize the occlusion of part of Emory street, in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Gittings reported a bill, relating to the duties of the levy court of Montgomery county.

And Mr. Roberts reported a bill, to provide for the more speedy payment of jurors in Queen Anne's county.

Which said bills were severally read the first and second time by special order, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Hunt reported A supplement to an act to incorporate the Neptune Insurance Company.

Mr. Dalrymple reported a bill, to authorize the commissioners of Calvert county, to levy a sum of money for the repairing or opening a road in said county.

Mr. Brawner reported a bill, to prohibit the use of gill-nets in the Potomac river, during the period therein mentioned.

Mr. Lyles, chairman of the committee on inspections, reported a bill, regulating the inspection of green hides and skins in the city of Baltimore:

And Mr. Lake reported a bill, for the revaluation of real and personal property in Dorchester county.

Which were severally read.

The bill, reported by Mr. Wilson, of Cecil, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Elkton and Baltimore rail road company," was read the second time, amended, passed, and sent to the senate.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the first order of the day, being the bill reported by Mr. Brawner, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, entitled, "An act relating to the free coloured population of this state—when, on motion by Mr. Brawner, said bill was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Nicols,

The house took up for consideration the report of the committee, to which was referred so much of the executive communication, as refers to certain resolutions of the general assembly of the state of Delaware, in relation to the re-election of Andrew Jackson as president of the United States.

Mr. Brookhart moved to refer the report and resolutions to the special consideration of the general assembly of Maryland, in eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Turner, of Balt.

Said report was amended by inserting after the word "the," in the first line thereof, the words "majority of the."

Mr. Ely moved to amend said report by striking out the first and second resolution and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Resolved, That we do not agree with the legislature of Delaware in its opinions of president Jackson, but we do agree with the legislature of Maine, N. Hampshire, N. York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, and with the majority of the people of Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana, Indiana and Maryland, that the best interests of the country demand the re-election of Andrew Jackson, and that his administration has been conducted most honourably and triumphantly for himself, and most serviceably for the United States."

On the question being put, on striking out it was determined in the negative.—Ayes 1—Nays 53.

Mr. Carmichael offered as a substitute the report and resolutions, the following:

Whereas, it has been made manifest to the General Assembly, by resolutions transmitted by the Governor of that state, that the Legislature of the state of Delaware, do not regret the re-election of Andrew Jackson, as important to the interests of the nation, but do the elevation of Henry Clay to the Presidency, as necessary to the national prosperity; and whereas, any expression of opinion on subjects of that nature by the legislature is popular will, and indicate the tone of popular feelings; and whereas, it is the opinion of this General Assembly, that if the will of the majority of the people of Maryland could fairly express the voice of that majority would call aloud for the re-election of Andrew Jackson; and whereas, the best and only mode, whereby to ascertain the true sentiment of the public sentiment, is the adoption of a general ticket system, throughout the state,

Resolved, That the welfare of the country is promoted with the re-election of Andrew Johnson, under whose administration she is as happy as home, as she is respected abroad, and whose services have contributed to her prosperity and peace, to her triumph in war.

Resolved, That we do very cordially dissent from the opinion expressed by the legislature of the state of Delaware, in relation to the pretensions of Henry Clay, to the Chief Magistracy of this Union.

Resolved, That the election of Henry Clay, a man whose conduct the American people have stamped with the seal of public censure, to the Presidency, would be as derogatory to our dignity as a nation, as it would be dangerous to our best interests.

Resolved, That the general ticket system shall hereafter prevail in this state in the election of Electors of President and Vice President.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Governors of the different States to be laid before their respective legislatures.

On the question being put, will the house adopt the substitute.

It was determined in the negative.—yeas 17, nays 54.

Mr. Thomas, of Queen Anne's, then offered as a substitute for the report and resolutions the following.

Whereas, The people of Maryland have not elected the delegates to the legislature, to select a president of the United States, or to dictate to them the person they should select for that office; and whereas, it is manifest that the introduction of party resolutions into the legislature, are not only very expensive to the state, but of no service whatever to the people.—Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this legislature feel it their incumbent duty, to abstain from adopting any resolutions of an exclusive party nature, as they tend to excite party feelings without producing any good whatever.

On the question being put, on the adoption of the substitute.

It was determined in the negative.

The question then recurred and was put, on concurring in the report and assenting to the resolutions therein contained.

Resolved in the affirmative.—yeas 55, nays 17.

On motion by Mr. Turner, of Baltimore Ordered, That it be noted on the journal that he dissented from the above report of the committee.

On motion by Mr. Holtman, Ordered, That it be entered on the journal, that he also dissented from the report of the committee.

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

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, February 20.

The packet ship Albany, Hawkins, from Havre, arrived this morning. The Albany sailed on the 14th of January. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of Paris papers to the 15th inclusive, with commercial letters, &c. These papers contain London dates of the 11th of January.

WAR RUMOURS.—The reports which were circulated with avidity by the anti-ministerial or war party, that not only Russia but Prussia and Austria would refuse to sanction the articles of peace between Belgium and Holland, as dictated by the Conference at London, continued to be rife in Paris. The London Courier of the 9th, has the following paragraph:—

Our readers will recollect, that, about fortnight ago, we stated that the influence Russia had extended to another Great Power, and that serious doubts were entertaining of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between Belgium and Holland, agreed upon at the Conference. Circumstances have just occurred to convince us that we were perfectly well informed on the subject, and that any ratification should arrive either from Prussia or Austria, it will be subject to many modifications as to render it necessary to go through the whole affair *de novo*. I deem, it is confidently stated that there will be no ratification before the time fixed up by the Protocol at the latest period, viz. the 15th inst.

With respect to the modifications which are spoken of as the basis upon which Austria and Prussia would be disposed to ratify it is said that a clause must be added, modifying the 9th article relative to the navigation of the Dutch waters, rivers and canals by the Belgians, and that a declaration must be made defining the navigation of the Meuse where it passes through the town and fortress of Maestricht, so as to prevent future disputes—the object of these modifications being to respect the rights and dignity of the King of the Netherlands. We hear also that Austria and Prussia decline to guarantee the annual payment by Belgium of the eight millions four hundred thousand guilders as the portion of the interest of the debt, on the ground of such a guarantee implying a denial of the integrity of King Leopold. Should these modifications be accepted, an extension of time must take place to enable the parties to complete the Treaty, or rather the Convention, for such would be its new character.

It appears by the private correspondence the Journal de Havre, that the Minister the 15th denied the report that refugees had been received from Prussia and Austria.

have been sent to the front, and, by the way, the all day long, trying national meeting. There was a very interesting and important meeting at this battle. Several important meetings took place across the Channel on Saturday, and the more followed on Sunday. Indeed, the government were the despatches of France, and that on Saturday the Russian Government crossed the Channel in an open boat, and yesterday, another Russian messenger arrived. Messengers from the Austrian, Prussian and French embassies, also went over yesterday. In the mean time, all is bustle at the Stock Exchange—nothing but reports of new alarms; also that Cassini Parier had resigned, or is going to resign. It is said that the French Government have taken the alarm, and will no longer be trifled with by the intrigues of the Northern Courts. The conferences at Paris between diplomatic corps have been, it is known, within a few days, more frequent than ever. All this indicates that important negotiations are on the tapis with the various Courts which at present appear in a convulsed state. Russia during the winter, will act with a high hand, and try to rally all other Northern Powers into her vanguard, which no doubt, France foresees.—Sun.

“An extraordinary Courier arrived at Mr. Falck's, the Ambassador from the Netherlands, late on Saturday night, from the Baron Zaylon de Nysselt, the Netherlands Minister, on a special mission, visited Mr. Falck at an early hour yesterday, and they were closely engaged for a considerable time.—Globe.

The Lord Chancellor has been content with a slight attack of the English Choler.

EXECUTION OF ANOTHER OF THE BURKITES.

The following account of the execution of Elizabeth Ross, or Cook, one of the women recently convicted of committing murder in the purpose of selling the bodies as subjects to the surgeons, is from the Traveller of the 9th of January.

“At an early hour this morning, all the avenues leading to the usual place of execution in the Old Bailey, and every place which could command a view of the scaffold, were thronged with persons anxious to obtain a sight of the execution of Elizabeth Ross, or Cook. The prisoner, both before and after her trial, asserted her innocence of the crime imputed to her. On Sunday she wished to see her son and husband, as she called him; but this request could not be complied with. She slept tolerably well last night, and awoke this morning about 5 o'clock; she was soon afterwards visited by the clergyman, and again protested her innocence. She said she was very glad that her real name was unknown, as her husband was alive in Ireland. About 7 o'clock this morning the world arrived at the prison, and immediately presented with the governor to the prisoner. She submitted herself to be pinioned, and while this office was being performed, she exclaimed, “Oh! Lord, what a shame to murder an innocent woman in this manner. I dedicate before God and man that I am innocent. Oh, why did I come to this country to be butchered. Oh, Mr. Womster, I thought you were more of a gentleman than to hang a poor innocent woman. Why did you not send me out of the country, or shut me up in a cell for life. They have persecuted me ever by to forewarn himself, and give false evidence against me.”

The Rev. Dr. Cotton requested her to think of her soul, and pray for forgiveness. She said she had committed many crimes, but that she was innocent of this. The Sheriff then gave the officers the order to proceed, and when the culprit left the room, she called out, “Am I to be taken into the street?” She mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and the moment she became visible to the crowd a deafening yell and shout burst from it. Immediately she was turned off a cheer was given. She was a large raw boned, coarse-featured Irish woman, and had been many years remarkable for her bad habits and violent disposition. She had been about fifteen years connected with Edward Cook, her paramour, a native of Kent. The fruit of their conjunction is the son upon whose evidence his mother was convicted.

She always had the use of a cellar in the house she lodged in, and frequently took home with her poor fruit-women, Irish labourers, and destitute persons. It is believed that Cook will be soon discharged from custody, for no other testimony is expected than that which has already been given, and that has altogether failed of proving him to be an accessory after the fact. The most rigid inquiries have been made into the possible motive of the prisoners for committing the murder, and the only one that could be guessed at is the profit of the sale of the body. Upon this subject, Bishop, the body snatcher, was very earnestly questioned before his execution, and his answer was, “You may depend upon it, it was not to sell the body; for, at the time of the murder (August) none of the schools were open, and nobody would buy a body, except, perhaps, a private teacher for a pupil, and, at any rate, more than a pound could not be got for one. It is well known, however, that a profit made by such a murder is easier got than by labour.

An extraordinary courier, sent from Petersburg by the Spanish Ambassador in this city, arrived yesterday at Paris. The dispatches of which he is the bearer, are probably of the highest importance, as the Spanish Ambassador sent off an extraordinary courier for Russia a few minutes afterwards.

The Ministers have had 100 minutes

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, February 20.

packet ship Albany, Hawkins, from Liverpool this morning. The Albany arrived at New York on the 14th of January. By the arrival of this ship, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser received files of Paris papers to the 15th, with commercial letters, &c. The papers contain London dates of the 15th of January.

RUMOURS.—The reports which have been circulated with avidity by the anti-French war party, that not only Russia and Austria would refuse to sanction articles of peace between Belgium and France, as dictated by the Conference, and, continued to be rife in Paris.—The London Courier of the 9th, has the following paragraph:—

"Readers will recollect, that, about a fortnight ago, we stated that the influence of the Emperor had been extended to another Great Power, and that serious doubts were entertained as to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between Belgium and Holland, agreed upon by the Conference. Circumstances have just occurred to convince us that we were perfectly informed on the subject, and that the Emperor's declaration should arrive either from Austria, it will be subject to the same modifications as to render it necessary to discuss the whole *afair de novo*. I am confidently stated that there was no modification before the time fixed upon in the protocol at the latest period, viz. the 15th of January, with respect to the modifications which were proposed on the basis upon which Austria and Prussia would be disposed to ratify the Treaty. That a clause must be added, modifying the 9th article relative to the navigation of the Dutch waters, rivers and canals, and the rights of Belgium, and that a declaration must be made, defining the navigation of the Meuse, and the passage through the town and fortress of Maastricht, so as to prevent future difficulties, being the object of these modifications being the rights and dignity of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. We hear also that Austria declines to guarantee the agreement by Belgium of the eight millions of francs or hundred thousand guilders as the price of the interest of the debt, on the condition of such a guarantee implying a declaration of King Leopold. Should these modifications be accepted, an extension of time must take place to enable the parties to the Treaty, or rather the Conference, to be able to be its new character, as they are by the private correspondence of the Emperor de Havre, that the Emperor de France denied the report, that refusal has been given from Prussia and Austria."

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1832.

NO. 10.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE RE-CAPTORS OF THE FRIGATE PHILADELPHIA.

It will be seen from our abstract of congressional proceedings, that the bill appropriating \$100,000 to the widow of Commodore Decatur, commander of the U. States Schooner Intrepid, and to the officers and crew of the same, for the capture and destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, in the harbour of Tripoli, has been taken up by the House in a manner which indicates its speedy passage. This subject has been before Congress for several years past, and we hope it will now be disposed of by the payment of the money specified in the bill. In truth, money cannot compensate for the glory which that achievement has conferred upon the American name, and the influence it has had in laying the foundation of our gallant Navy. The bill provides that \$31,412 48 shall be paid to the widow of Commodore Decatur; \$5,000 to the widow of Commodore Preble; \$12,554 96 in equal proportions, to James Lawrence, Joseph Bainbridge and Jonathan Thorn, or their legal representatives; \$14,938 28, in equal proportions, to Lewis Heerman, Ralph Izard, William Wiley, William Hook and Edward Kellar, or their legal representatives; \$12,315 93 to Thomas M'Donough, Charles Morris, John Davis, John Rowe, Alexander Lawes, Thomas O. Anderson, James Metcalf, Nicholas Brown and Joseph Boyd, or their legal representatives; \$11,974 89 to George Crawford, George Brown, John Newman, Paul Frazier, Solomon Wren, Duncan Mansfield, B. Catelino, Samuel Endicott, James Wilson, John Ford, and Richard Doyle, or their legal representatives; \$12,773 32 to forty-two seamen and marines, or their legal representatives. Total \$100,000.

Among the names of the little band on board the Intrepid, will be recognized those of four captains in our Navy, either living or dead, viz: Decatur, the captor of the Macedonian; Lawrence, who in the hour of death bequeathed to his country the motto "Don't give up the ship!" M'Donough, the hero of Lake Champlain; Morris, distinguished by various acts of bravery and skill, and not least by "the escape of the Constitution," when under his command, from several heavy ships of the enemy which had marked her for their prey.

"At length did cross an Albatross,
Through the fog it came;
As it had been a Christian soul,
We hailed it in God's name."

Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner.

On the 5th of May, 1831, in lat. 38, 10 South, lon. 34, 3, West, an Albatross was taken by some of the crew of the ship John, Capt. Almy, lately arrived at this port, having attached to its neck a circular piece of pine shingle, about five inches in diameter, with the following inscription, neatly cut and linearly arranged:

"Lat. 31, 10 Ferrier 1830, Mariland du Havre, 2,000 Barils, long. 0 12."

If the obvious supposition be correct that this singular chronicle was attached at the plate marked upon it the bird had borne it a distance not less than 3000 miles. But perhaps in the meantime it has also taken a trip to Kamschatka or Bhering's straits as it is said to be the custom of these birds to do annually in the month of June. It is variously known among seafaring men, as the "frigate bird," the "man of war bird," and the "Cape sheep." It is able to fly over a vast space, but it usually flies near the surface of the sea, as it has a particular love for the inhabitants of the marine regions. In the pursuit of its prey it goes to a great distance from land, and at night, settles down upon the waves and sleeps. It thus passes most of its life at sea, and perhaps hardly knows more of the shore than our most indefatigable whalemen. It is described as the very emblem of gluttony, and where food is found abundantly, it gorges itself so as to be unable to fly or swim. It is sometimes seen in this surfeited condition with a fish partly swallowed and partly hanging out of its mouth. The Albatross is the playmate of the sailors and they look upon it with a superstitious respect, that it would seem with less awe of the consequences of its destruction than might be inferred from a perusal of the incomprehensible poem which has furnished the motto prefixed to this paragraph.

New Bedford Mercury.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, February 29th, 1832.

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

Mr. Brawner presented the petition of Richard L. Jones and others, praying that the stockholders in the tobacco warehouse, in the city of Annapolis, may be permitted to use the said warehouse for other purposes.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of Elizabeth Stewart, of the city of Baltimore, praying the passage of an act to divorce her from her husband Joseph Stewart.

Mr. Laurensen presented the memorial of John Lamb, of the city of Baltimore, praying a special act of insolvency.

Mr. Hood presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Anne Arundel county, praying the passage of a law, to shut up part of a road therein mentioned.

Mr. Bell presented the petition of Nancy Jones, praying to be placed on the pension roll.

Mr. Ely presented petitions of sundry citizens of the first election district of Baltimore county, praying for an act to amend the law establishing public free schools in said district.

Mr. Laurensen presented the memorial of William Patterson and others, of the city of Baltimore, relative to the limits of direct taxation in said city.

Mr. Johns presented the petition of Abraham Jarrett, of Harford county, relating to cases of equity in said county.

Mr. Holmes presented the petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, praying an act to authorize the commissioners of said county, to levy a sum of money sufficient to repair a bridge over the Great Gunpowder Falls.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of Fielding Lucas, Jr. and others, of the city of Baltimore, praying the passage of an act to incorporate the Type and Stereotype Manufactory.

And Mr. Wootton presented the petition of Deborah Simpson, of Prince George's county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Willson, of Montgomery, obtained leave to bring in a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for electing commissioners for Washington county, and prescribing their powers and duties.

Mr. Amos obtained leave to bring in a bill, to provide for taking the sense of the people of this state, on the expediency of calling a convention to reform the constitution of Maryland, and for other purposes.

Mr. Handy obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorize the levy court of Worcester county, to draw from the treasury, or from any of the banks of this state, any amount of money which is and may be allotted by the treasurer of this state, for the use of free schools in said county.

Mr. Hunt obtained leave to bring in a 3d supplement to the act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company.

Mr. Hollman obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent any clerk of the court of appeals, or any auditor in chancery in this state, from practising law as an attorney in any of the courts of common law or equity in this state.

Mr. Pearce obtained leave to bring in a bill relating to coroners' inquests.

On motion by Mr. Brawner, Ordered, That the expense attending the funeral of John Edelen, esq., late a delegate from Charles county, be placed upon the journal of accounts.

On motion by Mr. Turner, of Baltimore, Ordered, That the committee on the militia be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of organizing, or causing to be organized, so many troops of cavalry as may be deemed sufficient to carry into effect, any active operation, that may hereafter be required in the respective counties of this state, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Brawner, from the committee, made a favourable report upon the bill from the senate, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

Which was read.

Mr. Moores reported a supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating and inspecting weights and measures used in this state.

And, Mr. Handy reported a bill, entitled, An act to authorize the Levy court of Worcester county, to draw from the treasury, or any of the banks of this state, any amount of money, which now is, or may be allotted by the treasurer of this state, for the purposes of education, in Worcester county.

Which said bills were severally read the first, and second time by special order, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Gittings, reported a bill, entitled, An act to regulate bail in certain cases.

Mr. Brawner reported a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Port Tobacco Savings Bank.

Mr. Carmichael reported a bill, entitled, An act for the regulation of the funds appropriated to the support of schools in Queen Anne's county.

And, Mr. Teackle from the joint committee on the Penitentiary, reported a bill, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act concerning crimes and punishments.

Which were severally read.

Mr. Brawner submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That the orphans court of Charles county, may in their discretion cause to be invested, and the treasurer of the western shore, is hereby authorized and directed to receive and invest for the benefit of said county, in the reserved shares of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, any surplus money of the free school fund, which may now or at any future time remain unexpended in the hands of the school commissioners of said county.

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

The bill reported by Mr. Roberts, entitled, An act relating to judgments and decrees obtained in the several courts of this state, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed and 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, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate such elections.

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

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of Government, as relates to the division of Somerset county, into election districts; endorsed, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the supplement to an act, entitled, An act appointing commissioners for the town of Oxford, in Talbot county.

Also, the bill, for the benefit of Marcey Fountain, severally endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were severally assented to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed.

And, the resolution relating to the states claim to certain land in Harford county; endorsed, "assented to," ordered to be engrossed.

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

The house then resumed the consideration of the order of the day.

Mr. Brawner offered as a substitute for said bill, the following:

Whereas, The congress of the United States have not acted definitively upon the apportionment bill, fixing the ratio of representatives, from the several states in this Union; and it is therefore uncertain what number of electors of president and vice-president of the United States, this state may be entitled to; and it is deemed more expedient to adopt some measure to answer the exigency of the occasion, than to subject the state to an expense of a called session of the legislature—Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of choosing electors of the president and vice-president of the United States, at the ensuing election, the voters of the several counties in this state, and of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, shall, on the first Monday of October next, elect by ballot one person from each county, one from the city of Baltimore, and one from the city of Annapolis, as delegates to a primary college of electors; which said delegates shall assemble in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of November thereafter, and proceed to elect by ballot, either out of their own body, or the people at large, as many electors of president and vice-president as this state shall be entitled to appoint; and the said electors so as aforesaid chosen and elected, shall meet on the first Wednesday in December, then next ensuing such election, and vote for president and vice-president of the United States, in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the members of the primary college shall judge of the qualifications, and elections of members of their body, and on a contested election, shall admit to a seat as a member, such qualified person as shall appear to them to have the greatest number of legal votes in their favour.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That all persons qualified to vote for delegates to the general assembly of Maryland, shall be entitled to vote for members of the primary college, and any person qualified to be a delegate to the general assembly, may be a member of said college, or elector of president and vice-president.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the returns of the members elected to the primary college, shall be made and certified as returns of elections of electors of the senate of this state now are made; and the names of the persons chosen as electors by said college, and the proceedings of the same shall be certified under the hands of the President and secretary thereof, to the governor and council of the state, for the time being.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That in case any vacancy shall occur in the primary college, by death, resignation, disqualification or otherwise, the members of said college shall fill such vacancy, by the election of a person from the county in which it may arise; and the same rule shall apply and be observed by the electors of president and vice-president, when chosen, as to any vacancy that may occur in their body.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That if any two or more persons, voted for as electors of president and vice-president, shall have an equal number of votes, and no election can be made after three ballottings, that the same shall be decided by lot between those who had an equal number of votes.

Which was read.

Mr. Handy moved to lay the bill and substitute on the table, and the substitute to be printed.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Hunt, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows: Affirmative—53. Negative—17.

The bill, reported by Mr. Thomas of Queen Anne's, entitled, An act to regulate the election of the clerk of the county court, and register of wills of Queen Anne's county, was taken up for consideration;

On motion by Mr. Brookhart,

Said bill was amended by striking out after the words "Queen Anne's," in the first section, second line, the word "county," and insert in lieu thereof, the words "and Washington counties."

The said bill was then read the second time as amended;

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

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

THURSDAY, March 1, 1832.

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

Mr. Thomas of Queen Anne's, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Queen Anne's and Caroline counties, praying for a supplement to the act of 1789, chapter 15, relating to a branch known by the name of the Long Marsh Branch.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of William Lovell and others, of the city of Baltimore, relative to the erection of a market-house in the north-western section of said city.

Mr. Laurensen presented the memorial of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, relative to the emigration of paupers from foreign countries.

Mr. M'Kinstry presented the petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying for the passage of an act to authorize the calling a convention, for the purpose of altering and amending the constitution of this state.

Mr. Brawner presented the memorial of John L. Dorsey, praying for the patronage of the state to his digest of the laws on insolvency.

On motion by Mr. Laurensen,

Ordered, That the committee on internal improvements be directed to inquire into the state of the turnpike road between the cities of Baltimore and Washington; whether the condition of said road do not require, that the gates thereof should be thrown open, and what legislative measures are necessary to effect that object, and if any, that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Laurensen obtained leave to bring in another supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the promotion of internal improvement.

Mr. Armstrong reported a bill for the preservation of fish in Allegany county.

Mr. Brewer reported a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish a Tobacco Inspection in the city of Annapolis, passed at December session 1829.

Mr. Lyles, chairman of the committee on inspections, reported a bill providing for the appointment of a weigher of wheat in the city of Baltimore, and prescribing his duties.

Mr. Hunt reported a supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to the opening of Bottle Alley, in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

Mr. Johnson reported a further additional supplement to an act to amend the lottery system.

Mr. Hollman reported a bill to prevent any clerk of the court of appeals, or any auditor in chancery in this state from practising law as an attorney, in any of the courts of common law or equity in this state.

Which were severally read.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Teackle, on the 21st of February, in favour of Fielding Lucas, Jr. was taken up for consideration, read the second time, assented to, and sent to the senate.

The bill reported by Mr. Johnson, regulating the admission of attorneys, to practice law in the several courts of this state, was taken up for consideration.

On motion by Mr. Johnson, said bill was amended by striking out in the first section, third line, the words "courts of record," and insert in lieu thereof, the words, "county courts, courts of equity, or courts of appeals." The said bill was then read the second time, amended, passed and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returned the supplement to an act to authorize commissioners to divide Prince-George's county into school districts, passed at December session 1830, chapter 39.

Also, the bill relating to the duties of the levy court of Montgomery county;

Also, the bill to authorize and empower the justices of the levy court of Prince-George's county, to sell and convey the lot of ground therein mentioned;

Also, the bill for the relief of Elizabeth Finck, of Frederick county;

Also, the bill to incorporate the Frederick Fire Insurance Company;

Also, the supplement to an act to incorporate the Baltimore Life Insurance Company;

Also, the supplement to an act relating to a public road in Montgomery county, passed December session 1830, chapter 112;

Also, the bill to authorize the levy court of Montgomery county, to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned;

Also, the bill to provide for the rebuilding a certain bridge therein mentioned;

Severally endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill to incorporate a company to be styled the Allegany Coal Mine Rail Road Company;

Also, the bill to direct the court of Queen Anne's county, to authorize the sale of the real estate of Mark Benton, deceased;

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.

Also, the bill to divorce Mary Besore, of Frederick county, from her husband Jacob Besore;

Also, the bill relative to the service of civil process issued by justices of the peace in Montgomery county;

Also the bill to incorporate the Baltimore and Annapolis Rail Road Company; severally endorsed "will not pass."

Also, the resolutions recommending Henry Clay, for President of the United States, and John Sergeant, for Vice-President; endorsed, "unanimously assented to." Ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the resolution requesting his excellency the governor, to forward to the executive of each of the several states and territories of the union, the resolutions of this general assembly, proposing exchanges of the laws and reports of their respective states and territories; endorsed "assented to." Ordered to be engrossed.

And delivered a bill, originated in, and passed by, the senate, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, to incorporate the Warren Manufacturing Company;

Also, the bill for opening and increasing the width of German lane, in the city of Baltimore.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee on ways and means, respecting the purchase of three per cent. stock.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, said resolution was amended, by striking out in the sixth line thereof, these words: "not more than ten."

Mr. Carmichael moved further to amend said resolution by striking out from the word "that," in the second line, to the word "to," in the third line thereof, and insert in lieu thereof, these words: "that the treasurer be and he is hereby directed;"

Determined in the negative.

The said resolution was then read the second time as amended, and rejected.

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

FRIDAY, March 2d, 1832.

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

Mr. Brookhart presented the petition of sundry citizens of Boonsborough, in Washington county, praying for an act incorporating a company under the name and style of the Boonsborough Library Society.

Also, presented the petition of Samuel Bentz, of Washington, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the recording of a deed therein mentioned.

And, Mr. M'Kinstry presented the petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying for the passage of an act to authorize the calling a convention for the purpose of altering and amending the constitution of this state.

Mr. Orrell obtained leave to bring in a further supplement to an act, for the revaluation and reassessment of the real and personal property of Caroline county, in this state.

Mr. Laurensen submitted the following preamble and orders:

"Whereas, the fourth section of the third article of the constitution of the United States, guarantees "to every state in this union, a republican form of government," and all free republican governments, are founded on the authority, instituted for their benefit, and should reflect the will of the people; in whom is inherent, all political power, and who have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government.

And whereas, no state can be said to enjoy a free republican form of government, in which the voice of a majority of the people cannot be heard in any one of its departments, and in which the majority of the people is controlled and overruled by the minority, which is the case in the state of Maryland.

And whereas, it appears by the late census of the United States, that the whole population of this state is four hundred and forty six thousand nine hundred and thirteen; and of this number five contiguous counties contain two hundred and thirty eight thousand and seventy-nine, being twenty-nine thousand two hundred and forty five more than one half yet these five counties, containing this large majority of the people of the state, have only twenty-two out of eighty representatives, in the house of delegates, where of course, their united will and efforts may be totally unavailing, which state of things is the very essence of despotism, how-

over mild its form or lenient its measures, and is consequently a violation of the guarantee of the United States, and repugnant to the unalienable rights of the people. Therefore, it is declared, as the sense of this house, that the constitution of this state should be so reformed and amended as to give to the people a fair and equal representation, in at least one branch of the government, according to population; and it is accordingly.

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for so remodelling the constitution and apportioning the members of the house of delegates, that every free white male citizen, shall have an equal representation, and consequently, equal political rights in that house.

Which was read.
And on motion by Mr. Laurensen,
Made the order of the day for Tuesday next, the 6th instant.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee, made a favourable report upon the resolution from the senate, in favour of William C. Conine. Mr. Johnson, from the committee, also made a favourable report upon the bill from the senate, entitled, An act supplementary to an act entitled, An act to incorporate the Warren Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Brawner, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, made favourable reports upon the following bills from the senate:

A bill entitled, An act to define and enlarge the powers of the courts of equity.

A bill entitled, An additional supplement to the act entitled, An act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them.

A bill entitled, An act relating to appeals and to writs of error, and to proceedings in county courts.

A bill entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system, the laws and regulations concerning powers of attorney from heirs and legatees, and of releases and final discharges to executors, administrators and guardians.

A bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act concerning the judgments, and judicial proceedings of the courts of justice in this state, and to provide for the completion of the records in certain cases, passed at December session, 1817, chapter 119.

Which were severally read.
Mr. Hunt reported a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the University of Maryland.

Mr. Amos, reported a bill, entitled, An act to provide for taking the sense of the people of this state on the expediency of calling a convention to reform the constitution of Maryland, and for other purposes.

Mr. Hollman reported a bill, to repeal the second supplement to the act, to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, passed at December session, 1826, chapter 123, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

And, Mr. Turner of Baltimore county, reported a bill, entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution of the state, so as to dispense with the council to the governor. Which were severally read.

The clerk of the senate, returned the bill entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to distribute the school fund in Montgomery county, 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.

Also, the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating and inspecting weights and measures used in this state, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendment was read the first and second time, by special order, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the resolutions in favour of Capt. John B. Thomas, and Lieutenant Arnold Jacobs, severally endorsed, "assented to," ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the resolution in favour of Margaret King, widow of Levin King, endorsed, "assented to," ordered to be engrossed.

And, delivered a bill originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, An act relating to recording deeds; which was read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following resolution:

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the western shore, pay to Margaret King, widow of Levin King, late of Somerset county, during widowhood, a sum of money equal to the half pay of an ensign, in consideration of the services of her said husband during the revolutionary war.

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

On motion by Mr. Johnson,
The house took up for consideration the bill from the senate, entitled, An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Warren Manufacturing Company.

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

The bill reported by Mr. Nicols, to incorporate the Savings Institution of Dorchester county, to be located in the town of Cambridge.

The bill reported by Mr. Turner, of Balt. to confirm the proceedings of the commissioners of Baltimore county.

The bill reported by Mr. Cottman, to authorize the levy court of Somerset county, to levy a sum of money.

The bill reported by Mr. Turner, of Balt. from the committee on divorces, for the relief of Mary Hickson, of Frederick county.

The bill reported by Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the committee on divorces, to divorce Joseph Harvey, of the city of Baltimore, from his wife Rebecca C. Harvey.

The bill reported by Mr. Hall, entitled, An act to incorporate the Female Domestic Missionary and Education Society of Hagerstown.

And the bill reported by Mr. Carmichael, relating to the compensation of the surveyor of Queen-Anne's county.

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

On motion by Mr. Wilson of Cecil,
The house took up for consideration the bill reported by him, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay, passed at November session 1799, chapter 15.

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

The bill reported by Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee on ways and means, entitled, An act for the improvement of the revenue, was taken up for consideration.

The question was then put, shall the said bill pass, Ayes 52.—Nays 38

On motion by Mr. Thomas, of Cecil,
Ordered, that it be noted on the journal, that Messrs. Cameron, and Wilson, of Cecil, were present in the house, and did not vote on said bill.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Maryland Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Savings Institution of Emmitsburg.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Liberty Town Savings Institution.

Severally endorsed "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore, may have a senator, to be elected immediately by the people.

Endorsed "will not pass."

Also, the resolutions in favour of John Clemson, Jr. and wife.

Also, the resolution in favour of the register of the land office of the western shore.

And, the resolution relative to the free school fund, for Charles county.

Severally endorsed "assented to," ordered to be engrossed.

And, delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of Allen Thomas; which was read and referred to Messrs. Hunt, Stockett and Stewart.

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

SATURDAY, March 3d, 1832.

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

Thomas Kennedy, Esq. a delegate returned for Washington county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Kent presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pig Point, in Anne Arundel county, praying a law may pass to prevent swine from going at large in said town.

Mr. Johnson presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying that a convention may be called under authority of the legislature, for the purpose of altering the constitution and laws of this state.

Mr. Amos presented the petition of James Harvey, of Harford county, praying the passage of an act, authorizing the commissioners of said county, to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Hunt presented the petition of Joseph E. Clemm and others, praying an act to open Perkin street or to close the same after a limited period.

Mr. Turner, of Baltimore, presented the petition of John Mann, of the city of Baltimore, praying relief therein mentioned.

On motion by Mr. Nicols the memorial of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying for a more efficient militia law, so far as relates to Dorchester county which was read and referred to the committee on the militia.

Mr. Laurensen presented the petition of Rezin White and others, of the city of Baltimore, praying for the opening of Fayette street.

Also, presented the memorial of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Baltimore, on the subject of the bill relating to the coloured population of this state.

Mr. Ely obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to empower the several county courts in this state, to grant new trials where judgments have been obtained by default, and on inquiries taken without notice to defendants.

Mr. Kennedy obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorize the president and directors of the Hagerstown Bank to sell and convey real property.

On motion by Mr. Dalrymple,
Ordered, That the committee on claims, be directed and required to examine the claim of Joshua Sedwick, of Calvert county, against the state, and report to this house the amount, if any, which may appear to be due to said Sedwick.

Mr. Brawner, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, made unfavourable reports upon the following petitions:

The petition of Henry Howard, a free man of colour.

Also, the petition of Levi Chaney, of Anne Arundel county.

Also, the petitions of John A. Sangston and Mary S. Gibson, executors of Elizabeth Maxwell, deceased, of Queen Anne's county.

Also, the petition of James Dooley, of Frederick county.

And, the petition of John Williamson, of Cecil county.

Which reports were severally read the first and second time by special order, and severally concurred in.

Mr. Brawner, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, delivered the following report.

The committee appointed on the part of this house, upon the memorial of the bank of Baltimore, and other banks in the city of Baltimore, have, in conjunction with a like committee on the part of the senate, inquired into and minutely considered the subjects of the memorial.

There are several distinct topics of investigation upon which legislative action is asked by the memorial—and the committee deem it therefore proper to present several reports on the respective subjects. The complaints and suggestions of the memorial are in substance:

First. That the Maryland Savings Institution has violated its charter and assumed banking privileges, and has thus not only interfered with the interests of the memorialists and with exclusive rights which they assert, but has also rendered itself obnoxious to the animadversion of the state and to a state procedure to be directed against the existence of that corporation.

Second. That some Banks of the city of Baltimore have engaged in the practice of paying interest on deposits of money in their institutions, and thus invite an accession of funds and a constructive capital transcending the limitations of their charters—that they thus injure the other Banks of the city, and have subjected themselves to a prosecution against their charters.

Third. That private banking prevails in the city of Baltimore, and that the evils of such operations in supplanting the metallic currency, and attracting unmerited credit to paper current or a false or uncertain foundation of private means, demand legislative correction.

