## HARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 15.



## LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Passed December Session 1820. An Act to provide for the navment of Costs

in the case of Forfeited Recognizances 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Margland, That from and after the passage of this act. it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each and every county in this state, and each and every such sheriff is hereby authorised and empowered, to deduct from each recognizance which may be forfeited, and by him collected, the costs incurred by the county in which such recognizance may have been taken, and the same to pay over to the clerks of the respective counties, to be by them accounted for to the levy courts annu-

2. And be it enacted. That the clerk of each and every county such state such costs in the return by him made to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, as the case may be.

An Act respecting the assent of Creditors to the Kelease of Debtors under the insolvent Laws of this State.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all individuals, banking companies, or any corporate bodies, to whom any dost now is or may hereafter be due, shall be capable, and each of them is hereby authorised and empowered, to give their assent respectively to the final release of any petitioner for the benefit of the act of assembly, coticled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and its several supplements, without discharging, or in any wise affecting the right of such individual, banking company or corporate body, to recover the debt or sum of money from which said petitioner shall be released, of any endorser or other person who may also be liable or bound for the payment of the same.

2. And be it enacted, That such assent of any banking company, or other corporate body, to the release of any petitioner for the benefit of the act of assembly aforesaid, and the supplements thereto, may be given by such company or corporate body through the President of such banking company or corporate body, and the adidavit or certificate of such president, of the amount due any such company or corporation, shall have the same effect. and entitle such petitioner to the same relief, as is afforded by the inparticular debt.

3. And be it enacted, That so much of the fourth section of the act, entitled. A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the react of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and twelve, as requires an insolvent debtor to pay over or convey to his crustee or trustees sufficient in amount to pay fifty per cent. of his debts at the time of his second application, and also so much of the said section as requires the insolvent debtor, before be shall obtain a final release a third time, to pay over or convey to his trustee or trustees, estate sufficient in amount to pay seventy-five per cent. of his debts, at the time of his third application, he and the same are hereby repealed.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act laying Duties on Licenses to Retailers of Dry Goods, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the selling or bartering of any saddles, saddle-'ry, shoes, boots or hats, by any mechanic residing in this state, and accustomed to manufacture any of the articles above mentioned, or the sel ling or bartering of any salt, salted fish, or plaister of paris, by any person whatsoever, shall not be deemed or taken to make such mechanic, or other person, a hawker and pedlar, or a retail dealer in merchandize, within the meaning of the acts of assembly requiring hawkers and podlars and retailers as aforesaid, to obtain a licence for carrying on such trade or business. provided that no mechanic shall be allemed a resident of this state, within

for the space of twelve months before the selling or bartering above mentioned.

[Translated from the German.] For the Maryland Gezette. SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS. (Continued.) CHAPTER 9.

Niflung's heath was a dreary solemn plain in Norway; it was said that young Niflung the son of Hog. noe and the last of his line, had there concluded his obscure and honourless life. Many antique grave stones stood scattered o'er the wide area, and upon the few majestic oaks which reared their high heads to the clouds, mighty eagles had placed their eyries, whence they would often rush forth to combat each other; so that you could hear the heavy stroke of their wings and their enraged voice far away in the habitations of men, where it frequently made the sleeping infant start up in his cradle, or waked the old people who had begun to nod over their slowly consuming fires.

It was the custom of the Norwe gians to appear on the battle groued before the appointed hour; to show that they feared not, but sought the combat; hence it happened that on the evening preceding the seventh day, the hosts of the two contending Yarls were seen descending the hills that bounded N.flung's heath; the men of Eirik the old from the west, those of Biorn from the east.

Folko now ordered the tent of his Lady to be placed in the mist con cement sp t adjacent to the battle ground. Whilst the servants were ground. about arranging and decorating the beautiful velvet tent of azure blue and trimmed with golden fringe, Sintram rode as a herald towards the camp of Eirik, to announce to him, that the beautiful lady of Montfaucon had come with her husband and ms father to view the battle which was to be fought the ensuing day. Eirik bowed profoundly at this gratifying news, and ordered his Scalders to strike up a song-They obeyed and sung:

"Ye vaijant Eirik-men adorn Yourselves with armour bright, Re-plendent in the ray of morn, As his own rosy light.

