

had 43) votes, Arthur B. Smith had 630 votes, and Charles R. Nicholson had 829 votes. Messrs. Robert Earickson and Nicholson, three of the gentlemen declared and returned by the Judges of Election as elected delegates for that county, the general assembly, have it appears by a communication addressed to the Chancellor, refused to serve in that capacity.

"When it was ascertained that of the above named delegates, so declared and returned to have been duly elected, sixty six appeared in the chamber of the house of delegates, and answered to their respective names, with the following to wit:

Messieurs Thomas, Hawkins, George Blakistone, Osborn, Hynson, Bryan Stewart of Anne Arundel, Hood, Kay, Stockert, Billingsley, Turner, of the county of Calvert, Chapman, Mitchell, Turner of Baltimore county, Ely, Price of Baltimore county, Shorer, Hughtell, Denny, Spencer, Dyer, Gibbons, Trinkle, Donohoe, Philip Hardcastle of Dorchester, Eccleston, Wright, Evans, Gale, Turney, Semmes, Ganitt, D'Wall, Crabbe, Ker, Roach, Smith of Worcester, H. Kemp, Bowles, M'Pherson, Shriver, Hope, Johns, Smithson, Burdett, Hardcastle of Caroline, Pearson, Williams, M'Mahon of Baltimore county, Stewart of Baltimore city, Shafer, Miller, Bratty, Gittings, Galbraith, Hughes, Lee, M'Mahon of Allegany, Dilly and Buskirk.

And a quorum, consisting of a majority of the whole number of delegates declared and returned to have been duly elected as before mentioned, being convened, on motion of Mr. Lee, they proceeded to qualify agreeably to law members of the house of delegates. All the attending delegates mentioned having then severally qualified, in the presence of each other, members of the house of delegates, before Isaac Holland, Esquire, one of the justices of the peace for Anne Arundel county, in the manner and form required by the constitution and laws of government and laws of said State and of the United States, they then their seats in the house accordingly. On motion by Mr. Hughes, The members present adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 30. The members who attended yesterday assembled this day according to adjournment. John Beckett, Esquire, a delegate elected for Calvert county, Philip King and Thomas Rogers, Esquires, delegates elected for Charles county, Levin Miles, Esq. a delegate elected for Talbot county, Thomas B. Turpin, Esquire for Queen Anne's county, and Samuel Dutton, Esquire, a delegate elected for Harford county, also attended and appeared and were severally qualified, in the manner and form prescribed by law. On motion of Mr. Trinkle, the members present proceeded, by ballot, to the election of a Speaker, John G. Chapman, Esquire, having been nominated for that office, and the ballots of the members collected; In motion of Mr. Trinkle, the ballots were examined and counted by the Chief and Assistant Clerks, pro tempore; when it appeared, that of the 2 ballots taken, Mr. Chapman had received 49 votes, and that there were 2 blank ballots. Whereupon Mr. Chapman was declared duly elected the Speaker of the House of Delegates. Mr. Eccleston submitted the following resolution for consideration: Resolved, That Gideon Pearce, Clerk to the late House of Delegates, be and he is hereby appointed Clerk to this House.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the resolution was amended by adding thereto the following words, "and that G. G. Brewer, Assistant Clerk to the late House of Delegates, be and he is hereby appointed Assistant Clerk to this House." The resolution so amended was unanimously adopted. Gottlieb I. Grammer was appointed Sergeant at Arm and John Quyan door-keeper. William Price, Esq. a delegate elected for Allegany county, appeared, was duly qualified and took his seat. James H. Milbourne, Benjamin Bremer, George A. Farquhar, Richard I. Bowie, and Thomas W. Watkins, were elected committee clerks.