On these subjects the committee offers the following reports:

The committee so far as the memorial concerns the Maryland Saving's Institution, and the charges against that body Report—

That they do not recommend any action of the state in her sovereign character by direction for any process tending to a forfeiture of the charter of that body. And as to any grievance which the Bank from any of the alleged "interferences may suffer, if any such grievance exist, your committee are satisfied, that the law has already provided a remedy. And the committee recommend that the memorialists have leave to withdraw their memorial as to this branch of it.

The committee so far as concerns the complaint against the practice of some Banks in Baltimore, of taking deposits on interest would repeat the same views they have taken as to the Maryland Saving's Institution, both as regards the interposition of the state, in her immediate superintending power over corporations, and as regards the redress open to the memorialists for any injury they may have suffered.—And as to this branch of the memorial the committee recommend that the memorialists have leave to withdraw it.

The committee so far as concerns the practice of private Banking report:—That in their estimation, the unrestrained license of such operations is of extensive injury to the community, in the great concern of the metallic currency, which it is its tendency to displace especially where notes of small amount are allowed to be issued in such business. And, also, in valuing the interests of individuals who are led to trust on vague calculations, and "specious appearances an extraordinary currency, whose excess they cannot detect until loss falls upon them, and whose basis they can neither control nor accurately ascertain. Respecting the right of the Legislature to restrain and regulate all practices which in their results affect the collective interests of society, or which appeals to the public confidence, even where the pursuit may range itself under the sanction of some general right of the citizens, the committee entertains not the least doubt. In that point of view they hold the Legislature authorized, and feel themselves bound to recommend to it to pass laws to control the practice of private Banking, and so to regulate it that the currency shall not suffer, nor the confidence of the public be in danger of being misplaced.—While your committee are desirous, that on the one hand the integrity of the circulating medium should not be impaired, and individuals should not lend their confidence to a delusive currency, supervening the usual pecuniary medium of business, they on the other hand are desirous, that the credit of the substantial, and the enterprising should be diffused in healthful and useful action to meet the varied occasions of an industrious community. They, therefore recommend the passage of the bills which they report on the subject in question.

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

The bill reported by Mr. Brewer, entitled, A supplement to the act entitled, An act to establish a tobacco inspection in the city of Annapolis, passed at December session, 1829.

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

The house adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, March 5th, 1832.

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

Mr. Teackle presented the memorial and petition of Belitha Christopher, Levin Hitch, Lewis White and others, of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying for the incorporation of an institution styled Odd Fellowship.

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

Mr. Orrell presented the petition of John A. Sangston, of Caroline county, praying to be refunded a certain sum of money erroneously paid by him into the Eastern Shore treasury.

Mr. Hood presented the petition of James Hood and others, praying the passage of an act to incorporate a company to make a rail road in Baltimore and Frederick counties, and to connect the same with the Baltimore and Ohio rail road.

Mr. Lake presented the petition of Devaux Travers, Jr. of Dorchester county, praying to be divorced from his wife.

And, Mr. Hunt presented the petition of John Eisall, of the city of Baltimore, praying to be placed on the pension roll.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from Thomas Kennedy, Esq. which was read.

Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee on ways and means, submitted the following resolution:

By the House of Delegates,
March 5th, 1832.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor and council, be and they hereby are authorized and required to appoint a suitable person to settle and adjust the claims of this state upon the general government, and more particularly for interest on her expenditures in the last war, on acct. of the United States.

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

Mr. Nicols, from the committee, delivered the following report:

The committee appointed by the house of delegates, to join the committee on the part of the senate, to examine into the state of the public business necessary to be acted upon at the present session of the legislature, have had a conference with the committee from the senate, and upon a full deliberation, are of opinion that the session ought not to be protracted beyond Saturday the 10th inst.

Which was twice read and concurred in.

Mr. Turner, of Baltimore county, reported a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of John Mann, of the city Baltimore.

Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act of December session, 1827, chapter 117, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and others.

Mr. Brawner, Chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, reported a further additional supplement to an act entitled, An act for the recovery of small debts.

Also, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the better regulation of apprentices, &c.,

Which were severally read.

The bill, reported by Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee on internal improvement, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to improve the navigation of Queen's-Town Creek, in Queen-Anne's county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill reported by Mr. Roberts, entitled, An act to extend real estate.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the levy court of Worcester county, to draw from the treasury, or any of the banks of this state, any amount of money which now is or may be allotted by the treasurer of this state, for the purposes of education, in Worcester county.

Also the bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of Richard Iglehart, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to repeal the second section of an act, passed at December session, 1828, chapter 98.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the levy court of Somerset county, to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Female Domestic Missionary and Education Society of Hagerstown, severally endorsed "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to divorce Jane Freeman, of the city of Annapolis, from her husband William L. Freeman.

Also the bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the election of commissioners for Washington county, and prescribing their powers and duties, severally endorsed "will not pass."

Also the resolution in favour of Fielding Lucas, Jr.:

And the resolution in favour of Levin D. Collier, severally endorsed "assented to," ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Brawner,
The house took up for consideration the bill, reported by him as chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, entitled, An act relating to the free coloured population of this state.

On motion by Mr. Orrell,
The house was called, and the door-keeper sent for the absent members.

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

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled, An act relating to the free coloured population of this state.

On motion by Mr. Brawner,
The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering said bill, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair.

When Mr. Gantt, chairman, reported that the said committee, according to order, had the said bill under consideration, and having adopted sundry amendments thereto, he was directed to report the same to the house, with the said bill, and to ask that the said committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Whereupon, the said committee reported the whole house was accordingly discharged.

And on motion by Mr. Teackle, it was ordered, that said report be laid on the table, and the amendments proposed.

The bill from the senate, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and rejected.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the Methodist Episcopal Church of Severn circuit, to sell the parsonage property of the said circuit.

Also the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish a Tobacco Inspection in the city of Annapolis, passed at December session, 1829.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the occlusion of part of Emory street in the city of Baltimore.

Also the bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land, passed at November session, 1786, as relates to St. Mary's county.

Also the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the widening of Orange Alley, in the city of Baltimore.

Also the bill, entitled, An act relating to Cypress Alley, in the city of Baltimore.

Severally endorsed "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the register of wills of St. Mary's county, to record certain papers destroyed by fire, and for other purposes.

Also the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, to revive and extend the charter of the Planter's Bank of Prince-George's county, so as to enable the institution gradually to wind up its affairs.

Also the bill, entitled, An act for the benefit and relief of St. Mary's county, and all persons concerned in the records thereof lately burned.

Also the bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate elections.

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.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Port Deposit rail road company.

Endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments," which were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the clerk of Washington county court to record the deed therein mentioned.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the clerk of Harford county to record the deed therein mentioned.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act for recording of a deed therein mentioned.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the clerk of Prince-George's county to record the deed therein mentioned.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to make valid a deed from Abel Pearson and wife, to John Andrews.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the clerk of Dorchester county court, to record a deed from John Aschom Travers to Henry Keene.

Also, the resolution authorising the executive to subscribe for as many copies of the digested index of Maryland Reports, prepared and to be published by Alexander Randall, as are now taken by the state of the Maryland Reports.

And, the resolution in favour of James Harvey.

Severally endorsed "assented to," ordered to be engrossed.

And, delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to actions of replevin, passed at December session 1825, chapter 65; which was read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Also, a bill, entitled, An act relating to insolvent debtors; which was read and referred to the committee on insolvency.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Eagle, at New York, brings London papers of the 13th, and Liverpool of the 14th January. They contain no intelligence of importance.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

January 11.—At Sunderland there was no new case, and but one remaining. At Newcastle there were 20 new cases, 7 deaths, 16 recoveries, and 82 remaining. At Gateshead 1 new case, 1 death, 8 recoveries, and 28 remaining. At North Shields and Tynemouth, 2 new cases, 1 death, and 13 remaining. At Houghton-le-Spring and vicinity, 3 new cases, 7 recoveries, and 20 remaining. At Haddington, N. B., and vicinity, no new cases, 3 recoveries, and 4 remaining. The totals of the whole are 26 new cases, 9 deaths, 34 recoveries, and 153 remaining. Total since the commencement of the disease, 1,745 cases, and 597 deaths.

There was a letter from the Banks of the Tyne just above New Castle, which states, that since the third of January, there had been 22 fatal cases there, and 10 remained.

A letter from East Bedford states, that one case had occurred at Doncaster, and one case had occurred in Suffolk.

The Austrian Observer, of the 29th December, contains the following account of the cholera on the 27th:

"There being only one new case of cholera in the suburbs of Vienna, and three recoveries, we have now only three patients remaining. In several parts of Hungary the disease has wholly or nearly disappeared. In some places it has been very mild. At Zabor, in fourteen weeks, died out of 4,300 patients in two places, 133 cases, of which 100 were fatal. At Bohemia, there were 45 cases, 23 of which were fatal. The accounts from December, give a total account of the cholera in the 11th inst. the rounded the Polish 13,000 men, and most brutal manner Russia; the Polish struck with the P. officers were indignant to be shot, and declared that the barbarous treatment orders which were issued. This decided Prussian commander from his government passports to enter."

Between the 6th and 11th inst. again six persons, one of whom died. The affairs of a favourable trade of fifteen days articles had taken the Belgic Minister Weyer. Despatched from Lord Hytesbury at St. Petersburg qualified assurance Dutch and Belgian amicable issue, and satisfactory by the Conference. The Ministers addressed a long note of the King of the by a memoir, explaining their adjustment. Holland and Belgium extract from Strong in the consequences of the engagements Courts towards the Netherlands—full of justice and justice. But it is that the mind the difficulties the events which its labours, the day which it had to motions under which charged, to maintain in the same degree land as well as the Kingdom itself that the impossible, in at which the C reconcile claims in nature opinions in unite, without the tem of compensation it will deem each article that it in an isolated whole together combined, wholly by so detaching duty, but by sed does not offer advantages faction has ever yet. At the close, 24 Articles, and in the memoir of Government will gains no doubt, ing these article living at the cor with trouble and a just impatie which will set of Holland her general disarm the Conference. It cannot, ly regret the su give Holland h situation in the E just never ente powers, and w ments as their in those from a junction from the nobles and the D resources, tha "It only re character now the King of the high rank courts repres don have had all his dignity importance." In regard Ministry, th the 13th, co The Bene tottering cor If M. Perier is now expo day-at Pavis all but their Perier, a nu ly transpire him of the preserved h his ministry be, that his of obstinate to use no ha had recour The hiring when plan ly affairs a distinctly racy is an trivance of it is excee to get up

patients in two places, with 1244 souls, there was 133 cases, of which only 1244 proved fatal. At Bohemia the disease continued to spread. At Prague, on the 22d of December, there were 45 cases, 10 deaths, and 2 recoveries. There remained 39 patients.

The accounts from Lofice, of the 26th of December, give a most deplorable and brutal account of the Prussians towards the unfortunate Poles, in which they state that on the 11th inst. the Prussians suddenly surrounded the Polish troops to the number of 12,000 men, and wanted to force them, in a most brutal manner, to obey the orders of Russia; the Polish soldiers were repeatedly struck with the Prussian muskets, and the officers were indignantly treated, and threatened to be shot, but they still continued firm, and declared that they would suffer the most barbarous treatment sooner than comply with orders which were against the laws of humanity. This decided resistance caused the Prussian commander to send for fresh orders from his Government. The Poles demanded passports to enter France.

Brooktown, Dec. 27th.

Between the 6th and 7th inst., there were again six persons attacked by the cholera, one of whom died.

The affairs of Holland and Belgium were in a favourable train of adjustment. The delay of fifteen days in the ratification of the 24 articles had taken place with the consent of the Belgian Minister in London, M. Van de Weyer. Despatches had also been received from Lord Hymersburg, the British Minister at St. Petersburg, containing the most unqualified assurances of a desire to bring the Dutch and Belgian questions to a speedy and amicable issue, and they are considered highly satisfactory by the different members of the Conference.

The Ministers of the five powers have addressed a long note to the Plenipotentiaries of the King of the Netherlands, accompanied by a memoir, explanatory of the views of the Conference, as the basis of the manner of their adjustment of the question between Holland and Belgium. We make the following extract from the note:—

Strong in the conviction of having discharged the engagements contracted by the five Courts towards the Government of the Netherlands—full of confidence in the intelligence and justice of the King, the Conference flatters itself that his Majesty will bear in mind the difficulties it has had to overcome, the events which have marked the course of its labours, the dangers of every description which it had to meet, and finally, the obligations under which it lay, and which it has discharged, to maintain that general peace which in the same degree, the true interests of Holland as well as Europe demand. It flatters itself that the King will perceive that it was impossible, in an arrangement of the sort with which the Conference was occupied, to reconcile claims essentially contradictory, to unite opinions in themselves of an opposite nature, without the establishment of a system of compensation, and which consequently it will deem equitable, not by judging each article that has been communicated to it in an isolated manner, but by taking the whole together; not by detaching from the combined, wholesome, partial changes, and by so detaching them increasing their difficulty, but by seeing if the combined whole, does not offer advantages superior to its inconveniences from which diplomatic transaction has ever yet been wholly exempt.

At the close of such an examination of the 24 Articles, and the explanations contained in the memoir of this day, the Netherlands Government will find the Conference entertains no doubt, that all the means, by signing these articles, have been supplied of arriving at the conclusion that Europe, wearied with trouble and apprehension, expects with a just impatience, as an honourable one, which will settle the long disquieted state of Holland herself, and lead finally to that general disarming, the proposition for which the Conference approves of highly.

It cannot, on the other hand, too strongly regret the suspicion of its not wishing to give Holland henceforth, an honourable position in the European family. Such an object never entered into the wishes of the five powers, and would be opposed to their sentiments as their own interests.

In those memorable times, it was not from a junction with Belgium, it was herself from the public qualities of the House of Nassau and the Dutch nation, and from her own resources, that Holland derives her power.

It only remains for her to fill the same character now, and far from desiring to make the King of the Netherlands descend from the high rank which he fills in Europe, the courts represented in the Conference of London have had only in view to maintain him in all his dignity, all his influence, and all his importance.

In regard to the situation of the French Ministry, the London Morning Chronicle of the 15th, contains the following remarks:—

The French Ministry seem to be in a very tottering condition, and it will be a miracle if M. Perier weathers the storm to which he is now exposed. When Francis I. lost the day at Pavia, he exclaimed that they had lost all but their honour. Unfortunately for M. Perier, a number of circumstances have lately transpired, which will go far to deprive him of the consolation in his fall, that he has preserved his honour. When he entered on his ministry the general opinion seemed to be, that his firmness was needed to the length of obstinacy. But for the party trickery—to use no harsher term—to which he has lately had recourse, few persons were prepared.

The hiring the mob to attack the students when planting the tree of liberty was an ugly affair, and unbecoming for him; it was but too distinctly proved. The Notre Dame Conspiracy is another wretched expedient, the contrivance of which has also been traced to him. It is exceedingly difficult we should suppose, to get up sham plots and conspiracies, in

such a way as to deceive the public as to their real character. There is generally some little sneaking through which the springs can be seen. In this case the means of detection have been, it seems, a London paper, (The Times.)

The plot was to have broken out two days before it actually did break out, and the Times' correspondent having been duly informed by M. Perier when the plot was to break out, took it for granted that it had broken out, and communicated the event accordingly. M. Perier, amidst his embarrassments, had forgotten to notify the postponement of the plot to the correspondent of the London Journal, and the appearance of the Times in Paris with an account of the event two days before it took place, has placed him in a very awkward predicament. The Quotidienne, too, which is aware of the connexion between M. Perier and our contemporary, had anticipated the premature reception of the intelligence in London, now rejoices at seeing M. Perier fall into the pit which he had dug for others. It is altogether a pitiful affair. And we should think the renouement of the Perier drama must be fast approaching.

The panic created upon the Paris stock exchange, by the failure of the Treasury Cashier, has already been noticed in this paper. Upon this subject, Mr. O. P. Q. in his last letter to the Morning Chronicle, thus remarks:—

The Treasury Cashier has failed!—stopped payment!—ran away—robbed the Treasury! cheated his stockholders, and given by such conduct, another stab to public confidence! Why is all this? Because he speculated in the funds. Why did he speculate? Because he was encouraged to do so by Baron Louis, Minister of Finance, who has made a fortune in such trading; because he is a scapegoat, his master being hidden under his skin; and because the system, which he supported by these mad and wicked speculations, is crumbling away, and cannot sustain the absurd prices of 70s. for Three per Cent. Rentes, when France is in a state of revolution. The failure of M. Kesser is an event not because he is simply a speculator, and his ruin will injure hundreds, because M. Kesser was employed to support a system called the commercial system of M. Perier and Company, which was to give France high prices, instead of liberty, and peace at all hazards, instead of national glory and honour.

The packet ship Cambrian, at New York, brings to the editors of the Journal of Commerce London papers to the 14th January and Portsmouth to the 15th, both inclusive.

London, Jan. 14.—We learn that despatches have been received by Government, which state that 300 Polish officers in Saxony, who have refused the amnesty of the Emperor Nicholas, are on their march, in small detachments, to France. Each receives a small sum per diem from the Saxon Government.

London, Jan. 14.—The French Ministers have been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday; they wish to grant a Civil List to Louis Philippe of 15 millions of francs, when Mr. O'Brien Barrot and his friends outvoted the Ministers and granted only 12 millions, being less than half the amount enjoyed by Charles the Tenth.—[Second Edition of the Standard.]

From the London Sun, Jan. 15th, evening.

The Paris express mentions that the Sultan has declared war against the Pacha of Egypt, and that it was currently reported in Paris on Wednesday that the Prussian refusal of Austria to ratify the 24 articles, had reached the Prussian Embassy the preceding day.

London, Jan. 14.—We understand that the 500 troops that had embarked at Lisbon for Madeira have re-landed, the tyrant having received information that the people of that island were about to declare for Donna Maria.

London, January 14.—We have advices from Persia which contain some further intelligence respecting the civil war, already noticed as having broken out. It appears that Abdul Rezak Khan came two stages to meet the Prince Royal, on his march to the city of Yezd, which place he entered on the 22d.

Ramazan Hassan Aliou Meerza had some time before obeyed the Shah's orders to retire, and had moved towards Kerman. After the surrender of Yezd, however, the people refused to receive him at Kerman, and his army having gradually melted away, he was not in a situation to use force against them.

London, Jan. 14.—We received last night Dutch and German papers to the 11th inst. They contain reports of military preparations by Holland upon the Belgian frontier, and are otherwise of a rather warlike aspect. The Chamber of the States-General at the Hague had sanctioned the Budget presented to it, though large, by the Dutch Ministry; and the King seems to have the means, if he continue in his present wrong-headed disposition, to rush into a war with his revolted subjects.

On the Belgian side matters look as if they would not be taken unprepared; and as the parties, if they do come to blows, will meet this time upon more equal terms—as to the preparation, the issue may not be quite so favourable to the Dutch as it has been before, and they confidently anticipate it will be now.

Portsmouth, Jan. 16.—The despatch, 18, Commander Frankland, arrived on Wednesday, in nine days from Lisbon. She left in the Lagos the Prince Regent, 120; Captain Deane Dundas (with the flag of the Rear Admiral Parker), Asia, 84, Captain Hyde Parker, Revenge, 74, Captain Mackay, and Victor, 18, Captain Ellice.

Don Miguel was unwearied in his preparations to resist the projected attack upon him, and though detested by many, yet the influence of the Priests was so strong over the minds of the troops, and the lower orders, to lead to the belief, that Don Pedro will find it an uphill work to upset his brother from the throne of the country.

British, Jan. 11.—We are still in great alarm, fearing an attack from the Dutch. Our Minister of War has issued fresh orders, commanding an obedience to the order of the day for the return of the men on furlough to their regiments.

I have just heard it reported that the question of the fortress is arranged. The source from which I received my information is very suspicious, and I am inclined further to doubt its truth; for the Emancipation assures the fact without giving any reason. This paper is semi-official, and under the influence of General Boillard.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, March 8, 1832.

Georgia and the Cherokee Missionaries.
In the case of the Missionaries to the Cherokee Tribe of Indians residing within the state of Georgia, versus the state of Georgia, the Supreme Court decided against the state. Judge Baldwin dissented. Judge McLean delivered a separate opinion. The opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice MARSHALL.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.
LATE FROM EUROPE.
The ship Hull, Captain Nathan Crowell, has arrived at this port, in thirty-six days from Bordeaux, which port she left on the 25th of January. By this arrival we have received, through the politeness of Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House, files of Paris papers up to the 21st of January, containing London dates to the 18th.

The news is unimportant, every thing being quiet in France and England.

LIBERIA.
The following account of the colony at Liberia is extracted from the Amulet, a British Annual for 1832, and forms part of an interesting article on the subject of the Slave Trade, taken from the journal of an English Naval Officer.

"This is a bold promontory, called originally Monte Senado, but corrupted, as all names here are by negro pronunciation, into Mesurado. The American Colonization Society located here a number of free people of colour, the offspring of African slaves, born in America and liberated. They were sent from the United States, and the settlement was called by the appropriate name of Liberia. There are but few white people among them, and none who possess any land. When the colony was first established, the land was procured from the native chiefs by purchase and treaty; but some misunderstanding arose, the real objects of the colonists were not understood, and several sanguinary conflicts ensued with the natives, which had nearly destroyed the establishment in its infancy. But under the prudent management of Mr. Ashman, the agent for the society, these differences were reconciled and amity and good will established between the natives and the strangers.

The settlement consists of two establishments. The first is *Monrovia*, on Cape Mesurado, and the other *Caldwell*, seven miles up the river St. Paul. The whole population amounts to about three hundred families, comprising more than 1500 persons, who have each farms allotted to them, some in the lower and some in the upper settlement. A regular and most improved system of husbandry is insisted on. The males are formed into a regular militia, which being well trained and served, renders the colony respectable in the eyes of its neighbours, and secures them from any act of aggression; and this force has been efficiently called out more than once to punish depredations and robberies committed by natives on individual colonists, while in pursuit of their commercial speculations, either coastwise or in the interior, and always with the best results. This mode of well regulated self defence, not only gives them courage and confidence in themselves, but it exempts them from the degrading and demoralizing effects of a regular soldiery sent from the parent country, which being generally of the worst and most desperate descriptions of men, set examples of the most dissolute and profligate lives, as our colonists in Africa know by melancholy experience. This imposing domestic force gives perfect security to these people in their dealings with the natives; and a very profitable and advantageous trade is carried on for gold, camwood and ivory, with the Gallinas and Cape Mount, to the north of their settlement, and as far coastwise as Tradestown, to the east of it.

Nothing has tended more to suppress the slave trade in this quarter than the constant intercourse and communication of the natives with these industrious colonists. The American agent, Mr. Ashman, took every opportunity and means in his power to extinguish a traffic so injurious in every way to the fair trader; and at Cape Mesurado good and correct information was always to be obtained of any slave vessels on the coast within the communication or influence of the colony. This active, respectable and intelligent man is since dead; but his spirit still actuates all his people. They have several large boats and small decked vessels belonging to their community, and others in progress of building. These are actively employed in trading along the coast, and in keeping up the intercourse with Caldwell and the interior.

The character of these industrious colonists is exceedingly correct and moral, their minds strongly impressed with religious feelings, their manners serious and decorous, and their domestic habits remarkably neat and comfortable. They had the inestimable advantage of being originally brought up in the frugal pain-taking habits of the people of the country from whence they were sent, and receiving when young, the moral, religious and lit-

erary instruction of white people in their class of life. These they have brought with them, and they practice them with more effect as they have no bad examples to mislead them.

Those who have visited them speak highly of their appearance and mode of living. They are a comely and well formed race of negroes, neat and clean in their persons, modest and civil in their manners, and regular and comfortable in their dwellings. Their houses are well built, ornamented with gardens and other pleasing decorations, and on the inside are remarkably clean—the walls well white washed, and the rooms neatly furnished. They are very hospitable to strangers, and many English naval officers on the station have been invited to dine with them, and joined in their meals, which were wholesome and good. The man of the house regularly said grace, both before and after meat, with much solemnity, in which he was joined by the rest of his family with great seeming solemnity. They all speak good English, as their native language, and without any defect of pronunciation. They are well supplied with books, particularly bibles and liturgies. They have pastors of their own colour, and meeting houses in which divine service is well and regularly performed every Sunday; and they have four schools at Mesurado and three at Caldwell.

The complete success of this Colony, is a proof that negroes are, by proper care and attention, as susceptible of the habits of industry and the improvement of social life as any other race of human beings; and that the amelioration of the condition of the black people on the coast of Africa, by means of such colonies, is not chimerical. Wherever the influence of this colony extends the slave trade has been abandoned by the natives, and the peaceful pursuits of legitimate commerce established in its place. They not only live on terms of harmony and good will together, but the colonists are looked upon with a certain degree of respect by those of their own colour, and the force of their example is likely to have a strong effect in inducing the people about them to adopt it. A few colonies of this kind, scattered along the coast, would be of infinite value in improving the natives. They would much sooner acquire their confidence and esteem, as not exciting that jealousy which foreigners always cause, and the very example of their own race, thus raised in the moral and social scale, would be the strongest motives to induce others to adopt and practise those qualities by which they were rendered so much more comfortable and happy. Should no unfortunate event retard the progress of those colonies, and no baneful vices be introduced among them, there is every reason to hope they will diffuse cultivation and improvement in Africa to a considerable extent, as they have done, on a limited scale as far as their influence has reached.

We have received a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Potomac dated Table Bay. Cape of Good Hope, December 10th. The Potomac arrived there on the 6th December, and during the intervening time between that and the date of our friend's letter, she had been continually crowded with visitors, in so much so, that the officers could scarcely find time and opportunity to address a letter to their friend at home. Our correspondent writes—

"We are all delighted with our visit. I can hardly give you an adequate idea of the neatness of Cape Town and the surrounding country. Nature has to be sure contributed but little towards it; but the Dutchmen, with their industry and fine notions of comfort, and the Englishmen, with their enterprise and taste, have converted the place into a sort of paradise, at least it seems so to me, but you must make allowances for the exaggerated impressions one's mind naturally receives in relation to such matters, on just dropping anchor after a long sea passage. The streets are all M'Adamized, and the road to the plantations of Constantia, where the celebrated wine of that name is made, is also M'Adamized, and shaded by a row of English oaks on each side, making it a delightful ride. We have been exceedingly well entertained by the officers of a Scotch regiment stationed here; as well as by several private families, and in deed, in every respect have reason to be gratified with our visit. We enjoy excellent health, are proud of our fine frigate, and pleased with her commander, have a mutual regard for our associates of the wardroom, and get along as smoothly as could be desired with the middletons on the other side of the bulkhead.

"This will be our only opportunity of writing till we arrive in the Pacific. We sail to-morrow, and enter the Indian ocean—a world of waters is yet between us and Valparaiso, from which place you shall hear from me again. Supposing it will be acceptable I send you herewith a Cape Town paper of this day."

The South African Commercial Advertiser of the 10th December, (the paper alluded to above) speaking of the affairs and condition of the Colony says, "When we look back to what this colony, and particularly this town, was eight years ago, we feel not only satisfied but astonished at the change for the better in almost every thing that can be called popular and strictly Colonial." "Associations for Education, for the diffusion of Literature and Science, of good Morals and pure Religion—for every thing that tends to promote industry and banish vice, meet the eye wherever you turn it. Such strength is in numbers when united—such feebleness for noble designs, when each man is held in a state of separation from his neighbours.—N. Y. Post.

We have before us an interesting letter (per Lascar) dated Manila, October 6, 1831, and written by a young American gentleman to his friend in this city. He says—

"I have been recently sick, but have passed a month in the country, and am entirely re-

covered. I resided on a large plantation, the late, about thirty miles from the coast, and was treated with the utmost attention and hospitality. I hunted deer and wild boar with much success. My last excursion in the sporting line was no less than killing an alligator, crocodile which for a year or two before had infested a village on the borders of the lake, taking off horses and cows and sometimes a man. Having understood that he had killed a horse a day or two before, and had taken him into a small river, I proceeded to the spot, which was distant, accompanied by my host, closed the mouth of the river with strong nets, and attacked the huge brute with guns and spears. After something of a desperate battle, we succeeded in driving him against the nets, where, being considerably exhausted with the wounds he had received from balls and lances, he got entangled, was dragged on shore, and the 'couple grace' given to him. He measured twenty feet in length, and from eleven to thirteen feet in circumference (the smallest part being eleven and the largest thirteen.) The head alone weighed two hundred and seventy-five pounds, and the entire monster near three thousand pounds. He had nearly the whole of the horse in him, and the legs, with the hoofs, were taken out entire. This capture has caused considerable sensation, not only on the field of battle, but at Manila, none of equal size having been before seen, and it is rarely that any of small size are taken. [N. Y. paper.]

OBITUARY.
Died, in the city of Baltimore, on Tuesday last, the Hon. OCTAVIUS C. TANEY, of Calvert county, a member of the Senate of this state.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT an election will be held at the ASSEMBLY ROOM, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of electing seven Common Councilmen, to represent the city in the Corporation.
By order,
JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.
March 8, 1832.

NOTICE
BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by M'Lane Brown, Esq. and to me directed, will be offered for sale, on Monday the 19th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for CASH only, one BRICK HOUSE, and FIVE ACRES of LAND, seized and taken as the property of Jacob Timmanus, at the suit of Jesse Gosling use of James Brant.
JAMES TREAKLE, Constable.
March 8,

E. DUBOIS'
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.
FOR SALE—EIGHTY SHARES OF SOUTH RIVER BRIDGE STOCK, or will take in exchange for the same share for share. TOBACCO WAREHOUSE STOCK of this city.
March 1.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at public sale on the premises, on Tuesday, the twenty seventh day of March next, at eleven o'clock A. M. A Valuable Real Estate, situate, lying and being, in Anne Arundel county, near Elk Ridge Landing, and the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike road, and between seven and eight miles from the City of Baltimore, consisting of several tracts, or parts of tracts or parcels of land contiguous to each other, called Caleb and Edward's Friendship, Walker's Inheritance and Stony Run Hills, containing two hundred and thirty five acres and twenty perches of land, of which about one third is in wood.

There is upon this land a valuable Merchant MILL, built of stone, with all the modern improvements in Machinery, running two pair of stones and with a fall of about twenty five feet, and a small frame dwelling HOUSE.

The subscriber, will also, by virtue of the same decree, sell at the same time and place another tract of land about 2 1/2 miles from the above, called Sam Sont, containing two hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, of which more than half is in wood. These lands will be sold separately or together as may best suit the purchaser.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one fourth cash, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and one fourth in eighteen months, with interest until paid, and the payments to be secured by bonds or notes, with security, to be approved by the trustee, and on the ratification of the sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be executed by the trustee.

JOHN SCOTT, Trustee.
Feb. 23, 1832.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Rezin Hammond, at suit of Phileas Warfield of Benjamin. I have taken in execution all the right, title, interest, property claim and demand of the said Rezin Hammond, in and to all that tract or parcel of land whereon the said Rezin Hammond now resides, and I hereby give notice, that on THURSDAY the 15th day of March, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said land to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt due, as aforesaid. Sale to commence at half past eleven o'clock.

ROBERT WELCH of Ben. Late Sheriff A. A. county.
Feb. 23

VOL. LXXXV

PRINTED AND
JONAS
Church-Street
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS

MARYLAND
HOUSE OF

TUESDAY

The house met. Papers as on yesterday. Yesterday were read.

Mr. Wright presented Elizabeth Barrow, of Do- ing a stay on the state ceased husband.

Mr. Kent presented Thompson, messenger- ing the payment of n- to be due him under a- neral assembly.

And, Mr. M'Kinst- tion of Jacob Lande- Naill and others, pra- ct to incorporate a c- road in Baltimore a- and to connect the sa- and Ohio Rail Road; ferred to Messrs. Stansbury.

Mr. Nicols, from and means, delivered

The committee of which was referred a- to enquire into the e- the offices of the trea- neral, land office and of the eastern shore. der consideration, a- pendent at this time

ject.

Mr. Winder, from was referred the res- relative to the esta- foundry, reported fa-

The said resolution first and second time- nimsously assented t- nate.

Mr. Kennedy rep- the president and

town Back to sell a-

Mr. Ely reported several county cour- new trials where ju- ded by default, and out notice to defend-

Also, reported a- that part of the tie- to the election of t-

Which were sev-

The clerk of the

plement to an act, - porate the trustee- in Harford county, sion, 1829, chapter

Also the bill, for and others, securi- late sheriff and col- ly, severally endor- be engrossed:

Also a further act to incorporate of cutting and ma- river Delaware, passed at November 16:

Also the bill, t- lected upon the b- more, over the m- the repairs thereo- pass with the pro- amendments wert- second time by y- and the bills orde-

Also the resolu- safe and direct n- which run paralle-

Also the resolu- King, Rachel L- Elizabeth Trux- Donnelly, Mary Grove, widows a-

And the resolu- Leconte:

And the resolu- Kershner, and endorsed 'asse- grossed,

Also the bill, rate a company Queenstown Cr- endorsed 'will

The resolution of William C. sideration, res- ed to.

On motion b- up for consider- sed by the sen- sing the Libra- books remaini-

The said an- second time, resolution orde-

The bill for the relief of the Balti- ration;

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1832.

NO. 11.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, March 6th, 1832.

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

Mr. Wright presented the petition of Elizabeth Barrow, of Dorchester county, praying a stay on the state's claim against her deceased husband.

Mr. Kent presented the petition of Henry Thompson, messenger of the council, praying the payment of monies which he alleges to be due him under a resolution of the general assembly.

And, Mr. M'Kinstry presented the petition of Jacob Landes, John Kinser, D. W. Naill and others, praying the passage of an act to incorporate a company to make a rail road in Baltimore and Frederick counties, and to connect the same with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road; which was read and referred to Messrs. M'Kinstry, Hood and Stansbury.

Mr. Nichols, from the committee on ways and means, delivered the following report—

The committee of ways and means, to which was referred an order from this house, to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the offices of the treasurer, the examiner general, land office and judge of the land office of the eastern shore, have had the same under consideration, and report that it is inexpedient at this time to legislate on that subject.

Mr. Winder, from the committee, to which was referred the resolutions from the senate relative to the establishment of a national foundry, reported favourably thereon.

The said resolutions were then read the first and second time by special order, unanimously assented to, and returned to the senate.

Mr. Kennedy reported a bill, to authorise the president and directors of the Hagerstown Bank to sell and convey real property.

Mr. Ely reported a bill, to empower the several county courts in this state, to grant new trials where judgments have been obtained by default, and on inquiries taken without notice to defendants.

Also, reported a bill, to alter and amend that part of the constitution which relates to the election of the senate by electors: Which were severally read.

The clerk of the senate returned the supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the trustees of Abingdon Academy, in Harford county, passed at December session, 1829, chapter 37.

Also the bill, for the relief of Joseph Stone and others, securities for William Williams, late sheriff and collector of St. Mary's county, severally endorsed "will pass" ordered to be engrossed.

Also a further additional supplement to an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware, and the Chesapeake bay, passed at November session, 1799, chapter 16.

Also the bill, to authorise a toll to be collected upon the bridge in the city of Baltimore, over the mouth of Gwynn's Falls, for the repairs thereof, severally endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were severally read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed.

Also the resolution in relation to opening a safe and direct navigation through the sounds which run parallel with the sea coast.

Also the resolution in favour of Margaret King, Rachel Lucas, Patience Fairbrother, Elizabeth Trux, Sarah White, Elizabeth Dannelly, Mary C. Shryer, and Catharine Grove, widows of revolutionary soldiers: And the resolutions in favour of Samuel Leconte.

And the resolution in favour of Jonathan Kershner, and James P. Bayless, severally endorsed "assented to" ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to improve the navigation of Queenstown Creek, in Queen-Anne's county, endorsed "will not pass."

The resolution from the senate, in favour of William C. Conine, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and assented to.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the house took up for consideration the amendments proposed by the senate, to the resolution authorising the Librarian to dispose of the surplus books remaining in the state library.

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

The bill from the senate, entitled, An act for the relief of Thomas B. Gordon, of the city of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Wright moved that the bill be rejected, Determined in the negative.

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

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill, reported by Mr. Hunt, 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; and the substitute offered therefor by Mr. Brawner.

On motion by Mr. Hunt, the house was called, and the door-keeper sent for the absent members.

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

The house then resumed the consideration of the order of the day.