Do grace your helms with plumy wave, d burnished steel your breast; With fai. est lady's smile the brave Shall be to morrow blest

And Montfaucon, the great, ye'll meet In roaring battle tide, Let every Eirik-bosom heat With pleasure and with pride."

The sound was slowly wafted along the plain even to Gabriela's tent. She was accustomed to hear the name of her knight glorified on all sides, but when she heard his praise ascending from the mouths of enemies in proud notes towards the nocturnal sky, penetrat ed with admiration, she almost sunk before him upon her knees. But the noble Folko smiling, prevented solvent laws of this state, when the her, & pressing a glowing kiss upsaid affidavit is made by a creditor on her snow-white hand he observassenting to a release of his own ed: "To thee, on my beloved Lady, particular debt. belong all my deeds, and not to me."

I'm night had passed and the rosy glow of the east announced the morn. What a confusion of dazzling light, and motion and sound, was then upon Niflung's heath. Heroes were buckling on the sounding armour. noble steeds neighed with impetuous ardour, the sparkling morning drain was sent about it gold n and silver cups, and the deep melody of war songs and harps resounded from very side. A blithe murch of bugles was now heard in Biorn's camp. Montfaucon, his soldiers & servants following him in their armous of blue burnished steel, conducted his lady towards a hill whence, out of the reach of the flying javelin, she could overlook the field. The light of the morn reposed on her face, and as her train passed close by Eirik Yarl's camp, his men lowered their halberts, and their leaders inclined deeply their waving plumes.

Two of Montfaucon's pages remained with Gabriela, and soon the armies gaily singing drew up; after saluting each other, they took their places according to the rules of Northfand battles, and then the fight commenced.

Many javelins were thrown from the gigantick hands of the Northland warriors, they rebounded loudringing from the protecting shields, and sometimes darted against each other in their whizzing career; here and there in Eirik's and Biorn's ranks, a soldier dropped silently to the ground.

It was now that Montfaucon sal tied forth with his band of horse. men. Passing by Gabriela, he sa

shall-liave netually resided therein | his high-swung sword; then storm ed away with his followers towards the left wing of their opponents. Eirik's fontmen, aunk down upon one knee, opposed in firm ranks their long halberts; many a noble steed rushed on towards the bristly barrier, but deadly wounded bounded back and crushed his rider in its fall; many as they fell overwhelmed the man who had inflicted the mortal wound; Folko, and his mighty war-horse, unwounded, pressed through, followed by a crowd of the best knights. Already confusion had seized upon the host of the enemy, already Biorn fire-eyes' ban nerets advanced under loud shouts of victory, when a troop of horsemen, led by Eirik Yarl, threw themselves against the Baron, and whilst he and his followers, quickly collected, rushed in upon them, the foot soldiers of the enemy drew together in a close knot, whi ther they were called by the shrill voice of a warrior standing in their centre. As soon as the enemies had formed this singular order of battle, they rushed out on all sides impetuous and destroying as the flames of Heckla, that burst forth from its unfathomable gulf. Biorn's men, who had intended to encircle the foe, wavered, fell and receded before the incomprehensible rage of the Eirik men. It was in vain that Sr Biorn tried to stem the torrent of their retreat; he himself was almost carried away in the general

Silent but fixedly Sintram had kept his eyes upon the combat. Friend and foe passed by him, and both avoided him, for he appeared too ghastly horrible in his silent rage. He partook not in the fight. the battle-axe rested in his hand; but powerfully blazed the fire of his kindled eyes and penetrated the ranks of the enemy, there to discover him who had caused the dread ful fury He succeeded. A small man, armed in a foreign manner, with large horns of gold upon the heimet, which buiged out into an immense visor, was leaning against a two edged halvert, the steel point of which was bent like a sickle, and observed with malicious laugh the victory of the men of Eirik and their opposers flight. "It is ne." cried Sintram, "it is he who will make us flee, before the eyes of Gabriela;" and swift as Heaven's own lightning he rushed down upon him.

