From the Courier of the 23d.

The accounts from Lisbon of the 9th mention that the sentence against the twelve Constitutionalists at Oporto was carried into execution on the 7th, and this is the first proof furnished of a more humane policy! The population of Oporto were thunderstruck at the order of the execution, received on the very day when the decree of the Minister of Justice—promising a milder system, arrived. A good deal of irritation and discontent was manifested; but, says a letter from Lisbon—

'In order to cool the fermentation the authorities caused it to be published that it was a mere formality, and the Royal pardon was depended upon, and was hourly expected. They succeeded thus to calm and delude the irritation felt for the respectable and innocent victims, until early on the Thursday morning, when, as in the case of Brigadier Moreira and his fellow sufferers here, a temporary gallows appeared in the finest square of Oporto (Praca Novo). The most imposing military dispositions were displayed, the unfortunate victims were led to the spot, and by 10 o'clock, they were no more.

Accounts from Terceira say that the garrison of that island is composed of 3500 men, and that perfect tranquility prevails there. No fears are entertained of an attack by Don Miguel, & the fortifications are in the best state of defence. A merchant ship had arrived from Portugal with several Portuguese emigrants, among whom were some naval officers.

From the Liverpool Chronicle. May 22.

We are sorry to say that accounts from various parts of the country, state the continuance of the depression under which the trade of the manufacturing districts has for so long a period labored. In that part of Lancashire and Yorkshire where the people mainly depend on the loom, the suffering is more distressing than at any former period. In Manchester & the larger towns the distress is aggravated by the turn out of the spinners and silk weavers; but in the districts to which we more particularly allude, life is barely sustained, and that too, on a pittance which will eventually produce dangerous diseases. We confess we see no cause to expect a change in the condition of our unfortunate countrymen. They are not suffering from any sudden or any unforeseen calamity; they are not the victims of any panic, which suspends for a time commercial activity, but the effects of which are easily overcome. They are suffering in common with the whole nation; no local or temporary cause depresses them to the earth; they partake of the difficulties which affect all the trading interests; they feel them first, and their effects are destructive to them before the generality of the country feels deeply. Appalling as the evidence of the distress has become, it has not produced any effect on the government – they have not evinced any sympathy with the wants of the people, but are occupied in tedious discussions unimportant to the general welfare, whilst the industrious artizans are perishing!

It appears now certain that Parliament will separate without inquiring into the condition of the country, or into the causes of the distress. What the consequence of this infatuation may be we know not. The people, in the presence of an overpowering military force, cannot commit acts of violence; but they will not starve in peace.

The Moorish Prince.—We have seen (says the New York Journal of Commerce) a letter from Prince Abduhl Rhahaman, lately a slave in Mississippi, dated Monrovia, Colony of Liberia, Africa, April 13th. He has ascertained that his relatives in Tromboo are still the reigning family of the country; and is able, by means of travellers, to transmit or receive communications in the space of 15 days. My brother, he says, is the present King, having been enthroned three years since; and his magnificent and placid qualifications endear him to all his subjects. He expresses the deepest sympathy for his children who are still in slavery in Mississippi, and says their emancipation would be paramount to every other consideration.

LAFAYETTE.

The Massachusetts Journal states that "this good and benevolent man has ordered his lands in the United States to be sold to discharge the debts of Mr. Monroe. Mr. Monroe has refused to permit it, but the agent has orders to proceed at all events to execute his instructions. This is the reason why Lafayette's land has lately been offered in the market."

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

A British ship of war touched off the island of Tristan d'Acunha in January, where she found 7 women, 6 men, and 15 children upon it, all English. They had been there 12 years, had built comfortable houses, and had cows, pigs and poultry, meat & vegetables—the soil produces spontaneously, and such is the healthiness of this Rock, situated in the middle of the South Atlantic, and so many hundred miles from the nearest land, that even the ills to children are there unknown.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, July 2, 1829.

THE COURT OF APPEALS,

For the Western Shore, will meet in this city on the 21st inst. to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas Harris, Esq.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County.

Gentlemen,

I offer myself to your consideration, to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. SELLMAN.

Mr. Green,

You are authorised to announce ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly, and that he will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen

Mr. Green,

You are authorised to announce JOSEPH CHANEY as a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly of Maryland, and that he will be supported by Many Voters.

Written on the Wall of the Court House in Annapolis.

