

Legislature of this state, and on Saturday night after passing laws. Twelve of these laws acts divorcing married pe-

bill to abolish such parts of the constitution as give to the city of Annapolis the right of choosing two delegates to represent her in the General Assembly, was passed by the House of Delegates on Saturday night by a vote of 11 votes. It was sent to the Senate, by whom it was rejected, one of the members present being four of it.

tion of the Chancellor's Salary, notwithstanding the rejection by the Senate, of the bill passed by the House of Delegates, to reduce the salary of the Chancellor of this state, the latter determined on effecting the reduction, placed that officer on the "civil list," and fixed his salary at \$2,534. The consequence of this measure of the Senate was, a refusal by the Senate to pass the bill "for the payment of the list"—a determination, which, if not adhered to, would have certain officers in rather an unpleasant situation. The Senate, however, interchanging several messages with the house on the subject, passed a bill without the section regarding the Chancellor's salary. The Senate, therefore, steady to its purpose, passed an act to continue the acts of 1797, ch. 71 and 1798, ch. 400; thus leaving it as fixed by the act of 1792, ch. 26, which allows him \$4,000.

Chesapeake & Delaware Canal. The bill which a few weeks since passed the House of Representatives in the U. S. authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has like the other passed the Senate, and is now a law.

The National Intelligencer of Monday says, "Several members elect of the Senate have arrived in this city, preparatory to the special session of the Senate, which is to take place for legislative purposes, after the adjournment of the present congress."

For the Md. Gazette. THE ANNE ARUNDEL & CALVERT LINE.

Editor, From the manner in which the passage of the law establishing the divisional line between Anne-Arundel and Calvert, has been mentioned, the inference would properly be drawn, that the latter had obtained all, to which he set up a claim. On the contrary, he has been defeated as to nearly two thirds, and by far the most valuable part of it. Calvert claimed a line, beginning at a branch, entering into Potters Creek, near its mouth on Chesapeake Bay, about four miles north of Friendship, and thence directly across to Patuxent river. Instead thereof, the line, which has been given here by the late law, although opposed by the Anne-Arundel delegates, runs from the mouth of a creek on the south side of Holland's Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, through Samuel Oving's farm in a westerly direction, considerably to the south of Friendship, to a point in the old line, thence to Lynn's Creek, and so on to the Patuxent river, as it has heretofore been. This line to Calvert only a small piece of the lower end of Anne-Arundel, a majority of the inhabitants of which had petitioned this year to be put into Calvert. A majority of the people of this part being against remaining in Anne-Arundel, the efforts of our delegates were unsuccessful in keeping it, but they have completely succeeded in securing to the county, by a line which now to be fixed and bounded by law, and cannot be disturbed again, nearly two-thirds of the disputed territory, and by far the most valuable part of it. This piece is supposed to be only about 6,000 acres.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.

Be pleased to publish in your paper the year and days as given in the above week before last, when the final question was taken in that body, on the bill "to elect the Senate immediately by the people." I know the bill was rejected by the Senate, and should like to know how members voted on it.

[It is not in our power to comply with the request contained in the above, the year and days not having been taken on the final question. The year and days on a motion to strike out the first section, which was tantamount to a motion to reject the bill, stood thus—For striking out, Messrs. Bowie, Brownley, Chambers, Cleland, Kent, Orrell, Scott, and Tilghman. Against striking out, Messrs. Stewart, pres. Dickinson, Miller, and Blair.]

THE NEW CABINET.

A letter from a distinguished Member of Congress, to a gentleman in this country, states that Mr. Adams has determined on placing the following gentlemen in the new cabinet: Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, Mr. Barbour, of Va. Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Rush, Secretary of War, Mr. Southard, Secretary of Navy.

ACTS Passed at the late Session of the Legislature.

The following acts, which originated in the Senate, was passed by that body, and sent to the House of Delegates on the last evening of the session, when the latter passed it. It is necessary that it should be confirmed by an act of the next legislature before it can take effect. The yeas and nays were taken in the House on its passage, and stood, affirmative 25, negative 35. A few days before, a bill of a similar character failed in the House by a vote of 30 to 30.

THE JEWS.

An act for the relief of the Jews in Maryland. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every citizen of this state professing the Jewish religion, and who shall hereafter be appointed to any office or public trust under the state of Maryland, shall in addition to the oaths required to be taken by the constitution and the laws of the state, or of the United States, make and subscribe a declaration of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, in the stead of the declaration now required by the constitution and form of government of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, and every part of any law of this state, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as respects the sect of people aforesaid, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be repealed and annulled on the confirmation hereof.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations of the said constitution and form of government shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF Females for Debt abolished.

An act to abolish the imprisonment of Females for Debt. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful to imprison any Female for any debt contracted after the passage of this act, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the issuing of the writ of *ne exeat*, in any case where the same may be now lawfully issued.

