

For Rent
THE ROOM I OCCUPY AS AN OFFICE, situated on Prince George's street.
JAMES F. BRICE
 Annapolis, March 24, 1825.

Just published
And for sale at this Office,
The Votes & Proceedings
 of
Both branches of the Legislature,
 December Session, 1824.
 Price \$1.50.

MANAGERS OFFICE 175, Baltimore-street.

MARYLAND UNIVERSITY LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS NEW SERIES
 For the Benefit of the Medical College in Baltimore.

Tickets in this lottery will be advanced after Saturday the 14th inst. to \$5 (should any remain unsold after that day.) until which time they may be had at \$4 at most of the Lottery Offices in Baltimore, but in consequence of the unprecedented demand for tickets in this lottery, they have become very scarce.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000 is 10,000 Dollars
1 prize of 6,000 is 6,000 Dollars
1 prize of 4,000 is 4,000 Dollars
1 prize of 3,000 is 3,000 Dollars
1 prize of 2,000 is 2,000 Dollars
1 prize of 1,538 is 1,538 Dollars
6 prizes of 1,000 is 6,000 Dollars
6 prizes of 500 is 3,000 Dollars
6 prizes of 200 is 1,200 Dollars
156 prizes of 24 is 3,744 Dollars
312 prizes of 12 is 3,744 Dollars
468 prizes of 8 is 3,744 Dollars
780 prizes of 4 is 3,120 Dollars

8,700 Prizes. 79,170 Dollars
 15,600 Blanks. 79,170 Dollars
 24,360 Tickets. 79,170 Dollars
 To be drawn the 25th Day of MAY instant.

This is a lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly 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 following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:—the 1st, 3rd and 2nd, to \$6000—2nd, 1st and 3rd, to \$4000—2nd, 3rd and 1st, to \$3000—3rd, 1st and 2nd, to \$2000—3rd, 2nd and 1st, to \$1500.—Those six other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 1st, 2nd and 4th, in one of their several orders of combination & permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1000—There six other tickets which shall have on them 3 of the drawn numbers & those three, the 1st, 3d, and 4th, in some 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 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$24. Those 312 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn numbers and those two, the 2d, and 3d, or 2d, and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$12—All others being 468, having on them two of the drawn numbers will be entitled to a prize of \$8—And all those 780 tickets having on them but one of the drawn numbers will each be entitled to a prize of \$4.

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 addressed to
JAMES & MINTYRE,
 Baltimore.

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

New Goods.
 The subscriber has received a good assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS
 AND
GROCERIES,
 which he is determined to sell cheap for cash. Best Family Flour, deliverable free of charge. Also an assortment of Cheap Shoes, Drugs and Medicines; orders for which from the country, will be faithfully attended to.
RICHARD RINGBLY,
 April 7.

MARYLAND AND STATE REGISTER.



[VOL. LXXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1825.

No. 21.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
 CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
 Price—Three Dollars per annum.

BALTIMORE PRICES.
 Corrected Weekly.

White Wheat, 110 to 117 cts—Red do 105 to 110 cts—Superfine Flour 52 1/2
Whiskey 26 to 27 cts—
Corn 43 to 44 cts—Bacon, 7 to 9
Flax Seed, rough, per bushel, one dollar—Hats 22 to 23 cts—Hogs Lard, 9 cts—Leather best Soal, 24 to 27 cts.

NOTICES.
 We are requested to state, that **WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT** declines being a candidate for a seat in the next legislature of this state.

ABNER LANTHICUM, sen.
 Offers himself to his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, as a Candidate to represent them in the next General Assembly.

VIRGIL MAXCY, Esq.
 Will be supported as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
MANY VOTERS.

For Sale
 OR
RENT.
The Framed Building
 Formerly occupied by Mrs. M. Daniel, near the houses occupied by Mr. Joseph Sands and Mr. James Cleary. Apply at this Office.
 March 17.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
SAMUEL STEVENS,
 GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A Proclamation.
 Whereas authentic information has been lodged in the Executive Department of the said state, that a horrible murder was committed on Monday the fourth day of April instant, in a woods belonging to Captain John Cooper, near the Philadelphia and Baltimore post road, in Cecil county, by the body of **EVELINA CUNNINGHAM**, by a person or persons unknown. And whereas it is of the first importance to society, that perpetrators of such offences should be brought to condign punishment, I have thought proper to issue this proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of **THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS** to any person or persons who shall apprehend and lodge in any goal, so as to be brought to justice, the person or persons who committed the above act.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
SAMUEL STEVENS.