Mr. Johnson moved to amend the substitute offered by Mr. Brawner, by striking out the first section, first line, from the word "Maryland" to the word "shall" in the seventh line, and insert in lieu thereof, the following:

"That for the purpose of choosing electors of president and vice-president of the United States, at the ensuing election, this state shall be divided into five districts, and the voters in said districts shall, on the first Monday in October next, elect eighteen electoral delegates, in manner as follows:—Saint-Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, shall constitute the first district, and be entitled to elect two delegates; Calvert, Anne-Arundel, the city of Annapolis and Montgomery, shall form the second district, and be entitled to elect two delegates; Baltimore city and county shall form the third district, and be entitled to elect five delegates; Allegany, Washington and Frederick, shall be the fourth district, and shall elect three delegates; the counties on the eastern shore, and Harford county, shall constitute a fifth district, and be entitled to elect six delegates; and the persons so elected."

Mr. Kennedy offered as a substitute for the substitute, the following:

"And be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That if it shall be decided by the congress of the United States, at their present session, that the State of Maryland shall not be entitled to eleven electors of president and vice-president of the United States, then, in such case, the eleven persons chosen as electors, in the manner prescribed by law, on the second Monday in November next, shall meet at Annapolis, on the first Monday in December next, and choose out of their own body, or from the people at large, as many electors as the state may be entitled to, who shall meet on the day precribed by law, and act as electors of president and vice-president of the United States."

On motion by Mr. Carmichael,

The amendment and substitute were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to make valid the instrument of writing therein mentioned.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to improve the navigation of Queen-Town Creek, severally endorsed "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

And the resolution in favour of Robert McClelland, endorsed "dissented from." And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, An act relating to crimes and punishments.

Which was read.

The bill, reported by Mr. Brawner, to incorporate the Port-Tobacco Savings Bank, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to promote internal improvement, by the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to the city of Washington.

Which was read.

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

WEDNESDAY, March 7th, 1832.

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

Mr. Stewart presented the petition of the commissioners of Anne-Arundel county, and the register of wills, praying a change in the law regulating the meeting of the orphans' court of said county.

Mr. Brewer presented the petition of Claudius Legrande, of Anne-Arundel county, praying to be paid a sum of money due Charles Croxall deceased.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill entitled, A further additional supplement to an act entitled, An act for the re-valuation and re-assessment of the real and personal estate in Caroline county, in this state, passed the present session.

Also, the bill entitled, An act for the relief of John Mann, of the city of Baltimore.

Also, the bill entitled, An act to repeal the third section of an act entitled, A further supplement to the act entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session, 1830.

Also, the bill entitled, An act to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Fund Society of Baltimore.

Also, the bill entitled, A further supplement to the act entitled, An act for the relief of the poor of Caroline county, severally endorsed, "will pass;" ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill entitled, An act to encourage the destruction of crows in this state;

Also, the bill entitled, A supplement to the act entitled, An additional act relating to the city of Baltimore, passed at December session, 1830, chapter 139; 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.

Also, the bill entitled, An act to lay out and make a public road in Kent county, endorsed "will not pass."

Also, the bill entitled, An act for the protection of oysters in the water of the eastern shore of this state; endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;"

Which amendments were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Also, the resolution in favour of James D. Woodside,

Also, the resolution respecting the states claim on the government of the U. States.

Also, the resolution respecting the printing of the report of the digest of the laws; endorsed, "assented to with the proposed amendment;"

Which amendment was twice read, assented to and the resolution ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the resolution in favour of captain Enoch Cloudy endorsed, "assented to;" ordered to be engrossed.

And, delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate entitled, An act relating to the recovery of small debts, which was read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

And, Mr. Thomas, of Queen-Anne's, reported, A further additional supplement to an act entitled, An act for draining a marsh and branch known by the name of the Long Marsh, lying in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, passed at November session, 1789, chapter 15.

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

And Mr. Hunt reported a bill entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore Stereotype company;

Which was read.

Mr. Brown, of Queen-Anne's submitted the following message; which was read and assented to:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

Believing that the public business now before the legislature, does not require an extension of the session beyond Saturday next we therefore propose, with the concurrence of your honourable body, on that day to adjourn sine die.

The clerk of the senate delivered the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

Having just heard, with feelings of the deepest regret, of the death of our respected colleague Dr. Taney, we deem it proper to convey to your honourable body notice of this afflictive event, asking such co-operation on your part as is usual on such occasions.

Which was read.

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

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message, communicating the afflictive intelligence of the death of Dr. Taney, a member of your honourable body, and we have appointed Messrs. Dalrymple, Parran, Billingsly, Smith and Wootton, on the part of this house to co-operate with such committee as may be appointed on your part, to concert the proper arrangements on this melancholy occasion.

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

THURSDAY, March 8th, 1832.

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

Mr. Thomas, of Queen Anne's, presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's county, praying for an act to drain a part of a branch of Tuckahoe.

Mr. Travers presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying for the establishment of an additional ferry over World's End creek.

Mr. Roberts presented the petition of Christopher Fields of Queen Anne's county, praying a levy upon the assessable property of said county, to aid in support of two orphan children.

On motion by Mr. Wright,

Ordered, That this house will meet at nine o'clock, A. M. during the remainder of the present session.

Mr. Armstrong, from the select committee, made an unfavourable report upon the petition of sundry citizens of Allegany county, praying the passage of a law to prohibit the killing of Deer in said county.

Which was read.

Mr. Teackle from the joint committee on the Library submitted the following resolution.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor and Council be, and they are hereby requested, to cause the necessary number of the copies subscribed for

by order of the Legislature, of the digested index of Maryland Reports, to be published by Alexander Randall, when received, to be distributed in the same manner and to the same persons as the Maryland Reports are directed to be distributed by resolution No. 78, passed at December session, 1825; and the residue of the said copies to be deposited in the state library.

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

Mr. Gittings reported a bill, for the relief of Charles Bunting, of Montgomery county. And, Mr. Laurensen reported a bill, to vest certain powers in the Mayor and city council of Baltimore.

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

Mr. Brawner reported a further supplement to the act, to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs, on all actions or suits at law in the county courts of this state, passed at December session, 1829, chapter 126.

Mr. Thomas, of Queen Anne's, reported a bill for draining part of a branch of Tuckahoe, known by the name of German's Branch lying in Queen Anne's county.

Mr. Stewart reported a bill, to regulate the meetings of the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Pearce from the committee on grievances and courts of justice, reported a bill, relating to appeals from county courts, to the court of appeals.

Mr. Ely reported a bill, for the relief of Mary Wilson, of the city of Baltimore.

And, Mr. Hood, chairman of the committee on the militia, reported a bill, to enroll, organize, equip, and regulate the militia of this state.

Which were severally read.

Mr. Wright from the committee on insolvency, made a favourable report, upon the bill from the senate, entitled, An act relating to insolvent debtors.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Hood,

The bill reported by him, as chairman of the committee on the militia, entitled, An act to enroll, organize, equip, and regulate the militia of this state, was made the order of the day for Saturday next, the tenth inst.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, relating to the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

Also, the supplement to an act, for the promotion of internal improvement.

Severally endorsed, "will pass;" ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the additional supplement to the act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned;

Also the bill to provide for an alteration in the constitution so as to enlarge the number of election districts in Baltimore county, and fix the place of voting.

Severally endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

And delivered a bill originated in and passed by the senate entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts in the first judicial district of Maryland;

Also a bill entitled, An act to incorporate the Maryland State Colonization Society.

Also, a further supplement to an act entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system, the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, &c.

On motion by Mr. Teackle,

The house took up for consideration, the bill reported by him from the committee on ways and means, entitled, An additional supplement to the act of December session, 1827, chapter 117, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others.

The said bill was then sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, for the relief of Mary Hickson, of Frederick county.

Also, the bill, to authorise the clerk of Prince George's county, to record the deed therein mentioned.

Also, the bill, to authorise the repair of a bridge in Baltimore county.

Also, the bill, relating to the compensation of the surveyor of Queen Anne's county.

Also, the bill, for the preservation of fish in Allegany county.

Also, the further additional supplement to an act, for draining a marsh and branch known by the name of Long Marsh, lying in Queen Anne's and Caroline counties, passed at November session 1789, chapter 15.

Also, the bill, to incorporate the Boonsborough Library Society.

Also the bill, to authorise the commissioners of the tax for Calvert county, to levy a sum of money for the repairing or opening a road in said county.

Severally endorsed, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill, to divorce Nicholas Connolly Harrison and Mary Harrison, of Talbot county.

Also, the bill, to prevent any clerk of the court of appeals or any auditor in chancery in this state, from practicing law, as an attorney in any courts of common law or equity in this state.

Severally endorsed, "will not pass."

Also, the bill, to provide for the opening a part of Perkin street in the city of Baltimore, or closing the same.

Also, the bill, for the further distribution of the donation to the colleges and academies in the several counties of this state, so far as the same relates to Caroline county.

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.

Also, the resolutions in favour of Capt. Henry Dunlop, and Capt. Henry Hurst.

Severally endorsed "assented to," ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the resolution relative to the Free Schools fund; endorsed "dissented from;" And, delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, An act relating to appeals and writs of error on judgments of the county courts of Baltimore and Frederick.

And a supplement to an act, 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; which was read and referred to Messrs. Hollman, Kennedy and Hall.

Also, a petition of Richard Duvall, of Prince-George's county, praying relief therein mentioned; endorsed by the senate "referred to the consideration of this house," which was read.

Mr. Hollman, from the committee, made a favourable report, upon the bill from the senate, entitled, A supplement to an act, 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.

Which was read.

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

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day, the house proceeded to consider the first order of the day, being the preamble and orders submitted by Mr. Laurensen, on the 2d inst.

On motion by Mr. Laurensen,

The house was called and the doorkeeper sent for the absent members.

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

The house then resumed the consideration of the order of the day.

Mr. Brawner moved that said preamble and orders be indefinitely postponed.

Determined in the affirmative.—yeas 43, nays 20.

Mr. Lyles submitted the following order: Ordered, That in testimony of their esteem and respect, for the much lamented Octavius C. Taney, a member of the senate of Maryland, the members of this house wear crapes on their hats and left arms, during the present session; and whenever the boat may arrive, form in procession, and pay the proper tribute of respect to the deceased.

On motion by Mr. Brown, of Queen-Anne's, Ordered, That when this house adjourns, it stand adjourned until seven o'clock this evening.

The house accordingly adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The house met.

The clerk of the senate delivered the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We propose to move in procession to-morrow morning, on the arrival of the steamboat, to participate in the funeral obsequies of Doctor Taney, and invite your honourable body to unite with us, in that last tribute of respect to the memory of our late highly valued, and lamented colleague.

William Alfred Dulany, Esquire, a delegate returned for Charles county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

On motion by Mr. Stewart,

Ordered, That the committee on claims close the journal of accounts up to Monday the 12th inst. inclusive.

The bill, reported by Mr. Gittings, to regulate bail in certain cases:

And the bill, reported by Mr. Stewart, to regulate the meetings of the orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county.

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

On motion by Mr. Stansbury, the house took up for consideration, the amendments proposed by the senate, to the bill, entitled, An act to provide for an alteration in the constitution, so as to enlarge the number of election districts in Baltimore county, and fix the place of voting:

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

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

FRIDAY, March, 9th 1832.

HALF PAST THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The house met.

The bill from the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute and Frederick Lyceum, was returned to the senate.

The favourable report of the committee on claims upon the petition of William Cates, of the city of Annapolis, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained assented to, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Brawner, the bill reported by him, from the committee on grievances and courts of justice, entitled, An act relating to the free negroes and mulattoes of this state, was taken up for consideration.

The said bill was then read the second time, and passed. Ayes 37.—Nays 23.

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

SATURDAY, March 10th, 1832.

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

Mr. Stewart, from the committee on claims, made an unfavourable report upon the petition of Henry Thompson, messenger of the council, praying the payment of certain monies which he claims under a resolution of the general assembly, passed in 1785.

Which was read.

The speaker announced the following message, as having been received from the senate on yesterday.

The bill, entitled, An act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Dorchester county:

Also the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the trustees of the poor, of Dorchester county, to purchase a farm for the use of the poor, and to sell the present almshouse of said county, and for other purposes:

Also the bill, entitled, An act to vest certain powers in the Mayor and city council of Baltimore, severally endorsed 'will pass' ordered to be engrossed:

Also the bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Eliza Kite, of the city of Baltimore:

Also the bill, entitled, An act to make valid a deed from Grafton Duvall, and Elizabeth W. Duvall his wife, to Alexander Thos. Hawkins Duvall, 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:

Also the resolution in favour of John A. Singston, Thomas Perry, and Robert C. Lusby.

Also the resolution directing the treasurer to retain in the treasury, the additional donation granted to Calvert county, for the use of colleges and academies:

Also the resolution authorising the executive to contract for such new furniture and repairs, as in their judgment may seem necessary and proper, in the house of delegates:

And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to authorise the governor and council of Maryland, to appoint the inspectors of flour for this state, passed at December session, 1823, chapter 174, which was read, and referred to the committee on inspectors:

Also the bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Jane Freeman of the city of Annapolis, which was read and referred to the committee on divorces:

Also returned the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the more speedy payment of jurors, in Queen Anne's county:

Also the bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of John L. Trundle, of Montgomery county:

Also the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the commissioners of the tax of Calvert county to levy a sum of sums of money for an increase of the salary of their clerk:

Also the bill, entitled, An act to close up the old road therein mentioned; severally endorsed 'will pass,' ordered to be engrossed:

Also the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the president and directors of the Hagerstown Bank to sell and convey real property, 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 in favour of John H. Burren:

Also the resolution in favour of Elizabeth Barrow, widow of William Barrow, severally endorsed 'dissented from':

And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the Annapolis rail road company, which was read and referred to the committee on internal improvement:

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act for the relief of John Lamb, of the city of Baltimore, endorsed 'will pass,' ordered to be engrossed:

Also the bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to the opening of Bottle Alley, in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes:

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

And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, An act relating to the grade of the square of Washington monument, in the city of Baltimore, which was read and referred to Messrs. Hunt, Landon and Ely.

Mr. Gantt, chairman of the committee on pensions to indigent persons, by county assessment, reported a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned, which was read.

On motion by Mr. Turner of Baltimore, Ordered, That when the house adjourns it shall stand adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The house met.

Mr. Heard, from the committee, made a favourable report upon the bill from the senate, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts in the first judicial district of Maryland, which was read.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, The house took up for consideration the bill from the senate, entitled, An act relating to crimes and punishments.

On motion by Mr. Hunt, Said bill was amended by striking out from the word 'place' in the fourth line, second section, to the word 'it' in the seventh line inclusive.

On motion by Mr. Handy, Said bill was amended by striking out in the fourth section, fourth line, the word 'three' and inserting in lieu thereof, the word 'two'.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Charles Banting, of Montgomery county:

Also the bill, entitled, An act to regulate the meetings of the orphans' court of Anne Arundel county:

Also the bill, entitled, An act further supplemental to the act of December session, 1827, chapter 111, entitled, An act to regulate sales by public auction:

Also the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the opening and extending Fayette street, in the city of Baltimore:

Also the bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act of December session 1827, chapter 111, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and others:

Also the bill, entitled, An act to divorce Joseph Harvey, of the city of Baltimore, from his wife Rebecca C. Harvey:

Also the bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the promotion of internal improvement, severally endorsed 'will pass' ordered to be engrossed:

Also the bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to authorise the laying out and opening a road thro' Frederick, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties:

Also the bill, entitled, An act relating to the admission of attorneys to practice law in the several courts of this state:

Also the bill, entitled, An act authorising the commissioners of Allegany county, to cause to be changed, altered, and amended, the road leading from Old Town to Cumberland, in said county:

Also the bill, entitled, An act relating to corporations.

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:

Also the bill, entitled, An act authorising the commissioners of Allegany county, to cause to be built a bridge over Wills creek, at or near the mouth of Braddock's run in said county, endorsed 'will not pass':

Also the resolution in favour of Thomas Haywood and James Blue, severally endorsed 'assented to,' ordered to be engrossed:

Also the resolution in favour of Samuel Graham, endorsed 'assented to with the proposed amendment,' which amendment was twice read, assented to, and the resolution ordered to be engrossed:

Also the resolution in favour of Nancy Jones of Somerset county, endorsed 'dissented from':

And delivered a resolution originated in and passed by the senate, in favour of Charles G. Davis, of Baltimore county, which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means:

The bill reported by Mr. Brawner, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the recovery of small debts.

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

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

FOREIGN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet Ship Silas Richards, Captain Holdredge has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, bringing London Papers to the 24th of January, and Liverpool of the 25th inclusive. We copy the following summary from the Commercial Advertiser.

The Reform Bill is under full discussion in the Commons. The strength of the Ministers is undiminished.

The new Peers had not yet been created. Reports were current, that there was much opposition to the new creations among the old Peers, who themselves are friendly to the Bill.

It is said that should Earl Grey advise to the creation of the proposed number of 40 the Duke of Portland stands ready, at the head of 40 Reforming Peers, to go against the Bill.

The Morning Herald contradicts the story; but says that even should it prove true, 40 more new Peers would be created, or 100 if necessary to carry the Bill.

The Courier admits that there are difficulties in the way; but thinks they will be removed. It does not suppose the promotions will take place in anticipation to prevent a free discussion of the Bill in the Lords. Still it insists that neither the King nor his Ministers will hesitate to exercise the Royal prerogative to ensure the bill in the last resort.

The Albion (London,) says the question of making so many Peers produces trouble among the Ministers. The falling off of the revenue adds to their embarrassment.—Lord Althorp had estimated an excess of half a million, instead of which there is a deficiency of £700,000—making a difference of more than a million.

It is stated from Lisbon Jan. 4, that Don Miguel was seriously indisposed—his recovery doubtful.

Despatches lately received from Lisbon, by the English Government, were supposed to relate to commercial arrangements between Portugal and the United States, which the British Ministers are anxious to amend.

There is some trouble brewing in the Royal family. As all the illegitimate sons of the King by Mrs. Jordan, have been, or are to be, advanced to the Peerage, the children of the Duke of Sussex, by lady Augusta Murray, are setting up their claims also.

BRISTOL RIOTERS.

The Judges had appointed Friday, the 27th of January, for the execution of the five men sentenced at Bristol. Lord Melbourne had written a letter, advising that the petition for mercy in their behalf, which had received 9000 signatures, should be forwarded at an early day. Many of the convicts sentenced to transportation had arrived at the Hulks at Chatham and at Woolwich. While, however, the Bristol rioters were likely to receive the royal clemency, it was said that the five condemned at Nottingham, were to be executed on the 23th. The National Political Union is petitioning in behalf of the whole.

The Emperor of Russia was about to visit the Prussian Capital. One account states that he had actually taken his departure for St. Petersburg. Upon this subject, the Courier says: We leave it to politicians to speculate upon the motives of this journey; but it must be something very important to induce the Emperor to quit St. Petersburg at this season of the year; and we may presume that nothing decisive will take place in the Conference until the interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia shall have taken place.

The Czar Nicholas issued a Ukase on the 20th December, (N. S.) enlarging and defining the electoral rights of the nobility. They are to elect not only some members, but the Presidents of Government Tribunals.

It is proposed in a Berlin paper, or rather it is stated as a project on foot, to transfer the 18,000 Poles who are in exile in the Prussian dominions into Belgium, and incorporate them in the army of King Leopold.

Malta Gazettees to the 29th, contain some details of the war in Albania, and the Western Provinces. The Porte succeeded against the Pacha of Scutari. Bosnia remained to be subdued. The Porte is stated to have received very large sums from the reduced States.

It is reported on the authority of letters from Trieste, that an embargo has been laid upon all vessels at Constantinople.

Sir Walter Scott had left Malta for Naples.

Antwerp papers of January 20, state, that preparations were making in case of war, both in that city and at Brussels. At the latter place the guards at the various posts were trebled, and the police were hourly patrolling the city with cannon during the night.

CHOLERA.

While this disease was dying away in the quarter where it first broke out, and was confined for some time within a comparatively small circuit, it was extending its ravages northward, and there was no average diminution of the number of cases reported. The annexed is a summary of all the cases, of which official reports had been last made.

Central Board of Health, Council Office, Whitehall, Jan. 23.

Sunderland, Jan. 20 and 21.—Remaining at last report 1; new cases, 1; recovered, 1; died, 0.

Newcastle, Jan. 20 and 21.—Remaining at last report, 60; new cases, 20; died, 9.

Gateshead, Jan. 20 and 21.—Remaining at last report, 4; new cases, 2; total, 6; recovered, 1; died, 1.

North Shields and Tynemouth, Jan. 20 and 21.—Remaining at last report, 15; new cases, 7; recovered, 6; died, 1.

Newburn, Jan. 20.—Remaining at last report, 82; new cases, 12; total, 94; died, 4.

Walls Township, Jan. 19.—Remaining at last report, 11; new cases, 1; recovered, 2; died, 0.

Hetton, Houghton-le-Spring, Penshaw, &c. Jan. 20 and 21.—Remaining at last report, 37; new cases, 19; recovered, 28; died, 3.

Huddington and vicinity (North Britain,) Jan. 19 and 20.—Remaining at last report, 4; new cases, 2; total, 9; recovered, 0; died, 1.

Tranent (North Britain,) Jan. 18, 19, and 20.—Remaining at last report, 5; new cases, 24; total, 29; recovered, 1; died, 5; remaining, 23. Total cases from commencement of disease, 32; deaths, 8.

Don Pedro's expedition, consisting of two frigates, a corvette, a schooner, and several transports, with a large steamer, were to sail from Belle Isle on the 4th February, all the vessels being well manned, and the sailors and soldiers in high spirits. The Emperor (Don Pedro,) was to leave Paris on the 25th January, to join the expedition. The Chevalier Joseph da Silva Carvalho, who was Secretary of State for the Department of Justice, during the Constitutional Government of 1821, had been called to assist at his councils, and had left London for that purpose.

The following postscript is in the Courier of the 23d, by which it appears that reports of Don Pedro's illness, and of his departure being postponed until spring, were altogether unfounded.

By the letters received this morning from Paris, we learn that the departure of Don Pedro to join his expedition, has been postponed until Wednesday, in consequence, it is stated, of M. Casimir Perrier having arranged to do him the honour of giving a most splendid entertainment previous to his leaving.

Mexico.—The London Courier of the 23d January says:

On Saturday we announced the arrival of the Mexican packet, due the 24th ult. and

which brought 131,047 dollars, on account of the dividends.

This packet was known to have on board the sixth remittance for the dividends due the 1st of January 1832, and which dividend was paid by the expected balance, being supplied by Messrs. Baring, under the authority of M. Gorostiza, the Mexican Minister, as we stated at the time.

We have now the satisfaction to add that the 131,047 dollars brought by the packet, not only supplies the sum required for the dividend, but enough to pay off a previous debt of 15,000 dollars due on account of the dividend of the 2d of July, and to carry over a surplus of about 80,000 dollars to the account of the current half year. A more conclusive proof of the good faith and prosperity of the Republic could not be afforded, and it is particularly gratifying to us, who have always anticipated this result, and directed the attention of the British Government and people to a nation whose large population (about eight millions) geographic position, climate, mines, and general elements of wealth, must ever constitute it whilst under the continuance of the same wise Administration as now directs its affairs, one of the most important countries in the new world for an intimate connexion with England.

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, Dec. 31.

It seems that final resolutions with respect to the fate of Poland are at length on the point of being taken. Since the return of the Emperor to St. Petersburg, we hear it frequently affirmed that it seems more for the interest of Russia to make Poland a distinct province, though without free institutions, than to incorporate it with the empire. Thus a kingdom of Poland may exist in name, although it will not possess any kind of independence. This resolution is not founded on any considerations with respect to foreign powers, but on a general system adopted as a principle, which will be continued to the advantage of Russia as a warning to the ancient Polish provinces not to hanker after independence. Many families fearing that they may be compelled always to reside in the kingdom have already sought permission to settle in the interior of the empire, which, however, will hardly be granted them. Nothing has yet been done to revive the manufactures—on the contrary, every body is endeavouring to wind up his affairs and to live in retirement. The policy of the Russian Cabinet with respect to its foreign relations is evidently more decided. It now clearly expresses its sentiments on the great affairs of Europe, and manifests its intention of resuming its character of arbiter on all disputed points. We need not, therefore, wonder that we hear of promises made to the King of Holland in case he should be in danger of having his rights disputed by other powers. That these assurances are not empty words, is proved by the unusual military preparations in the interior of Russia.

Blood has at length been shed between the Government troops and the popular party in Greece, which, it is the opinion of a private correspondent of the London Courier, will produce the final overthrow of the influence of the Capo d'Istria's dynasty. About the 20th of December, a quarrel occurred at Argos, between the Governor, Mavromati and Grivas, in which their soldiers took part; and three engagements ensued between them. In the two first rencontres the government troops were successful but in the last were defeated, and forced to retire to Napoli, before Grivas's Rumeliotas. About 100 men lost their lives.

From the London Times of Jan. 23.

The convention between the French and the English Governments, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, which was alluded to in the King's speech at the opening of the session, and which has since been presented to Parliament has been printed. It was signed at Paris on the 20th of November last. The negotiators were the British Ambassador and M. Sebastiani, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

As all the world was convinced that nothing but a mutual right of search could prevent the shameful breaches of the French law by French subjects, in continuing, by smuggling, the abominable traffic in human flesh, this great point has at length been conceded to justice and humanity, notwithstanding the habitual suspicion entertained of the exercise of our naval power by our proud and jealous neighbours.

The right, however, is subjected to some restrictions which, in our opinion, will not materially lessen the efficiency of the measure, while they tend to prevent misunderstanding, inconvenience, or collision. The merchant-vessels of the two nations can only be visited on suspicion of having slaves on board, along the western coast of Africa, from the Cape de Verde to the distance of ten degrees south of the Equator, around the Isle of Madagascar within a circle of 20 leagues, around the Isle of Cuba, Port Rico, and along the coasts of Brazil to the same distance.

In order to reduce as much as possible the chances of mistake or indiscretion, the search even within these limits can only be made by ships of war, commanded by officers with the rank of post captain, or lieutenant at least.

By another article of the convention, even the number of searching vessels must be limited, and in no case shall the number of cruisers belonging to one of the parties be allowed to exceed double that of the other. The names of the vessels employed must be given by the one nation to the other.

A fourth regulation requires the command of the cruiser, when he overtakes a suspicious vessel, to show the order which confers upon him the right of search.

The vessels captured for having taken part in this 'infamous traffic' are to be given up, along with their crews to jurisdiction of the nation to which they belong.

No right of search is permitted in any case over national ships or men of war.

Such are the chief provisions in this important treaty, which has filled up a great chasm in the sanctions given by international law to the claims of justice and the rights of humanity.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER & ENQUIRER, Saturday March 10.—2 P. M.

Our news schooner, the Courier and Enquirer, boarded yesterday, 60 miles east of Sandy Hook, the packet ship Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and arrived at the city this morning at 11 o'clock. We are indebted to Capt. Chadwick, for a London evening paper of the 6th February, and have received by the Sampson regular files of Lloyd's Shipping Lists, and London papers to the morning of that day.

A conspiracy of some importance, it will be perceived, has been discovered at Paris, but immediately put down. The debates in the Chambers on the Budget continue, and are as acrimonious and violent as usual. The celebrated Sect of St. Simonians have attracted the attention of Government—the Chief has been seized, and the Hall in which they held their sittings closed.

England and France have taken a decided step in Belgian affairs. They have ratified the Treaty agreed on by the London Conference. We give the official diplomatic proceedings on this interesting question. The two Governments it is said have held the most decided language to the other powers. The seizure of M. Stevens, the Ghent Editor, is justified by Leopold's Government, on the ground that he instigated the Belgian troops to desert. The question of the demolition of the Belgian fortresses, it is asserted has been arranged. The Belgian Government, it is stated, in an article from Brussels, desires to establish as soon as possible commercial relations with the United States, intends to send thither immediately M. Desire Behrens, Minister-Resident.

The Reform Bill is still dragging on slowly in the House of Commons. Sir Henry Parnell, the Secretary of War, has resigned. He absented himself from the House on a question, embracing the foreign policy adopted by the British Government.

Four of the Bristol rioters have been hung, the rest pardoned. The court martial on Capt. Warrington was still sitting. An immense mob had collected at Manchester, in obedience to the call of the Political Union Society, and been dispersed by the civil and military authority.

The state of Italy, it will be seen from our extracts, is very unsettled.

All exportations of bullion from England to the continent had ceased, but the exchanges had not yet sufficiently risen to bring it back again.

Don Pedro had taken formal leave of Louis Philippe, preparatory to embarking on his projected invasion of Portugal.

PARIS, Feb. 2.

The prefect of Police had long since been informed that the ill-intentioned sought for an opportunity again to excite some disturbances. As usual, the execution of their plans on a certain day was assigned some times to one point, sometimes to another; first it was to be at the time of the ball at the President of the Council's, then at that of the ball at the opera, and, lastly, at the ball at the Tuilleries.

The authorities successively collected a their notices, and took the necessary precautions.

Yesterday (1st Feb.) every thing was tranquil until very late in the evening. Toward midnight, the Prefect of Police was informed that arms had been conveyed to a house in the street des Prouvaires, where, as the authorities knew, an entertainment for 100 persons had been ordered in the morning of the landfall of the house by the individuals for whom arms were doubtless intended.

The house and the street were invested about half past 2 o'clock, the Chief of the Municipal Police wearing his sash, and attended by Sargens de Ville, a Municipal Guard entered the house; a musket was pointed at him by one of the persons in the first room; happily it missed fire, but a pistol shot, fired point blank at one of the Sargens de Ville, wounded him mortally. The armed force immediately entered, and most of the men who were in arms in this place were arrested, after a resistance, in which several were wounded. One of their chiefs was seized, who hid himself in a chimney, where he was still armed with pistols and daggers, and had some large keys, the intended use of which will doubtless be cleared up by the judicial investigation.

The reports of the prefect of Police announce that at the same time this was passing in the street des Prouvaires, two assemblages had been formed—one on the Boulevard of Mount Parnassus, near the Observatoire; and the other in the Place de la Bastille. Detachments of Municipal Guards were sent to these places—the one commanded by the brave Col. Feist Hamel, the other by the Commandant Millaud—and there arrested men provided with pistols, daggers and cartridges.

These arrests and others, in all about 200 in number, were effected between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. Some of the individuals arrested had pretty considerable sums of money about them. The prisoners were immediately placed at the disposal of the King's Attorney General.

This morning every thing was perfectly tranquil—the greater part of the inhabitants of Paris did not even suspect what had passed. On 'Change it was only spoken of with contempt; in the Chamber with indignation. This is another of the desperate attempts of some men belonging to all parties, united together by the consciousness of their weakness, to make an effort, for the definitive result of which they little care, provided that

its first effect is the disorder, but they have again, that they had no even a serious alarm.

The troops, encounter of their worthy chiefs, ported by the activity, whose vigilance, every body could.

The Staff of the received notice, and several legions, which might. To-day there this disorder than which is prosecuting will do the rest.

The Government in the family of the Ville, who was the vicomptences are also pr who distinguished the sion.

[The Messenger gave tive to the conspiracy morning paper, especially institutionnel, which it

The Government in the atrocity of the cjects—the public in this feeling—the R partisans are indignant implicated in it—and the Carlist party de attempt, but say not of the murderous of the conspirators.

prepared for the crises. Were it other revolt against the stance, would not This horrible consp language of some of in the Chamber of D juring, appears likely sent administration. moderate and violent to have already result present is, in fact, th venment to display deration. A reconcil able portion of the Ch is practicable by the ant. If he neglect i not recur.

To the details of v session, I can add lit of the night before l Paris to-day evinces the conspiracy, and h of the partisans of the ed and made inquiry of the account of the by the Duke Decaze

Tuilleries on the pre sent you, nevertheless re-asserts it to-day, to be unquestionable, however, that I do n of it. Two of the c to have been killed - officer. The number siderable than was a there were persons o I am assured, appear that at Versailles, ar the departments, the simultaneous. I tak by assuring you the death blow in France

Private Correspondent

The Paris papers

Message des Cham reached us this morn to the information arrived respecting al of which are given i per. Paris was in p urday evening, but it is somewhat rema already made, there present or formerly and connected with certainly in itself character.

From the Messag

We have obtained relative to the cons

It is probable that appointed for a sim the different points that the communio about which so muc tended to point out fixed for the execu said that the indivi dea Prouvaires had 000 francs in gold, seized; and it is t guard was killed o in endeavouring arms.

The Municipal la Ville, being inf

Faubourg St. A assembled last night ty of the Place de immediately, and ar were conducted to and, on being a found upon them, and money. One said, had more th is said that the w of Police, and a Prefecture of Pol a man lately a ge sons arrested.

The Gazette d following addition Several detach binters have bee

its first effect is the disorder which they hope for but they have again seen, on this occasion, that they had no chance of producing even a serious alarm.

The troops, encouraged by the example of their worthy chiefs, the magistrates, supported by the activity of the Prefect of Police, whose vigilance had foreseen every thing; every body courageously did their duty.

The Staff of the National Guard had received notice, and had formed reserves of several legions, which remained on foot all night. To-day there is no other trace of this disorder than the legal investigation, which is prosecuting with care. The law will do the rest.

The Government has already provided for the family of the unfortunate Sargen de Ville, who was the victim of his zeal. Reconveniences are also proposed for the military, who distinguished themselves on this occasion.

[The Messenger gives no particulars relative to the conspiracy besides those in the morning paper, especially that in the Constitutionnel, which it copies verbatim.]

PARIS, Feb. 3.

The Government is naturally incensed at the atrocity of the conspiracy and its objects—the public in general sympathize in this feeling—the Republicans and Bonapartists are indignant at being stated to be implicated in it—and the wiser portion of the Carlist party decries the madness of the attempt, but say not one word condemnatory of the murderous and treasonable views of the conspirators. Government was well prepared for the crisis, and will make examples. Were it otherwise, a truly popular revolt against the Carlists, in the first instance, would not be an impossible event. This horrible conspiracy, and the violent language of some of the Ultra-Liberal party in the Chamber of Deputies so far from injuring, appears likely to strengthen the present administration. A schism between the moderate and violent oppositionists is said to have already resulted from them. The present is, in fact, the moment for the Government to display firmness united to moderation. A reconciliation with the sensible portion of the Chambers and the Press is practicable by the Minister at this instant. If he neglect it, the opportunity may not recur.

To the details of which you are in possession, I can add little respecting the plot of the night before last. The tranquility of Paris to-day evinces how contemptible was the conspiracy, and how easily the paucity of the partisans of the guilty have looked and made inquiries in vain for the truth of the account of the seizure of two officers by the Duke Decazes in the ball-room of the Tuilleries on the preceding night. I can assure you, nevertheless, that my informant re-asserts it to-day, on authority that ought to be unquestionable. I am obliged to add, however, that I do not now believe a word of it. Two of the conspirators are known to have been killed—one of them a half-pay officer. The number of wounded is less considerable than was at first reported. That there were persons of rank in the plot will, I am assured, appear. It is said, moreover, that at Versailles, and indeed, in many of the departments, the effort was to have been simultaneous. I take leave of the subject by assuring you that Carlism has had its death blow in France.

Private Correspondence of the Morning Herald.

London, February 6.

The Paris papers of Saturday, with the Messenger des Chambres, dated yesterday, reached us this morning. They add but little to the information which had previously arrived respecting the conspiracy, full details of which are given in another part of our paper. Paris was in perfect tranquility on Saturday evening, but the arrests continued; and it is somewhat remarkable, that, among those already made, there are many of persons at present or formerly in official employments, and connected with the Police. The plot is certainly in itself of a sufficiently serious character.

From the Messenger des Chambres, of yesterday.

We have obtained the following particulars relative to the conspiracy in Paris:

It is probable that the 2d of February was appointed for a simultaneous movement upon the different points of France. It is reported that the communion of the Duke de Bordeaux, about which so much was said, was only intended to point out to the initiated the day fixed for the execution of the project. It is said that the individuals arrested in the Rue des Prouvaires had, between them, about 30,000 francs in gold. A quantity of arms was seized; and it is reported that a municipal guard was killed on the Marche des Innocens, in endeavouring to stop a cart loaded with arms.

The Municipal Guard and the Sergens de la Ville, being informed by a citizen of the Faubourg St. Antoine that a crowd had assembled last night in the streets in the vicinity of the Place de la Bastille, went there immediately, and arrested 39 individuals. They were conducted to a neighbouring guardhouse, and, on being searched, two pistols were found upon them, some cartridges, daggers, and money. One of these individuals, it is said, had more than 600 francs about him. It is said that the son of a former Commissary of Police, and a man who was a clerk in the Prefecture of Police under M. Mauguin, and a man lately a gendarme, are among the persons arrested.

