156 prizes of 24 is 3,744 Dolls 12 is 3,744 Dolls 312 prizes of 468 prizes of 7800 prizes of

8.7e0 Prizes. 79,170 Dolls 5,600 Blanks

8 is 3.744 Dolls

4 is 31,200 Dolls

79,170 Dolls 24.300 Tickets. No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual daduction of fificen per cent.

Whole Ticke's 31 Halves Quarters

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the thiny numbers of the lottery, which must of necessity draw at least \$13,60 net, with so many chances for capitals,-or shares of packs. ges, may be had at the same rate.

Those who prefer paying only the difference between the price of the package and what the package must of necessity draw, can obtain a certificate of Whole Tickets for £2640 Half Tickets for 1320

Quarters for Day of MAY To be drawn the

This is a lottery formed by the ter-

nary combination and permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will he public-ly placed into a wheel on the day of the drawing, & four of them be drawn out. And that ticket having on it the 1st. 2nd and 3rd drawn numbers in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$10,000-And those five other tickets which shall have on them the same numbers in the foliowing orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:—the 1st, 3rd and 2nd, to \$6000—2nd, 1st and 2rd, to \$1000—2nd, 3rd

and 1st, to \$3000-3rd, 1st and 2nd, to \$2000-3rd, 2nd and 1st, to \$1539. -Those six other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn num-bers and those three the fst, 2nd and 4th, in one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1000-Those six other tickets which shall have on them 3 of the drawn numbers & those three, the 1st, 3d, and 4th, in someone of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500-Those six other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers and those three the 2d, 3d, 4th, in some one of their orders will each be entitled to a prize

of \$200-Those 156 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn numbers and those two, the 3d, and 41h, will each be entitled to a prize of 824. Those 312 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn numbers and those two, the 2d, and 3d, or and 4th will call the state of the drawn numbers. 2d, and 4th, will each be entitled toa prize of \$12—All others being 468, having on them two of the draws numbers will be entitled to a prize of 88-And all those 7800 tickets having on them but one of the drawn number

bers will each be entitled to a prize of \$4. Tickets and shares may be had at the Manager's Office 175, Market

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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—if at pessed to

LES & MINTYRE,

Baltimore.

Baltimore.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscribencies obtained from the orphans coul of Asine-Armadel county; letter of administration on the personal state of Francis Obbourn, late of faid county, deceased All persons having claims against said cetate, are requested to present them estate, and requested so present them properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payments bb. 24. Julia Osbohran admir.

RAGS. Clean Linen and Cotton Rage, vill be purchased at the Store of the subscriber. G, BHAW.

MARYLANI



GAZETTE,

AND STATE REGISTER.

IVOL. LXXX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1825.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per annu m.

BALTIMORE PRICES. Corrected Weekly.

White Wheat, 95 cents-Red do

90 cents — Oats, 20 a 21 cents — Susquehanna Flour \$4 62 \frac{1}{2} — Western country do. 85-Bacon & Hams, 7 a 11 cts.-Feathers live, per lb. 33 cts -Flax Seed, rough, per bushel, 90 cts.-Hides, dried, 12 a 18 cts-Hogs Lard, 9 cts.—Lime per bushel, 23 a 25 cts.—Meal, corn, kiln dried, per bbl. 82 25 a 2 37½—Pork, mess, 814— Do prime, 810 50.—Corn 32 a 33 cts 811-

It is impossible to give any just idea of the state of the tobacco market. As yet not a hogshead of the ket. As yet not a mought in. new crop has been brought in. Ain. Parmer.

No. 88, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, Has in Press. ANINTRODUCTION

to the CRITICAL STUDY AND KNOW-LEDGE OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

BY THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, M. A.

It will be printed from the London edition of 1823, in four very large oc tavo 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 arge a work on such a subject, is the est evidence that can be offered of its value. There has yet been no American edition.

Vol. I contains a Critical Inquiry into the Genuin Less, Authenticity, Uncorrupted Preservation, and inspiration of the Holy Scruttures.

Vol. II. In two parts, treats, first on Sured Criticism, irolations, Wiston.