Description of the supposed Murderer.
 A person (name unknown) about 25 or 30 years of age, believed to have a scar on his chin, dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, about five feet in height, wore a dark green surtout, black or dark coloured pantaloons, black fur hat nearly new, had a linen knapsack strapped upon his back. The murderer robbed her of her stockings, which were black worn, and her comb.

Ordered, That the foregoing be published twice a week for four successive weeks in the two Annapolis papers, the Patriot, the American, and the Federal Gazette, Baltimore; the Elkton Press; Bond of Union, Belle Air; and the Aurora, and Franklin Gazette, Philadelphia.
 By command of His Excellency,
THOMAS COLBETH,
 Clerk of the Council.

City By-Law.

A BY-LAW
 To appoint City Commissioners and Port-Wardens in the City of Annapolis, and to limit their several duties and powers.

Sec. 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, that there be three persons appointed as city commissioners and port-wardens for the city of Annapolis, whose duty it shall be to superintend the repairing and keeping in order the streets of the said city, and may remove, or cause to be removed, any thing which in their opinion may impede or interrupt the free passage of the streets, and may permit, on application of the parties, shewing them sufficient reasons therefor, the projection of porches, and the planting of posts on the public ground of the streets.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That one of the commissioners shall be styled the Active Commissioner, who shall receive an annual salary of one hundred and twenty dollars for his services.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners and port-wardens shall be and they are hereby authorized and required, to remove, or cause to be removed, from any lot, yard, cellar, or any other part of the city or precincts, any offensive substance or nuisance, after twenty-four hours notice shall have been given to the parties so offending, who shall, on refusal or neglect to remove such offensive substance or nuisance, forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars, and shall likewise pay the costs of removal to be recovered agreeably to law.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners and port-wardens shall be and they are hereby authorized and required, to superintend the conduct of the clerk of the market, the wood-corder, the management of the hay scales, and to see that the weigher of hay, fodder, &c. does strict justice to buyer and seller; to have under their control and guardianship the public pumps, wells, wharves, docks and landings, of said city; to superintend the keeper of the engines and fire apparatus; to ascertain and fix the extent of the market stalls, and to fix the rent, and rent the same on application; to have under their care the well ordering and regulation of the market-house, and generally to take under their immediate care and guardianship all public property belonging to the city, and direct and superintend, under the control of the corporation, such other improvements not herein specified, as in their judgments will promote the convenience and interest of the citizens, and the improvement of the city.

Sec. 5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners and port-wardens, in their superintendance of the clerk of the market, shall see that the said clerk of the market does attend punctually at the weigh house to perform his duty, and that he does not at any time charge more than six and a quarter cents per hundred weight, for the use of the corporation, for all articles weighed in the large scales of the weigh house, and for all drafts under one hundred weight six and a quarter cents, for the use of the corporation, for each draft weighed in said large scales, to be paid by the seller of articles so weighed.

Sec. 6. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners and port-wardens, in the discharge of their duties as such, shall not make any contract, raise or cause to be raised any account or claim against this corporation, over and above an appropriation which shall in all cases be previously made.

Sec. 7. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners and port-

wardens, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to execute the several trusts and duties required of them by this ordinance, and in case of refusal to act, death, resignation, or removal from the city, of any of the said commissioners and port-wardens, such vacancy shall be filled up by the mayor, recorder, aldermen and common council, at their next meeting thereafter.

Sec. 8. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners and port-wardens, before they enter upon the duties of their office, shall take the oath prescribed by the ninth section of the act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis.

Sec. 9. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the ordinance to appoint city commissioners and port-wardens in the city of Annapolis, and to limit their several duties and powers, passed April 19, 1819, and a supplement to a by-law, entitled, A by law to appoint city commissioners and port-wardens in the city of Annapolis, and to limit their several duties and powers, passed June 22, 1819, be and the same are hereby repealed.

