"Provided nevertheless, That the owner or master of any vessel, or other property engaged in crossing said track opened by said company, shall be taken, construed and considered to have violated this charter, if they shall be necessarily delayed in crossing said track."

On motion by Mr. Laurenson, said bill was amended, by adding at end of the 18th section, the following:

"And that either party may have an appeal to the county court of the county in which the justice of the peace before whom the claim may be pending may reside, provided that the said right of appeal be subject to the laws now in force, relating to appeals from judgments of justices of the peace in small debts."

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the fifth section of the bill was stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That the dividends of profits arising from the operation of the said company, shall not average more than six per ct. per ann. exclusive of a reasonable reservation for wear and tear; and should the said profits exceed the rate of six per ct. as aforesaid, the said excess shall be applied as a sinking fund, to be applied as the session may require, in the purchase or building of such steam boats and other vessels as may be required in the service of the said company."

On motion by Mr. Handy, said bill was further amended, by adding at the end thereof as an additional section, the following:

"And be it enacted, That nothing herein shall be taken or considered to authorize the company to occupy any tract or tracts of land or may be made by any private individuals, unless by the consent of such individual or individuals."

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

The clerk of the senate delivered a communication from the executive department, endorsed, "referred by the senate to the consideration of the house of delegates," which was read, and is as follows:

Executive Department,
Annapolis, February 2, 1832.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
And of the House of Delegates.

I submit for your consideration, the accompanying communication, from R. W. Bowie and George Keyser, Esq'rs, a committee appointed by the board of directors of the Penitentiary, and who are now in this city, prepared to make a minute and detailed representation of the object of their mission, such committee as you may deem proper to institute to consider the subjects of their communication.

With the highest consideration,
I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. HOWARD.

Also delivered a bill originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads in Baltimore county, and for other purposes, passed on the 12th day of January 1830, chapter 51; which was read and referred to the committee on internal improvement.

Also returned the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering public roads in Baltimore county, passed at December session 1827; endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were severally read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed;

Also the bill entitled, An act to authorize and empower the commissioners of Caroline county, to build a bridge over the Big Bear Creek, at or near William Phoebus's, in said county; endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

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

FOREIGN.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Samuel Robertson, at New York from Portsmouth, brings London papers to the 20th December, inclusive, containing Paris dates to the 15th. The Liverpool packet ship Pacific has also arrived, having sailed the 16th December.

The cholera appears to be spreading in England. The following are the latest reports:

Deaths at Sunderland, Dec. 17th, by cholera, 3; new cases 17; recovered 3; remaining 28. Whole number of cases 459; deaths 170.

At Newcastle, of cholera, Dec. 17th, recovered 7; new cases 20; remaining 47. Total number of cases 94; deaths 34.

At North Shields, 3 cases had occurred; Houghton le-Spring 5, and 2 deaths; at Durham 3 cases and 1 death.

Although the total of the cases "remaining," at Sunderland, on the 17th, was less than on the 11th, according to our publication of yesterday, yet there had been a check in the progress of the disease which at Newcastle, its progress and fatality have been rapid during the six days intervening between the 11th and 13th. In Sunderland the total number of cases had been only

6 to 170. At New Castle, the whole of cases up to the 12th inclusive was 5 had died. On the 17th, there ninety-four cases, and thirty-four There were twenty new cases on The present, therefore, is the most g account we have had.

TES.—MURDER OF THE ITALIAN BOY.

LONDON, Dec. 3d

early hour yesterday morning, the of the Old Bailey were almost in a state . Every approach to it was so crowded, render the effecting an entrance by this had business, a matter of considerable difficulty at half past seven o'clock.—Galleries, it was stated by the officers of rt, had been completely taken over by members of the nobility; and a guinea a seat was said to have been repeatedly refused. Mr. C. Philips was expected to conduct the defence; but having in other courts, he declined in consequence of this trial being likely to occupy till 10 o'clock at night. Upwards thirty witnesses were subpœned for the prosecution, and twenty-two for the defence. ne o'clock, Mr. Sergeant Arabin took eat on the bench, and the prisoners were signed. They were called up in the following order:—John Bishop; he was dressed in smock frock and presented nearly the appearance as an agricultural labourer, pt that his countenance, if we may so express it, was more tinged with metropolitan ing. Thomas Williams was dressed in tian jacket, with a brown handkerchief; a le looking man, under the middle size, of extremely inoffensive appearance; he el to be as little affected as any of the tators. James May is more athletic, of mage, and fine, decided countenance, ed in a fustian jacket, with a yellow kerchief, and appeared during the arment, with a compressed lip, a stern tenance.