ANNE ARUNDEL & CALVERT LINES.

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish the divisional lines between Anne-Arundel and Calvert Counties.

Whereas, doubts have arisen upon the construction of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1823, entitled, An Act to establish the divisional lines between Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, as to the beginning of the said divisional lines: And whereas, it was the intention of the general assembly to settle and determine the said divisional lines, in such manner as to prevent any future difficulty with regard to the same; therefore,

Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That the said divisional lines between Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, shall begin on the south side of Samuel Oving's house, at the mouth of a creek, called in the Act to which this is a supplement, Muddy Creek, or Red Lyon's Creek, which said Creek shall be taken and understood to mean the same Creek stated by the commissioners appointed by the act of the last session to ascertain the divisional lines between the said counties, in their report to the legislature at its present session, to be known by the name of South Creek, or Muddy Creek, and running by and with said Creek to the head thereof, thence directed by the act to which is a supplement.

Presentation of Medals.—In obedience to certain resolutions of congress, the President of the United States on Saturday last presented Gold Medals, voted them for their gallantry during the late war with Great-Britain, to the following named officers: Major-General Brown, Major-General Scott, Major-General Maco, Major-General Harrison, Major-General Gaines, (through Mr. Houston), Major-General F. B. Porter, (through Mr. Marvin), Brig. General Miller, (through Mr. Webster).

From the Lancaster Gazette. BORING FOR WATER.

The theory of our correspondent in the following essay, to think, opposed by the fact, that salt springs are found at an elevation of several hundred feet above the level of the ocean. The springs upon Conemaugh, (which is some hundred feet higher than Wheeling,) are struck in boring, at a depth of about 300 feet from the surface of the earth; and it is generally believed that the water is forced up, not in consequence of the pressure of the atmosphere upon the ocean, but by the fixed air, or gas which is highly inflammable, generated in the interior reservoirs or springs of salt water. These springs are discovered in the beds of rivers west of the Allegany, by the appearance of air bubbles rising rapidly thro' the water in a particular place, which is the gas or fixed air forcing its way to the surface. The same phenomenon is observed at the numerous licks, in Cambria, Blairfield, Jefferson, Westmoreland, &c. and the presence of salt is fully proved by the resort of deer, elk, and horned cattle to these licks. It generally happens, that in boring springs of fresh water are passed thro' before the augur reaches the salt spring, in which case the water flows out at the augur hole forced upward by the gas; and when the salt spring is reached, it is necessary to introduce a copper tube, the whole length of the perforation, which is completely luted on the outside at the surface, to prevent the escape of the gas and water, by which the flow from the tube would be lessened, as well as to prevent the mixture of the fresh water with the salt.

From recent experiments we have every reason to believe, that a gas or fixed air, is generated in fresh as well as in salt water, at a certain depth below the earth's surface, but whether it will hold good in all places we conceive to be rather doubtful.

From the following facts which occurred in the city of Lancaster, we have reason to think an attempt to obtain pure fresh water by boring would meet with success. A well was cut in the solid rock, on the high ground in North Queen-street, on the property of Mr. Lechler, some years since, to the depth of about 16 feet, when not finding water, the workmen commenced boring in the bottom, perpendicularly, with a common churn augur, and after proceeding a few feet, the water rushed up through the augur hole and filled the well to within eight feet of the surface, from which time it has preserved that height. Another well, belonging to Mr. William Ham-bright, has been supplied with water in the same manner, and so instantaneous and powerful was the rush of the water, that the workmen lost the augur, and made their escape with all speed. In this case the water rose nearly to the surface, & shortly after sunk, preserving a depth of 9 feet in the well. All attempts to reduce the water in this well have proved unavailing, unless the augur hole is first plugged. There are some other cases of a similar nature well known to the inhabitants. These facts lead us to believe, that a constant and plentiful supply of water might be obtained in our city, by boring through the limestone rock to a sufficient depth, which would flow to any required height through tubes inserted for that purpose—that it is probable were a tube inserted, perfectly tight in the augur hole in the well belonging to Mr. Ham-bright, the water would flow in a constant stream at any required height. The experiment is certainly worth trying, and should it succeed, the inhabitants of our city might obtain an abundant supply of pure water at a very trifling expense.

WATER.

We would call the serious attention of our citizens, immediately to adopt some mode of supplying the city with pure and wholesome water. The writer of this would beg leave to suggest a plan which, in his opinion, cannot fail of affording to the city an ample supply. If successful, it will be one of the most useful discoveries of the age. It is a well known fact that in the Western country, where an attempt has been made to obtain salt water by boring, in no case has it failed. At first many were deterred, supposing that whoever succeeded was the fortunate possessor of lands under which was a bed of salt, confined solely to that spot. Others induced by the profits, commenced, and now through the West every individual can obtain salt water by boring to a certain depth.