The Gazette des Tribunaux gives the following addition to the details already known: Several detachments of cuirassiers and carabinieri have been despatched beyond the bar-

riers of Paris, where assemblages were expected to take place of men who, it was supposed, would march upon Paris. Among the persons arrested are General Dufour, the Secretary of M. de Castel Bajan, a secretary of the Commissary of Police, the son of M. de Courteille, a Commissary of Police under M. de Villele, and an ex-Aid-de-camp of M. de la Rochejacquelin.

HOLLAND.

The following are extracts from the Dutch papers received to-day. It will be seen that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has made to the States General a report of the progress and present position of the all-absorbing question still pending about the London Conference and the King of Holland. The reply of the Dutch Plenipotentiaries, which were enabled exclusively to publish last week, formed, as might have been expected, an important part of the Minister's communication to the Chambers. It seems to have earned for its authors a high degree of applause, from those whose interests are so deeply involved in the negotiations.

The rapid manner in which the subscriptions to the Dutch loan are proceeding, cannot fail to excite attention, and prove the enthusiastic exertion of the nation to the cause for the support of which it is deemed necessary.

London, Feb. 4th.

Last night, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer mentioned that the Scotch Reform bill would be submitted by Ministers to the house, as soon as the requisite information connected with it could be obtained. Lord John Russell stated his intention of bringing in on Friday a bill to establish the boundaries of places, divided counties, &c. which will return members according to the provisions of the English reform bill.

In answer to a question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had no present intention of making any alteration in the beer act.

London, Feb. 4.

There is no truth whatever in any of the rumours of changes (mentioned in some of the Sunday papers), as regards Lord Alglesey and Althorp, Messrs. Stanley and Ellice; neither is Mr. Shiel to be Solicitor-General for Ireland. There is, in fact, no vacancy, as Mr. Cranston is not to be the Master, but Mr. Gait. The Mastership was, indeed, offered to Mr. Cranston, but he declined, and therefore remains Solicitor General.

London, Feb. 4.

The most difficult and the most extensive operating clause of the Reform Bill, after the Borough disfranchisement—the 210 qualification—was carried last night. It is not without its uncertainties, but one of the amendments proposed presented them in a less degree. As to the difficulty of determining the right to vote, we have pretty fair evidence of the state of things under the actual system, in the number of Committees, Lawyers, &c. who crowd the rooms of the House of Commons after a general election.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

We last night received the Paris papers of Sunday. A supplement to the Constitutionnel contains an extract from the Moscow Gazette of the 27th December, which is of importance as indicative of the feelings entertained by the Russian Government towards this country. We need hardly observe, that the slave who wrote the article in the Moscow Gazette, subject as he is to a rigorous Government Censorship, durst not have ventured on this piece of gasconading insolence towards the English Government, without feeling well assured that it would be acceptable to his own. The staff about Calcutta would have been ridiculous at any time, but after the difficulty experienced by the Russians in overcoming a handful of brave Poles, it is supremely so. War is a calamity to be deprecated on many accounts; but if the Russian Government imagines that any quadruple alliance of mere Governments will enable it to revive the Holy Alliance policy in Europe, it will find itself grievously mistaken. There is an immense difference between the present time and that when the Russians were suffered to advance to Paris.

Russia is a formidable power in the sense in which the United States are formidable by land. In entering a thinly peopled country, with a large force you are starved and with a large force you are beaten.

From the Moscow Gazette, of Dec. 27.

"The Russian nation is indignant at the part which England, or rather the perfidious Ministry, has taken in the troubles of Poland; but we shall have our turn. We will strip off its mask, and we will show the world how a people is rescued from slavery. You shall soon judge whether Pansovsky spoke the truth, when he repeated to whoever chose to hear him, 'Russia is now nothing, and Poland will henceforth hinder it from interfering in the affairs of Europe; it is an Asiatic Government.'"

"How can this Albion, loaded with debt, and now imbued with the most perfidious principles, dare to rouse the Bear (so she calls us,) which was near devouring Napoleon with the first army that ever entered its territory, and then went to punish this temerity at Paris itself? No; its turn must come, and then we shall make no treaty with that People except in Calcutta. Its false policy has played its last stake. Let it go and make an alliance with the negroes of Africa, towards whom it is so well inclined, and for whom Europe is its dupe. We, barbarians and slaves, as it calls us, will give it a lesson. Meantime, let it go on; this is what we desire."

ITALY.

The news from Italy is to the 24th Jan. The General Grabowski, Commandant General of the Austrian forces, had received despatches from Colonel Barbieri, in which the Colonel requested the assistance of the Austrian army to favour the entrance of the Pontifical troops into Bologna, which was defended by a considerable corps of patriots. All the civic guards had retrograded upon Bologna.

It is said that within the last fortnight, M. de Metternich has addressed to the French Government a diplomatic note, in which he declared that Austria, whenever she has interested in the affairs of Italy, was not actuated by a spirit of conquest, but merely by a conservative feeling, and that this motive induced her to intervene a second time with respect to Romania.

PIRATE CAPTURED.

A late London paper has the following paragraph: "The Lady Raffles overtook the Elphinstone, and communicated that she had touched at Ascension, where she had seen a large pirate vessel, the prize of his Majesty's ship Primrose, captured a few weeks before; the pirate carried 28 guns, and had on board 230 men. The action lasted seven hours; the pirate lost 101 men, the Primrose 50. The Captain was deprived of his left arm by a shot. The pirates were chiefly Spaniards, who are to be sent to England as prisoners."

The Wayne county (Penn.) Inquirer, of the 24th ult. thus speaks of the past winter— "Never within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants, has there been a winter, 'take it in all,' so inclement and rigorous as the present one of 1831-2. We have had at this place fine sleighing without intermission, since the 20th of November last. Snow has followed snow, each closely packing down its predecessor, and it is this moment, and has been for a month, full four feet deep in the woods. Even here where wood may be had for the expense of chopping and hauling, it proves to be an article of grievous expense."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, March 15, 1832.

Mr. Green,

Please announce the following gentlemen as candidates for seats in the Corporation of this city, as Common Council-men. They are favourable to a new assessment and low taxes, and a curtailment of the annual expenditures of the city.

JOHN RANDALL, JNO W. DUVAL, ADAM MILLER, WILLIAM M'PARLIN, DAVID S. CALDWELL, THOMAS G. WATERS, NICHOLAS H. GREEN.

MANY VOTERS.

APPOINTMENTS

Made by the Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county, at their March session, 1832.

Trustees of the Poor.

Robert W. Kent, William O'Hara, John N. Stockett, Ramsey Waters, George M. Neir.

Supervisors.

District, No. 1—John S. Campden, 2 Thomas Beard, 3 Richard H. Merriken, 4 John Welch of Robert, 5 William Tucker, 6 John Beard, 7 Richard Foggett, 8 Francis Baldwin, 9 Abner Linticum, Senr., 10 John Warfield of Joshua, 11 Samuel Garretson, 12 Henry H. Owings and William Adams, 13 Vachel Brown, 14 Philip Pindell, 15 John T. Richardson, 16 William Urquhart, 17 James Sykes, 18 Joshua Rawlings, Senr., 19 Wesley Linticum, 20 William Hallop, 21 Samuel Brown of John R., 22 Nathan Shipley, 23 Hezekiah Linticum, 24 Samuel Duval, 25 John Fisher, 26 Nicholas Woodward, 27 James B. Matthews, 28 John H. Brown, 29 George L. Stockett, 30 William Watson, 31 Zachariah Johnson, 32 Thomas R. Cross, 33 Benjamin Sunderland, 34 Francis Bird.

Constables.

District, No. 1—William Urquhart, Roger Phipps, Richard L. Stockett, Zachariah Sweeney, Gassaway Simmons, John Wayson, Thomas Plummer, Thomas Deale, Gassaway Owens, Samuel Sunderland.

District, No. 2—John Hunter, Osborn Conway, Barrett Ketts.

District, No. 3—Samuel Armiger, Orlando Hancock, Joshua Osborn, Thomas Stallings, Lewis Robinson, Lloyd Hepshaw.

District, No. 4—George Bradford, John Spears, Rezin Bounds, Joseph Harman, John G. Cromwell.

District, No. 5—John Stringer, Isaiah Cross, Joseph Murphy, James Treackle.

District, No. 6—George W. Hobbs of Denton, Isaac C. Anderson, Nimrod Welch, Peregrine Hobbs, Stephen Wright, Seth Wardfield, Jr., Bela Wardfield of Bela.

Annapolis—Thomas Gardner, Thomas Parkinson, Alexander Todd, Richard Williams.

Amount of Levy \$20,901.52. Rate per \$100—95 cts.

Amount of Primary School Tax and commission for collecting the same, \$4,240. Rate per \$100—20 cts.

Israel Davidson, Collector.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the third day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, &c.

TERMS OF SALE, a credit of three months will be given on all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving note, with approved security, under that amount the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

March 15. THOMAS FURLONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Lynch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1832.

JAMES M'KELVIE HAMMETT, Admr. March 15. 4w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC: Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court, March 13th, 1832.

ON application by petition of John Arnold, Executor of Elijah Redmond late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wils. A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elijah Redmond, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of March 1832.

JOHN ARNOLD, Executor, March 15

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!

IT is with pleasure that the subscriber has it in his power to announce to his friends and the public, that the law restricting the sales of foreign lottery tickets within this state, has been so altered, as to enable him to offer them tickets in the most brilliant schemes; and takes this occasion to state, that he intends to keep a constant supply of tickets in all lotteries approved by the commissioners, expressly for the benefit of his friends in this city and the neighbouring counties, from whom he hopes for a continuance of their patronage, and for which it is his sincere desire to have it in his power to reward them with large prizes.

CAPITALS OF SCHEMES NOW ON HAND.

\$20,000 and 100 prizes of \$1,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 4. To be drawn the 16th March. Tickets \$10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50.

20 prizes of 1,000—20 of \$500.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Extra Class, No. 5. To be drawn on the 19th March. Ticket \$5—Half 2 50—Quarter 1 25.

1 prize of \$10,000—1 of \$3,000—1 of 2,000.

DELAWARE AND NORTH CAROLINA CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—Class No. 5. To be drawn the 20th March. Tickets \$4—Halves 2—Quarter 1.

1 prize of \$16,000—1 of \$5,000—1 of \$2,000.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. To be drawn on the 21st March. Tickets \$5—Halves 2 50—Quarters 1 25.

Cash paid for prizes. Orders for tickets on closing cash or prize tickets, postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Address, E. DUBOIS, City of Annapolis.

Official drawings of all lotteries regularly received at this office.

March 15

NOTICE

NO persons indebted to the late firm of T. WATKINS & SELBY—that a longer indulgence than the 15th March next cannot be given, as they wish to close the business of that firm. It will therefore, be expected, that all claims be settled at or before that time.

Feb. 16 Sw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT an election will be held at the ASSEMBLY ROOM, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of electing seven Common Councilmen, to represent the city in the Corporation.

By order, JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk. March 8, 1832.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at public sale on the premises, on Tuesday, the twenty seventh day of March next, at eleven o'clock A. M.

A Valuable Real Estate.

situate, lying and being, in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk Ridge Landing, and the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike road, and between seven and eight miles from the City of Baltimore, consisting of several tracts, or parts of tracts or parcels of land contiguous to each other, called Caleb and Edward's Friendship, Walker's Inheritance, and Stony Run Hills, containing two hundred and thirty five acres and twenty perches of land, of which about one third is in wood.

There is upon this land a valuable Merchant MILL built of stone, with all the modern improvements in Machinery, running two pair of stones, and with a fall of about twenty five feet, and a small frame dwelling HOUSE.

The subscriber, will also, by virtue of the same decree, sell at the same time and place another tract of land about 2 1/2 miles from the above, called Sam. Son, containing two hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, of which more than half is in wood. These lands will be sold separately or together as may best suit the purchaser.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one fourth cash, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and one fourth in eighteen months, with interest until paid, and the payments to be secured by bonds or notes, with security, to be approved by the trustee, and on the ratification of the sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be executed by the trustee.

JOHN SCOTT, Trustee. Feb. 23, 1832.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Mr. Lane Brown, Esq. and to me directed, will be offered for sale, on Monday the 19th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for CASH only,

one BRICK HOUSE, and FIVE ACRES of LAND, seized and taken as the property of Jacob Thomas, at the suit of Jesse Gosling use of James Brant.

MAR 2. JAMES TREACKLE, Constable.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND called

GREEN'S PURCHASE,

containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situated in Anne-Arundel county, near to, and adjoining the lands of, the late Joseph M'Ceney, Esq. This land is exceedingly fertile, and now in a high state of improvement; plow, acts with great effect, and the land is in every way adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, and is also peculiarly adapted to the growth of Clover.

The improvements are a large new BARN, and THREE QUARTERS for servants, in good repair; there is also an excellent TIMOTHY MEADOW in fine order. Any one inclined to purchase, will of course view the premises. THE TERMS will be made ACCOMMODATING Captain Joseph Owens, who lives near the premises, will show the property to any person inclined to purchase. Application can be made to me in the city of Baltimore, as also to Capt. Owens, who will give information to terms, &c.

Feb 25. BENJAMIN M'CENEY.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.

WHEREAS Abner Linticum, 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 1829, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:

Names of persons assessed.	Names of Lands.	
William Cook,	Name unknown,	\$1 76
Matthew Phelps,	Part Portland Manor,	5 70
Joseph Hood,	Part Pinland,	6 45
Mary O'Rourke,	Part Hammond's first connection,	0 38
Able Pocock,	Part First Discovery,	0 75
Nehemiah Howles,	Scott's Folly, Last shift, and part of addition to Timber Neck,	6 88
Rebecca Dulany's heirs,	Idito,	0 57
James Dunn,	Idito,	3
Thomas Morgan,	Idito,	0 75

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That unless the county charges above said, are paid on or before the 24th day of March 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 12 o'clock, on the day aforesaid, 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.

ABNER LINTICUM, Jr. Late Collector A. A. County. Feb. 23.

Baltimore Republican will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks.

PARODY ON "OH NO, WE NEVER MENTION HER."

From the Comic Offering.

Oh no, I never mention it;
I never said a word;
But lest my friend my five pound note,
Of which I never heard!
He said he merely borrowed it
To pay another debt—
And since I never mention it,
He thinks that I forget!
Where'er we ride, I pay the pike;
I settle every treat;
He rides my bob—he drives my cab—
But cuts me when we meet!
My new umbrella I lent him too;
One night 'twas very wet;
Though he forgot it never came back,
Ah me!—don't forget!
To Sally Sims, my own true love,
Few visits can I pay;
But think how kind my friend behaves,
He calls on her each day!
By him I've sent rich pearls and rings,
With fruit and flowers a lot;
The fruit and flowers came safe to hand,
The rest—my friend forgot!
Sometimes I try to Miss to the play,
And, what I can't abide,
Is when I just sit down by her,
My friend's at 'other side;
Such whispering and such quizzing, too,
They keep, to make me fret—
I know 'tis only "make believe,"
But still I can't forget.
"A friend in need is a friend indeed,"
This I have found quite true;
For mine is such a needy friend,
He sticks to me like glue!
We're like, they say—for oft have I
Been taken for—his debt!
He makes so free with me and mine,
Himself he quite forgets!

CROSS PURPOSES.

"Child," said the bard, "don't thou wander now
To gather fresh flowers for thy sunny brow!
Thou'rt then a gaudy girl and fair
To fix on this old man's brother's hair!
That when he wakes he may smile to see
The nodding roses all plucked by thee!"
"Tell me, thou child!"
"No!" said the child, with accent clear,
"I come just now to me father's hear."
"Thy father's hear?" Has he left thee, child?
To the world's cold blast and its tempest wild?
Has he left thee beside a deserted hearth,
With no one to guard thee on all the earth?
Has he sunk in his pride beneath the hand of fate
And left thee, thou lone one, desolate?"
"Tell me, thou child!"
"No!" said the child, with that sunny brow,
"He's all this morning after the plow!"
"Hearst thou the breezes from a yonder hill,
As they speak with low voices soiled and still,
Telling, as on winds in perfume they sweep,
Of the hidden flowers in the valleys that sleep?
Hearst thou their voices at eventide,
As thou unkest to sleep by the river's side?"
"Tell me, thou child!"
"No!" said the child, "I never hear them speak,
But I hear them stown 'midst the night in the creek."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION.

The National Intelligencer of Monday contains the following statement of the decision made by the Supreme Court of the United States on Saturday last, in the case in which the State of Georgia and the Cherokee Indians within its limits are parties.

Washington City, March 5.

THE CHEROKEE CASE.

In the Supreme Court of the United States.
Samuel A. Worcester vs. The State of Georgia.

On Saturday last, Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL, delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, reversing the judgment of the Superior Court of Gwinnett county, in Georgia. The effect of this decision is, that the recent acts of Georgia, taking possession of the Cherokee country, and providing for the punishment of persons therein residing without the license of the Governor, and without taking an oath of allegiance to the state, are declared null and void, as "contrary to the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States."

The opinion of the Chief Justice was very elaborate and clear. He took a review of the origin of the European title to lands in America, upon the ground of discovery. He established that this right was merely conventional among the European Governments themselves, and for their own guidance, and the regulation of their own claims in regard to each other, and in no respect changed or affected to change the rights of the Indians as occupants of the soil: That the only effect of the European title was, as between European nations, to recognise an exclusive right of trade and intercourse with the Indians, and of ultimate domain in the territories occupied by the Indians in favour of the nation or government whose subjects were the first discoverers: That all the European governments, Spain, France, and especially Great Britain, had uniformly recognised the Indian tribes and nations as distinct communities, capable of, and entitled to, self government, as states, and in no respect, except as to their right of intercourse with other European nations, and the right of pre-emption in the discoverers to purchase their soil, as under the control or power of the Europeans. They were treated as nations capable of holding and ceding their territories, capable of making treaties and compacts, and entitled to all the powers of peace and war, and not as conquered or enslaved communities.

He demonstrated this from various historical facts, and showed that when upon the revolution the United Colonies succeeded to the rights and claims of the mother country, the American Congress uniformly adopted and adhered to the same doctrine, both before and after the confederation; that since the adoption of the Constitution, the same doctrine had as uniformly prevailed in all the departments of the Government; and that the treaties with the Indians were held to be treaties, and obligatory in the same sense as treaties between European sovereigns. He showed also, that this had been the established course

of things recognized by Georgia herself, from the adoption of the constitution down to the year 1820, as evidenced by her solemn acts, compacts and laws. He then showed that by the constitution the exclusive power belonged to the United States to regulate intercourse with the Indians, and to receive cessions of their lands, and to make treaties with them. That their independence of the state governments had been constantly upheld; that the right of possession to their land was solemnly guaranteed by the United States and by treaties with them, until that title should, with their own consent, be extinguished, and that the laws passed by Congress had regulated the trade and intercourse with them accordingly. He now reviewed the laws of Georgia in question, and pronounced them to be repugnant to the constitution, treaties and laws of the United States. And he concluded by maintaining that the party defendant in the present indictment, was entitled to the protection of the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States; and that Georgia had no authority to extend her laws over the Cherokee country, or to punish the defendant for disobedience to those laws in the Cherokee country.

Mr. Justice McLEAN delivered a separate opinion, concurring in all things, in the opinion of the court. Mr. Justice BALDWIN dissented.

From the Boston Gazette.

GOLDEN RULES FOR SMOKERS.

1. In choosing your cigar attend to these precepts:—Fry their flaps on the palate of your nasal cavity—a box of good Havanna's is a most delicious nosegay; reject such as are ragged in their jackets; and above all, beware of purchasing a cigar that has lost its nose—the little twist at its taper end; avoid the soft yielding ones—they have not a bellyful—there is no substance in them—they will not outlive above a dozen hearty puffs; meddle not with those which seem to have hard stubby knots beneath their outer skins, there are sticks in them, which if you be young in the craft, will impede your smoking; choose a neat, sound article, that is neither so hard as a stick nor soft as the pith of a rush, but moderately firm, tight and elastic—yielding a little to moderate pressure from the thumb, but resisting in its heart, if you attempt to flatten it.

2. The finer the leaf is in texture, the milder it is, generally speaking, in flavour; the dark, rough cigar, that feels as though it had been buried in a sepulchre of sand, is usually of a rougher flavour. But you must not judge of a cigar entirely by its coat; pearls of little price are sometimes locked in golden casings; the most beautiful broad cloth often covers a ragged shirt made up of most filthy rags; and we have frequently found trashy tobacco folded in a most dainty leaf. The respectable manufacturers who have a credit to lose, of course are not often guilty of this trick; but there are rascals you know in all trades.

3. Supposing you now to have "caught your fish," we will endeavour to give you a few plain and easy directions how to cook it.—In the first place, moisten it lightly and delicately with your tongue; pass your finger gently round it—a cigar should be used tenderly as an infant dove—and with soft lady-like touch close up its seams.

4. The cigar being thus prepared for the lips, let us say a word or two about its ignition. A flame ought never to be used for this purpose. We do not mean that you should poke your weed between the bars of the grate, and so scorch half the vitality out of its body; but we strongly recommend you, if you would smoke luxuriously, to illuminate the but end of your cigar with camel's dung, tobacco cinder, charcoal, or any of the flameless steady burning materials, which are sold at the shops, under a dozen different names, for this purpose. If you put a cigar to the flame, it often lights raggedly; and if you are not a proficient, is liable to smoke uneven or lopsided. This is unhandsome, and by no means pleasant. A good cigar in the lips of an adept in the art, dies away to ashes in beautiful regularity. The progress of the fire is equal from its skin to its core; and the tip of pale blue ashes, breaks out from the exterior leaf, at a like distance from the mouth all around, so that the bourne betwixt the living and the consumed parts is a well defined circle. A bad smoker, on the contrary, often turns the heart, without consuming the skin, or draws the fire up one half of the cigar, leaving the other side unsmoked and useless.

5. Your cigar being properly lighted, that is to say, the extremity of its thicker end being steadfastly fused, proceed forthwith to suck. Now attend to us, will you? A cigar can never be thoroughly enjoyed through a straw, quill, or tube of any description;—a genuine smoker despises these things—ergo use neither.

6. It is a common—a vulgar—a mighty foolish—a very ridiculous custom, to bite off the end of a cigar—the nose or twist of which we have spoken in our first dogma. For our own part, we would not give five farthings for fifty cigars if the twists were destroyed. The curl at the end of the cigar is its nucleus; a thing which it was never intended should be destroyed. Without it, a cigar loses its charms—smoking is no felicity; the outerleaf becomes untwisted long before the article is half consumed; instead of having a tight, firm, comfortable peak between your lips, you hold a foul, ragged washy, sucked, disgusting little bunch of leaves, and the smoke rises to our mouth in huge billows, frequently bearing with it the finer portions of the ash, instead of gliding in pure slender streams upon the delighted palate. All this is avoided by retaining the twist on the end of your cigar. But how do you make it draw? have we often times been asked, "do you pierce it with a knife?" By no means;—that would be as bad as biting the nose off—we do no such thing. We neither puncture,

tear or scarify our cigars; we twist their noses as tight as possible; we tap the corners and palpable vapours, filtered from impurities, as it were, through the leaves; and we do declare, upon the honour of a gentleman, that we have rarely met with a cigar, which we could not draw—suck, and smoke pleasantly, too.

When you begin to draw your cigar, do not stick a mere barley-corn's length of the end of it between your lips, as though you were afraid of the taste of it. Put full one-half or two thirds of it into your mouth; suck it on for a few seconds to open its pores, and thereafter it will draw delightfully. So soon as you can work it with ease, thrust it out from the interior of your mouth; suffer about an inch of it only to repose lightly between your lips, and puff away with comfort. But don't strangle the babe; don't squeeze it so tight in its infant state, that no breath from its living fire can pass upwards; stick not your teeth into it, but kiss without tightly pressing its throat. Sucking and strangling a cigar are widely different acts; you should just keep your lips close enough to prevent any air from entering your mouth, but through its fused end, and no more.

A cigar should never be lighted twice.—The ashes of the deceased fire emit fumes of the most filthy flavour.

Many persons use a neat little instrument instead of the hand, to move the cigar from the lips; we find no fault with the fashion, but that it looks priggish. For our own part, when taciturn, we scarcely ever take the weed out of our mouth until its fire approaches close enough to singe our mustaches, if we wear any. We never drink or expectorate when smoking, and therefore, have neither of two usual motives for removing the cigar. Should you, however, have occasion to take the cigar from your lips, for the purpose of speaking, laughing, or dallying with your stock of smokes, or doing any thing else, if you use your fingers—and they are far better than the best of instruments for this occasion—don't thumb the darling, as the uninitiated do; but with your palm towards your face, take the cigar tightly around its waist, between your fore and middle finger, and replace it in the same manner; this is more orthodox, graceful and convenient, than the thumb and the fore finger fashion.

You can never be looked upon as an accomplished glowworm, or what is a far more important consideration, you will never enjoy a cigar in perfection, if you adulterate its flavour on your palate with potatoes. Strictly speaking, a man should never taste liquid of any description while smoking, should you smoke half a dozen or a dozen cigars, or so, of an evening, and suffer some time to occur between your third and fourth, or sixth and seventh, a cup of Mocha, or a glass of Rhenish is pleasant enough. After you have finished smoking, of course you may drink what you please. Should you be unable to smoke without drinking, take coffee or claret, but coffee is the better of the two; grog, beer, punch, and most of the usual wines are improper, if you would fain have the taste of the delicious breath of a true Havanna upon your palate; they are fit only for those who are satisfied with a twist of plantain leaf, or vile shag in a pipe of clay.

The Messrs. Harpers have published the 28th number of their Family Library. It contains "Memoirs of the Empress Josephine," by JOHN S. MEMES, L.L.D. A biography of that interesting woman can never be uninteresting, and the author of the present volume has combined a vast quantity of material with taste and judgment, and made what we believe has not heretofore been attempted, a complete life of Josephine. Those who collect anecdotes of interesting females, may resort to Dr. Memes' volume with hopes of a plentiful supply. The life of Josephine supplies an important link in the interesting chain which the Messrs. Harpers have prepared, between readers and literature, in the Family Library. We make two extracts.

JOSEPHINE AND THE FORTUNE-TELLER.

"One day, before my first marriage, while taking my usual walk, I observed a number of negro girls assembled round an old woman, engaged in telling their fortunes. I drew near to observe their proceedings.—The old sibyl, on beholding me, uttered a loud exclamation, and almost by force seized my hand. She appeared to be under the greatest agitation. Amused at these absurdities, as I thought them, I allowed her to proceed, saying, 'so you discover something extraordinary in my destiny?' 'Yes,' 'Is happiness or misfortune to be my lot?' 'Fortune. Ah, stop! and happiness too.' 'You take care not to commit yourself, my good dame; your oracles are not the most intelligible.' 'I am not permitted to render them more clear,' said the woman, raising her eyes with a mysterious expression towards heaven. 'But to the point,' replied I, for my curiosity began to be excited; 'what read you concerning me in futurity?' 'What do I see in the future? You will not believe me if I speak.' 'Yes indeed, I assure you. Come my good mother, what am I to fear and hope?' 'On your own head be it then, listen: You will be married soon; that union will not be happy; you will become a widow, and then—then you will be Queen of France! Some happy years will be yours; but you will die in a hospital, amid civil commotion.'"

"On concluding these words," continued Josephine, "the old woman burst from the crowd, and hurried away, as fast as her limbs, enfeebled by age, would permit. I forbade the bystanders to molest or banter the pretended prophetess on this ridiculous prediction, and took occasion, from the seeming absurdity of the whole proceeding, to caution the young negroes how they gave heed to such matters. Henceforth, I thought of the affair only to laugh at with my relatives. But afterward, when my husband had perished on the scaffold, in spite of my better judgment, this prediction forcibly recurred to my mind

after a lapse of years; and though I was myself then in prison, the transaction daily assumed a less improbable character, and I ended by regarding the fulfillment as almost a matter of course."

The above recital might be corroborated, if necessary, by the evidence of various persons, who at different times had likewise heard it from the lips of the individual concerned.

PORTRAIT OF JOSEPHINE.

Josephine was rather above than below the middle size, hers being exactly that perfection of stature which is neither too tall for the delicacy of feminine proportion, nor so diminutive as to detract from dignity. Her person, in its individual forms, exhibited faultless symmetry; and the whole frame, animated by lightness and elasticity of movement, seemed like something ariel in its perfectly graceful carriage. This harmonious ease of action contributed yet more to the dignified, though still youthful air, so remarkable in Josephine's appearance. Her features were small and finely modelled, the curves tending rather to fullness, and the profile inclining to Grecian, but without any statue-like coldness of the outline. The habitual character of her countenance was a placid sweetness, within whose influence there were few who would not have felt interested in a being so gentle. Perhaps the first impression might have left a feeling that there wanted energy; but this could have been for an instant only, for the real charm of this mild countenance resided in its power of varied expression, changing with each vicissitude of thought and sentiment. "Never," says a very honest admirer, "did any woman better justify the saying, 'The eyes are the mirror of the soul.'" Josephine's were of a deep blue, clear and brilliant, even imposing in their expression, when turned fully upon any one; but in her usual manner they lay half concealed beneath their long and silky eyelashes. She had a habit of looking thus with a mild subdued glance upon those she loved, throwing into her regard such winning tenderness as might not easily be resisted, and even in his darkest moods, Napoleon confessed its tranquillizing power. Realizing exactly the fine description of the old poet, Josephine's long hair was glossy chestnut brown, whose sunny richness harmonized delightfully with a clear and transparent complexion, and neck of almost dazzling whiteness. Her eye brows were a shade darker, arching regularly, and pencilled with extreme delicacy. She read delightfully; and nature had been here peculiarly propitious; for so harmonious were the tones of her voice, even in the most ordinary conversation, that instances are common of those who, coming unexpectedly and unseen within their influence, have remained as if suddenly fascinated and spell-bound, till the sounds ceased, or fear of discovery forced the listeners away. This charm is known to have wrought powerfully upon Napoleon. His own admission was, "The first applause of the French people sounded to my ear sweet as the voice of Josephine." On the whole, Josephine perhaps, might not exactly have pretensions to be what is termed a fine woman, but hers was that style of beauty which awakens in the heart a far deeper sentiment than mere admiration."

From late Foreign Journals.
Mr. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, was discovered by some of his countrymen on Sunday, in Mr. Irving's chapel. He is a decent looking man, about the common size, only a little past the meridian of life, with a fair, fresh, and rather ruddy complexion. He was wrapped in his shepherd's plaid, and seemed deeply attentive to the speaker.—
EXTRAORDINARY WAGER.
Mr. Udny, the venerable postmaster of Lismore, undertook for a wager, to travel from that town to Larnore, in an oyster barrel, drawn by a pig, a badger, two cats, a goose, and a hedge-hog. His head was decorated with a red night cap, and he drove with a whip similar to a pig driver's. He is in his 97th year. (Bedford Chronicle).
Great preparations are making at Belvoir Castle, to celebrate the birth-day of the Duke of Rutland, to-morrow, when he will complete his 53d year. Upwards of 200 guests will lodge in the capacious mansion each night, and more than 300 persons will be entertained at dinner each day. More than thirty cooks are engaged.
In the window of a barber's shop in Goodman's Fields, is exhibited a professional announcement, in writing, which, for its poetical excellence, we give in its genuine form and purity.

I. ISAACS,
I these way tries lucks:
I shaves for a penny,
Never cuts any;
I bleeds,
Pulls teeth—and cups:
Below I feeds
And trains and breeds
Young bull-dogs, and all other sorts of GEN-
TLEMAN-PUPS.—And
I blacks shoes
For christians—besides Jews.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Rezin Hammond, at suit of Philemon Warfield of Benjamin. I have taken in execution all the right, title, interest, property claim and demand of the said Rezin Hammond, in and to all that tract or parcel of land whereon the said Rezin Hammond now resides, and I hereby give notice, that on THURSDAY the 15th day of March, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said land to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at half past eleven o'clock.

ROBERT WELCH of Ben.
Late Sheriff A. A. county.

G. C. GEORGE
RESPECTFULLY notifies his friends and the public, that he has just opened, at his 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
CLOTHES
which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash.
Dec. 15.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.
GEORGE M'NEIL,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Has just received a large and handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are
Patent Finished Cloths
Of various qualities and colours, with
CASSIMERES and VESTINGS
of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.
He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most PASTORABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual meet only.
Sept. 20, 1831.

TO RENT.
THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Green Street, formerly owned by Mr. Brice B. Brewer. To a good Tenant, the rent will be low. Also, the OFFICE in West Street between the offices of Alexander Randall and J. H. Nicholson, Esquires. The rent of the latter property is fixed at \$50 per annum.
R. I. JONES.
Jan. 26.

PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.
MAJOR JONES' Sloop leaves Annapolis for Broad Creek, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M., thence passengers will be taken in the mail stage to Queen's-town, Wye Mills, and Easton; to arrive at Easton same evening by 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, arrive at Broad Creek in time for dinner; at Annapolis, by 3 o'clock, P. M. same evenings.
Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek \$1.50, from Broad Creek to Queen's-town 75, from Broad Creek to Easton 1.50.
For passage apply at the Ban of Williamson and Swan's Hotel.
All baggage at the risk of the owners.
Feb. 10. PERRY ROBINSON.

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND
WILL, until further notice, leave Baltimore on Monday next, and every succeeding Monday, at 7 o'clock, M., and returning 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, she will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, at 7 o'clock, M., and return on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Feb. 9.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale about THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, being part of Blue Down, which formerly belonged to William Brogden, Esquire, deceased, and is now in the possession of the subscriber, William Brogden. This parcel of land adjoins the farm occupied by Thomas J. Durnett, Esq. and the lower estate of William Steuart, Esq. The soil is fine, and the land heavily timbered.
The subscriber, Margaret Brogden, will also sell about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF THE LONDON TOWN FARM, which belonged to the late James M'Culloch, Esq. and is now in possession of David M. Brogden.
The land will be shewn, and the TERMS OF SALE made known to persons desirous of purchasing, by William or David M. Brogden.
If the above property be not sold at private sale before Monday, the 21 day of April next, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, upon terms to be made known at the time of sale. The sale will take place at Butler's Tavern, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
MARGARET BROGDEN,
WILLIAM BROGDEN,
DAVID M. BROGDEN,
R.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES.

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.
LEGG & WILLIAMS,
December 15, 1831.

LEGISLATION.

96 An act to authorize commissioners of the bridge over the Big Lanes near William Phillips.
97 An act to authorize orphans' court of Calverton to sell certain lands.
98 An act to authorize Maria his wife, of the lease certain lots or
99 An act to regulate by collectors counties and cities in
100 An act relating to ne-Arundel county
101 An act to build a bridge over the powder, in Harford and Chesapeake Stea
102 An act to in
103 An act to er, and rough harn leather in the city of
104 An act to in and Smyrna rail road
105 An act to divy his wife.
106 An act to i Public School, in F
107 A supplement act to incorporate E ick county.
108 An additional entitled, An act to public roads in M December session, 1
109 An act to in the Valley School I ty.
110 An act to in Works of Baltimore
111 An act to in in Frederick count
112 An act to re- constitution and fo- lates to the division to twelve election purposes.
113 An act suppli- dled, An act for the Anne-Arundel coun session, 1830, cha
114 An act to e- street in the city of ration of the sixte- 1817, chapter 148, to the city of Balti
115 An act for D. Conway, form
116 A further a- act, entitled, An e- enrolling conveyan- tates of purchaser
117 An act to b- bridge over the G- or near Jessop's p
118 An act for- personal property
119 An addition- entitled, An act l- lumber in the city
120 An act for- ger, of the city o
121 An act for- zell, collector of ty.
122 A supplen- act to provide fo- papers belonging Frederick county in mentioned.
123 An act to- in Frederick and
124 A further- dled, An act to- in Frederick cou
125 An act re- ground in Frede
126 An act to- of a woodcree- Anne, in Some
127 An act t- district in Some
128 An act f- lor, of Allegany
129 An act a- Worcester codi- property of said the purposes th
130 An act f- of a road in F- tween Jefferson
131 An act, and direct the- ty, to levy a b- building of a l- in the town of at the south e- water.
132 An act- Kent county s- sum of money

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1832.

