

Land

Members of the Court... disposed of at... 8th day... fair, if not on the... the farm of... son, equity, called... Mountains.

UNIVERSITY LOTTERY

SEVENTH CLASS—New Series... F. Canfield, Manager.

20,000 DOLLARS THE CAPITAL PRIZE

Will positively be drawn in a few weeks in the city of Baltimore, and at as early a day as the sale of tickets will warrant.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Quantity. Includes prizes of \$20,000, \$5,000, \$2,500, \$1,308, \$1,000, \$500, \$100, \$50, \$25, and \$10.

6356 Prizes 13,244 Blanks—19,600 tickets at \$5 98,000

The tickets in this lottery are formed by the ternary combination of 30 numbers, from one to fifty inclusive, and to determine the fate of all the tickets therein...

Capital Prize of \$20,000 That having on it the 4th, 5th, and 6th, will be entitled to

A Prize of \$10,000 That having on it the 2d, 3d, and 4th, will be entitled to

A Prize of \$5000 That having on it the 1st, 3d, and 5th, will be entitled to

A Prize of \$2,500 That having on it the 2d, 5th, and 6th, will be entitled to

A Prize of \$1,308 Those having on them the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, will each be entitled to a prize of

1,000 Dollars Those having on them the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, will each be entitled to a prize of

500 Dollars Those having on them the 1st and 2d numbers drawn, will each be entitled to a prize of

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

50 Dollars All others having on them any two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of

12 Dollars And all others having on them one of the drawn numbers will each be entitled to a prize of

6 Dollars No ticket which shall have drawn a 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 tickets, each of which is warranted to draw \$36, less the 15 per cent deducted 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 August or September next, or sooner.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and shares will be sold at \$6 each, at the office of the manager,

No. 180, MARKET ST. BALTIMORE,

for cash, current at the several Banks in said city, or at any of the Banks in the city of Philadelphia or New-York.

The price of tickets is 6 dollars each, shares in proportion. Tickets and shares, or certificates, in the above may be ordered from the office of the subscriber, No. 129, Chesnut St. Philadelphia, as well as from Baltimore, and remittances for the same may be made to either of the subscriber's offices, as may be most convenient to those who shall send for tickets in the above lottery.

The CASH will be advanced for the prizes in the above, at any time after the drawing, at 139 Broadway, New York; 129 Chesnut St. Philadelphia; and at No. 180 Market St. Baltimore.

Orders, not paid, enclosing the cash for one ticket or more, will be returned, and promptly attended to if addressed to P. CANFIELD, Baltimore.

July 7, 1825

AGENTS: G. SHAW'S Store, the Office, and the respective County Clerks of this State.

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MARYLAND AND STATE REGISTER



[VOL. LXXX.] ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1825. [No. 86.]

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

White Wheat 100 to 105 cts.—Red do. 85 to 90 cents.—Superfine Flour 6 1/2 to 5 dollars.—Whiskey 26 cents. Corn 43 to 46 cents.—Bacon, 7 to 9 cts.—Feathers, live, per lb. 33 a 35 cts.—Flax Seed, rough, per bushel, one dollar.—Oats 25 cts.—Hogs Lard, 10 cts.—Leather best Seal, 27 to 31 cts.—Clover seed Red, \$3 75 per bushel.—Orchard Grass Seed \$2.

TOBACCO—Amount of Inspections in the three state warehouses, during the last week, 510 hhd.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot in the City of Annapolis, now in the occupation of Mr. Henry Thompson. It is unnecessary to give a description of this property, as it is well known to the inhabitants of said city. Mr. Henry Thompson will show the property to any person disposed to purchase. The terms will be made known on application to General William H. Marriott, who is authorized by me to sell the said House and Lot. If not sold at private sale, Gen. Marriott is fully empowered to sell the same at public sale on the 21st day of September next. July 21, 1825. M R

Two Valuable Farms FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, containing 1095 and a half acres, under good cultivation, and subject to the growth of fine tobacco, Indian Corn, grain of all kinds, and well adapted to clover and plaster, on which are all buildings necessary to the same.

Also a farm on Elk Ridge, immediately joining the mill seat of the late Richard Owings, containing 400 acres, and well adapted to the growth of any produce whatever. The improvements consist of a good dwelling house and kitchen, a barn, stable, &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of the above property, as any person wishing to purchase, can view the same by applying to Mr. Henry Owings, on Elk Ridge, or to the subscriber at his residence at Holland's Lane.