The combat commenced with great fury, but did not last long. Notwithstanding the many artful turns and wiles of his foe, Sintram, taking advantage of his greatly superior size, bore down upon the toreigner's helmet a tremendous blow; which was immediately folowed by a torrent of blood gushing forth from the wound, whilst the dying man sunk down with a groan, and after a few horrible convulsions

gave up the ghost. His fall seemed to draw after it that of the rest of his friends. Even those who had not seen him slain, lost all at once their courage and lov of combat, they receded with uncertain steps, or ran, filled with wild despair, against the halberts of the foe.

Almost at the same time that Sintram conquered, Montfaucon had dispersed the horsemen of the Yarl, nad hoven Eirik himself out of the saddle, and made him prisoner. Biorn stood victorious upon the held of battle. The day was de-

From the North American Review. The great defect in the systems of education in practice, especially in female education, is we think, this, that it is made much more the object to fill than to strengthen the mind. The memory does more than its share of the work. History, ge ography, perhaps languages, and the elements of some sciences, are taught, and the pupil is thought to become sensible, just in proportion as he is thought to become knowing; while in fact no one faculty of the mind is profited by such a course of study, except the memory. It must always be remembered, that facts are principally, and indeed almost solely, valuable, when they are made materials for thought. It is one thing to add to the stores of the intellect, and another to enlarge its resources. Not unfrequently have minds of ordinary strength been weakened and cramped, by the unwieldy mass of knowledge heaped upon them. It is dangerous to a common mind to have authorities, constantly at hand, leading-strings at every step; for the exercise of judgment is an effort that will no; the meaning of this law, unless he luted her with a graceful motion of be made, unless there be a call for

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sleep and die. No matter how must should be done by exercises in composition, or in some almilar way, to methodize and turn to good account the knowledge which is gained; to enrich and chasten the imagination, to sharpen the judgment, invigorate the power of rationisation, and to give force and activity to the whole intellect. By the present system, a sensible boy or girl might pass the most improving and important years of life, and be industrious, and yet come home from school possessed of less intellectual power than when they went-because during the greatest part of that time, the imagination and the judgment, the power of combining ideas and of examining truths, so far from being assisted and cultivated, were not eve suff red to have their natural growth. but were carefully repressed, and kept in a state of forced inaction. lest the attention should be impeded in i s endeavour to fasten facts

upon the m. mory. If the object of education be general improvement, there can be no doubt what system ought to be adopted, unless improvement means the palsying, rather than the strengthening of the mind, the accumulating rather than the using of knowledge; and if its object be to increase our power of amusing, interesting and influencing those aout us, there can be as little question. So far as coiloquial talent is a good thing, we all know what excolding dun work it is to listen to a conversation made up of other men's sureds and patches, and how gladly we fly from one who talks truisms, and sage remarks, which he can neither appreciate nor maintain, to intercourse with a mind which acts for itself in fearlessness and independences which habitually forms its own opinions, and knows upon what grounds. Intellectual strength, and intellectual wealth, generally go together in some degree, for the strongest mind cannot act without majerials, and none but a mind of some strength can make the largest acquisitions, but they are not identically the same thing, and but little experience in life is needed to teach that force and activity of mind are far more efficient in giving their possession, eminence and power, than a mere abundance of knowledge.

> From the Federal Gazette. Important Discovery.

Dr. J. J. Giraud has obtained from the government of the United States, four patents for different machinery for propelling steamboats with a very reduced power. The following account of the several machines by himself will be interesting to the public.