Sicred Criticism; including an Histo rical and Critical Account of the Original Languages of Scripture, and of the Cognate or kindred Dialecte; 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 Authorised English Version of the Bible is particularly considered The various Readings, the Quotations from the Old Cestament in the New, the Poetry of tion of this part.

tion 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. Scripture; Scholia and Glossaries; Subject-matter, Context, Scope, Historical Circumstances, and Christian Writers.

These discussions are followed by he application of the preceding prin f the Sacred Writings; the Interpre-Scripture; the Spiritual Interpretation of the Scriptures; the Interpretation Prophecy; of Types, of the Doctrial and Moral Parts of Scripture, of he Promises and Threatenings theren contained; and the Inferential and Practical Reading of the Sacred Writ-

Vol. III. contains an Outline of the Historical and Physical Geography of the Holy Land. The Political and Military Affairs of the Jewish and o er Nations incidently mentioned in he Scriptures Sacred Antiquities of he Jews. The Domestic Antiquities, the Private Life, Manners, Cusns. Amusements, &co of the Jews and other nations incidently mention ed in the Scriptures.

Vol. IV. is appropriated to the Aallysis of Scripture. the Price will be sixteen dollars.

January 1825. Subscriptions received for the we work at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

At the close of the late session, we were requested by several members of the le gislature to publish, as soon as convenient, the following proceedings on the the tollowing proceedings on the subject of

REDUCING THE SALARY OF THE CHANCELLOR.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, Feb. 25, 1825. On the second reading of the bill to pay he civil list and other expenses of civil go vernment, on motion by Mr. Milliard the question was put on filling up the blank for the auditor with \$700? Resolved in the ar-

. Millard moved to fill up the blank for the clerk of the council with \$1500 Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Carroll moved to add the following frer the 1st section: And be it enacted That an annual salary of three thousand four hundred dollars he and the same is hereby secured to the chancellor of Mary land, during the continuance of his com mission, and the treasurer of the western shore be and heis hereby directed, to pay annually in quarterly payments. On amo-tion made by Mr. Barnes to strike out \$3,100, Mr. Carroll withdrew his amend-

Mr. M. Mahon renewed it, and moved to strike out \$3,400, to insert \$2,534? Resolv-

ed in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Worthington, the words the and the same is hereby secured to the chancellor of Maryland, during the continuance of his commission," were stricken out. The amendment was then

Mr Speed moved to fill up the blank for the examiner with \$700? Determined in the negative Mr. Gantt moved \$050? Determined in the negative. The blank was then filled up with \$600, the bill passed, and sent to the senate

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to pay the civil list endorsed swill not pass.

Saturday, Feb. 26, 1825.

The bill to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the

The bill to make permanent and conti-

nue certain acts of assembly therein men-tioned, was read the second time.

On motion by Mr. Carroll, the question was put, That the following be added to the bill.

"A supplement to the act, entitled. An act for establishing and securing the salary of the chancellor, passed November ession 1798, chapter 86, be and the same is hereby enacted during the continuance of the chancellor's commission?" Determined in the negative.

The bill was then passed and sent to the

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government, endorsed, "will not pass," the resolution relative to the chan cellor's salary, endorsed dissented from; and the following message:

BY THE SENATE, Feb 26, 1825.

BY THE SENALE, ren zo, 1020.
Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.
The senate have again rejected the bill, entitled, An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government, and as the resolution retained to the Chancelor's mary. We dissented from this bill yesterday heaves the valury provided for the Chancelor was an our opinion, insufficient, and because we considered it in the time of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. because the whirt provided for the Chancel or was an our opinion, insufficient, and because we considered it a violation of the spirit and intention of the constitution and bill of rights. It is known to your binourable body, that but a tew days ago the senare in animously rejected the bill from your flows to refuce the sality of the Chancellor, and to day, at the very moment we ser about closing the sech, in when many of our members are absent who are known to have been opposed to any reduction of the stary of that officer, we are presented with another bill from your boase, in which are the best distribution of the stary of the officer, which is not pay the best distribution of the stary of the proper to the set of the second of the

base taken.

