## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Chursday, March 22.

[Translated from the German.] For the Maryland Gazotte.

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS. (Continued)

CHAPTER 10.

Conducted by the noble Baron, and in view of both the armies, Sin tram advanced, with glowing cheeks and looks modestly bent to the ground, towards Lady Gabriela, who stood before the tent in all the ma jesty of her beauty. Both the warriors lowered themselves upon one knee before her, and Folko said in a solemn manner: "Lady, this young hero of noble lineage has to-day merited the reward of victory. 1 beg you to award it to him with your own pure hand."

Gabriela now unwound her own sash of blue velvet richly embroidered with gold, and fastened to it a guttering sword, which one of her pages bore upon a cushion of silver tissue. Then she held out the precious gift to Sintrain, who bowed with heartfelt humility to receive it; but all at once Gabriela drew back her hand, turned to Folko and asked: "Noble lord were it not better that he whom I am to grace with sword and sash, should first be dubbed a knight."

Immediately Folko rose, inclined his head in consent before the lady. and with solemn dignity he executed the glorious ceremony over the youth. Then Gabriela arranged the scarf over Sentra n's shoulders and put the drawn sword in his hand. "Carry this," said she, "my young hero, for God and pure ladies' honour. I saw you combat, I have seen you conquer, and my prayers were with you. May it be your happy lot yet often to combat and conquer as you have done to day, that the brightness of your glory may send its fulgour even to my own distant home," and now obedient to Folke's entreiting look she offered her tender lip to the young k ight.

Sintram rose, his breast glowed with pure and sacred feelings. Tears flowed adown his face, the expression of which been changed to great mildness, whilst the triumphant sound of warlike instrum ats saluted the ears of the highly honoured youth.

Old Rolf stood smiling like the seruph of peace at Sintram's side, and his heart overflowing with gratitude burst forth into a pious song, whist he contemplated the happy change that was visible in his pupil.

Biorn and Eirick had in the meantime conversed with each other in a lively but not unfriendly manner. Now Fire-eye conducted the Yarl to the tent and presented him to Forko and Gabriela, observing: "We were enemies but have become friends, and I request you my dear guests and kinsfolk that ye receive him with friendly complaisance as

"You may safely r ceive me as such," added Eirick with a smile, "I nave tried to get my revenge and have been defeated noth by land & water, and that, you know, is very apt to appease one; but thanks to God, neither in the Grecian seas, when conte ding with Arinbiorn nor upon Noffung's heath have I fled ignoby." This was confirmed by Forko with a hearty pressure of the hand, and their reconciliation was made in the most sincere and solemn mauner.

Sintram gave now the necessary orders for the burial of the fallen. and ordered Rolf in an especial marner to take great care that the very valiant knight whom he had slain with his battle-axe, have the most verdant hill for his death bed, the most rowering oak to shade it. He ordered him moreover first to raise his vizor, that he might be certain of his death nor unwittingly hury one, who, though perhaps mortally wounded, had not yet expired; and that he might be able to describe the countenance of him to whom Sintram owed the most precious of

Folko overheard the conversation and turning to Eirick Yari observed: "Our young hero would be glad to get acquainted with the name and history of a warrior whom he slew in the fight. Who, dear sir, was he that led your foot-soldiers, in such a masterly manner, and feil bravely fighting beneath Sintram's gigantic

"You ask of me more than Imyself properly know," replied the Yari. "It is but three days singe the stranger landed on my coast. I sat in the evening with my war singing, when 'at' all once a loud ringing sound was heard that overpowered our united voices and the beating of our hammers, Not long and the same sound was heard again. and we now concluded it to be the blast of some horn, probably proceeding from one who wished for entrance into our castle.

I went myself to the gate, & fross ing the court I observed that all my hounds frightened by the tremendous blast, ran howling to their kennel. I called them up, but not even the boldest of them would fol low me. Surprised at this, I stuck my torch into the ground, took hold of the hilt of my sword, and then threw open the gate without farther to do, for I knew well trat none could easily enter against my will.

"A loud laughter from without now approached my ears and I was saluted with the words "Ho, Ho! What powerful preparations b here to admit one single little man to you house."

-I really feit an emotion o' shame when scanding before the ottle stranger, but immediately invited him in, and offered him my and He seemed unwilling to give me his, but spoke triendly and showed me the golden horn he had blown; the fellow to which was screwed to his

"In the hall he behaved most singularly. At times he was merry and gentle, then all at once full of anger and misc revous tricks, without our being able to tell from what cause. I telt a great desire to know whence he came, but you know, that I could not put such question to my guest. But he tol: us that his clime was a great deal warmer than Norway's. and that our col s officeed him greatly. He aiso gave us an account of the imperial city of Constantinopolis, and related many horrible histories, how brother and brother, uncle and nephew, even father and son, contended there with each other for the throne, how they mutually attacked, mutilated and murdered each other. He also told us his name, but none of us could retain it.