During the last two years, I have unceasingly pursued an idea that occurred to me on mechanics; tho' only imperfectly acquainted with that science, I pursued onv course. confident of discovering a means, calculated to facilitate and very much reduce the great power which they are obliged to employ in propeling steam-boats. This red me to the discovery of a machine which would cause two water wneels, with pedals to turn-one wheel in the centre, which being turned in one direction, by the force of the water driven against it by the wheel outsille it, would communicate a power to the other, and cause it to turn in an opposite direction. The inverted action of this machine induced me to construct a lever with the vessel, and making use of the weight and the action of the pedal wheels, as its propelling power. I imagened one lever to answer this purp se, and succeeded in it. I called it the powerful lever, having the water wheels supported on one extremity of it, and the other extremity of it is fastened, on the inside, to a bar crossing the vessel; the lever having a spring, which gives it the power of drawing itself forward. Afterwards the idea occurred to me, that I could produce the same effect by the abovementioned machine, as by this lever, by removing its wheels, and substituting two long pieces in their place, leaving only the two principal wheels in the centre; then the two long pieces formed a lever. The larger wheel forming the support of the lesser one, allowing it to rest on it; and the two pieces that support the wheels, and that projecting hehind the large wheel, are themselves supported by another piece with springs fastened to the vessel. By placing this machine, model of perfection in the

endemont is in royer to make which might like priver superior to any other and though with a pencil, a number of findles priversus descriptions. Lucture data machine which I have called cylinderical; which consists simply of the lever machine that rests its points? support upon itself. All these time is veries rapidly succeeded each other after I had obtained my first patent on that principle. Afterwards I endeavoured to dis-

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a lever wheel, with horizontal and perpendicular pedals. This whiel gained an additional power by the levers, which rest their point of support on the upper part of the perpendicular pedais, and by the pressue of the body of water against the horizontal pedals, the point of support of whose levers is equal toa tourth part of the wheel. A short time after I nad madethediscovery of the cylindrical machine I wrote to my brother, (State) Massenger at Paris,) and sent him a description of the machine. Some time after. I wrote to a friend of mine, (Mr. Laborde) and requened or him, to see my brother and colsult with him on this subject, the said Mr. Laborde being previously perfectly well acquainted with my urst machine. Whilst I was et gaged about the abovementioned different persons cause dimecontus ed anxiety lest some person net endeavour to discover my principe or might nave already discovered I immediately wrote to Dr. Thonton, to enquire of him, if on depa siting it in his office a description of the machine, he could prevent ny person obtaining a patent fori. He wrote, informing me he could nor. as there was no aw to prevent I therefore did not send it, and and uneasiness increased, as I coulded discover the person or person, and withstanding all my efforts to tar effect. I then wrote anotherleue to Dr. Thornton, to know if my person had obtained a patent ier the water wheel machine or lottle water wheel. He informed me the had not. Then, more uneasy about the water wheel, which had been seen by several persons, than the cylindrical machine, which had ne mained so long unknown, I obtain ed a patent for the water wheel expecting to hear from my brother My fears were not yet ended, iva

obliged to protest against a pens and his associates, who had attem

ted to make a model of my was wheel machine. I had madekee

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varbarous rhymes:

wheel with pedals. A few safter my experiment, I was in ed there was in the public page new discovery for propelling by out two weeks previous of which I immediately took so The Board of Longitud and found that it had some ne ulance to my principle. The red 500 pounds sterling tained a patent for my cylindre machine, and took out a found Capt. Parry, and hisc unt of their having at order to render my description the machinery more intelliged. During all this time, I experie every kind of opposition in all Oth degree of West lo e northern hemisphere it capt. Parry will u

w voyage in the spring will proceed more to Londo From late London P HIGHI.ANDE! Among those who have addresses to the que id, were a d. putation o nders residing in Lond cited much curiosity fi

lty of their costume. in full Highland dre ostillions having and hite cockades, and wo Highland pipers

proceedings. Some persons had the address to turn my fire against me. They have empty every means to injure meabath had lived in the city of B more as a public and profe onal character, for 27 years, out any person having it is had er to reproach me with the slife act, derogatory to my honor reputation, I remain perfeetli

> ving a tartan jucket an e plaid in rich folds ove r. hose, purse, dirk, of ock, and "honnet blue with the "cagle plu th ostrich feathers. llar of white silk was e plaid, and a large hite riband on the br rocession egnisted of nd four, all with white