By order, WM, KILTY, Clk. On motion of Mr. Howard, the following message was tead:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
We have received your message of this morning announcing your determination not to pass the bill providing for the pay ment of the civil list, unless this house will send you a bill to secure the salary of the chancellor. We are under the impression that each bill should be acted upon accord-ing to its own peculiar merits or demerits, and although we admit that you have the and although we admit that you have the power to reject a bill, we cannot believe that it is a proper exercise of that power to reject one bill, because we have not thought proper to pass another. If we have violated the constitution, we are responsible to the people, and we cannot conceive that your honourable body are such peculiar guardians of the constitution, as to experce us into conformity with your construction of its provisions, by refusing to pass the bills necessary for the continuance of the government.

Under the impression that each subject should be acted upon according to its me-rits, we offer you the following resoution: Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore shall be and he is hereby authorised to receive, as a compensation for his servi-

government.

ces, during the present year, the sum of 2,000 dollars.

By order, J BREWER, Clk Mr Wootton moved to strike out all from the word "under" inclusive, to insert • We have therefore, in the hope of putting a stop to the unpleasant misunderstanding, which at present exists, appointed a committee of five to confer with such committee as may be appointed by your honourable body, to consult upon this subject, with a view to bring the matter to an amicable conclusion:

When Mr. M. Mahon moved the following as a substitute:

By the House of Delegates, Feb.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
We regret that the acts for the payment of the civil list, passed yesterday and to-day, the one ha ing coupled with it a clause determining the amount of the chan ce lor's salary, and the other drawn in the usual form, and that the resolution which we have just passed fixing the chancel lors's salary at the sum determined by the permanent act of 1742, should all have been rejected by your house, and we regret yet more the disposition which these acts of re jection have evinced. We did hope that your honourable body would have manifes-ted towards us; and our acts, in some de gree, that spirit of concession which has per-haps too strongly characterized our acts du ring the present session. The session has been a protracted one, and a regard to the interests of the people, and the lean condi-tion of both houses as it respects the num ber of members present, urgas us to bring it to a speedy close. But however strong our wish to effect this desirable object, how ever urgent the necessity of returning to our respective homes, we will never con-sent to do it at the expense of principle, or the interests of our constituents the interests or our constituents aware that the determination on the part of this house to reduce the chancellor's salathis house to reduce the chancellor's sala-ry, has wholly given rise to the difference which at present subsists between the two houses, and we regret that a sense of duty compels us to declare, that we cannot recede from that determination, be the conse quence what it may. In almost every effort to retrench or economize, however reasonable, we have been opposed by you; and the result of the opposition has been, that we have given way to you. We need but refer to the proposition to reduce the salary of the clerk of the council, which although passed in this house, was rejected in your body, afterwards referred to a joint commit-tee of the two houses, and ulumately nega-tived, agreeably to your wishes, and the sa lary left undiminished. We conceive that the constitution has acted wisely in inhibi ting vour body from originating propositi ons to appropriate the money of the state; and we think, that in accordance with the oricit of it, we who come immediately from ne people, fully sensible of their interests, glowing with their feelings, filled with their desires, and who must immediately return to them to answer for the manner in which we have effectivated their wishes, should at least be the last to yield in any matter af-lecting the treasury of the state. In this ustance we believe that we carry with us in our sets, not only the wishes and the in terests of the people, but also the approval of our own consciences, in the discharge of a duty which we owe to them. That the present salary of the chancellor is greatly disproportionate to, and far beyond the ser vices which he renders or can render, must be admitted on all hands, if it is to be compared with and tested by all other sa laries to judicial officers of our state. There is no chief judge of a judicial district within the state who does not render services

deed any sum less than his present salary of 3400 dollars. What then is to inhibitus from reducing this salary so as to make it conform to all other salaries? Is there any thing in our declaration of rights? When we look into it, we find it enjoining upon us to give our judges, and the chancellor, a liberal but not a profuse salary. We err against it as much when we give a profuse, as when we do not give a liberal salary. This salary we deem one profuse in the fullest sense of the word, always too large, but infinitely more so at this moment, when it is a matter of notoriety that the court of chancery is at this moment an equity court, not for the transaction of the business of the state, but for that of three or four counties of the state, the chancery business of which, be cause of their contiguity, is transacted in the chancery court, and not in the county courts, which in all the other counties ex constitutional objection, we have not time left us to argue that question with you; but to our minds 't seems clear, that either all the acts passed on this subject are consti-tutional, and therefore we have the power of reducing, or that if unconstitutional they are all equally so, inasmuch as they all ren der the salary in ecure, either as it regards the amount of the salary, the time during which it was given, or the fund out of serted.