"Ite showed himself soon to be an excellent armour r. He knew weil how to shape the glowing iron, and to form it into the most deadly wea pons. The latter I did no. permit him to continue, as I intended to meet you with equal arms and only such as we had always been accustomed to in our North-lands. He laughed and observed that he could conquer without them, by artful manœuvering and wily turns, and that if I would entrust him with the command of my foot, he would promise meacertain victory. I tho't that he who could forge arms so well, certainly knew how to wield them, but wished notwithstanding to see some proofs; and then, Sirs, he rose & displayed himself in the mock fight as I had never seen mortal before; and though your Sintram be known over our country as a great and one who henceforth belongs to us." powerful hero, yet can I not con ceive how he could conquer my Grecian ally.

He ould have continued but was nterrupted by the hurried approach of Roif and some servants, who appeared so pale and disturbed, that every eye was immediately bent upon them, anxious to hear the news they had to tell; but Rolf stood trembling and silent.

"Take courage my good old friend!" said Sintram. "Whatever thou mayst have to say, from thy faithful lips nought proceeds but truth and peace."

"Sir Knight," said the pious menial, "you must pardon my weakness, but the foreign warrior whom you have slain. it was impossible for us to bury. Oh that we had not raised his wide protecting visor, for from underneath it grinned forth so horrible a countenance, and that so diabolically contorted by the pang of death, that its sight almost palsied all our senses; and we could not bring ourselves to touch him."

All the hearers shuddered at the strange account of Rolf and stood still for a while, when Sintram collecting himself observed: "Whence, dear old man, these wild and incoherent words, the like I never heard from thy lips before. Say, Sir Eirick, did your Greeian friend appear so very horrible while alive?" "Not that I recoilect," answered the Yarl, and looked round the circie of his men as if enquiring, they confirmed his word; but it appeared that neither knight, or 'squire, or serf, knew exactly how to describe his face. .

"Then let us go to see his face ourseives, and at the sametime commit him to the ground," said Sincompanions and men round the tram, and invited the knights to

hearth, forging arms and merrily | accompany him. They all follow-| mission previously said by the hesitating entreaty of his uny of them, under such colonial ed except Folko, who was retained fair lady.

. He lost nothing by this, for after the knights had searched ten or twenty times all over the heath, they returned without having found the corpse of the strange warrior.



Passed December Session 1820.

An Act for the better regulation of Chancers Proceedings in certain cases

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland. That wherever a subpæna hath issued or shall hereafter issue from the chancery court, or from any county court exercising chancery jurisdiction, on a bill filed or to be filed in any of the said courts respectively, and such subpæna hath been or shall here after be duly returned summoned, as to all or any of the defendants there in named, and the decendant or deindants, or any of them so return ed summoned, shall fail to appear in person or by solicitor, according to the exigency of the said writ, or aving so appeared shall fail to put in a good and sufficient answer on outh to the said bill, within the time or times which are or may be prescribed by the rules of the court from which the said writ issued for an swering to such bill, the said court shall be and hereby is authorised and required, on the application of the complainant or complainants, or any of them, in person or by solicitor, to enter an interlocutory decree in such cause, and to issue a commission or commissions, as the case may be. ex parte, to one or more persons. for the taking of testimony to support the allegations of the said bill, which commissions shall be issued. proceeded in and returned in the ame manner, and the testimony taken and returned under them shall have the same effect, as if issue and returned in the usual way, on answer, general replication and issue, and the court shall proceed to a

defendants had appeared and put in their answer. 2. And be it enacted, That when ever any such bill as is mentioned in the preceding section, shall charge any matter or thing as being within the private knowledge of the defendant or defendants, or any of them, and shall pray a discovery on oath as to such matter or thing, and an interlocutory decree as provided for in the said section shall have been entered, and the complainant or complainants, or any of them. shall satisfy the court, by affidavit to be taken in open court and filed in the cause, that such matter or thing done n st in the private knowledge of the defendant or defendants. or some of them, and that there is reasonable ground for believing pri ma facie that such matter or thing does exist, the said court shall be and hereby is authorised and required, to order the bill as to such matter or thing, the same being sufficiently alleged and charged, to be taken pro confesso, and to proceed to make a final decree in the case, in the same manner as if such matter or thing had been proved on a commission, or admitted by answer.