Samuel Owings, of Rich'd. April 7.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 30th, 1825.

On application by petition of Charles Shorter, administrator of Peter Shorter, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Thos. H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Shorter, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of July 1825.

CHARLES SHORTER, Administrator

From the North American Review. BOLIVAR.

The most brilliant star in Colombian history, and indeed in the history of modern revolutions, is Bolivar. To whatever it may be ascribed, whether to accident, singular good fortune, the highest order of personal merit, or to all combined, Bolivar has raised himself to an eminent station in the list of successful heroes, and remarkable men. He was born at Caracas, about the year 1785, and is said to be descended from a family of distinction in that place. As a favour granted to very few of the native youths of South America, he was permitted to finish his studies in Madrid. He afterwards visited different parts of Europe, travelled in Italy, Germany, England, and France, and was on very intimate terms in Paris with Humboldt and Bonpland. He returned to Madrid, where he married the daughter of the Marquis of Ustariz, and sojourner after departed for his native country. His wife did not survive many years, and he has not been married a second time.

Whilst yet in Europe he had formed the design of devoting himself to the cause of South American Independence, when the course of events should point to a suitable time; and as it happened, he arrived at Venezuela just as the standard of liberty was beginning to be unfurled there by Miranda and his associates. Bolivar was not entirely satisfied, however, with the general system of measures pursued by the patriot party, and he avoided taken any active part. He did not approve the new constitution, which the congress of Venezuela had adopted at Caracas, and he declined a request to be united with Don Lopez Mendez on a mission to England, designed to promote the interests of the government formed on the principles of this constitution.

But the time soon came when he felt it his duty not to be kept inactive from mere difference of opinion. The constitution, as it is well known, did not succeed; the wars and disasters which pressed immediately upon its adoption, proved its insufficiency, and dispelled the hopes which its friends had entertained of its power to concentrate the interests and the action of a scattered people, suffering under numerous privations, and engrossed with the necessary care of self-defence in different parts. Bolivar perceived that this was not a time to deliberate on the theoretical schemes of government; he joined the army under Miranda, and engaged in the contest with a zeal and patriotism, that raised him to a speedy popularity and influence. From that day to this, his history is in the eyes of the world; it has been a succession of splendid achievements, which have gained for his name a merited place on the same tablet with that of Washington. The brightest records of ancient or modern fame, have nothing prouder to offer.—Time and future events must show, whether this hero of the south will complete the parallel with his illustrious model, which may thus far be run with so much seeming justice.

In some respects Bolivar's ultimate success has been remarkable. He was several times unfortunate in his early career as a soldier, and more than once his enemies in his own country, as well as those from abroad, triumphed over him. But it is one mark of a great mind to rise above defeat, and restore the confidence which ill success has weakened. His ambition has never been too high for his integrity, and a sincere desire for his country's good. For a considerable period he was supreme dictator with all the army at his command; but when a calm was in some degree restored, a congress convened, and a favourable prospect seemed to open of establishing a solid basis of government, he voluntarily yielded up all power, and insisted on returning to the rank of a private citizen. This was accordingly done, till he was re-chosen by the new congress commander-in-chief of the army, under the constitution and laws. Twice he has by mere accident escaped assassination. In fact the first instance the dagger which was intended for him, was plunged into the heart of his secretary, who happened to be sleeping in the hammock usually occupied by him.

Energy is the predominant trait of his character. His movements are always prompt, decisive, and rapid, and at the same time directed with so much discretion, that, with a force frequently inferior in numbers and discipline to that of the enemy, he has been able to carry through a successful warfare with Morillo, Morales, Monteverde, and other of the most experienced Spanish generals. His generosity has been much praised; he gave his slaves their freedom, and is said to contribute a principal portion of the income of his estate in affording relief to the widows and children of soldiers who have lost their lives in battle. As a companion he is social and pleasant, temperate in his habits, abstemious in his diet, and drinks no spirituous liquor. His constitution has suffered by severe trials, both of body and mind, which he has gone through. His speeches and addresses, which have been published, evince sound and practical views, and adaptation of purpose, rather than depth of thought and great intellectual resources. His celebrated speech at the opening of the congress of Angostura, we suppose to be his most remarkable effort in this way, and that speech shows at least, that he had studied profoundly the history and principles of various forms of government, and had most seriously at heart the object of establishing that form which should be best suited to secure the prosperity and happiness of his country.