morein amount, and gratter in importance, than the chancellor of Maryland. They must not only transact all the common law and equity business of their districts, but they must also, as judges ex officio of the highest appellate court in the state, review the desiration of the chancellur himself. And

the decisions of the chancellor himself. And

the accisions of the enancellor misself. And per forming more ardinous duties, are deemed liberally compensated, by a salary of 2209 of the chancellor the salary of 2534 dollars, which we propose to give him, is deemed wholly insufficient, and in

which it is to be paid. If the temporary act was constitutional, we have then the power of reducing, since the temporray act did not give his salary to him during the continuance of his commission; and unconstitutional, the chancellor ought ne ver to have enjoyed this additional compen sation; and we only propose to restore the principles of our constitution to their pristine vigor, by giving him the salary fixed by the permanent act of 1792. With us a reduction of this salary cannot be pretermit ed without making a bargain and sale of our consciences, and whilst we regretthis diffe rence, we cannot, as it regards ourselves, consent to barter away the dictates of our consciences, or the interests of our con-

Mr. McClean moved to refer the substi-tute to the next general assembly? Resolv-

ed in the affirmative.

The question was then put on striking out as moved by Mr. Wouton? Determi-

ned in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Duvall, the following was added to Mr. Howard's message:
And we return again to our honourable

body, for its consideration, the bill, enti-tled. An act to pay the civil list? The message was then assented to, and with the bill sent to the senate.

The clerk of the sense resurre the billto pay the civil list, and other expenses of civil government, end reed (will case) Ordered to be engrossed. And the bill continue the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session, endorsed swill pass with the proposed amendments; which amendments were read and dissent ed from. And the following message:

BY THE SENATE, Teb 26, 1825 Gentlemen 1 the House of Delegates.
The senare have received your message. with a resolution therein incorporated, in tayour of the treasurer of the western shore, and also the bill entitled. An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of

civil government
This nema the day fixed upon for the ris ing of the legi-lature and the senate not choosing to protract the session by the frui-less and expensive discussion of a subject upon which their opinions are so dissimi as from those of your honourable body have passed the said bill, and have at the same time rejected the resolution as alto

ge her unnecessary.
The senate will further observe, that they did not charge your honourable body with a violation of the constitution, nor can that construction be taily put upon their message, but they still maintain the opinion, that the spirit of the bill of rights and con stitution is against the reduction of the sa-lary of the chancellor, as no precedent can be found in this state for the reduction of a

judicial salary

The senate have now no other business before them, and wait the leisure or your of the governor in the senate chamber, to sign and seal the engrossed bills.

By order, W. KILTY, Clk.

By order, W. KILTY, Clk. Mr. M. Manon moved the following mes-

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Feb. 26, 1525.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We find ourselves driven to the painful necessity of dissenting from the amendment to the continuing act proposed by your honourable body. We conceive that we cannot, in conscience, longer continue to the chancellor the profuse and enormous sa ary which he now enjoys: we conceive that duty requires us to reduce it, and that there is nothing in our declaration of rights or constitution to inhibit it. What we have already refused to do directly, by at least four or five different votes of this house, we cannot consent to do indirectly, we stand pledged to our consciences to maintain, in every constitutional way, the ground we have occupied. We regret that this proposition has been so often coupled by your house with acts or propositions of a wholly different character, and in no wise dependent upon it. If your house has re solved to reject every continuing act, un-less it also continues the acts giving the less it also continues the acts groing the chancellor his present balary, and that the winde of the temporary laws of our state, some of which are ct a highly important character, shall be set affoat, because your wishes in regard to the chancellor's salary cannot be gratified; we must lament that you have adopted what to us seems, an extraordinary principle, that the wheels of povernment shall stand still for the sake of a single individual. It seems to us to amount single individual. It seems to us to amount to a declaration, that you are determined not to concur with us in doing acts which both of us admit to be right and proper, because of a difference of opinion as to other acts of a wholly different character; we cannot be deterred from doing what we be cannot be deterred from doing what we be lieve to be right, lest injurious consequen-ces raight result from it. With us, the rule has been adopted and adhered to in this instance, that we must pursue the right, so far as we can ascertain it, and if pernicious consequences flow from it, we must leave it to the people of this state to determine whether it is the consequence of uur acts, or of your opposition to them We therefore again return to you the general confuming act, in the hope that you will reconsider and pass it in its original

