

From a Hagers-town paper.  
Extract of a letter from:  
Huntingdon, Pa. April 16, 1824.  
"We have just received from a friend, the substance of Judge Houston's charge to the jury, in the trial of Peter Case, for taking a negro from Pennsylvania to Maryland, which is enclosed together with a sketch of the trial."  
**THE HUNTINGDON CASE.**  
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Peter Case.  
For Kidnapping a Negro.  
The defendant in this case was indicted for forcibly seizing a negro man who called himself Hezekiah Cooper, and taking him from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, to Hagers-Town, in the state of Maryland, or aiding and being accessory thereto.  
By an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed in 1820, the punishment for this offence is a fine of 2000 dollars, and confinement in the penitentiary not more than twenty-one years.  
The trial came on in Huntingdon, April 14, 1824, in the court of quarter-sessions and common pleas, before the presiding judge, Houston, and the associate judges, Stewart and McEwen.—Messrs. Potter and Burnside appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Messrs. Williamson and Burd for the defendant.  
From the evidence in the case, it appeared that a black man who called himself Hezekiah Cooper, was taken from the field of a Mr. Stewart, in Huntingdon county, some time in the fall of 1823, and that a Mr. Corbin had taken such a man to the Hagers-town jail.—Peter Case, the defendant being in company with him. One of the witnesses in behalf of the prosecution was a negro man who had also been taken up as a runaway, who testified that he had seen the negro which the defendant was accused of taking away from the Hagers-town jail.  
The council for the defendant anxious that the whole circumstances of the case should come fairly out in evidence, did not attempt to deny the taking up of the negro in Pennsylvania, and the taking him to Maryland—but they proved by one witness that this negro man had acknowledged at a log rolling that he belonged to a Mr. Williams, or Williamson, who lived in Maryland. They also proved by major Edward G. Williams of Washington county, Maryland, that a slave of his named Peter, or Peter Berry, ran away last fall, that he did not advertise him, but that in a few weeks afterwards he was delivered to him in Hagers-town jail by a Mr. Corbin, to whom he paid fifty dollars, Peter Case the defendant, being then present, and that the said negro is still in the said jail—and they proved by Mr. Thomas Kennedy, of the same county, that he was present, several years past, at the sale of the personal property of the late col. John Carr, a revolutionary officer, when major Williams purchased negro Peter, and gave about eight hundred dollars for him, as he was counted a valuable hand, being a good wagoner, and that other gentlemen wished to purchase him, particularly gen. Samuel Ringgold, (or his manager Mr. Swearingen) which was one reason why he sold so high. That he also knew Hezekiah Cooper well, (whose name it appeared Peter had assumed) that he was a free man, much stouter than Peter, but he believed that Hezekiah Cooper was dead.  
The evidence being thus clear and conclusive that the negro taken up was a slave, the council for the prosecution strenuously contended that under the law of 1820, it was perfectly immaterial, whether the person taken up and forcibly removed out of the state of Pennsylvania was a freeman or a slave: that the crime was the same. This doctrine the council for the defendant as strenuously denied, and referred to English and American authorities on the subject.  
Judge Huston in his charge to the jury said, that a great deal had been said on this case which was not at all relevant with the subject; that this case was to be tried not by the precepts of religion and christianity, which had been so powerfully appealed to by the council for the prosecution, but according to the laws of the land; nor was it for the court to pay any attention to what might be the popular or unpopular side of the question, they would do their duty fearlessly—that as to himself, though he was opposed to slavery upon principle, never having had a slave in his family, yet it always pained him to hear censures thrown upon the citizens of other states upon this or any other subject—it had been said that slaves were sold in Maryland like horses, cattle or other property, and so they could be even in Pennsylvania—and he believed that coloured persons who were entitled to freedom, would find in the slave holding states, courts to protect them, and as able counsel to defend them as in Pennsylvania—that the time may come, and perhaps it ought to have come already, when the citizens of Pennsylvania would, in their own defence, be compelled to prohibit the immigration of coloured people among them: and he considered it the duty of every good citizen to assist the citizens of other states in reclaiming their runaway slaves: At the same time he spoke with much severity on the conduct of

those who for the love of lucre were engaged in that practice.  