Tuesday, December 30. IN SENATE. The Senate formed a quorum on Monday, and proceeded to qualify according to the constitution and laws of government. On Tuesday the Senate appointed Gen. William M. Marriott, their President; Louis Massawasa, Chief Clerk; J. H. Nicholson, Assistant Clerk, and Samuel Holt, Jr., Committee Clerk; Messrs. Anger, Andrew Slicer, and Douglass, Samuel Peaco.

The Legislature of the State of Kentucky has passed an act giving a further time of two years for building that at work, the Canal round the Falls Ohio, near Louisville. It is supposed that it may be completed within a time.

MISER.

There is a man not living far from Montreal, who within a very brief term of years, has evinced such a revolution in his ways, habits and sentiments, would somewhat justify belief in the migration of souls, so thoroughly the man now differ from what he was a few years back. In his youth he was as reckless and wayward as the ideal debauchee and spendthrift of present day. He received in Scotland, we believe, a liberal education; the sobriety of professional life had charms for him—

"Coin, his pocket, would he bite in." He hated the grave counsel of the old; he shunned the example of the good; a life of quietude, enlivened by the exercise of a common soldier—of that state he soon grew tired, and was read to be redeemed from it by his friends, after spending many years at home, emigrated to this country. He is now, after ten years, and affords a notable contrast to what he was when he first came to America. He is now a most meek and forbidding host. His "occupation" is to glean from the fields, and to rear in his little garden, plants, herbs and fruit, as he has some simple process convert them into the medicinal. The medicine he has is curative, bested with herbs hanging up in dyes, as vegetables and plants, of the juice of these, which he keeps for the sake of his health, he tends his bees, in the total labour—his sole employment is to dig another mine to his increasing riches of money. No success in the mercantile transaction can induce him to change his thread worn rags for more comfortable garments, nor to forego the use of coarse bread and water in the more luxurious fare. He is thus a shadow, covered with filth and writhing in misery. He sleeps with a loaded underbush at his side—for he trusts nothing to men's honesty. When he has some places the fatal instrument behind the door of his hut, which position, that if the door is opened by a thief and he is not there, the thief will instantly receive a most unwelcome salute of his entrance. He has a good stock of knowledge, and sometimes, as the humor takes him, will converse freely with strangers. Generally however, he shuns society—for he looks upon every visitor as a spy, or a candidate for his wealth. What sum he has collected during his sojourn, he can scarce believe are credibly informed that the amount of his hoard is not small. Of money he has a very different opinion from Shakespeare, for he has many millions in his mind as to the orthodoxy of the saying.

"He that steals my purse steals trash." We are told that on one occasion, on which he shows any symptoms of liberality to himself is on Christmas day, when he varies so much from the usual tenor of his life, as to treat himself to a drop of "summit"—but this is no sooner done than he is dead.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO. By the brig Pacific of this port, arrived at Norfolk, the Editors of the American have received their regular advices and papers from Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro. A letter from Rio de Janeiro, under date of 20th October, from a respectable source, states that Mr. Tudor has nearly completed the negotiation of a Treaty of Commerce between the United States and Brazil. The same letter states that it was expected, the law to regulate the duties on imports at fifteen per cent, would go into operation in a few days. It adds—"The ratification of peace took place and was exchanged at Montevideo on the 4th inst. so that the war has at length ceased. The prisoners were set at liberty yesterday. Accounts from the River are so encouraging, both for the sale of gold and all descriptions and for freights. We learn that all the flour at Montevideo had been conveyed up to Buenos Ayres, and that one cargo that arrived here afterwards had brought 811, subject to export.

