r part to the house, beg leave to report further—
d to the state from lotteries, they are of the opsiderably increased, if the compelition in the marnished, or entirely destroyed. As to the precise
ersuaded that it is prodent to try the experiment,
eir estimate they have heretofore set down as that

privilege of drawing lotteries until a anticles of coriginal design. According to information reto withdraw their lottery from the market, and of ar ar concerns them, if the alater would appreto the purpose of forwarding and completing a it and honour upon the state. They therefore

TRUEMAN CROSS, CIL

nemory of Washington
a public landing and wharf at a place commonly

relative to the inspection of salted fish.

the advice and consent of the council, shall ap-ons of integrity, skilful in the Roodness, quality, tors may be taken from any county or counties in, per?" Determined in the negative.

ach of them pay to the treasurer of the western ach of them pay to the treasurer of the western shall be paid by them on the first day of June 1 this act." Determined in the negative. I the period between the 15th day of May and the 1 gives permission to land fish for inspection on

any other act" were inserted in the 5th section

e advice and consent of the conneil, shall and may ent inspector or inspectors of salt fish in such is said inspectors shall be governed by the same the same fees as are herein provided for the incontained shall be understood to compel any

sheries, if intended to be transported to any ad-

Resolved in the affirmative.

the representatives from Pennsylvania, in the Istelligencer of the 3d inst, in the subjoined address

ANOTHER CARD. George Kressen, of the House of Representives, tenders his respects to the Hanourable R. Clay." and informs him, that by reference to the Estor of the Columbian Observer, he may ascertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 25th ult, which, it seems, has afforded so much concern to "H. Chr. in the mean time, George Kremer holds himselfra dy to prove, to the sa isfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the en ent that they concern the course and conduct of "H Clay." Being a Representatives of the People, is will not fear to "cry aloud and spare not," what

heir rights and privileges are at stake. On the day succeeding the appearance of M. Kreemer's card. Mr. Clay introduced the subject to the notice of the House of Representatives in the ollowing speech, which, after some debate wun-

dered to be entered on the journal: The Speaker, (Mr. Clay,) rose from his place at requested the indulgence of the house for a few mments, whilst he asked its attention to a subject, t which he felt himself deeply concerned. A notein appeared this morning, in the National Intelligence, under the name, and with the authority, as he presumed, of a member of this house from Pennsylania, (Mr. Kremer,) which adopted, as his own. previous letter, published in another print, contin-ing serious and injurious imputations against his and which the author avowed his readiness to si-stantiate by proof. These charges implicated his conduct, in regard to the pending Presidential eletion; and the respectability of the station which is member holds, who thus openly prefers them. that of the people whom he represents, entitled the to grave attention. It might be, indeed, worth consideration, whether the character and dignity the house itself did not require a full investigation of them, and an impartial decision on their trainer, if they were true, if he were capable, & been ough, to betray the solemn trust which the Compa tution had confided to him; if, yielding to personal views and considerations, he could compromit t highest interests of his country, the House would scandalised by his continuing to occupy the chi with which he had been so long honoured in press ing at its deliberations, and he merited instance eus expulsion. Without, however, presuming to dicate what the House might conceive it ought to on account of its own purity and honour, he hope that he should be allowed respectfully to solicit, behalf of himself, an inquiry into the truth of the charges to which he referred. Standing in the religious to the Hause which he the the second for tions to the House, which both the member fra Pennsylvania and himself did, it appeared to that here was the proper place to institute the iso ry, in order that, if guilty, here the proper punishment might be applied, and, if innocent, that her his character and conduct may be vindicated. B pleased to direct an investigation to be made into truth of the charges. Emanating from the sort which they did, this was the only notice which could take of them. If the House should think !! per to raise a committee, he trusted that some of than the ordinary mode pursued by the practice of rules of the House would be adopted to appoint

After Mr. Forsyth had made his motion to ha

committee.

Mr. Clay's address entered on the journal .
Mr. Kremer, of P. rose, and said, if upon and yestigation being instituted, it should appear that had not sufficient reason to justify the statement had made, he trusted he should receive the man reprobation which had been suggested by the Speler. Let it fall where it might, Mr. K. said, he willing to meet the inquiry, and abide the re-Mr. K. moved that the "Card" of the honour Speaker, referred to in "Another Card," about be referred to the committee, and entered on journal of the house.

On Friday last the motion of Mr Forsyth, commit the communication of Mr. Clay to a mittee, was finally adopted, by year and say Year 125, nays 69. The committee was ordered counsit of save and say the counsit of save and say the counsit of save and say the counsit of save and says of save and save a consist of seven, and to be appointed by ballat

After several ballotings in the House of Representatives on Saturday, the following gentlemen was appointed the committee, Messra. P. Band Webster, M. Lane, Taylor, Forsyth, Sanajera Rankin.