With regard to the laws on the subject he was very clear and convincing, and shewed his intimate acquaintance with them—he referred to the laws of Pennsylvania, 1780 and 1788—to the constitution of the United States—to the act of congress of 1793—to the 5th Sergeant & Rawle, for a case in point, decided, in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, before chief justice McKean, judges Shippen and Yates. After his charge was concluded the jury retired for a short time, and returned into court with a verdict of not guilty.  
This trial, (probably the first under the act of 1820) may be considered as settling the question, that runaway slaves are not entitled to protection by the laws of Pennsylvania—that when a slave does not pretend to be free he may be removed at once without being carried before a judge; but if he claims freedom the proper way is to carry him before a judge, and prove by one or more respectable witnesses that he is a slave, and the judge will order him to be delivered up to his owner, or to his agent or person having authority to receive him.  
A question may arise whether the law of Pennsylvania of 1820, which contravenes, in part, the act of congress of 1793, is constitutional? The act of congress provides that when any person is claimed as a slave, the case may be heard before a judge of the United States, or a Magistrate of the county, city, town or corporation. The act of Pennsylvania forbids justices of the peace acting in such cases—subjects them if they do, to a prosecution for misdemeanor, and to a fine of \$1000.—It is unfortunate that this provision was incorporated into the law of Pennsylvania, and for the sake of peace & harmony it should be repealed or modified—for there is no doubt that the citizens of the southern states, will go as far as those of Pennsylvania in punishing kidnappers of freemen, whatever their colour may be.  
**PULPIT ELOQUENCE.**  
Mr. Erving, in speaking of the humiliation of Christ, says,  
"There was one attribute of the divinity which he would not lay aside, when he laid aside the rest—he would not part with his mercy, and with so much of his power as was needed to satisfy his mercy. The power that could have humbled his foes he forewent; the power that could have avenged his wrongs—that could have nourished his furnished body, and canopied his naked head, and shielded his unhoused person; all that could have ministered triumph or solacement to his sufferings, he forewent; but that Almighty power which might heal sickness and chase sorrow, and put to right disabled frames, and draw back blooming health and warming life to their withered abode, and cheat the grave and the wretched elements of their prey—all this power he gave not up, but brought it with him to the earth which called upon it so largely, and requited it so ill. But saving so much power as might be of comfort to the poor creatures, he went out to redeem—he stripped himself of all besides, and did come not only within the narrow conditions of manhood, passing through the nobler nature of angels, but into manhood's most mean and melancholy conditions; not suffered to see the light in a human habitation; no sooner born than sought after by the hunters of blood: borne over sandy deserts into a foreign land; bred at an obscure and laborious calling, in a town proverbial for wickedness, in a region despised as outlandish. When entered on his office of salvation, a waylaid wanderer, a houseless, homeless man, watched evermore by a host of spies and informers, and carrying in the bosom of his confidence a venal traitor.  
Buffeted, spit on, crowned with thorns, basely betrayed, his blood sold for money; justice the common right of man, refused him; nay, against the voice, and in the sacred face of justice, sacrificed and crucified on that tree where the murderer should have hung, from which a seditious murderer was released, to make room for the Son of God. Oh heavens! oh earth! oh sacred justice! oh power supreme! where slept ye when such indignity was offered to your Prince? Ye slept not, but ye murmured forth your indignation in thunder, and ye frowned darkness upon the face of day, and ye heaved forth from the secret place the ghastly bodies of the dead to affright the living; ye slept not, and would have arisen in your sovereign might to defend your Prince from murderous hands; but the voice of your prince had bound you, bound you to look on and intermeddle not—to look upon the darkest, foulest scene, where with the annals of time are defaced and the reputation of the earth defamed.  