NO. 12.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

A LIST OF LAWS

Passed at December Session, 1831.
[Concluded from the Gazette, of the 23d Feb.]

96 An act to authorise and empower the commissioners of Cecil county to build a bridge over the Big North East creek, at or near William Phillips, in said county.

97 An act to authorise the justices of the orphans' court of Caroline county, to appoint a clerk.

98 An act to authorise Luther J. Cox, and Maria his wife, of the city of Baltimore, to lease certain lots or parcels of ground.

99 An act to regulate the sales of real estate by collectors of taxes in the several counties and cities in this state.

100 An act relating to certain fees in Anne-Arundel county court.

101 An act appointing commissioners to build a bridge over the Little Falls of Gunpowder, in Harford and Baltimore counties.

102 An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Chesapeake Steam Saw Mill Company.

103 An act for the inspection of sole leather, and rough harness, and rough skirting leather in the city of Baltimore.

104 An act to incorporate the Millington and Smyrna rail road company.

105 An act to divorce John Barks and Mary his wife.

106 An act to incorporate Mount Nebo Public School, in Frederick county.

107 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate Eamitsburgh, in Frederick county.

108 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the repairs of public roads in Montgomery county, passed December session, 1826, chapter 237.

109 An act to incorporate the trustees of the Valley School House, in Frederick county.

110 An act to incorporate Baer's Chemical Works of Baltimore.

111 An act to incorporate Mechanics-Town in Frederick county.

112 An act to repeal all such part of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the division of Frederick county into twelve election districts, and for other purposes.

113 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.

114 An act to exempt a part of Holland street in the city of Baltimore, from the operation of the sixteenth section of the act of 1817, chapter 148, entitled, An act relating to the city of Baltimore.

115 An act for the benefit of Dr. William D. Conway, formerly of Harford county.

116 A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

117 An act to provide for the building of a bridge over the Great Falls of Gunpowder, at or near Jessop's Mill, in Baltimore county.

118 An act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Talbot county.

119 An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of lumber in the city of Baltimore.

120 An act for the relief of Mary Kepling, of the city of Baltimore.

121 An act for the relief of George Baltzell, collector of taxes for Frederick county.

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

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

124 A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate Fredericktown, in Frederick county.

125 An act relating to a part of a lot of ground in Fredericktown.

126 An act to provide for the appointment of a woodcutter in the town of Princess-Anne, in Somerset county.

127 An act to enlarge the Dublin election district in Somerset county.

128 An act for the relief of Margaret Saylor, of Allegany county.

129 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.

130 An act to alter and improve that part of a road in Frederick county, which lies between Jefferson and Catactin creek.

131 An act, entitled, An act to authorise and direct the commissioners of Cecil county, to levy a sum of money to pay for the building of a bridge over the Big Elk River, in the town of Elkton, and to raise the road at the south end of said bridge, above tide water.

132 An act to authorise the levy court of Kent county to levy at their next session, a sum of money therein mentioned, to be applied to the enlargement and repair of the house in which the offices of the clerk of the court, and the register of wills of said county are kept and held.

133 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.

134 An act for the relief of Martha Elizabeth Cunningham, of Harford county.

135 An act to change the place of holding the election in the fourth election district in Dorchester county.

136 An act for the relief of Joseph Larned, of the city of Washington.

137 An act regulating joint fences in Queen Anne's and Talbot counties.

138 An act for the regulation and improvement of the village of Denton, in Caroline county, and for other purposes.

139 An act to incorporate the town of Boonsborough, Stiffers' Addition, Haller's Addition, and Allabaugh's Addition to Boonsborough, in Washington county.

140 An act to incorporate the Washington Academy in the town of Williamsport, in Washington county.

141 An act for the benefit of Marcy Fountain, former collector of taxes for Caroline county.

142 An act to revive and amend an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the village of Federalburgh, in Dorchester and Caroline counties, passed at December session, 1822, chapter 174.

143 A supplement to an act, entitled, An act appointing commissioners for the town of Oxford in Talbot county.

144 An act relating to the tobacco warehouses in Anne-Arundel county.

145 An act to change the name of Lewis Hunt, of Baltimore county, into the name of Lewis Cockey Hunt.

146 A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the trustees of Garrison Forest Academy, and the Franklin Academy of Baltimore county.

147 An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

148 An act to incorporate the People's Steam Navigation Company.

149 An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the trustees of Maria Marthian Society of Baltimore.

150 An act to provide for the cession of territorial jurisdiction at Turkey Point in Cecil county, for the erection of a light house thereon by the government of the United States.

151 A supplement to an act to incorporate the Baltimore Life Insurance Company.

152 An act for the relief of Elizabeth Finck of Frederick county.

153 An act relating to the duties of the levy court of Montgomery county.

154 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating and inspecting weights and measures used in this state.

155 An act to incorporate the Savings Institution of Emmitsburg.

156 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to distribute the school fund in Montgomery county.

157 An act to direct the court of Queen-Anne's county, to authorise the sale of the real estate of Mark Benton, deceased.

158 A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to authorise commissioners to divide Prince-George's county into school districts, passed at December session 1830, chapter 39.

159 An act to provide for the rebuilding a certain bridge therein mentioned.

160 An act to incorporate the Frederick Fire Insurance Company.

161 An act to authorise the levy court of Montgomery county, to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

162 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.

163 An act to incorporate the Liberty Town Savings Institution.

164 An act, entitled, An act to provide for electing commissioners for Cecil county by districts, and prescribing their powers, and repealing an act and its supplements therein mentioned.

165 An act to incorporate the Maryland Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

166 An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Chesapeake Steam Towing Company.

167 A supplement to an act, relating to a public road in Montgomery county, passed at December session 1830, chapter 112.

168 An act to incorporate the company to be styled the Allegany Coal Mine Rail Road Company.

169 A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the protection of sheep, in the several counties of this state.

170 An act to authorise the sale of the real estate devised by the late Dr. Clement Smith, of Prince George's county, to Nottley Young, in trust for the use and benefit of Barbara Young and her infant children.

171 An act relative to landlords and tenants.

172 An act to incorporate a company in Fankstown, in Washington county, under the name of the Fankstown Juvenile Librarian Society.

173 An act to repeal an act, passed at November session, 1809, chapter 109, as relates to the market house commissioners, and giving the same powers to the Burgess and commissioners of Williamsport in Washington county, under the act of incorporation.

174 An act for the benefit of Enoch Due, John Due, and Serena Due, formerly, now Serena Pritchard, by her inter-marriage with a certain Samuel Pritchard, natural children of James Due, late of Caroline county, deceased.

175 An act for the benefit and relief of Saint Mary's county, and all persons concerned in the records thereof lately burned.

176 A supplement to the act to revive and extend the charter of the Planters Bank of Prince George's county, so as to enable the institution gradually to wind up its affairs.

177 An act to authorise the Register of Wills, of Saint Mary's county, to record certain papers destroyed by fire, and for other purposes.

178 An act relating to Cypress Alley, in the city of Baltimore.

179 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the widening of Orange Alley, in the city of Baltimore.

180 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for marking and bounding land, passed at November session, 1786, as relates to Saint Mary's county.

181 An act to authorise the exclusion of part of Emory street, in the city of Baltimore.

182 An act to authorise the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Severn Circuit, to sell the parsonage property of said circuit.

183 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish a Tobacco Inspection, in the city of Annapolis, passed at December session, 1829.

184 An act to authorise the Levy court of Somerset county, to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

185 An act to repeal the second section of an act passed at December session, 1828, chapter 98.

186 An act for the benefit of Richard Iglehart, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

187 An act to authorise the Levy court of Worcester county, to draw from the treasury, or any of the Banks of this state, any amount of money which now is or may be allotted by the treasurer of this state for the purposes of education, in Worcester county.

188 An act to fix the compensation of judges and clerks of elections, in and for Worcester county.

189 An act to incorporate the Female Domestic Missionary and Education Society, of Hagerstown.

190 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate elections.

191 An act to incorporate the United States Insurance Company, of Baltimore.

192 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for erecting a bridge over Choptank river, at or near Dover Ferry.

193 An act for the benefit of William Lemar, of Allegany county.

194 An act for the relief of John A. Stansberry, of the city of Baltimore.

195 An act for the relief of Balthasar Schröder, of the city of Baltimore.

196 An act for the benefit of Margaretta Waesche and others.

197 A further supplement to an act, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish a bank, and incorporate a company under the name of the Conococheague bank, in Williamsport, in Washington county, passed at December session, 1819, chapter 142.

198 An act for the benefit of Mary Ann Reynolds, of Allegany county.

199 An act for the benefit of Catharine Little and others.

200 An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Warren Manufacturing Company.

201 A supplement to the act for the relief of Allen Thomas.

202 A supplement to the act, entitled an act to authorise the Levy courts of Baltimore, and Harford counties, to build a bridge over the Little Gunpowder Falls, at Lee's Mill, on the road leading from Baltimore to Belle-Air.

203 An act relating to appeals and writs of error, and to proceedings in county courts.

204 An act for the relief of Thomas B. Gordon, of the city of Baltimore.

205 A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers.

206 A supplement to an act, 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.

207 An act to incorporate the Mechanic's Institute and Frederick Lyceum.

208 An act relating to crimes and punishments.

209 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorise the Governor and Council of Maryland, to appoint the inspectors of flour for this state, passed at December session, 1825, chapter 174.

210 An act for the relief of Joseph Stone, and other securities for William Williams, late sheriff and collector of Saint Mary's county.

211 An act to incorporate the Mechanic's Savings Fund Society of Baltimore.

212 An act to incorporate a company to improve the navigation of Queenstown creek, in Queen Anne's county.

213 A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the revaluation and reassessment of real and personal estate in Caroline county, in this state, passed the present session.

214 A supplement to the act, entitled, an additional act relating to the city of Baltimore, passed at December session 1830, chapter 139.

215 An act for the relief of John Mann, of the city of Baltimore.

216 An act to authorise a toll to be collected upon the bridge in the city of Baltimore, over the mouth of Gwynn's Falls, for the repairs thereof.

217 An act to repeal the third section of an act, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1830.

218 A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake bay, passed at November session 1799, chapter 46.

219 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of Abingdon Academy in Harford county, passed at December session 1829, chapter 37.

220 An act to make valid the instrument of writing therein mentioned.

221 An act to incorporate the Boonsborough library society.

222 An act to authorise the commissioners of the tax for Calvert county, to levy a sum of money for the repairing or opening of a road in said county.

223 A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for draining a marsh and branch known by the name of the Long Marsh, lying in Queen Anne's and Caroline counties, passed at November session, 1789, chapter 15.

224 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the promotion of internal improvement.

225 An act relating to the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road company.

226 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of the poor of Caroline county.

227 An act to encourage the destruction of crows in this state.

228 An act to incorporate the Port Tobacco Savings bank.

229 An act for the relief of Elizabeth Stewart of the city of Baltimore.

230 An act to authorise the clerk of Prince George's county, to record the deed therein mentioned.

231 An act for the preservation of fish in Allegany county.

232 An act to provide for an alteration in the constitution so as to enlarge the number of election districts in Baltimore county and fix the place of voting.

233 An act to enable John Cummins of the state of Delaware, to remove a negro out of this state, in whom he possesses an unexpired term.

234 An act for the relief of Francis Jones, of the city of Baltimore.

235 An act to authorise the repair of a bridge in Baltimore county.

236 An act relating to the compensation of the surveyor of Queen Anne's county.

237 An act for draining part of a branch of Luckahoe, known by the name of German's Branch, lying in Queen Anne's county.

238 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to abolish the office of commissioners of the tax for Charles county.

239 An act to regulate the weight of Querciton and all other ground Bark, Sumach, and all other articles sold by weight in this state.

240 An act to close up the old road therein mentioned.

241 An act for the benefit of John L. Trundle of Montgomery county.

242 An act to authorise the commissioners of the tax of Calvert county, to levy a sum or sums of money for an increase of the salary of their clerk.

243 An act to provide for the more speedy payment of jurors in Queen Anne's county.

244 An act for the distribution of the donation to the colleges and academies of the several counties of this state so far as the same relates to Caroline county.

245 An act regulating the inspection of Green Hides and Skins in the city of Baltimore.

246 An act for the relief of Eliza Kite of the city of Baltimore.

247 An act to make valid a deed from Grafton Duvall and Elizabeth W. Duvall his wife, to Alexander Thomas and Hawkins Duvall.

248 An act to regulate the meeting of the orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county.

249 An act for the protection of oysters in the waters of the eastern shore of this state.

250 An act relating to coroners.

251 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the promotion of internal improvement.

252 An act to vest certain powers in the mayor and city council of Baltimore.

253 An act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Dorchester county.

254 An act to authorise the president and directors of the Hagerstown Bank to sell and convey real property.

255 An act to provide for the opening a part of Parkin street in the city of Baltimore, or closing the same.

256 An act to authorise the trustees of the poor of Dorchester county, to purchase a farm for the use of the poor, and to sell the present Alms House of said county, and for other purposes.

257 An act to provide for the opening and extending Fayette street, in the city of Baltimore.

258 A further additional supplement to an act, entitled an act for the establishment and support of public free schools in the first election district of Baltimore county.

259 An act for the relief of Charles Bunting, of Montgomery county.

260 An act to divorce Joseph Harvey, of the city of Baltimore, from his wife Rebecca C. Harvey.

261 An act further supplemental to the act of December session, 1827, chapter 111, entitled, an act to regulate sales at public auction.

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

263 An act for the relief of John Lamb, of the city of Baltimore.

264 A supplement to an act to incorporate the Neptune Insurance Company.

265 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to the opening of Bottle Alley in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

266 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorise the laying out and opening a road through Frederick, Anne-Arundel and Montgomery counties.

267 An act authorising the commissioners of Allegany county, to cause to be changed, altered and amended the road leading from Old Town to Cumberland, in said county.

268 An act regulating the admission of attorneys to practice law in the several courts in this state.

269 An act for the relief of Mary Hickson, of Frederick county.

270 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the benefit of the University of Maryland.

271 A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the recovery of small debts.

272 An act for the benefit of Mary Pearce of Anne-Arundel county.

273 An act to authorise the executors of the last will and testament of William N. Ritchie, deceased, to bring into the state of Maryland, certain slaves.

274 An act to regulate bail in certain cases.

275 An act to authorise the justices of the levy court of Dorchester county, to levy a sum of money to establish a public ferry across the Worlds End Creek, in said county.

276 An act for the relief of Isaac Hooper, former collector of Calvert county.

277 An act to confirm the proceedings of the commissioners of Baltimore county.

278 An act for the relief of Thomas F. Ward, of St. Mary's county.

279 An act prohibiting the use of gill nets in the Potomac river, and in the Patuxent river, during the period therein mentioned.

280 An act for the revaluation and reassessment of the real and personal property in Prince-George's county.

281 An act relating to the people of colour of this state.

282 An act for relief of the securities of the collector of taxes and of sheriffs.

283 An act divorce Nicholas Connolly Harrison and Mary Harrison, of Talbot county.

284 A further additional supplement to an act to amend the lottery system.

285 A further additional act concerning crimes and punishments.

286 An act to incorporate the Savings Institution of Dorchester county, to be located in the town of Cambridge.

287 An act to incorporate the Cecil county rail road company.

288 An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Port Deposit rail road company.

289 An act to provide for the opening of Division street, in Baltimore city, and for other purposes.

290 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

291 An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.

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

293 An act to divorce Henrietta T. Stewart, of the city of Baltimore, from her husband James Stewart.

294 An act relating to judgments and decrees obtained in the several courts of this state.

295 An act to authorise the levy court of St. Mary's county, to fix the compensation of the collectors of tax for said county.

296 An act to incorporate the Delaware and Maryland rail road company.

297 An act further to amend the act, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company.

(Continued to fourth page.)

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The New York Commercial of Tuesday says—Just as we were ready for the press, we received Paris papers to the 9th of February, brought by the packet ship Sully, Captain Pell, from Havre, which sailed on the 10th.

We have only time, at this late hour, for a few brief translations.

Advices from Alexandria, received at Trieste, state that Ibrahim Pacha had received a severe repulse at Jean d'Acre on the 9th of December. On the morning of that day, he ordered a general assault of the town by sea and land, which continued for eight hours without interruption. The Egyptians were killed in great numbers, and their fleet, which was much damaged, was compelled to leave the port, while the army retired upon Caifa. A deputy from the Sultan had arrived at Alexandria, and held frequent conferences with the viceroy.

The troops of the Pope, on the 20th February, carried all the barricades which had been thrown up in the vicinity of Casino-Neri, took the place with some slaughter, and made a hundred prisoners. On the next day they occupied the village of Forli, without opposition. On the 28th, Bologna was occupied by the pontifical forces in conjunction with the brigade under General Grabowsky.

A letter from Forli speaks of horrible massacres committed there, and elsewhere. Cardinal Albani arrived there on the 22d, and issued a proclamation of amnesty.

The discussions on the budget were continued in the French Chambers. The debates were long and animated.

The Queen of Spain was delivered of a Princess on the 30th January, to the disappointment of the royalists, who had expected a Prince.

The Manifesto of Don Pedro, who had embarked from Nantes for Belle Isle, is published in the Constitutionnel of the 8th, dated on board of the frigate Rainha de Portugal. It is an animated and long address to all loyal Portuguese, promising indemnity to those who take no voluntary part against him.

Cotton brisk, and sales extensive. The papers, so far as we have had time to glance at them, contain little intelligence of interest. No later dates from England than were received by the Samson.

The Journal of Commerce has Paris dates to Feb. 10th, and Havre to the 11th, both inclusive: five days later than the previous accounts.

The most interesting item of news is the renewal of disturbances in Italy.

The Chamber of Deputies, on the 7th, was engaged on the subject of pensions. On the 6th they were occupied in the discussion of the budget.

ITALY.

FAENZA, Jan. 22.

During the combat of the 20th of this month, 1,800 civic guards made headway for some hours against 4000 soldiers of the Pontiff, sustained by 600 cavalry and a numerous artillery.

Most of our compatriots retired upon Forli in good order. The others to the number of 190 or 200 entered Cesena, where they dispersed themselves among the families which offered them an asylum, and that the town might not be exposed to pillage, abandoned their arms.

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The Austrians entered Bologna on the 28th of Jan. at 8 o'clock in the morning. There was not the least disturbance. The Austrian army had so taken its position, as to enter simultaneously at all the gates.

It is said that 1,500 troops of the line have just embarked at Toulon, and that about 5,000 more will be embarked to occupy Civita-Vecchia.

A simultaneous occupation of the Legation by the French and Austrian troops will take place, but in such a manner that they shall not come in contact with each other.

PARIS, Feb. 7.

Sergeant de ville Houel having died of his wounds at the Hotel Dieu, his obsequies were celebrated this morning at the church of Notre Dame.

PARIS, Feb. 10.

After a long conference of the four great powers, held at the house of the president of the council upon the affairs of Italy, couriers were despatched to St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin, by the ministers of those courts respectively.

It is supposed that M. Casimir Perier has advised them of the engagements between the courts of France and Rome, relative to the troubles in Romagna, and that the French court feels itself obliged to send some troops to Civita Vecchia now that they are formally demanded by the Holy Father.

TRIESTE, 25th Jan.

News has been received here from Alexandria, that Ibrahim Pacha was completely defeated on the 9th December, before St. Jean d'Acre. He had attempted an assault which was supported by his fleet; but after several bloody attacks he was compelled to retreat, with great loss. Letters from Alexandria of the 25th December announce the arrival of an agent from the Porte, and it was hoped that existing differences would be adjusted.

PARIS, Feb. 10.

Exchange 5 pr. cts. 97f. 96f. 80. 3 pr. cts. 66f. 80a. 66f. 50. Exchange on London 1 mo. 25f. 35.

They write from Belle Isle, that Don Pedro had arrived there in an English steamboat. That he is on board the Congress, and will speedily repair to Terceira.

The New York American says the French government had ordered four regiments to Italy—to co operate with or paralyze the Austrians in the marches of Ancona and Bologna. The private correspondent of the Havre paper thus announces this intelligence.

The report of an armament for Civita Vecchia, which yesterday was treated as a fable,

appears now to assume more consistency, in consequence of the article from the Journal des Debats, which seems to proceed almost from the Cabinet of the Prime Minister, or from the office of M. St. Aulaire, (French Ambassador at Rome). Here is what we can gather of authentic. When the Times spoke of one regiment being destined for the Papal shores, it had picked up a vague rumour, founded upon an accidental expression of one of the King's Aid-de-Camps. Then, however, it had not even been discussed in the council. Since then affairs are more complex. The strengthening of Austria in the Legations, her avowed purposes to take them under her protection like the Duchies of Modena and Parma, have been the objects of pressing notes on the part of our Ambassador. It was even a question of declaring immediate war against Austria, in order to defeat the manoeuvres of invasion.

The Cabinet was not in a state to break with Austria; but taking advantage of a clause implied in the declaration of the Pope's ambassador, it was discussed in council (the king being present) whether it was not expedient to throw a French corps into the Roman States in order to annul therein the influence of the Austrian armies who occupy or border upon them. The discussion was animated, and the resolution of a serious demonstration was taken—it was however not one regiment, but three or four that are talked of, a number equal to that of the Imperial troops in the Marches.

The warlike article of the Journal des Debats, is the result of this decision. Orders were given by telegraph to equip at Toulon, two ships of the line and five frigates, and to charter at Marseilles and Cette, merchant vessels as transports. The 66th, 15th and 27th are detached, it is said, for this expedition.

The deficit of M. Kesser amounts to eight, and is supposed will amount to nine millions of francs.

A general fast was ordered by the King of England for the 21st of March, on account of the Cholera Morbus.

A letter of 8th February from London, from a person near M. Talleyrand, says, "the Conference since the 31st Jan. have had many official meetings, but they all referred to the state of Greece, and not of Belgium."

The packet ship Rhone arrived at Havre on the 9th February.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Very little doing on 'Change to day—Consols opened and closed at 82½. This goes to confirm the statement of Lord Althorp that government was about to submit to Parliament statements in favour of a reduction of expenses; particularly in reference to naval officers, many of whom are to be placed on half pay.

BELLEISLE, Feb. 2.

Don Pedro arrived yesterday on board the English steamboat. To-morrow he will sail in the Congress frigate for Terceira, and the rest of the expedition will follow him. The Journal des Debats of the 9th February, contains the manifesto of Don Pedro, on setting out for his expedition. We will give it to-morrow.

The Austrian troops entered Bologna on the 28th January, in company with the troops of the Pope.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.

The explanation of the Russian Cabinet on the Belgian question, will require a new negotiation. Still its language is any thing but warlike, and the retrograde movement of the Russian troops, confirmed to us from St. Petersburg, is a fresh guarantee of peace. It must not be forgotten, that the Sovereigns, in persuading Leopold to become King, contracted duties towards him.—Augsburgh Gazette.

Our Government, it is said, received despatches to day from St. Petersburg, announcing that the ratification of the twenty-four articles by the Emperor Nicholas, was soon expected.—Journal des Debats, 10th Feb.

The London Courier of the 8th states, that the despatches which were brought the day previous by the Russian Courier to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that Russia was not yet decided as to the ratification of the Treaty of November 15, but nevertheless, it was hoped that the ratification would take place.

The Journal du Havre of the 10th, notices as a singular fact, that the packet ship Rhone, just arrived there from New York, had brought a quantity of barley, being the first importation of the kind since the peace.—From the increased facilities of intercourse, by means of the packets between this country and France, the editor infers that they can be supplied with grain from New York and Boston, as soon as they now can from Danzig and Stettin, and even from Marseilles, one of their own ports.

DISTRESSING CATASTROPHE!

From the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Farmer.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.—We cut the subjoined statement from the Knoxville, (Tennessee) Republican, of the 29th ult. It was extracted from a letter written by a gentleman in Elizabethtown, (Tenn.) to a citizen of Knoxville.

"On Sunday morning, the 19th instant, about two hours before day, three or four men having determined to take a fox chase, started a fox, which the hounds pursued into a cave, three or four miles from this place.—Some of the company descended into the cave, and built a bark fire, with the view of driving the fox out with the smoke, and then went to a neighbours house and took breakfast. They then returned in company with two others, so that there were now six men, to wit: Jesse Alfred, and Bluford Humphreys, William Guinn, Samuel McKeehan and William Boyd. The latter went into the cave, but soon returned, telling the others that he was very sick, and advising them not to venture in—but McKeehan observed that he had been in many times before, and could go in again and

stay till sun down. He accordingly descended, but was, in a short time, heard to exclaim 'my light is out and I am dying!' Bluford Humphreys and Guinn went in to his assistance with another light, but were soon heard to utter the same cry. This would have deterred ordinary men from exposing themselves to the same hazard, but Alfred and Jesse Humphreys, with the intrepidity which characterizes men of brave and fearless spirits, rushed to the rescue of their unfortunate companions. They picked up Bluford and attempted to make their escape; but some twenty yards from the mouth of the cave their progress was impeded by a perpendicular ascent of six or eight feet, at which place they laid their lights down in order to lift up their brother. But these were in a moment extinguished. They now called upon Boyd who had remained in the cave's mouth, to bring them another light but the torches were all gone, and he ran to alarm the neighbourhood. It was not long before it was known here, and the greater portion of the neighbours repaired to the dismal tomb of their unfortunate friends. From the echo of the cave it was known that one of the persons who had gone in, still remained alive—but no one seemed willing to undergo the risk of relieving him as it was believed four of the individuals in the cave were dead, and all were afraid that by going in a similar fate would be experienced. A man by the name of Thomas Harvey was, at length, daring enough to make the proposition that if any man would go in and hold the light for him—he would attempt to save the person whose groans were heard from the cave. Samuel Tipson, jr. and a young man named Vann, had the bravery and hardihood to accompany Harvey into the cave, and having passed through four men who were dead, guided by the means of him who was still alive, they found the latter, and having fastened a cord around his body, he was pulled by the men at the mouth of the cave, by the assistance of those in it, to the before mentioned ascent.

The three men becoming exhausted now had to leave the cave, and Alfred Humphreys, the gentleman whom they had assisted, remained therein, suspended by the cord, until three other gentlemen entered it, when he was drawn out with some difficulty. By the timely procurement of medical assistance he has since recovered—and says the deceased were all certain that they must die, and took each other by the hand and said they would try and make their peace with God and die together—that by some means he extricated himself and thought he would make one more effort to gain the entrance of the cave, but instead of passing in that direction, he went the contrary way, and, in a few minutes, he fell senseless.—He remembered nothing that took place, from that moment until he was restored by the physician. Bluford Humphreys was taken out on Sunday evening, but Guinn, McKeehan and Jesse Humphreys, remained in the cave until next day."

From the Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin.

A BRIDE IN DISTRESS.

An affecting object of charity was examined on Monday by the Mayor, in the person of a girl of seventeen years of age, who stated her name to be Rosa, it is unnecessary to mention it in full. She came into the office this morning a picture of poverty and desolation, having been found sleeping on one of the market stalls in the rain of Sunday night. The watchman stated that he found her in a sound sleep, though the clothing with which her body was scantily covered, was dripping wet. On rousing her she opened her eyes slowly, and with difficulty got entirely awake, so much had she been overcome by the cold and rain. He inquired where she lived but received no satisfactory answer, though her behaviour was modest and respectful; and at his request she accompanied him to the watch house, where comfortable quarters were provided for her during the remainder of the night. Her appearance this morning presented the curious spectacle of a girl of seventeen, robust and blooming in health without any indications of a familiarity with crime of any kind, modest and retiring, yet covered with rags that bespoke the extremity of poverty. When asked how she came to be found in the street under the above circumstances, and what was her mode of life, she related, but not until great persuasion had been used to convince her that she must in some way give assurance that she was not a common vagrant, some part of a history in which the romantic formed a very conspicuous half. She came from the neighbourhood of Pittsburg, to meet a young man now in this city, between whom and herself there existed an engagement of marriage, which was to be consummated on her arrival here. They were both of humble but respectable parentage, he being engaged as clerk in a store here, with a salary sufficient to support them both, though his business prevented him leaving it to marry her at home. She had come on by appointment, about a week before, but had been robbed on the way, of every thing but the clothes she wore, including a small sum of money which her mother had given on leaving home. To add to her misfortune, she did not know where to find her lover, having lost the direction he gave her, though she remembered part of the merchant's name where he was employed. She had wandered up and down the streets for nearly a week, searching in vain for it, and had supported herself by pawning her clothes in exchange for the ragged suit she now wore, being unable to bring her mind to begging. Several nights she had found lodgings in houses of evil fame, but had escaped the pollutions which were practised in them. On Sunday night, driven to despair by her desperate situation in a strange place, having expended her last sixpence in paying for a lodging the night before, she lay down in the market house to sleep, not having tasted a mouthful the whole day. This relation excited the strongest sympathy among a considerable number of respectable persons who heard it, and a purse of twenty-

five dollars was immediately subscribed for her, with which to procure her new clothing, and pay her board for 5 weeks at a respectable house, while endeavours were made to find out the residence of her lover. When she was apprised of these liberal arrangements on her behalf, she was so overwhelmed with the unexpectedness of the relief, that her full heart relieved itself in a shower of tears. She said also, that she was unable to write, and could not therefore have informed her friends of her situation, and that she was afraid to communicate her story to any one here, lest she might be considered an impostor. Many rude and infamous proposals had been made to her by respectably dressed men in the street at night, but she had been preserved against them all.

Since the above was written, suitable measures were taken to discover the young man, and on Tuesday afternoon he was found; the meeting between him and Rosa was of the most affecting kind, for he had been made acquainted with her sufferings and trials. The same evening their vows were sealed forever on the hymeneal altar, and the sunshine of the present abundantly compensates them for the darkness of the past.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, March 22, 1832.

The Legislature of this State closed its session late on Wednesday night last, having passed 350 Laws. To-day we complete the publication of the list of the titles of the acts passed.

We are requested to state, that David S. Caldwell will not be a candidate for the Common Council.

John Randall authorizes us to state, that he is not a candidate for a seat in the Common Council.

Mr. GREEN.

In looking over your paper this morning, I was surprised to find my name announced as a Candidate for a seat in the Corporation of this city, and as being favourable to certain measures therein stated. As this announcement was wholly unauthorised by me, (having never entertained such an idea) and as I do not wish my views of measures to be misrepresented, you will please do me the justice, to give this an insertion in your next.

Respectfully, &c.

THOS G. WATERS.

Annapolis, March 15, 1832.

COLOURED POPULATION.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice of the House of Delegates of Maryland, relative to the COLOURED POPULATION.

The committee to whom was referred, the several memorials from numerous citizens of this state, upon the subject of the coloured population,—report.

That the views presented by the memorialists are various, and the recommendations contained in some of the memorials, are entirely repugnant to those contained in others. The subjects, however, upon which legislative action is required, may be embraced under a few general heads:—

First. That a law be passed prohibiting the future emancipation of slaves, unless provision be made for their removal from the state.

Secondly. That a sum of money adequate for the attainment of the object, be raised and appropriated for the removal of those already free.

Thirdly. That a system of police be established, regulating the future conduct and morals of this class of our population.

And Fourthly. There are several memorials from different parts of our state, signed by a numerous and highly and respectable portion of our citizens, recommending the entire abolition of slavery in the state.

Your committee have endeavoured to give to the subject submitted to them, that consideration which its importance and difficulty demanded; and the deep and general interest manifested in relation to it by the people, required of them.

It is not now (if indeed it ever was,) a question, whether the coloured population of this state is injurious to her prosperity. Her situation, upon the border of a free state, has long since forced this conviction upon the most careless observer; and the comparison within her own limits, between counties largely infected with this evil, and those where it exists in a slight degree, as to their relative advance in population, and all those improvements that constitute the strength and happiness of a people, bring us to the same result. Recent events have added to the force of this conviction, and awakened us to see, that however tolerable in the otherwise prosperous state of our country, this evil may hitherto have been, the time is drawing on, when it cannot be borne—that it becomes us now, to examine it in all its dimensions and consequences, and ascertain whether a cure can be applied to that, which may otherwise become destructive of our dearest interests and happiness. This then is the question we are to meet. Is there a remedy for this admitted and awful evil? A remedy within the power of the state to apply, and consistent with its honour and a due regard to the welfare of that unfortunate class of our population, upon which it is to act? To the solution of this interesting question, the committee have given the most earnest attention of their minds—and they say, with feelings of heartfelt gratification, that it is their decided opinion, that Maryland may be delivered—that Providence has placed within her power, adequate means for redressing evils and dispensing blessings to all classes of her people.

To demonstrate the truth of this position, the committee beg leave to submit to the consideration of the Legislature, the following estimates and accompanying remarks, which they believe will be conclusive.

The coloured population of Maryland, amounts to 155,832, of whom 52,935 are free. The removal of all these, or at least, so many as to leave only an inconsiderable and decreasing population of them within our limits, is the object to be accomplished. This separation is essential; for whatever speculations may be indulged upon this subject, by those who do not understand it, the people of Maryland do see and feel and know, that humanity and justice to all the parties concerned, absolutely requires it.

Can then such a removal be accomplished? As to the free, the committee have endeavoured to devise the means, and have recommended the measures they considered proper and adequate. These means directly applied, they believe, will soon be seen to effect a sensible diminution of that class; and as soon as a regular intercourse shall be opened between the land of their fathers, the home intended for them, and their present abode, the freemen of colour will see the advantages of the change, and be excited to raise, by their own industry, the means of availing themselves of such a blessing. The annual increase of this class between the years 1810 and 1830, appears from the census for these years to have been 560. The increase between 1820 and 1830, was annually, 1340. In both these periods a great proportion of this increase must have arisen from emancipation. The natural increase, wherever they are found in situations where it can be ascertained, is very inconsiderable. Supposing, however, half the increase to be natural, and no future addition to be made to their number by emancipation, in consequence of the measures now to be adopted, to prevent their remaining in the state after emancipation, and the annual increase to be removed would be 670. Estimating the expense of removal, and the sum to be required for their establishment and support in Africa, until they become able to maintain themselves, at \$30 each, (and this your committee have been informed is a liberal allowance, if judiciously expended here and sent with them,) and \$20,100 would be adequate to the removal and support of all the increase. This too, without taking into the estimate the number that might be enabled to provide for themselves.

That number, however, would be annually diminished by the system recommended and adopted by the committee. The producing class of the whole population is estimated at one-sixth, and in order to keep down the increase, it would be necessary first to remove this class, the annual expenditure for which purpose would be greatly below the above estimate. If a removal from the producing class of two-thirds of the number set down for the increase, would be an adequate estimate for this purpose, and this it is believed, would be sufficient, it would only require an annual appropriation of \$13,400, supposing it all to be done from the funds of the state; and whatever was expended beyond that amount, would proportionally accelerate the removal of the whole class. If this estimate be correct, the whole of this population would be removed in the course of one generation alone, by the annual appropriation of an inconsiderable sum—and in a proportionally shorter period, according to the amount appropriated and the facility of obtaining emigrants.

The next subject for inquiry, is the other and larger class, the slaves, amounting to 102,897. Whilst this desirable operation is going on in reference to the free, can nothing be done towards the gradual reduction of them? They are not quite double the number of the free. If therefore, they increase in the same ratio, and if \$13,400 a year would remove and support a sufficient portion of the producing class to keep down the increase of the free, (twice that sum, or \$26,800 would remove and support a sufficient portion of the producing class to keep down the annual increase of the slaves, and therefore \$40,200 annually expended, would in the course of a generation, finally and entirely remove all the coloured population of the state. Other causes are also to be considered which now operate in the reduction of the slaves, and which it may be expected, will still in some degree continue to operate. Many have heretofore been sold away, and no doubt this will still continue, though probably not to so great an extent. The fact as shown by the census is, that they have been decreasing for the last 20 years, at the rate of 420 a year. If therefore, slavery in our state has been wearing out of itself, should it not encourage us to efforts by which its rate of decrease may be accelerated? The annual increase of the whole coloured population, free and slaves, is now but 868, the removal and support of the whole of which, not confined to the producing portion of it, would amount to \$26,040. But it may be said these views are predicated on the removal of slaves—is it forgotten that they are property—property secured to their owners by the most solemn sanction; and that before they can be thus disposed of, they must be bought—and will not this enhance the cost of the operation, and make it unattainable? This consideration has not been overlooked by your committee. They are property and must be so regarded, and without their owners consent, none of them can be touched.