Our Buenos Ayres papers are of the 27th September, inclusive, not sent by a week as those received by a previous arrival at Philadelphia. They bring with a few items, however, which we do not recollect to have seen before. The General Brown schooner privateer, Captain A. Lassen, had taken three prizes on the coast of Africa; the Spanish hoisted his flag on board of one of them, and sunk the Gen. Brown. Being at sea, the crew and prisoners murdered; killed the captain, and took the three vessels to Brazil; all the officers and crew were Frenchmen. The first lieutenant (Francis Pécanc) is said to have planned the mutiny. The privateer ship Gen. Dorrego has been captured and carried into Monte Video after an action with the Brazilian corvette Berta, and we believe other vessels. Broom (the Captain of the vessel) is said to be under arrest for allowing his crew to pillage the privateer. The account of the burning of the brig Hussar, of this port, is thus detailed in the 'Packet' of the 15th September. On the evening of the 29th ultimo, arrived at the Salado the British brig,

Lord Ellen, and American schooner brig Hussar; they steered in the channel leading to the harbour, expecting water enough to pass the bar—unfortunately they got aground: About half past five on the morning of the 30th, a Brazilian squadron, (from eight to eleven sail) came in sight at 2 P. M. they anchored within gun shot, of and immediately despatched four boats to the vessels aground, abruptly ordering every one to quit the said vessels, expressing their intention to set fire to them, and in fact they had brought the combustibles for that purpose. The crew of the Hussar were allowed to go on shore, but the Brazilians took nine of the Lord Ellen's people, including the first lieutenant on board. At half past 2 P. M. fire was placed to the two brig, and the boats retired, the Gun Boat, stationed at the Salado, and the privateer Empress fired at the Brazilians; they returned it, some of their shots falling near the vessels in the harbour. Several shore boats went on board the burning brig, and extinguished the fire, upon which the Brazilian boats came a second time, and again set fire to them, and they burned to the water's edge—their National flag flying; the shore boats had previously retired, as did the Gun Boat for want of ammunition.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE. We have just understood that the store of Mr. Charles Smith Jr. in the vicinity of New Market, with its contents, was consumed by fire on Thursday night last. We regret that the particulars are of the painful nature—that the scene was truly heart-rending, and that the occurrence has terminated the existence of two of our citizens, and dreadfully lacerated the body of a third—so much so, that his recovery is despaired of. What aggravates the event is its origin—the firing of crackers—one falling into a keg of powder, caused an explosion so powerful and instantaneous, that the tenement was literally torn from its foundation, and Messrs. Chas. Smith, Sen. and Wm. Dennis were killed, and Mr. Chaffinch injured as stated above. There were, we believe, but four persons in the house at the time—Mr. C. S. Jr. the owner of the store, alone escaped unhurt.

May this and dispensation—this stern rebuke of Providence serve as a salutary warning to those who would pursue a practice so nugatory, culpable and dangerous as that of firing of crackers.—Cambridge Chronicle.

BORING FOR WATER. Boring for water has hitherto been attended with so much expense and manual labour, that none but men of wealth, or a company of men, were able to procure water in this way; attempts of this nature therefore, have been limited. Enough has been done, however, to prove that the fluid may be made to flow out above the surface of the earth at any place desired. A machine for this purpose, cheap and simple in construction, has lately been invented and patented by an ingenious mechanic, Mr. John R. Fanning, of Prew's Bush, Montgomery county, New York, by which the operation of boring is performed with much ease and great expedition. By the help of Mr. Fanning's machine a work may be accomplished in a few weeks, which, by any other known method, it would require years to perform. The work of penetrating the hardest rock is done by one man and a horse only. The expense of obtaining water in this way is comparatively so trifling, that it is within the means of any man who owns a farm, to have a fountain of living water springing up at his door.