"Such is the brief history of that greatest act of love wherewith the world of men or angels is acquainted. This is the burden of prophets, and evangelists, and apostles—the end and meaning of types and ceremonies and sacrifices—the foundation of a thousand arguments, and the subject of a thousand warm emotions throughout the scriptures, every one of which, as they occur, elevates the mind to a divine contemplation, and brings with it admiration, affection and joy."

**GENERAL JACKSON.**  
From the Cincinnati Gazette.  
The Harrisburg convention, in their address recommending Gen. Jackson as a Candidate for the Presidency asserted, that, "On the eve of the battle of Orleans, when alarm and disaffection pervaded the city, Gen. Jackson arrested a person discovered exciting mutiny in his camp, and refused him to the civil authority until Orleans was secured. For this refusal, which probably saved New Orleans from destruction, he was fined one thousand dollars."  
These assertions are, sanctioned by the names of five respectable men, yet they contain not one word of truth. Disaffection did not pervade New Orleans on the eve of the battle. No person was discovered exciting mutiny in his camp on the eve of the battle; for that cause arrested, and refused to the civil authority. The refusal to obey the civil authority for which Gen. Jackson was fined 1000 dollars, took place after the enemy had been defeated and driven to his ships, and after the news of peace had reached N. Orleans.  
On the 21st of January, Gen. Jackson addressed his army announcing the complete discomfiture and retreat of the enemy. This address may be found in Niles' Register, vol. 7, page 402.  
Gen. Jackson was fined by Judge Hall for a contempt of court in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus, issued in behalf Mr. Loualliere—and for imprisoning the Judge himself for issuing the writ. The circumstances which led to these imprisonments were as follows:  
On the 21st of February, 1815, Mr. Cotton, editor of the Louisiana Gazette, issued a handbill containing information that the preliminaries of peace had been signed at Ghent. Gen. Jackson sent an order forbidding him to make any publications upon the subject, unless he obtained permission to do so from the proper source.  
The citizens being persuaded that peace was actually concluded, became very much dissatisfied with their subjection to military law, and with the performance of military duty. To escape this, some Frenchmen applied to the French consul for certificates that they were French subjects. These were readily granted.  
On the 5th of March General Jackson issued an order requiring all those Frenchmen who had received these protections from the French consul to repair into the interior, not short of Baton Rouge, until the enemy should have left the waters or the restoration of peace. Mr. Loualliere wrote an article for the Louisiana Gazette, censuring those proceedings of the General. The author was required from the Printer, and given up. Mr. Loualliere was arrested and imprisoned in the barracks. He made affidavit of the imprisonment, and applied to Judge Hall, for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, and served upon General Jackson.—The General disobeyed the writ, and issued an order for the arrest of Judge Hall, who was also arrested and confined. Mr. Dick, the United States District Attorney, made an affidavit of the illegal arrest and confinement of Judge Hall, and applied to Judge Lewis for a writ of habeas corpus, which was issued, served and disobeyed. Mr. Dick was arrested and imprisoned. All these arrests took place between the 5th and 14th of March, 1815, after the news of peace was received, but before General Jackson had been officially advised that the treaty was ratified. Upon receiving this information, General Jackson withdrew his order establishing martial law, and the civil authorities resumed their functions.  
For refusing to obey the writ of habeas corpus in Mr. Loualliere's case who was imprisoned for writing an article and publishing it in a newspaper, after the 5th of March—after the enemy had disappeared, and peace was known—General Jackson was fined. In his defence before the court, (8 Niles' Register, 251) he says, "All the acts mentioned in the rule took place after the enemy had retired from the position they at first assumed; after they had met a signal defeat, after unofficial accounts had been received of a signature of a Treaty of Peace." How totally untrue is the assertion in the address that General Jackson was fined for refusing to the civil authority a man arrested on the eve of the battle of New Orleans, discovered exciting mutiny in the camp.  
How strange and unaccountable is it that men who in their individual intercourse would scorn every thing like falsehood or subterfuge, nay who would feel bound to repel an imputation of the kind at the peril of their lives, can nevertheless be induced for electing purposes, to make the most unfounded assertions. Does falsehood lose any thing of its baseness, of its meanness, or of its demoralizing effects, because it is uttered to subserve party, and not individual purposes? I should think not. And we have much reason to believe that he who deals in falsehood, in misrepresentation, in evasion when engaged in party contests, gradually loses his native abhorrence for falsehood, and comes by degrees to avail himself of it in his individual affairs.  