form with its excepting clauses

By order, J. BREWER, Clk.

On motion by Mr. Dennis, the word cindidual? was stricken out and claw? in-

Mr Howard moved the following as a

Substitute:

By the House of Delegates,
Feb 26, 1825.

Gen lemen of the Senate,
We have received your message, informing us that you do not agree to the exception in the continuing act. From the amendment proposed by your honourable body, we have dissented, and rather than suffer the entire part of our system of laws, which hangs upon the continuing act, to which hangs upon the continuing act, to expire, and by so doing throw the state into confusion, we wish to make an effort to reconcile the votes of the two houses, and for this purpose propose a committee of conference to report forthwith, and have nom nated on the part of this house _____.

And the question put, That the same now have a second reading? Determined in the negative. Mr. McMahon's message was then adopt-

ed and sent to the sena e

The clerk of the senate delivers, the bill

continuing in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session. And the following message:

BY THE SENATE: Feb. 26, 1825.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,
The senate have again received the bill
entitled, An act to con inue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session," and also your

The sentiments of the senale have underone no change in regard to the subject in controversy between your honourable body and themselves, but actuated alone by a de sire to terminate the session, which has neen already too long protracted they have passed the said bill, content to leave the decision of the question to the proble of Maryland. By order, W. KILTY, Clk.

[The above proceedings took place after the senate had rejected the bill passed by the house of delegates fixing the salary of the chancellor at two thousand two hundred dollars.]

POMPEH .- Mr. Taylor who is engaged in his researches at Pompeli in a letter to his friend, Mr. Nodier, dated Pompeii, November 16. 1824, says "In one of the rooms in these baths (speaking of some not baths recently discovered), my attention has been particularly attracted by three seats made of bronze, of a form entirely unknown and in the highest state of preservation. On one of them was placed the skeleton of a female, whose arms and neck were covered with jewels, in addition to gold bracelets, the form of which was already known. I have taken off the neck of the skeleton a necklace, the workmanship of which is absolutely miraculous. I assure you that our most skilful jewellers could make nothing more elegant, or of a better taste. It has all the beautiful workmanship of the Meorish jewels which I examined at Granada, and of the same designs which are to be found in the dresses of the Moorish women, and on the Jewesses of Tetaun, on the coast of Africa, The bracelets form a single ring, and are so perfectly resembling each other, that one would suppose them manufactored by the same artist. The principal hall of the baths is covered with beautiful ornaments, and the cornice is supported by a number of small figures in alto relievo of a very original character. It is difficult to describe the charm that one feels in touching these objects on the spot where they have stood for ages, and before the illusion is entirely destroyed. One of the windows was covered with magnificent glass, which has just been deposited in the Museum of Naples."

On board the brig Charles & Ellen. from Smyrna, arrived at New York, is a broad tailed Sheep of the Caramania breed, which was presented to Captain Gerry by the Greek Admiral Tombazo. - This is the animal which produces the long wool, wed in making camblets. He has a large fleece pro-bably of more than twenty pounds weight, which reaches almost to the ground; is of an uncommon size, and a remarkably fine animal. We understand that these sheep are highly pri-zed in the east, and that a single one often commands a very high price. It will be considered an interesting trait in the history of this animal, that it was taken in one of the Turkish ships captured by Admiral Tombazo.

N. Y. Daily Adv.