Yet it may be answered to this suggestion, that it will be time enough for the state to consider, whether she will buy in order to remove, or adopt any other measure which the exigency may require, when she finds that she cannot otherwise get them to remove. For the present, and for years to come, she may find employment for all the funds she can spare in the removal of such as are now free, and such as will be freely offered for removal by her citizens. Look at the numbers to whom freedom has been annually given, and given under circumstances, making a gift to

the poor—if not frequently, but even occasionally, from an individual, the risk of it is to the public eye when they see the people emancipated very little to be plied by the humanity of circumstances continue in the most interesting. It may be with such gratification that volun- tinned, and has heretofore the evil will will offering that it will be state to aid tion. But, how- ciently opes- sufficient e- that can be- ry therefore- effecting whi- committee b- ing to their- more honour- rather leave- make their f- and the caus- compel them- fers of rewa- Believing- rely on the- feeling of th- the present, the future, o- r: deeming- for the remou- as, with com- after becom- to determin- tive enactme- eradicate fro- otherwise br- It may be- recommended- hope it will- great evil w- fold to the v- side all tho- justify a far- money was- and bringing- a mere ques- readily disc- ment of cap- examine the- thority of t- we are stru- lue between- slave states- instance, ag- be accounte- the continu- bon in the- ther. A v- States, was- which enab- in the valu- This gives- the free sta- ly, not onl- value of th- ryland will- smaller rat- between V- ference is- 40 million- crease with- of dollars- 23 million- value of h- lars. No- average va- not equal- nor why th- ratio, exce- a slave sta- let Maryl- the line of- the slave- vast benef- will have- land alone- pay all sh- ing the ch- millions a- value of t- per acre, nra, there- gate weal- a rise of t- sum more- object. The ga- undoubte- be reckon- the state- purpose—climate, the rich- and agric- limits to- There- this subj- fecting th- mate, ac- estuary, power, a- reward to- to exhibi- her incre- that of p- dia, a st-

any the least of it, of most doubtful benefit. If our people will emancipate when it inflicts most frequently, not only an evil upon society, but even upon the very objects of their benevolence—if they must be restrained by law from an indulgence in mistaken humanity, at the risk of injuring the community, will they cease to emancipate when real humanity, and the public good invite them to exercise it? when they see the state relieved, and the objects of their bounty benefitted?

The people of Maryland, it is seen, have emancipated one-third of their slaves with very little to be discerned in the good accomplished by it, to encourage them. Is their humanity expended so that the most inviting circumstances cannot prevail upon them to continue it? and when patriotism and self-interest unite with the appeals of humanity?

It may well be expected from such a people with such inducements before them, to the gratification of feelings so strongly displayed, that voluntary emancipation will still be continued, and to a much greater extent than has heretofore been practised—or at least that the evil will be so greatly reduced by the free will offerings of patriotism and benevolence, that it will be found a light burden upon the state to aid if necessary in its entire extinction.

But, however this many be, it has sufficiently operated, and is now operating to give sufficient employment to all the resources that can be applied. It is deemed unnecessary therefore, now to make any provisions for effecting what is not now and may never be required. This view of the subject, your committee beg leave to state, is more gratifying to their feelings as Marylanders, and more honourable to the state. They would rather leave it to their fellow citizens, to make their free sacrifices to the public good, and the cause of humanity and justice, than compel them by legal enactments, or the offers of reward.

Believing that the legislature may securely rely on the patriotism and good sense and feeling of the people, they see no cause for the present, to recommend any scheme for the future, or progressive abolition of slavery; deeming it all sufficient to provide means for the removal of those now free, and such as, with consent of their owners, shall hereafter become so, and leave it to future events to determine whether any and what legislative enactments may be found necessary to eradicate from our state this stain upon her otherwise bright escutcheon.

It may be thought that the committee have recommended great expenditures, but they hope it will be considered not only that a great evil will be redressed, but also that every dollar thus expended will be returned ten fold to the wealth of the State. Laying aside all those great considerations, that would justify a far greater expenditure, even if the money was never in any way to be returned, and bringing ourselves down, to look at it as a mere question of profit and loss, we shall readily discover that a more judicious investment of capital could not be devised. If we examine the valuation of lands, made by authority of the different states of the Union, we are struck with the great disparity in value between the lands of the free and the slave states; as this difference is, in every instance, against the slave states, it cannot be accounted for, on any other principle than the continuance of this unfortunate population in the one, and its removal from the other. A valuation of lands in the United States, was made in 1793, and again in 1814, which enables us to see the rate of increase in the value of lands in the several states. This gives us a similar result, and shows that the free states are increasing far more rapidly, not only in population, but in the annual value of their lands. Thus the lands in Maryland will be found to have increased in a smaller ratio than those in Pennsylvania; and between Virginia and Pennsylvania the difference is still more striking. Virginia, with 40 millions of acres, having gained an increase within these 15 years, of 94 millions of dollars—while Pennsylvania, with only 23 millions of acres, finds an increase in the value of her lands, of 244 millions of dollars. No reason can be assigned why the average value of lands of Maryland should not equal that of the lands of Pennsylvania; nor why they should not increase in the same ratio, except that one is a free and the other a slave state. Let this distinction disappear, let Maryland transfer to her southern border the line of separation between the free and the slave states, and, in addition to all the vast benefits, moral and political, which she will have gained, the increased value of her land alone will repay, and far more than repay all she may have expended in accomplishing the change. Maryland has nearly nine millions of acres of land. If the average value of those lands shall rise nine dollars per acre, so as to equal those of Pennsylvania, there will have been gained in the aggregate wealth of the state, nearly 81 millions, a rise of but one dollar an acre, will give a sum more than sufficient to accomplish the object.

The gain to be thus realized, great as it undoubtedly would be, scarcely deserves to be reckoned among the multiplied blessings the state would derive from effecting such a purpose—when all her natural advantages of climate, soil and situation, are considered, the rich extent and variety of her mineral and agricultural products, who can tell what limits to assign to her improvements?

There is another point of view in which this subject must be considered as vitally affecting the interests of Maryland. Her climate, soil and production, her magnificent scenery, noble rivers and immense water power, all offering incentives and promises of reward to industry and enterprise, entitle her to exhibit a population increasing in a ratio equal to that of any state in the Union. Let her increase in this respect be compared with that of the neighbouring state of Pennsylvania, a state inferior to her in all these advan-

At the first census of 1790, Maryland had 315,728 inhabitants, and Pennsylvania 434,373, showing a difference of only 118,645; now upon the last census it appears that Maryland has 446,913 and Pennsylvania 1,347,672, the difference now being 900,759. So that in 40 years, while Pennsylvania has added to her population 913,279 inhabitants, Maryland has an increase of only 127,185.—Similar results are shown by comparing Kentucky with Ohio and all the states, where the evil we are contemplating exists, with those that have been relieved from it—so that no other cause can be assigned for this striking difference, and it is put beyond controversy, that that which retards the rate of increase in the value of our lands, retards equally that which constitutes the true strength of a state, the increase of our people. Constituted as our government is, the continuance of this evil must sink Maryland to the lowest rank among the states of the Union—its removal will elevate her in proportion to her territory and its advantages, to a level with the highest. To this it may be added, that this all blighting cause operates to the injury of the state, not only numerically but in infinitely more important respects. It diminishes not only the numbers but the strength and happiness, the virtue and intelligence of her people; wherever it appears it presents a perpetual barrier in the way of almost every species of improvement. The existence of slavery amongst us, is a leading cause to the emigration of the labouring whites from our state, and our consequent sparse white population presents an insuperable obstacle to the extensions and consummation of that system of free schools which former legislatures have been endeavouring to establish, and which have been operating so beneficially to the north and east of us.

When our land shall have become peopled with whites, and our population thereby rendered more dense, that obstacle to the march of mind at once will be removed; and who can say that Maryland will not equal the most favoured and exalted of her sister states, not only in population, prosperity and wealth, but in the higher and more noble endowment of intellectual and scientific attainments?

The people of Maryland are, therefore, invited by every consideration that can animate an enlightened community to make this effort to place their state in the high and happy condition that a kind Providence seems to have destined it to fill. Not only are these great inducements presented to them, but the peculiar situation of Maryland gives facilities to the efforts she is so loudly called upon to make, to accomplish this purpose. Her position near the free states, will enable her to make the change contemplated in her labouring class, with ease and success. The free white labour of these states, the overflowing of which now turns another course, will be gradually poured into her territory, and as the slave retires from her fields, they will smile in renewed luxuriance, under the labour of the free man.

While the committee, for the reasons they have given, decline proposing any scheme for abolition present or future, they would nevertheless suggest the propriety of closing all the avenues by which the slave population of the state may be increased—with this view they recommend a repeal of the various savings in the present acts of assembly, which admit that class of population to a residence in the state. The citizens of other states cannot complain if we do not desire, and will not admit (however otherwise we might be disposed to welcome them) emigrants who may come among us attended by a population we are labouring to remove. Nor is it unjust to our citizens who may acquire property in this description in other states to prohibit them from bringing to us what we consider injurious to the general welfare, and are incurring expense to get rid of, as the object we have in view is the constant diminution of this class of persons; justice and consistency require us to prohibit in every way, their importation as permanent residents.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed), H. BRAUNER, Chairman.
G. M. Handy, clk.

A splendid piece of ancient mosaic has been discovered in the ruins of Pompeii. It is said to be unique, like the Apollo of Belvedere, and to surpass far every thing of the kind left by antiquity. A battle car with twelve horses and twenty-two persons, with a number of other figures, half the size of life, are admirably delineated. The subject is conjectured to be the victory of Alexander over Darius.

WASHINGTON, March 19.
The Supreme Court of the United States finished its session on Saturday last, and the Judges have gone to their respective Circuits. [Nat. Intel.]

OBITUARY.
Died in Anne Arundel county on Wednesday last, in the 64th year of age, Mrs. Esther Phelps—a very respectable old lady.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Thomas Furlong, at the suit of Robert G. Howland, I have seized and taken in execution,
Five head of HORSES, and one yoke of OXEN:
And I hereby give notice, that on Tuesday, the 3d day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. precisely, on the premises, I shall offer to the highest bidder, for CASH, the above described property, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. All persons interested are requested to attend on the day of sale and protect their interest.
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sheriff.
March 22

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned harbouring, or in any way employing my Boy SOLOMON, without a written permission from me.
J. GREEN.
March 22.
Farmers Bank of Maryland.
Annapolis, March 21, 1832.
THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent, on the stock of the said Bank for six months, ending the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to stockholders, on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order.
By order of the Board,
SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.
March 22
R
The Gazette, and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week, for three weeks.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 17th day of April next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.
By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
Comms. A. A. County.
March 22, R.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Lydia Bowling, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 8th day of March, 1832.
ROBERT TIPPETT, Adm'r.
WILLIAM ALLSTON, }
March 22 4w

LAND FOR RENT OR SALE.
I WILL sell a Farm containing about two hundred and seventy acres on accommodation terms, and I will rent it for the balance of the present year. Persons disposing to rent or purchase, will call upon the subscriber or Mr. George Wells at Annapolis.
JOHN S. SELLMAN.
March 22.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 12th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Charles Fallens, at the Alum Works, on Magbyth river,
THE PERSONAL ESTATE
of said Charles Fallens, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Negro Woman and Girl, slaves for life, Cows, Hogs, &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of Ten dollars and upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date—under Ten Dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
ARTHUR T. JONES, Adm'r.
March 22.

E. DUBOIS' LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.
GRAND PRIZE \$20,000!
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
Class No. 1, for 1832.
To be drawn at Baltimore on Saturday, the 31st March, 1832.
Sixty number Lottery—nine drawn Ballots.

SCHEME:
1 prize of \$20,000
1 prize of 6,000
1 prize of 2,500
1 prize of 2,270
10 prizes of 1,000
10 prizes of 500
20 prizes of 250
40 prizes of 100
51 prizes of 50
51 prizes of 30
51 prizes of 25
102 prizes of 20
1,530 prizes of 10
11,475 prizes of 5
Tickets 85—Halves 25—Quarters 12 50.
To be drawn to-morrow,
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the town of Wheeling.
To be drawn at Richmond, on Friday the 23d. 60 number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots.
Scheme—1 prize of \$10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,370, 5 of 1,000, 5 of 500, 10 of 800, 20 of 200, 40 of 100, 51 of 50, 51 of 30, 102 of 20, 103 of 15, 1,530 of 8, 11,475 of 4.
Tickets 84—Halves 2—Quarter 1.
Tickets in all variety of numbers for sale in the above schemes, at this office.
Cash paid for prizes. Orders for prize tickets enclosing cash or prize tickets, postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Address,
E. DUBOIS, City of Annapolis.
March 22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Lynch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1832.
JAMES MELVIE HAMMETT, Adm'r.
March 15. 4w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC:
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
March 13th, 1832.
ON application by petition of John Arnold, Executor of Elijah Redmond late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elijah Redmond, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of March 1832.
JOHN ARNOLD, Executor,
March 15.

NOTICE.
TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS AUXILIARY TO THE A. A. COUNTY SOCIETY, are reminded that their Annual Reports become due to the Parent Society, on or before the 20th of April next. The Secretaries of the Societies are requested to forward them to the subscriber with as little delay as possible.
J. B. WELLS, M. D.
Sec. A. A. C. Tem. Society.
R
March 22
By the House of Delegates,
March 14th, 1832.
Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor instruct the Adjutant General to give notice, in such papers in this state as he may think most likely to convey general information, to all officers holding militia commissions, to report themselves to his department on or before the first day of November next.
Resolved. That the Adjutant General strike from his records the names of all such officers as do not report, according to the above resolution, and report his proceedings to the Governor on or before the meeting of the next Legislature.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
ANNAPOLES.
The officers of the Militia are required to give due attention to the above resolutions.
By order,
RICHARD HARWOOD (of Thos.) Adjutant General Md. Ma.
The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; American, Baltimore; Citizen, Bel Air; Press, Elkton; Enquirer, Chestertown; Times, Centreville; Chronicle, Cambridge; Whig, Easton; Herald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Advocate, Cumberland; Torch Light, Hagers-Town; Examiner, Frederick; Journal, Rockville; National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward their accounts.
March 22 3w

RATTLER.
THIS thorough bred and beautiful HORSE, will stand the ensuing season at Queen Anne and Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Maryland, under the superintendence of Mr. Baldwin.
RATTLER is a chestnut, full 15 hands 31 inches high, with a remarkably fine, short and glossy coat of hair, (the surest indication of high blood,) with strong, clean bone, great muscular power, and as symmetrical in form, and graceful and easy in action, as any horse in Virginia.
The pedigree of RATTLER is short, and as rich as blood can make it. The following extract of a letter from James J. Harrison, Esq. (a gentleman well known to the racing world,) will satisfy even the most scrupulous of the purity of his blood:—
"RATTLER was sired by the celebrated race horse Timoleon, the best son of Archy, his dam by Constitution, by Diomed, and out of the same of Timoleon. This mare was by the old imported Saltram, which was by O'Kelly's celebrated English Eclipse, his g g dam Old Wildair, g g dam, Fearnought, g g g dam, Driver, g g g g, the imported Vampire, g g g g g g g g. He is of the stock of Mr. Benjamin Jones, of Greenville. RATTLER has as much Diomed blood in him as any horse in the United States, and I believe partakes of more crosses—Constitution, by Diomed, the sire of his dam—Timoleon, by Archy, by Diomed, his sire—All Mr. Jones' run—they stand No. 1 in the Calendar of America. Timoleon, Kate, Aratus, Maid of Lodi, Snow Storm, Sally Walker, Sally M'Gee, and many other fine racers, are of this stock. Your horse deserves to do well, for he is doubled and twisted in the same stock." [For particulars see bills.
E. MASON.]
Clover Hill, Stafford, Feb. 10.
March 22 (15A)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Lynch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1832.
JAMES MELVIE HAMMETT, Adm'r.
March 15. 4w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC:
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
March 13th, 1832.
ON application by petition of John Arnold, Executor of Elijah Redmond late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elijah Redmond, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of March 1832.
JOHN ARNOLD, Executor,
March 15.

NOTICE.
TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS AUXILIARY TO THE A. A. COUNTY SOCIETY, are reminded that their Annual Reports become due to the Parent Society, on or before the 20th of April next. The Secretaries of the Societies are requested to forward them to the subscriber with as little delay as possible.
J. B. WELLS, M. D.
Sec. A. A. C. Tem. Society.
R
March 22
By the House of Delegates,
March 14th, 1832.
Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor instruct the Adjutant General to give notice, in such papers in this state as he may think most likely to convey general information, to all officers holding militia commissions, to report themselves to his department on or before the first day of November next.
Resolved. That the Adjutant General strike from his records the names of all such officers as do not report, according to the above resolution, and report his proceedings to the Governor on or before the meeting of the next Legislature.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
ANNAPOLES.
The officers of the Militia are required to give due attention to the above resolutions.
By order,
RICHARD HARWOOD (of Thos.) Adjutant General Md. Ma.
The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; American, Baltimore; Citizen, Bel Air; Press, Elkton; Enquirer, Chestertown; Times, Centreville; Chronicle, Cambridge; Whig, Easton; Herald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Advocate, Cumberland; Torch Light, Hagers-Town; Examiner, Frederick; Journal, Rockville; National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward their accounts.
March 22 3w

RATTLER.
THIS thorough bred and beautiful HORSE, will stand the ensuing season at Queen Anne and Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Maryland, under the superintendence of Mr. Baldwin.
RATTLER is a chestnut, full 15 hands 31 inches high, with a remarkably fine, short and glossy coat of hair, (the surest indication of high blood,) with strong, clean bone, great muscular power, and as symmetrical in form, and graceful and easy in action, as any horse in Virginia.
The pedigree of RATTLER is short, and as rich as blood can make it. The following extract of a letter from James J. Harrison, Esq. (a gentleman well known to the racing world,) will satisfy even the most scrupulous of the purity of his blood:—
"RATTLER was sired by the celebrated race horse Timoleon, the best son of Archy, his dam by Constitution, by Diomed, and out of the same of Timoleon. This mare was by the old imported Saltram, which was by O'Kelly's celebrated English Eclipse, his g g dam Old Wildair, g g dam, Fearnought, g g g dam, Driver, g g g g, the imported Vampire, g g g g g g g g. He is of the stock of Mr. Benjamin Jones, of Greenville. RATTLER has as much Diomed blood in him as any horse in the United States, and I believe partakes of more crosses—Constitution, by Diomed, the sire of his dam—Timoleon, by Archy, by Diomed, his sire—All Mr. Jones' run—they stand No. 1 in the Calendar of America. Timoleon, Kate, Aratus, Maid of Lodi, Snow Storm, Sally Walker, Sally M'Gee, and many other fine racers, are of this stock. Your horse deserves to do well, for he is doubled and twisted in the same stock." [For particulars see bills.
E. MASON.]
Clover Hill, Stafford, Feb. 10.
March 22 (15A)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Lynch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1832.
JAMES MELVIE HAMMETT, Adm'r.
March 15. 4w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC:
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
March 13th, 1832.
ON application by petition of John Arnold, Executor of Elijah Redmond late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elijah Redmond, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of March 1832.
JOHN ARNOLD, Executor,
March 15.

NOTICE.
TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS AUXILIARY TO THE A. A. COUNTY SOCIETY, are reminded that their Annual Reports become due to the Parent Society, on or before the 20th of April next. The Secretaries of the Societies are requested to forward them to the subscriber with as little delay as possible.
J. B. WELLS, M. D.
Sec. A. A. C. Tem. Society.
R
March 22
By the House of Delegates,
March 14th, 1832.
Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor instruct the Adjutant General to give notice, in such papers in this state as he may think most likely to convey general information, to all officers holding militia commissions, to report themselves to his department on or before the first day of November next.
Resolved. That the Adjutant General strike from his records the names of all such officers as do not report, according to the above resolution, and report his proceedings to the Governor on or before the meeting of the next Legislature.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
ANNAPOLES.
The officers of the Militia are required to give due attention to the above resolutions.
By order,
RICHARD HARWOOD (of Thos.) Adjutant General Md. Ma.
The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; American, Baltimore; Citizen, Bel Air; Press, Elkton; Enquirer, Chestertown; Times, Centreville; Chronicle, Cambridge; Whig, Easton; Herald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Advocate, Cumberland; Torch Light, Hagers-Town; Examiner, Frederick; Journal, Rockville; National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward their accounts.
March 22 3w

RATTLER.
THIS thorough bred and beautiful HORSE, will stand the ensuing season at Queen Anne and Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Maryland, under the superintendence of Mr. Baldwin.
RATTLER is a chestnut, full 15 hands 31 inches high, with a remarkably fine, short and glossy coat of hair, (the surest indication of high blood,) with strong, clean bone, great muscular power, and as symmetrical in form, and graceful and easy in action, as any horse in Virginia.
The pedigree of RATTLER is short, and as rich as blood can make it. The following extract of a letter from James J. Harrison, Esq. (a gentleman well known to the racing world,) will satisfy even the most scrupulous of the purity of his blood:—
"RATTLER was sired by the celebrated race horse Timoleon, the best son of Archy, his dam by Constitution, by Diomed, and out of the same of Timoleon. This mare was by the old imported Saltram, which was by O'Kelly's celebrated English Eclipse, his g g dam Old Wildair, g g dam, Fearnought, g g g dam, Driver, g g g g, the imported Vampire, g g g g g g g g. He is of the stock of Mr. Benjamin Jones, of Greenville. RATTLER has as much Diomed blood in him as any horse in the United States, and I believe partakes of more crosses—Constitution, by Diomed, the sire of his dam—Timoleon, by Archy, by Diomed, his sire—All Mr. Jones' run—they stand No. 1 in the Calendar of America. Timoleon, Kate, Aratus, Maid of Lodi, Snow Storm, Sally Walker, Sally M'Gee, and many other fine racers, are of this stock. Your horse deserves to do well, for he is doubled and twisted in the same stock." [For particulars see bills.
E. MASON.]
Clover Hill, Stafford, Feb. 10.
March 22 (15A)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Lynch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1832.
JAMES MELVIE HAMMETT, Adm'r.
March 15. 4w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC:
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
March 13th, 1832.
ON application by petition of John Arnold, Executor of Elijah Redmond late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elijah Redmond, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of March 1832.
JOHN ARNOLD, Executor,
March 15.

NOTICE.
TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS AUXILIARY TO THE A. A. COUNTY SOCIETY, are reminded that their Annual Reports become due to the Parent Society, on or before the 20th of April next. The Secretaries of the Societies are requested to forward them to the subscriber with as little delay as possible.
J. B. WELLS, M. D.
Sec. A. A. C. Tem. Society.
R
March 22
By the House of Delegates,
March 14th, 1832.
Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor instruct the Adjutant General to give notice, in such papers in this state as he may think most likely to convey general information, to all officers holding militia commissions, to report themselves to his department on or before the first day of November next.
Resolved. That the Adjutant General strike from his records the names of all such officers as do not report, according to the above resolution, and report his proceedings to the Governor on or before the meeting of the next Legislature.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
ANNAPOLES.
The officers of the Militia are required to give due attention to the above resolutions.
By order,
RICHARD HARWOOD (of Thos.) Adjutant General Md. Ma.
The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; American, Baltimore; Citizen, Bel Air; Press, Elkton; Enquirer, Chestertown; Times, Centreville; Chronicle, Cambridge; Whig, Easton; Herald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Advocate, Cumberland; Torch Light, Hagers-Town; Examiner, Frederick; Journal, Rockville; National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward their accounts.
March 22 3w

RATTLER.
THIS thorough bred and beautiful HORSE, will stand the ensuing season at Queen Anne and Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Maryland, under the superintendence of Mr. Baldwin.
RATTLER is a chestnut, full 15 hands 31 inches high, with a remarkably fine, short and glossy coat of hair, (the surest indication of high blood,) with strong, clean bone, great muscular power, and as symmetrical in form, and graceful and easy in action, as any horse in Virginia.
The pedigree of RATTLER is short, and as rich as blood can make it. The following extract of a letter from James J. Harrison, Esq. (a gentleman well known to the racing world,) will satisfy even the most scrupulous of the purity of his blood:—
"RATTLER was sired by the celebrated race horse Timoleon, the best son of Archy, his dam by Constitution, by Diomed, and out of the same of Timoleon. This mare was by the old imported Saltram, which was by O'Kelly's celebrated English Eclipse, his g g dam Old Wildair, g g dam, Fearnought, g g g dam, Driver, g g g g, the imported Vampire, g g g g g g g g. He is of the stock of Mr. Benjamin Jones, of Greenville. RATTLER has as much Diomed blood in him as any horse in the United States, and I believe partakes of more crosses—Constitution, by Diomed, the sire of his dam—Timoleon, by Archy, by Diomed, his sire—All Mr. Jones' run—they stand No. 1 in the Calendar of America. Timoleon, Kate, Aratus, Maid of Lodi, Snow Storm, Sally Walker, Sally M'Gee, and many other fine racers, are of this stock. Your horse deserves to do well, for he is doubled and twisted in the same stock." [For particulars see bills.
E. MASON.]
Clover Hill, Stafford, Feb. 10.
March 22 (15A)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Lynch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1832.
JAMES MELVIE HAMMETT, Adm'r.
March 15. 4w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC:
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
March 13th, 1832.
ON application by petition of John Arnold, Executor of Elijah Redmond late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elijah Redmond, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of March 1832.
JOHN ARNOLD, Executor,
March 15.

NOTICE.
TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS AUXILIARY TO THE A. A. COUNTY SOCIETY, are reminded that their Annual Reports become due to the Parent Society, on or before the 20th of April next. The Secretaries of the Societies are requested to forward them to the subscriber with as little delay as possible.
J. B. WELLS, M. D.
Sec. A. A. C. Tem. Society.
R
March 22
By the House of Delegates,
March 14th, 1832.
Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor instruct the Adjutant General to give notice, in such papers in this state as he may think most likely to convey general information, to all officers holding militia commissions, to report themselves to his department on or before the first day of November next.
Resolved. That the Adjutant General strike from his records the names of all such officers as do not report, according to the above resolution, and report his proceedings to the Governor on or before the meeting of the next Legislature.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
ANNAPOLES.
The officers of the Militia are required to give due attention to the above resolutions.
By order,
RICHARD HARWOOD (of Thos.) Adjutant General Md. Ma.
The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; American, Baltimore; Citizen, Bel Air; Press, Elkton; Enquirer, Chestertown; Times, Centreville; Chronicle, Cambridge; Whig, Easton; Herald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Advocate, Cumberland; Torch Light, Hagers-Town; Examiner, Frederick; Journal, Rockville; National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward their accounts.
March 22 3w

RATTLER.
THIS thorough bred and beautiful HORSE, will stand the ensuing season at Queen Anne and Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Maryland, under the superintendence of Mr. Baldwin.
RATTLER is a chestnut, full 15 hands 31 inches high, with a remarkably fine, short and glossy coat of hair, (the surest indication of high blood,) with strong, clean bone, great muscular power, and as symmetrical in form, and graceful and easy in action, as any horse in Virginia.
The pedigree of RATTLER is short, and as rich as blood can make it. The following extract of a letter from James J. Harrison, Esq. (a gentleman well known to the racing world,) will satisfy even the most scrupulous of the purity of his blood:—
"RATTLER was sired by the celebrated race horse Timoleon, the best son of Archy, his dam by Constitution, by Diomed, and out of the same of Timoleon. This mare was by the old imported Saltram, which was by O'Kelly's celebrated English Eclipse, his g g dam Old Wildair, g g dam, Fearnought, g g g dam, Driver, g g g g, the imported Vampire, g g g g g g g g. He is of the stock of Mr. Benjamin Jones, of Greenville. RATTLER has as much Diomed blood in him as any horse in the United States, and I believe partakes of more crosses—Constitution, by Diomed, the sire of his dam—Timoleon, by Archy, by Diomed, his sire—All Mr. Jones' run—they stand No. 1 in the Calendar of America. Timoleon, Kate, Aratus, Maid of Lodi, Snow Storm, Sally Walker, Sally M'Gee, and many other fine racers, are of this stock. Your horse deserves to do well, for he is doubled and twisted in the same stock." [For particulars see bills.
E. MASON.]
Clover Hill, Stafford, Feb. 10.
March 22 (15A)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Lynch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1832.
JAMES MELVIE HAMMETT, Adm'r.
March 15. 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT an election will be held at the ASSEMBLY ROOM, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of electing seven Common Councilmen, to represent the city in the Corporation.
By order,
JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.
March 8, to.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at public sale on the premises, on Tuesday, the twenty seventh day of March next, at eleven o'clock A. M.
A Valuable Real Estate,
situate, lying and being, in Anne Arundel county, near Elk Ridge Landing, and the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike road, and between seven and eight miles from the City of Baltimore, consisting of several tracts, or parts of tracts or parcels of land contiguous to each other, called Caleb and Edward's Friendship, Walker's Inheritance and Stony Run Hills, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres and twenty perches of land, of which about one third is in wood.<

(Continued from first page.)
298 A further additional supplement to the act of December session, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter 117, entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others.
299 An act to blend New Town Trap and New Freedom, in Frederick county, into one, by the name of Jefferson, and to establish boundaries of lots by the commissioners, and to incorporate the same.
300 An act to incorporate the Sam's Creek rail road company.
301 An act for opening and increasing the width of German Lane in the city of Baltimore.
302 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act concerning the judgments and judicial proceedings of the courts of justice in this state, and to provide for the completion of the records in certain cases, passed at December session, 1817, chapter 119.
303 An act to provide for the public printing of the state.
304 An act relating to recording deeds.
305 An act for amending and reducing into system, the laws and regulations concerning powers of attorneys from heirs and legatees, and of releases and final discharges to executors, administrators and guardians.
306 An act relating to the recovery of small debts.
307 An act to establish a bank and incorporate a company, by the name of the Commercial Bank of Millington, in Kent county.
308 An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to authorize the leasing a lot in the city of Baltimore, belonging to the heirs of Kennedy Owen, passed at December session 1827, chapter 24.
309 An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, in the first judicial district of Maryland.
310 An act relative to Liberty street, in the city of Baltimore.
311 An act to define and enlarge the powers of courts of equity.
312 An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act to provide for the more complete administration of justice in equity cases in Allegany county.
313 A supplement to the act passed at November session of the year 1814, chapter 55, entitled, an act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the general courts and courts of equity.
314 An act to incorporate the Maryland Colonization Society.
315 A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians and rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.
316 An act relating to insolvent debtors.
317 An act to restrain private banking.
318 A supplement, as concerns the city of Baltimore, to the act, entitled, an act to provide a summary mode of recovering the possession of lands and tenements held by tenants for years or at will, after the expiration of their terms.
319 An act relating to appeals and writs of error on judgments of the county courts of Baltimore, Frederick and Washington.
320 An act for the relief of Jane Freeman of the city of Annapolis.
321 An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act directing the manner of issuing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them.
322 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate such elections.
323 An act relating to free negroes and slaves.
324 A supplement to an act to make public an old road leading from Coalville, in Montgomery county, to intersect the public road from Vanville, in Prince George's county, at or near the Point Chapel in said county, passed at December session, 1823, chapter 184.
325 An act for the benefit of Ann Kendall, of Queen Anne's county.
326 An act for the relief of Mary Wilson of the city of Baltimore.
327 An act to condemn and make public a certain piece or lot of ground therein mentioned.
328 An act relating to Dugan's and M-El-ders' wharves, in the city of Baltimore.
329 An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.
330 A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to promote internal improvement by the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to the city of Washington.

SPICED FISH.

It was a curious fact, that since the brig Java was stranded on Cape Cod, near Nauset harbour, cod fish have been more abundant near the shore than was ever known previous to that event. We are informed on credible authority, that from the fish caught from a small row boat in one day, nearly half a bushel of nutmegs, besides a quantity of coffee, was taken.

One fish, a "real screamer," had no less than fifteen nutmegs in his clam basket, and others nearly as many. There must be "terrible guilts" on down below; we should not wonder if they were about to celebrate a centennial anniversary on the Grand Banks, and that these sea-foragers were the purveyors. The brig Pacific went ashore recently near the same place, with a cargo of molasses, and it would not surprise us if they were Yankees enough to have a lick at that too. We hope, however, as they are all water-drinkers, that the shark will persuade them to set up a distillery.

Boston Transcript.

CHRISTMAS. (From the Literary Gazette.)

How out upon you, Christmas!
Is this the merry time,
When the red heart blazes, the harper sings,
And the bells ring their glorious chime?
You are called merry Christmas—
Like many that I know,
You are living on a character
Acquired long ago.
The dim lamps glimmer o'er the streets,
Through the dun and murky air
You may not see the moon or stars,
For the fog is heavy there:
As if all high and lovely things
Were blotted from the sight,
And earth had nothing but herself
Left to her own dear light.
A gloomy crowd goes hurrying by:
And in the lamp light's glare,
Many a heavy step is seen,
And many a face of care.
I saw an aged woman turn
To her wretched home again,
All day she had asked charity,
And all day asked in vain.
The fog was on the cutting wind,
The frost was on the floor;
And yet how many past that night
With neither fire nor food!
There came on the air a smother'd groan,
And a low and stifled cry,
And there struggled a child, a young fair child,
In its mortal agony.
"Now, for its price," the murderer said,
"On earth we must live as we can;
And this is not a crime, but a sacrifice
In the cause of science and man."
Is this the curse that is laid on the earth?
And must it ever be so?
That there can be nothing of human good
But must from some evil flow?
On, on, and the dreary city's smoke,
And the fog are left behind,
And the leaden fangs of the large old trees
Are stirred by the moaning wind.
And all is calm, like the happy dream
Which we have of an English home—
A lowly roof where cheerful folk
And healthy slumbers come.
Is there a foreign fog in the land,
That the midnight sky grows red?
That by homestead and barn, and rick and stack,
You cruel place is fed!
There were months of labour, of rain and sun,
Ere the harvest followed the plough;
Ere the stack was reared, and the barn was filled,
Which the fire is destroying now.
And the dark incendiary goes through the night,
With a fierce and wicked joy:
The wealth and the food which he may not share,
He will at least destroy.
The wind, the wind, it comes from the sea,
With a wailing sound it passes;
'Tis soft and mild for a winter's wind,
And yet there is death on the blast.
From the south to the north hath the cholera come
He came like a despot king:
He hath swept the earth with a conqueror's step,
And the air with a spirit's wing.
We shot him out with a girdle of shields,
And a guarded quarantine:
What had he now which of your watchers slept?
The cholera's past your line!
There's a curse on the blessed sun and air,
What will ye do for breath?
For breath, which was once but a word for life,
Is now but a word for death.
We for affection! when love must look
On each face it loves with dread
Kindred and friends—when a brief hour
And the dearest may be the dead!
The months pass on, and the circle spreads:
And the time is drawing nigh,
When each street may have a darkened house,
Or a coffin passing by.
Our lot is cast upon evil days,
In the world's winter time:
The earth is old, and worn with years
Of want, of woe, and of crime.
Then out on the toils of ancient times—
The folly which wished you mirth:
Look round on the anguish, look round on the vice,
Then dare to be glad upon earth. L. E. L.

From the New York Atlas.

THE COMET.

Judging by the abundant allusions to this subject, with which the papers abound, the expected visitant is regarded with no strong predilections. Whether as many persons are frightened by their anticipations of consequences, as writers represent, we know not; but it is a venial act to assume this position: if it can so readily be made a source of entertainment to others.

We take some specimens of treatment the subject is receiving.

COMET ALMANAC.—An elderly lady apparently in a state of high mental excitement, called a few days since and enquired for Almanac. We exhibited the various kinds we had on hand, and urged their respective merits to her particular notice. This madam is "Porter's Health Almanac," containing an extra quantity of matter adapted to the preservation of health. This is the "Churchman's Almanac," embracing besides the ordinary monthly calendar, a regular arrangement of the Feasts and Fasts observed by the Protestant Episcopal Church, together with an accurate list of all the Bishops and Clergymen belonging to this persuasion in the U. S. Are either of those the kinds you wish to get? "No them a't the ones."—Well, here is the good old fashioned kind, made by one of the disciples of Andrew Beers, Philom, which tells all about the eclipses of the sun and moon, when they rise and set, and also what kind of weather we are going to have. I presume they will suit? "Them a't the kind yet." They are all the kinds we have good woman—but our neighbour Nearing, has the Anti-Masonic Almanac—may be that is the kind you want. "No, I don't want them either—Oh, my! my, I'm desperately sorry I can't remember the name—let me think—now I've got it, Comet Almanac—that tells all about that dreadful thing that's going to smash the earth—has't you heard of it?" Certainly madam, we have heard of the comet, but what induces you to think it will smash the earth, as you say? "Why? Nezer Johnson, our master says so, and he knows all about it; he says it's ten chances to one if we an't all burnt up—that a dreadful time it will be; he told me that the Comet almanac would tell all about it, and I want to get one." My

good woman, do not be alarmed at the prognostication of your schoolmaster. Astronomers say that there is no danger to be apprehended from the comet, and they probably know as much about it as Nezer Johnson does. As for the Comet Almanac, there is no such thing; they all speak of the comet that will appear during the present year—but none of them are crazy enough to predict that the world is coming to an end quite so soon. You must not let it disturb you any more. Tell your friend Nezer from me, that he never will be hung for a witch. "Well, you have taken a great load off my mind, and as the comet a't going to burn us all up this year, I guess I'll take one of our Health Almanacs and try to live a little longer. But depend on't, Nezer must look out for breakers." Catskill Mes.