The eastern section of the Erie N. Y. Canal is now filled with water and navigable.

**GEN. JACKSON.**  
The following letter from Gen. Jackson to Dr. Dickson, will give the reader some idea of the political opinions entertained by the General at the time it was written.  
The Editor of the Columbian Observer.  
"Mr Roulstone: The public mind having been led to believe; that the political sentiments of Dr. William Dickson, (who is now a candidate for the honour of representing this state in the Congress of the United States,) were doubtful, this consideration induced me to write the Doctor the following letter. For the information and satisfaction of the public, I request you to give it a place in your paper. I am, sir, your most obedient servant.  
ANDREW JACKSON.  
Knoxville, Sep. 29, 1801.  
Knoxville, Sept. 24, 1801.  
"Dear Sir—Through life I have held it a sacred duty I owed to my country and myself, never to give my suffrage to a candidate for a seat in the congress of the United States, unless I was convinced that his political sentiments were congenial with those he represented, and that he would speak and do the will of his constituents; and being now informed that you are a candidate for the honour of representing the citizens of the state of Tennessee in the representative branch of the federal legislature—believing, as I do, that any citizen who does obtain the suffrage of the freemen of Tennessee, must be of a character, the composition of which is virtue, talents, and the true whig principles of seventy-six; in short, sir, that he must be a Republican, and in politics, like Cesar's wife, not only chaste, but unsuspected. "The first two component parts of this character I know you possess; the latter, as to myself, I have ever thought you did. But, sir, the public mind has been lately led to believe that your political sentiments are doubtful, and some have held you up as an aristocrat. These reasons have operated with me to call upon you to answer the following interrogatories: First, are you, and have you always been, a true admirer of the whig principles of seventy-six? Have you always been an admirer of the state authorities? Are you now, and have you always been, an admirer of the constitution of the United States—friendly to its administration, agreeable to the true literal meaning of the instrument, and banishing the dangerous doctrine of implication? Have you always been, and are you now, opposed to standing armies in time of peace? Are you now, and have you always been inimical to a standing naval armament? Are you now and have you always been opposed to foreign political connections? Are you now, and have you always been, opposed to the extension of Executive patronage? Have you always been, and are you now, an advocate for freedom of religion and freedom of the press? Are you now, and have you always been, friendly to economy in the public disbursements, and an enemy to the system of loans? And lastly, are you a real Republican in principle, and will you be a Republican in practice?"  
"The above questions are put to you by a sincere friend in private life, and one who is very much disposed to extend to you his little political support. He expects, however, that these questions will be answered with your usual candour on other subjects. This letter is not confidential, nor will your answer be viewed as such—it is as well for the gratification of inquiring friends as myself. Accept, sir, of my respects, and believe me to be, your most obedient servant.  
ANDREW JACKSON.  
Dr. William Dickson."  
**STEAM BOAT WITHOUT A BOILER.**  
It is stated in the Philadelphia Columbian Observer, that a small steam vessel, the machinery of which, furnace and all, occupied only three feet in length and two and a half in width, and without a boiler, was witnessed on Monday, at Philadelphia, driving a common ferry boat, with 12 passengers, at the rate of eight miles an hour. It is the invention of Mr. Hawkins; and if the cylinder, which is only 7 inches in height, had been a foot high, it is said that the power would have been doubled. It is proposed to call this mode of navigation, "the Steam Boat Safety"—not being liable to bursting or scalding.  
**ST. DOMINGO.**  
According to a paragraph in the N. Y. Evening Post, the French government is stated, in letters from Havre of the 26th March, to have decreed, as a first step towards the acknowledgment of the independence of St. Domingo, that the products of that Island should be admitted to France on payment of the usual foreign duties; with the exception of imports by the old settlers of St. Domingo, which are to be admitted at the old duties, in French or other vessels.  