The depth bored about Wheeling is about 800 feet—by a reference to Varley's Map the level from the Atlantic and Pacific can be seen, which makes Wheeling about 800 feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean, if theory is correct we can ascertain the depth we would have to bore to obtain pure water. It is a fact that in limestone and slate lands, Plaster of Paris and Salt do not exist, so that we need not fear of obtaining salt water. An English gentleman visited our Western

country, amazed at the discovery, on his return to England, commenced boring on his estate; after descending about 80 feet, the depth of the ocean, he succeeded. Now every one is availing themselves of the discovery. Handsome fountains are every where seen: Success has attended the gentlemen who commenced in New Jersey. It may appear chimerical, but I feel confident that before 15 years every farm in Lancaster county, will be supplied with artificial fountains.

I would suggest that an attempt be made on the highlands west of Lancaster; that two ingenious mechanics be sent to the Western country, to ascertain the mode of boring, and employ men there accustomed to boring to undertake the sinking of our fountain. We see our large springs in the driest seasons, gushing forth the same quantity of water as in wet seasons, consequently not dependent upon rains. Accident has formed communications to the immense caverns of water forced through the bowels of the earth by the pressure of the atmosphere on the oceans, there the water ascends and forms a natural spring; by boring we make an artificial communication. These reflections I hope will cause the theory to be tested. C. C.

HAYTI.

From the Carlisle Herald. Extract of a letter from Peter Butler, a coloured man, who left this place last fall for Hayti, to a friend of his, of date the 8th of January, 1825. Sir—I had a very good passage to this place, but have been sick since I landed, though I am getting well. I will send you some of the fruits that grow in such abundance on this island. Every man here is alike. All appears to be equality. I have been in the presence of the Governor and his principal Officers; and find none more proud than myself. There is a great many emigrants here and I believe they are all satisfied. As far as I can learn this is a good country; and if any of you want to come to it now is your time. You had better bring every thing along that you may require for your own use such as house furniture, beds, and bedding; and you had better lay out your money for washing tubs, and Tools of every kind that you may want to use. Remember me to all the coloured people; but

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.

Letters from that part of North Carolina, in the vicinity of which gold has been found, state, that there has been a considerable quantity of gold found since November last, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Some where near the source of Long Creek, a mine has been discovered on the land of Mr. Barringer, who is thought to be enriched by it. Some say he has found, already, half a barrel of gold, while some limit the quantity to half a bushel. It is said to have been found on the side of a hill, between two strata of slatestone, and to consist of a mixture of gold dust and sand. It was supposed that Mr. B. had already collected gold to the value of fifteen thousand dollars. Another letter states, that in Cabarrus county, a week or two ago, a single lump of gold was found weighing 27 pounds! Our informant himself saw, a few months ago, one lump of more than four, and another of more than three pounds weight, that had been found.

PATENT.

The Boston Medical Intelligencer, in noticing William's patent lancet, has the following humorous hit at the patent character of our countrymen:

Patent trusses, patent teeth instruments, patent pills, and patent lancets, are in our opinion, all of a piece:—and when medical men countenance and even patronize such useless efforts of human ingenuity, they encourage artizans, who might be better employed, to labour entirely in vain. What is there in this country that does not go by patent? We were lately acquainted with a gentleman who wore a patent hat, bought patent boots with cork soles, and daily besmeared his face with Conway's patent corn plaster; not satisfied with this, he crawled into a patent doekskin shirt, and kept up his small clothes with patent suspenders; kept his chopped hands warm by patent spring glove gloves, and finally falling sick of a fever, took forty dollars worth of physic from a patent doctor, and after languishing a while on one of Jencks' patent elevating bedsteads, he died; as all patent things generally do—prematurely, was placed in a patent cedar wood coffin, borne on a patent swing hearse, to a patent air tight tomb, where he now lies—a striking emblem of the numerous inventions which claim the protection of our American patent laws.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The Georgetown Metropolitan of Tuesday last, says—This distinguished and excellent man has lately had continued leave. For the last few days his house has been literally thronged with visitants, citizens and others, who came to pay their respects and take leave of him. His consistent and virtuous conduct throughout, political and moral, has challenged the admiration even of his enemies. Mr. C. is about to exchange, in a few days the toll of office for the sweets of retirement and private life; and he will take with him as large a portion of the good feeling of the community, as any other of our worthy patriots have ever received.

Field-mice were so numerous at Morrern, (Scotland) in the year 1809-10, that at one farm which supported 2000 sheep, they destroyed sufficient for the support of 300 additional sheep. They nearly destroyed a large barn, by eating up its joints, supporters and planks, and were so mischievous, that old women, armed with cats, were stationed at different points, in huts, throughout the plantations.

WANTED, FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS, A Coloured Boy, about 12 or 14 years of age. Apply at the Gazette Office. March 3 3w.