There is a word of plural number,
A foe to peace and human slumber,
Now any word you choose to take
By adding S, will plural make,
But add another S to this,
How strange the metamorphosis?
Plural, is plural then no more,
And sweet, what bitter was before.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

MARGARET IN HEAVEN.

My love was sweet as yonder flower,
That's drenched by the evening shower,
And oh! that I had but the power
To tell how much I loved.

With her how often I have been,
Wandering over fields so green,
And many a happy hour I've seen
With her I loved.

And she was blooming, fresh and fair
With heart as lightsome as the air,
And I so blest, with charms so rare
With her I loved.

But now she's fled far away,
Beyond the ken of sol's bright ray,
And each sad eve alone I stray
From the one I loved.

Patuxentonian.

Written in an Album.

Sweet Maid, as through the world thou goest,
May happiness be thine;
And may thy friendship be the boast
Of hearts as true as mine.

May every year that glides by thee,
That mental worth improve;
Which more than beauty pleases me,
And more insures my love.

Oh! in thy peaceful path of life
May no rude thorns be found,
Nor sorrow, trouble, care or strife,
Thy bosom's peace to wound.

Trust not to riches charms, believe
One moment may destroy,
All that delights the heart, and give
A chilling blight to earthly joy.

Patuxentonian.

To the Voters of the Second Congressional District of Maryland.

Fellow Citizens,

When I heard of my nomination by the Vansville Convention, I at once determined that the choice had fallen upon one, who could not render the services, which might be expected in an equal degree with several other gentlemen in the District, and that my desire to remain in retirement might still be gratified. Thus convinced, I resolved to decline the honour conferred upon me, and in that spirit uttered my adress, which appeared in the Carrolltonian of Friday last. Since this step has been taken, I have had an opportunity of ascertaining more distinctly the wishes and opinions of many friends in the District, who have been accustomed more than I, to gather and appreciate its sentiments and desires, and I am free to say, that I am unable to resist that demand of my services which is now made upon me, however free those services may be.

As I have heretofore said the nomination was most flattering to me, and it has been rendered more so by the unequivocal declaration of my friends, that the state of circumstances and occurred, to which I alluded in my address of the 26th inst. and I take great pleasure in acknowledging my error in supposing in that address, that those circumstances had not happened. My friends throughout the District, are at liberty to say, that I present myself to the Voters to be disposed of as in their judgement they may think proper.

I have the honour to be,
Your most ob'dt servant
GEORGE HOWARD.

Waverly, June 29th 1829.

Extracts from English Papers.

From the London Courier of May 20.

The Paris papers of late have afforded us little worth notice beyond the squabbles in the Chambers, and some occasional sparring between the Right and the Centre. A scene of this kind took place on Saturday last, occasioned strangely by an African Lion and Don Miguel. Now, that two such dissimilar personages should be brought together, will appear extraordinary. In a discussion upon the accounts of 1827, M. de Pompieres remarking upon the items of expenditure, said—

If the conveyance of an African Lion to Paris cost us 7,000 francs, in 1826 we paid double to accelerate the arrival of a Tyger in Portugal, (some papers say a Biped Monster) much more dangerous. [Interruption.]

The Left—Yes, yes, more dangerous—and above all, less generous.

The Right—It is indecent!

The Left—How would you call him?

M. de Pompieres—We have, I say, paid double the sum for the arrival of a Tyger in Portugal.

(Violent murmurs—Excessive agitation for ten minutes.)

M. Dutertre—Order, Order!

Voices on the Right—We cannot suffer this. President, do your duty; call him to order.

M. Bavoux—Repeat it!

The Left—And legitimacy. Do you think of it.

The Right—It is infamous.

A Voice—Is it the word biped that makes these gentlemen so angry?

M. Guilhem to M de Pompieres—Answer those who are interrupting you.

The President—Don't answer.

The Left—What tenderness for an usurper.

A Voice—It is Don Miguel whom you should call to order.

Other Voices—Go on. (Smiles from the Minister's Bench.

After the tumult had continued for some time, M. de Pompiers proceeded to another item of expenditure.

London, May 22

Yesterday five Spaniards, named Joseph Ramon Disonta, Bartholomew Solet, Francisco Fernandes, Michael Robert, and James Carrides, were brought to the Thames Police Office for examination, charged with being engaged in the traffic of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa.