The Buffalo (N. Y.) Patriot of the 4th inst. mentions that an unusual number of emigrants had passed through that place this spring, principally for Michigan. Eight wagons, filled with families and furniture, passed through that place the week before last, bound to the west.

**CONSTANTINOPLE.**  
Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated at Constantinople, 13th Dec. 1823.  
"Constantinople, the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and its suburbs, contain at least a million of inhabitants of all nations and various religions. Its public edifices are probably more numerous than those of any other city in the world. For instance, it contains, besides the Palaces of the Sultan and the Grandees of the Empire, 14 Imperial Mosques, i. e. vast and splendid Temples for the worship of God, all of them richly endowed with ample revenues derived from the rents of real property long ago devoted to their support.  
For example, the revenue of the Grand Mosque of Saint Sophia is more than a million of piastres per annum, equal to \$123,000; that of the Mosque of Sultan Selim is 200,000 piastres;—that of Sultan Achmet 250,000; that of Sultan Bajazet 300,000; and none of the other Imperial Mosques have less than 80,000, 100,000 or 120,000 piastres per annum. As it is a principle of the Religion of those people that piety to God should always be accompanied with good works towards men, those Mosques have attached to them, first Colleges, called Medarses, devoted to teaching Theology and Jurisprudence, second, Imareths, or Hotels, where the students are nourished gratis. The Imareths of Constantinople feed every day more than 30,000 souls, and thirdly, Hospitals for the sick and insane, of which the most considerable are those attached to the Mosques of Sultan Sulyman, Sultan Bajazet, and Sultan Selim. In addition to these praise worthy proofs of Imperial liberality devoted to the public good, there are at Constantinople over 200 other Mosques and about 2050 schools, built and endowed by the great men of the Ottoman Empire. In these schools the children of the poor are instructed gratis, in reading, writing, grammar and the principles of their religion; and a certain number are fed daily. In addition to this, many of the Mosques have attached to them Public Libraries. There exists at present at Constantinople 36.  
**FORTUNE'S HOME,**  
Baltimore, May 18, 1824.  
19th Report of the drawing of the **GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND,**  
Ticket 8453, a prize of \$1000  
" 7132, " 100  
And 198 prizes of " 12  
Although the usual number of tickets were drawn this day, and every prize floating in the wheel, including the \$100,000, prizes to the amount of only \$3476 were drawn, leaving for distribution on the next and last drawing, prizes to the large amount of **181824 DOLLARS!!**  
Consisting of viz. 1 of \$10,000, 1 of 20,000, 2 of 10,000, 1 of 5000, 6 of 1000, 22 of 100, 26 of 50, 2277 of 12—Every one of these prizes must be drawn the next day, as it is the last day of drawing.  
It seldom happens that so much money as now remains in this brilliant lottery is at one time put in circulation.  
The Commissioners appointed by the State of Maryland, under whose superintendance the lottery is drawn, have fixed the 20th and  
**LAST DRAWING**  
To take place on Thursday, the 24th of next month (June) which, though at a longer time than was expected, will however afford adventurers more generally, especially those at a distance, the better opportunity of supplying themselves with chances for the last and best drawing. Tickets still at the old rate.  
Whole tickets \$20 00 Quarter \$5 00  
Half 10 00 Eighth 2 50  
To be had, warranted undrawn, at **CONINE'S**  
**OFFICE, (FORTUNE'S HOME)**  
Lottery and Exchange Office,  
No. 32, MARKET STREET, near the Market, Baltimore.  
Where cash will be paid for prizes as soon as drawn—the state of Maryland being security for the punctual payment of both whole tickets and shares in this lottery, sold at Conine's office.  
Orders from all parts of the Union directing either tickets or shares, covering the requisite amount in cash, or prizes in any responsible lottery, will be by being addressed to **W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.**  
Meet the same prompt attention as if personal application were made, and the fate of tickets given at any time that may be requested.  
"Those ordering tickets, can have "The Lottery Intelligencer," issued at Conine's office, containing the reports of draw ngs, &c. forwarded to them gratis, by signifying their wish to the Editor, May 20. 1173.  