List of Vessels of the U. States' Navy, in commission during the year 1838. Mediterranean Sea—Delaware, 74. Commodore W. M. Crane, since March. Java, 44. Captain John Downes, the whole year. Constitution, 44. Capt. D. T. Patterson, arrived at Boston a boat 1st July. Lexington, 18. Master Com. Hunter, the whole year. Warren, 18. Master Com. Keener, same. Fairfield, 18. Master Com. Parker, sailed from N. York in August. Porpoise, 12. Lieut. J. H. Bell, the whole year. The squadron will remain the same during the next year, with the exception of the Constitution. Pacific Ocean—Brandywine, 44. Commodore J. Jones, the whole year. Vincennes, 18. Master Com. Finch, same. Dolphin, 12. Master Com. Rousseau, same. During the next year the squadron will consist of the Guerriere, 44. Capt. C. C. B. Thompson, St. Louis, 18. Master Com. Slout, Dolphin, 12. Lieut. Zantlinger. Brazil Station—Macedonian, 36. Commodore J. Biddle, arrived at Norfolk in October. Boston, 18. Master Com. Hoffman, will return early in the spring. The squadron next year will consist of the Hudson, 44. Commodore J. O. Creighton. Yandalla, 18. Master Com. Gallagher. West India Station—Com. Charles G. Rodgey, Natchez, 18. Master Com. Bond, the whole year. Eric, 18. Master Com. Turner, same. Hornet, 18. Master Com. Claxton, same. Falmouth, 18. Master Com. Morgan, sailed in March. Grampus, 12. Lieut. Latimer, the whole year. Shark, 12. Lieut. Adams, has lately sailed for the West Indies. The squadron will remain nearly or quite the same during the next year. Exploring Expedition—Peacock, 18. Master Com. Jones.

A bill has been reported to the Senate of Kentucky, and ordered to a third reading, by a majority of 30 to 10 prohibiting the importation of slaves into that state, for sale, after the first day of June next. A summary of the provisions is given in the Frankfort Centinel, as follows: "And no slave imported into this Commonwealth, contrary to the provisions of the act, or the descendants of the female of them, shall be held in slavery; but the same shall be free, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of free persons of colour; with this proviso—that nothing in the act shall be construed to affect the rights of emigrants to that state to bring with them their slaves; for their own use, and not as merchandise—or to any traveller or sojourner from another state making only a temporary stay, and bringing with him or her a slave or slaves, for necessary attendance only—or to

any person emigrating from one to another of the United States, and passing through this state with his slaves, without attempting to sell or hire such slaves for a longer period than three months; to any person in this state resorting for his own use a slave or slaves, acquired by descent, devise or marriage. The bill was opposed upon the ground that it was unconstitutional—to this it was replied, that emancipation or forfeiture, by way of penalty, was not restricted by the constitution; &c.

AFRICA. We copy from the African Repository the following letter of MATTREW CAREY, Esq. We have always thought, that time would make many and true friends to the cause of Colonization; and from the well known energy and philanthropy of Mr. Carey, we anticipate much benefit to the society of which he has now become a member— Letter from Matthew Carey, Esq. of Philadelphia.

We are happy to announce the following letter, the attainment of another distinguished friend to our cause; and the more so, because he has seen fit at the outset, to place himself in the first rank of our friends and advocates. Indeed we are perfectly confident, that just so far as we can make fully known the true state of things, and the designs and prospects of our Society, we shall attain, to a many, every friend, that in the promotion of a good cause is worth the attainment. Dear Sir,—When the idea of the Colonization Society was first presented to the public, it was one of the theories and tenets of thousands, who regarded it as one of the wisest projects ever patronized by a body of enlightened men. Thus viewing it, you will not be surprised to learn, that I was, as I have said, "predetermined not to be won on it a single sou." This view I entertained until lately, when a careful perusal of the tenth and eleventh reports of the Society, which you were so kind as to send me, convinced me that I had been egregiously in error; I had greatly overestimated the expense of the transportation of the Colonists, and of their support for some time in Liberia, and supposed that would be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars to one individual. I was so much struck by the magnitude of the project, that I would be to attempt to do anything like it with a halfe.

It appears by the report, that the conveyance of Colonists to Liberia, and their support there for one year, can be accomplished for twenty dollars, perhaps less. This wholly changes the face of affairs, and places the attainment of the great object in view, that is, to withdraw from the United States annually, so many of the coloured population, and provide them a comfortable home & all the advantages of civilization in Africa, as will make the number here remain stationary, within the grasp of the nation; provided sound views and a spirit of liberality commensurate with the magnitude of the object, can be spread abroad on the subject.