Captain Loader stated he had brought the prisoners to this country in the Seppings, free trader, of which he is Commander, and that on the 11th of April he saw a schooner steering towards him. He considered her to be a pirate, and made preparations for defence; a man hailed him saying in English, "we are in distress; we want the necessaries of life." He then asked with what cargo she was laden; the answer was, "We have got Slaves in." He sent his Chief Mate, Surgeon, and two men on board, and learned that the Captain had died two or three days before, that she had 149 Slaves on board, that her crew consisted of 15 Spaniards, all her provision was about 1000 yams, and she had sprung a leak, and some of the Slaves were then employed at the pumps. None of the crew knew the latitude precisely, and they were steering by chance for the land.

Mr. Ballantine. In what condition were the slaves? Capt. Loader. Men, women and children, were all huddled together. The schooner was about 100 tons burthen; I hauled down her colours and hoisted the Jack, provisioned her, and sent my Chief Mate and some men on board, ordering him to carry her to Barbadoes, then about ten days sail.

Mr. Ballantine. Have you had any account of her arrival? Capt. Loader. I could not, possibly, yet. I understand that the Governor of Cuba is the principal owner, and that she had made but two voyages. The Governor of Cuba had shipped six hundred dollars in payment for the slaves.

Mr. Ballantine. Did you hear that any of the slaves died? Capt. Loader. Oh, yes, several; and it was the intention of the crew to throw them all overboard, had they not fallen in with some ship on that day, because the provisions were not adequate to two days supply. He had taken the five prisoners into his ship, and brought them home. He had no doubt the schooner was a slave vessel.

Mr. Simpson, Surgeon of the Seppings, gave a similar account.

Mr. Ballantine said he would remand the prisoners, for a week, in order that they might communicate with their Consul. The offence subjected them to two years imprisonment. They were then taken to Clerkenwells prison.

Within twenty years of the present time, in consequence of the falling in of leases and other circumstances, the annual revenue to the Bishop of London will exceed £100,000.

Some black natives who lately visited Sidney, have reported the existence of an extensive sea in the interior of New Holland, and an expedition has been fitted out by Sir John Jamieson to ascertain the fact. It had long been supposed, from the absence of any river of great magnitude emanating from so large a continent, that there must be some extensive morass or reservoir of water in the interior; and if this be found to be the case, and the inland sea prove navigable, the discovery will be of immense importance, and remove many of the drawback, which now exist against settling in that colony, in preference to Van Dieman's Land.

The Iron Trade.—In consequence of the very depressed state of the iron trade, and the large and accumulating stocks on hand, most of the iron masters in the neighbourhood of Sheffield have determined not only to effect another reduction in wages, but to discharge several of their workmen. At the Elsicar furnace, worked by Earl Fitzwilliam all the workmen are under notice to leave. In Staffordshire the Iron trade is in a deplorable state.

Sheffield Iris.

On Friday about six in the evening, a carriage drawn by kites, passed thro' the north gate of Hyde Park, followed by a number of equestrians and carriages, and proceeded towards Uxbridge. The Char Volant (as it is termed,) or kite carriage, was steered by a youth, who evinced great dexterity in passing all the usual obstructions that are met with on a crowded road.

THREATENED INVASION OF MEXICO.

The Editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser have been furnished with the following extract of a letter from Havana, which contains some interesting facts regarding the contemplated invasion of Mexico not heretofore made public. Whether General Santa Anna will prove traitorous to his country, remains to be seen, but we should not be surprised to hear that the whole enterprize had failed and that Santa Anna contributed principally to produce that result.

Extract of a letter, dated Havana, June 4.

In the early part of the last year, Brigadier General Baradas arrived in this city, from Cadiz. He was the bearer of a royal decree from the Court of Spain to the authorities of Havana, directing them to fit out the squadron, and effect a landing in some part of Mexico The Captain General, Intendant; and Commodore Laborde, deemed the scheme so chimerical, that, on their own responsibility they refused compliance, and the personal friend of his Majesty returned to the Peninsula. The anarchy which has for some months existed in Mexico, again emboldens Spain to attempt an aggression on her former colony,—Barradas has recently re-appeared here, bearing peremptory orders from his master to equip an expedition instanter.

The authorities of the island dare not again disregard the mandate of the royal despot, although their sentiments are unaltered as to the impolicy of the measure. The squadron sails between the 20th and 25th of this month. It will consist of two line of battle ships, three frigates, two brigs and a dozen transports, having distributed among them 3500 troops. One black regiment constitues a part of the number. 600,000 and 10,000 stand of arms are to be placed on board. Five American merchant vessels are already engaged as transports. It is whispered that Campeachy is the point selected for debarkation, that the troops are to be set ashore in large launches. An entrenched camp is to be immediately constructed, and the Spaniards are to act on the defensive until the arrival of the grand expedition, consisting of 20.000 men which is stated to be now on its way from Spain.