e appearance of the prisoners showed n ing which could inducate that they were ed with a more heinous offence than the kets and house breakers around them. room was by this time, nearly filled by inely dressed persons, particularly females, and the appearances to the barristers es presented, from a mere nuisance of wig bands, the appearance of a bed of coals. —The Duke of Sussex, and a great ber of the nobility, took their seats on bench. The counsel engaged for the prosecution were Messrs. Adolphus, Clarkson & Bolton. Those for the prisoners were Messrs. and Barry.

e indictment charged the prisoners with murder, on the 5th November last, of Fossair, in Bath-street, by striking and giving him a single fatal blow with a knife, of which wounds and contusions, of which wounds and contusions, they were also indicted for er murder of a male person, whose name s unknown. The Clerk of the Arraigns to John Bishop, are you guilty or guilty? Bishop answered, without any tion, 'Not Guilty,' he did also the others. The evidence is given at length. The report was as follows:

At eight o'clock, the jury retired to consider their verdict, and the prisoners were removed from the bar, and taken out of court. interval between four and the return of the jury, was a period of intense anxiety to ery one in court; and, as is usual on such casions, there were various conjectures hazarded as to what would be the verdict as to the prisoners. That a verdict of 'Guilty' uld be returned against two of the prisoners—namely, Bishop and Williams—after heard the evidence, and the summing up the Learned Judge, could entertain any reasonable doubt; but the same confident opinion no means existed with respect to the fate the prisoner May. The general opinion, far as we could judge from what was passing around us, was—that the circumstantial proof not being in his case so strong as it was that of his fellow-prisoners, the jury would acquit him; but still there were many who thought the proof of a participation in the murder clear and perfect as to all the parties. These conjectures and speculations were put an end to by the return of the jury at half past eight o'clock.

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

Bishop advanced to the Bar with a heavy step, and with rather a slight bend of the body; his arms hung closely down, and it seemed a kind of relief to him when he took his place, to rest his hand on the board before him. His appearance, when he got in front, was that of a man who had been for some time labouring under the most intense mental agony, which had brought on a kind of lethargic stupor. His eye was sunk, and glassy; his nose drawn and pinched, the jaw fallen, and, of course, the mouth open; but occasionally the mouth closed, the lips became compressed, and the shoulders and chest raised, as if he was struggling to repress some violent emotion. After a few efforts of this kind, he became apparently calm, and frequently glanced his eye towards the bench and the jury box; but this was done without raising his head. His face had that pallid bluish appearance, which so often accompanies and betokens great mental suffering.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Prisoner Bishop, By false evidence, my Lord

The Learned Recorder went on, and, addressing himself to the prisoners, observed, that he would not encroach by any lengthened remarks on the very short time that was to intervene between their sentence and their appearance in the presence of their Creator. After pointing out to them the spiritual assistance which could be afforded to them in prison, the Learned Judge concluded by passing upon each of them the sentence of the law, which was—that each of them be hanged on Monday morning, and their bodies be delivered over for dissection and anatomization.

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

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

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, February 9, 1832.

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

COMMENCEMENT.

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

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

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

She was in perfect order for the occasion, and on the 1st October, (new style) the imperial standard, used only for the Emperor, arrived at Cronstadt from his summer palace at Savaskaselo. The Governor of Cronstadt immediately went to the barge on board the Kensington, and announced to the crew the approach of the Emperor and his suite. His Imperial Majesty embarked from the steamer in a beautiful barge, rowed by seamen, and on his arrival at the Kensington, the yards were instantly manned, and the band on board played "Hail to the chief."

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

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

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

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

He is about 30 years of age, and take him all in all, the finest looking man I have seen in Russia.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Mel[illegible] Brown, Esq. and to me directed will be sold on the premises of Jacob Lemmon on MONDAY, the 23th inst. at 12 o'clock M. for cash only, one

BRICK HOUSE,

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

JAMES TREAKLE,
Constable.

Feb. 9—3t.

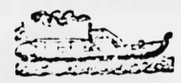
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel County, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Charles M'Linsey, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are desired to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS FLEMMING, Adm'r.

Feb. 9.

THE STEAMBOAT



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

Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Feb. 9.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$12,000—$5000—$2000—$1,500
$1,800—5 of $1,000—10 of $500

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

Ticket $4—Half $2—Quarter $1.

