

MARYLAND University Lottery, for the Benefit of the Medical College of Baltimore.

BOARD OF MANAGERS: B. Davidge, Elisha De Bots, Mel Potter, Maxwell McDowell, ...

SCHEME: Prize of \$10,000 is 10,000 Dollars, Prize of 6,000 is 6,000 Dollars, ...

79,170 Dollars, 360 Prizes, 360 Tickets, 79,170 Dollars, ...

This is a lottery formed by the tery combination and permutation of numbers. To determine the prizes...

Tickets and shares may be had at the Manager's Office 175, Market Street.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Maryland, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, will be received in payment.

Orders enclosing the cash or prizes as above, free of postage for tickets and shares, will receive prompt attention.

YATES & MINTYRE, Baltimore.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber has obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Francis Osbourn, late of said county, deceased.

RAGS. Clean Linen and Cotton Rags, will be purchased at the Store of the subscriber.

MARYLAND AND STATE REGISTER.



[VOL. LXXX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1825. No. 10.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

E. LITTELL, No. 85, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, Has in Press, AN INTRODUCTION to the CRITICAL STUDY AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

It will be printed from the London edition of 1825. 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.

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

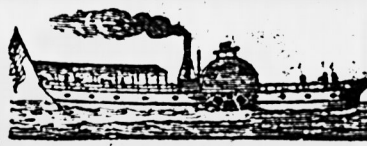
Vol. II. in two parts, treats, first on Sacred Criticism; including an Historical and Critical Account of the Original Languages of Scripture, and of the Cognate or kindred Dialects; and an Account (with numerous Fac Similes) of the principal manuscripts of the Old and New Testaments, &c.

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 incidentally mentioned in the Scriptures. Sacred Antiquities of the Jews. The Domestic Antiquities, or the Private Life, Manners, Customs, Amusements, &c. of the Jews and other nations incidentally mentioned in the Scriptures.

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

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

A Watch Lost. Supposed to have been taken out of the Pury at Mr. Joseph Elmer's, about two weeks since, a double faced Silver Watch, with a large gold Seal and a small key, suspended from the Watch by a black ribbon.



THE STEAM-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 McKim'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 Sundays 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, to 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.

Captain Levin Jones, at Castle-Haven, will keep horses and carriages, for the conveyance of passengers 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.

Public Sale. By virtue of an order from the orphan 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 hogheads 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, Admr. Feb. 21. 3w.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anno Arundel county court, to me directed, by 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 do two sorrel Horses, a 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 taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash. Robert Welch, of Ben. Shff. A. A. County. Feb. 10.

From a London paper. A merchant, originally from Liverpool, having acquired a large fortune in one of our West India Islands, concluded that he could not be happy in the enjoyment of it, unless he shared it with a woman of merit; and, knowing none to his fancy, he wrote to a worthy correspondent of his in Liverpool, to procure a "helpmate for him." He was not acquainted with any style except that used in business; therefore, treating of affairs of love, as of matters of merchandise, after giving his friend several commissions, and reserving this for the last, he went on thus—"Item—Seeing that I have taken a resolution to marry, and that I do not find a suitable match for me here, do not fail to send per next ship bound hither, a young woman of the qualifications and form following:—as for portion I demand none: let her be of an honest family, between twenty and twenty five years of age, of a middle stature, and well proportioned, her face agreeable, her temper mild, her character blameless, her health good, and her constitution strong enough to bear the changes of climate, that there may be no occasion to look out for a second through loss of the first soon after she comes to land—which must be provided against as much as possible, considering the great distance and the dangers of the sea. If she arrives here conditioned as above said, with the present letter endorsed by you, or at least a true copy thereof, that there may be no mistake or imposition, I hereby oblige and engage myself to satisfy the said letter by marrying the bearer at fifteen days sight. In witness whereof, I subscribe, &c." The correspondent read over and over this odd article, which put the future spouse on the same footing with the bale of goods he was to send to his friend, and after admiring the prudent exactness of the West Indian, (whose integrity he well knew) and his laconic style in enumerating the qualifications which he insisted on, he endeavoured to serve him to his mind, and after many inquiries, he judged he had found a lady fit for his purpose—of reputable family, but slender fortune; of good temper, and polite education, well shaped, and more than commonly beautiful. He made the proposal to her, and the young woman, whose dependence was chiefly upon a cross old aunt, with whom she lived in a state of perpetual uneasiness, accepted it. A ship, bound for the Island, was then fitted out at Liverpool; the young woman, together with the bale of goods, was put on board; being well provided with necessaries, and particularly with a certificate in due form, and endorsed by the correspondent, she was included in the invoice, the last article of which ran thus—"Item—A young gentlewoman of twenty four years of age, quality, shape, and condition, as per order, as appears from the certificates and affidavits she has to produce."