Among other on dits it is likewise buzzed that the Spanish government has an understanding with Santa Anna, who, you must be aware, rules over the extensive district of country lying between Jalapa and Vera Cruz. He is a bold unprincipied soldier—has 12,000 troops under his command, whom he pays by plundering the convoys of specie, on the route from the capital to the sea-port. It is believed that he and his men would shed their patriot puddle for the best paymaster.

In whatever point of view we regard this project, the consequences I apprehend must be deplorable for the island of Cuba. Every well wisher for the prosperity of this island would rejoice at the failure of an enterprize, of which, even the temporary success would only prove more permanently disastrous.

"Havana, June 2d, 1829.

It is now currently rumoured that General Barada, who arrived from Cadiz in the Correo extraordinary, will proceed immediately to Yucatan with about 4000 troops, which will no doubt be equal to its conquest. That Province will become the depot of supplies and troops for a more formidable enterprise against Vera Cruz and Mexico, in support of which a large force is expected from Spain, and a large requisition will be made upon the forces now in this Island. The squadron of Com. Laborde will of course cooperate with the military forces, and blockade the coast of Mexico. The inquiry for transports has already begun; it is thought that twelve will be wanted at once. The Diario of this morning announces the fact that Flour coming from Spain in foreign bottoms shall pay 37½ per cent upon $12.50, and one per cent. balansa. Flour from Santander in American vessels will therefore pay $4 75 per barrel. This seems an arbitrary measure by the intendant, but it will be enforced, and it is said he has Royal orders to impose the duty. From Key West we have no news of wrecks. From the coast of Cuba no news of piracies.

June 6.—Preparations are going on for the expedition against Campeachy. It is supposed it will depart on the [illegible] of the present month.—The new duty imposed on Spanish flour has produced no change in favour of the article, and the large stock of American and Spanish flour in market amounting to about 50,000 barrels, and the large cargoes expected from Spain, exclude a hope that for some time. Baltimore and Philadelphia will pay a profit."—Amer.

FROM AFRICA.

Our Correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette has transmitted us a proof slip containing the following intelligence, received by the schooner Hannah, Doughty, at that port on Saturday morning, in 45 days from Cape Messurado, Africa.

Official account of the late Battle at Elmina, the Dutch Head Quarters on the Coast of Africa, as peace is not yet restored in that part of the world.

The combined forces of the Fantees and Hassan's army, who lately fought against the King of the Ashantees, attacked the above mentioned castle belonging to the Dutch on the 2nd October, 1828, with about 8000 well armed men, on the west side of the castle; Colonel Last, the Dutch governor in chief, who had several redoubts erected around the head castle, and was prepared to meet his enemies, received them with much firmness. As soon as he had them under reach of the guns he unmasked the batteries and attacked their right and left wing. In about two hours, after an obstinate combat, they were repulsed and forced to retreat in great disorder.

On the 19th Oct. a considerable body, amounting to upwards of 20,000 men, under command of the king of Dinkira, marched in four divisions, and a general attack took place. Col. Sir Frederick Last, whose forces did not exceed 7000 muskets, acted cautiously and retreated for the purpose of bringing his enemies under the batteries of the different redoubts; Sir Frederick with two of his officers who were in the centre with two field pieces, honored them with a royal salute of grape shot, and after three full hours fighting the whole army was obliged to retreat, leaving a great body killed and wounded on the field of battle, and an immense quantity of provisions, &c. in the west, north and easterly camps, which all fell into the hands of the Dutch; the whole was reduced to ashes the same night. The Dutch pursued the enemy for the distance of two miles, when Sir Frederick brought back his army to their respective entrenchments, being afraid to encamp in the Bush, remembering the fatal disaster which overtook the late Sir Chas. Macarthy, the British governor of Cape Coast in 1824.

The manner in which the circumstance has been laid before us, gives both honour and credit to Sir Frederick Last, who gloried much in the conduct of several of his brave officers who commanded the castle of St. Jago, on the hill in the rear of Elmina Castle, and the redoubts, and principally the inhabitants of Elmina town; they all were armed, and for want of muskets some of them had pikes, the women who carried their ammunition (and who were all dressed in white) being constantly engaged in bringing the wounded to the Castle, while the younger part were busy making fittish, a usual custom in all parts of Africa. The manner in which the natives treated their prisoners, cutting off their heads immediately, was a curious and cruel sight for a European.