RICHARD HARWOOD,
 of Thos. Mayor.

Proposals
 BY FRANCIS WIGGINS,
 For Publishing by Subscription,
THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF METHODISM IN NORTH-AMERICA.

BY JOHN POTTS,
 Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, New-Jersey.

The proposed work is a concise and condensed history of Methodism in this country, from its rise to the present time, comprising an account of its introduction and establishment—the annual increase and occasional declension in its membership—the most important changes and improvements that have been made, from time to time, in its ecclesiastical polity—extraordinary revivals of religion, with the most striking incidents that have attended them—sketches of the character of those preachers who have died in the travelling connexion—a general view of the present state and prospects of Methodism, &c. &c.

The character and abilities of the author—his indefatigable exertions to obtain correct information from every accessible source—the interesting subject of the proposed work—the necessity for such a work at the present time, and the moderate price at which it is offered, all go to induce the hope that it will be liberally patronized by the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by the religious public generally.

CONDITIONS.
 1. The History of Methodism will be comprised in a duodecimo volume, containing not less than 300 pages—It will be neatly printed on good paper, and substantially bound in sheep, and lettered.
 2. The work will be delivered to subscribers at One Dollar a copy.
 3. Persons who subscribe and pay for five copies, shall be entitled to the sixth. Agents will be allowed twenty per cent and are requested to forward the names of subscribers, or the number of copies subscribed for, by the first day of September next, as it is contemplated to commence the work at that time, if sufficient encouragement is received,
 Trenton, (New Jersey),
 May 4, 1825.

Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JUST PUBLISHED
 And for sale at this Office,
The Votes & Proceedings
 OF
 Both branches of the Legislature,
 December Session 1824
 Price \$1.50.

Remarkable proof of the immortality of the Soul.

Gennadius, a physician, a man of eminence in piety and charity, had in his youth some doubts of the reality of another life. He saw one night, in a dream, a young man of celestial figure, who bade him follow him. The apparition led him into a magnificent city, in which his ears were charmed by melodious music, which far exceeded the most enchanting harmony he had ever heard. To the inquiry, whence proceeded these ravishing sounds, his conductor answered, that they were the hymns of the blessed in heaven; and disappeared. Gennadius awoke; and the impression of the dream was dissipated by the transactions of the day. The following night the same young man appeared, and asked whether he recollected him. 'The melodious songs which I heard last night,' answered Gennadius, 'are now brought again to my memory.' 'Did you hear them,' said the apparition, 'dreaming, or awake?' 'I heard them in a dream,' 'True,' replied the young man; 'and our present conversation is a dream. But where is your body, while I am speaking to you?' 'In my chamber.' 'But know you not, that your eyes are shut, and you cannot see?' 'My eyes are indeed shut.' 'How then, can you see?' Gennadius could make no answer. 'In your dream, the eyes of your body are closed and useless; yet you have others with which you see me—thus, after death, although the eyes of your flesh are deprived of use and motion, you will remain alive and capable of sight and motion by your spiritual part. Cease, then, to entertain a doubt of another life after death.' By this occurrence, Gennadius affirms he became a sincere believer in the doctrine of a future state.
 Farmer's Cab.