final decree in the cause, in the

same manner as if the defendant or

3. Provided always, And be it enacted. That any defendant against whom an interlocutory decree shall be entered under the provisions of this act, and also any defendant against whom an order to take a bill as to any matter or thing pro confesso, may appear at any time before final decree, and file his, her or their answer, on oath, to the bill which shall be filed forthwith, or within such reasonable time as the court, in its discretion, and on special cause shewn by affidavit, shall order and appoint; and on such answer or answers being filed, such proceedings shall be had as would or might have been had in case such answer or answers had been filed before the passage of such interlocutory decree, but the court shall be and hereby is authorised and required, to impose such terms on the defendant or defendants, as the condition of permitting such answer or answers to be filed, as such court may in its discretion, under all the circumstances of the case, judge reasonable and proper for avoiding delay or expense, and for the attainment of justice; and the filing of such answer or answers shall in no

on, or of any testimony previous taken and returned under any auc commission. 4. And be it endeted, That when

ever, after the filing of any bill in the chancery court, or in any county court exercising chancery powers, either or any of the parties shall die or shall have died, it shall not be necessary to file a bill of revivor for or against the legal representative or representatives of such party or parties, in order to make them parties to such bill; but such represen tative or representatives may come in by solicitor or in person and suggest the death of his, her or their testator, intestate, devisor or an cfor, as the case may be, and pray to be made party or parties instead of the deceased, whereupon the court, on being satisfied that such testator. intestate, devisor or ancestor, is dead, and that such applicant or applicants are his or her legal repre s ntative or representatives, by de scent, devise, or otherwise, shall be and bereby is author sed and required to admit such applicant or applicants as party or parties to the suit. in place of the deceased, and to proceed in the cause in all respectas if such new party or parties had been made, on bill of revivor and answer, such reasonable notice of such admission as the court shall direct being first given to the opposite party or parties, if residing or f und within the state, by serving it personally, or leaving it at his, her, or their usual place of abode, and if residing elsewhere, by publication as in the case of absent defendants.

5. And be it enacted. That when ever, after the filing of any bill in the chancery court, or any county court exercising chancery powers. any of the parties shall die or shall have died, and the legal representative or representatives of such parts shall fail or neglect to appear. and cause him, her or themselves, to be made party or parties instead of such deceased party, within the four first days of the term next after such death, the opposite party or parties, or any of thememay file a suggestion of such death, setting orth when it took place, and whe. her the said deceased party left a will or died intestate, and who are his or her executors, administrato s, devisees or heurs, as the case may be, whereupon it shall be the duty of the court, and it is bereby authorised, to issue a summons to the executors, administrators, heirs and devisces, of the said deceased party, or either or any of them, as the case may be, commanding him, her or them, to appear at such time as the court in its discretion shall direct, and be made parties to the said suit, instead of the said deceased party; which summons, in case the party or parties to whom it is direct ed shall reside within this state, shall be served personally on him, her or them, or left at his, her, or their usual place of abode, so long before the time therein fixed for appearance, as the court in its discretion shall direct; and in case they or any of them shall reside out of this state. shall be published, as to such absentee or absentees, in the manner prescribed by law for publication against absent defendants in suits in the chancery court.

6. And be it enacted. That on the return of such summons, and due proof of its service or publications the parties named therein, and summoned to appear and become parties to the suit, failing to do so, according to the exigency of the said summons, within the first four days of the term at which he, she or they, shall have been required by the said summons to appear, the court shall have power, and is hereby required, to cause the said party or parties to be entered as party or parties to the said suit, in the place of the said deceased party, and to proceed in the said suit in all respects as if the said party or parties, had appeared and entered as aforesaid. or had originally been party or par-

ties to the said suit. 7. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any new party or parties shall have been made to a suit. according to the provisions of this act, at the instance and on the application of the opposite party, suclenew party or parties may, on appearance. and by suggestion, on oath, deny all or any of the matters alleged and set forth in such application; which matters so denied shall then be proved in the progress of the cause, in the same manner as allegations in a bill which are denied case affect the validity of any com- or not admitted; and where any per- 33; cto.

ters the end in heart in the control of the control

eiding on exceptions in and courts as cours of equity courts respectively may had costs of the exceptions, ivider thereon, to the party prin including a fee to the solicitor torney equal in amount to itor's or attorney's lee in the

An Act to punish certain Breachaol 1. Be it enacted by the General sembly of Maryland, That if president or director of my b chartered by the laws of this st shall fraudulently embezzk, tech or make way with, any mor goods, bill, bond, note, check, dence of debt, or other valethe curity or effects, belonging to bank, every such offender, his ad ser, procurer, aider or abetter, be deemed guilty of felony, al conviction thereof shall be sealed to imprisonment and I bour h penitentiary, for not less that years nor more than fifteen to 2. And be it enacted. That if