Copied from the Dutch official.

L. DOUGHTY.

GIBRALTAR.

By the ship Pactolus at Marblehead, the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received Gibraltar papers to the 14th May inclusive. During a violent storm on the night of the 8th, part of a new building in Boschetti's Lane was blown down upon a low tenement contiguous, two of the occupants of which, Israel Bolilo and his son, both of the Hebrew persuasion, were crushed to death. An extract from a Cadiz paper mentions that the Cadiz Custom House is to be removed to the Isle of Leon, or St. Ferdinand's City. Through the Custom House of Port St. Mary's, nothing but national produce, goods and merchandise will be allowed to pass.

A Valencia letter of 25th April states that shocks of earthquakes, more violent than those which have already been recorded, continued to be felt, and even extended to Murcia, Alcoy and Murg; and that, in the opinion of the Naturalists, the phenomenon must end in the breaking out of a Volcano. Woe to the towns and districts where the havoc spreading convulsion will take place!

Another letter of the same date, says, that it was confidently reported in that capital, that the inhabitants of the above named places were preparing to abandon them.

It appears that the death of the Queen of Spain, was occasioned by a catarrhal bilious fever. On the 7th May she received the sacrament, and public prayers for her recovery were ordered to be offered in all the churches throughout the Spanish dominions.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT LOST.

The Nashville Banner of the 10th instant says—"The Steamboat Montgomery, captain Gordet, from New Orleans to this place, run foul of a snag, four or five days since, 7 miles above the mouth of Cumberland river, and very soon went down. The dry goods on board, were saved, but the groceries, among which were 60 hhds. sugar, belonging to a gentleman of Nashville, and the boat, were entirely lost. We are glad to learn that the boat and the principal part of the cargo were insured.

HYDROPHOBIA.

We are indebted to a highly valued medical friend, for the following interesting communication. The importance of the subject on which it treats will no doubt obtain for it an extensive circulation. The writer is a man of science and worthy of every confidence.

Ed. Tel.

For the United States' Telegraph.

Gen. Green: At the present moment our fellow citizens are considerably excited by the fear of mad dogs, by whom at least two children in this city have, within a few days, been bitten. The horrible nature of the disease consequent to the bite, a disease so utterly beyond the reach of medical aid, renders it the imperious duty of every one, to communicate to the public, any thing he may know tending to mitigate or prevent the awful issue.

By the late foreign medical Journals we learn that M. Coster a French surgeon of great eminence has devoted his attention to the subject of animal poisons. He has discovered that chlorine has the wonderful power of decomposing and destroying the poison of several of the most deadly.

The saliva of the mad dog has the property, when inserted under the skin, of communicating hydrophobia to other animals, and to man. M. Coster has been able by the use of chlorine to decompose this deadly poison and render it harmless, preventing the approach of hydrophobia, in animals bitten by dogs decidedly rabid. There can be no doubt of the accuracy of the experiment on which this statement is predicated.

From this the most important practical results follow:

Make a strong wash by dissolving two table spoonsful of the Chloruret of Lime, in half a pint of water, and instantly and repeatedly bathing the part bitten. The poison will in this way be decomposed. It has proved successful when applied within six hours after the animal has been bitten.

I wish these facts generally known as they may be of service to our fellow citizens at large. E.

Montreal, June 9.

Wonderful Sagacity of a Dog.

A few days back as the child of Mr. John Rot, merchant of this city, was leaning over the banister of the stairs in the upper part of the house, he lost his balance, tumbled over, and in the act of falling down a considerable height, was fortunate enough to lay hold of a rail, by means of which he was upheld, suspended in a manner in the air. A dog belonging to the same gentleman, seeing the danger the child was in, sprang instantaneously to his relief, and extending himself over the banister from the stairs above, laid hold of him in his dangerous and alarming situation, and raising up, drew him back over the banister, depositing him on the stairs in safety. Instances of the wisdom and benevolence of this excellent animal in preserving human life are numerous; and to the credit of the species are frequently recorded.—We witnessed an instance ourselves of a child preserved in a similar way, from drowning in the river Liffey; the infant sprang out of the nurse's arms, off the parapet and would have perished, but for the dog of a gentleman accidently passing, which plunging in saved him. The father of the child, a wealthy merchant, offered £300 for the animal, but could not prevail on the owner to part with him.

Irish Vindicator.

LAMENTABLE EVENT.