**A CARD.**  
**LEWIS CARUST'S**  
Dancing School,  
Commenced on Monday the 17th inst. at the Ball Room.  
Hours of tuition for Young Ladies, from 4 until 7 o'clock. For Gentlemen from 7 until 9 o'clock.  
Private lessons will be given in the morning.  
L. C. will also commence his Dancing School over South River, on Friday the 21st inst. at Capt. David Sartar's.  
May 20. Sw.

**Maryland Gazette.**  
**ANNAPOLIS.**  
**THURSDAY, MAY 20.**  
In the preceding page will be a sketch of a trial which, lately placed in Pennsylvania, at which decided the question, whether a slave of Maryland has the right to set runaway slave in that state. The people of Maryland and Virginia decision in this case cannot fail to afford real gratification.  
**NEW ELECTION DISTRICTS.**  
We have been politely favoured with the following report of the commissioners appointed to divide the fourth and fifth election districts in Anne-Arundel county, and to an additional district. Believing it to be interesting to voters who will be affected by the changes in the report makes, we insert their information.  
Anne-Arundel County  
Merrill's Tavern, April 11th, 1824.  
By virtue and in pursuance of an act of assembly, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and which act was confirmed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty-three, authorising and appointing James H. Marriott, Francis Merritt, and George Andrews, fourth district, in the county above named, and Richard Ridgely, Thomas Bay and Henry Welling, of the fifth district, in said county, or a majority of them, to divide anew said fourth and fifth districts, or the fifth district whichever they shall deem will be most to the convenience of the electors in said districts—we the subscribers at the place and on the day said, and considering, that according to the spirit of the law aforesaid, we were authorized to appoint a person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Richard Ridgely, one of the sons appointed in the fifth district, we therefore appointed Grandissou Lett, of the fifth district, to fill the vacancy, who with the three subscribers hereto, have considered and determined as follows, believing it to be to the convenience of the voters in said districts, to wit: That there be three election districts laid out in the said county, and therefore determined that the division line between what will now be called the fourth and fifth districts shall begin, for dividing line of said districts, Baltimore and Washington Turnpike at the dividing line between Anne-Arundel county and Prince-George's county, and running with said road towards Baltimore to John B. Tavern, on the South East side of said road, thence northwardly with a straight line leaving the dwelling house of mount Farm, the property owned by Ward Dorsey, deceased, on the left side of said line to Patapsco River, in the dividing line between the counties aforesaid; and beginning for the fifth and sixth election districts, at the river which divides Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties, near to the Philadelphia Factory, and running with which crosses said river from factory with said road, running between the farms of Samuel O'Neil Thomas and the heirs of George Sey, deceased, until it intersects the road from Roxbury Mills to Porter's Tavern, with said road, comes nearly opposite the dwelling house of Charles Finour, the dwelling straight line to the Baltimore and Annapolis Turnpike road into the opposite to the dwelling house of Beale Manahan, thence with said mentioned road to a gate on said road which said gate stands also on the leading to the dwelling house of Carroll, of Carrollton, on Carroll's road, and is about three hundred below the turnpike gate, thence northwardly with a road leading by Anne Dorsey's to the old road running from Baltimore to Frederick Town, section the same near to Mr. Brown's, thence with said road westwardly until about opposite Sarah Brown's dwelling house, with a road running between said road and a certain William Hart's dwelling, to a place called Hambleton's Ford across the Patapsco river, said river being the dividing line between Anne-Arundel and Baltimore counties. We do further determine that the elections hereafter held for the fourth district at Dent's tavern, in said district; that elections hereafter shall be held in said district; that the election after for the sixth district, shall be at the tavern of Henry Wheelwright, in said district; and further, that the election of the lines first described shall be called the Fourth District, the election of the lines second described shall be called the Fifth District, and that the district west of the Sixth District. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day & year written.  
Thomas Burgess, (Seal)  
Henry Welling, (Seal)  
Geo. Andrews, (Seal)  
G. Catlett, (Seal)