SPECULATIONS ON THE COMET.

I took notice of an Irishman, with a loaded hod on his shoulder. He repeatedly and devoutly crossed himself; then looking to the top of the building, which he was about to ascend, with a fearful and dubious air. He had got one foot on the first round of the ladder, and made sundry motions to raise the other; but seemed at every new trial to be arrested, and as it were pulled back, by some unseen hand. As I stood watching his motions and his countenance, he withdrew his eyes from the top of the building, and fixing them upon me, said—

"Do you think it'll come now?"
"What will come?" said I.
"Why the comet to be sure."
"The comet I suppose you mean?"
"Why yes, I suppose it's all one and the same creature—that great big fiery body that's comin' to burn the world all up to nothin, and all the people that's in it besides, men, women and children, and down all the rest in the middle of the sea. Oh, the cruel bloody-minded creature, to destroy every body, and not spare the poor babes themselves, nor their poor fathers that work hard every day to eat 'em and drink 'em! Do you think it'll come now, Mither?"

"Now?" said I.
"Why, yes, if you please—now, or soon—to-day, or to-morrow, or next summer, that is to be?"

"I don't know," returned I—"I'm not in the secrets of the comet. But I understand very strange calculations are made respecting it."

"Are ye sure," said he, looking to the top of the building once more, "that it woud come to-day?"

"Why, really, Pat," said I, "that's more than I could positively answer. These comets are very eccentric beings; and there's no knowing what might happen."

"The devil thrust 'em for me," said Pat, "the barbarous creatures! they would'n't mind brushing down an Irishman from the top of a house, any more nor I should mind brushing a fly from the end of me nose. And then I'm informed they're so hot they'll burn all the flesh off iv ye, and roast your skin to the very bone, without any compunction as it were. You see, Mither, this house here is very high now, even to the very top iv it, as far as it goes; and if the comet should happen to kitch me there on the top, I don't know what would become iv me. I've got a wife and seven small children, two iv whom are under the sod in swate Ireland, and all dependent on me this very moment for ivery mouthful iv atin, and drinkin, and food and clothin, that they wear on their backs, poor creatures; and that's what makes me afraid to mount this ladder."

"You needn't be afraid of the comet to-day, Pat," said I.

"Needn't I now?" said he, suddenly brightening up; "bless your honour's soul for that word. I've been afraid to go up to the top iv this same, for fear the bloody comet should come along afore I could get down again; and destroy me root and branch; and burn the clothes and the skin off iv me; and kill me clane dead as a door nail; and brush me down with the end iv his tail, to the great danger and destruction iv ye life and all the rest iv me bones. And do ye really think, now, Mither, that it woud come to day, that bloody comet?"

"I'll insure you for sixpence, Pat."

"Well now that's kind iv ye; but the devil a sixpence have I got. Would'n't your honour thrust me till night?"

"Ay, Pat, I'll trust you till the comet comes."

"Will ye now? Then Mither, you shall have all me insurin. But afore I go up, you'll please to give me a bit of writthin to show that I'm insured."

"A policy you mean?"

"Ay, 'twould be three policy that; for then you see I could show it to the comet, and let him know that I'm insured."

"Never mind the policy, Pat; I'll insure you by word of mouth."

Being satisfied with this, the Irishman mounted the ladder, and emptied his hod. While up there I could perceive that he turned his face to every point of the compass, as though looking for the approach of the dreaded visitor. He presently descended and told me the insurance worked well, "for the devil a bit," said he, "did the comet dare to show his ugly face."

"But, Pat," said I, "comets seldom show themselves in the day-time."

"Oh, the thieves iv the world!" exclaimed he, "to come prowlin in the night like any other blackguard, who hasn't an honest face to show. But I don't care a fig for him, that same comet, in the night; because, why? I slape down cellar, me and me wife, and all me children; and the devil a bit can he find us there, the thief."

"But," said I, "if the world should be burnt up, you'll be likely to go with it."

"Ah! there it is now; there's no safety for an Irishman at all at all. He's persecuted in Ireland, and burnt to death with a vagabone of a comet in Ameriky; and he's now here to hide his head out iv sight, on the top iv the

wide world. And then if this terragoneous globe is destroyed, and all the people in it, where shall a poor body find employment? There'll be no houses to build, nor no people to build 'em; and then what'll a poor body carry do? Blessed St. Patrick! what'll become iv me?"

"Never fear, Pat," said I, "trust in your patron saint; be honest, industrious and temperate; and let the comet come when it will, it will never hurt you."

"Bless your honour's soul for that word!" said Pat; and seeing him mount the ladder with renewed hope and fresh courage, I turned again to look about me.

New York, March 15.

Necessity hath no law.—Yesterday morning Alderman Palmer of the 13th Ward, was alarmed by the barking of his watch dog, and proceeding to the rear of his premises, he found there a miserable poverty stricken female in the act of carrying away a smoked ham which she had just stolen from his house.

"Why did you come here to steal from me good woman?" asked the Alderman. "Sir," replied she, "if you had like me, six or seven starving children, you would not think it wrong to eat an Alderman out and out."

Mr. Palmer without believing that there is any thing peculiarly savory in the flesh of an alderman, possessed himself of the stolen ham, but immediately presented it to the poor creature who seemed to require it to save her from starving.—Courier.

The notorious Jackson, alias Mr. Livingston.—This celebrated personage, who distinguished himself about a year ago in the city of New York, by a long career of the most daring forgeries, has lately added new laurels to his reputation by a feat of heroism at Sing Sing State Prison. Soon after his commitment, he had made a most ingenious attempt to escape, which had well nigh proved successful. On another occasion he tried a second experiment, which likewise failed. The other day information was communicated to the keepers that Jackson was endeavouring to make a plan with some of the prisoners to form a desperate rush and break down all opposition. He was accordingly summoned and interrogated, but he firmly denied the charge. Being satisfied that his protestations would be unavailing, and that he must undergo a severe flagellation, he resolutely seized his broad axe, and extending one leg across a piece of wood, chopped it a little below the knee with all the strength he could exert with his right hand, exclaiming at the moment, "There, I think you must now be satisfied that I have no wish to escape." The leg was nearly cut in two, but there are some hopes that the surgeon will be able to restore it to its proper functions.—Jour. of Com.

DANIEL LAMBERT.

In the burying ground of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, (England,) is a black slate, inscribed with gilt letters, to the memory of that immense mass of mortality, Daniel Lambert.

Alas in animo, in corpore maximus.
In remembrance of that prodigy in nature,

DANIEL LAMBERT,
A native of Leicester, who was possessed of an exalted convivial mind;
and in personal greatness had no competitors;

he measured 3 ft. 1 in. round the legs,
9 ft. 4 in. round the body,
and weighed 52 st. 11 lb.

He departed this life on the 21st
June, 1809.

Aged 39 years.

As a testimony of respect, this stone

Is erected by his friend in

Leicester.

It was not until the spring of 1806, that Mr. Lambert overcame his repugnance of publicly exhibiting himself. On the 20th June, 1809, he arrived from Huntington at the Wagon and Horse Inn, in St. Martin's, Stamford, where preparations were made to receive company; but before nine o'clock of the morning in which he was to have been exhibited, he paid the debt of nature.

Two suits of Mr. Lambert's clothes are still preserved at the above mentioned Inn, and are the frequent objects of attention to the curious visitor. Seven ordinary men have stood within the enclosure of his waistcoat, without starting a stitch, or straining a button.

His coffin measured six feet four inches long, four feet four inches wide, ten feet four inches deep, and contains 112 superficial feet of elm. It was built upon two axletrees and four clog wheels, upon which his remains were drawn to their place of interment.

His grave was dug with a gradual sloping for many yards, and upwards of twenty men were employed for half an hour in getting his corpse into its last abode.

Mr. Lambert's bulk did not increase above its ordinary size until he had reached the age of 21 or 22 years. [A. L. Quianian.]

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the third day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep,
Farming Utensils, &c.

TERMS OF SALE, a credit of three months will be given on all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving note, with approved security, under that amount the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

March 15. 2. THOMAS FURLONG.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

G. I. GRANGER, JR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just opened in the residence of his father, nearly opposite the large brick building formerly occupied by a Boarding House by Mrs. Robinson, a choice and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms; for Cash.
Dec. 15.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR.

MERCHANT TAILOR
HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual measures only.
Sept. 29, 1831.

TO RENT.

THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Green Street, formerly owned by Mr. Brice B. Brewer.

To a good Tenant the rent will be low. Also, the OFFICE in West Street between the offices of Alexander Randall and J. H. Nicholson, Esquires. The rent of the latter property is fixed at \$50 per annum.
R. L. JONES.

Jan. 26.

PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.

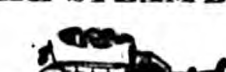
MAJOR JONES' Shop leaves Annapolis for Broad Creek, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. thence passengers will be taken in the mail stage to Queen's-town, Wye Mills, and Easton to arrive at Easton same evening by 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, arrive at Broad Creek in time for dinner at Annapolis, by 5 o'clock, P. M. same evenings.

Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek \$1.50, from Broad Creek to Queen's-town 75

For passage apply at the Ban of Williamson and Swann's Hotel.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.
Feb. 16, 6. PERRY ROBINSON.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

WILL, until 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 Tuesdays, leave Baltimore at 7 o'clock, M., for Easton, and return on Wednesdays, leaving Annapolis at 1 o'clock.

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

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Feb. 9.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale about THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, being part of Roe Down, which formerly belonged to William Brogren, Esquire, deceased, and is now in the possession of the subscriber, William Brogren. This parcel of land adjoins the farm occupied by Thomas J. Dorsett, Esq. and the lower estate of William Stewart, Esq. The soil is fine, and the land heavily timbered.

The subscriber, Margaret Brogren, will sell about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF THE LONDON TOWN FARM, which belonged to the late James M. Caldwell, Esq. and is now in possession of David B. Brogren.

The land will be shewn, and the TERMS OF SALE made known to persons desiring purchasing, by William or David M. Brogren.

If the above property be not sold at private sale before Monday, the 24th day of April next, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, upon terms to be made known at the time of sale. The sale will take place at Butler's Tavern, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MARGARET BROGREN,
WILLIAM BROGREN,
DAVID M. BROGREN.

March 4 R

CASH FOR NEGROES

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, well handled, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do so to give up a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than the market. Any communication in relation to be promptly attended to. We can be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

ERGG & WILLIAM

December 15, 1831.

VOL. LXX

PRINTED AT

JONA

Church-S

PRICE—THREE

LAW OF

Passed at Dec

COLOURED

Relating to the Pro

SECTION 1. Be

Assembly of Mary

and council shall

may be, after the

board of managers

sans, who shall at

ment, be members

lonization Society,

remove from the

ple of colour now

after become so, to

Africa, or such ot

the limits of this

of, and the person

ed shall consent to

visions of this act

establishment and

rr, and to discharge

of them by this ac

nagers shall proceed

ally give bond to

the penalty of ten

tioned for their fa

monies that may

bond shall be app

of Baltimore coun

treasurer of the w

Sec. 2. And be

the duty of the tre

to pay to the board

ed as hereinafter

shall from time to

ing in all, the sur

lars during the pr

by them, as they i

best in removing

such slaves as ma

such people of co

may be willing to

of the colony of Lib

to such other p

mits of the state

as the said person

sent to go to, in t

vided; and the sa

time, make such

lony of Liberia,

think best, which

ent for the receipt

support of the sa

until they can be

selves, and shall

may may seem to

cient to obtain a

colour of the sta

rect information

stances of the co

ther place or pla

commend their r

faithful account

the said sums, a

their proceeding

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1832.

NO. 18.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.
Passed at December Session, 1831.

COLOURED POPULATION.

AN ACT

Relating to the People of Colour of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland.* That the governor and council shall as soon as conveniently may be, after the passage of this act appoint a board of managers, consisting of three persons, who shall at the time of their appointment, be members of the Maryland State Colonization Society, whose duty it shall be to remove from the state of Maryland, the people of colour now free, and such as shall hereafter become so, to the Colony of Liberia, in Africa, or such other place or places out of the limits of this state, as they may approve of, and the person or persons so to be removed shall consent to go, according to the provisions of this act, and to provide for their establishment and support as far as necessary, and to discharge the other duties required of them by this act; and before the said managers shall proceed to act, they shall severally give bond to the state of Maryland, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for their faithful accounting for all the monies that may come to their hands, which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of Baltimore county court, and sent to the treasurer of the western shore of this state.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted.* That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the western shore to pay to the board of managers to be appointed as hereinafter directed, such sums as they shall from time to time require, not exceeding in all, the sum of twenty thousand dollars during the present year, to be applied by them, as they in their discretion shall think best in removing or causing to be removed, such slaves as may hereafter become free, and such people of colour as are now free, and may be willing to remove out of the state to the colony of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, or to such other place or places out of the limits of the state as they may think best, and as the said persons so to be removed, may consent to go to, in the manner hereinafter provided; and the said board may, from time to time, make such preparations at the said colony of Liberia, or elsewhere as they may think best, which shall seem to them expedient for the reception and accommodation, and support of the said persons so to be removed, until they can be enabled to support themselves, and shall also take such measures as may seem to them necessary and expedient to obtain and place before the people of colour of the state of Maryland, full and correct information of the condition and circumstances of the colony of Liberia or such other place or places to which they may recommend their removal, and shall return a faithful account of all their expenditures of the said sums, and make a full report of all their proceedings to the next general assembly of this state.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted.* That it shall hereafter be the duty of every clerk of a county in this state, whenever a deed of manumission shall be left in his office for record, and of every register of wills, in every county of this state, whenever a will, manumitting a slave or slaves, shall be admitted to probate, to send within five days thereafter, (under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every omission so to do, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, one half whereof shall go to the informer, and the other half to the state), an extract from such deed or will, stating the names, number and ages of the slave or slaves so manumitted, (a list whereof, in the case of a will so proved, shall be filed therewith, by the executor or administrator) to the board of managers for Maryland, for removing the people of colour of said state; and it shall be the duty of the said board on receiving the same, to notify the American Colonization Society, or the Maryland State Colonization Society thereof, and to propose to such society that they shall engage, at the expense of such society, to remove the said slave or slaves so manumitted, to Liberia; and if the said society shall so engage, then it shall be the duty of the said board of managers to have the said slave or slaves delivered to the agent of such society, at such place as the said society shall appoint, for receiving such slave or slaves, for the purpose of such removal, at such time as the said society shall appoint; and in case the said society shall refuse so to receive and remove the person or persons so manumitted and offered, or in case the said person or persons shall refuse so to be removed, then it shall be the duty of the said board of managers to remove the said person or persons to such other place or places beyond the limits of this state, as the said board shall approve of, and the said person or persons shall be willing to go to, and to provide for their reception and support, at such place or places as the said board may think necessary, until they shall be able to provide for themselves,

out of any money that may be earned by their hire, or may be otherwise provided for that purpose; and in case the said person or persons shall refuse to be removed to any place beyond the limits of this state, and shall persist in remaining therein, then it shall be the duty of said board to inform the sheriff of the county wherein such person or persons may be, of such refusal, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said sheriff forthwith to arrest or cause to be arrested the said person or persons so refusing to emigrate from this state, and transport the said person or persons beyond the limits of this state; and all slaves shall be capable of receiving manumission for the purpose of removal as aforesaid, with their consent, of whatever age, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted.* That in case any slave or slaves so manumitted cannot be removed without separating families, and the said slave or slaves so unwilling on that account to be removed, shall desire to renounce the freedom so intended by the said deed or will to be given, then it shall and may be competent to such slave or slaves so to renounce in open court the benefit of said deed or will, and to continue a slave.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted.* That it shall and may be competent for the orphan's courts of this state, and for Baltimore city court, to grant annually a permit to any slave or slaves so manumitted as aforesaid, to remain as free in the said county, in cases where the said courts may be satisfied by respectable testimony, that such slave or slaves so manumitted deserve such permission on account of their extraordinary good conduct and character; Provided, such permit shall not exempt any manumitted or his representatives, or his estate, from any liability to maintain any hereafter emancipated slave, who, at the time his or her right to freedom accrues, may be unable to gain a livelihood, or be over forty-five years of age at said time, and afterwards become unable to maintain himself and herself.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted.* That the said Board of Managers shall in all cases where the removal of a slave or slaves manumitted as aforesaid, shall devolve upon them, have full power and authority, whenever the same shall be necessary and can be done with advantage, to hire out such slave or slaves so manumitted and so to be removed, until their wages shall produce a sufficient sum to defray all expenses attending their removal, and necessary support at the place or places of such removal.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted.* That the Treasurer of the Western Shore is hereby authorized, and required, for the purpose of paying for the transportation of the coloured population of this state, to borrow on the credit of the state, in certificates of stock, not less than one thousand dollars each, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, redeemable at the expiration of fifteen years, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent per annum; and the faith of the state is hereby pledged for the payment of the said principal when due, and the interest accruing semi-annually until paid; and the money so borrowed, is hereby appropriated to pay for the removal of the free coloured population of the several counties of this state; and the said Treasurer is also required to borrow, on similar terms, and payable at the lapse of fifteen years from the date of the loan, such further sum or sums as may be required to pay the expenses incurred under this law, in removing the free people of colour in this state to Liberia or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this State—*Provided always,* that the amount of loans made, shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted.* That for the purpose of raising a fund to pay the principal and interest of the loans authorized and required by this act, the levy courts or commissioners of the several counties of this state, as the case may be, and the mayor and city council of Baltimore, are hereby authorized annually during the continuance of this act to levy on the assessable property within their respective counties, clear of the expense of collection severally as follows:—on Somerset county, the sum of three hundred and sixty nine dollars and thirty three cents; on Worcester county, the sum of three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty three cents; on Dorchester county, the sum of three hundred and sixty seven dollars and thirty three cents; on Talbot county, the sum of two hundred and seventy six dollars; on Queen Anne's county, the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty three cents; on Caroline county, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; on Kent county, the sum of two hundred and eighty one dollars; on Cecil county, the sum of three hundred ninety six dollars and sixty six cents; on Harford county, the sum of three hundred and fifty six dollars and sixty six cents; on Baltimore county, the sum of three thousand two hundred and forty four dollars and sixty six cents; on Anne Arundel county, the sum of six hundred and fifty four dollars; on Prince George's county, the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars and sixty six cents; on Calvert county, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars and sixty six cents; on Saint Mary's county, the sum of two hundred and sixty three dollars and thirty three cents; on Charles county, the sum of four hundred and forty six dollars and sixty six cents; on Montgomery county, the sum of three hundred and forty dollars and sixty six cents; on Frederick

county, the sum of nine hundred and forty four dollars and sixty six cents; on Washington county, the sum of four hundred and ninety one dollars and thirty one cents; and on Allegany county, the sum of one hundred and fifty eight dollars; which said amount or sum shall be collected in the same manner and by the same collector or collectors as county charges are collected, the levy courts or commissioners as the case may be, and the mayor and city council of Baltimore respectively taking bond with sufficient security from each collector for the faithful collection and payment of the money in the treasury of the Eastern or Western Shore as the case may be, at the time of paying other public monies to and for the use of the state.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted.* That the sheriffs of the several counties of this state, shall be, and they are hereby required to cause the number of the free people of colour inhabiting their respective counties to be taken, and cause to be made, a list of the names of the said free people of colour residing in their respective counties, the said enumeration shall distinguish the sexes of said free people of colour, and the said list shall state the ages of such free people of colour; for effecting which, the sheriffs aforesaid shall have power, and are hereby required, to appoint one or more assistants in their respective counties, the said list of names and the said enumeration shall be made by an actual enquiry by such sheriff or his assistants, at every dwelling house, or by personal enquiry of the head of every family; the said listing and enumeration shall commence on the first day of June next, and be completed within three months thereafter; and the said sheriffs shall make out two copies of said list and enumerations, stating the names, sexes and ages of the free people of colour in their respective counties, and shall deliver one copy to the clerk of their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to record the same in a book by him to be kept for that purpose, and the other copy shall be by said sheriffs transmitted to the board of managers appointed under this act; and every sheriff failing to comply with the duties prescribed in this section, shall forfeit two hundred dollars, to be recoverable in the county court of their respective counties by action of debt or indictment.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted.* That the compensation of every sheriff and assistant shall be at the rate of two dollars and twenty five cents for every fifty persons by him returned, except where such person resides in the city of Baltimore, where such Sheriff or assistant shall receive at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents for three thousand, and at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents for every three hundred persons over three thousand, residing in the city of Baltimore, which said compensation shall be levied on the assessable property within the respective counties, and be collected in the same manner as county charges are collected, and be by them paid over to the person entitled to receive the same; *Provided,* that the levy courts or commissioners of the respective counties, any mayor and city council of Baltimore as the case may be, may, if they deem the compensation hereby allowed inadequate, allow such further compensation as they may deem proper.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted.* That the several sheriffs of the counties of this state shall, from time to time, make report to the said board of managers of such of said free people of colour in their said counties as they shall find willing to remove from the state, stating therein the names, ages and circumstances of such persons, and the place or places beyond the limits of this state to which they are willing to remove, and whether they are or are not able to defray the expenses of such removal; whether any such means are provided; and it shall be the duty of the said board of managers whenever they shall ascertain by the said reports of the said sheriffs or otherwise, that such persons of colour are willing to remove from the state, to make a register of their names and ages, and take such measures as they may think necessary for their removal as soon as practicable, either to the colony of Liberia, or to such other place or places beyond the limits of this state which the said board may approve of, and to which they may be willing to go, and it shall be the duty of said board, if there shall be offered to them more than they can send in any one year, from the different counties as aforesaid, to apportion the same among the said counties, according to the number respectively of their free people of colour, as appears by the last census.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted.* That nothing in this act shall be taken or construed to extend to any slave or slaves who may be entitled to his, her, or their freedom hereafter, by virtue of any deed of manumission executed and recorded according to law prior to the passage of this act, or last will and testament duly admitted to probate before the passage of said act, unless he, she or they shall consent thereto.

AN ACT

Relating to Free Negroes and Slaves.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland.* That after the passage of this act, no free negro or mulatto shall emigrate to, or settle in this state; and no free negro or free mulatto belonging to any other

state, district or territory shall come into this state, and therein remain for the space of ten successive days, whether such free negro or mulatto intends settling in this state, or not, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every week such person coming into, shall thereafter remain in this state; the one half to the informer and the other half to the sheriff for the use of the county, to be recovered on complaint and conviction before a justice of the peace of the county in which he shall be arrested; and any free negro or mulatto refusing or neglecting to pay said fine or fines, shall be committed to the jail of the county, and shall be sold by the sheriff at public sale, for such time as may be necessary to cover the aforesaid penalty, first giving ten days previous notice of such sale; and the said sheriff, after deducting prison charges and a commission of ten per centum, shall pay over one half of the net proceeds to the informer, and the balance he shall pay over to the Levy Court or Commissioners, as the case may be, for the use of the county.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted.* That no person in this state, shall hereafter hire, employ or harbour any free negro or mulatto who shall emigrate or settle in this state, after the first day of June next, or any free negro or mulatto who shall come into this state, from any other state, district or territory, and continue in this state, for the space of ten successive days as above, under the penalty of twenty dollars for every day after the expiration of four days, any such free negro or mulatto so emigrating and settling in this state, or so coming into and so staying in this state, shall be so employed, hired or harboured, and all fines accrued under this act, may, before any justice of the peace of the county in which the offence is committed, be recovered by action of debt, each party to have the benefit of appeal to the county court, and one half thereof to be applied to the informer and the other half to the use of the county, and if any negro or mulatto shall remove from this state and remain without the limits thereof for a space longer than thirty consecutive days, unless before leaving the state he deposits with the clerk of the county in which he resides, a written statement of his object in doing so, and his intention of returning again, or unless he shall have been detained by sickness or coercion, of which he shall bring a certificate, he shall be regarded as a resident of another state, and be subject if he return, to the penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions upon free negroes and mulattoes of another state, migrating to this state; *Provided,* That nothing contained in this act shall prevent any free negro or mulatto from visiting Liberia and returning to the state whenever he may choose to do so.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted.* That nothing in the two preceding sections hereof, shall be construed to extend to any free negro or mulatto that may be engaged in navigating any ship, vessel or boat under a white commander, or any wagoner or hired servant travelling with his master or employer, or such as may lawfully come into this state, and be detained by sickness or other casualty.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted.* That it shall not be lawful from and after the first day of June next, to import or bring into this state by land or water, any negro, mulatto or other slave for sale, or to reside within this state, *Provided,* that nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or annul any of the acts now in force, in relation to the rights of non residents to remove to or from, or employ their slaves upon their islands in the Potomac river, and any person or persons so offending, shall forfeit for every such offence, any negro mulatto, or other slave, brought into this state contrary to this act and such negro, mulatto or other slave, shall be entitled to freedom upon condition that he consent to be sent to Liberia, or to leave the state forthwith, otherwise such negro or mulatto or other slave, shall be seized and taken and confined in jail by the sheriff of the county, where the offence is committed, which sheriff shall receive ten dollars for every negro, mulatto or other slave so brought into this state, and forfeited as aforesaid, and seized and taken by him, to be recovered in an action of debt in his own name, before any justice of the peace as small debts are recovered from the person or persons so offending; moreover, said sheriff shall receive five dollars for such negro, mulatto or other slave actually confined by him in jail, and the usual prison fees as now allowed by law; and any person or persons so offending under this act, shall be punished by indictment in the county court of the county, where the offence shall be committed, and upon conviction thereof, the said court shall by its order, direct said sheriff to sell any negro, mulatto or other slave so seized and taken by him under this act, to the colonization society, for said five dollars, and the prison fees, any negro, mulatto or other slave to be taken to Liberia; and if said colonization society will not receive such negroes, mulattoes or other slaves, for said five dollars each, and the prison fees of each, upon refusing said sheriff shall after three weeks public notice given by public advertisement, sell any such negro, mulatto or other slave, to some person or persons, with a condition that any such negro, mulatto or other slave, shall be removed and taken forthwith beyond the limits of this state to settle and reside, and said sheriff shall report any sale or sales, made by him, to the county court of the county in which he re-

sides, and after deducting five dollars and prison fees for each and every negro, mulatto or other slave sold aforesaid, which shall be settled by an account current to be settled in said court, said sheriff shall pay over the balance of said sales to the treasurer of the shore where he may reside; *Provided,* that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any person or persons residing in this, or any adjoining state, and who hold in their own right or in right of any other persons, lands in both states, within ten miles of each other, from removing their slaves to and from said land, solely for the cultivation and improvement of the same, and *provided also,* the names, ages and sex of any slaves so removed, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court of such county, in this state, into which the said negroes shall be so removed within thirty days after their first removal.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted.* That it shall be the duty of all justices of the peace in the county, upon information being given them or any of them, that any negro, mulatto or other slave, hath been brought into this state contrary to this act, to issue warrant for any person or persons so offending, in the name of the State of Maryland, and upon any person or persons being brought before him on said warrant chargeable with the offence aforesaid, to cause any such person or persons to enter into recognizance for her, his or their personal appearance before the judges of the county court, to plead and answer to whatsoever may be there alleged in that behalf, with such penalty in said recognizance as said justice of the peace shall approve; and upon refusal to give such recognizance, such person or persons so offending, shall be committed to the said jail of the county, by said justice of the peace, to be confined until the next meeting of the county court of the county in which said offence shall be committed.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted.* That no free negro or mulatto shall be suffered to keep, or carry a firelock of any kind, any military weapon, or any powder or lead, without first obtaining a license from the court of the county or corporation in which he resides; which license shall be annually renewed, and be at any time withdrawn by an order of said court, or any judge thereof; and any free negro or mulatto who shall disregard this provision, shall, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, for the first offence pay the cost of prosecution, and forfeit all such arms to the use of the informer; and for the second or any subsequent offence shall, in addition to such costs and forfeiture, be punished with stripes, at the discretion of the justice, not exceeding thirty-nine, or be subject to the penalties of felony.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted.* That it shall not be lawful for any free negro or negroes, slave or slaves, to assemble or attend any meetings for religious purposes, unless conducted by a white licensed or ordained preacher, or some respectable white person or persons of the neighbourhood, as may be duly authorized by such licensed or ordained preacher, during the continuance of such meeting; and if any such meeting shall be held without being conducted as aforesaid, they shall be considered as unlawful and tumultuous meetings, and it shall be the duty of the nearest constable, or any other civil officer knowing of such meetings, either from his own knowledge or the information of others, to repair to such meetings, and disperse the said negroes or slaves; and if any such constable shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, he shall be subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, at the discretion of a justice of the peace of the county in which he resides, whose duty it shall be to impose the fine, on information being given, for such neglect, and return the proceedings and judgment on the same to the clerk of the county, who shall enter it upon the proper docket, to be collected and applied as other fines and forfeitures now are; *Provided,* that this act shall not interfere with any right of an owner or employer of any slave or slaves, to allow his own servants, or those employed by him or her, to have prayers or other religious service upon his own lands; and *provided also,* that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent the assemblage within the limits of Baltimore city, and Annapolis city, of such slaves or free negroes and mulattoes, for the purpose of religious worship, if said meetings are held in compliance with the written permission of a white licensed ordained preacher, and dismissed before ten o'clock at night.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted.* That all free negroes or mulattoes who shall be found associating, or in any company with slaves, at any unlawful or tumultuous meeting, either by day or night, or who shall, in connection with any slave or slaves, as principal or accessory, be guilty of, and convicted of any offence for which slaves are now punishable, before a justice of the peace, such free negro or mulatto shall be subject to the same punishment, and be liable in every respect to the same treatment and penalty as slaves thus offending.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted.* That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to purchase of any free negro or mulatto, or from any slave or slaves, any Bacon, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Rye or Oats, unless such free negro or mulatto

(Continued to fourth page.)

FOREIGN.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. CHOLERA IN LONDON.

The packet ship *Charlemagne*, Captain Robinson, from Havre, has arrived at New-York, having been obliged by stress of weather to put into Plymouth, England. She brings to the editors of the Post and Courier London papers to the evening of the 17th February.

The Cholera Morbus has at length reached the metropolis of the British empire. It suddenly appeared in London on Saturday, the 12th of February. Ten cases and seven deaths were announced in the space of 24 hours. "Since that time," says the *Devonport Telegraph*, "there have been 6 additional cases, but no deaths, making in all 16 cases and 7 deaths in three days, out of a population of nearly a million and a half. Its progress, therefore, is any thing but alarming, though the intelligence has, of course, greatly agitated the whole country."

There are no indications of extraordinary alarm prevailing among the population of the Great Metropolis, still the consequences to commerce must be severely felt. We give an article from the *Times* on this subject.

The places where the Cholera has broken out in London are all inhabited by the lower classes, sailors, shipwrights, and persons connected with shipping. They are immediately on the banks of the Thames. The docks are situated in Wapping, Rotherhithe and Limehouse, these are on one side of the River; Southwark and Lambeth are on the opposite side. The parish fire engines had been ordered out, and were washing all the houses in the streets and alleys where the disorder had shown itself. It was stated in the House of Commons during the debate, that Dr. Henry, of Manchester, had ascertained by experiments, that in the cases of typhus fever and scarlatina, heat, at degrees varying from 120 to 200, will disinfect certain substances which have been supposed to be the greatest conductors of disease, and if this can be put in practice, it is thought it would remove one of the most material obstructions in the way of commerce.

The subject of the Cholera was brought up in the House of Commons on Monday, the 13th of February, the day after it made its appearance in London. Mr. Thompson in reply to Mr. Croker stated that cases of decided Cholera had certainly occurred, and that as the best way of preventing unnecessary alarm, the government had adopted every possible method to spread correct information on the subject, through the medium of the public journals, &c. Government he said, were about to apply for a bill to increase the powers of the Privy Council, so as to enable them to take more effectual means for checking the progress of the distemper. The Chancellor of the Exchequer added that a series of papers illustrative of the character and progress of the Cholera would be shortly laid before Parliament. These papers were afterwards, on Tuesday the 14th of February laid before both Houses and ordered to be printed.

The disease in the meantime is spreading rapidly and committing great ravages in Scotland. The deaths are on a higher proportion to the cases than in England; they are also more numerous in proportion to the population. At Haddington, where the disease has prevailed with much severity, it is no longer confined to the poor, but several respectable individuals in easy circumstances have died of it some after an illness of ten, twelve, or fifteen hours. It has broken out at Haddington, on the border, "so that in the east end and centre of the county," says an English paper, it is now fairly established. "The people of Edinburgh made early preparation for it. Before the disease appeared, there were three hospitals erected, capable of receiving 160 patients, with all the necessary attendants, and a fourth is in preparation. Stations for the distribution of medicines in convenient parts of the town were established, so that the medical attendant could be immediately supplied with what was necessary. Covered litter for the conveyance of patients were provided. The city was divided into districts, under the gratuitous care of 100 medical men, with a reserve of 40 or 50 to be directed to the district first attacked. The police arrangements were made most effective for the removal of vagrants and the suppression of vagrancy—6 soup kitchens, issuing daily 5,800 quarts of soup, and 6,300 rations of bread, were put in immediate requisition.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The total number of cases reported at Rotherhithe, Limehouse, Ratcliffe highway, Lambeth, and Southwark, are as follows:

Cases	Deaths
Newcastle	935
North Shields, &c.	170
Hetton, &c.	412
Haddington, N. B. &c.	121
Tranent, &c.	252
Preston Pans	96
North Berwick	16
Musculburgh	411
Harwick, N. B.	17
Edinburgh	12
Glasgow and suburbs	3
2546	785

Totals from places where the disease has ceased, and from which no returns have been this day received

1906	546
Grand Total	4452

Council Office, White Hall, Feb. 15, 1832.

The Lords of the Council have just received an intimation that the Bishop of London has directed the clergy of his diocese in no cases to permit the bodies of persons dying of cholera, to be carried into the church previous to interment.

Among the propositions made respecting the cholera, is a plan proposed by a physician, for families to contract, at a fixed price per quarter, to have daily medical visits, to regulate the general health of the household. This plan must produce good results.

Dr. White, of Cateshead, in a letter published by him states, that the most general premonitory symptoms in cases of the cholera are, first, diarrhoea; the evacuations at the commencement, of dark brown or blackish hue, gradually becoming less and less feculent, until they assume the appearance of dirty water. Slight cramps, most frequently of the toes, twitches of the abdomen, with giddiness and sickness occasionally accompanying it. The treatment which Doctor White has found so beneficial in combating these symptoms, is expressed in the following extract:—

"I beg most particularly to enforce the benefit derivable from washing the whole body with warm water, and afterwards producing the genial glow upon the surface by frictions with coarse cloths; I was induced to adopt this plan for two reasons. First, from the known sympathy between the stomach and bowels, and the skin; and secondly, because I am of opinion that a strong infecting medium exists in the filth allowed to accumulate upon the persons of the poor, their clothes absorbing the noxious exhalations that float around in a contaminated atmosphere, thus presenting the cutaneous pores, if I may so express myself, a perfect plaster of infection."

Dr. C. Negri, in the *Lancet* of Feb. 11, strongly recommends the trial of pure bark, either in place of opium and brandy, or in combination with them, in cases of malignant cholera. His conclusions in favour of this remedy are drawn from the intermittent character which distinguishes this disease. He observes,—"I am very strongly inclined to believe in its efficacy, because it is but a very short time ago since I had the opportunity of seeing at a public institution, two very similar instances which presented more severe symptoms, and were perfectly cured by the free administration of bark alone."