Maryland Pazette.

ANNAPOLIS THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1825.

The bill "to abolish all such parts of the constitution as relate to the ap-pointment of a chancellor," and in ef-fect abolishing that office. was yesterday rejected in the Senate of this state by a large majority.

Arrived, on Tuesday, the sloop Rising Sun. Taylor, 10 days from Charleston, (S. C.)

Married, on Thursday evening the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Walkins. of this city, Mr. David Stewart, of Caleb, to Miss Elizabeth Ginn, both of Anne-Arundel county.

the Rev. Mr. Griffith, Mr. Thomas Landman, to Mrs. Susan Shephard, all of this city.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.

Sir, The following extracts from the de bate in the New York Convention, or a proposition to abolish the Court of Chancery, you will be pleased to publish in your paper.

Chancellor KEST was opposed to the abolition of the court of chancery, and vesting its powers in the supreme court. The court of chancery had been a distinct tribunal from the first settlement of the colony by the English, and it had become too deeply incorporated in our institutions and jurisprudence, to be now destroyed as an independent jurisdiction. without the utmost inconvenience and hazard. It was wisest and safest to have the systems of law and equity deposited in separate and distinct courts. The systems were essentially different in their character, and relations, and objects, and each of them required a distinct preparation and stit dy and qualifications. It would be dangerous, and contrary to the cautious policy of a free government, to accumulate all the powers of each system in one tribunal. We should run the hazard of having equity, intermixed with law, and law so in equity as to lose the certainty and distinct character of each.

* * * It was well observed the other day, that to innovate is not always to reform. The maxim was derived from the wisdom of Lord Bacon. And why should we break up the foundations of a court which has stood so long, and received such marks of public confidence? We ought to cherish the ancient and venerable institutions of the state. Those states which have not a separate court of chancery feel the want of one. The general lan-guage of the experienced and enlighten-

the judicial establishments of this state. Excuse me for the interest which I take in this subject. It is not personal I am soon to retire from public life, and the amendment would not affect the short remaining term of my office. Bu I wish well to our courts, and I have a still higher wish for the welfare of my native state. My prayer is, that length of days may be in her right hand, and

in her left hand riches and honour. Mr. N. WILLIAMS. As to the chanery, he would do nothing more than lay before the convention the very able and conclusive opinion of one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, (Srony) who was entirely disinterested, and who was admitted to rank among the first of the elegant and learned jurists of our country. Speaking of the subject of equity jurisdiction, he says-"There are cases when relief becomes necessary from accident, or the mistake of the parties, ases of complicated accounts, &c. ca ses of franclassuming myriads of vivid, or of darkened hues, as prolific in their blood as the motes floating in sunbeams cases of trust and confidence spreading through all the concerns of society, and striking their roots deep and firm through all the foundations of refined ife and domestic relations; cases where bills of discovery are indispensable to promote public justice; and lastly, cases where bills of injunction are the only solid security against irreparable mischiefs and losses. &c. &c. and in the times to come, they will probably give ample employment for all the learning and acufeness, and diligence, of the ablest chancellors, in states where

courts of chancery are established.".
"But it may be asked, why all these objects are not and may not be as fully accomplished by courts of law? To a certain extent they undoubtedly are ac-complished by these courts, for it would be strange, if courts, established for the dministration of justice, should wholinstitution. There are many cases in which the parties are without remedy at law," &c. "It might as well be asked, why may not courts of equity perform all the functions of a court of law? But the functions of a court of law? But the time answer is, that each is adapted to its dwn objects, and cannot accomplish the objects of the other, without breaking in upon all the settled analysis of the common law, and ed analogies of the common law, and shaking its oldest and most venerable foundations. He who is bold enough

of equits should be by a distinct court, having no connexion with, nor dependence upon any court of common law. There are many reasons which urge us There are many reasons which arge us to this conclusion. The systems of equity & law are totally distinct in their relations and objects. The practice or proceedings have little or nothing in common. The principles of decision are in most cases exceedingly different. A life devoted to either study, will not more than suffice to make an eminent judge. A life devoted to either, will be filled up with constant employment. ment. There is some" danger when both systems are administered by the same court, that the equity of a case will sometimes transfer itself to the law side of the court, or the law of a case narrow down the comprehensive liberality of equity. The mixture, when it takes place, is decidedly bad in fla-

vour and quality."
Mr. VAN-VECHTEN. The two great departments of law and equity are distinct, and should never be united. His hon'ble colleague, (Kent.) had yesterday stated, that when he was appointed chancellor, he was compelled to commence a new course of legal study. altho' he had held the office of chief justice. The gentleman from New York was in favour of abolishing the court of chancery, and of leaving the disposal and distribution of its powers to the legislature. To this course he was decidedly opposed. It was a dangerous and pernicious innovation breaking in upon the fundamental principles

of our judiciary. of our judiciary.