The mortality that has occurred, and the various difficulties and disadvantages that have been experienced in the settlement of Liberia have been considerable, but they have been greatly exaggerated; they have never sunk into significance, when compared with what took place in the early settlement of Virginia; famine, pestilence, small pox, venereal disease, profligacy, and the tomahawk of the savages, swept off repeated settlements of the colonists, and cleared the country of them; and it was not until about thirty years from the date of the first attempt at a settlement, that a permanent establishment was effected. This ought to silence forever those who plead the difficulties that Liberia has experienced, as a proof of the impracticability of the undertaking. I firmly believe, that numerous are the objects which claim the beneficence of the wealthy, there is none that promises so copious a harvest of blessings to the United States—none which involves so many of those considerations that ought to influence citizens who look beyond their own selfish interests. There is one point of view in which it bears its magnitude and importance, beyond every other object of public utility, and which cannot be regarded without the deepest solicitude and terror. By a rational calculation in Mr. Darby's valuable work, just published, it appears that according to the past ratio of the increase of the coloured population of the United States, they will in the year 1848, amount to above 10,000,000, in 1852, to 15,000,000 unless some efficient measures of prevention be adopted! Who can regard this enormous increase without affright?—Who can consider any expense too great to avert the horrible consequences, with which it is pregnant. Could a portion of the national wealth—could individuals or State munificence be in any other mode better employed? Can any man who loves his country, regard the present prospect on this subject without terror? Can we view this state of things and let it pass on, without once calculating what will be its consequences to posterity? Raymond.

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OBITUARY. Died on the 17th inst. Mrs. MARY HOWARD, relict of the late Samuel Harvey Howard, of the city of Annapolis. **Notice.** The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 21st day of January, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, &c. By order, R. J. Cowman, Clk. Dec. 25. **The Journal of Proceedings of the House of Delegates, December Session 1837.** Has been completed and is ready for distribution. A few copies for sale at this office, rates \$1 50.

I shall conclude this long letter with stating, that in conformity with the views of Mr. Gerrit Smith, of New York, I send you one hundred dollars, and intend to remit to the society, the like sum for nine successive years, should I live so long. But I wish it distinctly understood, that although this is my present intention, I am not to be considered as irrevocably bound by it. I hold myself at liberty, should I judge proper, (which however is unlikely) to change my purpose. Yours with esteem, Matthew Carey. Philadelphia, Nov. 8th, 1838.

"Smith left the Colony furnished with three ships, good fortifications, twenty-five pieces of cannon, arms, ammunition, apparel, commodities for trading, and tools for all kinds of labour.—At James' Town, there were nearly sixty houses. The settlers had begun to plant and fortify at five or six other places. The number of inhabitants was nearly five hundred. They had gathered in their Indian harvest, and besides, had considerable provision in their stores. They had between five and six hundred hogs, an equal number of fowls, some goats and some sheep. They had also boats, nets and good accommodations for fishing. But such was the sedition, idleness and dissipation of this mad people they were soon reduced to the most miserable circumstances.—No sooner was Capt. Smith gone, than the savages, provoked by their dissolute practices and encouraged by their want of government, revolted, hunted and drove them from place to place. Names of the plantation at the falls, and all the out-settlements, were abandoned. In a short time, nearly half of the company were cut off by the enemy. Their time and provisions were consumed in riot; their houses were stolen or destroyed; their flocks, sheep and fowls killed and without, fabled Indians, the whites, some made among them striking distinction. Within the term of six months, of their whole number, sixty only survived. These were the most poor, famishing wretches, subsisting chiefly on herbs, acorns and berries. Such was the famine, that they fed on the skins of their dead horses; nay they boiled and ate the flesh of the dead. Indeed they were reduced to such extremity, that had they not been relieved, the whole Colony in eight or ten days would have been extinct. Such are the dire effects of idleness, faction and want of proper subordination. (Holmes, American Annals, Vol. 1, p. 60.)