cashier, servant, agent or do or any person employed for the, pose or in the capacity of carservant, agent or clerk, to an son or persons whomsoever, any body corporate or politic, by virtue of such employment, ceive or take into his possis check, evidence of debt, and valuable security or effects, les in the name or on a count of Employer or employers, and shall dulently embezzle, secrete, ora way with the same, or any thereof, every such offenderstal deemed guilty of having felonia tolen the same from his enjoy or employers, for whose user whose name or names, or on in account, the same was or we livered to or taken into the posion of such cashier, servaut, d or other person employed, atta such money, goods, bill, band, m check, evidence of debt, or & valuable security or effects, va were no otherwise received into possession of such employer, t their cashier, servant or ckr. other person so employed, ads ry such offender, his adviser at procurer or bettor, shall, as in viction thereof, be sentenced bi prisonment and labour in the prisonment and labour in the prison terms that fire more than fifteen years, in beli

cretion of the court. 3. . and be it enacted. That the entitl d, An act for the punish of offences committed against be by the officers thereof, passed December session eighteen tole and nineteen, chapter one had and forty-five, be and the sar hereby repeated:

An Act incorporating into one the 1. Be it enacted by the Galssembly of Maryland, That at table, by reason or colour of of any person or person, or indirectly, any greater to shall arise or become due by the troir office than are herealers. and allowed by this act. For set state warrant, and return, 33 F. For serving warrant, and 13 Cts. For serving summon 33 Cts. return. 16 cts. For sciert facias return, 33% cts. For inflicting agreeably to the judgment of of of the peace, 50 cts. For deline person committed over to the 50 cts. For dispersing tund meetings of negroes, per year, sam as the levy court may proper, not executing 25 00 taking up runaways, each return, 121 cts. For serving the court in 12 cts. For serving the court in 12 cts. For serving the court in the co on on body, and return, 12175 summaning jury of injust; of person summaned 124 cts. For ving attachment for content cts. For levying distress for its be paid by the party distraints less in custs where the property been removed from the pression and S1.25. For summoning and ing appraisers on distress Pl

tied to exceive for the same rate of seven and a sail o commission on the bracke dollars and sixty-alk and two thirds cents, and thires per cent commissi-

ons on the residue.

3. And be if enacted. That if thy constable shall falle or receive, bither directly or indirectly, any greater fee or reward than what is allow ed by this act for such services, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for every such offence, one half to go to the school funds of the several counties of this state, and the other half to the informer thereof, to be recovered in the county court of the county where the offence shall be committed, or the city court of Baltimore, if in the city of Baltimore, by bill of indictment.

A Firther Additional Supplementary Act To the act, entitled, An act for Quieting Possessions, Enrolling Conveyances, and Securing the Estates of Purchasers Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all deeds

heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, for conveying or passing any estate of inheritance or freehold, or declaring or limiting any use or uses trust or trusts, or for conveying any estate for above seven years, and which have been or shall hereafter be acknowledged before the chief judge, or an associate judge of any judicial district within this state, shall notwithstanding the same have been or shall bereafter be acknow ledged neither in the judicial district where the lands lie, nor where the grantors, bargainors, or donors reside, have the same effect and validity as if such deeds had been acknowledged before the chief judge, or an associate judge of the judicial district where the lands lie, or the granters, bargainers, or denors reside: Provided. that in every other respect the said deeds have been and shall hereafter be executed, acknowledged and recorded, agreeably to the laws heretofore made on this

## INTERESTING. Extract of a lettef from a gentle-

man, one of the Mission Family, at Brainard, in the Cherokee nation, to his friend in the city of New London, dated Jan. 18, 1821. "Our school continues to prosper we have between 80 and 90 fine children-they are improving as ast as could be expected—there is n increasing desire among the naves to have their children educatd—the nation is rapidly increasing civilization-at their last coun-

if they divided their country into ight districts, appointed circuit alges, sucrif, constables and justi-, and laid a tax on the people to i a court house in each district. cy begin to pay very considerae attention to cultivating their there are many good persons ong them.

t no longer remains a doubt wheer the Indians of America can be vilized--the Cherokees have gone o far in the pleasant path of civization to return to the rough and nbeaten track of savage life."

needotes respecting the late voyage of discovery.

It has been mentioned in many the public journals, that a newsiper was printed on board the disvery ships in the late Northern spedition. This is partly erroous: no printing materials were board. The fact was, each offir contributed some article (genely either an ingenious pleasantry, else upon the subject of the exdition) unknown at the time to rest of the crew. The whole ng collected, were farly copied by a clerk, and thus was produca newspaper in writings once a tnight, to the great amusement the crews.

A natural phonomenon occurred board, which may be of peculiar terest to the admirers of Newton's inciples of colours, of the truth of iich it appears to be a remarkable firmation. Near the stove was own a considerable quantity of istard and cress, which was highuseful on account of its anti-scortic qualities. In consequence of privation of light during the ter, this vegetable as- it grew perfectly white, but when the nmer returned, and the light was itted to it shrough an aperture, mmediately bent in the direction the light, and the became en, which colourges du if down the stalks.