Never have we witnessed a state of equal excitement with that produced on our community for the last ten days by the mysterious absence, and supposed death by suicide, of Mr. James R Creecy, late of this town. Mr. Creecy left home some seven or eight weeks ago for Baltimore and other Northern cities, (on business as he stated) and for three or four weeks after, corresponded regularly with his family and friends, as he had uniformly been in the habit of doing when absent; after which they had no tidings of him until about ten days ago, when it was rumoured that he had destroyed himself in Baltimore or its neighbourhood, and this rumour was soon strengthened by the following fact. One of his friends went on to Norfolk and at Portsmouth found a letter in the Post Office containing the key of his trunk, with intimations that he had forwarded the trunk home, and that on opening it they would have the whole matter developed—the trunk was found in a few days at the Steam Boat office in Norfolk and brought to this place; on opening it, it was found to contain all the clothes he had carried from home, with the exception of a single suit, and several letters and memorandums in which he stated that he had resolved on destroying himself; that the great difficulty with him for several days had been how he should dispose of his body so that it would never be found, that he had at length fallen on a plan, and that all search after it would be fruitless—the letters are without date both as to time and place, are written partly in an apparently composed mood, and in other parts in a wild and incoherent manner, but from the fact that the trunk arrived in Norfolk by Steamboat from Baltimore, on the 4th inst. that he was seen at Barnum's Hotel about the 1st, it is conjectured the letters were written between the 1st and 3d in that city.

There are a thousand rumours afloat in regard to this mysterious affair, but we forbear to dilate on the subject or to enter into details, in the fear of adding another pang to the deeply lacerated feelings of the family of Mr. Creecy.

Edenton (N. C.) Gazette, June 2.

A FEW SOCIETY.

A society of lads has been formed in Providence, with a view of suppressing profane swearing.

HOW TO BE RICH.

Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust no body—to befriend none—to get every thing, and save all we get—to stint ourselves, and every body belonging to us—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for our friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserable and despised for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment.

Nat. Intel.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this City, very suddenly, on Wednesday night, the 24th June, THOMAS HARRIS, Esq. Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of this State, in the 60th year of his age. Of the character of the deceased, no mention is necessary, for as a public officer he was generally known, and distinguished for his almost unrivalled capacity and ability, in the performance of the duties of his office; and the deep regret of his friends, relatives and servants, sufficiently show how he sustained his part in private life.

The proceedings of the Court and Bar, on the receipt of the melancholy intelligence of his death, will be found below; and although the eulogium passed upon him may, to those unacquainted with him, appear extravagant, yet all who knew him will willingly avouch that it is not exaggerated.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Western Shore, June 25, 1829.

The Attorney General of Maryland, having announced the sudden death of Thomas Harris, Esqr. the Clerk of the Court, the Judges in the manifestation of their deep regret at this melancholy event, and as a mark of their sincere respect for the memory of so faithful and accomplished an officer, whose long and valuable services they will ever remember, do order, that the Court be adjourned until Tuesday the 21st of July next, and resolve, that they will attend the funeral of the deceased, and wear the accustomed badges of Mourning.

Ordered, That this notice be entered on the Minutes of the Court.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Members of the Bar attending the Court of Appeals.

The Members of the Bar of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, assembled on the occasion of the sudden death of Thomas Harris, Esqr Clerk of the Court, at the Court Room in Annapolis on Thursday the 25th of June 1829.—Roger B. Taney, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. Meredith, Esqr appointed Secretary.

When on motion of Alexander C. Magruder, Esq. it was Resolved, That the Members of the Bar feel, and sensibly participate in the loss sustained by this Court of Appeals and Society at large, by the death of Thomas Harris, Esqr Clerk of the Court;—to whose memory it is but a just tribute to record, that a long life of public service and utility, associated with all the private virtues that dignify an accomplished gentleman, has identified his name with the legal character and reputation of this State.

Resolved, That the Members of this Bar will join the Court in attending the funeral of the deceased; and as a further testimony of respect for his worth will wear the usual badges of mourning.

Resolved, That the Court of Appeals be respectfully requested to direct these resolutions to be entered on their minutes; and that they be also published in the newspapers of this city.

Died on the 17th of April at Liberia, Dr. Richard Randall, a native and long a resident of the city of Annapolis.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, the third Monday of August next, for the purposes of hearing appeals and making transfers, and such other business as may be necessary for them to transact.

By order of the Board
Bushrod W. Marriott, Clk.

July 2. ten