Mr. Van-Beuren spoke at some length of the advantages of a court of charcery. No judge of a court of law could feel himself at home in chancery suffer and he fully concurred in the opinion, that a new and long course of study was necessary to qualify even a judge for the office of chancellor. If there were defects in the system as now existing, let them be corrected, let us amend, not destroy.

Mr. EDWARDS said, that the gentlemen, in their various innovations, had not gone so far as to propose the abolition of the common law or the law of equity; they keep up the appearance of sustaining both, when in reality they are making an universal stride towards the accomplishment of a complete prostration of both. He had listened with a degree of assonishment to the attacks which had been made upon the court of chancery. It appeared that some gen-tlemen had come bere with a determi-nation that civil society should be re-duced to its original elements—that we should turn our backs upon all the wisdom of our ancestors, and conclude that there is nothing worthy of consi deration that does not originate in their own brain. The wise men of our state and nation have always reverenced this court as one of the proudest ornaments of our judiciary system.

It is proposed to unite all the powers of law and equity; and if so, it will be impossible to find julges capable of administering both. As our system now stands, it will require but the attention of one individual; but as it is proposed to be established, it must require that of five or six at least, whose whole attention ought to be directed to the discharge of other duries, which now they have to perform, and which will

be still left to them. Instead of its being an object for the profession to support this court, it is the contrary—its abolition will have a tendency to promote litigation, and set men by the ears, by which the lawyers will find a harvest. If we wish to secure the rights of liberty and property in our land, let us have fixed and permanent laws, and let them be administered by men who have a competent knowledge of them, and will administer them with wisdom and integrity.

Col. Young said, the gentlemen who had preceded him in debate, had placed the amendment in a wrong point of view. It had not been proposed to abolish the court of chancery; and if the question on the point was taken now, be should vote against it. The extent of the amendment was merely to leave the subject to the legislature, with the

privilege of retaining it or not.

Mr. Rufus Kino.—The amendment likewise emphatically provided, that the supreme court should have jurisdiction in all cases in law and equity." Not to say any thing respecting the u-nion of engly and common law powers in the same court, the effects of which had been shown by others, there would be great insecurity in confiding to the legislature the exercise of so broad a power over the judiciary, as was now proposed. Alterations so novel, and in his mind, so unnecessary, were never thought of by our constituents, and he could not suppose that they would be approved. If there was any thing settled in the formation of povernment, it was to be found in the constitutional separation of the departments. How was this to be done? By putting one branch under the control of another? Is a separate and independent judiciary to be formed and reformed by the legislature? He would repeat now, what he had before said, that there was no department so vitally important to the dearest interests of the community, as an honest, respect and independent judiciary. for such an undertaking, may applaud judiciary. (大) () () () () ()

We team from Washington, that instructions have been transmitted from
the Department of State to Christopher Hughes, eas, our Charge d'Affaire
at Stockholm, to proceed on a misside
to Gopenhagen.—Mr. Hughes negotiation with the Danish Government, will
ation with the Danish Government, will
are for its object. The arribant and
wife, and Anne Robinson, against
wife, and Anne Robinson, against have for its object, we understand a vife, and Anne Robinson, against claim for indemnity from that Government for property belonging to our citizens, captured and acquestered by the Danes, and in which the Insurance Of all the estate, right, title, interest, fices of Philadelphia, are largely in property, claim and domand at law and in equity, of the said Dry. Rich and Hubing ansand to one Trace of the said Dry. Rich and Hubing ansand to one Trace of the said Dry. Rich and Hubing ansand to one Trace of the said Dry.

A fire took place at St. Augustine. on the 22d ult. which consumed the Custom House, and five or six other houses to the Northward of it. The books of the Custom House were saved. The fire commenced about 9 o'clock at night, and continued burning until 3 o'clock next morning.

BORING FOR WATER.-The ew Brunswick (N J) Times states that Mr. Disbrow has succeeded in causing streams of water to flow from the surface in several different places, in that vicinity, by boring. "The depth to which he has to bore, to obtain these springs, varies pretty much, according to the relative elevation of the ground. from 150 feet in the lowest, to 225 feet on high ground. These successive results, seem to settle his theory, pretty conslusively, that on any land of pri mary formation, streams of water may be caused to flow from the surface, by boring to a sufficient depth. This land discovery of great importance; it will be very useful in times of drought, and in places and on farms where water is not easily obtained. Mineral Coal mines might also be found by this method of boring Newark Eagle.