The writings which were thought necessary for so exact a man as her future husband, were an extract from the parish register; a certificate of her character, attested by the clergyman; an attestation by her neighbours, setting forth that she had patiently lived for three years with an old aunt, who was intolerably peevish, and had not, during all that time, given the said aunt the least occasion of complaint; and lastly, the goodness of her constitution was attested by four physicians. Before the gentleman's departure, the correspondent sent letters of advice by other ships to his friend, informing him that per such a ship he should send a young woman of such an age, character, condition, &c.—

In a word, such as he himself had requested to be sent. The letters of advice, the bales, and the young woman, got safe to port, & the West Indian, who was one of the foremost on the pier at the lady's landing, was charmed to see so handsome and interesting a female, more especially when she, approaching him in the most graceful and modest manner said, "Sir, I have a bill of exchange upon you, I beg you will be pleased to honour it." At the same time she delivered his correspondent's letter, on reading which he exclaimed, "Ah! Madam, I never yet suffered my bills to be protested, and I assure you this shall not be the first. I shall reckon myself the most fortunate of men, if you allow me to discharge it." "Yes, Sir," she replied, "and the more willingly, since I am apprised of your character: we had several persons of honour on board, who knew you very well, and who gave you so exalted a character, that I feel the most perfect esteem for you." This interview was in a few days followed by the nuptials, which were very magnificent, and the new married couple were well satisfied with their happy union, negotiated by a bill of exchange.—Mank's Adv.

LIFE OF JOHN OVERS AND HIS DAUGHTER. Before there was any bridge over the Thames at London, in England, the conveyance was by a ferry, which used to carry passengers and goods from Southwark to the city by boats. This ferry was rented of the corporation by John Overs, who enjoyed it for many years. Though Overs kept several servants, he was of so covetous a disposition that, to save expenses, he would not, even in his old age abate any thing of his usual labour. From the time his wealth began to increase, he placed his money at interest, by which, in time, it accumulated so much that his fortune was almost equal to the first noblemen in the land. This Charon had one only daughter, named Mary. She was pious and beautiful, and he took care, notwithstanding his penurious nature, to have her liberally educated; but when she arrived at womanhood, he would not suffer any man to approach her. A young gentleman, however, took the opportunity, when the old fellow was picking up his penny fares to get introduced to her company. The first interview pleased well; the second better; and the third concluded the match.—While these proceedings were going on, the silly rich ferryman, not dreaming but that all things were as secure by land as they were by water, continued his former course. He was of so negligently a disposition that, to save the cost of a fire, he roasted, or at least heated, a black pudding in his bosom while rowing over the water, of which he eat a part, and gave the remainder to his servants, as their dinner. Puddings were then a penny; and whenever he gave them their allowance he used to say, "there you hungry dogs, you will undo me with eating!" He would scarce afford a poor neighbour the lighting of a candle, lest they should in some part impoverish him, by taking some of the light. He was also known to go in the night and scrape upon the dunghill, and if he could find any bones, he would bring them home in his cap, and have them stewed for pottage; and, instead of oatmeal, he would buy the siftings of coarse flour, and with this make the poor servants their broth. He bought his bread at the market, not caring how mouldy or stale it was; and when he brought it home, he cut it into slices, and laid it in the sun, that it might be

the harder to be eaten. Meat he would not buy, unless it were tainted, and therefore would go further in the family; and when his dog refused it, he said he was a dainty cur, better fed than taught, and then eat it himself. He required no cats, for all the rats and mice voluntarily left his house, as there were no crumbs left by his servants to feed them. It is said that, to save one day's expenses, he first counterfeited himself sick, and the next day to die, and his body to be laid out; apprehending that, whilst his body was above ground, his servants would not be so unnatural as to take any food till they had seen him in the earth, purposing to recover the next morning after the charge was saved; and with this he acquitted his daughter, who, against her will, consented to satisfy his humour. He was laid out for dead, and wrapped in a sheet (for he would not be at the expense of a coffin) in his chamber, one candle was set burning at his head and another was set burning at his feet; which was the custom of the time. His apprentices hearing of the glad tidings, hoping to be rid of their penurious servitude, came to see the joyful spectacle, and supposing him really dead, began to dance and skip about the corpse. One run into the kitchen, and, breaking open the cupboard, brought out the brown loaf; another fetched the cheese; and a third drew a flaggon of beer, and began filling their empty bellies, rejoicing in the expectation of future comfort, and of being freed from the hard usage they had endured. The old man lay quaking to see this waste, and thinking he should be undone, he could endure it no longer, but stirring and struggling in his sheet like a ghost, and taking a candle in each hand, was about to rout them for their boldness, when one of them, thinking it was the devil in his likeness, in amazement caught hold of the butt end of a broken oar, and at one blow beat out his brains. Thus he who thought only to counterfeit death, occasioned his own death in earnest; and the law acquitted the apprentice of the act, as the miser was the occasion of it. N. Lane, the daughter's lover, hearing of her father's death, made all haste to join her; but alas! in riding quick, his horse unfortunately threw him, just at his entrance into London, and broke his neck. This, and her father's death, had such an effect on her spirits, as to deprive her of reason. The father, who for his usury, extortion, and the sordidness of his life, had been excommunicated, was not allowed christian burial; but the daughter, for money, prevailed on the friars of Bermouley Abbey, in the absence of the Abbot, to get him buried. When the abbot came home, and saw a new grave, he inquired who had been buried there; on being informed, he caused the body to be taken up, and laid on his own ass's back (for it was the custom of the times for the heads of the religious houses to ride upon asses); then making a short prayer, he turned the beast with his burden out of the abbey gates, desiring of God that he might carry him to some place where he best deserved to be buried. The ass went with a solemn pace, unguided by any, through Kent Street, till he came to St. Thomas-a-watering, which was then the common execution place, and then shook him off, just under the gallows; where a grave was instantly made, and without any ceremony, the body was tumbled in and covered with earth. These disasters coming so quick, and being troubled with a number of new suitors, the daughter retired into a