$20,000—$5,000—$3,136—4 of $1,000—14 of $500—35 of 100 Dollars.

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

Ticket $5—Half $2 50—Quarter $1 25.

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

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

Ticket $5—Half $2 30—Quarter $1 25

$10,000—$3,000—$2,000—1,686
10 of $1,000—10 of $400.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, for Literature and Charities, in the states of Delaware, South Carolina, and Louisianna. Class No. 3, for 1832. To be drawn in Wilmington, on Tuesday the 14th of February, 1832.

Ticket $4—Half $2—Quarter $1.

For Tickets or Shares, Address
F. DUBOIS, Washington City, D. C.
Feb. 9.

presented the petition of sundry citi- f Frederick-town, in Frederick county, r to the petition of sundry other citi- f said town, praying for a law to au- the corporate authorities of said town to levy a tax for corporate purposes, &c.

Whitt presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Montgomery county, praying her grant of power to the Chesapeake hio Canal Company.

presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Montgomery county, counter to the ial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal any.

Laurenson presented the memorial of J. Cox, and Moir, and others of the Baltimore, praying for an act to prevent the inspection of fish, on Pratt-street, city of Baltimore.

Nicols presented the memorial of Sarah Pattison, security and administrator of iel Applegarth, late sheriff of Dorchester county, praying for further time to ete the collections of said deceased.

Wilson of Cecil, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying at Zebulon Ferguson, may be placed on ension list of said county.

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

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

Hollman presented the petition of inhabitants of Funkstown, in Washcounty, praying the establishment of tion district to be held at Funkstown; presented the petition of sundry ints of Washington county, praying the hment of a new election district, to l at Leitersburg, in said county;

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

presented the memorial of the visiting governors of St. John's College, on ject of education.

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

Sutton reported a bill to alter and amend the constitution so as to reduce the of delegates from each county and of Annapolis, and give an additionber to the city of Baltimore.

Teackle reported a bill to enlarge the election district in Somerset county.

Mr. Hunt reported An additional ment to an act entitled, An act to rethe inspection of lumber in the city of ore

ch were severally read.

Johns reported a bill to repeal the of the third section of the act en- An act to regulate the issuing of li- to traders, keepers of ordinaries and chap. 117, passed at December sess- 827.

bill reported by Mr. Hunt, entitled, t to incorporate Baer's Chymical of Baltimore, was taken up for conion. The said bill was then read a time, amended, and passed.

bill reported by Mr. Johnson, chair- f the committee on internal improve- , entitled, An act to incorporate the nore and Annapolis rail road company, ken up for consideration, read the seime and passed. Yeas 44—Nays 15.

bill reported by Mr Laurenson, en- An act for the incorporation of the Lodge of the state of Maryland of dependent Order of Odd Fellows, was up for consideration. The said bill ch read a second time, amended, and

clerk of the senate returned the bill, d, A further supplement to the act, to rate a company to make a turnpike om near Ellicott's lower mills, to- George Town, in the district of Co- endorsed "will pass, with the pro- amendments," which amendments verally read the first time, and order- on the table;

delivered a bill originated in and by the senate, entitled, a supplement , entitled, An act relating to certain nd records in the orphans' court of ore county; passed at December ses- 830, chapter 70; which was read and to Messrs. Laurenson, Holmes, and of Baltimore county.

bill reported by Mr Heard, entitled, authorize the register of wills of ery's county, to record certain pa- stroyed by fire; and for other purposes, was passed.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the collection of the public revenue, passed at December session, 1829, chapter 90;

Also, the bill, entitled, A supplement to

Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Foolscap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

Ross' Latin Grammar.
Oct. 27

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

road.

Mr. Hunt presented the memorial of the owners of property on Dugan's and McEldery's wharves, praying for power to preserve and regulate said wharves.

Mr. Johnson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Emmitsburg, Frederick

179, entitled, An act to incorporate the trustees of the public school in Middletown, in Frederick county, so as to make them elective by the people interested in said school.

Also presented the petition of Silas White, of Montgomery county, praying for a pension for revolutionary services rendered by her deceased husband.

the PERSIAN ADVENTURER.
OXOBEL, by Sherwood.
OUTHENAN.
OLRA.
ESTINY.
MUSSULMAN.
AVERHILL.
AXWELL.
EPT of WISHTON WISH.
ATER WITCH.
Visiting Cards, &c. &c.
Jan. 5.