IMPORTANT FACT.

We are warranted from the most un-questionable and best source, in saving that the statement, published in our paper of January 31, of having to tunnel Alleghany to the extent of four miles, in making the Potomac canal, iincorrect-and that the distance will very little more than exceed one mile.

The U. S. ship North Carolina is pronounced, by the best judges, to be a very superior ship of her class. She mounts 60 guns, and is pierced for 102. On the upper deck she measures 220 feet; from the flying gib boom to the ring-tail boom, the distance is 380 feet. From the upper extremnity of the main mast to the bottom of the keel, is 280 feet. Taking her altogether, she is a most magnificent and truly grand object, and will. is is hoped, add to the credit of her name and nation.

DATTUARY.

Departed this life, on Tuesday the 1st instaat Westminster Frederick county, in the 18th year of her age, Miss SUSAN BRUCE SCOTT. During several months of severe disease, she was sup-ported under her protracted sufferings by the special mercy of Heaven. Declaring her entire resignation to the will of God; never expressing a wish will of God; never expressing a wish to live, and appearing almost to long for the moment of her departure. Tho's sometimes depressed with a consciousness of sin, yet generally rejoicing in the blessed hope of acceptance, thro' the merits of her Redigemer; and was enabled to observe the timmediate approach of death with perfect composure, saving "Now I shall soon be with my I shall soon Saviour," took an affectionate leave of her parents and young brothers and sis-ters, exhorting them all to a life of holiness. A few minutes before she expired, she again embraced her mother, to whom she had ever shewn the most devoted affection, told her the was dying, then clasped her hands in the attitude of prayer, and gently drew her last breath.

New Novel.

TALES OF THE AMERICAN LANDLORD, Just received and for George Shaw. sale by Feb. 10

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtus of a writ of fleri facins issued out of Anne Arundel county court, to me directed, at the soit of Tilghman Mockbee, against the goods &chattels, lands & tenements, of Thos. Elliott, I have seized and taken in execution, one Gray Horse, one black do, two sorrel Horses, a Quantity of To bacco in Bulk, and hanging in the Houses, six head of Cattle, one Cart, and sundry Plantation Utensils. And I hereby give Notice, that on Friday the fourth day of March, at 12 o'clock A. M. at the residence of the said Thomas Billott, F shall sell the property so taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash. der for cash.
Robert Welch, of Ben, Shff.

A. County. -Beb. 10.

American:

A letter from Havanna, dated 13th and in equity, of the said Dr. Rich and Hopkins, any and to one. Tract or part of a tract or part of and called Lookwood's Adventure containing one hundred and fifty acres or land, more or less. Also, one other tract or part of a trac land more or less. Also, seven head of Horses, twenty head Sheep, twent hend Cattle; also sundry Negr a to wit: one negro girl named en one ditto woman named rienny, and one ditto man named he, one ditto boy named Cve, one do woman name ed Ann, & one do child named Lucy
And I hereby give notice,

That on Tuesday, the 8th day of March, at 12 chock, on the premises, I shall sell the said property, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder, for cash. Robt. Welch, of Ben. Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

NOTICE/

The commissioners of the tax for Anne Arundel county vill meet at the court house in the only of Annapolis on Monday the to recent instant, for the purpose of alivering to the several and respective assessors in said county, the instructions and for the purpose of administering to them the purpose a administering to them the oath prescribed by law.

order, R I Cowman, Clk. eh 10. MR.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the sub-criber hath taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Anthony Woodfield, late of Anne-A under county, deceased—All persons bying chims against said estate, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, and all those in any manner indebted, to make immediate payment to Mr. William II Woodfield with is solely authori-

zed to settle and estate. Eleanor Woodfield, Adm'x. Fey 10

Rickets & Shares in the University Lottery, May be be had at \$4 00.

For Sale by J. GREEN.

Valuable\ Negroes FOR SALE.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, he 24th day of February next, at the lare residence of Lloyd Warfield of said county deceahed ELEVEN NEGROES.

all males except three, among which is an excellent Wagoner, in the prime of life. The above Negroes will be sold on a credit of six months, the particles of six months approved securities, bearing interest from

the day of sale. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

Philemon Warfield, Admr's.

Lot Linthicum,

Barouche & Horses.