This hideous state of things took place in 1610; and the first attempt at settlement was in 1653. Thus we see there were twenty-five years of famine, disorder, slaughter and destruction. A lead mine has been discovered near the village of Martinsburg, which is represented to be very valuable. Lowville Gazette.

SHAKERS. Sundry inhabitants of Enfield have petitioned the Legislature of New Hampshire, to interfere in the regulation of the Shaker society in that town. They set forth in the petition, in substance, that fathers and heads of families violate the marriage covenant, and by joining their temporalities with those of the Shakers, frequently reduce their wives and children to the alternative of living among a people whose faith and practice they dislike, or of enduring the evils of want and absolute penury. That the course adopted by the Shakers to induce children brought among them to remain after they become of age, is improper, and the principles instilled into their minds, pernicious, tending to unfit them for becoming useful members of society. And that the Shakers as a distinct body of men, enjoy immunities superior to other classes of citizens, without rendering any equivalent. This ought to silence forever those who plead the difficulties that Liberia has experienced, as a proof of the impracticability of the undertaking.

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THIS DAY,

Until the arrival of the Mail, When the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 6, Will be received, Tickets and Shares may be had, in a variety of numbers, at

SWANN'S OFFICE. CAPITAL PRIZES, \$10,000—\$3,000—\$2,000—\$1,000—\$500—100—50—20. Thursday, Jan. 1, 1839.

Coach and Harness Making. Jonathan Hutton

Still continues the above business at his Shop, in West street, just above the Farmers' Bank. His Carriages will be made of the best materials, and every attention paid in their construction to unite in their durability and neatness. He respectfully solicits public patronage. He has on Hand A FIRST RATE FASHIONABLE

Gig and Harness, made of the best materials, and of the latest fashion, ALSO

A Light, Fashionable Second Hand Coach and Harness, in complete order. Box of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Jan. 1

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber, trustee appointed by a decree of the Court of Chancery, will offer at public sale on Saturday, the 24th day of January next at 12 o'clock, precisely at Friendship, in Prince Georges county, part of a tract HUNT'S MEAD

Now in the occupation of Walter Harrison. This land contains about 160 ACRES, Lievery near Friendship, and has a considerable proportion in wood. The cleared and has been lately set in clover, and is otherwise in good cultivation. Persons desiring further information are invited to visit the land, and examine for themselves. TERMS OF SALE. One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the other half in six months thereafter, with legal interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with security, to be approved by the trustee, Augustus E. Addison, Trustee. Jan. 1

NOTICE. At a meeting of the Officers of the Anne Arundel Colonization Society, held in the city of Annapolis on the 23rd inst. was Resolved, That it be recommended to the Officers of the Society to make their utmost exertions in collecting contributions for its benefit and to pay over the same to the Treasurer, on or before the 12th day of January next. Officers of the Society, who may not have received a copy of the constitution and form of subscription paper, can be furnished, by application to the Secretary. Jan. 1

Caution. All persons are hereby forewarned passing through, or trespassing in any way, with dog or gun, on the subscriber's Farm on South River, called Aberdeenshire, will be prosecuted according to law, after this notice. WILLIAM STUART

NOTICE. The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county, will meet at the court house, in Annapolis, on the 21st day of January, 1839, for the purpose of settling with the Supervisors of the public roads, and the Inspectors of tobacco. Wm. S. Green, Clk. Dec 18

CAUTION. All persons are hereby forewarned from hunting, with dog or gun, on the subscriber's Farm, on the north side of Severn, called Bellefleur, as all offenders will be punished by the law direct. James Mackubin, if. Dec 25.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Zechariah Lathicum, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Hesseliah Lathicum, Adminr. Dec 25

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