The number of the Christian Advocate for the present month, contains an interesting letter from Mr. Stewart, a missionary in the Sandwich Islands—a gentleman of fortune and high talents—giving an account of the manners, language, &c. of the natives to whose service he has devoted himself. Of their chiefs he says:
 "They are all very large, and generally excessively corpulent; but the common people are only of an ordinary height, and of a lean rather than full habit. I have seen no full grown chief, except Keopulani, the king's mother, and king. Tanuauri, who does not weigh above 200 lbs. The sister of the latter, the present governess of Tanai, is the largest female in the nation, weighing between 5 and 400. Piia is the next largest, and weighs 237. Kuakini (governor Adams) is the largest man, he weighs 325 lbs. The medium weight of the chief is 250 lbs.
 "They may also be distinguished by their walk, look, manners, &c. In this respect, there is a marked difference between the chiefs and the 'maki aiana,' or ignoble vulgar here, as there is between the courtiers of St. James or Versailles, and the lower classes in London or Paris. A consciousness of natural superiority and the pride of adventitious distinction imbibed and nourished from their earliest infancy, gives them an unaffected dignity of look and deportment, that would mark them as persons of rank, in whatever company they might appear. You must not understand from this, however, true as it is, that there is any thing Chesterfieldian in their manners—I am speaking of uncivilized heathens, who are living not only in all the simplicity, but in all the vulgarity of untutored nature.
 "Some of the chiefs are very wealthy, not only in landed possessions, but in money, accumulated by the sale of sandal wood.
 "Most of them constantly wear a part or whole of the American and European dress.
 "The dress of the men is of the neatest and most fashionable make, there being many good tailors on the Islands; and besides, they often send their measures to Canton by the trading vessels, and receive beautiful articles ready made. The king purchased 400 suits in one lot.
 "The royal family have one singular and peculiar way of raising money, to

wit: by building occasionally a fine large house, and then tabuing it, or prohibiting an entrance to all persons without paying a tax according to their rank, etc. The sum received from the residents, shipmasters, and others, amounted to \$2,000. The King's house is fifty feet long and 30 wide; 8 feet high at the eaves, and 50 at the ridge-pole; with two large doors and a number of windows on each side.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

A man named Roberts, said to be a miner, has invented a leather hood and mouthpiece to enable persons to breathe and act in air rendered irrespirable by smoke without this apparatus which consists merely of a leather covering for the head and neck fastened with straps close under the chin. There is a glass inserted to enable the wearer to see through, and from the nose, or mouth piece projects, like a proboscis, a leather tube of small diameter, three feet in length, which terminates in a funnel, containing a water-soaked sponge, and the broad orifice stopped with a piece of cloth. The mask is the same as those long worn by water gilders, to prevent their inhaling the quantities of mercury used in their trade; but the tube differs—the gilders convey it so as to conduct purer air in the common way, whilst Mr. Roberts altogether stops the end of the funnel, and protects himself from the noxious effluvia, by the filtration which it undergoes, passing through the sponge. He exhibited himself accoutred in this apparatus yesterday, at the London Mechanics Institution, in the presence of Dr. Birkbeck, and several other scientific gentlemen, and remained in a small out office, which had windows that enabled the operator to be seen, and the place filled with a suffocating smoke from moist shavings and brimstone, from half past one o'clock until 5 minutes after two o'clock; and then he came out, by desire of the Gentlemen present, who felt that he had remained sufficiently long to afford a test of his invention. A lighted candle near a thermometer within the window, soon went out, and the mercury in the thermometer rapidly ascended to 115, the highest graduation of which the glass tube was susceptible. Roberts was furnished, not at his own desire, for he was perfectly confident, but at that of a Gentleman present with a bell, to ring in case of danger. The bell rung, not however for the miner's knell, but for more fuel to increase the hot vapour within, and this was several times repeated at his desire. It was curious to notice, on these occasions of ringing, the effect of the sound becoming gradually more deadened, from the atmosphere losing its power of conducting it. All this time Roberts himself was standing erect in the apartment. When he came out and removed his apparatus he appeared perfectly fresh. He offers the fullest inspection of the hood and tube, as well as to put himself in any situation to prove its protecting utility.

ADVANTAGES OF DEEP PLOUGHING.

1. Bringing up new mould is peculiarly favourable to clover, beans and potatoes; and indeed, without that advantage, these crops usually diminish in quantity, quality and value.
 2. Deep ploughing is likewise of great consequence to every species of plant, furnishing not only more means of nourishment to their roots, but above all, by counteracting the injurious consequences of either too wet or too dry a season.
 3. By deep ploughing also, the ground may be more effectually cleared of root weeds of every description; in particular, it is the best mode of eradicating thistles.
 4. By deep ploughing, animal and vegetable manures, which have such a tendency to rise to the surface, are properly covered. This cannot be done by shallow ploughing, in consequence of which much of the value of said manure is lost.
 5. By deep ploughing a heavier crop is raised than can be got from a shallow furrow.
N. E. Farmer.