The subscriber offers for sale a hand some Barouche, and a pair of Gray Mares, with a complete set of Harness, part of the personal estate of the late Dr. William E. Pinkney. The Carri agrand Horses will be sold together or reparate, as may best suit purchasers. The bove property will be shewn to persons desirous of purchasing, and the f sale made known on applica-Somerville Pinkney. Feb 3

Mord's New Market, FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at private The subscriber will sell at private sale, a tract of land in Anne Arundel county situated on the Head of Severn River, called More's New Market." but hetter known by the name of Mrs. Urquhart's Tavern This tract of land combines singular advantages. The Baltimore and Annapolis Road passes through it. The House is vell known as an avecallent stand for a Tavern and as an excellent stand for a Tavern, and is with the other improvements in good repair. It is in fact a most desi rable situation either for a farm or Ta vern stand . To a good purchaser the terms of sale will be made satisfactory and accommodating by the subscriber. heing about four miles from the premiA Great Bargain.

ON Sale leader at this office.

By authority of the State of Mary-

land. University Lottery, RIPTH CLASS, NEW SERIES, P. CAMPIELD, Manager. \$10,000 Highest Prize.

SCHEME Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000 1 Prize of 5 000 is 5 000 1 Prize of 2,500 is 2,500 2,500 is 2,500 2,000 is l Prize of 2.000 Prize of 1.412 is Prizes of 1.000 is 5 000 5,000 44 Prizes of 100 is 4.400 68 Prizes of -60 is 4,400 528 Prizes of 4.224 4 is 22.704 5.676 Prizes of

13,241 Blanks. 19,600 Tickets, at \$3 40 is \$56,640

866,640

1,000

500

100

6 355 Prizes.

The tickets in this Lottery are formed by the ternary combination of 50 Numbers, from number 1 to 50 inclusive and to determine the fate of all the Tickets therein. 50 numbers, as above, will severally be put into a Wheel on the day of drawing, and Six of them will be drawn; and that Ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to the Capital

Prize of \$10,000 That saving on it the 4th, 5, and 6th, will be enti-tled to the Prize of 5,000 That having on it the 2d,

3d. and 4th, will be entitled to the Prize of 2.500 That having on it the 1st, 3d, and 5th, will be entitled to the Prize of 2,000

That having on it the 2d, 5th, and 6th, will be entitled to the Prize of 1,412 Those having on them the 1st. 2d. & 4th,-1st, 2d, and 5th let, 4th and 54th 2d, 3d, and 6th, and the 3d, 4th and 6th, will be each en-

titled to a Prize of Those having on them the 1st, 2d, and 6th - 1st, 3d, and 4th-let. 3d, and 6th-let, 4th, and 6th.-let, 5th, and 5th,-2d, 3d, & 5th,-2d, 4th, and 5th .- 2d. 4th. and 6th,-3d, 4th, and 5th,-

and 3d, 5th, and 6th, wileach be entitled to a lize of Thoso having on them, the 1st & 2d numbers drawn, will each be entitled to a

Prize of Those having on them, the 3d and 4th, and the 5th and 6th numbers drawn, will each be entitled to Prize of

il others having on them any Two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a Prize of And all others having on them One of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a Prize of

No Ticket which shall have drawn Prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior Prize.

A considerable portion of this Lottery is put up in Packages of 17 Tick-ets each of which is warranted to draw 524, less the 15 per cent. de-ducted by the State, with so many chances for the Capital Prizes.

The Drawing of this Lottery will positively take place in the city of Baltimore, in April next or sooner.

Prizes payable thirty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a

deduction of fifteen per cent
Tickets and Shares will be sold at
the Scheme price viz \$3 40 each until Saturday, the 5th of February inclusive, acthe Office of the Manager,
No. 180, Market street, Baltimore, for Cash current at the several banks in said city or at any of the banks in the city of the Philadelphia, or New York. Prize Tickets will be received from Prize Tickets will be received from Venders, at par, in payment After the 5th of February the price of Tickets will be advanced to \$4 each—Shares in proportion. Tickets and Shares in the above may be ordered from the Office of the Subscriber, No. 129, Chesnus areas, Philadelphia, as well as from Laltimore, and remittances for the same may be made to either of the Subscriber's offices, as may be made to overline to those who shall

er of the Subscriber's offices, as may be next convenient to those who shall send for Tickets in the above Lottery.

The Eash will be advanced for Prizes in the above, at any time alter the drawing, at 139. Broadway, New-York: 129. Channet errect, Philadelinhia, also, at No. 130, Market near Charles-street, Baltimers.

Toomas (post paid) anclosing the Cash, for one Ticket or more, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to if addressed for P. CANVIRLUI, Manager.

Baltimore, February, 1824.