The interesting present which we mentioned some time since Mr. Custis had prepared for the Liberator Bolivar, has been presented by the hand of Gen. Lafayette, to the Colombian Minister, Mr. Salazar, and, by the latter, it will be transmitted to the Liberator, by Senor Villenilla, of the Colombian Legation, who has come to the city for the purpose of taking charge of the present. This present, our readers will remember, consists of a Medal of Washington, and a miniature likeness of him (painted 50 years ago) set with some of the hair of the venerated Chief. Nat. Int.

From the Delaware Gazette. THE FAIR SOPHRONIA.

Nature may underdo her part, But seldom wants the help of art; Trust her, she is your surest friend, Nor made your forms for you to mend. E. Moore.

There seldom or never was a young lady who united in her person and mind a greater assemblage of beautiful features, and amiable accomplishments, than the fair, though unfortunate Sophronia. Nature appeared to have lavished, with a liberal hand, all the exterior symmetry and grace that were requisite while her mind was endowed with the captivating charms of understanding, wit and judgment, to which was added the benevolent principle of charity.—She was young, and the crimson blush that mantled upon her alabaster cheek, gave proof of that retiring bashfulness and modesty which was ever an inmate of her bosom.—Indeed she was perfect, as far as human nature will admit of perfection; and all who knew her sighed for the favour of so angelic a maid. The frozen Stoic was aroused to rapture by the presence of her superlative charms; and even the breast of silver-headed age felt a glow of delight when the gentle glance fell from her dark blue eye. To hear her converse, was at once to feel all those varied ecstasies of love and joy which captivate the mind with an irresistible magic, and bind the heart in golden chains, ere the possessor is aware of the circumstance. Her voice was melodious. It was the sound of coquetry and affection; but it gave to the mind an idea of pleasing melancholy, a dear sensation of mixed sorrow and delight, to which no language has ever yet appropriated a name.

I well remember the first time I ever beheld the lovely Sophronia, and I well recollect the pleasing emotions which I felt at that moment. It was in a delightful bower, which overshadowed a gurgling rivulet. I stood at some distance and gazed unseen. She was habited in a loose flowing dress of white while the silken veil hung in graceful negligence, partly over her brow, and presenting a being more resembling a

spirit descended from the supernal realms, than of earthly origin. Her dark tresses of undulating ringlets were scattered over the marble smoothness of her neck, with a profusion of grace; while her snowy bosom throbbled with the most innocent and pleasing emotions.—She stood like the genius of love, and created sensations in my heart which language cannot describe, and imagination alone can conjecture or conceive. When she discovered me the roseate hue alternately arose and disappeared on her cheek, and a fearful smile seemed to hover about her rubic lips; yet, with all my libertine boldness and presuming familiarity, I dared not approach the sacred recluse. Though my tongue at that time was delighted in the explosions of fanciful language, yet it appeared palsied; and though I had often been led away by the exuberant allurements and blandishments of the sex, yet I could not move from the spot where I stood. I remained until the beautiful bird had flown.

A fortuitous circumstance in a short time after, made me acquainted with Sophronia; but alas! I found her surrounded by a number of admirers. Willingly would I have bowed at her feet; but I had understood that the man who should be ever so happy as to possess the hand and affections of Sophronia, must be one whose mind could keep pace with her own. This circumstance obliterated my every hope; for there were gentlemen then addressing her who stood in the first ranks of talents and respectability.—Men qualified to shine as brilliant luminaries in the world, and dazzle the eyes of genius with the sparks of wit and gallantry. But how could I do otherwise than sigh for the favour of so charming a female. I soon found myself in love; but that flame which was kindled on the altar of my heart was doomed to burn in vain. I solicited her hand, but a denial was the consequence. Stung with disappointment, and chagrined at my ill fortune, I determined to leave the village, and retire to some spot where I might sigh in secret anguish for her who was dearer than even life itself. Having adjusted my business, I departed, but it was a long time before the image of one so fair faded from my view.—Often did I weep at the recollection of her who had treated me so cruel; and many a sleepless night was witness to the sorrows which wrung my heart. But at length grief became satiated; and the circumstance which had given me so much pain was forgotten. Time passed along in his four winged chariot, but alas! I could not find another whose mind was so luxuriantly cultivated, or whose assemblage of elegant features could awaken such rapture as the fair though cruel Sophronia.