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Reports Received This Day.—In London 12 new cases, 4 deaths, (viz: Southwark 11, Lambeth 1.) In the north of England 39 new cases, 15 deaths.

In the House of Commons last night, the bill for preventing, as far as may be possible, the extension of the cholera in England, was passed. A similar bill for Scotland was brought in and read a first time. The House afterwards resolved itself into a committee on the Reform Bill, when several clauses were agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Hume, a return was ordered of the number of Barracks in the United Kingdom now fit for the reception of troops, stating the place and the number of men and officers each barrack is calculated to hold, distinguishing the barracks for Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Marines, and the number of men and officers now quartered in each barrack.

City, one o'clock.—The citizens care not a farthing for the cholera, but the effect of the alarm respecting it is, indeed, a serious affair. We hear of nothing but the stagnation of trade, outward bound ships stopped, and unloading; all orders sent to the manufacturing districts countermanded, and about two thousand labourers employed in the shipping in the river discharging. Many assert that the deaths are from the typhus fever and famine.

The following answer to a communication addressed by the Secretary for Lloyd's to Mr. Whitmore, of the Custom House, has been posted at Lloyd's:

Sir.—In reply to your letter of this date, I beg to inform you that an order has been received from the Lords of the Council, acquainting this Board that clean Bills of Health are not to be issued to vessels clearing out from the port of London, and that it should be stated in the bills that cases of cholera have occurred in London within the last two days.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. WHITMORE.

JOHN BEXNET, Esq. Sec'y. Lloyd's.

We extract the most important news in relation to Belgium; the twenty-four articles are not yet ratified, although the French papers continue to assert that they speedily will be. At Paris all is tranquil, and the rise in the French funds is a favourable symptom. The Austrian troops it is said are again about to evacuate Romagna. We should, however, doubt this fact; certain it seems to be that the French expedition is sent there solely for the purpose of restoring the authority of the pope.

In the estimates of the navy presented by the British Ministry to Parliament, a reduction is made of one million sterling from the amount of those of the preceding year. A strong indication we should think, that the government look forward to a continuance of general tranquillity in Europe.

On the 15th the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the financial year would hereafter begin on the first of April instead of January. The arrangement would prevent any money being voted by Parliament after a part of the expenditures had actually been incurred.

Notice has been given in the House of Commons of a bill to abolish the privilege from arrest, enjoyed by members of Parliament.

A letter from Lisbon positively states, that full reparations were about to be made by Don Miguel, for the losses inflicted by his cruizers on American commerce.

Major General Lorne Moore had shot Mr. Miles Stappleton in a duel fought near London; the latter gentleman though dangerously wounded was not dead. A lady was the cause of the misunderstanding between them.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 1:—

"The American ships captured by the Portuguese naval forces before Terceira are about to be restored. The Portuguese commander who ordered the capture is to be suspended for a year, and an indemnity of nearly 600,000*l.* is to be paid by the Portuguese treasury to the American Merchants who may have suffered losses by the detention of the vessels."

The Rev. George Crabbe, author of the *Borough* and other poems, died, after a short illness, on the 3d of February, in his 78th year, at the Rectory in Troubridge, (England) where he had resided nearly eighteen years.

CHOLERA.—SCOTLAND.

Some alarm was created in Liverpool on Tuesday and Wednesday, by a report that several cases of malignant cholera had broken out in that town. It was found, however, on inquiry, that the cases were English cholera.

It is our painful duty to announce that three cases of cholera have occurred in Glasgow, two of which have terminated fatally. The official statements leave no doubt as to the fact of this much dreaded epidemic having at length made its appearance among us, but from the efficient state of our Board of Health, and the ample funds placed at its disposal, we entertain no fears of the disease proving so fatal in its progress as it has done in other places, where it was less expected and less provided against. The disease has also broken out, with considerable virulence, at Kelvin Dock, a small village situated on the canal, about two miles to the North of Glasgow. Seven cases were reported on Monday evening, and three of these have proved fatal. We regret also to state that a death has occurred in Patrick, a village three miles to the eastward of this city. In Kirkintilloch where we hoped that the ravages of the epidemic had ceased, three new cases have appeared, one of which by the medical report it is expected, will terminate fatally. A suspected case of cholera, it is said had occurred in Paisley.—*Glasgow Courier.*

The central board of health at Jedburgh have officially announced, that the cholera has made its appearance at Harwick.—There have been 11 cases and 3 deaths since the 3d inst. *Glasgow Chronicle.*

In consequence of the appearance of cholera in Glasgow, vessels leaving the Clyde will of course have to undergo quarantine; and the fares to Liverpool have already been raised in anticipation of quarantine being enforced.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

A communication received on Monday night from the Consul General for the Netherlands, states that "in consequence of the near approach of cholera to Glasgow, (it being at Kirkintilloch, within seven miles) the Dutch Government have thought fit to class Glasgow together with Edinburgh and Leith among the infected places, with respect to the performance of quarantine in Holland, by which vessels from these places will be subject to forty days quarantine on arriving in ports of the Netherlands."

Glasgow Courier.

We are extremely sorry to announce that this appalling disease broke out with virulence yesterday morning at Maryhill, Kelvin-dock.—*Glasgow Courier.*

Letter to the Lord Provost, received last night.—"My Lord—in the absence of Mr. Watt, the unpleasant duty devolves upon me of informing your Lordship that the disease has again broken out in the very heart of the town. Three new cases have occurred, one of which I hourly expect to terminate fatally. The patient was in the stage of collapse at my first visit.

I have the honour to be my Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient,

HENRY WILKINSON.

Kirkintilloch, Feb. 13, 1832.—*Shid.*

From the *London Courier*, Feb. 17.

We have the pleasure of announcing that an important decision has been come to in a conference of the Representatives of the Five Great Powers on the subject of Greece. It has been resolved to put an end to the disturbed state of that country by establishing a regular form of Government under the direction of a Constitutional Sovereign, and for this purpose an offer of the Crown has been made to a young German Prince of high mental qualifications and unblemished character, who it is expected, will accept the offer. The Greek Monarch will we understand, have perfect guarantee for his stability and for the welfare of his adopted country from the Five Great Powers, who are unanimous in the wish to place Greece in a condition to exercise ere long the influence which she ought to possess in the scale of nations.

ITALY. PARIS, Feb. 16th.—The private correspondence of the *Austrian Observer* confirms the news which we before gave of the evacuation of Romagna by the Austrian troops; only a small portion of them remain at Bologna, and in the Legations, for the maintenance of order.

POLAND. "The *Angsburgh Gazette* of the 7th inst. contains the following, dated Elbing, Jan. 29.—"A very melancholy occurrence is now the general topic of conversation here. In the surrounding towns and villages are still from 5,000 to 6,000 Poles, who partly refuse to return to their country, and cannot do so on account of the exceptions in the Russian amnesty."

On the 27th inst. five hundred of them were ordered to assemble in the village of Fischau, two leagues from our town, in order to separate those who were not allowed to return by the exception in the amnesty from such as refuse only from fear of being amalgamated with the Russian regiments, and sent into Asia.—The proposed separation created in the Poles

a suspicion that it was intended to enforce the return of those who had refused to accept the amnesty. They assumed a hostile position, and demanded passports and protection to proceed to France, declaring that they would not suffer any separation.

The officer of the Prussian detachment which attended the Poles, in vain used every effort to remove all suspicion. The unfortunate Poles rushed forward unarmed, to within a few steps of the pointed bayonets, when the commanding officer of the Prussians ordered his men to fire, upon which ten Poles were killed and fifteen wounded.

The Poles then retired and took the road towards Mariembourg. On their way thither, others from the adjacent villages joined them. On their arrival at Mariembourg they were conveyed to the old castle, which is surrounded with a numerous military force. If immediate and decisive steps are not taken to remove these strangers in a satisfactory manner, our country may be exposed to further misfortunes by their being driven to despair. BELGIUM.

A Petersburg Journal of February 1, contains the following article:—"In the night of the 30th January, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, General Count Orloff, set out from this city for the Hague, with a special mission to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands. At a moment when the important events connected with the affairs of Belgium approach their solution, this mission will tend to convince Europe of the honourable principles and pacific intentions of his Majesty the Emperor, and of his lively and unalterable solicitude for the maintenance of the general peace."

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The ratification by Russia of the 24 articles appears now to be certain, and all the letters from St. Petersburg which have arrived within the last three days, state that the official publication of it will no longer be delayed.—*Messenger des Chambres.*

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—Great preparations are making at the Palace for the reception of the august travellers who are expected here. It is not only the Emperor and Empress of Russia, but also the Prince of Orange and his consort, sister of the Emperor Nicholas, who will visit our royal family. It will scarcely be believed that the simultaneous assemblage of these personages has no political object; but this, nevertheless, is affirmed by the persons about the Court, doubtless with the intention that the public may not be alarmed, and especially that there may be no panic at the Stock Exchange, which is acutely sensible to the slightest political circumstance, and where it is known how to turn either a rise or a fall to profit.

"It is thought here that notwithstanding the protestations of love of peace, of which the Cabinets are so prodigal, Europe is nearer than ever to a general explosion. Here, as at Paris, it is the Belgian question which is pointed out as the more immediate cause of rupture; and it is not dissembled that the contest once engaged in, it would be very difficult to foresee the result."

HOLLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Private letters from Holland state, that such is the activity with which the armaments are carried on, that all vessels not wanted as merchantmen are equipped as men-of-war.

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro sailed from Belleisle on the 10th February for Terceira, in the *El Reynha de Portugal*, 54 guns and 500 men, accompanied by the *Donna Maria Segunda*, 44 guns and 400 men, one corvette and two transports, having in all 1,500 troops on board. The rest of the squadron were to follow immediately. The vessels and troops are provided with six months provisions. The land part of the expedition consists of the following:—8,000 of the expeditionary troops, well disciplined and well appointed, assemble at Terceira; 2,500 men, recruited on the continent, and sent to Terceira by the ships fitted out for the expedition; 500 Marines furnished by the fleet; 300 Portuguese volunteers.

PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—There is a war party in Prussia, at the head of which is the present Prince Royal, an enthusiastic, and as it is asserted, ignorant man, who is now influenced very much by his Dutch and Russian connections. Efforts are now said to be made to induce the old King to resign the reigns of government and then, as the French expect, war will blaze all over Europe.

TURKEY.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Turkey Mail is arrived, and the letters from Smyrna are dated 3d ult. and from Constantinople it was known that the Viceroy of Egypt had persisted in his military operations against Syria, contrary to the wishes of the Porte, in consequence of which the Grand Seigneur was manning his fleet and organizing troops to send against the Viceroy.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

NAPLES, Dec. 30, 1831.—After the lava from Vesuvius on the 25th towards Pompeii, had ceased to flow for nearly two months, and the volcano, with the occasional eruption of thick smoke, had been tolerably quiet, we were suddenly alarmed on the evening of Christmas day, by seeing a considerable stream of lava flowing down the side of the mountain towards Naples, or more properly Portici, precisely on the way by which travellers usually ascend from the hermitage Salvatore. Previously, in the morning, we had remarked circumstances which seemed to prognosticate this event. During the whole day the entire declivity of the mountain has been enveloped in a dense fog, which remained stationary, and proved to be the smoke from the streaming lava, that became visible at the approach of evening.

On the first evening the stream reached the valley of Ajro del Cavallo, which lies at the foot of the mountain. On the second day, the 20th, it made a turn towards the right, as seen from this place in the direction towards Resina; the hermitage lies on the right, and

will therefore escape. It appears that it flows in the enormous bed of the river of 1832, and will, it is hoped, expend itself in it before it reaches the vineyards. But should it last longer than the preceding one of the opposite side, it may possibly occasion much damage, as the vineyards are here much nearer to the crater. The stream has not been accompanied by any, unless very partial, eruptions from the crater; though some persons affirm that they have heard detonations at this place. Thus we have every night a scene before us, to behold which alone would repay a visit to NAPLES.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, March 29, 1832.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, March 26th, 1832.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council, on Tuesday the 3d day of April next.

TH: CULBRETH, Clerk.

WM. M. PARLIN, we are requested to say, is not a Candidate for a seat in the Common Council.

TO THE PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS OF MARYLAND.

Homo sum, humani nil a me alienum puto.—TERRAZZI.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently bestowed some attention upon the different subjects, which, I conceive, may probably occupy the attention of the proposed "Convention of Professors, Teachers and others" in Baltimore, on the 3d of May next; and as no person better qualified for the subject has hitherto portrayed its different objects, I beg leave to call your attention while I state, very briefly, the views which I have taken upon this very important subject. The attention and deliberations of the Convention should extend to a complete system of education. The representatives from each county or city will be enabled to ascertain the number of teachers in its limits, the character of the several schools, the branches taught, the textbooks used, the number of children instructed, the number which is deprived of the means of education, and in short every fact connected with the statistics of education. These, gentlemen, are objects of vital importance to the state. As it is evident, that the only way most effectually to remedy any existing evil, is to ascertain its extent; and who are so competent to the task as the members of the profession themselves?

The next subject which should engage the attention of the Convention, will be the adoption of an energetic elementary system. The branches proper to be taught in these primary schools, the best method of teaching them, a judicious selection of proper books, are objects which should occupy our attention; for it is upon the establishment of a proper system of elementary or primary education, uniting theory with practice, that success in the higher regions of literature and science, must mainly depend. The resources of the infant mind must be early developed; the memory must be cultivated; the reasoning faculty, apprehension, comprehension, &c. should be nurtured and advanced *pari passu*. The fact is, the teacher must be conversant with much from children, before he is competent to instruct them. And let not any teacher, however exalted in the sciences or literature, refuse to give his helping hand. He should bear in mind that the students of Academies, Colleges, and Universities, are taken from elementary schools, and that the learned, critical and experienced Horace, has said, *Ad medium facti, qui capiti, habet*.

If a radical reform is ever effected in education, (as it doubtless will be,) it must commence in its introductory branches. Every teacher of experience has observed the advantages which a boy, who has been well initiated, has over one who has been badly taught. The reason why greater improvements have not been effected in education, is that writers upon the subject are mostly theorists; and those who are practical men, have confined their operations to advanced education, while the humble branches have been nearly neglected.

The branches taught in elementary schools should be Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Chronology, a compendious course of History, natural and civil, and Morality founded upon Revelation. No school should be so humble as to exclude any of these branches from it, and they should be thoroughly and practically taught every effort being made by the teacher to cause the pupil to stand self-poised—to induce him to reason; to mark the agreement and disagreement of things, their characters and tendencies, and to enable him to bear patiently the labour of research, to give him the helping hand when insuperable difficulties occur, to encourage him when desponding, and to beguile the toil by holding out to his view the golden harvest which he will reap, if he faint not.

How most effectually to attain the grand desideratum, a thorough practical elementary education, (after becoming acquainted with the wants and necessities of the state,) should doubtless be considered and acted upon.

In my next I shall present my views upon other topics, unless some other person should undertake it. WASHINGTON.

The Editors of the *Annapolis* paper will please insert the above, and request the writers in the District and Maryland, (friendly to Education, (as I presume all are,) to use the goodness to give the above, with the notice for the Convention, a place in their respective papers.

[We have not seen any notice proposing Convention of Teachers, &c.]

From the *Maryland Gazette*.
Mr. Editor:—
tion, which your
LAW is calculated
comparison of its
act to which it re
The first section
rence to trader's li
under the 3d sectio
117) which are lim
ing to the followin
If the applicant
merchandise, gener
pal season of sale,
mate, shall not exco
Licenses shall be, as
44 over 1,000 and
82,000,
If over 4,000 and
85,000,
If over 5,000 and
810,000,
If over 10,000 and
80,000,
If over 20,000,
The second sec
females engaged
other small articles
half of the sum re
So that fifty du
license which can
from the most ex
assumption that a m
compelled to pay
tion to the rent of
tuitions, as no suc
in the act.

The third section
dinaries, who, in
at present paid, a
ses where the rate
the house, or place
be authorised by
shall exceed 500 do
can't own account
ney equal to five
such rent, or annu
lars—so that the r
tavern house, wor
year, will be requ
dollars, to pay 25
excess of 500 dol
43 dollars, for the
whose rent or ann
than 1000 dollars—
the highest rate of
manded or receive
establishment, cann
lars.

The fourth and
lists to be returned
and are mere per
which the amount
chandise exceeding
refers to the busi
rate of rent, or an
dollars to that of

Upon a deliber
the bill may not a
ly drawn; nor cer
tainly its prescrip
trary, as compact
of the case would
remedification of
ment of terms wh
less verbiage.—A
"raising the wind
ment of interest d
internal improven
the removal of th
be hoped that nei
nor a patriotic co
to "nullify it"—
the palpable jud
duation assumed.
A Mend

We learn that
in the press a ne
ton Irving. Th
bra; the scene o
a short account
Grenada, and so
cinity. We ma
the subjects and
Mr. Irving is c
The same pub
er novel of the
ble Cooper. T
or the Pagan C
an American n
Barn, or a Soje
It is the produ
and has greatly
have read his

We find in
the 15th, the f
Troup, written
preme court.

Dear Sir:—
ceive with ind
the recent dec
flagrantly viol
I hope the peo
becomes them
firmness and
unhurt by wh
men.—The ju
bedience to t
desire prelat
which I trust
Magistrate of
form all his o
not lend him
He will, if I
eighty of the
ed equally at
generous, by
make him th
The jurisdic
of our popu
serted over a
will be susta
—very soon,
their worst

(Continued from first page.)
shall at the time of such sale, produce a certificate from a justice of the peace, or three respectable persons residing in the neighborhood of said negro, of the county in which such negro resides, that he or they have reason to believe and do believe, that such free negro or mulatto came honestly and lawfully into possession of any such article so offered for sale, or unless such slave shall produce a written authority from his or her owner, employer or overseer, to sell any such article; and any person thus offending against the provisions of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars for every such offence, or a penalty equal in amount to the value of the article purchased, should the value thereof exceed the sum of five dollars, the said penalty to be recovered before a single justice of the peace, whose duty it shall be to return the proceedings and judgment thereon to the clerk of the county, to be collected as is hereinbefore provided, one half to the use of the informer, and the balance to be paid to the levy court, or commissioners, as the case may be, for the use of the county; it shall be the duty of the person charged to retain and produce the certificate, of the magistrate or written authority, in his or her defence, or account for its loss and contents, either by his own oath or some competent witness.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any retailer, ordinary keeper, or other person, to sell any ardent spirits, gunpowder, shot, or lead, to any free negro mulatto or slave, without, in the case of a free negro, such free negro shall produce a certificate in the nature of a license or permit, from a justice of the peace in the county in which such free negro may reside, directed to the person so selling the same, or in case of a slave, unless such slave shall produce a written authority from his owner, employer or overseer, and any person so offending shall be subject to the like penalty, to be recovered and applied in every respect as is provided in the foregoing section of this bill.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That the judges of the county courts, and Baltimore city court, shall, at their several sessions, have full power and authority as to the continuing or withdrawing of any license or licenses, to retail ardent spirits, and may, on application or remonstrance, exercise a sound discretion relative thereto, and in the recess of the county court, and Baltimore city court, the judges of the orphan's court at their several sessions, shall and may exercise a similar power, authority and discretion, and no license to retail ardent spirits shall hereafter be granted to any free negro or mulatto, except by order, or under the authority of said courts, or one of them, at their respective sessions as above provided; that this act shall not be construed as to take from the clerk of the county courts or of Baltimore city court, the power of issuing licenses to any free white person, nor to affect or alter the dates or time of issuing or granting licenses, as now provided by law; but no license shall be issued by said clerk to any person from whom a license shall once have been withdrawn by order of court as above provided, except with the permission of the court; provided also, that such negro or mulatto obtaining a license as above, shall enter in recognizance with such sureties, and in such condition and penalty as the said courts or either of them shall approve.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto shall be convicted of a crime committed after the passage of this act, which may not, under the laws of this state, be punished by hanging by the neck, such free negro or mulatto may, at the discretion of the court, be sentenced to the penalties and punishments now provided by law, or be banished from this state by transportation into some foreign country.

A CHOLERA SUBJECT BURIED ALIVE.

It is stated in the London Morning Post, that an unfortunate labourer was lately seized at Haddington with Cholera, and died, or was given up by the doctors. His relatives according to a recent order to that effect, proceeded to coffin him as soon as his death had been announced. When the grave clothes had laid a short time on him, the dead man threw them by a sweep of his right arm from his breast. No notice was taken of this, but a few fir boards were hastily nailed together for his coffin, and he was thrust into his "narrow home," while his chest undulated with the spasms "which are said to occur after death." From the period of his reputed demise until the close of the valley covered him, a space of little more than five hours elapsed!

When Beau Nash was ill, Doctor wrote a prescription for him. The next day the doctor coming to see his patient, inquired if he had followed his prescription. "No, truly, doctor," said Nash, "if I had, I should have broken my neck, for I threw it out of two pair of stairs window."

The wife of a paper-maker, who could ill afford it having purchased a fashionable hat, said to her husband, "My dear, do you think my bonnet is more than a medium size?" "No, indeed," replied the husband, "I should say it was nearer the size called *fools cap*."

"Place your honour," said an Irishman to a post master in this town, "and have you any no litters for me? What name?" asked the post master. "By the powers, says Pat, 'can't you see the name on the litter—honest Denis O'Shaughnessy, and is there niver a one for my brother?' And what is your brother's name?" very same sure of my own your honour!"

Colonel Breerton.—This officer whose actions and fate at Bristol, have occupied so much of public attention, was the son of Mrs. John Kemble by her first husband, Mr. Breerton, the comedian of Dury Lane Theatre.

From the Edinburgh Literary Journal.

PRAYER.
Go, when the morning shineth,
Go, when the noon is bright,
Go, when the eve declineth,
Go, in the hush of night,
Go, with pure mind and feeling,
Fling earthly thought away,
And, in thy chamber kneeling,
Do thou in secret pray.
Remember all who love thee,
All who are loved by thee,
Pray too, for those who hate thee,
If any such there be,
Then for thyself in meekness,
A blessing humbly claim,
And link with each petition
Thy great Redeemer's name.
Or if 'tis ever denied thee,
In solitude to pray,
Should holy thoughts come o'er thee,
When friends are round thy way,
Even then the silent breathing
Of thy spirit raised above,
Will reach His throne of glory,
Who is Mercy, Truth, and Love.
Oh! not a joy or blessing
With this can we compare,
To power he hath given us
To pour our souls in prayer!
Where'er thou shinest in sadness,
Before his footstool fall,
And remember in thy gladness,
His grace who gave thee all.

From the London Literary Gazette.

A SEA VIEW.
A sea-impurpled glow
Is on the waves and sea,
And not a breeze doth blow,
And not a sail I see.
Like Heaven's own pavement bright
Is now the placid deep,
On which the latest light
Of sunset loves to sleep.
Thus beautiful in death
Is youth's departing flush,
And lovely is the wreath
Where latest roses blush.

DEATH OF MOHAMMED.

Mohammed, having arrived at the sixty-third year of his age, and the tenth of the Hejira, A. D. 632, the fatal effects of the poison, which had been so long ranking in his veins, began to discover themselves more and more sensibly, and to operate with alarming violence. Day by day he visibly declined, and it was evident that his life was hastening to a close. For some time previous to the event, he was conscious of its approach, and is said to have viewed and awaited it with characteristic firmness. The third day before his dissolution, he ordered himself to be carried to the mosque, that he might, for the last time, address his followers, and bestow upon them his parting prayers and benedictions. Being assisted to mount the pulpit, he edified his brethren by the pious tenor of his dying counsels, and in his own example taught a lesson of humility and penitence, such as we shall scarcely find inculcated in the precepts of the Koran. "If there be any man," said the apostle, "whom I have unjustly scourged, I submit my own back to the lash of retaliation. Have I aspersed the reputation of any Mussulman? let him proclaim my faults in the face of the congregation. Has any one been despoiled of his goods? the little that I possess shall compensate the principal and interest of the debt." "Yes," replied a voice from the crowd, "thou owest me three drachms of silver." Mohammed heard the complaint, satisfied the demand, and thanked his creditor, that he had accused him in this world, rather than his slaves at liberty—seventeen men and eleven women; directed the order of his funeral; strove to allay lamentations of his weeping friends, and waited the approach of death. He did not expressly nominate a successor, a step which would have prevented the alterations that afterwards came so near to crushing in its infancy the religion and the empire of the Saracens; but his appointment of Abu-bekker to supply his place in the function of public prayer and the other services of the mosque, seemed to intimate indirectly the choice of the prophet. This ancient and faithful friend, accordingly, after much contention, became the first caliph of the Saracens, though his reign was closed by his death, at the end of two years. The death of Mohammed was hastened by the force of a burning fever, which deprived him at times of the use of reason. In one of those paroxysms of delirium he demanded pen and paper, that he might compose or dictate a divine book. Omar, who was watching at his side, refused his request, lest the expiring prophet might dictate something which should supersede the Koran. Others, however, expressed a great desire that the book might be written; and so warm a dispute arose in the chamber of the apostle, that he was forced to reprove their unbecoming vehemence. The writing was not performed, and many of his followers have mourned the loss of the sublime revelations which his dying visions might have bequeathed to them. His favourite wife, Ayesha, hung over her husband in his last moments, sustaining his drooping head upon her knee, as he lay stretched upon the carpet, watching with trembling anxiety his changing countenance, and listening to the last broken sounds of his voice.

His disease, as it drew towards its termination, was attended at intervals with most excruciating pains, which he constantly ascribed to the fatal morsel taken at Chabbar; and as the mother of Bashar, the companion who had died upon the spot, from the same cause, stood by his side, he exclaimed—"O, mother of Bashar! the cords of my heart are now breaking of the food which I ate with your son at Chabbar." In his conversation with those around him, he mentioned it as a special prerogative granted to him, that the angel of death was not allowed to take his soul till he had respectfully asked of him his permission—and this permission he condescended to grant. Recovering from a swoon into which the violence of his pains had thrown him, he raised his eyes towards the roof of the

house, and with faltering accents exclaimed, "O, God! pardon my sins. Yes, I come among my fellow-labourers on high!" His face was then sprinkled with water, and that by his own feeble hand, when he shortly after expired. The city, and more especially the house of the prophet, became at once a scene of sorrowful, but confused lamentation. Some of his followers could not believe that he was dead. "How can he be dead, our witness, our intercessor, our mediator with God? He is not dead. Like Moses and Jesus, he is wrapped in a holy trance, and speedily will he return to his faithful people." The evidence of sense was disregarded; and Omar, brandishing his cimeter, threatened to strike off the heads of the infidels who should affirm that the prophet was no more. The tumult was at length appeased by the moderation of Abu-bekker. "Is it Mohammed," said he, "or the God of Mohammed, whom ye worship? The God of Mohammed liveth for ever—but the apostle was a mortal like ourselves; and, according to his own predictions, he hath experienced the common fate of mortality." The prophet's remains were deposited at Medina, in the very room in which he breathed his last, the floor being removed to make way for his sepulchre, and a simple and unadorned monument was some time after erected over them.

From the Mayville Eagle.

Mr. Torron.—For many years past, I have been accustomed to hear the following story, occasionally related, by persons who were stationed at Point Pleasant, where the occurrence took place. If you think it worthy of a place in your columns, please insert it. The particulars have been obtained from Ulin himself. I have seen the precipice of rocks down which he leaped. It is probable that being on a steep hill side, covered with a soft black soil, after checking the velocity of the fall by clinging to the branches of the buckeye tree, is what preserved his life.

Yours, &c. A Subscriber.

ULIN'S LEAP.

On the 25th of April, 1792, Benjamin Ulin left the Stockade, above the mouth of Kenawha river, (now Point Pleasant, Va.) and crossing the Kenawha, he followed a path that led up a point, to the top of a hill about half a mile below the Kenawha, in pursuit of a stray horse. As he approached the hill, he was seen by three Indians, then on the top, who carefully concealed themselves, and lay in ambush until he reached the top; when two of them who had arms, fired at him. One of their balls passed through his clothes, and touched, but did not bury itself in his right hip; the other missed him. Finding their fire had been ineffectual, they separated, two of them running and occupying the only passes by which he could re-ascend the hill in the direction of the Stockade, and the other made at him. Thus surrounded, he was left with no other alternative, but to fall into their hands as a prisoner, or leap down a high precipice of rocks, on the north side of the hill, fronting the Ohio river. Acquainted with many of the Indians and knowing their feelings towards him, he was satisfied that if he fell into their hands, that a certain, if not a lingering death awaited him. In this awful predicament, he stood pondering over his melancholy condition, without arms to defend himself, until the Indian had come nearly up to him; when he summoned up resolution, and commenced a rapid retreat towards the brink of the precipice, hotly pursued by the Indians; arriving there, he did not hesitate, but leaped down the precipice, passing through the top branches of a small Buckeye tree; he jumped sixty-five and a half feet before he reached the ground; recovering as soon as possible, he made three other leaps, the first seventeen, the second seven, and the third eleven feet, which took him nearly to the base of the hill. He then ran to the Ohio river, plunged into the water, and undertook to swim across, but finding the water very cold, and that the Indians had not pursued him, he returned to the shore, ran up the beach, recrossed the Kenawha in a small canoe, and soon arrived at the Stockade. The distance of each leap was measured by the late Col. Lewis, of Virginia, and Col. Bonn, of Missouri, who were at the Stockade at the time. From the fall of the leaves in autumn, to their budding in spring, the precipice can be seen by boatmen descending the Ohio river, from a great distance; and ever since that occurrence, it has received from them the appellation of "Ulin's Leap." Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts he made after leaping down the precipice, and which enabled him to effect his escape, they were not made without considerable injury; for some time his life was despaired of—but he finally recovered. He is now a respectable citizen of Greenup county, Ky. He is sixty-five years of age; he is keen, active and sprightly—mirthful, jolly and gay. He enjoys perfect good health, save some occasional pains in his back and hips, which he thinks, results from the injury he received when he leaped down the precipice of rocks. After the treaty of 1795, it was ascertained from some of the Indians who came into Point Pleasant and mingled with the whites, that a story had been in vogue among them, and extensively believed in, on the authority of those who chased Ulin; that they had fired on a white man, who ran to the top of a high precipice of rocks, where he took wings and flew off.

PENITENTIARY REPORT.

To the Honourable the Judges of Baltimore City Court. FEBRUARY TERM, 1832.
In accordance with their duty, the Grand Jury have visited the Penitentiary, and beg leave to report.—That the discipline of this establishment, is kept up with scrupulous attention and fidelity, and exhibits in all its departments, the strongest proofs of good government and order. The manufactures of the Institution are in the most flourishing condition, and the convicts are kept in clean-

liness and comfort. The Grand Jury would express their approbation of the discipline which is made of the prisoners, and more particularly of that regulation which separates the minors from the adults; the dangers of that increased moral debasement which experience has shown, too generally results from the intercourse of juvenile offenders with confirmed felons, are thus successfully obviated. Under the present arrangement of the convicts, the minors are completely detached and isolated, having a separate yard, a separate table, and a separate work-house.

The new structure which has been recently erected, for the purpose of testing the utility of solitary confinement; while it is highly admirable in its construction, has been found to have worked a salutary influence on the deportment of the prisoners. The Grand Jury would be deficient in duty if they neglected here to testify their unqualified satisfaction with the skill and conduct of the Keeper of the Institution, and with the management of the Gentlemen to whom its concerns are entrusted.

The enclosed Report of the keeper, Mr. Owens, will inform the Court of the number of Criminals now confined in the prison, and of the manner in which they are employed.

(Signed) THOS. C. JENKINS,
JOHN OGSTON,
PHILIP ROGERS,
H. C. ROSS,
JOHN BERRY.

Report to the Grand Jury of the city of Baltimore, of the number of Prisoners confined in the Maryland Penitentiary, and of their various employments.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving, Warping, and Quilting, 197		Cordling and Spinning, 26	
Comb making, 15		Spooling, 7	
Cordwaining, 9		Washing, 8	
Carpentering, 8		Knitting, 5	
Sawing Stone, 40		Sewing, 4	
Dyeing, 9		Binding Shoes, 1	
Smithing, 6		At Housework, 5	
At Housework, 10		Sick and Invalid, 7	
Cooking & Baking 10		Reeling Yarn, 1	
Sick and Invalid, 15			
	\$18		64
			382

Respectfully submitted,
JOS. OWENS, Keeper.

By the House of Delegates,

March 14th, 1832.
Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor instruct the Adjutant General to give notice, in such papers in this state as he may think most likely to convey general information, to all officers holding militia commissions, to report themselves to his department on or before the first day of November next.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General strike from his records the names of all such officers as do not report, according to the above resolution, and report his proceedings to the Governor on or before the meeting of the next Legislature.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ANAPOLIS.
The officers of the Militia are required to give due attention to the above resolutions.

By order,
RICHARD HARWOOD (of Thos.)
Adjutant General Md. Ma.

The Editors of the Maryland Republic, Annapolis; American, Baltimore; Citizen, Bel Air; Press, Elkton; Conqueror, Chester town; Times, Centerville; Chronicle, Cambridge; Whig, Easton; Herald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Advocate, Cumberland; Torch Light, Hagers-Town; Examiner, Frederick; Journal, Rockville; National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward their accounts.

March 22 2 Sw

RATTLER.

THIS thorough bred and beautiful

HORSE,

will stand the craning season at Queen Anne and Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, Maryland, under the superintendence of Mr. Baldwin.

RATTLER is a cheanut, full 15 hands 3 1/2 inches high, with a remarkably fine, short and glossy coat of hair, (the surest indication of high blood,) with strong, clean bone, great muscular power, and an symmetrical in form, and graceful and easy in action, as any horse in Virginia.

The pedigree of RATTLER is short, and as rich as blood can make it. The following extract of a letter from James J. Harrison, Esq. (a gentleman well known to the racing world,) will satisfy even the most scrupulous of the purity of his blood:—

"RATTLER was sired by the celebrated race horse Timoleon, the best son of Archy, his dam by Constitution, by Diomed, and out of the same of Timoleon. This mare was by the old imported Saltram, which was by O'Kelly's celebrated English Eclipse, his g g dam Old Wildair, g g g dam, Fearnaught, g g g g dam, Driver, g g g g, the imported Vampire, g g g g g g g g g g. He is of the stock of Mr. Benjamin Jones, of Greenville. RATTLER has as much Dromed blood in him as any horse in the United States, and I believe partakes of more crosses—Constitution, by Diomed, the sire of his dam—Timoleon, by Archy, by Diomed, his sire—all Mr. Jones' run—they stand No. 1 in the Calendar of America. Timoleon, Kate, Aratus, Maid of Lodi, Snow Storm, Sally Walker, Sally M'Gee, and many other fine racers, are of this stock. Your horse deserves to do well, for he is double and twisted in the same stock." [For particulars see bills, &c.]

E. MASON,]
Clover Hill, Stafford, Feb. 16.
March 22

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN application by petition of John Arnold, Executor of Elijah Redmond, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, is returned that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphan Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elijah Redmond, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of March 1832.

JOHN ARNOLD, Executor,

March 15

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 reasonable terms, for Cash.

Dec 15.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR.

MERCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with CASSIMERES and VESTINGS of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most reasonable style, for CASH, or to punctual notes only.

Sept. 29, 1831.

TO RENT.

THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT,

fronting on Green Street, formerly owned by Mr. Brice B. Brewer.

To a good Tenant the rent will be low. Also, the OFFICE in West Street between the offices of Alexander Randall and J. H. Nicholson, Esquires. The rent of the latter property is fixed at \$50 per annum.

R. I. JONES.

Jan. 26.

PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.

MAJOR JONES' Sloop leaves Annapolis for Broad Creek, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; thence passengers will be taken in the mail stage to Queen's-town, Wye Mills, and Easton; to arrive at Easton same evening by 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, arrive at Broad Creek in time for dinner at Annapolis, by 3 o'clock, P. M. same evenings.

Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek \$1 50, from Broad Creek to Queen's-town 75, from Broad Creek to Easton 1 50.

For passage apply at the Box of Williamson and Swann's Hotel.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.
Feb. 16.

PERRY ROBINSON.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL, until 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 Tuesdays, leave Baltimore at 7 o'clock, M., for Easton, and return on Wednesdays, leaving Annapolis at 1 o'clock.
On Fridays, she will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, at 7 o'clock, M., and return on Saturdays, at 1 o'clock.

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Feb. 9.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES.

Of both sexes, from 13 to 25 years of age, field hands, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEG & WILLIAMS.

December 15, 1831.

115A

2