Fresh Clover Seed, and N. E. Early Planting Potatoes, for sale at a small price by ADAM & J. MILLER. March 3, 1825. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Thursday the 17th March next, if fair if not the next fair day thereafter, all the personal estate of Francis Osbourn late of said county, deceased, consisting of nineteen

Valuable Negroes,

men, women and children, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, eight or ten hogsheads of tobacco, a quantity of corn, and rye, and from 800 to 1000 weight of bacon. The terms of sale are, six months credit for all purchases over twenty dollars, on the purchaser giving bond with security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale; for all purchases under twenty dollars the cash to be paid on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. John Osbourn, Adm'r. Feb. 2 3w.

A Watch Lost.

Supposed to have been taken out of the Privy at Mr Joseph Evan's, about two weeks since, a double cased Silver Watch, with a large gold Seal and small key, suspended from the Watch by a black ribbon. Any person finding said Watch, Seal, &c. or being in possession of them, shall receive a liberal reward for delivering them to the subscriber. Lemuel E. Duvall. Feb. 24. 2 3w.

Valuable Negroes FOR SALE.

By order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 21th day of February next, at the late residence of Lloyd Warfield of said county deceased

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 purchaser giving bond, with two approved securities, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock. Philemon Warfield, Adm'r. Lot Linthicum, 5

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, to me directed, at the suit of Tilghman Mockbee, against the goods & chattels, lands & tenements, of Thos. Elliott, I have seized and taken in execution, one Gray Horse, one black dog two sorrel Horses. Quantity of Tobacco 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 Thos. Elliott, I shall sell the property so taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash. Robert Welch, of Ben. Shif. Feb. 6. A. A. County.

H. LITTELL.

No. 88, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Has in Press, AN INTRODUCTION to the CRITICAL STUDY AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

BY THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, M. A.

It will be printed from the London edition of 1823, in four very large octavo volumes, it will contain numerous maps and fac similes of biblical manuscripts, and in short every thing that is contained in that edition, and will be very neatly printed on good paper. The first London edition of this work was published in 1818, the second in 1821, the third in 1822, the fourth in 1823. So great a sale of so large a work on such a subject, is the best evidence that can be offered of its value. There has yet been no American edition.

Vol. I. contains a Critical Inquiry into the Genuineness, Authenticity, Uncorrupted Preservation, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

Vol. II. In two parts, treats, first on Sacred Criticism; including an Historical and Critical Account of the Original Languages of Scripture, and of the Cognate or kindred Dialects; an Account (with numerous Fac Similes) of the principal manuscripts of the Old and New-Testaments, &c. &c. In this part of the work, the History of the Authorized English Version of the Bible is particularly considered. The various Readings, the Quotations from the Old Testament in the New, the Poetry of the Hebrews and Harmonies of the Scriptures, form a portion of this part.

Second Part.—Of the Interpretation of the Scriptures. Subsidiary Means for ascertaining the Sense of Scripture, viz. Analogy of Languages, Analogy of Scripture; Scholia and Glossaries; Subject-matter, Context, Scope, Historical Circumstances, and Christian Writers.

These discussions are followed by the application of the preceding principles—to the Historical Interpretation of the Sacred Writings; the Interpretation of the Figurative Language of Scripture; the Spiritual Interpretation of the Scriptures; the Interpretation of Prophecy; of Types, of the Doctrinal and Moral Parts of Scripture, in contained; and the Inferential and Practical Reading of the Sacred Writings.

Vol. III. contains an Outline of the Historical and Physical Geography of the Holy Land. The Political and Military Affairs of the Jewish and other Nations incidently mentioned in the Scriptures. Sacred Antiquities, or the Private Life, Manners, Customs Amusements, &c. of the Jews and other nations incidently mentioned in the Scriptures.

Vol. IV. is appropriated to the Analysis of Scripture. Price \$12. After publication the Price will be sixteen dollars. January 1825.

Subscriptions received for the above work at the Office of the Maryland Gazette



THE ST. ANNE BOAT MARYLAND

Commenced her regular route on Wednesday last the 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major Isaac M-Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle-Haven: And on Thursday 3d day of March, will leave Easton by way of Castle-Haven, the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Saturdays and Thursdays, at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam-boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning. The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queen's-Town and Chester-Town, on Monday 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester-Town every Tuesday, at the same hour, for Queen's-Town and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places, except Queen's-Town. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

Captain Levin Jones, at Castle-Haven, will keep horses and carriages, for the conveyance of passenger to and from Cambridge. Passengers to pay their own stage fare. FARE REDUCED. Passage from Easton or Castle Haven to Baltimore Three Dollars. Ditto, to Annapolis \$2 50. From Annapolis to Baltimore \$1 50. Dinner 50 cents.