A year had now elapsed since my flight into solitude; and one day, while reflecting upon human frailty, and the transitory splendors of imaginary felicity, I received a letter from a male friend, in the village where Sophronia resided. With eager expectation I opened the letter, and read as follows:—“My dear friend, you would be astonished to view the change which has taken place in the lovely Sophronia. Her numerous croud of flatterers have persuaded her into an error, which in all probability, she will never retrieve. She has fled from her books, and consequently the improvement of her mind has ceased; and would you believe it, she now takes delight in nothing but the most coquettish dress, balls and visiting. Those hours which she formerly spent in reading valuable books, are now lavished away in concerting a new fashion; or in making preparations for the next ball. I was with her last Sabbath day, and her conversation the ladies present consisted of observations on the different fashions which she had seen in the morning at church. It is to be lamented that such talents should cease to be cultivated.”

This is part of the letter, and it struck me forcibly that a polished mind in a female, exceeds every other commodity, and that regret was heightened when I reflected upon the folly of relinquishing the improvement of the mind for the paltry consideration of a new dress, and the vulgar allurements of a country dance. At this pe-

ried I entered upon the study of medicine, in which I was engaged, without intermission, several years. Scarce had I completed my studies, before a circumstance called me to the village in which the beautiful Sophronia resided. I repaired to see her, but Oh! how was I astonished to behold a form emaciated by disease, instead of her once captivating loveliness. Her eyes—those once brilliant eyes, were sunk in her head, and the blooming rose had withered on her cheek. She was in the last stage of consumption, and the deadly cancer was destroying the external part of her breast. Who can imagine my feelings when she told me, with streaming eyes, that her misfortunes had been occasioned by her own imprudent conduct. She sighed as she pointed to an instrument which she had worn in lacing her waist, and said—“There is the cause of all my woe!” A few weeks elapsed, when I witnessed the last moments of expiring nature, and beheld one of the fairest flowers that ever grew, cut down in the bud, from the injurious habit of tight lacing. I followed her to the grave, and dropped a tear over the foibles of one who might have been the most learned and respectable of her sex. Thus dies many a charming female by her own hand. Often have I visited her solitary grave, and mused upon the vanity of external appearance when an elegant form must be purchased at the expense of life.

GOV. TROUP.

In a letter of the 26th July, from Gov. Troup to the President of the U. S. the Governor says,

“In the country to be surveyed within the limits of Georgia, none or very few of the hostile party reside, and every one of the opposite party seek the survey as a measure of convenience and interest. The survey will, in the first instance, extend no farther west than the Chatahouchee, the act of the Legislature leaving it discretionary with the Governor to run to that river before the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama shall have been ascertained. Having corresponded with the Governor of Alabama upon this subject, and received his assurance that the Legislature of that State will immediately on its meeting in November, cordially cooperate with Georgia in running the line, and there being difficulty in ascertaining the precise point at which that line will commence, the running is postponed to meet the wishes and expectations of the State of Alabama.”

ARTIFICIAL VOLCANO.

The Greensburgh Gazette gives an interesting description of the Vesuvius of West Pennsylvania. It is a coal mine or mountain near the Monongehala, which has been worked fifty years, during almost the whole of which time a part of the hill has been burning. Immediately in the neighbourhood of the main cavity through which the fire and smoke issues, the earth has fallen in to the space formed by the fire, for several yards round. The earth, within several feet of the main opening, was so hot as not to permit one to stand long upon the same spot. The aperture extends along the side of the hill 8 or 10 yards, all along which the smoke and heat issue. The fire cannot be seen, although a stick put into the aperture but a few inches, took fire instantaneously. From the bowels of the hill for forty or fifty years, great quantities of coal have first kindled in one of the pits. The hill being an almost solid mass of coal, it is difficult to conjecture how long it may burn, or what may be the consequences of this internal consumption.

A NICE POINT OF LAW.

Blackstone, speaking of the right of a wife to dower, asserts, that if land abide in a husband for a single moment, the wife shall be endowed thereof, and he adds that this doctrine was extended very far by a jury in Wales, where the father and son were both hanged in one cart; but the son was supposed to have survived the father, by appearing to struggle the longest, whereby he became seized of an estate by the survivorship in consequence of which said widow obtained a verdict for her dower.